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NEW BEETLES OF THE FAMILY EUCNEMIDIDAE FROM
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

By W. S. FISHER

DURING the process of rearranging the American species of the family Eucnemididae (Coleoptera) in the United States National Museum, a number of new genera and species were found. These are described herein. According to Fleutiaux (*Rev. Franç. Ent.*, vol. 2, p. 1, 1935), the name Eucnemididae should be used for this family instead of Melasidae.

Genus *TEMNILLUS* Bonvouloir

TEMNILLUS ASPERICOLLIS, new species

Oval-oblong, dark reddish brown, the antenna slightly paler, opaque, glabrous.

Head irregularly convex, with an irregular, deep, transverse depression on vertex and a very deep, irregular depression between antennae, coarsely, deeply, densely punctate, the intervals vaguely granulose; clypeus short, wide, anterior margin strongly, obtusely toothed at middle, broadly, arcuately emarginate on each side. Antenna not extending to base of pronotum, compact; first segment large, irregular, slightly flattened, as long as following five segments united, with a sharp tooth on underside at apex; segments 2 to 10 wider than long, each with two round depressions on upper surface; segment 11 obliquely truncate at apex.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, strongly convex, with a narrow, longitudinal, median groove extending from base to apex and a small, deeper depression at middle of groove; sides nearly parallel, slightly sinuate along basal two-thirds, broadly rounded anteriorly; base truncate, posterior angles strongly projecting backward; surface

coarsely, asperately punctate at middle, ocellate-punctate toward sides. Scutellum square, coarsely punctate at middle, broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra very strongly convex, strongly striate, the striae deeper near apex; sides parallel from bases to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to apices, which are conjointly obtusely angulated; surface densely, finely rugose and finely punctate, the striae coarsely, deeply punctate.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, last sternite with two round, deep depressions; prosternal process narrow, coarsely punctate, rounded at apex, sides nearly parallel; posterior coxae triangular.

Length 9.5 mm., width 3.25 mm.

Type locality.—Verdant Vale, Arima, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 57163.

Remarks.—Described from a single specimen collected at the type locality.

This species resembles *Temnillus leprieuri* (Guérin) but differs from that species in being more elongate and in having the head very deeply depressed between the antennae and on the vertex, with the surface more finely punctured, the anterior margin of the clypeus strongly toothed at the middle, the pronotum longitudinally grooved with a distinct depression at the middle, and the disk asperately punctured, the elytra strongly striate with the intervals finely rugose and the scutellum and prosternal process coarsely punctured.

NEODIAPODIUS, new genus

Body elongate, subcylindrical, slightly attenuate posteriorly. Head large, moderately convex, boardly, transversely flattened behind clypeus; labrum invisible; eyes partially covered by prothorax; clypeus moderately contracted at base. Antenna short, extending slightly beyond base of pronotum, slightly serrate in male, strongly serrate in female; second segment very small; third segment slightly shorter than first; segments 4 to 10 slightly shorter than third and subequal in length to one another; segment 11 narrowly oblong, acute at apex. Palpi abnormal, last segment of labial and maxillary palpi in male broadly rounded at base, nearly four times as long as wide at base, one-third as wide at apex as at base, with the outer margin slightly concave and inner margin slightly convex, in the female short, broadly oblong, twice as long as wide at middle, with outer margin obliquely truncate on apical half and inner margin strongly convex, the outer surface with a round depression at middle. Pronotum as long as wide, rounded and slightly sinuate in front, but not carinate; lateral margins distinct, entire; posterior angles strongly projecting backward.

Scutellum elongate-triangular, gibbose anteriorly, slightly emarginate at apex. Elytra strongly convex, attenuate posteriorly, distinctly striate. Propleural triangle as long as wide at base; antennal groove along lateral margin shallow, not very wide, smooth along outer margin, not margined internally. Marginal carina and prosternal suture converging anteriorly, the latter closed, carinate and strongly elevated anteriorly. Metasternal epimeron visible. Metasternal episternum broad, sides parallel. Posterior coxae broad, sides parallel. Abdomen convex; last sternite slightly gibbose toward apex, which is produced into a short, broad, truncate projection. Femora compressed. Tibiae subcylindrical. Tarsi shorter than tibiae, without lamellae; first segment slightly shorter than following segments united: fourth segment hollowed out on dorsal surface for receiving following segment, truncate at apex; tarsal claws robust, cleft near apices.

Genotype.—*Neodiapodius buscki*, new species.

This genus is allied to *Diapodius* Bonvouloir, but it differs from the description given for that genus in having the pronotum not longer than wide, the propleural triangle as long as wide at the bottom, the metasternal epimeron visible, the clypeus sinuate in front, the metasternal episternum broad with the sides parallel, the posterior tarsi shorter than the tibiae, the first segment of the posterior tarsus slightly shorter than the following segments united, the tarsal claws cleft near the tips, and the male antenna only slightly serrate.

NEODIAPODIUS BUSCKI, new species

Male.—Elongate, strongly convex, uniformly reddish brown, with the legs and palpi slightly paler, subopaque, rather densely clothed with very short, recumbent, whitish hairs.

Head coarsely, confluent, rugosely punctate, without a longitudinal carina; interocular carinae slightly elevated, not extending beyond antennal sockets; clypeus at base twice as wide as distance between it and eye, in front broadly rounded at middle and sinuate on each side, surface longitudinally carinate at middle.

Pronotum strongly convex anteriorly, depressed along base, with a more or less distinct longitudinal, median depression extending from base to near apex; sides parallel along basal two-thirds, arcuately narrowed near apex; surface coarsely, confluent, rugosely punctate.

Elytra with sides parallel to middle, then gradually narrowed to the tips, which are slightly separated and acute; surface rather deeply, longitudinally striate; intervals slightly convex, densely, finely granulate basally, becoming finely, sparsely punctate toward apices.

Body beneath densely punctate on abdomen, more coarsely and deeply on prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum; last abdominal sternite coarsely granulate toward apex.

Length 14 mm., width 4.5 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in being larger, and in having the abdomen more densely clothed at the middle with more conspicuous, longer, erect hairs, and the last sternite more obliquely narrowed toward the apex, the tarsal claws cleft farther from the tips with the inner tooth of each claw much shorter than the outer one, and the palpi and antennae of different shapes.

Length 17–20 mm., width 5.5–6 mm.

Type locality.—La Chorrera, Panama.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 57164.

Remarks.—Described from five specimens (1 male type) collected at the type locality by August Busck, the male type on May 14, 1912, and four females on May 17, 1912.

Genus DROMAEOLUS Kiesenwetter

DROMAEOLUS PULCHER, new species

Oblong, slightly convex above, moderately shining, dark brown, elytra and abdomen more reddish, legs yellowish brown, the elytra ornamented with whitish pubescent designs.

Head slightly convex, vaguely, transversely depressed in front of clypeus, with a vague, short, longitudinal, smooth, median carina, finely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect, whitish hairs; interocular carina very strongly elevated, not interrupted and broadly rounded at middle; clypeus very narrow at base, one-half as wide as distance to eye, broadly sinuate at apex, broadly depressed near anterior margin and with a strongly elevated, short, longitudinal carina at base. Antenna rather robust, densely pubescent, longitudinally carinate, not distinctly serrate; third segment vaguely longer than second; segments 3 to 10 as wide as long and subequal in length to one another; segment 11 oblong, acute at apex.

Pronotum slightly shorter at middle than wide at base, strongly convex, deflexed along base; sides arcuately converging from bases to apices; posterior angles strongly projecting backward along sides of elytra; surface densely, finely, uniformly punctate, densely clothed along sides and base with long, recumbent, whitish hairs, hairs on median part not conspicuous.

Elytra slightly convex; sides converging from bases to tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface not striate, densely, finely punctate, densely clothed with long, semierect, blackish hairs, and each elytron ornamented with long, recumbent, whitish hairs as follows: A narrow fascia along base broadly expanded at humeral angle, a narrow band along sutural margin connected to a broad fascia at middle, and a broad fascia at apex.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs; antennal grooves marginal, narrow, equal in width for their entire length; prosternal suture not deeply grooved; posterior coxae strongly expanded internally.

Length 7.5 mm., width 2.5 mm.

Type locality.—Portobelo, Panama.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 57165.

Remarks.—Described from a single specimen reared from a pupa collected in the bark of an unrecognized tree at the type locality, March 1911, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species resembles *Dromaeolus ornatulus* Horn but differs from that species in being larger, in having the elytra and abdomen reddish brown and the clypeus carinate at the base, and in not having the white pubescence extending along the lateral margins of the elytra or the elytra striate.

DROMAEOLUS PANAMENSIS, new species

Oblong, moderately convex, slightly shining, dark brown, the legs and antenna yellowish brown, rather densely, uniformly clothed above with short, semierect, brownish hairs, and beneath with short, recumbent, yellowish hairs.

Head nearly flat, densely, coarsely ocellate-punctate, slightly depressed near interocular carina, which is strongly elevated, arcuate, and not interrupted at middle; clypeus very narrow at base, one-third as wide as distance to eye, not carinate, broadly rounded at apex, the surface coarsely, confluent ocellate-punctate. Antenna rather robust, densely pubescent, vaguely, longitudinally carinate, compact, not serrate; third segment slightly longer than second; segments 3 to 10 slightly longer than wide and subequal in length to one another; segment 11 oblong, subacute at apex.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, strongly convex, deflexed along base, without distinct depressions or carinae; sides arcuately converging from bases to apices; surface densely, coarsely ocellate-punctate.

Elytra moderately convex; sides converging from bases to tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface finely striate, intervals flat, densely, finely rugose basally, finely, sparsely, punctate toward apices.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate on abdomen, more coarsely ocellate-punctate on prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum; antennal grooves marginal, narrow, equal in width for their entire length; prosternal suture not deeply grooved; propleural triangle with posterior margin shorter than inner margin; posterior coxae strongly expanded internally.

Length 3.4 mm., width 1.3 mm.

Type locality.—Cabima, Panama.