

STUDIES ON THE FAUNA OF CURAÇAO AND OTHER
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS: No. 76.

ON THE NEOTROPICAL ACANTHOCININI
(Col., Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)
SOME CARIBBEAN GENERA AND SPECIES

by

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In continuation of my examination of the Neotropical Acanthocinini, the occasion arises to deal with certain Caribbean species, because of material from various sources, sent to me by Dr. P. WAGENAAR HUMMELINCK, of the Zoölogisch Laboratorium der Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht; Ir. R. H. COBBEN, of the Laboratorium voor Entomologie der Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen; Dr. T. H. FARR, of the Museum of Science, Kingston, Jamaica, and the Museum Frey, Tutzing bei München, as well as material from my own collection.

The material covered in this paper comprises the following species:

Lagocheirus araneiformis guadeloupensis Dillon, from St. John, St. Martin, and St. Eustatius;

Fisherostylus bruneri (Fisher) gen. nov., from Cuba;

Leptostyloides turbidus gen. nov., sp. n., from Saba, and St. Eustatius (pl. I 1-2);

Styloleptus nigrofasciatus sp. n., from Hispaniola (pl. I 3);

Styloleptus divisus sp. n., from Hispaniola (pl. I 4);

Antilleptostylus nigricans (Fisher) gen. nov., from Puerto Rico;

Pygmaleptostylus pygmaeus (Fisher) gen. nov., from Cuba;

Atrypanius trinidadensis sp. n., from Trinidad (Pl. II 3);

Urgleptes sandersoni sp. n., from Puerto Rico (Pl. II 2);

Urgleptes haitiensis sp. n., from Hispaniola (Pl. II 1);

Urgleptes cobbeni sp. n., from Saba, and St. Eustatius (Pl. III 1-3);

Urgleptes puertoricensis sp. n., from Puerto Rico (Pl. IV 1-3);

Pentheochaetes trinidadensis sp. n., from Trinidad (Pl. IV 4);

Nyssodrystes freyorum sp. n., from Trinidad and Venezuela (Pl. IV 5).

My most grateful thanks are due to Dr. HUMMELINCK, Ir. COBBEN and Dr. FARR for generously allowing the types of new species to be placed in my collection to facilitate future work.

Tribe ACANTHOCININI

Lagocheirus araneiformis (L.) subsp. guadeloupensis Dillon

DILLON, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Ent.) 6(6), 150.

St. John, St. Martin and St. Eustatius are all new localities for this subspecies, which has previously only been recorded from Guadeloupe and Puerto Rico.

ST. JOHN: Chocolate Hole, 30 m, considerable growth of shrubs and small trees, 19.VI.1955, P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (1♀).

ST. MARTIN: Philipsburg, VI. 1955, P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, at light (1♀); XI. 1956, R. H. Cobben, at light (2♂, 1♀).

ST. EUSTATIUS: Oranjestad, 18. III. 1937, P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, at light (1♂); I. 1957, R. H. Cobben, at light (1♀).

Leptostylopsis Dillon

DILLON, 1956, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 49 (2), 144.

This recently described genus based on Nearctic species removed from *LEPTOSTYLUS* LeConte, requires the addition of a considerable number of Caribbean species mainly originally described and placed in *Leptostylus* LeConte. These are as follows:

Leptostylopsis albofasciatus (Fisher, 1926), comb. nov.
Cuba.

Leptostylopsis albosignatus (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.
Puerto Rico.

Leptostylopsis atromaculatus (Fisher, 1926), comb. nov.
Puerto Rico.

Leptostylopsis antillarum (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.
Puerto Rico.

Leptostylopsis jamaicensis (Gahan, 1895), comb. nov.
Jamaica.

Leptostylopsis cristatus (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.
Hispaniola (Rep. Dominicana).

Leptostylopsis longicornis (Fisher, 1926), comb. nov.
Puerto Rico.

Leptostylopsis incrassatus (Klug, 1829), comb. nov.
Cuba.

Originally described in *Acanthocinus*; redescribed as *Ammiscus transversatus* DuVal, 1857, which was placed in *Leptostylus* by CHEVROLAT, 1862; synonymised and placed in *Leptostylus* by GAHAN, 1895.

- Leptostylopsis milleri* (Fisher, 1932), comb. nov.
Hispaniola (Rep. Dominicana).
- Leptostylopsis gundlachi* (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.
Puerto Rico.
- Leptostylopsis bidentatus* (Fabr., 1775), comb. nov.
Guadeloupe, Nevis.
Originally described as ? *Cerambyx*.
- Leptostylopsis assimilis* (Gahan, 1895), comb. nov.
Guadeloupe, Dominica.
- Leptostylopsis inermis* (Fabr., 1801), comb. nov.
St.-Barthélemy, Guadeloupe.
Originally described in *Lamia*.
- Leptostylopsis hispaniolae* (Fisher, 1942), comb. nov.
Hispaniola (Haiti, Rep. Dominicana).
- Leptostylopsis duvali* (Fisher, 1926), comb. nov.
Cuba.
- Leptostylopsis ornatus* (Fisher, 1928), comb. nov.
Jamaica.
- Leptostylopsis posticalis* (Gahan, 1895), comb. nov.
St. Vincent, Grenada.
- Leptostylopsis smithi* (Gahan, 1895), comb. nov.
Mustique, Grenada.
- Leptostylopsis testaceus* (Fröll., 1792), comb. nov.
Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada.
? = *similis* Gahan, 1895.
- Leptostylopsis monticola* (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.
Cuba.
- Leptostylopsis oakleyi* (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.
Puerto Rico.

Fisherostylus genus novum

Male: Moderately small; rather short and robust; strongly convex.

Head with frons about as long as broad, feebly convex; antennal tubercles rather widely separated, moderately developed, broadly concave between; eyes small, strongly emarginate, upper lobes separated by about the breadth of the emargination in front; lower lobes rounded, upper lobes very narrow. Antennae about one and a quarter times as long as body; scape extending to about basal third of pronotum, subequal to fourth segment, which is slightly longer than fourth.

Pronotum about one and three-fifths as broad as long, feebly constricted apically, parallel basally; broadly arcuately rounded at middle; disc with three distinct, but not strong, tubercles, two anteriorly, one posteriorly. Scutellum broadly triangular, broadly rounded apically.

Elytra not quite twice as long as broad; subparallel laterally to about middle, thence arcuately attenuate to apices, which are feebly obliquely truncate, angles obtuse; surface regularly convex, rather even; each elytron with an oblique longitudinal costa from posthumeral to apical third.

Underside finely, densely punctured. Prosternal process as wide as procoxal cavity. Femora strongly clavate at apex.

Female: Apical ventrite strongly narrowed apically and extending slightly past the elytral apex.

Genotype: *Leptostylus bruneri* Fisher. By Monotypy.

This genus is named in honour of W. S. FISHER, who has contributed so much to our knowledge of the Cerambycidae of the West Indies.

This new genus is probably most closely allied to *Leptostylopsis* Dillon, from which it may, however, be immediately distinguished by the elytra each only having a single posthumeral costa, not four or five costae.

Fisherostylus bruneri (Fisher)

Leptostylus bruneri FISHER, 1926, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 68 (22), 23.

Female: Dark brown, with dense greyish and brownish-white pubescence, and with brownish-black; palpi brownish-black, their tips yellowish.

Head irregularly, mottled, yellowish-white pubescent. Antennae with four basal segments mottled brown and grey; following segments to tenth, annulated with brown, apical segment entirely brown.

Pronotum densely whitish pubescent, with brownish-black markings as follows: two small vague maculae along anterior margin, a large macula on each side at lateral margin extending from middle to base, three small maculae along base, and the three discal tubercles brownish-black. Scutellum sparsely greyish pubescent.

Elytra densely brownish-white pubescent, browner laterally behind the humeri, broadly greyish along base, the brownish-black markings narrowly bordered anteriorly with greyish pubescence; a few small irregularly placed black maculae basally, along suture and anterior margins, and on the discal costae; each elytron with brownish-black markings as follows: two small maculae along lateral margin, one at humeral angle, post-humerally, and a bisinuate oblique fascia postmedially, behind which are two irregularly shaped maculae, which are more or less connected to the fascia anteriorly.

Underside sparsely greyish pubescent. Tibiae more or less annulated with brown; tarsi and tarsal claws brownish-black.

Length: 9.5 mm. Breadth: 4.2 mm.

CUBA: Oriente, Nagua, 7. VII. 1922. S. C. Bruner & C. H. Ballou (1♀).
— Type locality.

Type (female) in the United States National Museum. No. 28398.

When FISHER described this species he suspected that it should belong to a new genus, with which view I concur.

Leptostyloides genus novum

Male: Moderately small, rather robust, convex.

Head with frons narrow, rather strongly convex, almost a third longer than broad, narrowest above between eyes; eyes with lower lobes slightly transverse, rather distinctly shorter than gena; upper lobes closely approaching. Antennae elongate, twice as long as body; without setae below, except a very few below scapal apex; scape extending slightly past middle of pronotum, only moderately swollen to apex; third segment scarcely arcuate, almost straight, distinctly longer, about a third, than scape, longer than fourth; fifth scarcely shorter than scape; following segments gradually decreasing to apical, eleventh segment.

Pronotum transverse; distinctly broader basally than apically; broadest at lateral low, obtuse tubercles placed at about basal two-fifths to third; disc with five distinct, fairly strong tubercles: – two anterior, three posterior, of which the median three are strongest, but somewhat less strong than the lateral; with a number of large, scattered punctures between the tubercles and in the basal and apical transverse sulci. Scutellum rather broadly rounded.

Elytra with numerous small tubercles, some tufted; distinctly erect black setose, mainly from tubercles, but also others basally; disc distinctly depressed behind centro-basal area; with several obtuse costae; sides strongly declivous; apices strongly obliquely truncate, feebly emarginate, marginal angle strongly produced, sutural obtusely dentate.

Underside with prosternal process about half the breadth of a procoxal cavity. Mesosternal process about as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, strongly explanate at apex which is broadly, shallowly emarginate. Apical ventrite subtriangular, about one and a half times as long as preapical; feebly emarginate apically.

Legs robust, gradually longer posteriorly; femora strongly pedunculo-clavate. Protarsi rather broadened and fringed; metatarsi with first segment about two-thirds as long as following two segments united.

Female: Similar to male, except: – antennae much shorter, about a third longer than body; segmental proportions similar to those of male, but the distal segments shorter.

Ventral surface with pro- and mesosternal processes similarly formed to those of male, or perhaps slightly broader. Apical ventrite subtubuliform, about twice as long as preapical segment, not projecting beyond elytral apices, apex moderately broadly emarginate, lateral angles broadly rounded; fringed apically with a small group of long setae on each side.

Legs very similar to those of male, protarsi scarcely less broadened.

Genotype: *Leptostyloides turbidus* gen. nov., sp. nov.

This new genus may be separated from the genus *Leptostylus* LeConte to which it is closely allied in structure of pronotum and elytra otherwise, by the elongate frons and elongate antennae, these being transverse and at most scarcely longer than body respectively in *Leptostylus*. By the vertical frons it may also be separated from *Leptostylopsis* Dillon and *Astyliidius* Casey, which have elongate antennae, but transverse frons.

It is possible that certain species up to now placed in *Leptostylus* LeConte or closely allied genera may require removing to this genus in due course.

***Leptostyloides turbidus* gen. nov., sp. nov.**

(Plate I figs. 1–2)

Male (Pl. I 1). Pitchy-ferruginous, densely covered with tawny-grey pubescence with blackish brown and dark brown pubescent areas as follows: pronotal disc marmorated with dark brown, with a more distinct short vitta on each side basally, and another laterally behind and below the lateral tubercles; scutellum dark brown, except for a very narrow median light vitta; elytra each with a distinct, broadened V-shaped dark chevron in the depression behind the centro-basal tumescent area, the apex posteriorly; from a little postmedially a strongly oblique blackish brown marking which at edge of disc has a posteriorly directed irregularity, then

continued not quite to margin, the band distinctly delimited, and light pubescent bordered anteriorly, posteriorly broadened, the dark colour becoming less intense; on the epipleura somewhat darkened subhumeraly and with a short curved median vitta; small dark maculae scattered elsewhere. Ventral surface mainly grey pubescent, vaguely flavous in parts, with small rounded brownish-grey maculae, particularly on metasternum. Antennae pale tawny-grey pubescent, with numerous pale brown maculae and markings up to seventh or eighth segment; scape and segments from third to apical dark brown apically, and from fourth to apical, basally annulate also. Legs light tawny-grey, mottled with pale brown; tibiae dark brown annulate medially and apically; tarsi with first two segments grey, remainder dark.

Head very finely and closely punctured. Eye with lower lobe feebly transverse, about three-quarters as tall as gena; upper lobes closely approaching, scarcely separated by the breadth of an upper lobe. Antennae twice as long as body; finely and closely punctured.

Pronotum slightly more than one and a half times as broad as long; lateral tubercles broad, low, obtuse apically; disc with five distinct obtuse tubercles, the three median a little stronger and a little less strong than the lateral; basal sulcus with single row of very large punctures; disc with scattered, variably close coarse punctures anteriorly, laterally and between the tubercles, remainder and interstices very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum slightly transverse; very finely and closely punctured.

Elytra about three and three-quarter times as long as pronotum, about twice as long as humeral breadth; distinctly broader basally than pronotum; bearing fairly numerous, rather elongate, erect black setae, particularly on basal half; very irregular with depressions, tubercles and obtuse costae; centrobasal area broadly tumescent, surmounted with a few tufted tubercles; disc rather strongly depressed post-centrobasally; each disc with four or five subserrate rows of well separated, mainly shortly tufted tubercles, and obtuse traces of two longitudinal costae; feebly contracted laterally after the humeri, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are rather strongly obliquely truncate, feebly emarginate, the marginal angle moderately produced and subacute, the sutural angle feebly toothed

or subdentate; basally, posthumeraly and scattered subsuturally a number of extremely large deep punctures; other coarse deep punctures placed linearly and other scattered elsewhere, these becoming a little finer to the apex, interstices very finely and closely punctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process broad, slightly more than half as broad as a procoxal cavity; broadly rounded, lower than coxae. Mesosternal process very broad, about one and a half times as broad as the prosternal process; almost horizontal above; strongly, rather steeply declivous and broadly rounded anteriorly; rather strongly, suddenly, acutely explanate apically; apex subtruncate, very broadly and feebly emarginate. Apical ventrite subtriangular, about one and a half times as long as preapical; feebly, only moderately broadly emarginate apically, the lateral angles broadly rounded; rather densely fringed apically, with a few rather conspicuous, elongate black setae on each side.

Legs rather robust; gradually longer posteriorly; femora strongly pedunculo-clavate, the peduncle of the anterior short. Finely and closely punctured. First metatarsal segment two-thirds as long as the following two segments united.

Female (Pl. I 2). Quite similarly coloured and tubercled as the male, but antennae much shorter, only about one and a third times as long as the body. Apical ventrite subtubuliform, about twice as long as preapical segment, not extending quite to elytral apices; apex moderately broadly, shallowly emarginate, lateral angles broadly rounded; rather densely fringed apically; with a few rather conspicuous, elongate, black setae on each side.

Length: 11.5–13 mm. Breadth: 4.3–5 mm.

SABA: Windwardside, XII. 1956, R. H. Cobben (1♀).

ST. EUSTATIUS: I. 1957, R. H. Cobben (2♂, 1♀).

Holotype (male) and Paratype (female) placed in the E. F. Gilmour Collection. Allotype (female) and Paratype (male) in the Laboratorium voor Entomologie, Wageningen, Holland.

I have to thank Ir. R. H. COBBEN for so generously allowing me to retain the type of this species.

In general appearance this new species is allied to the *Leptostylus praemorsus* Fabr., group in general colouration, but has longer antennae and five pronotal tubercles, not three. There is little doubt however, that some of the members of this small group will require removing from *Leptostylus*, for example '*Leptostylus bidentatus* Fabr., has the frons elongate, not transverse, but the antennae are not very elongate.

Styloleptus Dillon

DILLON, 1956, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 49 (2), 158.

This recently described genus, based on Nearctic species removed from *Leptostylus* LeConte, requires the addition of a considerable number of Caribbean species originally described in *Leptostylus*. These are as follows:

Styloleptus brunneofasciatus (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.
Jamaica.

Styloleptus caymanensis (Fisher, 1948), comb. nov.
Cayman Islands.

Styloleptus lewisi (Fisher, 1948), comb. nov.
Cayman Islands.

Styloleptus parvulus (Gahan, 1895), comb. nov.
Mustique, Grenada.

Styloleptus thompsoni (Fisher, 1948), comb. nov.
Cayman Islands.

Styloleptus atrovittatus (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.
Cuba, Hispaniola (Rep. Dominicana).

Styloleptus dozieri (Fisher, 1932), comb. nov.
Hispaniola (Haiti).

Styloleptus infuscatus (Fisher, 1932), comb. nov.
Hispaniola (Rep. Dominicana).

Styloleptus laticollis (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.
Hispaniola (Rep. Dominicana).

Styloleptus maraicola (Fisher, 1942), comb. nov.

Hispaniola (Haiti).

Styloleptus pilosellus (Fisher, 1942), comb. nov.

Bahamas.

Styloleptus cubanus (Fisher, 1926), comb. nov.

Cuba.

Styloleptus scurra (Chevr. 1862), comb. nov.

Cuba.

Originally described as a *Leiopus*.

Styloleptus variabilis (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.

Cuba.

Styloleptus puertoricensis (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.

Puerto Rico.

Styloleptus darlingtoni (Fisher, 1942), comb. nov.

Jamaica.

Styloleptus vanduzeei (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.

Jamaica.

Styloleptus planicollis (Fisher, 1935), comb. nov.

Jamaica.

***Styloleptus nigrofasciatus* sp. nov.**

(Plate I fig. 3)

Male: Small, broadly elongate-ovate. Of rather dark general appearance; dark ferruginous, covered, not very densely, with brownish-grey pubescence; head and pronotum variegated with darker brownish pubescence; pronotum with three small blackish-brown maculae at anterior border, one median, the others lateral, some vague ones at base and a short, outwardly oblique, narrow dark lateral line; sides wholly pale, without any trace of dark marking behind posterior lateral angle. Scutellum light medially, broadly dark brown laterally. Elytra each with distinct velvety-

black pubescent markings as follows: at about apical quarter a transverse slightly posteriorly curved fascia, which does not quite touch lateral margin, is very narrowly divided medially and extends to about subsutural quarter across elytron; on the lateral declivity, lying between about basal sixth and slightly upwardly curved, an elongate vittiform macula, which does not touch margin; anterohumerally, on the basal declivity, a large blackish macula; a small but distinct, black setose, centrobasal fascicule, another smaller diagonally between that and humerus, and another diagonally in opposite direction towards suture; elsewhere small well-separated black fasciculi, in four longitudinal rows, one subsutural, one medio-discal, one latero-discal, and one laterally at summit of epipleura; basally, adjoining scutellum, a small whitish pubescent area, narrowly extended laterally to the centro-basal fascicule; a small narrow elongate white marking slightly postmedially on the latero-discal row of fascicules; the posterior fascia narrowly bordered anteriorly with whitish. Antennae light ferruginous, greyish pubescent; scape, second wholly, and sixth to ninth segments blackish annulate basally and apically; third to fifth segments blackish apically; apical, eleventh segment, blackish basally; scape and third to sixth or seventh segments with two or three median brownish maculae or broken annulae. Underside light ferruginous, fairly thinly greyish pubescent; metasternum darker laterally. Legs with pro- and meso-coxae mainly blackish; femora with bases and peduncles of last two pairs light ferruginous, the clava blackish, covered above with denser grey pubescence, through which the derm shows in places as small rounded maculae; tibiae blackish-brown, fairly densely greyish pubescent, blackish apically and on a median annula; tarsi blackish, fairly thinly grey pubescent.

Head with frons about as tall as broad, widening inferiorly, almost plane, broadly and fairly strongly concave between antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated and moderately raised; very finely and closely punctured; eyes rather coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, upper lobes only moderately widely separated by about the breadth of an upper lobe; lower lobes subquadrate, about as tall as broad, about one and a quarter times as tall as gena. Antennae nearly one and two-third times as long as body; scape

rather robust, moderately elongate, extending to about basal third of pronotum; third segment equal to scape; slightly longer than fourth; fifth distinctly shorter than fourth, about two-thirds as long, following segments slightly, gradually decreasing to apex; segments very finely and closely punctured.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about one and four-fifth times as broad as long; rather distinctly wider basally than apically; sides broadly rounded to slightly postmedially, thence strongly rounded to lateral angle, which is obtuse, at about basal quarter, thence moderately strongly constricted to base; feebly transversely sulcate preapically, broadly and more strongly transversely sulcate prebasally; with numerous moderately sparse, not very coarse scattered punctures, interstices very finely and coarsely punctured; disc feebly uneven, almost smooth. Scutellum strongly transversely subtriangular, almost twice as broad as long, broadly rounded apically; finely and closely punctured.

Elytra broadly subovate, one and three-quarter times as long as humeral breadth, four times as long as pronotum; sides subparallel, but very slightly widening to about apical third, thence broadly rounded to apices, which are rather narrowly internally truncate, both angles broadly rounded; surface slightly irregular, discal costae scarcely indicated, lateral costa posthumeraly feebly present; epipleura vertical; centro-basal fascicule small, and with fasciculi elsewhere, sparsely, in four rows, a subsutural, a median, a latero-discal and one along top of lateral declivity, the latter very feeble; surface fairly sparsely, moderately coarsely punctured, these becoming smaller towards apex, interstices finely and fairly closely punctured.

Underside very finely and fairly closely subgranularly punctured. Prosternal process moderately broad, about two-fifths as broad as a procoxal cavity, scarcely raised, very low, almost plane, only very feebly rounded. Mesosternal process very broad, almost twice as broad as prosternal, about equal in breadth to a mescoxal cavity; planate and horizontal above, only shortly and slightly declivous anteriorly; scarcely explanate apically, apex very broadly, very feebly emarginate. Abdomen with apical ventrite short, only very slightly longer than preapical; apex truncate and densely fringed.

Legs of moderate length; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculo-clavate; tarsi moderately long, fairly slender, (metatarsi missing), first mesotarsal segment about three-quarters as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 5 mm. Breadth: 2.2 mm.

HISPANIOLA: República Dominicana, Jarabacoa, 11. V. 1959, M. W. Sanderson, T. H. Farr (1♂).

Holotype (♂) placed in the E. F. Gilmour Collection. Unique.

This new species does not appear to have any very close ally in general appearance. It is possibly most closely allied to *Styloleptus atrovittatus* Fisher which however lacks the elytral postmedian black fascia, amongst other differences.

***Styloleptus divisus* sp. nov.**

(Plate I fig. 4)

Male. Small, broadly elongate-ovate. Ferruginous, covered with grey, greyish-brown and brownish-black pubescence. Head fairly thinly greyish pubescent, mottled with brownish. Pronotum greyish pubescent, vaguely mottled with light brownish-grey, with darker brown markings as follows: a small macula medially at anterior and posterior borders, a small oblique elongate marking on each side of middle at anterior border, and a large dark area sub-laterally from lateral postmedian tumescence to posterior border. Scutellum mainly dark brown, only vaguely mottled with grey. Elytra on greater part of disc broadly greyish to light brownish-grey pubescent over an area from across base between the humeral angles narrowing to about middle of disc at about basal two-fifths, thence along disc, rather triangularly laterally widening at about apical quarter, then rapidly narrowing to about middle of disc at about basal two-fifths, thence along disc rather triangularly laterally widening at about apical quarter, then rapidly narrowing almost to sutural apex; with a few small scattered dark setose tubercles; the whole lateral area from subhumeral to apex dark

brownish-black, with vague grey-brown areas laterally; across each elytron slightly postmedially, an only slightly oblique, very narrow, broadly W-shaped fascia, this is fairly distinct in the lateral arms on the dark lateral area, but very indistinct on the median light area, the fascia meeting suture, but not margin. Underside light ferruginous, greyish pubescent, vaguely mottled with brownish-grey, particularly on the metasternum. Legs brown, femoral peduncles basally rather testaceous; femora mottled with dark brown; tibiae annulate medially and with apex blackish; tarsi blackish. Antennae greyish to light brownish-grey pubescent, annulate with blackish at apex of all segments, gradually more extensively, covering the apical half or more of segments from seventh, and the apical segment wholly black; base of segments from sixth narrowly black annulate basally; second segment black; scape, third and fourth segments mottled and/or partly annulate with brownish-black on light area.

Head with frons slightly longer than broad; very feebly, scarcely convex; broadly and shallowly concave between antennal tubercles, which are feebly raised and widely separated; finely and closely punctured. Eyes coarsely faceted; strongly emarginate; lower lobe about as long as broad, about twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by about one and a quarter times the breadth of an upper lobe. Antennae about one and a half times as long as body; scape elongate and fairly slender, extending to about basal quarter of pronotum; third segment equal to scape; following segments gradually decreasing to apex.

Pronotum strongly transverse, very nearly twice as broad as long; slightly narrower at base than apex; strongly and broadly rounded laterally, thence narrowing to a moderately angular, but not spinous, lateral angle at about basal quarter, thence strongly constricted to the base; disc a little convex, even, narrowly transversely sulcate preapically, and very broadly shallowly sulcate prebasally; finely and fairly closely punctured, with a number of only very slightly larger scattered punctures. Scutellum somewhat transversely subtriangular; feebly sinuate laterally, apex fairly strongly rounded; very finely and closely punctured.

Elytra about one and four-fifth times as long as broad, very

slightly more than four times as long as pronotum; a little wider than pronotum; laterally subparallel to slightly postmedially, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are obliquely truncate internally, both angles rounded; surface uneven, but only feebly so, strongly declivous laterally, with no trace of costae; with a feeble small centrobasal fascicule, and a few others, smaller, elsewhere; coarsely and moderately closely punctured basally, these rapidly becoming smaller from middle and lacking apically, laterally on the dark area the punctures very coarse almost to apex and sublinear; interstices very finely and closely punctured.

Underside very finely and fairly closely granularly punctured. Prosternal process only slightly more than a quarter as wide as a procoxal cavity; low, regularly, slightly rounded. Mesosternal process broad, nearly two and a half times as broad as the prosternal, about five-sixths as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; subplanate above, feebly declivous anteriorly, rather broadly explanate apically, the apex broadly and shallowly emarginate. Abdomen with apical ventrite short, scarcely longer than preapical, apex truncate, not very broadly.

Legs moderately long; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculo-clavate; anterior legs shortest; tarsi of moderate length, slender, first metatarsal segment about three-quarters as long as following two segments united.

Female (Pl. I 4). Considerably longer and more robust than male. Antennae almost one and two-thirds as long as body. Eyes with lower lobes very slightly elongate, about one and two-third times as tall as genae. Pronotum with posterior lateral angle more acute. Abdomen with apical ventrite subconical, nearly twice as long as preapical, fairly narrowly, feebly emarginate apically.

Length: 3.2–4.9 mm. Breadth: 1.4–2 mm.

HISPANIOLA: República Dominicana, Cambita Uribe, 2. V. 1959, M. W. Sanderson, T. H. Farr (1♂, 1♀).

Holotype (♂) placed in E. F. Gilmour Collection; Allotype (♀) in the Institute of Science, Kingston, Jamaica.

This new species is fairly closely allied to *Styloleptus variabilis* Fisher, from which it can be distinguished by the proportionately

longer antennae, more strongly transverse pronotum, more even elytra and so on, as well as differing colouration. It is also allied to *Styloleptus atrovittatus* Fisher, also from the Dominican Republic, but may be distinguished through having a feebly centro-basal fascicule, as well as some others, although very small; through the pronotum having a distinct, narrow, transverse preapical sulcus, and the elytra with a narrow median transverse white zigzag fascia.

Antilleptostylus genus novum

Small, a little elongate, robust, moderately subdepressed above.

Head with frons quadrate, slightly convex; feebly depressed between antennal tubercles which are rather strongly raised and obliquely divergent; punctured; eyes separated above by twice the breadth of an upper lobe. Antennae about a quarter longer than body. Pronotum nearly twice as broad as long; widest at basal third; disc even; indistinctly punctured.

Elytra nearly twice as long as broad; subparallel to postmedially, then arcuately rounded to apices which are separately narrowly rounded; disc even, with a distinct densely setose, centrobasal tubercle; strongly punctured.

Underside feebly granulose. Prosternal process three-quarters as broad as a procoxal cavity.

Genotype: *Leptostylus nigricans* Fisher. By monotypy.

This new genus is most closely allied to *Styloleptus* Dillon, but may be immediately distinguished by the elytra without costae and with a centrobasal setose tubercle, and the prosternal process about three-quarters as broad as a procoxal cavity, not about a quarter to a third.

Antilleptostylus nigricans (Fisher)

Leptostylus nigricans FISHER, 1935, Journ. Agric. Puerto Rico 19 (2), 55.

Brownish-yellow, with the basal halves of the elytra, pronotal disc, apices of antennal segments, tarsi, and parts of head, tibiae and femora black or dark brown and rather densely pubescent.

Head brownish-yellow with a few white and dark brown hairs intermixed, browner on the vertex. Antennae variegated white and brown, the segments dark brown annulate.

Pronotum with irregular, long, recumbent, black and reddish-brown pubescence.

Elytra with a distinct, lengthily black setose, centro-basal tubercle; the basal black area with its posterior margin extending obliquely backwards from the suture at middle to lateral margins at apical third; with an irregular subhumeral macula, and a few small spots at middle brownish-yellow; apical pale area with dense brownish-yellow pubescence, and narrowly margined anteriorly with white.

Underside rather densely whitish pubescent; sternum and legs variegated with white and brown; tibiae annulated with brown.

Length: 4 mm. Breadth: 1.75 mm.

PUERTO RICO: Villalba, Insular Government Finca, 18. VI. 1934, R. G. Oakley (San Juan No. 5666; sex?).

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 51023.

Pygmalestylus genus novum

Very small, short, robust, strongly convex.

Head, pronotum and elytra finely granulose between punctures. Antennal tubercles rather widely separated. Eyes small, strongly emarginate, separated above by nearly twice the width of the emargination in front; lower lobes subrotundate. Antennae slightly longer than body; scape slender, extending slightly past middle of pronotum; subequal in length to third segment; third distinctly longer than fourth.

Pronotum one and two-thirds as broad as long; sides strongly arcuately rounded at middle; strongly constricted near anterior and posterior angles; disc slightly convex, smooth. Elytra about one and three-fifths as long as broad, slightly wider than pronotum; subparallel laterally, then arcuately attenuate to apices, which are feebly obliquely truncate, angles obtuse; convex, without costae, but with a broad, oblique, posthumeral depression.

Underside with prosternal process about half the breadth of a procoxal cavity. Apical ventrite broadly rounded apically and not extended past elytral apex.

Genotype: *Leptostylus pygmaeus* Fisher. By monotypy.

This new genus is most closely allied to *Styloleptus* Dillon and *Leptostylus* LeConte, but may be distinguished by the pronotum simply broadly rounded medio-laterally, the granules above and non-costate elytra.

Pygmaleptostylus pygmaeus (Fisher)

Leptostylus pygmaeus FISHER, 1926, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 68 (22), 24.

Very small, short, robust, strongly convex.

Dark brown, rather densely clothed, with yellowish pubescence marked with dark brown and grey. Mandibles brownish-black; palpi yellowish-brown. Antennae yellowish or reddish-yellow, the segments annulate with brown apically.

Pronotum rather densely pubescent, whitish and yellowish laterally and brownish medially.

Elytra rather densely yellowish pubescent, with a small white spot behind the scutellum, whitish in the oblique posthumeral depression, with a distinct, transverse sinuate median fascia, which is transverse laterally and bent obliquely forward to suture; each elytron with dark brown markings as follows: a rather large spot behind the scutellum, a large more or less interrupted triangular spot along lateral margin at middle, a narrow longitudinal crescent-shaped spot on disc postmedially, and connected posteriorly to a narrow, transverse fascia extending to lateral margin, and a row of small round spots along suture.

Underside sparsely clothed with moderately long greyish pubescence. Tibiae more or less annulated, and the tarsi and tarsal claws dark brown.

Length: 2.75 mm. Breadth: 1.2 mm.

CUBA: Cayamas.

Type and Paratypes in U.S. National Museum, No. 28399.

When describing this species FISHER suspected that it should belong in a new genus. In revising the Neotropical Acanthocinini I agree with this.

***Atrypanius trinidadensis* sp. nov.**

(Plate II fig. 3)

Female. Ferruginous-black in colour, covered with fairly thin dark fulvous-brown pubescence, with small fulvous-ochraceous maculae. Head with frons rather greyish pubescent; eyes narrowly margined, except on frontal border, with ochraceous pubescence, which is extended a little on each side of midline of vertex to posterior border. Pronotum with eight dark ochraceous small maculae as follows: on disc at about apical third and basal quarter rather widely separated on each side of middle, a lunate marking, the convexity of each facing inwardly; and more lateral to these four small rounded maculae, the two posterior smallest and placed above the base of the lateral tubercles. Scutellum dark coloured, vaguely and thinly greyish medially. Elytra with conspersed, irregular, small dark ochraceous markings over whole surface. Underside lighter ferruginous, more or less uniformly covered with greyish pubescence. Legs and antennae lighter ferruginous, covered with fairly thin greyish or greyish-brown pubescence, (at least on antennal segments to third).

Fairly small; elongate-ovate; fairly convex.

Antennae (unfortunately missing after third segment), with scape elongate, feebly swollen, extending to pronotal basal sulcus; third segment equal in length to scape; scape and third segment extremely sparsely and very shortly setose below. Antennal tubercles rather swollen, moderately raised, very broadly V-shaped between. Frons large, oblong, vertical, about one and a quarter times as tall as broad; slightly convex, with a distinct median longitudinal line which extends to the posterior border of the vertex; head finely and closely punctured, vertex and behind eyes superiorly very finely and closely granular. Eyes large, lower lobe distinctly vertical, about one and a half times as tall as broad, narrowing inferiorly, about three times as tall as gena; moderately

convex; upper lobes closely approaching, separated by about half the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, distinctly transverse, almost twice as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; disc feebly convex on posterior half, a little more strongly anteriorly; smooth; laterally a little irregularly sublinear and widening strongly to the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal sixth, and are broad, strong, fairly short, moderately acute, but not pointed apically, and somewhat postero-laterally directed, thereafter moderately strongly, but shortly, constricted to the base; basal transverse sulcus broad and shallow, not extended sublaterally, with a single row of moderately coarse, moderately close punctures; rest of pronotum finely and closely punctured. Scutellum broadly subtriangular, feebly sinuate laterally, extremely feebly rounded, almost truncate apically; fairly finely and fairly closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, about one and four-fifth times as long as humeral breadth; gradually, slightly widening laterally to a little postmedially, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are separately, regularly, broadly rounded; even; rather coarsely, variably fairly closely punctured from base to about middle, gradually becoming smaller, but still rather coarse, to the apices; interstices very finely and closely punctured.

Underside fairly finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is nitid. Submentum with a transverse pubescent sulcus anteriorly. Prosternal process narrow, about a seventh as broad as a procoxal cavity, rather strongly narrowed medially; broadly, rather strongly, regularly rounded. Mesosternal process broad, about three times as broad as prosternal process, about two-thirds as broad as mesocoxal cavity; shortly subplanate above, very strongly subvertically roundedly declivous anteriorly; gradually narrowing to the apex, which is broadly and feebly emarginate. Apical ventrite a little elongately subconical, subtubuliform, a little more than twice as long as the preapical, almost extending to the elytral apex; apex moderately broadly truncate. Pygidium rather broad, moderately elongate, but not exceeding the elytral apex; very broadly, almost subtruncate apically, with a very small median emargination, lateral angles broadly rounded.

Legs fairly elongate, robust; profemora strongly clavate; meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter rather less strongly swollen than the others. Tarsi elongate and fairly robust, the anterior slightly broadened; fringed with long setae; first metatarsal segment slightly shorter than the following two united.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 7 mm. Breadth: humeral 2.7 mm, postmedian 2.9 mm.

TRINIDAD: St. Augustine (1♀).

Holotype (female) in the E. F. Gilmour Collection. Unique.

This new species is most closely allied to *Atrypanius irrorellus* Bates (1885) from which it may be distinguished by the elytral apices broadly rounded, not obliquely truncate and the pronotal disc with small luniform dark yellow markings, not vittate.

Urgleptes Dillon

DILLON, 1956, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 49 (4), 332. — GILMOUR, 1959, Opusc. Zool. München 28, 8. — GILMOUR, 1962, Ciencia Mexico 22 (1-2), 21.

I have already transferred (1959, 1962) a large number of species from the genus *Lepturges* Bates to *Urgleptes* Dillon. The following Caribbean species also requires removal to *Urgleptes* Dillon:

Urgleptes chamaeropsis (Fisher, 1926), comb. nov.
Cuba.

I describe herein four new Caribbean species of *Urgleptes* and give a Key to the at present known Caribbean species.

KEY TO CARIBBEAN *Urgleptes*

1. Colour uniformly brownish-yellow, immaculate (6.6–6.75 mm; Cuba) *chamaeropsis* (Fisher, 1926)
- Pronotum and elytra with dark maculae 2

2. Elytral apices rounded. 3
 - Elytral apices separately obliquely internally truncate . . . 4
3. Pronotum quadrate; tibiae blackish apically; (Elytra yellowish, with a brown vitta on suture and margin, and some small maculae on apical half) (4 mm; Guadeloupe)
guadeloupensis (Fleut. & Sallé, 1889)
 - Pronotum strongly transverse; tibiae black annulate medially as well as apically (3.5-4 mm; Saba, St. Eustatius)
cobbeni sp. nov.
4. Antennal scape almost completely blackish, without a median dark annula (2.4-4.5 mm; Puerto Rico)
puertoricensis sp. nov.
 - Antennal scape distinctly broadly blackish annulate medially and with apex black. 5
5. Elytral disc mainly pallid, with a few posterior and lateral blackish markings; pronotum not quite one and a half times as broad as long; femora and tibiae mainly flavous (3.3 mm; Puerto Rico) *sandersoni* sp. nov.
 - Elytra wholly marmorated with dark brown, light brown and blackish; pronotum about one and three-quarter times as broad as long; pro- and mesofemora and tibiae mainly black, except basally (5 mm; Haiti) *haitiensis* sp. nov.

***Urgleptes sandersoni* sp. nov.**

(Plate II fig. 2)

Male. Ferruginous, covered with thin tawny-grey pubescence, with a few blackish maculae. Head pitchy-ferruginous, thinly pubescent; except submentum flavous-ferruginous. Pronotum ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent; with a large median blackish macula extending almost from apex to basal sulcus, broad, but a little elongate, broadening basally; lateral spines are blackish. Scutellum dark ferruginous. Elytra light testaceous-ferruginous, thinly pubescent, a discal area in main almost immaculate except apically with blackish markings as follows: basally on each side of

scutellum a small elongate-oval macula; suturally touching scutellar apex, a small common maculae; lateral declivity blackish from base under humerus to about apical two-fifths with a broad median projection slightly onto disc and another narrower at its end; on about apical two-fifths some small, irregular markings as a vague short medio-discal very narrow vitta, dividing posteriorly at about apical fifth, and between that and apex a few small maculae. Ventral surface light ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae light flavous-ferruginous, very thinly greyish pubescent; scape with a broad, slightly postmedian blackish annula; apices of scape and segments three to nine or ten narrowly blackish apically, vaguely on the two latter. Legs light flavous-ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent; coxae flavous; femora partly annulate with blackish preapically, and apices extremely narrowly, vaguely darkened; pro-tibiae darkened apically; meso- and metatibiae blackish annulate medially and blackish apically; tarsi dark, base of first segment flavous-ferruginous.

Small, elongate-ovate; subdepressed.

Antennae elongate, only slightly more than twice as long as body, about a tenth; segments two to four scarcely setose below, with only one or two short inconspicuous setae; scape feebly swollen, elongate, extending almost to basal pronotal sulcus; third segment about one and a sixth times as long as scape; fourth segment extremely slightly longer than third; fifth segment distinctly shorter, about a quarter, than fourth; about equal to scape; sixth and seventh segments very gradually decreasing; eighth to tenth very slightly increasing; apical, eleventh segment slightly shorter than preapical. Head with antennal tubercles moderately swollen, slightly raised broadly and shallowly concave between. Frons large, transverse, about one and a quarter times as broad as long; feebly convex, with a very fine median longitudinal line; head very finely and closely microgranular; matt. Eyes moderate-sized; lower lobe fairly large, very slightly elongate, about a fifth taller than broad, about one and two-third times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by about one and a third times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and a half times as

broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal fifth, are very broad based, and produced in a moderate, acute spine; which is strongly postero-laterally directed; thence strongly constricted to the base; disc slightly convex; basal transverse sulcus broad and shallow, continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row of not very coarse, only fairly close punctures; the rest closely microgranular and micropunctured, matt. Scutellum transverse, semicircular, very broadly rounded apically; closely microgranularly punctured, rather matt.

Elytra elongate-ovate, very slightly, but gradually narrowing posteriorly, postmedially broadly rounded to the apices, which are separately, internally, slightly obliquely, truncate, both angles broadly rounded; disc moderately convex posteriorly, somewhat subdepressed anteriorly, very feebly and scarcely tumid centro-basally; distinctly, coarsely, irregularly, fairly closely punctured, the punctures only becoming slightly smaller posteriorly, only slightly more sparsely, and continued almost to the apex; interstices very finely and fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside finely and fairly closely punctured, except submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process narrow, but not nearly linear, about a sixth as broad as a procoxal cavity; very low; almost plane. Mesosternal process narrow, elongately subtriangular, very slightly broader than prosternal, about a sixth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; narrowly truncate apically; very low, not declivous anteriorly, almost horizontal, feebly longitudinally convex. Apical ventrite short, scarcely longer than preapical, slightly semicircular; apex fairly broadly, very feebly emarginate, fringed. Pygidium broad, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs of moderate length; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter least strongly swollen. Tibiae normal, fairly slender. Tarsi elongate and slender; first metatarsal segment about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

Female. Unknown.

Length: 3.3 mm. Breadth: 1.25 mm.

PUERTO RICO: Bosque Guanica, 25. IV. 1959, M. W. Sanderson, T. H. Farr (1♂).

Holotype (male) placed in the E. F. Gilmour Collection. Unique. .

I have named this specimen in honour of one of the collectors, Dr. M. W. SANDERSON, of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, U.S.A.

This new species has no really close ally in the West Indian fauna and although found in the same type locality and on the same date as *Urgleptes puertoricensis* Gilmour, described herein, differs considerably in structural detail apart from colour, it lacks the elytra fascia and has the antennal scape annulate with blackish, the antennae (males) are considerably shorter, it is a less elongate species, and the pro- and mesosternal processes are distinctly broader. From *Urgleptes cubaecola* Fisher it differs distinctly in colouration, its much smaller size, elytra less than twice as long as broad, and elytral apices not at all emarginate.

***Urgleptes haitiensis* sp. nov.**

(Plate II fig. 1)

Male. Dark ferruginous; marmorated with dark brown, light brown, brownish-grey and blackish pubescence. Head dark ferruginous, thinly flavous-brown pubescent, this denser round the eyes. Pronotum dark ferruginous, with fairly dense dark flavous-grey pubescence which leaves certain dark maculae visible as follows: a broad, very irregular, median vitta, extending from anterior border to base, enclosing two small anterior pubescent maculae, a very narrow, broken median line, and a large broadly subtriangular basal area; also some small dark rounded maculae round base of lateral tubercles, and a broad lateral dark brown vitta below the lateral tubercles. Scutellum dark ferruginous-brown, with a fairly narrow median dark flavous-grey pubescent vitta. Elytra dark ferruginous-brown, marmorated with flavous-grey and brownish pubescence very irregularly: vaguely, strigosely at base, very

widely and more densely over disc from about basal sixth to about apical two-fifths suturally, and less densely and strigosely laterally and over apical part; with various darker blackish-brown areas of which the main as follows: laterally from base beneath humerus to about middle, the superior border very irregular, and a slightly postmedian narrow, slightly oblique, elongate marking subsuturally on each disc. Ventral surface fairly lightly ferruginous, metasternum darker laterally; moderately covered with flavous-grey pubescence. Antennae light flavous-ferruginous, segments a little darker apically; scape broadly annulate medially with blackish; apex of segments three to nine narrowly blackish-brown apically, on the last two of these indistinctly. Legs flavous-ferruginous in main, with blackish areas; fairly thinly flavous-grey pubescent; coxae light flavous-ferruginous; femora blackish apically and posteriorly above; particularly the intermediate, least on posterior; pro- and mesotibiae black on about their apical three-quarters, metatibiae broadly blackish annulate (or nearly) medially, and black apically; tarsi black, except extreme base of first segment ferruginous; tarsal pulvilli fairly dark flavous-grey.

Small, elongate-ovate, subdepressed.

Antennae elongate, almost three times as long as body; scape apically, and segments two and three with a few short setae below; scape a little, regularly swollen, elongate, extending to pronotal base; third segment about a quarter longer than scape; fourth segment very slightly longer than third, about a twelfth; fifth segment distinctly shorter than fourth, about equal to scape; sixth and seventh slightly decreasing; eighth distinctly longer, about equal to third; ninth and tenth very gradually increasing; apical, eleventh segment about equal to preapical; segments very finely and fairly closely punctured. Head with antennal tubercles rather strongly swollen, fairly strongly raised, widely separated, broadly and strongly concave between; with a transverse rather narrow, median fovea behind tubercles. Frons large, a little transverse, about a fifth broader than long; only slightly convex, with a very fine median longitudinal line which is almost obsolete on lower half; head very closely finely microgranularly punctured, matt. Eyes only moderately large; lower lobe not very large, elongate,

about one and a half times as tall as broad, about twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes only moderately widely separated by about the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, strongly transverse, almost one and four-fifths as broad as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal quarter, are broad based and produced in a moderately long, acute spine, which is moderately latero-posteriorly directed; very strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc only slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus very broad and very shallow, continued, more strongly, sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row of fairly coarse, not very close punctures; remainder closely microgranularly punctured and matt. Scutellum a little transverse, semi-suboval, broadly and regularly rounded apically; fairly closely microgranularly punctured, rather matt.

Elytra elongate-ovate, subparallel-sided to before middle, then rounded to apices, which are inwardly obliquely truncate, extremely slightly emarginate, both sutural and marginal angles rounded; disc only moderately convex posteriorly, distinctly broadly depressed premedially, centrobasal area broadly slightly tumescent; fairly distinctly, fairly coarsely, not very closely, irregularly punctured, the punctures becoming somewhat smaller and sparser posteriorly and ceasing at about the apical fifth; remainder and interstices fairly closely micro-punctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, about a ninth or tenth as broad as a procoxal cavity, plane, much lower than coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, scarcely broader posteriorly than prosternal, about a ninth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; almost plane and horizontal, scarcely at all declivous anteriorly; marginate laterally, very narrowly truncate apically. Apical ventrite rather subtriangular, about as long as the preapical, not very broadly truncate apically. Pygidium very broad; apex moderately broadly, extremely feebly emarginate.

Legs rather elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter least strongly swollen. Tibiae normal, except anterior rather strongly swollen apically and

densely black setose pubescent there. Tarsi elongate, the anterior and intermediate fairly slender, the posterior more so; first metatarsal segment about one and a half times as long as the following two united.

Female. Unknown.

Length: 5 mm. **Breadth:** 1.8 mm.

HISPANIOLA: Haiti, Furcy, 15. V. 1959, M. W. Sanderson, T. H. Farr.

Holotype (male) placed in the E. F. Gilmour Collection. Unique.

This distinct new species is quite different from any other in the West Indian fauna. From *Urgleptes guadeloupensis* Fleut. & Sallé it differs in being of a general much darker colour and its marmorated appearance, in which way it also differs from *Urgleptes sandersoni* Gilmour, described above, with which it agrees in the annulate antennal scape and non-linear pro- and mesosternal processes, but from which it differs structurally in several distinct ways, such as longer antennae, taller lower lobe of eye, pygidium (male) truncate apically, and so on.

***Urgleptes cobbeni* sp. nov.**

(Plate III fig. 1-3)

Male (Pl. III 2). Ferruginous, thinly and patchily grey pubescent with dark pitchy and dark ferruginous dermal maculae somewhat variably. Head pitchy on frons and antennal tubercles; with sparse greyish pubescence, denser round eyes. Pronotum greyish pubescent, rather densely laterally, with a distinct, very broad, median, complete vitta which is dark ferruginous, which has usually two small vague greyish maculae anteriorly, and two posteriorly; apex of lateral tubercles darkened. Scutellum brown-ferruginous, sparsely greyish pubescence. Elytra very variegated with pitchy and light brown dermal maculae and with greyish or tawny-greyish pubescence, which forms slightly denser maculae and broken discal vittae; the dark maculae placed mainly as a circumscutellar macula, a short row postmedially obliquely backwards from laterally to suture and some maculae on apical quarter, these latter

three areas are always present; other than these small irregular dark areas are often present on lateral declivity; sometimes the grey markings are very vague and rather indistinguishable. Ventral surface light ferruginous, thinly light tawny-grey pubescent. Antennae light ferruginous; scape blackish annulate about medially; segments from scape to eighth blackish apically; thinly tawny-grey pubescent. Legs light ferruginous; femora narrowly blackish apically, and usually with blackish markings medially, sometimes not present on the profemora; tibiae black annulate slightly post-medially; meso- and metatibiae blackish apically; tarsal segments sometimes vaguely darkened apically; thinly light tawny-grey pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate; slightly subdepressed.

Antennae slender, only moderately elongate, about one and a half times as long as body; basal segments very sparsely setose below; scape slightly swollen, elongate, extending to about pronotal basal sulcus; third segment about one and a seventh times as long as scape; fourth segment about equal to third; following segments gradually decreasing to apex. Head with antennal tubercles moderately raised and swollen, broadly concave between. Frons large, rather distinctly transverse, about one and a quarter times broader than long; feebly convex; with a fine median longitudinal line; head very finely and closely microgranular; matt. Eyes only of moderate size; lower lobe subquadrate, scarcely taller than the gena; upper lobes widely separated by twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal; strongly transverse, about one and four-fifths as broad as long; sides gradually widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about basal fifth, are very broad based, the anterior border directly continued in a line with lateral border, apices acutely spinous and posteriorly directed; strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex; basal transverse sulcus broad and very shallow, continued sublaterally below the base of the tubercles, with a single row of fairly coarse, only moderately close punctures; rest very finely and closely microgranular, matt. Scutellum subtriangular, slightly transverse, rounded apically; closely microgranularly punctured, matt.

Elytra elongate-ovate; very slightly widening laterally to about medially, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are separately broadly rounded; disc moderately convex, with a moderate, broad, premedian depression; centrobasal area a little tumid, broadly; moderately coarsely and fairly closely irregularly punctured, the punctures becoming much smaller and sparser on apical third, interstices fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside finely and closely, rather microgranularly punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, very low, almost plane or subdepressed medially, about a twelfth as broad as a procoxal cavity. Mesosternal process narrow, about twice as broad as the prosternal, about sixth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity, very low, feebly declivous anteriorly, narrowing to the apex, which is very narrowly truncate. Aprical ventrite subtriangular, about one and a half times as long as the preapical; not very broadly, shallowly emarginate apically. Pygidium broad, very broadly rounded apically, with a shallow median emargination.

Legs of moderate length; profemora strongly clavate; meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the intermediate strongly swollen, the posterior distinctly less so. Tibiae normal. Tarsi moderately elongate and slender; first metatarsal segment about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

Female (Pl. III 1, 3). Similarly coloured to male, particularly with regard to the blackish dermal elytral markings, but the tawny-grey pubescence in general distinctly less conspicuous.

Antennae only feebly shorter than in male. Pro- and mesosternal proportions similar to those of male. Apical ventrite almost twice as long as preapical, shortly subconical; apex feebly emarginate. Pygidium moderately broad, broadly rounded apically.

Length: 3.3–5 mm. Breadth: 1.2–2 mm.

SABA: Windwardside, XII. 1956, R. H. Cobben (♀ Paratype).

St. EUSTATIUS: I. 1957, R. H. Cobben (♂ Holotype, ♀ Allotype, ♀ Paratype).

Holotype (male) and one Paratype (female) placed in the E. F. Gilmour Collection, Allotype (female) and one Paratype (female) in the Laboratorium voor Entomologie, Wageningen, Holland.

I have named this interesting new species after Ir. R. H. Cobben, the collector.

This new species may be separated from *Urgleptes guadeloupensis* (Fleut. & Sallé) from Guadeloupe, which similarly has rounded elytral apices, through the very strongly transverse pronotum, the tibiae black annulate medially, amongst other differences.

***Urgleptes puertoricensis* sp. nov.**

(Plate IV figs. 1-3)

Male (Pl. IV 1). Ferruginous, grey pubescent, variegated here and there with brownish-grey, and with dark brown or blackish brown markings. Head ferruginous, with thin greyish pubescence, more dense on frons and round eyes. Pronotum greyish pubescent, with brownish markings, rather vaguely delimited, as follows: across anterior border, finely divided on midline; laterally in a band over base of lateral spines; a smaller, more vague macula on each side of middle just in front of basal transverse sulcus; and sometimes very much less distinct traces of a medio-discal macula. Scutellum greyish medially, brown or dark brown laterally. Elytra light ferruginous, rather densely greyish pubescent, with vague brownish-grey parts and dark brown markings as follows, these a little variable in size, conjunction and extent: surrounding scutellum and extending, complete or partly broken, in a curved band to suture at about basal two-sevenths; on lateral declivity an irregularly oblong macula lying between about basal fifth and slightly past basal third; occasionally a few vague markings obliquely across disc on anterior half; a distinct very irregular, zigzag, fascia from margin about medially, only very slightly obliquely to suture very little postmedially, often complete, occasionally partly broken into maculae or aggregates of maculae; across disc immediately behind this fascia at about apical third, a number of variable oval or irregular maculae in a slightly oblique transverse band, and apical quarter with an agglomeration of very irregular markings, particularly thickened laterally. Ventral surface ferruginous, rather thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae ferruginous; very thinly greyish pubescent; scape with its apical three-quarters blackish-brown; segments two to five or six, flavous or flavous-ferruginous,

segments thereafter much darker ferruginous to apex; segments three to seven or eight narrowly dark brown apically, thereafter not discernible. Legs with pro- and mesofemora blackish, except bases light ferruginous, metafemora mainly light ferruginous, with apex dark and a dark brown macula above; tibiae and tarsi blackish-brown, except bases of former light ferruginous; coxae mainly blackish, except light ferruginous at junction with femora; wholly thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate, ovate, slightly subdepressed.

Antennae very elongate and slender, about two and three-quarter times as long as body; segments two to four extremely sparsely and shortly setose below; scape slightly regularly swollen, elongate, extending to about basal pronotal sulcus; third segment about one and a fifth times as long as scape; fourth segment about a seventh longer than third; fifth segment about equal to third; sixth about a quarter shorter than fifth; following segments gradually increasing to apex, apical, eleventh segment about a quarter longer than preapical, slightly longer than fourth segment; segments very finely and closely punctured. Head with antennal tubercles moderately raised and swollen, broadly and moderately concave between. Frons fairly large, quadrate, moderately convex, with a fine distinct median longitudinal line from about upper third to posterior border of head, less distinctly; head finely and closely microgranular; matt. Eyes moderate-sized; lower lobe quadrate, about one and a half times as tall as gena; upper lobes only moderately separated by only very slightly more than the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal; almost one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal fifth, are broad based, rather tumidly, and produced in a long acute spine, which is moderately strongly latero-posteriorly directed, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus broad, shallow, continued sublaterally below the base of the tubercles, with a single row of fairly coarse, moderately close punctures; rest very finely and closely microgranularly punctured and matt. Scutellum subtriangular, slightly transverse, rounded apically; closely microgranularly punctured; matt.

Elytra elongate-subovate; subparallel-sided to a little post-medially, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are separately slightly obliquely, internally truncate, both angles broadly rounded; disc moderately convex, with a feeble, broad depression over about basal third; scarcely at all swollen centrobasally; moderately coarsely, and fairly closely punctured, slightly sublinearly in places, becoming finer and sparser towards the apex, particularly after about apical quarter; interstices and rest finely and closely micro-punctured.

Underside fairly finely and fairly closely punctured, except submentum impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, linear medially, coxae almost contiguous; very low, almost plane. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, about equal in breadth to prosternal, linear, coxae almost contiguous, narrowing to apex which is very acute. Apical ventrite rather subtriangular, about one and a quarter times as long as preapical; only moderately broadly truncate apically. Pygidium fairly broad, very broadly rounded, almost subtruncate apically.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate; meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the intermediate strongly swollen, the posterior distinctly less so. Tibiae normal, the anterior slightly swollen, the others fairly slender. Tarsi elongate and slender; first metatarsal segment about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

Female (Pl. IV 2-3). Usually distinctly more robust than male; similarly coloured, the median fascia rarely broken, and often slightly broader.

Differs from male as follows: antennae a little shorter, about two and two-thirds as long as body; segmental proportions about the same. Prosternal process similarly linear to that of male; mesosternal process narrow, but distinctly broader, two to three times, than the prosternal, elongately triangular, apex fairly acute. Apical ventrite subconical, nearly twice as long as preapical, apex fairly broadly, very feebly emarginate. Pygidium broad based, strongly triangularly produced apically, extending past elytral apices and rather acute apically.

Length: 3–4.4 mm. Breadth: 0.9–1.3 mm.

PUERTO RICO: Bosque Guanica, 25. IV. 1959, M. W. Sanderson, T. H. Farr (3♂, 4♀).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and two Paratypes (male, female) placed in the E. F. Gilmour Collection; three Paratypes (one male, two females) in the Institute of Science, Kingston, Jamaica.

This species is distinctly different from any other in the West Indies through the distinct median fascia. From *Urgeleptes guadeloupensis* Fleut. & Sallé it differs in markings as well as being a more slender species. It is perhaps most closely allied to some Mexican and Central American species, for example *Urgeleptes euprepes* Bates and *U. cazieri* Gilmour, but has differing markings.

***Pentheochaetes trinidadensis* sp. nov.**

(Plate IV fig. 4)

Female. Light flavous-ferruginous, with a greenish tinge, covered with flavous-grey pubescence and variegated with fairly light brown pubescence. Head flavous-grey pubescent, denser round eyes; at posterior border, on each side of midline a small dark brown macula. Pronotum with oval or rounded brown maculae as follows: one on each side of disc just preapically; two vague traces on each side posteriorly towards lateral tubercles; sublaterally just below lateral tubercles; a broad dark brown complete vitta, which just covers the apex of the lateral tubercle. Scutellum flavous-grey pubescent medially; laterally and narrowly apically, dark brown. Elytra mainly flavous-grey, greenish tinged; marmorated, particularly on posterior half, with only fairly dark, brown pubescence, of which the most distinct are a scutellar row on each elytron of small rounded dark maculae over a little more than posterior half; each with an obliquely oval larger, subscutellar median macula and nebulously obliquely fasciate area over about apical quarter; lateral declivity distinctly greenish coloured. Underside and legs light ferruginous; fairly thinly greyish pubescent, mesepimera and anterior half of metepimera dark brown, forming a continuation with pronotal lateral fascia. Tibiae with a dark

brown external macula just postmedially; protarsi with second and third segments dark brown; femora distinctly greenish. Antennae with scape green; remaining segments light ferruginous or flavous-ferruginous; apex of scape, second and third segments dark brown; femora distinctly greenish. Antennae with scape green; remaining segments light ferruginous or flavous-ferruginous; apex of scape, second segment wholly, and apices of following segments dark brown, the area rapidly increasing from seventh to cover almost the apical half of the segments; thinly greyish pubescent.

Fairly small, elongate-ovate.

Antennae elongate, almost twice as long as body; slender; segments from third to seventh with sparse, long, distinct setae below, laterally and apically; thereafter only at apices; scape elongate, only a little swollen, extending almost to pronotal base; third segment very slightly longer than scape; fourth segment slightly longer than third; following segments gradually decreasing to apex; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles rather strongly swollen, fairly strongly raised; broadly V-shaped between. Frons large, slightly elongate, about one and a fifth times as tall as broad, very slightly narrowing above; slightly convex, with a fine median longitudinal line; head finely and closely punctured, with a few slightly larger scattered punctures. Eyes moderately large; lower lobe only a little convex, subquadrate, about one and a sixth times as tall as broad, about one and a sixth times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by about one and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly trapezoidal; transverse, almost twice as broad across the lateral tubercles as long; disc moderately convex, smooth; laterally rather strongly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are very broadly conical, short, fairly small, rather acute, placed at basal quarter, thence strongly constricted to base; basal transverse sulcus very broad and shallow, a little deeper from each side of the middle, with a single, rather irregular, sparse row of only moderately large punctures; remainder very finely and closely punctured; behind the lateral tubercles a few very long setae. Scutellum more or less semicircular, strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long; broadly rounded apically;

slightly depressed medially; finely and closely punctured, a little more coarsely laterally.

Elytra elongate, subovate; parallel-sided to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices which are strongly obliquely emarginate-truncate, sutural angle broadly rounded, marginal angle rather strongly, broadly, subspinosely produced, and acute; disc broadly, moderately subdepressed premedially, centrobasal area broadly, moderately tumescent; fairly strongly convex posteriorly; almost smooth, scarcely irregular, except longitudinally subsuturally; with fairly numerous, elongate, subseriate, erect setae; basally to the humeri and along suture to about basal fifth or quarter, fairly coarsely, not very closely punctured; thereafter becoming much finer and much closer; a distinct, fine, subsutural longitudinal sulcus on about posterior half.

Underside finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process narrow, about a seventh as broad as a procoxal cavity; regularly, slightly rounded, much lower than coxae; broadly, shallowly canaliculate longitudinally. Mesosternal process very broad, four times as broad as prosternal, almost as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; extremely broad anteriorly, thence rather strongly narrowing towards apex, which is somewhat explanate, and broadly, moderately emarginate; broadly declivous anteriorly, gradually above, thence strongly anteriorly. Apical ventrite somewhat elongately conical, extending to about elytral apex, about two and a half times as long as preapical; moderately strongly narrowed to apex, which is very feebly, broadly emarginate; with numerous elongate apical setae, principally laterally. Pygidium moderately elongately sublanceolate, extending slightly past the elytral apex; apex rather acute; with a very fine median longitudinal sulcus.

Legs moderately elongate, and fairly slender; profemora strongly pedunculo-clavate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculate; the latter less strongly swollen; protibiae fairly short and more robust than others, which are more elongate and more slender; metatarsal first segment about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

Male: Unknown.

Length: 6.5 mm. Breadth: 2.3 mm.

TRINIDAD: XII. 1953, G. & Helga Frey (1♀).

Holotype (female) in Museum Frey, München. Unique.

A distinct species through its light colouration, proportionately narrow prosternal process and mesosternal process broadly emarginate apically. By this combination and other minor details it may be distinguished from *Pentheochaetes mysticus* Melzer.

Nyssodrystes freyorum sp. nov.

(Plate IV fig. 5)

Female. Dark to medium ferruginous; thinly light brownish pubescent, with dense light flavous-brown pubescent markings as follows: the head, particularly round the eyes, medio-longitudinally and on the vertex; pronotum with three vitta, from anterior border, none of which extend past the basal transverse sulcus, two broad latero-discally, and one narrow medially; elytra completely, very narrowly light flavour around all borders, with vittate markings as follows: from infra-humerally, at extreme base, a vitta curving onto disc to meet, at about basal third, a straight discal vitta which runs over about median third, narrowing posteriorly, from junction of these two at basal third, a latero-discal vitta curving laterally and returning to disc at about apical fifth, where it bifurcates to suture and margin, along its length at about middle of elytra it bears a short lateral anteriorly directed projection; along the epipleura a median and preapical vague marking. Scutellum brownish like the general colour. Ventral surface ferruginous fairly thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae pitchy-ferruginous, basal halves or two-thirds of segments three to six or seven a little lighter; very sparsely brownish pubescent. Legs pitchy-ferruginous, basal half of metafemora light ferruginous; fairly thinly grey pubescent.

Fairly small, subcylindrical, subovate.

Antennae elongate, slightly more than twice as long as the body; very sparsely setose below from scape preapically to seventh

segment, and with scattered setae above and laterally; scape elongate, slightly swollen, extending to pronotal base; third segment about equal to scape; fourth segment about equal to third; fifth to seventh segments gradually decreasing; segments from eighth gradually increasing in length; eleventh, apical, very elongate, a third longer than the scape. Antennal tubercles moderately raised, slightly swollen, broadly concave between. Frons moderately large, elongate, about one and a third times as long as broad, narrowed above; moderately convex; head finely and closely punctured. Eyes moderately large; lower lobe strongly convex, subrotundate, about as long as broad, equal in height to the gena; upper lobes not very closely approaching, separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum somewhat subcylindrical, a little trapezoidal, about one and a third times as broad as long; diverging slightly to the lateral angles, which are placed at about the basal fifth, are obtuse and bear a very small tooth, thence narrowed to the base; disc smooth, moderately convex; basal sulcus broad and shallow, not continued sublaterally, with a single row of only moderately large punctures; remainder finely and closely, somewhat coriaceously punctured, matt. Scutellum strongly transverse, broadly rounded; finely and fairly closely punctured.

Elytra subovatiform, gradually widening laterally to slightly postmedially, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are slightly obliquely truncate, feebly emarginate, sutural angle broadly rounded, marginal angle subacute; smooth, convex; covered with moderately coarse, not very close, scattered punctures, which become much finer and more sparse towards the apex; interstices fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured. Prosternal process narrow, much lower than coxae, about a sixth as broad as a procoxal cavity, longitudinally canaliculate. Mesosternal process fairly broad, about three times as broad as the prosternal, about half the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity, or slightly more; broadly declivous anteriorly, broadly, feebly concave, subparallel-sided, apex broadly truncate, with a small, narrow, strong, median emargination. Apical ventrite elongate, subtubuliform, about twice as long as the

preapical, extending slightly past the elytral apices; fairly narrowly and feebly emarginate apically. Pygidium elongate, fairly broad basally, sublanceolate, moderately acute apically.

Legs of moderate length; profemora strongly sub-pedunculo-clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter least strongly swollen. Tarsi slender, fairly elongate, first metatarsal segment about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 5.6–6.0 mm. Breadth: humeral 1.8–2.0 mm, postmedian 2.0–2.1 mm.

TRINIDAD: XII. 1953, G. & Helga Frey (1♀, Holotype).

VENEZUELA: Tacagua (1♀, Paratype).

Holotype (female) in the Museum Frey, Tutzing bei München. Paratype (female) in the E. F. Gilmour Collection.

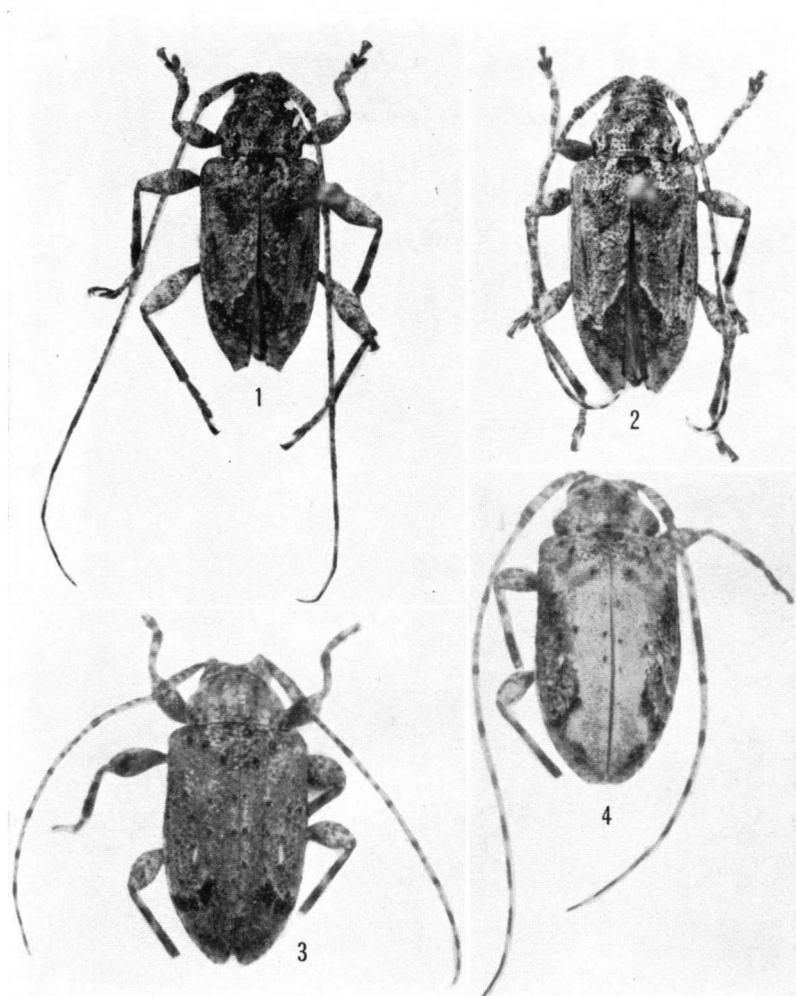
I have named this species after the captors, Herr Dr. and Frau G. FREY.

I am unable to differentiate in any major point between the Venezuelan specimen, which is not in very good condition, and the Trinidad holotype.

This species is quite closely allied to *Nyssodrystes laetifica* Bates, from Nicaragua. It may however, be immediately distinguished through the short medio-discal vitta, which is carried anteriorly in *laetifica*, and more importantly by the female pygidium being acute, not rounded apically.

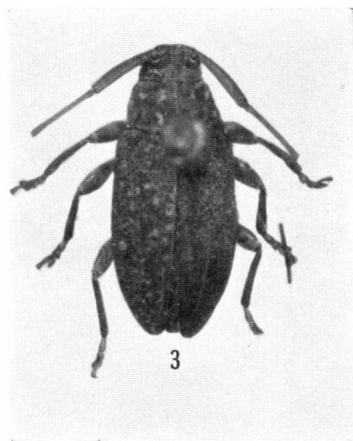
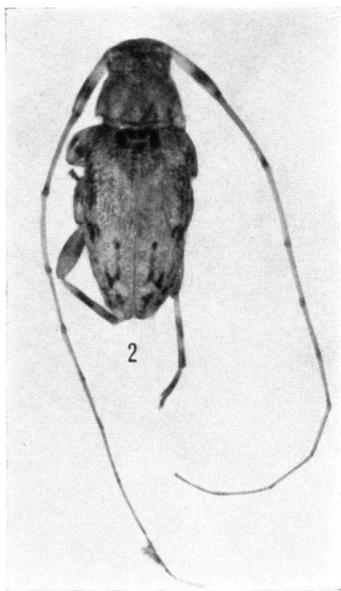
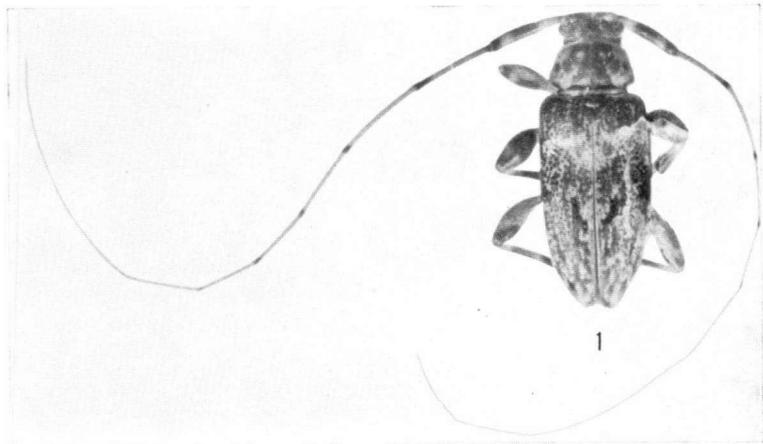
In the almost completely unarmed pronotum, this species runs close to the genus *Nyssodectes* Dillon but I leave it in *Nyssodrystes* for the present.

PLATE I



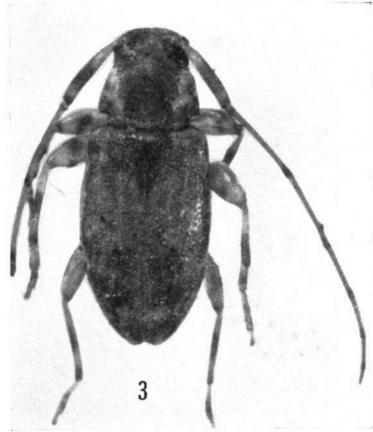
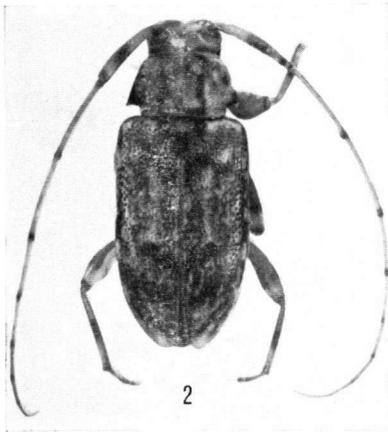
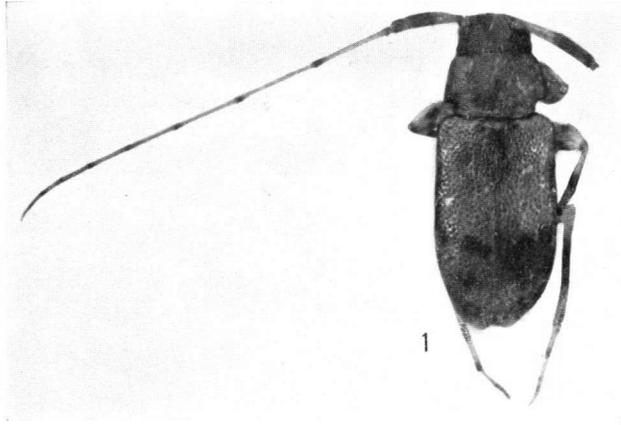
1. *Leptostyloides turbidus* gen. nov., sp. nov. from Saba; ♂ paratype ($\times 3.3$).
2. *Leptostyloides turbidus* gen. nov., sp. nov. from St. Eustatius; ♀ allotype ($\times 3.3$).
3. *Styloleptus nigrofasciatus* sp. nov. from Hispaniola, Rep. Dominicana; ♂ holotype ($\times 8$).
4. *Styloleptus divisus* sp. nov. from Hispaniola, Rep. Dominicana; ♀ allotype ($\times 8.3$).

PLATE II



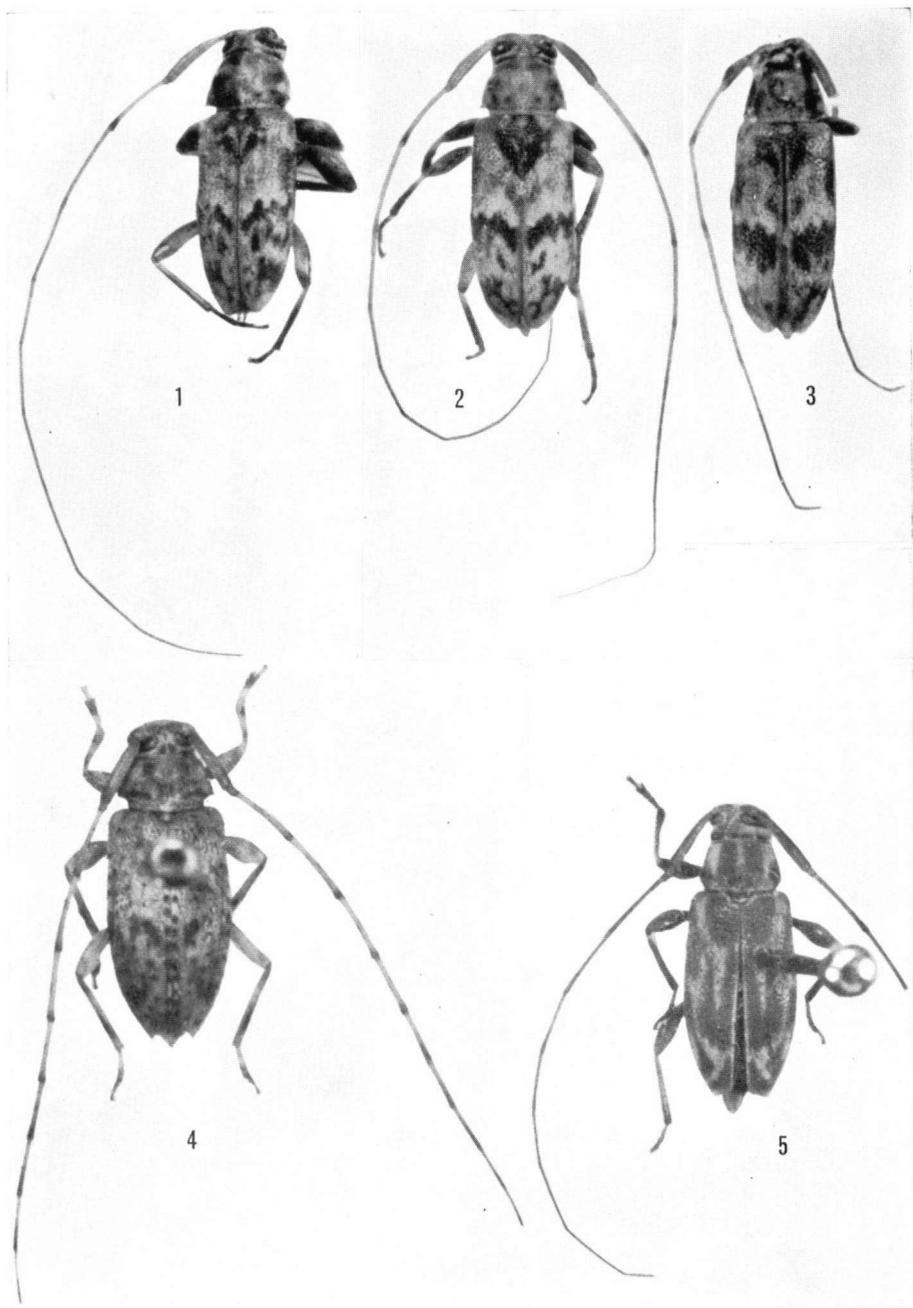
1. *Ungleptes haitiensis* sp. nov. from Hispaniola, Haiti; ♂ holotype ($\times 7.8$).
2. *Ungleptes sandersoni* sp. nov. from Puerto Rico; ♂ holotype ($\times 11.6$).
3. *Atrypanius trinidadensis* sp. nov. from Trinidad; ♀ holotype ($\times 5.6$).

PLATE III



1. *Urgleptes cobbeni* sp. nov. from Saba; ♀ paratype ($\times 10.5$).
2. *Urgleptes cobbeni* sp. nov. from St. Eustatius; ♂ holotype ($\times 8.6$).
3. *Urgleptes cobbeni* sp. nov. from St. Eustatius; ♀ paratype ($\times 11.6$).

PLATE IV



1. *Urgleptes puertoricensis* sp. nov. from Puerto Rico; ♂ holotype ($\times 12$).
2. *Urgleptes puertoricensis* sp. nov. from Puerto Rico; ♀ allotype ($\times 10$).
3. *Urgleptes puertoricensis* sp. nov. from Puerto Rico; ♀ paratype ($\times 13$).
4. *Pentheochaetes trinidadensis* sp. nov. from Trinidad; ♀ holotype ($\times 6.5$).
5. *Nyssodrystes freyorum* sp. nov. from Trinidad; ♀ holotype ($\times 7$).