

New Species of Neotropical Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera)

by G. MARCUZZI, Padova

Abstract — Description of new Neotropical species is given: *Mitragenius pusillus*, *Rhyppasma kaszabi*, *R. costaricense*, *R. costicolle*, *R. mahunkai*, *Scotobius penai*, *S. kaszabi*, *S. elvirae*, *S. pulcherrimus*, *S. curvipes*, *S. boliviensis*, *S. tarapacensis*, *Diastolinus kaszabi*, *D. elongatus*, *D. difficilis*, *D. trinitatis*, *Zophobas cubanus*, *Cyrtosoma venezuelense*, *C. amazonicum*, *C. kaszabi*, *C. kulzeri*, *C. columbianum*, *C. foveipenne*, *C. trinitatis*, *C. freyi*, *C. gridellii*, *C. peruvianum*, *C. caucensis*, *C. chrysomeloides*, *C. freudei*, *C. (Nesocyrtosoma subg. n.) inflatum*, *C. (N.) tumefactum*, *C. (N.) gebieni*. Furthermore, a new combination is established for *Phrynocarenum strangulatum* FAIRM. (= *P. bruchianum* GEB., = *Pseudoscotobius strangulatus* FAIRM. KULZER). With 19 figures.

My friend DR. ZOLTÁN KASZAB, of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, has been kind enough to give me for study a large collection of Neotropical Tenebrionids (black beetles). Among the material several species proved to be new to science, and this paper is devoted to the description of the new taxa.

Hereby I should like to thank for their kindness several persons who helped me in many ways, either by lending me some material for comparison (British Museum, Natural History, Dept. of Entomology; Museum G. Frey, Tutzing, Germany) or by sending me copies of the description of several taxa (the above museums, and the Museum of Natural History, Milano). The drawings in order to illustrate some morphological features have been completed by RENZO MAZZARO, technician in this Institute.

Phrynocarenum strangulatum (FAIRMAIRE, 1905), comb. n.

Emmallodera strangulata FAIRMAIRE, 1905, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 74: 290.

Phrynocarenum bruchianum GEBIEN 1928, Stett. Ent. Ztg., 89: 106.

Pseudoscotobius strangulatus (FAIRMAIRE), KULZER, 1955, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 6: 397.

Chile, Germain, coll. R. OBERTHÜR, ex coll. DEYROLLE via NÈGRE, 1 ex. in poor state of conservation.

The species has been first described by FAIRMAIRE in 1905 to be as *Emmallodera* GEBIEN created for it a new "Subfamily" (which we interpret today as a tribe), *Phrynocareninae*, characterized inter alia by the lack of any intersegmental membrane on the abdomen (urosterni) and by the great extension of the mentum. GEBIEN apparently did not know FAIRMAIRE's species, for he considered the new taxon to be a new species, and named it *Phrynocarenum bruchianum*. The species, represented in Table II, Fig. 1, is coming from Argentina, prov. San Luis, Alto Pencoso and from La Cienega, Catamarca.

It is worthy to remark that GEBIEN placed FAIRMAIRE's species in his Catalogue of 1936 in the genus of *Scotobius* (p. 801).

In 1955 KULZER in his monographic work on Scotobiini referred to FAIRMAIRE's type preserved in the Paris Museum and discovered that this species had — differing from *Scotobius* — a large mentum and no intersegmental membranes on the abdomen. Not considering that Scotobiini are characterized by a small mentum and no intersegmental membrane, he rescribed the new taxon as *Pseudoscotobius*, ranging it with Scotobiini. We should however note that KULZER said "es ist überhaupt fraglich ob *Pseudoscotobius* und *Psammethichus* zur Tribus Scotobiini gehört" (p. 394). The species described by FAIRMAIRE originates from "Chile". On the other hand, KULZER has seen some specimens coming from San Rafael, prov. Mendoza (Argentina), i. e. from the region wherefrom *Phrynocarenum bruchianum* GEB. has been described. Now there are two remarks to make: 1) GEBIEN according to KULZER's statement (p. 394) had in his collection this species determined as "*Scotobius strangulatus*", though in 1928 he had correctly seen that it did not belong to Scotobiini but to a new "subfamily", meaning that he must have in his collection the same species with two different names in two different tribes; 2) KULZER did not remember in 1955 the photograph of *Phrynocarenum bruchianum*, and had this species re-photographed and reproduced in his Monograph (Table XX, Fig. 3) under the name of *Pseudoscotobius strangulatus*.

Mitragenus pusillus sp. n.

Small (12 mm), completely black excepting reddish ferrugineous palps and last antennal joints. Rather shining, especially elytra. Head from genae forwards triangular; small; genae prominent; eyes small, partially concealed by pronotum. Labrum somewhat cordiform, smooth, shining, closely and rather strongly punctured, deeply emarginate, clothed on anterior margin by dense golden adpressed pubescence, pubescence laterally pure white. Clypeus very deeply emarginate. Punctuation of head very coarse though rather sparse, a transverse groove present before eyes, medially interrupted by a kind of longitudinal, short carina (similar to that of *M. collaris* KULZER, 1966). Antennae very slender and long, practically reaching posterior angles of pronotum, and therefore longer than in *M. collaris*. Pronotum very similar to that of *M. collaris*, widest near middle, then abruptly narrowed towards hind angles, latter being very acute, prominent and covering humeri. Anterior margin very deeply emarginate, so that anterior angles very prominent and acute. Base of pronotum only slightly bisinuate. Sides of pronotum in middle slightly raised to resemble two wings; apex of pronotum in its middle part broadly margined, base with no margin at all. Central part of pronotum (disc) longitudinally more or less wrinkled as in *M. collaris*, towards sides of anterior half very irregularly wrinkled, with some tendency to forming transverse wrinkles; lateral margin punctured. Elytra ovate, widest just beyond middle, practically narrowing anteriorly as posteriorly; very convex both in perilateral and cranio-caudal sense, furnished on each elytron with three carinae, of which two internal ones much more developed; suture only slightly raised, much more so posteriorly; two median carinae do not reach apex. Carinae distinctly, though irregularly punctured in posterior half. First carina is nearer to second one than to suture. Surface of elytra smooth, shining, distinctly but rather strongly punctured, punctuation of rasp-type. Pro- meso- and metasternum closely and rather strongly punctured; urosterni with various, irregular punctuation, close and strong on first urosternum, finer and limited to sides only on successive ones, fine and close on last (apparent) urosternum.

Holotype and one paratype: Argentina, Chubut, Peninsula Valdes, 15. I. 1971, leg. A. Kovács. Paratype is preserved in the author's personal collection, while the holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Rhyppasma kaszabi sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Large (6 mm), blackish brown, in some smaller specimens somewhat reddish brown. Head very closely punctured, very transverse, anteriorly widely rounded; eyes big, prominent more or less as genae. Labrum well visible from above. Antennae with three last joints transverse, constituting a club, other ones rather narrow, third joint distinctly longer than second. Pronotum (Fig. 1) rather long, widest medially, anterior angles acute and prominent, hind angles rectangular and rather prominent. Sides of pronotum constantly sinuate before base, sinuate or straight towards anterior angles. Punctuation very close, points somewhat contiguous though not confluent. Apex practically truncate, base slightly convex towards elytra (i. e. backwards). Elytra long, with parallel sides, at base markedly broader than pronotum. Base is concave towards pronotum (i. e. forwards). Each elytron exhibiting three very evident longitudinal ribs; spaces between each densely and rather

strongly punctured. *Mentum* less transverse than in *R. mahunkai* sp. n., intercoxal process of prosternum similar to that of *R. mahunkai* sp. n.; ventral surface closely and strongly punctured, with a tendency to confluence also on urosterni, but particularly confluent on metasternum. Ventral surface of legs closely punctured. Tarsi clothed by golden yellow pubescence, particularly long and evident on ventral surface of hind tarsi.

Holotype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Venezuela, Cagua (Estado Aragua), 10. X. 1960, leg. CERMELI. — 24 Paratypes, idem.

Easily distinguishable from *R. haitianum* MARCUZZI, 1953, owing to the sides of pronotum being anteriorly sinuate and that the elytral ribs are more evident.

Rhyasma costaricense sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Small (3.5 mm), similar to *R. venezuelense* MARCUZZI; brownish, dull, legs somewhat paler. Long and narrow, flat, pronotum regularly dilated from base to apex, with straight sides. Head rather long, anteriorly regularly and widely arcuate, genae more prominent than eyes; very closely and finely punctured. Antennae slender, three last joints constituting a club. Pronotum (Fig. 2) long, trapezoid, regularly widened towards apex, with straight sides, convex only in perilateral sense; anterior angles very feebly acute, hind angles rectangular, both apex and base truncate. Surface very closely and finely punctured. Elytra very long and narrow, not broader than pronotum, widest at anterior third, then gradually narrowing towards apex. Each elytron furnished with four ribs, of which three being on the disc and one at lateral margin; spaces between ribs exhibiting very large, round points considered to be true foveae, contiguous one with another. *Mentum* transverse, with anterior margin emarginate; ventral surface with a shallow, not very close punctation; punctures not confluent and particularly shallow on urosterni. Intercoxal process of prosternum broad and rounded. Ventral surface of legs closely punctured; femurs and tibiae with a very characteristic whitish, recumbent, pubescence; tarsi clothed by whitish yellow almost erect pubescence.

Holotype: Costa-Rica, La Caja, 8 km west San José, leg. SCHMID, 1934.

Very similar to *R. venezuelense* MARCUZZI, 1953, from which it can be easily distinguished by the more evident elytral ribs.

Rhyasma costicolle sp. n. (Fig. 3)

Characteristic because of two longitudinal ridges on pronotal disc. Rather small (4.5 mm), very long and narrow, reddish ferrugineous, shining. Head rather long, anteriorly regularly rounded, genae raised, eyes big and prominent more or less as genae. Upper surface very closely and finely punctured. Antennae slender, joints XI-IX constituting a club, joints VIII-VI as long as broad, bead-like. Pronotum very short, trapezoid, much broader at apex than at base; sides slightly rounded, not sinuate before angles, so that anterior angles acute and very prominent, hind angles obtuse and not prominent (Fig. 3). Apex scarcely emarginate; base almost truncate. Median part of disc is characterized by presence of two longitudinal ridges (costae) each followed laterally by a kind of depression, constituting a very characteristic feature within genus *Rhyasma*. All surface of pronotum

closely and strongly punctured. Elytra very long with parallel sides, narrowing gradually in posterior half. Each elytron is furnished with three internal and one external, marginal ribs, very similar to those present in *Rhyasma costaricense* sp. n. Spaces between ribs exhibiting some fovea-like points very similar to those of *R. costaricense* sp. n. Mentum transverse, with a deeply emarginate anterior margin. Intercoxal process of prosternum narrow and not much pronounced in comparison with other new species of the genus. Ventral surface covered with a very characteristic granulosity, close on head and prosternum, gradually less close towards abdomen, so that on last urosterni only some sparse granules present. Ventral surface of legs closely granulose, clothed recumbent, whitish yellow pubescence; pubescence of ventral surface of tarsi erect.

Holotype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Bolivia, Guayaramerin, north of Beni, 18. XI. 1966, leg. BALOGH, MAHUNKA & ZICSI.

Rhyasma mahunkai sp. n. (Fig. 4)

Rather large (5-5.5 mm), brownish ferrugineous, rather dull. Head rather short, anteriorly only slightly rounded, with genae distinctly raised and somewhat more prominent than eyes. All upper surface exhibiting a rather strong and close punctation. Antennae not very slender; last three joints dilated forming a club; joints X-VI transverse, V nearly as long as broad, III much longer than II, first joint very broad. Pronotum weakly convex, slightly longer than broad, regularly widened from base to apex, widest near middle. Sides very feebly rounded, sinuate before hind angles but not before anterior ones. Apex practically truncate, base only slightly convex towards elytra (i. e. backwards) (Fig. 4). Anterior angles acute and slightly prominent, hind angles rectangular and not prominent at all. Surface very strongly and closely punctured; at each side near middle a circular impression present. Elytra distinctly broader than pronotum, long with parallel sides. Each elytron furnished with four ribs, of which three internal, equidistant, and one external, close to third dorsal rib. Furthermore, a rib present at the limit between dorsal surface of elytra and epipleura. Spaces between ribs with large fovea-like punctures. Mentum very transverse and narrow; intercoxal process of prosternum very broad more or less rounded, all ventral surface of insect closely and strongly punctured, punctures of head and thorax confluent, those of urosterni somewhat separate. Ventral surface of legs closely punctured; external margin of elytra and prothorax crenulate-spinulose as in most species of this genus.

Holotype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Bolivia, Guayaramerin, north of Beni, 27. XI. 1966, leg. BALOGH, MAHUNKA & ZICSI.

Easily distinguished from *R. kaszabi* sp. n. by the sides of the pronotum since they are not so strongly rounded.

Scotobius penai sp. n. (Fig. 5)

Relatively small (15 mm), elongate-ovate with almost parallel sides, very flattened dorsally; dull, brownish piceous. Head with very prominent genae covering posteriorly part of eye, latter very transverse and narrow, deeply sunken. Clypeus short, abruptly truncate; upper surface of head very coarsely foveolate, foveae of anterior part tending to be confluent, in posterior part separated, each

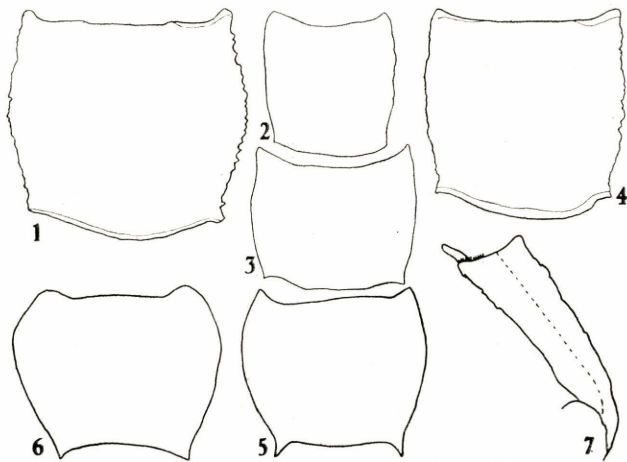
furnished with a kind of whitish yellowish squama. Antennae moderately short and thick. Pronotum (Fig. 5) rather flattened, cordiform, widest at about anterior third; base much narrower than apex; sides before base distinctly sinuate, hind angles acute. Sides of pronotum rather rounded, before anterior angles slightly sinuate, so that anterior angles very acute and prominent. Base and apex practically truncate. Sides of pronotum raised. Surface of pronotum with rather regular and strong punctation, points well separated. Base with a median shallow depression. No humeral tooth present. Elytra ovate, with almost parallel sides, narrowed practically to the same measure anteriorly and posteriorly; rather flattened, furnished with regular rows of large punctures on striae. Punctures circular and well separated on median part, rather transverse and irregular towards sides. Interstriae flattened and distinctly though finely punctured on median part, convex towards sides, there transformed into ribs, latter smooth and slightly shining. Apex of elytra abruptly declivous. Legs moderately developed, anterior pair not particularly short, anterior femurs compressed more or less like middle ones; anterior tibiae not particularly short and dilated. Ventral side of femurs and tibiae finely but distinctly punctured. Urosteron punctured.

Holotype: Chile, Yerba Buena, coming from PEÑA's collection (det. by KULZER, 1955, as *S. sp. n. aff. vulgaris*).

The new species belongs to the *brevis-brevipes-vulgaris* group, from which it mainly differs by the not very short anterior limbs.

Scotobius kaszabi sp. n. (Fig. 6)

Similar to *S. penai* sp. n., relatively small (14.5 mm), flattened, piceous, very slightly shining, with rather parallel sides. Head with very prominent genae partially covering eyes; latter very transverse and narrow. Clypeus rather prolonged, anteriorly slightly convex, labrum with very characteristic golden recumbent pubescence. Upper surface of head with some very slight, shallow, irregular impressions. Antennae rather short and thick (as in *S. penai* sp. n.). Pronotum (Fig.



Figs. 1-6. Pronotum of 1 = *Rhypasma kaszabi* sp. n., 2 = *R. costaricense* sp. n., 3 = *R. costicolle* sp. n., 4 = *R. mahunkai* sp. n., 5 = *Scotobius penai* sp. n., 6 = *S. kaszabi* sp. n.,

— Fig. 7. First tibia of *Scotobius elvirae* sp. n.

6) flattened, sides slightly raised especially towards anterior angles, cordiform, widest at anterior fourth; sides rather regularly rounded, slightly sinuate before base (so that hind angles rectangular), towards apex rounded up to anterior angles being prominent though not particularly acute. Base concave, apex slightly emarginate. Surface of pronotum with same type of impressions as on head, very slightly shining. No humeral tooth present. Elytra rather ovate, with almost parallel sides, flattened, narrowing more or less anteriorly and posteriorly. Striae very shallow, with very indistinct punctation; interstriae smooth, very slightly shining, flattened on median part of elytra, transformed into kind of ribs laterally. Posteriorly elytra are very abruptly declivous. Ventral surface of femurs and tibiae very finely punctured. Anterior femurs compressed more or less as middle ones; anterior tibiae not particularly short, nor widened.

Holotype: Chile, Antofagasta, N. Paposo, 9. XII. 1968, det. by PEÑA as *Scotobius* sp. n. (1968) and by KASZAB as *S. sp. n. aff. vulgaris* (1969).

The new species belongs, like *S. penai*, to the *brevis-brevipes-vulgaris* group.

Scotobius elvirae sp. n. (Fig. 7)

Medium size (16 mm), piceous, only palpi reddish ferrugineous; dull, excepting pronotum and elytral ribs slightly shining. Rather slender, with elytral sides almost parallel; dorsally very flattened, extremity of elytra abruptly declivous. Head trapeziform, anterior margin of clypeus very feebly emarginate, sides straight up to genae, latter prominent above eyes. Transverse clypeal groove, concave towards apex, uninterrupted by any fovea. Upper surface densely and coarsely punctured, punctures tending to be confluent. Pronotum somewhat cordiform, widest at anterior third, sides rounded, somewhat sinuate before base, posterior angles small but distinctly acute, tooth-like. Sides slightly sinuate before anterior angles, latter rather prominent (as in *S. brevipes*) and acute. Base much narrower than apex. Surface regularly and rather coarsely punctured, punctures tending to be confluent only near anterior margin and at sides. Elytra ovate, with almost parallel sides, practically narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly; flattened, with some rows of punctures on striae. Interstriae very convex, towards sides transformed into very evident ribs. Surface of interstriae slightly shining and furnished with extremely fine and irregular punctation. Legs short, anterior femurs dorsally convex and laterally compressed (more or less as in *S. brevis*), anterior tibiae short and compressed (Fig. 7). Ventral surface of legs distinctly punctured, punctures furnished each with a golden hair or seta; ventral surface of tibiae somewhat excavated. Urosterni shining and distinctly punctured, punctures closer set from second urosternum onwards.

Holotype: Chile, La Chimba, Antofagasta, 13. IX. 1965, 1 ex. leg. PEÑA.

Belonging to the *brevis-brevipes-vulgaris* group, from which it is easily distinguishable owing to the shape of pronotum.

Scotobius pulcherrimus sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

Small (11.5 mm), brownish dark, on ventral side lighter; very slender, a little shining. Head short, large, with genae relatively prominent to eyes (latter very small), clypeal groove continuous and markedly concave towards apex. Upper sur-

face coarsely and densely punctured; antennae short and thick. *Pronotum* (Fig. 8) very slender (somewhat resembling *S. penai* sp. n.), subcordiform, flattened, sides slightly raised, widest at anterior third, then gradually narrowing towards base, distinctly sinuate before hind angles, latter very prominent and acute, very feebly sinuate before anterior angles, being also very prominent and acute. Base much narrower than apex, scarcely emarginate, apex practically truncate. Surface of pronotum distinctly but not closely punctured, each point covered by a kind of yellowish squama. A median impression present near base. *Elytra* very elongate, flattened, with almost parallel sides, striae shallow, characterized by a regular row of punctures each furnished with a kind of yellowish squama. Interstriae convex, outer ones transformed into ribs. *Legs* moderately developed. Femurs (especially anterior ones) compressed, tibiae relatively long. Urosterna with a very strong but sparse punctation.

Holotype: Chile, Cordillera Vallenar, 50 km E Vallenar, 8. XI. 1965, 1 ex. leg. PEÑA (specimen rather badly preserved!).

Scotobius curvipes sp. n. (Figs. 9-10)

Small (10 mm), short, elytra ovate with rounded sides. Dark ferrugineous, with reddish ferrugineous legs and antennae, very feebly shining. Head very transverse, with prominent genae; eyes large. Clypeus short, truncate, clypeal groove continuous, concave towards apex. Upper surface closely and coarsely punctured, each point furnished with a round yellowish squama. Antennae slender. *Pronotum* (Fig. 9) broad, rather convex, widest at middle, sides rounded, scarcely sinuate before hind and anterior angles; hind angles rectangular and not prominent, anterior angles prominent and subacute. Base much narrower than apex, both truncate. Punctation rather irregular, close and rather coarse with a slight tendency to confluence. Each point furnished with a peculiar kind of yellowish round squama. *Elytra* short, convex, with sides regularly rounded, practically narrowing to same degree posteriorly as anteriorly. Striae characterized by some rows of punctures each occupied by a whitish yellow round squama; interstriae medially rather flattened, towards sides turning into distinct ribs. Punctation of interstriae evident, though irregular concerning both size and distribution. *Legs* very peculiar: femurs compressed, tibiae bent, anterior pair short, middle and posterior ones rather long. Outer margin of tibiae crenulate or even a little spiny; apex characterized by presence of two very long spurs (Fig. 10), apparently a rather rare if not unique feature within genus *Scotobius*. For this reason the new species perhaps belongs to a new genus. *Legs* characterized by a punctation sparse but strong, each point covered (almost masqued) by a whitish yellow round squama. Lower surface of tarsi furnished with a pubescence very long and characteristic, especially on the posterior ones. *Mentum* very small, so that all mouth parts (including also labium) being visible. Ventral surface of body with a very sparse and fine punctation.

Holotype: Chile, Atacama, 20 km SE Caldera, 19. IX. 1965, 1 ex., leg. PEÑA.

Very characteristic because of the bent tibiae, furnished at the apex with two very long spurs as in no other species of *Scotobius*.

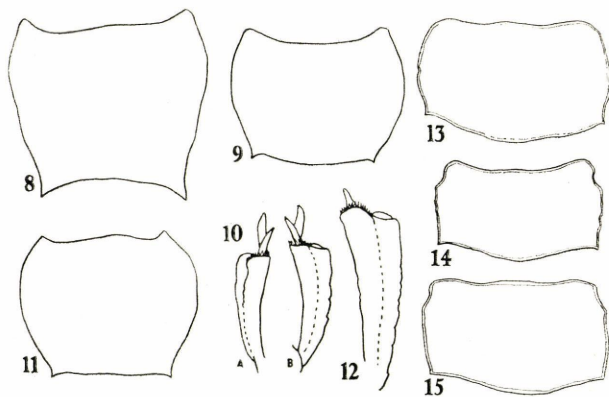
Scotobius boliviensis sp. n.

Large (16.5–19 mm) black, dull or scarcely shining, elongate with a very regularly rounded pronotum and regularly ovate elytra, rather convex. Head very long, clypeus slightly emarginate, labrum very prominent, large, clothed with a long, golden recumbent pubescence. Clypeal groove well developed and very concave towards apex. Genae somewhat prominent, but eyes large and well visible from above. Punctuation very close and rather coarse, each point covered by a yellowish round squama. Antennae normally developed. Pronotum little transverse, very little broader than long, widest exactly at middle with sides very regularly rounded from base to apex, so that both hind and anterior angles being obtuse. Base truncate, apex slightly emarginate, so that anterior angles a little prominent. Sides and apex distinctly margined. Base only scarcely narrower than apex. Surface of pronotum convex, with a regular, not very close, strong punctuation, tending to be confluent towards hind angles, though not in all specimens. Elytra elongate ovate, convex, narrowing exactly to same degree posteriorly as anteriorly. Striae very vague and shallow, furnished with rows of punctures. Interstriae convex though without tending to form ribs, punctures extremely minute and irregular, scarcely visible at low magnification ($\times 20$). Legs normal, developed, strongly punctured, punctures on tibiae of rasp-type. Urosterni smooth, only with feeble longitudinal wrinkles excepting last (apparent) urosternum, distinctly punctured.

Holotype and one paratype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Bolivia, valley of Rio Abaho, 15 km from La Paz, 3200 m, 23. XII. 1966; two paratypes, idem, 30. XII. 1966 (Hungarian soil zool. expedition) (1 ex. is preserved in the collection of the author).

One specimen coming from Quebrada Lizoite, Santa Catalina, 3000 m, Salta. 2. 1940 probably belongs to this species. The bad preservation of this specimen, however, prevents more exact determination.

The new species resembles a little in shape *S. zschikae* KULZER, 1955, but it can be easily distinguished from the latter because of the total absence of tubercles on the interstriae.



Figs. 8–9. Pronotum of 8 = *Scotobius pulcherrimus* sp. n. 9 = *S. curvipes* sp. n. — Figs. 10a–b. Tibia of *S. curvipes* sp. n. a = left, b = right. — Fig. 11. Pronotum of *S. tarapacensis* sp. n. — Fig. 12. Tibia of *S. tarapacensis* sp. n. — Figs. 13–15. Pronotum of 13 = *Cyrtosoma trinitatis* sp. n., 14 = *C. freyi* sp. n., 15 = *C. peruvianum* sp. n.

Scotobius tarapacensis sp. n. (Figs. 11-12)

Similar to *S. elvirae* (sp. n.); middle sized (15 mm), completely black, dull excepting elytra, rather slender; elytra elongate, ovate. Rather flattened (but not as in *S. elvirae* sp. n.). Head not much prolonged, clypeus truncate, labrum scarcely visible from above and clothed by short, golden, recumbent pubescence. Clypeal groove continuous and somewhat V-shaped; genae prominent; eyes very small, punctation very coarse and close, each point occupied by a round whitish squama. Antennae rather short. Pronotum (Fig. 11) a little convex, not very transverse, widest only a little before middle, base narrower than apex, sides regularly rounded especially towards anterior angles, scarcely sinuate before hind angles, so that anterior angles prominent and subacute, hind angles not prominent and rectangular. A basal median impression and a very feeble longitudinal median groove visible. Punctation rather scarce and fine, each point occupied partially by a whitish round squama. Elytra ovate, rather elongate and convex, narrowing practically to same degree anteriorly as posteriorly. Striae shallow and furnished with a row of punctures rather strong and somewhat contiguous, interstriae closely and finely punctured, innermost almost flat, towards sides gradually turning into distinct ribs, latter in outermost part of elytra and towards apex somewhat crenulate. Legs normal, developed, with ventral surface very scarcely and finely punctured, surface of tibiae (more especially of anterior ones) somewhat concave (Fig. 12). Urosterni scarcely and finely punctured, anterior ones wrinkled longitudinally, last (apparent) urosternum with stronger and closer punctation.

Holotype: Bolivia, Tarapaca, P. ta de Lobos, 29. IX. 1957, leg. PEÑA.

Diastolinus kaszabi sp. n.

Small (5 mm), black, with reddish ferrugineous tarsi and yellowish red two last antennal joints. Weakly shining, very little convex, rather elongate with parallel sides. Head rather transverse, eyes small and round, genae prominent, upper surface furnished with two kinds of punctation, a strong but rather sparse one in middle and a very close and much finer on anterior margin. Clypeus emarginate so labrum being visible from above. Antennae normal, last joint rather rounded, X and IX transverse. Pronotum nearly as broad as long, little convex, with sides almost straight in posterior half, then gradually narrowing towards apex, rather rounded; widest close at middle. Hind angles rectangular, anterior angles subacute and prominent. Base distinctly bisinuate, apex only slightly emarginate. Base distinctly broader than apex. All surface closely and very strongly punctured (as in no other species of this genus); punctures tending to be confluent laterally, there attaining a rasp-like aspect. Scutellum not visible. Elytra slightly convex with parallel sides up to posterior two-thirds, then gradually narrowing towards apex, sides only very feebly narrowing towards base, latter distinctly broader than that of pronotum. Striae well impressed, with two kinds of punctation, very strong and large on disc, very fine and rather close at sides. Interstriae gradually more convex towards sides, there almost costiform (rib-like), furnished with very characteristic minute and rather sparse punctation, tending to be obsolescent towards sides. Legs rather short, tibiae gradually widened from base to apex, anterior ones more distinctly so; tarsi₂ (♂) dilated, tarsi₁ (♂) very much dilated. Mentum well

developed, strongly sclerotized, black, shining and punctured. Folded part of pronotum longitudinally wrinkled. Epipleurae punctured. Pro-, meso- and metasternum strongly and rather closely punctured, shining. Metasternum very short. Urosterni shining more or less as ventral parts of thorax, strongly punctured, first ones as metasternum, last ones rather closely and finely. In the middle of urosterni a large impression present (♂).

Holotype: Cuba, Santa Maria, Habana, 7. I. 1967; determined by DR. KASZAB as *Diastolinus* sp.

Diastolinus elongatus sp. n.

Very large (9 mm), probably the most elongate species within the genus *Diastolinus* (possibly belonging to a different, new genus). Dull black, excepting ferrugineous palpi and antennae; latter lighter at extremity, almost testaceous. Very long, with parallel sides, little convex both in perilateral and cranio-caudal sense. Head transverse, sides gradually narrowing towards clypeus, only slightly rounded, clypeus rather deeply emarginate, eyes relatively small; labrum very small, closely and minutely punctured. Upper surface of head rather strongly and closely punctured, punctation finer towards vertex. Pronotum transverse, widest at base, gradually narrowing towards apex, sides only scarcely rounded; apex emarginate, base very deeply bisinuate (perhaps more so than in any other species of this genus), so a space present between base of pronotum and that of elytra at each side. Base of elytra truncate. Anterior angles rectangular, hind angles acute, both very prominent. Pronotum margined, margin particularly broad at sides, narrow at base, obsolete in median portion on apex; practically impunctate. Two transverse impressions present at base between median lobe and hind angles. Scutellum very transverse, smooth, rather small. Elytra little convex, very long. Sides almost parallel in anterior two-thirds, then gradually narrowing towards apex. Striae very shallow, occupied by rows of regular points, well separated from one another, a little stronger at sides, finer and almost obsolete before apex. Interstriae almost flat and impunctate. Pro-, meso- and metasternum strongly and rather closely punctured, ventral part of pronotum longitudinally wrinkled. Intercoxal process of prosternum short but well developed, covered with punctures, posteriorly prolonged and somewhat raised. Urosterni shining, first three (apparent) very sparingly punctured but longitudinally wrinkled, successive one rather closely and strongly punctured. Legs normally developed, anterior and secondarily middle tarsi (♂) very dilated, beneath furnished with a kind of sole.

Holotype: Cuba, ♂.

Theoretically it could represent a new, endemic genus, but further research is needed to establish this with certainty.

Diastolinus difficilis sp. n.

Small (6 mm), ovate elongate, convex, dull black, antennae and tarsi ferrugineous, last joints of antennae testaceous. Head transverse, semicircular, clypeus deeply but narrowly emarginate, eyes relatively small, surface very sparsely and minutely punctured. Antennae normally developed. Pronotum convex, transverse, with sides rounded though not very regularly, posterior angles rectangular, anterior

angles obtuse. Apex emarginate, though median part almost truncate; base bisinuate. Surface practically impunctate. Pronotum margined, distinctly on sides, narrowly at base, only median part of apex without a margine. Scutellum very transverse, minutely punctured. Elytra ovate, convex, with sides practically parallel in basal two-thirds, then gradually and regularly narrowed towards apex. Striae very weak medially, a little more incised towards sides, punctures very minute on internal striae, a little stronger on lateral ones. Intestriae impunctate, flattened near suture, a little convex towards sides. Legs normally developed. Pro-, meso- and metasternum very short; intercoxal process of the prosternum very short, lanceolate, with a median longitudinal ridge, posteriorly abruptly truncate. Metasternum shining and distinctly punctured. Urosterni shining, very minutely punctured, towards sides distinctly but finely wrinkled.

Holotype: Cuba.

Recalling somewhat *D. bahamae* MARCUZZI, 1965, from Gran Bahama, but the rounded sides of pronotum, the very minute punctation of elytral striae, the impunctate pronotum and the greater convexity of the dorsal surface allow very easily to distinguish the new species from its northern congeneric species.

Diastolinus trinitatis sp. n.

Middle sized (6 mm), dull black excepting ferrugineous anterior margin of head, legs and antennae. Convex, rather ovate, sides of pronotum continuous with those of elytra. Head semicircular, eyes moderately big; clypeus very deeply emarginate, upper surface very strongly and closely punctured, spaces between punctures chagreened and rather shining. Only on vertex punctation is smaller and more sparse. Antennae slender, ferrugineous, last three joints testaceous. Pronotum rather convex, sides regularly narrowing from base to apex, only slightly rounded; apex emarginate, base distinctly bisinuate, so that anterior angles subobtuse and rather prominent, posterior angles rectangular and somewhat prominent. Surface dull, with extremely minute punctation, not very sparse, visible only at a particular incidence of light ($\times 20$) and somewhat obsolete at middle. Pronotum margined, excepting the most median portion of base and apex. Scutellum transverse, smooth. Elytra very convex both in perilateral and in cranio-caudal sense, very smooth and dull. Striae very shallow, furnished with rows of punctures, larger and rather rounded anteriorly, smaller and long towards apex. Interstriae flattened and perfectly smooth. Legs very slender, though tibiae (particularly middle and anterior pairs) rather dilated towards apex. Hind and middle tibiae furnished on internal side with some strong setae, middle ones on external side with some kind of spinulae. A few spinulae also present at extremity of hind tibiae on external side. Ventral surface of femurs and tibiae strongly and rather closely punctured. Meso- and metasternum very short. Mentum well developed, almost round in shape. Prosternum closely and very strongly punctured, intercoxal process short, lanceolate, posteriorly pointed so to enter anterior cavity of mesosternum. Meso- and metasternum sparsely punctured. Urosterni shining, very sparingly and minutely punctured, first three furnished also with some longitudinal wrinkles.

Holotype: Trinidad.

From the systematic point of view, the new species seems to belong to the Antillan more than to the South American fauna. I think that the type locality corresponds to a town in the southern central part of Cuba, rather than to the Isle of Trinidad, West Indies, whose fauna is of an entirely South American character. We should, however, bear in mind that the name "Trinidad" is very common all over Latin America.

Zophobas cubanus sp. n.

Small (19–20 mm), very elongate, with almost parallel sides, not very convex; black, dull, in one specimen (immature?) legs somewhat paler. Head normally developed, eyes transverse, prominent, clypeus emarginate in ♂, truncate in ♀. A yellowish red membrane visible between clypeus and labrum in ♂. Labrum black strongly sclerotized, clothed on anterior margin with a fringe of golden recumbent hairs (or setae). Head irregularly and sparsely punctured; in middle punctures large, towards clypeus much closer and finer. Antennae normally developed; joint XI very long, X–VIII very transverse, III very long. Pronotum practically as broad as long, with regularly rounded sides, anteriorly as broad as posteriorly. Sides well margined, base only narrowly margined, apex margined only at sides. Anterior angles rounded, hind angles rectangular and prominent. Surface of pronotum very sparsely and rather finely punctured; a transverse groove present just before base, slightly concave towards apex (i. e. forwards), this groove being more evident and deep in ♂ (type). Scutellum rather large, triangular, with longer base than sides. Elytra very narrow and long, posteriorly distinctly pointed, not very convex. Elytra punctato-striated, punctures very close one to another, gradually becoming larger towards sides, there transverse. Interstriae only very slightly convex, perfectly smooth. Mentum very small; postmentum present. Ventral surface shining; folded part of pronotum (ventral) and epipleurae perfectly smooth; pro-, meso- and metasternum very shining, smooth, only metasternum exhibiting some small transverse wrinkles. Urosterni very finely and rather densely punctured, with a tendency to forming wrinkles at least on two first segments. Legs rather smooth, glabrous; in ♂ anterior femurs exhibiting on ventral and still more on flexorial surface some very distinct, close, granules, shining and very characteristic. This character represents a sexual dimorphism.

Holotype ♂, paratype ♀ (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Cuba.

The new species seems to be allied to *Z. batavorum* MARCUZZI, 1959, from which it can be easily distinguished by the less convex elytral interstriae, smaller elytral points, a much more pointed posterior end and the total absence of a lustre.

Cryptosoma venezuelense sp. n.

Relatively large (10 mm), very broad, moderately convex, black with slightly metallic elytra. Head short, dull, anteriorly broadly rounded, with scarcely raised genae, eyes very big and rounded; clypeus anteriorly practically truncate, no membrane visible between clypeus and labrum, latter black, furnished anteriorly with golden, appressed pubescence. Clypeal groove practically missing. Upper surface only with extremely minute punctation, visible only under $\times 20$ magnification. Anten-

nae slender, black, excepting distal extremities of joints II-V; joint XI very large, X and IX subconical, as wide as long. Pronotum shining, very transverse (nearly twice broader than long), anteriorly wide more or less same posteriorly, widest in anterior middle sides, sinuate before base, regularly but feebly rounded in anterior middle, so that hind angles rectangular, anterior angles very prominent and rounded. Base bisinuate, apex strongly emarginate. Pronotum margined excepting middle part of apex and base. Two evident and wide impressions at anterior margin, two small impressions on disc and two near base. Pronotum completely smooth. Scutellum triangular and smooth, shining. Elytra wider than pronotum, widest in hind two-thirds, convex, striae rather well incised, without any trace of punctation, interstriae slightly convex and smooth. Legs rather slender, tibiae bent, lower surface of tarsi clothed by thick, golden, short pubescence, though last joint furnished with very characteristic, long, sparse hairs.

Holotype: Venezuela, Mérida, Briceno.

Cyrtosoma amazonicum sp. n.

Medium sized (11 mm), black, weakly shining. Head very short, rectangular anteriorly perfectly truncate, with a distinct membrane between clypeus and labrum, latter black, punctured, clothed by golden pubescence; upper surface of head closely and rather strongly punctured, punctures much sparser and finer towards vertex. Clypeal groove very distinct and deep reaching laterally anterior margin of clypeus. Eyes big. Antennae short, thick, with last 6 joints forming a club; joint XI very large, subquadrate, X and IX very transverse, rectangular, VIII and VII subconical but broader than long. Pronotum very transverse, trapeziform, widest just a little before apex, wider anteriorly than posteriorly, sides rather straight but with two extremely feeble sinuosities, one at middle, other just a little before anterior angles, completely margined excepting median part of apex; hind angles obtuse, anterior angles very broadly rounded. Surface of pronotum chagreened, sparingly and finely punctured. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra elongate ovate, convex, with subparallel sides; striae well incised, perfectly impunctate, interstriae convex (particularly towards sides) and perfectly smooth. Legs rather slender, tibiae gently bent, before apex under surface clothed by very characteristic golden, rather short, pubescence. Lower surface of tarsi with dense, short, golden pubescence, though last joint with some sparse, long, light hairs. Pro-, meso- and metasternum rather smooth and shining; intercoxal process of prosternum ovato-lanceolate, not very prolonged, anterior part of prosternum in middle with a very characteristic longitudinal carina.

Holotype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Amazonia, coll. R. OBERTHÜR, ex coll. DEYROLLE via NÈGRE (incomplete, without urosterni); Paratype: Peru, Marcapata, NE Cuzes.

Cyrtosoma kaszabi sp. n.

Very large (16 mm), weakly shining, smooth, elytra much wider than pronotum and very convex both in perilateral and in cranio-caudal sense. Black. Head transverse, very short, clypeus anteriorly very feebly convex towards apex, clypeal groove well incised, arcuated, reaching laterally anterior margin. Membrane bet-

ween clypeus and labrum well visible, latter black, smooth, with some long horizontal golden hairs on anterior margin. Genae rounded, short but well raised; eyes big. Antennae very short and thick; joints VI-XI forming a club. Pronotum very transverse, trapeziform, broader anteriorly than posteriorly, widest at middle (in correspondence to a lateral tooth), completely margined, excepting median part of apex. Sides sinuate before base (so that hind angles rectangular), furnished with two teeth near middle, and then gently sinuate before anterior angles, latter being very prominent and rounded. Apex truncate, base slightly bisinuate and medially convex backwards, thus forming a median lobe. Entire surface smooth; a very feeble median impression visible on disc. Elytra short, convex (much more than in *C. denticolle*), widest a little beyond middle, very strongly punctato-striated (much more than in any other species of the genus), points elongated, tending to be confluent. Interstriae very convex, perfectly smooth and nitid, towards sides tending to form ribs. Legs moderately long, tibiae straight, near apex on ventral surface clothed by short, golden pubescence. Ventral side of tarsi clothed by very thick reddish-yellow pubescence. Pro- and mesosternum rather dull, metasternum and urosterni polished and smooth. Intercoxal process of prosternum ovate-lanceolate, posteriorly abruptly truncate.

Holotype: Colombia, Bogotá, det. by SKOPIN as "*C. ? bogotanensis* CHEVR."

Cyrtosoma kulzeri sp. n.

Small (7.5 mm), very short, broad, with elytra very convex, not much broader than pronotum. Black, slightly shining, excepting reddish ferrugineous first two antennal joints and extremities of maxillary palpi. Elytra with a very characteristic aeneous lustre. Head very transverse, sub-rectangular, anterior margin of clypeus truncate. Genae only scarcely raised, eyes big. Clypeal groove scarcely visible ($\times 20$). Membrane between clypeus and labrum well developed, yellowish, labrum black with a very narrow ferrugineous apex; latter with golden horizontal pubescence. Upper surface of head with a sparing and extremely minute punctuation, scarcely visible at low magnification ($\times 20$). Antennae very long and slender, joint XI very large, subovate, X, IX and VIII longer than broad, VII and VI subconical, as long as wide. Pronotum very transverse, scarcely convex, anterior margin only scarcely narrower than base; sides regularly though very slightly rounded, widest more or less at middle, hind angles obtuse but distinct, anterior angles rounded, obtuse but very little distinct. Pronotum completely though narrowly margined. Smooth, almost dull, with two weak impressions somewhat before base. Scutellum very small, triangular, smooth and nitid. Elytra very convex, short, at base only scarcely broader than pronotum, ovate, widest more or less at middle, in anterior half almost parallel-sided, posteriorly regularly narrowing. In place of striae some rows of punctures present of which in anterior part very small, long, in hind part very large, round, tending to form foveae. (This seems to be a highly characteristic feature for the new species, together with the aeneous lustre). Spaces between rows of punctures perfectly smooth. Legs very long and slender, tibiae, especially middle ones, bent. Ventral surface of tibiae before extremities (and especially in middle ones) clothed by short, thick, golden pubescence. Tarsi furnished by thick, short pubescence on ventral side, excepting last joint furnished with some sparse long hairs.

Holotype: Brasil, Sta. Catharina, det. by KULZER as *Cyrtosoma* sp.

Cyrtosoma columbianum sp. n.

Medium sized (10 mm), black, polished, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi reddish ferrugineous; very convex. Head transverse, somewhat trapeziform, genae only scarcely raised, eyes big; upper surface extremely minutely and sparingly punctured; clypeal groove substituted by two oblique lateral impressions not reaching margin. Labrum rather short, reddish ferrugineous, with some golden horizontal pubescence at its anterior margin. Antennae very long and slender, last segments (XI-VIII) tending to form a club. Pronotum convex, slightly transverse, with sides perfectly and regularly rounded; widest exactly at middle, base only scarcely wider than apex, hind angles rectangular but not prominent, anterior angles obtuse and rounded. Pronotum very narrowly but distinctly margined; apex truncate, base bisinuate. Punctuation very sparing and extremely minute ($\times 20$). Scutellum very small, transverse, smooth and shining. Elytra obovate, short, very convex, widest slightly beyond middle, regularly rounded at sides. Punctuation very strong, tending to constitute true foveae excepting a smooth narrow stripe near suture and limited to anterior half of elytra. Punctures irregular, spaces among them perfectly smooth and polished (making the new species highly characteristic and easily recognizable). Intercoxal process of prosternum perfectly horizontal, ovate-lanceolate, very prolonged posteriorly between mesocoxae, furnished with two parallel furrows along median line (again a very peculiar feature of the new species). Entire ventral surface of insect perfectly smooth and polished. Legs rather long, slender, tibiae slightly bent, middle and hind tibiae clothed at extremities, on ventral surface, with short, light pubescence. Tarsi beneath clothed by a very characteristic, yellow pubescence being rather long and dense; last joint and extremity of penultimate joint with very long, sparse hairs.

Holotype and two paratypes (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Colombia, Medellin, coll. OBERTHÜR. ex coll. DEYROLLE via NÈGRE, ex Musaeo STEINHEIL, 3 ex.

Cyrtosoma foveipenne sp. n.

Medium sized (11 mm), resembling *C. columbianum* sp. n., black, slightly shining, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi reddish ferrugineous; convex. Head moderately transverse, trapeziform; genae slightly raised; eyes big. Clypeus truncate, clypeal groove distinct but very fine, reaching laterally margin of clypeus. Upper surface of head smooth and rather dull; antennae long and slender more or less as in *C. columbianum* sp. n., regularly dilated into a club. Pronotum very transverse, not very convex, apex scarcely narrower than base, sides sinuate before base, then only irregularly rounded towards anterior angles, with a kind of angulosity at basal third. Pronotum widest more or less at middle, completely but narrowly margined, excepting median part of base; hind angles rectangular, anterior angles obtuse, rounded and rather prominent. Base bisinuate, a median lobe present; apex truncate. Surface completely smooth and rather dull, two impressions visible at each side (and in some specimens also a median longitudinal impression). Scutellum rather large, triangular, smooth and shining. Elytra obovate, convex, resembling those of *C. columbianum* sp. n., rather shining (much less than in the latter species), furnished with rather regular longitudinal rows of points in place of striae, though some traces of striae present just a little before apex. Punc-

tures tending to form foveae of different sizes; biggest situated towards sides and before apex; interspaces perfectly smooth. Entire ventral surface perfectly smooth and shining. Intercoxal process of prosternum long, lanceolate, very prolonged posteriorly, furnished with two longitudinal furrows along median line. Legs long and slender; tibiae distinctly bent. Ventral surface of tarsi clothed with rather long, golden pubescence, latter being longer and somewhat less dense on last joint.

Holotype and one paratype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; one paratype in my personal collect.): Colombia, La Lazera, coll. R. OBERTHÜR, ex coll. DEYROLLE via NÈGRE, ex Musaeo STEINHEIL; one paratype: Ubaque (near Bogotá), coll. R. OBERTHÜR (as above).

Cyrtosoma trinitatis sp. n. (Fig. 13)

Small (8.5 mm), ovate, convex, piceous black, rather shining; antennal joints I and II as well as extremities of III–V reddish ferrugineous. Head very transverse, rectangular, clypeus perfectly truncate; genae moderately raised; eyes not very big and distinctly transverse. Clypeal groove shallow, almost parallel with and very near to anterior margin. Punctuation various: very dense and small between clypeal margin and clypeal groove, very large and close at sides, especially on genae, rather sparing and minute in middle and towards vertex. A membrane between labrum and clypeus well developed; labrum very large, anteriorly emarginate, strongly punctured, anterior margin covered by long, golden, adpressed pubescence. Antennae very short and thick, joints VI–XI constituting a distinct club. Pronotum (Fig. 13) transverse, not very convex, anteriorly slightly broader than at base; sides sinuate before base, then very slightly and irregularly rounded towards apex, with hind angles rectangular and very distinct, anterior angles obtuse and widely rounded. Pronotum margined though margin less evident on median part of apex. Base slightly bisinuate, apex practically truncate. Surface of pronotum nitid, rather closely and finely punctured. Scutellum rather small, triangular, smooth. Elytra ovate, very convex, shining, widest more or less near middle, very regularly narrowing towards apex. Striae well incised especially towards sides, without punctuation; interstriae flattened near suture, gradually becoming more convex towards sides; completely inpunctate. Pro-, meso- and metasternum very short, sparingly punctured and nitid. Intercoxal process of prosternum narrow, lanceolate, pointed, posteriorly abruptly truncate. Urosterni very shining, extremely sparingly and finely punctured. Legs short, tibiae very feebly bent, hind femur clothed with very characteristic, long, erect, dense, whitish pubescence, limited to median part of ventral surface (probably a ♂). Distal half of tibiae at ventral surface clothed with rather long, not very dense, light pubescence. Tarsi covered on ventral side by rather long, dense, yellowish hairs, thicker and shorter on proximal half, sparser and long on distal half.

Holotype: Trinidad, XII. 1953, leg. G. and HELGA FREY, deposited in Frey Ent. Museum, Tutzing (Germany).

Cyrtosoma freyi sp. n. (Fig. 14)

Very similar to *C. trinitatis* sp. n., of which it is sympatric. Small (8 mm), black, shining, elytra somewhat more convex than in *C. trinitatis* sp. n. Head very transverse, trapeziform, clypeus anteriorly emarginate, clypeal groove substituted by an impression all along anterior margin. Eyes not big, genae scarcely raised and continuous with anterior margin of clypeus. Punctuation rather irregular, very close and fine, in anterior impression rather strong and more sparing on disc, finer towards vertex. A membrane between clypeus and labrum well developed; labrum normally developed, clothed on anterior margin with very long, yellow, golden, adpressed pubescence. Antennae rather slender, joints VI–XI constituting a very distinct club. Last joints with a very peculiar kind of hairs (knobbed hairs) besides normal pubescence. Pronotum very transverse (Fig. 14), little convex, with sides broadening slightly from base towards anterior two-thirds, then suddenly and markedly sinuate towards anterior angles. In basal part, sides slightly sinuate before hind angles (which are obtuse), then slightly incised (Fig. 14), Apex slightly bisinuate, base strongly bisinuate, a median lobe present. Anterior angles rounded but prominent. Pronotum completely margined; two impressions present at apex not far from median line, and two others present before base and somewhat laterally. Punctuation rather strong though not very close, stronger in basal impressions. Spaces among punctures shagreened (under very high magnification); same holds for head. Scutellum large, triangular, smooth and nitid. Elytra very convex, ovate elongate; widest more or less near middle; sides somewhat parallel, regularly narrowing towards apex. Striae well incised (a little more than in *C. trinitatis* sp. n.), practically impunctate, interstriae flattened near suture and then gradually more convex towards sides, completely impunctate and very shining. Pro-, and mesosternum very short, metasternum rather long, subnitid, scarcely and finely punctured. Intercoxal process of prosternum rather short, lanceolate, posteriorly abruptly truncate, in middle deeply sulcate. Urosterni shining, very sparingly and minutely punctured. Legs as in *C. trinitatis* sp. n., tibiae bent, middle and hind femurs just in middle of ventral surface adorned with some short, thick, golden hairs (being extremely characteristic). Tibiae clothed on ventral surface and in distal half with short, light pubescence; tarsi beset on lower surface with hairs: latter shorter and thicker in basal, longer and more sparing in distal part (very similar to what one can observe in *C. trinitatis* sp. n.).

Holotype: Trinidad, XII. 1953, leg. G. and HELGA FREY, deposited in Frey Ent. Museum, Tutzing (Germany).

This species is perhaps allied to *C. trinitatis* sp. n., from which it is easily distinguished by the sides of the pronotum, the stronger punctures of the same, by the more convex elytra, etc. Perhaps it is allied to *C. excisicolle* GEB. known from Paramaribo (Surinam) and Amazonia, but it is smaller, it has a different apex of pronotum (in *C. excisicolle* deeply emarginate), etc.

Cyrtosoma gridellii sp. n.

Small (8.5 mm), black, shining, palpi and first joints of antennae reddish ferruginous, very convex, rather short. Head very transverse, subrectangular, clypeus truncate, eyes moderately big; genae not raised, clypeal groove very shallow, delimiting an impression all along margin of clypeus; this impression finely

and closely punctured. Punctuation rather sparse and strong, a little finer towards apex. Entire surface shining. A membrane between clypeus and labrum visible; latter normally developed, with typical golden adpressed pubescence on its anterior margin. Antennae with an evident club formed by joints VI–XI. Pronotum very transverse, convex, widest at middle, anteriorly more or less as broad as posteriorly, sides angulous, slightly sinuate before hind angles, latter rectangular, then very feebly sinuate before and after lateral angulosity, anterior angles very widely rounded. Base distinctly bisinuate, apex almost truncate, very feebly bisinuate. Pronotum margined, excepting median portion of apex and base. Punctuation rather irregular, sparing and not very strong, a little stronger medially towards base. Scutellum small, with lateral sides somewhat rounded, smooth and nitid. Elytra very convex and polished, convexity almost continuous with that of pronotum (different from most *Cyrtosoma* species, in which elytra being much more convex than pronotum). Striae well incised, especially towards sides, furnished with some very minute punctures; interstriae flattened near suture, gradually more convex towards sides, with extremely sparing and minute punctuation, scarcely visible at low magnification ($\times 20$). Legs moderately long, tibiae bent. Middle and hind femurs (σ) beset on ventral surface with dense, golden, short pubescence limited to median part. Tibiae at their extremity on ventral surface clothed with very thick, golden, rather long pubescence. Tarsi on lower surface with a characteristic pubescence, thicker and shorter at base, more sparing and longer towards apex. Intercoxal process of prosternum very long, lanceolate, pointed and prolonged posteriorly between mesocoxae. Meso- and metasternum very short, rather smooth and shining. Urosterni shining, with a close and fine punctuation, excepting last two urosterni, smooth.

Holotype (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest): Colombia, coll. R. OBERTHÜR, ex coll. DEYROLLE via NÈGRE, σ , det. as *Cyrtosoma nigripenne* DE BRÈME.

Cyrtosoma peruvianum sp. n. (Fig. 15)

Small (8.5 mm), black; palpi, labrum and first antennal joints ferrugineous, very shining (though not as in *C. gridellii* sp. n.), ovate, little convex. Head very transverse, rectangular, clypeus truncate, clypeal groove practically parallel with anterior margin of clypeus, laterally prolonged to clypeal margin. Eyes relatively big and rounded; genae scarcely prominent. Punctuation well evident, that of clypeus closer and finer, that of disc more sparing and stronger, only towards vertex finer. Clypeo-labial membrane well developed. Labrum normally developed, clothed with normal, golden pubescence. Antennae with a very broad club formed by joints VI–XI, VI very transverse, last joints exhibiting a special kind of hairs (knobbed hairs) besides normal pubescence. Pronotum (Fig. 15) very transverse, not very convex, rectangular, with apex more or less as broad as base, widest at anterior two-thirds, in correspondence with a lateral tooth. Sides almost straight towards hind angles (which are obtuse), then twice incised: before lateral tooth and before anterior angle, latter practically representing another tooth. Base slightly bisinuate, apex truncate. Pronotum margined, excepting median part of apex. Two transverse impressions visible at sides before base. Punctuation very sparse and minute, regular. All surface nitid. Scutellum very large, triangular, smooth, rather dull. Elytra convex, shining, ovate-elongate; striae well incised especially towards sides, furnished with some very small points being almost contiguous; interstriae

convex, especially towards sides, perfectly smooth, shining. Pro-, meso- and metasternum rather short, two former rather dull, latter shining. Intercoxal process of prosternum very long, lanceolate, prolonged posteriorly and rather abruptly truncate. Urosterni very shining, with very sparse and minute punctation, basal urosterni also longitudinally, finely wrinkled. Legs rather short and slender; tibiae gently bent. Middle and hind femurs furnished with a characteristic fringes of golden hairs at median section of ventral surface (apparently a characteristic feature for ♂); tibiae at extremity on ventral surface clothed with golden pubescence, short and thick on ti_1 and ti_3 , more sparse and longer on ti_2 . Tarsi covered on the lower surface with characteristic, long thick, golden hairs, excepting last segment, latter exhibiting only few long, light hairs.

Holotype: Peru, Tarapoto (Cordillera Oriental), V-VIII. 1886, M. DE NATHAN leg., 1 exp. (probably ♂), deposited in the Frey Ent. Museum, Tutzing (Germany).

Different from *C. freyi* owing to the smaller eyes, completely margined base of pronotum, much finer punctures of pronotum, lesser convexity of elytra, presence of punctures on the striae.

Cyrtosoma caucensis sp. n.

Medium sized (10 mm), very short, convex, black with brownish piceous elytra, first antennal joints ferrugineous, very shining. Head very transverse, rectangular, clypeus truncate, clypeal groove parallel with anterior margin of clypeus, laterally reaching to same; genae very slightly raised; eyes moderately big. Clypeolabial membrane well developed; labrum short, minutely and densely punctured, anteriorly clothed with normal, golden pubescence. Upper surface of head very finely and sparingly punctured. Antennae dilated into a club. Pronotum very transverse and little convex, anteriorly as broad as posteriorly, widest at middle in correspondence with an angulosity; sides practically sinuate both in front and beyond this angulosity, so both anterior and posterior angles obtuse: anterior widely rounded, posterior rather sharp. Pronotum margined, excepting median portion of both apex and base. Base slightly bisinuate, apex truncate, only feebly prolonged in middle to form a kind of weakly pronounced lobe. Punctuation very sparing and minute, scarcely visible at low magnification ($\times 20$). Three impressions present near base; one transversal in middle, two smaller at sides. Scutellum triangular, smooth and nitid. Elytra very convex, short ovate, practically narrowing to same degree anteriorly and posteriorly, striae well incised, deeper towards sides, practically impunctate (only on disc and anteriorly some extremely minute punctures visible). Interstriae flattened near suture, gradually more convex towards sides, very smooth, impunctate and shining. Intercoxal process of prosternum very long, triangular-lanceolate, posteriorly pointed, smooth. Meso- and metasternum smooth and shining. Urosterni almost smooth and shining, basal ones with fine longitudinal wrinkleless, two apical ones quite smooth. Legs normally developed, tibiae very gently bent. Middle and hind femurs (probably ♂) furnished in median portion of ventral side with a short fringe of yellowish hairs; middle and hind tibiae clothed at extremity on ventral surface with short, light pubescence; tarsi on ventral surface with very thick, rather long, golden pubescence, excepting last joint, which being covered only with sparse, long, light hairs.

Holotype: Colombia, Cauca (probably ♂).

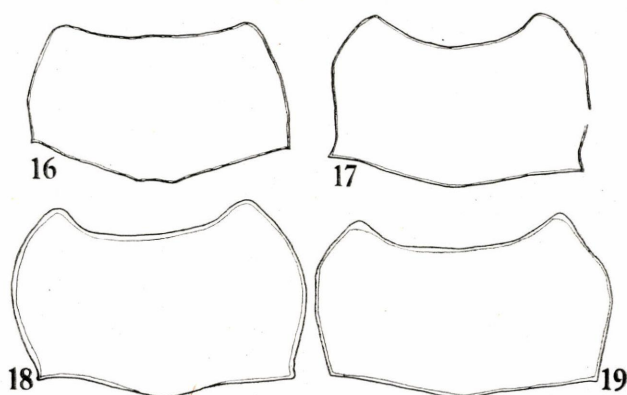
Cyrtosoma chrysomeloides sp. n. (Fig. 16)

Small (7.5 mm), black, with elytra aeneous metallic, basal joints of antennae, mouth parts and tarsi reddish ferrugineous. Very elongate, little convex, narrowing anteriorly more or less as posteriorly (resembling a little some Palaearctic species of the genus *Chrysomela*, e. g. *C. schatzmayri* MÜLLER). Head very transverse, somewhat trapeziform, posteriorly rather narrowed in neck. Clypeus truncate, clypeal groove represented by a simple impression, parallel with anterior margin of clypeus; eyes rather big and rounded; genae moderately raised. Clypeo-labial membrane present; labrum very small, ferrugineous, densely and finely punctured, anterior margin with normal, golden pubescence. Punctuation very strong and rather close, but on clypeus finer and closer. Antennae rather short and slender, joints VII-XI dilated to form a club. Pronotum transverse, somewhat trapeziform, little convex, anteriorly distinctly narrower than posteriorly, widest a little before base, narrowing irregularly towards apex (Fig. 16). Sides almost parallel in basal half, then more markedly narrowing towards apex, so hind angles obtuse though sharp, not prominent, anterior angles obtuse, somewhat rounded and rather prominent. Apex emarginate, base slightly bisinuate with a median lobe. Pronotum completely margined, excepting a small, median portion of apex. Disc almost flattened, then declivous rather abruptly at sides (not a common feature in the genus *Cyrtosoma*). Punctuation not very strong and sparing, spaces between points specular. Scutellum rather large, with somewhat rounded sides, smooth. Elytra little convex, very long, widest in anterior two-thirds, with sides almost parallel, in posterior third regularly and gradually narrowing. Striae not deeply incised, furnished with extremely minute punctures; interstriae almost flattened, extremely shining, furnished with extremely sparing and minute, irregular punctures, scarcely visible at low magnification ($\times 20$). Legs rather short, tibiae gently bent. Middle and hind femurs (σ) furnished on ventral surface with a very short and small patch of light pubescence. Middle and hind tibiae furnished on distal half of ventral surface with a fringe of short, light hairs. Tarsi beneath clothed with rather long, thick, golden pubescence, excepting last joint, in which only a few long, light hairs visible. Ventral surface shining, intercoxal process of prosternum ovate, very short, posteriorly truncate. Meso- and metasternum shining, impunctate. Urosterni shining but not metallic, very strongly and rather densely punctured.

Holotype: Cayenne (French Guiana), R. OBERTHÜR, ex coll. C. MARTIN.

Cyrtosoma freudei sp. n.

Small (9 mm), very short, convex, perfectly black, moderately shining. Head transverse, rectangular, clypeus truncate, clypeal-labial membrane well developed. Labrum rather small, almost smooth, beset with ordinary golden pubescence. Clypeal groove parallel with anterior margin of clypeus. Eyes not very big, slightly transverse, genae moderately raised; upper surface rather closely but very minutely punctured, punctures more minute between clypeal groove and anterior margin of clypeus, rather obsolete on vertex. Antennae rather short, slender, joints VII-XI forming a club clothed with some knobbed hairs admixed with normal pubescence. Pronotum very convex in perilateral sense, transverse, anteriorly narrower than posteriorly; sides perfectly rounded, slightly and regularly sinuate before base, so posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles very widely and regularly



Figs. 16-19. Pronotum of 16 = *Cyrtosoma chrysomeloides* sp. n., 17 = *C. inflatum* sp. n., 18 = *C. tumefactum* sp. n., 19 = *C. gebieni* sp. n.

rounded. Base prolonged posteriorly in a distinct median lobe. Apex slightly emarginate, but with a median lobe. Pronotum narrowly margined, excepting median lobe of base, almost smooth and subnitid, with extremely minute and sparing punctation, visible at low magnification ($\times 20$) only at a particular incidence of light (i. e. examining the insect obliquely from the head backwards). Scutellum large, wide, smooth and nitid. Elytra very convex and short, ovate, widest a little beyond middle sides rather rounded, narrowing rather brusquely towards apex. Striae well incised, impunctate, interstriae flattened near suture, gradually more convex towards sides, perfectly impunctate and nitid. Ventral surface shining, pro-, meso- and metasternum very short; urosterni very shining and practically smooth. Legs moderately developed, femurs rather broad, laterally compressed, tibiae bent, middle and hind femurs furnished with a rather long fringe of whitish, short, thick hairs at middle of ventral surface; tibiae on distal half of ventral surface covered by a kind of pubescence very similar to that of femurs. Tarsi clothed on ventral surface with very thick and long, golden hairs (longer than in any other species of *Cyrtosoma*), excepting last joint, furnished with very long, sparse, whitish hairs.

Holotype: South America. I think that a ♀ coming from Colombia, San Antonio, deposited in the Frey Ent. Museum, Tutzing (Germany), may also be attributed to the present species.

Cyrtosoma PERTY **Nesocyrtosoma** subg. n.

Wingless. Small, very convex, tending to lose elytral striae. Tibiae distinctly bent before apex. Scutellum very small. Last tarsal joint (pretarsus, SNODGRASS) wider than preceding ones, very large, with two very large, divergent claws (ungues, SNODGRASS).

The following three new species may be attributed to the subgenus.

Cyrtosoma (Nesocyrtosoma) inflatum sp. n. (Fig. 17)

Small (5.5 mm), very short, elytra practically twice as long as pronotum, broad, convex both in perilateral and in craniocaudal sense, convexity of pronotum practically identical with that of elytra. Black, excepting reddish ferrugineous tarsi, mouth parts, palpi and antennae. Dull, elytra with a very feeble lustre. Head rounded, clypeo-frontal suture only scarcely visible, genae very slightly raised, eyes big and rounded, upper surface practically smooth, punctation extremely minute, scarcely visible at low magnification ($\times 20$), and it so only at a particular incidence of light. Antennae rather short, slender, joints gradually broader towards apex, with no club; all joints longer than broad. Pronotum very transverse, convex, sides regularly rounded, widest at middle, then narrowing towards apex and base to same degree, so apex more or less as broad as base (Fig. 17). Anterior angles prominent though obtuse, posterior angles rectangular but not prominent at all. Apex gradually and regularly emarginate; base slightly bisinuate. Pronotum very finely punctured, punctures a little bigger towards base; two small impressions visible before base. Pronotum distinctly margined. Scutellum extremely small. Elytra very convex, short and broad, widest between middle and hind two-thirds, thence brusquely narrowing towards apex, latter particularly pointed. Eight longitudinal rows of points present on each elytron, with no trace of striae. Punctures well impressed and well separated from each other. Spaces between rows of points normally convex, those near suture very finely and closely punctured and shining, those towards sides perfectly smooth and dull. Mentum very small, slightly sclerotized, situated between maxillae. Epipleurae very broad at base, then gradually narrowing, not reaching apex, perfectly smooth. A kind of rib (carina) is present at border between dorsal surface of elytra and epipleura, furnished with a row of points similar somewhat to those present on elytra. Ventral part rather shining, smooth, excepting distinctly though finely punctured median part of pro-, meso- and metasternum as well as that of urosterni. Legs slender, smooth glabrous and rather shining, tibiae slightly bent. First joints of tarsi clothed with a very dense and short, golden pubescence. Wingless.

Holotype and one paratype: Cuba (British Museum, Nat. Hist.); one paratype: Cuba (in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest), determined as "*Cnodalon? inflatum* CHEVR"; one paratype is labelled "*Arnaris*, F. BATES, 81-19".

Cyrtosoma (Nesocyrtosoma) tumefactum sp. n. (Fig. 18)

Small (6 mm), very similar to *C. inflatum* sp. n., from which immediately distinguishable by its smooth elytra. Entirely black, with a feeble lustre over entire dorsal surface. Head less rounded than in *C. inflatum*, with anterior margin of clypeus truncate, a well-visible clypeo-frontal suture present, eyes rounded and big, punctation fine and rather close, much more visible than in *C. inflatum*. Antennae slender, longer than in *C. inflatum* and gradually widening towards apex, joints X-VIII transverse. Pronotum very transverse (more so than in *C. inflatum*), convex, anteriorly narrower than posteriorly, widest at middle, sides regularly rounded, anterior angles prominent and obtuse, hind angles rectangular but not prominent. Pronotum margined, excepting median part of base (Fig. 18). Punctation very fine and sparse, especially towards sides. Scutellum extremely

small more or less as in *C. inflatum*. Elytra very convex, widest at middle, then gradually narrowing towards apex, latter not pointed as in *C. inflatum*. Series of punctures almost completely obsolete, especially towards sides. A carina separating dorsal surface of elytra from epipleurae also present. Wingless. Mentum very small, situated between maxillae, scarcely sclerotized. Folded parts of pronotum and epipleurae smooth. Pro-, meso- and anterior part of metasternum coarsely punctured; posterior part of metasternum smooth with a short longitudinal, median furrow. Metasternum very short (as in *C. inflatum*). All ventral parts very shining. First urosternum and anterior part of II urosternum longitudinally wrinkled, rest of urosterni rather smooth. Legs smooth and glabrous, only distal extremity of tibiae and all ventral surface of tarsi clothed with a dense, golden rather recumbent pubescence; ventral surface of last tarsal joints with some very long, erect hairs. Tibiae bent.

Holotype and one paratype: Cuba, one is labelled "*tumefactum* CHEVR."

Cyrtosoma (*Nesocyrtosoma*) *gebieni* sp. n. (Fig. 19)

Medium sized (8 mm), very convex, elytra much broader than pronotum. Entirely black, dull, excepting median juxtasutural part of elytra, feebly shining. Head somewhat transverse, clypeus anteriorly truncate, clypeo-frontal suture well visible. Genae distinctly raised, eyes rounded and big, punctation rather strong and close (much more than in the other two species of this subgenus). Antennae short, less slender (more so than the other two species), gradually but distinctly broadening towards apex, joints X-VIII very transverse. Pronotum not very convex, very transverse (Fig. 19), widest at middle, sides regularly rounded, only slightly sinuate before base, anterior angles subacute and very prominent, hind angles rectangular and not prominent. Apex emarginate, base very slightly bisinuate. Pronotum completely margined with an exception of a small median portion of apex, there margin absent, though apex a little swollen and shining. Punctuation very fine and sparse, though well visible also at a low magnification. Scutellum very small. Elytra convex, short ovate, widest near middle, sides gradually rounded both towards apex and base, former not pointed. Eight rows of points very evident on each elytron; points well impressed and tending a little to be confluent, almost like striae (punctato-striate; obviously different from the two other species of the new subgenus). Posteriorly third and sixth, and fourth and fifth rows of points confluent. Spaces between rows of points perfectly smooth. A kind of carina dividing dorsal surface of elytron from epipleura. Mentum small, situated between maxillae, strongly sclerotized and therefore black furnished at anterior margin with very long, curled hairs apparently a very characteristic feature; folded parts of pronotum and epipleurae perfectly smooth. Pro-, meso- and metasternum, as well as all urosterni, very sparsely punctured, extremely shining. Prosternum (different from the other two species of this subgenus) characterized by a large, ovate, flat intercoxal process. Ventral surface of femurs and tibiae sparsely punctured (punctures on tibia closer), perfectly glabrous, excepting most of apical part of tibiae and tarsi, pubescent as in *C. (N.) tumefactum*. Last tarsal joints furnished with some sparse, long erect hairs. Tibiae gently bent before apex.

Holotype: Cuba, Sitio del Infierno, 15. VIII. 1928. A. BIERIG comm. 1931, Frey Ent. Museum, Tutzing (Germany), determined by GEBIEN as "*Cyrtosoma* sp. n."

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Author's address: DR. GIORGIO MARCUZZI

Istituto di Biologia Animale
Università degli Studi di Padova
35100 Padova
Via Loredan, 10.
Italy