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OCLC: 1461037

Journal Title: **Acta Zoologica Lilloana**

Volume: 12 Issue:

Month/Year: 1952

Pages: 443-463

Article Author: Schedl, K.E.

Article Title: **Fauna Argentinensis, V 115 Beitrag**

Imprint:

Patron: Thomas Atkinson (tha278)



FAUNA ARGENTINENSIS V

96. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF THE SCOLYTOIDEA

By KARL E. SCHEDL

RESUMEN

Contribución a la morfología y taxonomía de « Scolytoidea » (Col.). — En el presente trabajo se corrigen algunos errores en la sistemática de *Scolytoidea*, se agregan nuevas localidades a una cantidad de especies y se describen las novedades siguientes, procedentes todas de la Argentina: *Phthorophloeus argentinensis*; *Hylurgonotus brunneus* n. gen. n. sp.; *Hypothenemus obscuriceps*, *hirtipennis*, *minutissimus* y *longipilis*; *Stephanoderes tigrensis* y *glabellus*; *Phacrylus robustus*; *Chramesus ovalis*, *cylindricus* y *argentinensis*; *Hylocurus robustus*, *vianai* e *intermedius*; *Pterocyclon eumerum*, *vernaculum* y *gibber*; *Xyleborus sextuberculatus*; *Platypus trispinatus* y *striatopennis*.

Three collections were sent to me from Argentina during the past year, each of them containing some very interesting species. One of these collections was handed over to me by courtesy of the La Plata Museum, another one by Professor F. Monrós of the Miguel Lillo Foundation of the National University of Tucumán and a third one by Mr. J. Viana of Buenos Aires. Giving the results of the determination of these collections I include some correctional notes, new and interesting records and the description of 21 new species.

ERRATA CORRIGENDA

Platypus lobatus Dej. in Schedl, *Platypodidae des Berliner Zoologischen Museums*, *Ent. Bl.* 33, 1937, p. 37, should read *lobatus* Chap. This species has nothing to do with *Platypus lobatus* Brown a species of the Australian region which has been transferred to the genus *Treptoplatypus* some time ago.

Platypus subcostatus Duv., Schedl, *Rev. Franc. d'Ent.* 7, 1941, p. 155, should read *subcostatus* Jack.

Tesseocerus Schedl, *Ent. Bl.* 33, 1937, p. 43, is a misprint and should read *Tesserocerus*.

Platypus subsulcus Chap. in Schedl, *Ent. Nachrbl.* 9, 1935, p. 176, is a misprint also and should be referred to *Platypus subsulcatus* Chap.

The reference in Schedl, *Notas del Museo de la Plata*, 14, 1949, p. 35, concerning *Scolytus episternatus* n. sp. has to be cancelled because the species in question has proved to be *Scolytopsis argentinensis* Egg.

NEW RECORDS

Museo de La Plata

Scolytus rugulosus Muell. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Kirschbaum, XI-1917, H. Richter.

Scolytus thoracicus Chap. ARGENTINA, Misiones, H. Richter.

Scolytus nodicornis Wichm. ARGENTINA, Misiones, H. Richter.

Scolytopsis argentinensis Egg. ARGENTINA, Prov. Tucumán, H. Richter. This specimen has been determined as *Scolytopsis puncticollis* Blandf. by Hagedorn in 1904.

Xyleborus fuscobrunneus Eichh. ARGENTINA, Misiones, H. Richter. — BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas, Caranavi, 3-VI-1931, Coll. P. Denier. — PARAGUAY, Villarrica, H. Richter. — BRASIL, Corumbá, Alto Paraguay, H. Richter.

Xyleborus mascarensis Eichh. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, 15-V-1931, Coll. P. Denier.

Xyleborus torquatus Eichh. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, 15-V and 30-V-1931, Coll. P. Denier. — ARGENTINA, Misiones, H. Richter.

Xyleborus ferrugineus F. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, 26-V-1931, Coll. P. Denier.

Xyleborus confusus Eichh. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, 26-V-1931, Coll. P. Denier. — PARAGUAY, Villarrica, H. Richter.

Platypus ratzeburgi Chap. — ARGENTINA, Puerto Vileta, Presidente Perón¹, 20-IX-1936, Coll. P. Denier.

Platypus sulcatus Chap. ARGENTINA, Prov. Buenos Aires, Coll. H. Richter.

Platypus dejeani Chap. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, 3/15/17/26/28/30/31-V and 3-VI-1931, Coll. P. Denier; Prov. Nor Yun-

¹ Ex Chaco.

gas, 5-V-1931, Coll. P. Denier. — ARGENTINA, Formosa, 20-IX-1938, Coll. P. Denier; Ibarreta, Formosa, 26-IX-1940, Coll. P. Denier; Colonia Castélli, Presidente Perón, 16-V-1936, Coll. P. Denier; Resistencia, 20-IX-1935, Coll. P. Denier; Misiones, H. Richter; PARAGUAY, Villarrica, H. Richter; Villa Elisa, 2-XII-1939, Coll. P. Denier.

Platypus caranavi Schedl. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, V-1931, Coll. P. Denier.

Tesserocerus dewalkei Chap. BOLIVIA, Prov. Nor Yungas Caranavi, 27-V-1931, Coll. P. Denier. — ARGENTINA, Prov. Salta, Orán, 5-VI-1933, Coll. P. Denier.

Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán

Scolytus submarginatus var. *artestriatus* Schedl. ARGENTINA, Pto. Bemberg, Misiones, I-1925, Coll. Hayward-Willink-Golbach.

Xyleborus biconicus Egg. ARGENTINA, Lomitas, Formosa, 27/30-VI-1948, Coll. R. Golbach.

Xyleborus torquatus Eichh. ARGENTINA, Clorinda, Formosa, 22/23-VI-1948, Coll. R. Golbach.

Xyleborus biuncus Schedl ARGENTINA, Aconquija, Tucumán, XII-1947, Coll. R. Golbach.

Platypus wesmaeli Chap. ARGENTINA, Pto. Bemberg, Misiones, I-1925, Coll. Hayward-Willink-Golbach.

Collection M. J. Viana

Scolytus rugulosus Muell. ARGENTINA, Córdoba, Dep. de Calamuchita, « El Sauce », XII-1938, M. J. Viana.

Scolytus proximus Chap. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Scolytus thoracicus Chap. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Scolytus submarginatus Schedl. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Cnemomyx brevisetosus Schedl. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Delta, 1940, M. J. Viana; Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires, IV-1938, M. J. Viana.

Ceratolepis brasiliensis Schedl ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Chramesus globosus Hag. ARGENTINA, Córdoba, Dep. de Calamuchita, « El Sauce », XII-1938, M. J. Viana.

- Chramesus spinosus* Brèth. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Pilar, X-1939, M. J. Viana.
- Hypothenemus cylindricus* Schedl ARGENTINA, Dep. Punilla, V. Hermoso, M. J. Viana.
- Hypothenemus argentinensis* Schedl. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Isla Martín García, IV-1938, M. J. Viana.
- Stephanoderes nanus* Hag. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Tigre, 1937, M. J. Viana ; Buenos Aires, Pilar, X-1939, M. J. Viana ; Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Dendrocranulus barbatus* Schedl. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Tigre, IV-1939, M. J. Viana.
- Dendrocranulus tayuyaensis* Schedl. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Tigre, IV-1939, M. J. Viana.
- Neodryocoetes sparsepunctatus* Schedl. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Isla Martín García, 1938, M. J. Viana.
- Neodryocoetes araujiae* Brèth. ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires, Isla Martín García, I-1938, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus adelographus* Eichh. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus neivai* Egg. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus biconicus* Egg. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus sentosus* Eichh. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana ; Misiones, H. Richter.
- Xyleborus bispinatus* Eichh. ARGENTINA, Córdoba, Dep. de Calamuchita, « El Sauce », XII-1938, M. J. Viana ; Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus argentinensis* Schedl ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus fuscobrunneus* Eichh. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Xyleborus gracilis* Eichh. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Platypus rugulosus* Chap. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Platypus parallelus* Chap. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.
- Platypus schaumii* Chap. ARGENTINA, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

NEW SPECIES

Phthorophloeus argentinensis n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, 1.6 mm long, twice as long as wide. A species remarkable by the smooth sculpture of the pronotum and the first species recorded south of Bolivia.

Front rather narrow, moderately convex, silky shining, densely punctulate, with some extremely short and inconspicuous hairs. The antennal club as usual, triarticulate, and with short lateral extensions of each segment.

Pronotum wider than long (20 : 15), widest at the base, outline trapezoid, with a feebly developed subapical constriction, the surface feebly convex, silky shining, rather densely but shallowly punctured, the punctures not very clearly defined, the pubescence extremely short and fine. Scutellum small, not very distinct.

Elytra distinctly wider and twice as long as the pronotum, the sides parallel on the basal three fifths, thence obliquely incurved to the rather narrowly rounded apex, declivity commencing about the middle, evenly and somewhat obliquely convex; with rows of regularly placed medium sized punctures which are not easily distinguished from the interspacial sculpture, the latter consisting of uniseriate rows of punctures, sometimes, under a certain light, appearing like minute tubercles, the entire sculpture therefore rather rough, a fact which might be strengthened by an underlying structure of wrinkles, the first striae fairly well impressed, the others much less so; declivity with the striae punctures more indistinct, the striae themselves deeper and the interspacial punctures replaced by good sized granules; the interspacial punctures and granules respectively bearing very regular rows of reddish, short, and erect bristles, the striae punctures small, with inclined hairs, the arrangement of the entire pubescence very regular.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Misiones, Argentina, Prov. Concep., Sta. María, Coll. M. J. Viana.

The above description may apply to the female; what is believed to be the male has the front feebly impressed below and with a small elevated ridge within the insertion of the antennae just above the epistomal margin.

HYLURGONOTUS nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, very much alike as in Hylurgus Latr.; head rostrate, eyes long oval, not emarginate in front, antennal scape club-shaped, funicle 7-jointed, the segments two to seven somewhat increasing in width, club solid, conical as in the genus Hylastes Er., consisting of three joints. Pronotum with the base strongly bisinuate, angulate in the middle just as in certain species of the genus Chramesus Lec., sides with a distinct subapical constriction, plano-convex, apex unarmed, punctured all over. Elytra cylindrical, base finely crenulate, apex conjointly rounded, strongly sculptured.

The new genus has to be placed close to the genera Blastophagus Eichh., Hylastes Er. and Hylurgops Lec. and can easily be recognized by the bisinuate pronotal base.

Hylurgonotus brunneus n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, 4.5 mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. Strongly sculptured, subglabrous.

Front aplanate, medially depressed above, plano-convex below, the two portions very distinctly separated from each other, the front margin with a well developed triangular epistomal process in the middle, rather coarsely punctured at the sides, the punctures replaced by some fine wrinkles medially below, subimpunctate and polished above.

Pronotum with the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate and feebly constricted up to the subapical strongly developed constriction, apex broadly and separately rounded, unarmed, with a very shallow emargination medially, surface subshining, minutely punctulate, rather strongly punctured, the punctures, smaller and more remotely placed along the subapical slight transverse depression, very large and crowded behind. Scutellum very small.

Elytra somewhat wider (13.2 : 11) and twice as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on the basal three fourths, shallowly and broadly incurved before the middle, apex rather narrowly rounded, declivity commencing after the basal three fifths, obliquely convex, feebly sulcate below; disc strongly striate-punctate, the striae rather narrow, deeply impressed, the strial punctures comparatively small, interstices convex, roughly sculptured, the third widened towards the base, all interstices densely punctured, the density corresponding about a threefold row, the median

of which consisting of larger punctures, the lateral ones of small punctures, the punctuation subequal in size and confused near the base, the third interstice with the larger punctures replaced by distinct granules after the basal third and these granules increasing in size towards the declivity, on the other interstices a tendency to such development also but less distinct; declivity with the suture but feebly elevated and with a row of very fine closely placed granules, the second interstices gradually decreasing in width, not reaching the apex, and with a few fine punctures on a polished ground, third interstices elevated, polished, finely punctured; the entire elytra subglabrous.

Type in Coll. Schedl.

Locality: Argentina, Gob. Río Negro, H. Richter.

This beetle was found amongst some material belonging to the late Forstrat Eggers.

Hypothenemus obscuriceps n. sp.

Reddish brown, 1.19 mm long, 2.5 times as long as wide. A species allied to *Hypothenemus aspericollis* Woll. and *H. cylindricus* Schedl. Distinguished from the former by the vestiture, from the latter by the smaller size, the less elongate shape and the elytra, which is more strongly convex.

Front feebly convex, subshining, densely granulate punctate, with sparse and extremely short pubescence except for the common fringe on the epistomal margin.

Pronotum wider than long (13.3:11.5), sides subparallel on the basal half, rather uniformly and broadly rounded at the apex, the apical margin with four teeth, which are rather closely placed, summit in the middle, anterior area steeply convex, with quite a number of medium sized pointed asperities, basal area subshining, finely punctate on a minutely punctulate ground sculpture, with short and rather stout scales. Scutellum minute.

Elytra feebly wider and about twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex somewhat angulately rounded, declivity comencing short behind the middle, evenly and somewhat obliquely convex; disc rather feebly shining, minutely punctulate, feebly striate punctate, the interstices narrow; declivity low, the strial punctures somewhat more distinct, all strial punctures bearing minute inclined pale hairs, the interstices with short spatulate scales, being more strongly developed on the declivity.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Argentina: Buenos Aires, Pilar, X-1939, M. J. Viana; Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Some specimens are feebly smaller and stouter and the elytral declivity seems to be less convex. Those specimens might be the males.

***Hypothenemus hirtipennis* n. sp.**

Reddish brown, 1.25 mm long, not quite 2.5 times as long as wide. A species apparently allied to Hypothenemus heathi Hopk. but with other dentation on the anterior margin of the pronotum.

Front subshining, fairly convex, minutely punctulate and rugosely punctured, with a median shining tubercle, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum wider than long (14:11.5), sides parallel on the basal third, uniformly and broadly rounded in front, apical margin with six subequal teeth, the median two approximate, summit high and in the middle, distinct transversely depressed behind, anterior area very steeply convex, with rather remotely placed fine asperities, basal area silky shining, minutely punctulate, rather indistinctly rugosely punctured, with short spatulate hairlike scales at the sides. Scutellum moderate in size, punctured.

Elytra somewhat wider and quite twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to somewhat behind the middle, thence gradually incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity commencing shortly behind the middle, somewhat obliquely convex; disc subshining, minutely punctulate, with rows of shallow punctures which are situated in but feebly impressed lines, the ground sculpture in connection with the somewhat rugose interstices does not allow a clear picture of the arrangement of the punctuation, and this also applies to the declivity, on the disc the interspacial scales are very fine and hairlike becoming much larger and more spatulate on the declivity, the inclined minute hairs along the striae well developed, very strongly so on the declivity, giving this part of the body a densely pubescent appearance.

Types in the Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Argentine, Buenos Aires, Tigre, 1939, on Jazmín de Chile, M. J. Viana.

***Hypothenemus minutissimus* n. sp.**

Dark brown when mature, 0.85 mm long, 2.27 times as long as wide. An extremely small species, with rather stout and dense pubescence.

Front subshining, fairly convex, rugosely punctured, pubescence inconspicuous when seen from in front, distinct when observed from the side.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, widest at the base, the sides incurved in an oblique line, apical margin moderately broadly rounded, armed with four minute pointed asperities, summit in the middle, transverse impression merely indicated, anterior area steeply convex, with very small asperities, basal area subshining, rugosely punctulate, covered with scales, these slender and erect at the sides, stout and short medially. Scutellum inconspicuous.

Elytra feebly wider and nearly twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to shortly behind the middle, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity commencing in the middle, obliquely convex, with a similar sculpture as the foregoing species, but with the interspacial scales subequal in size from the base to the apex, the inclined minute hairs originating from the stria-punctures less obvious, except for the declivity where they become denser and semierect.

Types in Coll. Viana and Schedl.

Locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Pilar, IV-1939, M. J. Viana; Córdoba, Dep. Punilla, V. Hermoso, M. J. Viana.

***Hypothenemus longipilis* n. sp.**

Reddish brown, 0.88 mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide. A very distinct species, stout, the elytral declivity very sloping and the interspacial scales extremely long and erect.

Front convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, finely punctured.

Pronotum wider than long (11 : 9), widest at the base, the sides narrowed from short in front of the base to the apex, apical margin moderate broadly rounded and with four subequal teeth, summit in the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, sparsely asperate, basal area subshining, minutely punctulate and with some fine punctures, which appear like minute granules towards the summit, scales very slender, hairlike and semierect medially, erect and longer on the sides. Scutellum small.

Elytra feebly narrower and not quite twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to shortly before the middle, thence gradually incurved to the apex, which is rather narrowly rounded, declivity commencing apparently somewhat before the middle, rather gradually and obliquely convex; disc with rows of fairly distinct punctures, the first row impressed, the others hardly so, the interstices somewhat rugose, the striae more

distinctly impressed on the declivity, the interstices bearing extremely long, slender and erect pale scales, which are not decidedly spatulate at their tips, the inclined hairs in the striae inconspicuous.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Tigre, VII-1948, M. J. Viana.

Stephanoderes tigrensis n. sp.

Piceous when mature, usually with the summit of the pronotum fuscous, 1.25-1.42 long, 2.47 times as long as wide. A species obviously not included in Hopkins' key and of a silky sculpture.

Front subconvex, granulate-punctate on a minutely punctulate ground sculpture, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum wider than long (17:15), appearing more slender on account of the peculiar outline, sides convergent in a nearly straight line from the base to about the middle, anterior margin broadly curved and with four marginal teeth, the median two more closely together than the others, summit in the middle, very high, transversely depressed behind, anterior area very steeply convex, covered with rather remotely placed small asperities, basal area minutely punctulate, and rather indistinctly punctured, base and sides with remotely placed slender and pale scales. Scutellum small, punctured.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to somewhat behind the middle, thence gradually incurved to the rather narrowly rounded apex, declivity commencing shortly behind the middle, moderate steeply convex; disc with somewhat indistinct rows of shallow punctures in subimpressed lines, the first row in a well defined striae, the interstices rather narrow, the ground sculpture minutely punctulate, the interstitial punctures hardly noticable, the interspacial scales slender, moderately long and erect, the minute scale-like hairs in the striae visible under a certain illumination only; declivity with the striae more distinctly impressed, the scales longer, the scale-like hairs of the striae better visible.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Tigre, VII-1948, J. M. Viana.

Stephanoderes glabellus n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, summit of the pronotum fuscous, 1.66 mm long, 2.22 times as long as wide. Allied to Stephanoderes amazonicus Egg.

but stouter, with another dentation of the anterior margin of the pronotum, and more shining and coarsely punctured on the elytra.

Front largely covered by the pronotum, as far as visible convex, finely punctured.

Pronotum much wider than long (21:15), widest at the base, sides strongly convergent in a curved line from the base to the rather narrowly rounded apex, apical margin with several small asperities (in one specimen four, in the other six), summit somewhat behind the middle, transversely depressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, with numerous small asperities, the short basal area subopaque, granulate-punctate, entire pronotum with short dark erect hairs. Scutellum wider than long, finely punctulate.

Elytra feebly wider and more than twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel up to middle, thence gradually incurved to the moderate broadly rounded apex, declivity commencing already before the middle, gradually convex; disc shining, with rows of coarse punctures in distinctly impressed striae, interstices wide, uniseriately and very finely punctured, these punctures bearing very fine erect bristle-like hairs, on the entire elytra; declivity with the striae distinctly deeper, the interstices narrower and more convex. The specimens are rather strongly abraded and therefore the fine minute hairs of the striae punctures hardly visible.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Isla Martín García, IV-1939, M. J. Viana.

Sexual differences not visible, except the different dentation on the anterior margin of the pronotum.

Phacrylus robustus n. sp.

Nearly black when mature, 1.4 (1.2-1.5) mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide. Allied to *Phacrylus bosqi* m. but distinctly smaller, stouter, and the elytral interstices less densely covered with scales.

Front plano convex, aplanate to feebly depressed below, densely granulate-punctate, with a median tubercle above, the very sparse pubescence short, scale-like.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (18:14.5), postero-lateral angles hardly rounded at all, sides subparallel, feebly arcuate on the posterior two fifths, thence strongly incurved to the apex, apical margin feebly angulate, with two blunt and recurved low median asperities, summit high, in the middle, with a narrow patch of medium sized asperities ex-

tending from the apex to the summit, with some long and slender scales on the interstices between them, remaining surface finely punctate, from each puncture arising a short stout and inclined rather large scale. Scutellum rather large, scaly.

Elytra but very feebly wider and about twice as long as the pronotum, cylindrical and parallel-sided to distinctly beyond the middle, apex shortly and broadly rounded, declivity short and rather abruptly convex; the entire surface covered by scales, which are very pale on the disc, somewhat reddish on the declivity, the scales themselves very short, stout and subequal near the base, thence those of the striae becoming larger and more erect and well arranged in regular rows, decreasing in size and becoming like those of the interspaces at the extreme tip of the declivity, the interspaces scales inclined and smaller in the posterior portion of the disc and on the declivity, arranged irregularly on the disc and corresponding to about a double row on each interstice, on the declivity becoming uniseriate.

Types in the collection of M. J. Viana and Schedl.

Locality: Argentina, Córdoba, Dep. Calamuchita, « El Sauce », XII-1938, M. J. Viana; La Ciénaga, Belén, Catamarca, 1926, Weiser Wolters leg.

I believe that this is the male and that the female has the front evenly plano-convex and finely granose without the tubercle above.

Chramesus ovalis n. sp.

Checking over my material of *Chramesus aspericollis* m. I find some differences from specimen to specimen which proves that two distinct although closely allied species have been confused so far.

Chramesus aspericollis m. is a slightly less stout and feebly more cylindrical species being about 1.7 times as long as wide. *Chramesus ovalis* is stouter, of a more oval outline, measuring 1.66 times the length of the width. The elytra in the new species is 1.18 times as wide while *Chramesus aspericollis* has an elytron constantly measuring 1.22 times the length of the width.

Other differences in the new species compared with *Chramesus aspericollis* are: greatest width of the elytra at the commencement of the elytra (*aspericollis* has the elytra subparallel on the basal two fifths), the apical margin of the elytra much more broadly rounded, the elytral declivity commencing a little further in front and more obliquely convex,

and the interstices more ampliate from the base towards of the beginning of the declivity.

Aside from the specimens I separated from *aspericollis* m. certainly some others are represented in the lot I returned to Mr. M. J. Viana.

***Chramesus cylindricus* n. sp.**

Male. — Nearly black, 1.73-1.80 mm long, about twice as long as wide. A very cylindrical species, with a rather stout antennal funicle and hairlike pubescence.

Front subshining, deeply and circularly depressed in the middle, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, with short, fine and erect pubescence.

Pronotum trapezoid in outline, postero-lateral angles not rounded, sides feebly convergent and straight to nearly the middle, thence distinctly constricted and convergent again, apex subtransversely rounded; feebly convex from apex to base, with a very slight transverse depression just behind the apical margin, densely and rather coarsely but shallowly punctured all over, on the sides with a few minute asperities, interspaces minutely punctulate, therefore the whole pronotum subshining, pubescence sparse, short, inconspicuous. Scutellum minute.

Elytra distinctly wider and at least twice as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight up to the middle, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing somewhat behind the middle, rather steeply convex and subaplanate below; disc with rows of rather coarse, closely placed punctures situated in well impressed striae, interspaces rough, uniseriately punctate, the punctures somewhat crater-like, punctuation confused and very dense near the base; towards the declivity the striae becoming more shallow, the strial punctures much smaller, the interspacial punctures replaced by distinct granules, on the aplanate lower portion the striae still more feebly developed, the interspacial punctuation extremely fine and without granules, pubescence arising from the interspacial punctures and granules only, sparse, short, fine.

The female has the front plano-convex, with a semicircular impressed line in the middle, the pronotum is more simply trapezoid, the lateral constriction further in front and not as deep, the asperities on the sides lacking, the elytra feebly stouter, the declivity simply convex, without the aplanation below, the striae better developed on the declivity, the punctures more distinct, the interspacial punctures strongly reduced.

Types: one male in Coll. Schedl, one female in Coll. Viana.

Locality: Argentina, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Chramesus argentinensis n. sp.

Nearly black, 2.25-2.49 mm long, 1.6 times as long as wide. More closely allied to Chramesus corumbensis Egg. but smaller and more finely sculptured.

Front nearly opaque, plano-convex, with an indistinct transverse impressed line, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, with sparse and very short pubescence.

Pronotum trapezoid in outline, about twice as wide as long, widest at the base, sides strongly convergent in a broad curved line to the narrowly rounded apex, with an indication of lateral constriction just before the apical margin; rather strongly ascending from apex to base, subshining, minutely punctulate, rather indistinctly punctured, the punctures of medium size and very shallow, with a few rather well developed asperities near the antero-lateral angles, with pale yellow, inclined scale-like hairs all over. Scutellum very small.

Elytra distinctly wider (23 : 20) and more than twice as long as the pronotum, widest at about the middle, broadly oval in outline, just about as in Chramesus aspericollis m, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing after the basal two fifths, uniformly convex; coarsely striate-punctate, stria punctures and striae decreasing in size, width and depth towards the declivity, interspaces densely covered with inclined short and yellowish brown slender scales, corresponding in density to about a threefold row on each interspace, between this ground vestiture on each interstice with a row of more remotely placed feebly larger and more erect scales.

Types: two specimens, apparently females, in the Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Locality: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Isla Martín García, IV-1938, M. J. Viana.

Hylocurus robustus n. sp.

Female. — Nearly black when mature, 2.8 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Allied to Hylocurus pilosus n. sp. (Schedl) but much larger and with the elytra somewhat convergent behind.

Front broadly convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, rather densely and finely punctured, with a shining median space below. Antennal club small with two strongly curved sutures.

Pronotum wider than long (29:26), postero-lateral angles rectangular, but very feebly rounded, sides subparallel on the basal two fifths, thence strongly and obliquely narrowed, apical margin moderate broadly rounded, summit in the middle, posterior depression distinct, anterior area rather steeply convex, with fine asperities on a dull minutely punctulate ground surface, basal area opaque, or nearly so, moderate finely punctured, with fine slender scales as far as not abraded. Scutellum very large, wider than long, punctate.

Elytra at the base as wide, towards the declivity feebly narrower and twice as long as the pronotum, sides straight, incurved to the strongly acuminate apex in the last fourth, declivity very short, steeply convex, raised towards the tip; disc roughly sculptured, with rows of punctures in feebly impressed lines, the interstices narrow, rather ill defined, at least in part on account of irregularly placed punctures, in part due to some wrinkles crossing the lines, interspacial punctures bearing slender semierect scales; declivity with the strial punctures fading out, the interstices each bearing a row of minute and scaly granules above, becoming indistinct below, the space of the third interstices feebly raised in the upper half, the scales of the interspacial granules somewhat better developed than those of the disc, the ground surface of the entire declivity minutely punctulate and therefore opaque.

Types in Coll. Schedl, Viana and Plaumann.

Localities: Brasil, Nova Teutonia, 10-IV-1941, VIII-1941, and 1944, F. Plaumann; Argentina, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. Maria, M. J. Viana.

The male is distinctly stouter, the pronotum with the sides more strongly and obliquely narrowed in front, the apical margin with several subequal teeth, the elytra more coarsely sculptured, the interstices bearing large shining and blunt tubercles towards the declivity, the elytral face with the third interstices more strongly elevated, in the middle with a larger tubercle, the entire declivity more abruptly declivuous and less convex.

Hylocurus vianai n. sp.

Reddish brown, 2.0-2.1 mm long, 2.69 times as long as wide. Allied to *Hylocurus robustus* n. sp., but very much smaller, the elytral apex much less acuminate, and with no visible sexual differences.

Front broadly concave, loosely covered with inclined and slender scales. Antennal club very small, the sutures strongly curved.

Pronotum broader than long (22:20), sides subparallel on the basal half, thence obliquely narrowed, apex broadly rounded, with a few minute scales near the apical margin, summit apparently short before the middle, transversely depressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, finely asperate, basal area minutely punctulate, subshining, with fine punctures from which arise very fine, slender and inclined scales. Scutellum comparatively large and covered with small scales.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal three fifths thence incurved to the very feebly acuminate apex, declivity rather short and strongly convex; disc roughly sculptured, the striae and strial punctures rather shallow, not very distinct, the interspaces finely rugose, apparently with minute punctures from which arise fine semierect scales; declivity more coarsely sculptured, the striae deeper, the interstices with the rows of scales more prominent.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Localities: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Tigre, X-1939, M. J. Viana.

Hylocurus intermedius n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, 2.3 mm long, from 2.64 to 2.76 times as long as wide.

The specimens before me appear at first sight identical with *Hylocurus vianai* n. sp., but on closer inspection there seems to be little doubt that we have to deal with another distinct species. Having same general shape, outline and sculpture as *Hylocurus vianai* n. sp., they differ in some important facts. The larger size holds for all specimens, the front is broadly convex, granulate punctate and covered with slender scales, in some specimens between the punctuation there is a patch of large granules or asperities, in others these are missing but below two larger granules limit a short shining space reaching down to epistomal margin.

The pronotum is similarly built as in *Hylocurus vianai*, probably with the scales on the basal area somewhat more stout. Differences in the dentation of the apical margin are not visible. The sculpture of the elytra is somewhat coarser, the strial punctures bearing small, slender but very distinct inclined scales from which the much larger erect and spatulate scales of the interstices are easily distinguished. The declivity is characterized by deeper striae and more narrowly elevated interspaces on which the punctures are replaced by small granules.

Some specimens are stouter than the others, especially in the shape of the elytra, and these specimens might be the males.

Types in Coll. Schedl and Viana.

Localities : Argentina, Tigre and Pilar, X-1939, M. J. Viana.

***Pterocyclon eumerum* n. sp.**

Male. — *Nearly black, basal portion of the elytra fuscous, 3.0 mm long, not quite 2.9 times as long as wide. Allied with Pterocyclon bispinum as far as the head and the pronotum are concerned, but with more stout elytra and other declivital armature.*

Front broadly convex, opaque minutely punctulate finely punctured, nearly glabrous.

Pronotum much longer than wide (37.5:30.5), postero lateral angles strongly rounded, sides subparallel, feebly convergent up to the middle, thence gradually incurved to the rather broadly rounded apex, apical margin finely crenulate, anterior half of the pronotum moderately convex, densely covered with fine low asperities, basal half subshining, finely and regularly punctured, nearly glabrous. Scutellum large, triangular, shining.

Elytra very feebly wider and 1.48 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel up to the middle, thence convergent in a nearly straight line, apex broadly rounded, narrowly emarginate at the suture, feebly convex behind the middle, depressed along the suture, the declivity proper commencing far behind, obliquely truncate and with a cordate depression producing moderately high lateral convexities; disc subshining, very finely reticulate and with hardly distinguishable minute punctures; declivital excavation shining, finely but distinctly and densely punctured, the lateral convexities with two small tubercles above and a larger tooth below, the latter situated somewhat within the margin and truncate at the tip.

Types : two specimens, one in Coll. Schedl, another in Coll. Viana.

Locality : Argentina, Misiones, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Two female specimens from the same locality apparently represent the other sex although they are somewhat smaller (2.6 and 2.9 mm). The front is similar to that in the male, the antennal club shows the usual sexual characters, the pronotum is more broadly rounded in front, the marginal dentation lower, and the entire pronotum somewhat stouter (31:27.5). The elytra are stouter (1.45 times as long

as the pronotum), the punctures of the disc are more distinct and arranged in regular rows, the declivity is short and obliquely truncate, with a slight depression along the suture, the tubercles are very small, shifted towards the suture, the first minute, the second feebly larger, the third largest, all very pointed.

Pterocyclon vernaculum n. sp.

Female. — *Reddish brown to piceous, base of the pronotum more fuscous, 2.2 mm long, 3.1 times as long as wide. Apparently more closely allied with Pterocyclon cordatum Blandf. but with another shape of the antennal club, with the sides of the pronotum much more cylindrical, etc.*

Front broadly convex, opaque, minutely punctulate, indistinctly punctured, glabrous, with the common very short anterior fringe.

Pronotum longer than wide (26 : 21), sides parallel on more than the basal half, apex moderately broadly rounded, without any noticable dentation, summit before the middle, anterior area very finely asperate, basal area subopaque, dull, with some very fine punctures. Scutellum triangular, impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex extremely broadly subtransversely rounded, with the apical-lateral angles distinct, shallowly and triangularly emarginate at the suture, declivity commencing after the basal three fifths, steeply obliquely convex, with a wide and slight depression along the suture; disc subshining to dull, without any distinct punctuation, declivity with two small tubercles which are situated on the low lateral convexities and are rather approximate.

Types : one specimen in Coll. Schedl, another in Coll. Viana.

Locality : Argentina, Dep. Concep., Sta. María, M. J. Viana.

Pterocyclon gibber n. sp.

Female. — *Reddish brown, anterior part of the pronotum darker, 1.9 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Rather closely allied to Pterocyclon minutum m., but somewhat larger, the anterior margin of the pronotum more narrowly rounded and the asperities larger and the elytra more cylindrical.*

Front largely covered by the pronotum, as far as visible opaque, minutely punctulate.

Pronotum as long as wide, appearing more slender on account of the peculiar outline, sides parallel up to the middle, thence strongly incurved, apex rather narrowly rounded, anterior margin with well developed asperities; summit in the middle, anterior area densely asperate, basal area shining polished with no remarkable punctuation. Scutellum triangular, shining.

Elytra as wide and 1,7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, thence obliquely narrowed, apex broadly rounded, transverse in the middle, with a deep but narrow triangular emargination at the suture, declivity commencing at the beginning of the apical third, very steeply convex, widely impressed along the suture; disc subshining, with rather regular rows of extremely fine punctures, declivital face dull, with two subequal rather large tubercles on the lateral convexities.

Type in Coll. Schedl.

Locality: Argentina, Concepcion, C. Bruch (ex Coll. Eggers).

***Xyleborus sextuberculatus* n. sp.**

Female. — Reddish brown, 3.8 mm long, 2.9 times as long as wide. Allied to the group containing *Xyleborus procer* Eichh. and *X. declivis* Blandf. but with different declivital armature.

Front broadly convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, shallowly and coarsely punctured, with indications of a median carina.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (11.5:10.2), postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, sides parallel to far beyond the basal half, apex moderately broadly rounded and with numerous extremely low and inconspicuous asperities, a subapical constriction feebly developed, summit moderately high, about in the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, very densely covered with medium sized asperities, basal area shining, highly polished, with some minute punctures, pubescence extremely sparse, a few hairs on the sides only. Scutellum but moderate in size, shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.56 times as long as the pronotum humeral angles but feebly rounded, sides perfectly straight and parallel on the basal three fifths, thence at first weakly, later rather abruptly incurved to the subangulately rounded apex, the apical border subacute and with a few low dentations up to the seventh interstice, declivity restricted to the apical third, very obliquely convex, aplanate in the greater part; disc with fairly regular rows of closely placed punctures, the interstices rather

shining, with some transverse wrinkles and a coarse puncture here and there, with a small granule near the declivity on the first three interstices, the suture with a very large tubercle at the commencement of the declivity, the third interstice with a smaller one at about the same height, a large tubercle again on the third interstice half way down the declivity, the declivital face with the suture feebly elevated, the first striae deeply impressed above fading out below, depressed again below the large tubercle on the third interstice showing the second and third striae with well developed punctures in impressed lines, the interstices irregularly and rather coarsely punctured.

Type in Coll. Schedl.

Locality: Argentine Republic, Chaco de Santiago del Estero, Río Dulce (ex Coll. Eggers).

Platypus trispinatus n. sp.

Male. — Dark reddish brown, 4.7 mm long, about four times as long as wide. One of the largest species of the *Platypi trispinati*, about as large as *Platypus haagi* Chap., with which species it has very much in common, but is different in the shape and details of the terminal processes.

Front fairly shining, perfectly flat, very densely and coarsely punctulate all over.

Pronotum of the usual shape, with strongly developed femoral grooves, brightly shining, with a very long and well developed median sulcus, on its anterior extremity with a fine pore-like structure on each side, the punctuation rather sparse and fine, the punctures somewhat more crowded between the median sulcus and the basal margin.

Elytra very slender, of the usual form, disc striate punctate, the striae deeply impressed, the striae punctures small, the shining interstices distinctly convex, each with some minute punctures, which are only visible by very careful inspection; the apical lateral processes very short, the three apical spines of each process equal in length, blunt, and separated from each other by a distinct notch; the apical emargination between the processes rather shallow, much wider than deep, and of a nearly semicircular outline, the upper declivital convexity with the alternate interstices carinate and finely dentate, the first longest, shining, with a few serrations near the base only, the first interstices divergent at first, parallel near their apices which abruptly cease as is common in this group, the others terminating in a small pointed granule.

Female : *The type series consists of males only, but one female in my collection from another source might be the corresponding sex. It shows similar size and proportions, the front is silky shining and smooth for its greater part, somewhat transversely wrinkled towards the apex, the pronotum shows the same long median sulcus but with two large pores on its anterior extremity and surrounded by some larger punctures, the surface is less shining, the elytra as well, and the elytral disc shows rather fine striae in which the small punctures are situated.*

Type in the Collection of the Museo de La Plata and in my collection.

Locality : Prov. Salta, Orán, 5-VI-1933, Col. P. Denier ; Buenos Aires, Prov. Corrientes ; Mosoica ; Brazo Largo, XII-1940, R. A. Castilla Col.

Platypus striatopennis n. sp.

Male. — *Very dark reddish brown, 3.2 mm long, three times as long as wide. A species of the Platypi terminati, more closely allied to Platypus petersi Chap. but with the elytra much more strongly striate-punctate.*

Front aplanate, with a depressed strigae in the center, densely areolate, more coarsely so below, finely above, pubescence sparse and erect.

Pronotum about as long as wide, femoral grooves broad and shallow, surface subshining, minutely punctulate to strigose the disc subimpunctate, a narrow band of coarse punctures along the base, a few others along the apical margin, the latter bearing long hairs.

Elytra but feebly wider and twice as long as the pronotum, of the same general shape as in Platypus petersi Chap. but the elytral disc with rather strongly impressed striae, in which rather large elongate punctures are situated, the striae becoming narrowly sulcate in the apical fourth, the interstices narrowly and rugosely carinate, the first carina less rugose, shorter than the third and ceasing abruptly, the third longest, the fifth but feebly shorter than the third, and ending in a small triangular tooth, the other intertices gradually decreasing in height, the second and fourth shorter than the neighbouring ones, glabrous except for the granules on the intertices behind which are yellowish short setae.

Types : one male in Coll. Viana, another in Coll. Schedl.

Locality : Argentina, Misiones, Dep. Concep. Sta. María, M. J. Viana.