

NEW SPECIES OF AMERICAN *MICROCORTHYLUS*
(COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT.— Species described include: *Microcorthylus demissus* and *M. invalidus* n. spp. (Mexico); *M. debilis* and *M. vesus* n. spp. (Guatemala); *M. pusillus* n. spp. (Guatemala and Honduras); *M. concisus* and *M. ocularis* n. spp. (Costa Rica); *M. inermis*, *M. lassus*, and *M. pumilus* n. spp. (Costa Rica and Panama); *M. dilutus* n. spp. (Colombia); *M. contractus*, *M. curtus*, *M. diversus*, *M. hostilis*, *M. umbratus* n. spp. (Venezuela).

While treating the genus *Microcorthylus* for my monograph of North and Central American Scolytidae, I encountered several undescribed species. In order to make names available for identification and other work, I have described 16 of those species below. Keys and other aids to identification will be included in the monograph. The species were taken in the following countries: Mexico (2), Guatemala (2), Costa Rica (2), Colombia (1), Venezuela (5), Guatemala and Honduras (1), Costa Rica and Panama (3).

Microcorthylus debilis, n. spp.

In this species the frontal punctures are rather coarse and elongate and the elytral declivity is only moderately impressed and devoid of an elevation between the costal margin and the lateral margin.

Female.— Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.6-1.9 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons convex, with a distinct transverse impression just above epistoma, a weak, median epistomal process indicated; surface obscurely reticulate in central area, becoming almost rugose-reticulate in marginal areas; punctures coarse for this genus, elongate; subglabrous. Antennal club 1.1 times as long as scape, 1.4 times as long as wide, broadly somewhat obovate; sutures 1 and 2 almost straight; posterior face with small tuft of hair.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; widest near base, sides parallel on basal half, broadly rounded in front; about a dozen weakly raised serrations on anterior margin; indefinite summit just anterior to middle; anterior slope moderately steep, rather finely asperate; posterior areas strongly reticulate, sparse, very minute, shallow punctures indicated. Glabrous.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and parallel on basal two-thirds, then arcuately converging to lateral margin of declivity, broadly rounded behind on median half; striae punctures very obscurely indicated, interstitial punctures obsolete, discal surface subreticulate, subshining. Declivity steep, broadly sulcate; impressed area extending from suture to

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about striae 1 above and to striae 3 or 4 below; sutural interstriae feebly, abruptly elevated, forming a distinct, continuous crest on its lateral margin on right elytron; lateral margins increase in height gradually on upper two-thirds, obsolete below, crest of upper half armed by two pairs of rather widely separated, small, pointed denticles; all punctures obsolete; surface reticulate. Glabrous.

Male.— Similar to female except epistomal process forming a definite median tubercle; serrations on anterior margin of pronotum larger.

Type Locality.— Volcan Pacaya, Esquintla, Guatemala.

Type Material.— The male holotype, female allotype, and 28 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 1-VI-64, 4000 ft (1300 m), No. 670, from a broken branch 3 cm in diameter by S. L. Wood; other paratypes bear similar data except 2 are No. 669, and 5 are 653 from a woody vine; 23 paratypes are from Volcan Zunil, Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, 27-V-64, 3000 ft (1000 m), No. 625, shrub, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus demissus n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *debilis* Wood by the smaller size, by the more shining, less strongly punctured female frons, male frons finely reticulate, and by the less strongly impressed elytral declivity.

Female.— Length 1.5 mm (paratypes 1.3-1.5 mm), 2.9 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons as in *debilis* except central half smooth, shining, punctures not elongate; antennal club 1.3 times as long as scape, 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as in *debilis* except anterior margin more narrowly rounded.

Elytra as in *debilis* except declivity less strongly impressed, lateral margins much less strongly elevated.

Male.— Similar to female except frons uniformly, finely reticulate; anterior margin of pronotum armed by six rather coarse serrations; declivital denticles slightly larger.

Type Locality.— Six miles (9 km) NE Teziutlan, Puebla, Mexico.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 22 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2-VII-67, 4800 ft (1500 m), No. 137, *Miconia*, S. L. Wood; other paratypes taken at the same locality by me include 11, No. 149, tree branch and 19 taken 27-VI-53, tree branch.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus ocularis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *demissus* Wood by the absence of a median epistomal tubercle, by the narrow frons, by the

enlarged, coarsely faceted eyes, and by the slender body form. Very similar to *dilutus* Wood.

Female.— Length 1.4 mm (paratypes 1.3-1.4 mm), 3.0 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons as in *demissus* except mostly reticulate and epistomal tubercle reduced or absent. Eye greatly enlarged, coarsely faceted, frons correspondingly narrower as in *dilutus*. Pronotum and elytra more strongly reticulate.

Type Locality.— Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype and two female paratypes were taken at the type locality in 2-VII-63, 4000 ft (1300 m), No. 10, in *Conostegia oerstediana*, by S. L. Wood. Four female paratypes bear identical data except No. 7B, in *Boehmeria ulmifolia*; one paratype is from 9 miles (15 km) SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica, 24-XI-63, 5600 ft (1800 m), No. 24B *Siparuna nicaraguensis*, S. L. Wood.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus inermis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *demissus* Wood by the more strongly impressed elytral declivity, with the lateral margins abruptly but not strongly elevated, by the uniformly, finely, rugose-reticulate frons, and by the broader antennal club.

Female.— Length 1.5 mm (paratypes 1.5-1.6 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons broadly convex, a conspicuous median tubercle just above epistomal process; entire surface from epistoma to vertex rugose-reticulate, minute punctures almost obsolete. Antennal club 1.3 times as long as scape, 1.3 times as long as wide; broadly obovate; a small tuft of setae on posterior face.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; as in *debilis* except posterior areas much more strongly reticulate.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; as in *debilis* except entire surface uniformly reticulate; declivity more strongly impressed, lateral margins abruptly elevated.

Male.— Similar to female except frontal punctures more distinct; antennal club slightly smaller and devoid of tuft of hair on posterior face; serrations on anterior margin of pronotum rather coarse.

Type Locality.— Nine miles (15 km) SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype and 14 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 24-IX-63, 1800 m, No. 199, *Siparuna nicaraguensis*, by S. L. Wood; the male allotype and eight paratypes bear identical data except they are No. 248. Thirteen paratypes are from Escasu, San José, Costa Rica, 2-X-63, 1300 m, either No. 215 in *Guazuma ulmifolia* or No. 218 in a cut tree seedling; and four

paratypes are from Cerro Punta (labeled Volcan Chiriqui), Chiriqui, Panama, 11-I-64, 1800 m, Nos. 381, 399, in woody vines; all by me.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcarthylus invalidus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *demissus* Wood by the more nearly reticulate frons, by the much more deeply impressed elytral declivity with its margins more abruptly elevated, and by the reticulate female scutellum.

Female.— Length 1.6 mm (paratypes 1.5-1.6 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color light brown.

Frons as in *demissus* except reticulation more intensive in lateral areas. Antennal club 1.2 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide; as in *demissus*.

Elytra as in *demissus* except declivity much more strongly impressed; declivity about as in *inermis* Wood except lateral margins of impressed area converge toward base at an angle of about 30 degrees (about 45 degrees in *inermis*).

Male.— Similar to female except frons rugose-reticulate, punctures minute; antennal club smaller, without tuft of hair on posterior face; anterior margin rather coarsely serrate.

Type Locality.— Four miles (6 km) W Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.

Type Material.— The female holotype and male allotype were taken at the type locality on 13-VIII-65, 1000 m, No. 239, from a cut branch, by S. L. Wood. Two paratypes bear identical data except they are No. 240.

Microcorthylus pumilus, n. sp.

This species differs from all of the preceding forms in having a continuous, submarginal, subacute line extending from the suture to the costal margin to the lateral margin of the declivity; it is also unique in having the female frons very broad, with the mandibles proportionately lengthened.

Female.— Length 1.8 mm (1.7-1.9 mm), 2.9 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons very broad, particularly below, broadly convex; surface very finely punctured, finely rugose-reticulate to upper level of eyes, smooth and shining above. Antennal club 1.1 times as long as scape, 1.3 times as long as wide; obovate, widest through suture 2; posterior face without a tuft of long hair.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and parallel on basal half, very broadly rounded in front; anterior margin weakly serrate; summit indefinite, on anterior third; anterior third finely asperate; posterior areas strongly reticulate, punctures minute, shallow. Glabrous.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, 1.7 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and parallel on basal three-fourths, then arcu-

ately converging, almost straight behind on median two thirds; striae punctures obscurely indicated, almost obsolete; surface reticulate. Declivity very steep, almost vertical on lower half; rather narrowly sulcate on upper third, broadly impressed below; punctures obsolete, surface reticulate; suture narrowly elevated, lateral margin of this line subacuate, continued without interruption along costal submargin to lateral margin of declivity; impressed area somewhat heart-shaped; spines 1 and 2 almost obsolete. Glabrous except for a few hairlike setae near declivity.

Male.— Similar to female except lower frons normal, not as broad; antennal club more slender; anterior margin of pronotum more strongly serrate, 10 serrations.

Type Locality.— Nine miles (15 km) SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality in 3-VII-63, 1800 m, No. 17B, in cut *Conostegia oerstediana* branches, by S. L. Wood. One paratype is from Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica, 2-VII-63, 1300 m, No. 10, same host; and six paratypes are from Cerro Punta (labeled Volcan Chiriqui), Chiriqui, Panama, 11-I-64, 1800 m, No. 376, from a tree branch; all were taken by me.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus pusillus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *pumilus* Wood by the larger size, by the very different frons, by the tuft of hair on the posterior face of the female antenna, and by the larger declivital denticles.

Female.— Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 2.0-2.4 mm), 2.9 times as long as wide; color light reddish brown.

Frons with lateral thirds impressed from epistoma to slightly above eyes, median third strongly elevated, attaining a rather broad summit at a level slightly below upper level of eyes; surface reticulate in impressed areas, smooth and shining on median third and on entire area above eyes. Antennal club 1.2 times as long as wide; a small tuft of hair on posterior face.

Pronotum 1.02 times as long as wide; about as in *pumilus*; 14 serrations on an anterior margin. Glabrous.

Elytra about 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.7 times as long as pronotum; about as in *pumilus* except lower declivity narrower, and spines 1 and 2 small, but distinctly larger.

Male.— Similar to female except frons broadly, rather evenly convex; with a short median carina on lower fourth, central area very slightly elevated, surface reticulate and with moderately coarse, shallow punctures; serrations on anterior margin of pronotum slightly larger.

Type Locality.—Buenos Aires, Cortez, Honduras.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and six

paratypes were taken at the type locality on 7-V-64, 2300 m, No. 576B, from a tree seedling, by S. L. Wood. Two paratypes are from Volcan Pacaya, Esquintla, Guatemala, 1-VI-64, 1300 m, No. 668, tree branch, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus lassus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from all preceding species in this genus by the complete absence of an elevation or crest on declivital interstriae 1 and by the complete absence of sutures on the male antennal club, suture 1 and the ends of 2 occurring in the female.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm (paratypes 1.5-1.6 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons as in *pumilus* Wood except mandibles normal. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as scape, 1.2 times as long as wide, suture 1 complete, 2 obsolete except at extreme margins.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in *pumilus*. Elytral declivity essentially as in *debilis* Wood except interstriae 1 not elevated, its lateral crest entirely obsolete; all punctures obsolete; surface reticulate.

Male.—Similar to female except sutures on antennal club obsolete (one specimen with suture 1 very feebly indicated); anterior margin of pronotum armed by two basally contiguous, coarse, pointed serrations.

Type Locality.—Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and two paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-VIII-63, 1300 m, No. 106, from a woody vine, by S. L. Wood. Three paratypes are from Cerro Punta (labeled Volcan Chiriqui), Chiriqui, Panama, 11-I-64, 1800 m, No. 388, tree seedling, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus concisus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *grandiclavatus* Eggers by the smaller size, by the uniformly convex female frons, and by the less strongly impressed elytral declivity.

Female.—Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.6-1.8 mm), 2.6 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons broadly convex, a slight transverse impression just above epistoma, a short, weak, median carina at epistomal margin; central area almost smooth, lower and lateral areas rugose-reticulate, punctures fine in smooth area, slightly coarser elsewhere. Antenna about as in *M. grandiclavatus*.

Pronotum and elytra as in *grandiclavatus* except declivity less strongly impressed; punctures and tubercles on declivital striae 1 smaller, varying in number from zero to four.

Male.—Similar to female except frons uniformly rugose-reticulate; anterior margin of pronotum serrate, one or two median pairs

larger; elytra obscurely to weakly reticulate; tubercles on declivital striae 1 larger, stria punctures almost or entirely obsolete.

Type Locality.— Volcan, Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and eight paratypes were taken at the type locality on 11-XII-63, 1000 m, No. 304, from a tree branch, by S. L. Wood. Seven paratypes are from San Ignacio de Acosta, San José, Costa Rica, 5-VII-63, 1500 m, No. 34, *Croton gossypifolius*, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus vesus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *concisus* Wood by the larger size, by the absence of a median epistomal carina, by the more nearly strigose punctures on the frons, and by the strongly reticulate male elytra.

Female.— Length 2.1 mm (paratypes 2.0-2.3 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons as in *concisus* except epistomal tubercle not at all carinate; punctures and impressed points slightly larger and more nearly longitudinally strigose.

Pronotum and elytra as in *concisus* except punctures on declivital striae 1 obsolete, accompanying tubercles minute.

Male.— Similar to female except frons more uniformly rugose-reticulate; anterior margin of pronotum serrate; elytral disc strongly reticulate to declivity (also in female); tubercles and punctures on declivital interstriae 1 larger, but smaller than in *grandiclavatus* Eggers.

Type Locality.— Volcan Zunil, Quezaltenango, Guatemala.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 24 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 27-V-64, 1000 m, No. 628, from a tree seedling, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus dilutus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *ocularis* Wood by the slightly larger size, by the stronger epistomal impression, with the lower frons flattened, and by the smoother elytra with the stria punctures in rows.

Male.— Length 1.6 mm (paratypes 1.5 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown (callow?).

Frons rather narrow, less than 1.2 times greatest width of eye; convex, somewhat flattened below, transversely impressed immediately above epistomal margin; surface almost smooth, with a few small, shallow punctures; vestiture very sparse, inconspicuous. Eye almost twice as large as in other species, very coarsely faceted. Antennal club large, 1.5 times as long as scape, 1.3 times as long as wide; sutures 1 and 2 almost straight.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; essentially as in *lassus* Wood except anterior margin very weakly serrate.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and parallel on basal three-fourths, very broadly rounded behind; disc almost smooth, subshining, striae punctures rather obscurely indicated, in rows. Declivity steep, shallowly sulcate, contours about as in *demissus* Wood; sutural interstriae weakly elevated, its lateral margin abrupt; surface reticulate.

Female.— Similar to male in all respects.

Type Locality.— Piedras Blancas, 10 km E Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia.

Type Material.— The male holotype, female allotype, and one paratype were taken at the type locality on 15-VII-70, 2500 m, No. 658, from a species of Guttiferae, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus hostilis, n. sp.

This species is somewhat similar to *rufotestaceus* Schedl but is distinguished by the larger size, by having the anterior margin of the pronotum armed in both sexes, by the slightly different frons, and by the complete absence of two large pits in declivital striae 1 in the male.

Female.— Length 2.6 mm (paratypes 2.6-2.7 mm), 2.5 times as wide; color dark brown.

Frons convex, a weak transverse impression just above epistoma, a low, blunt, median epistomal tubercle almost attaining epistomal margin, tubercle larger and nearer margin than in *rufotestaceus*; surface uniformly rugose-reticulate on lower two-thirds of area below eyes, more nearly reticulate on sides above, central area almost smooth and shining to vertex, punctures small, shallow, not close. Posterior face of antennal club with several long setae not exceeding tip of club.

Pronotum and elytra as in *rufotestaceus* except anterior margin of pronotum armed by at least two rather coarse, median serrations; and declivital spines 1 and 2 almost obsolete, lower declivity with several very small, irregularly placed granules. Fine vestiture as in *rufotestaceus*.

Male.— Similar in all respects to female except antennal club without long setae on posterior face.

Type Locality.— Thirty km N Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 10 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 8-I-70, 2200 m, No. 226, from a broken branch, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus diversus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *hostilis* Wood by the slightly smaller size, by the indeterminate epistomal tubercle, by the differ-

ent frons, and by the row of punctures on declivital striae 1 of the male.

Male.— Length 2.3 mm (paratypes 2.2-2.4 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons as in *hostilis* except epistomal tubercle essentially absent; rugose-reticulate area extending above eyes.

Pronotum and elytra as in *hostilis* except striae 1 on upper half of declivity with a series of seven (8 to 11 in paratypes) rather small, deep punctures; lower area of declivity more nearly reticulate and with fewer granules.

Female.— Similar to male except transverse impression above epistoma more distinct; frons from just below upper level of eyes to vertex smooth, brightly shining, with moderately abundant fine punctures and impressed points, antennal club with a few long hairs on posterior face; punctures on declivital striae 1 minute to obsolete.

Type Locality.— La Carbonera Experimental Forest, 50 km (airline) NW Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The male holotype, female allotype, and 27 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 10-XI-69, 2500 m, Nos. 124, 126, 127 (type), from cut *Nectandra* seedlings, by S. L. Wood; 28 paratypes bear similar data except 27-X-69, No. 91A; 18 paratypes are from Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela, 4-V-70 1700 m, No. 485, *Nectandra*, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcoorthylus umbratus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *diversus* Wood by the smaller size, by the different frons in both sexes, by the much less strongly impressed elytral declivity, and by the much smaller punctures on the male striae 1.

Male.— Length 1.9 mm (paratypes 1.9-2.2 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color brown to very dark brown.

Frons as in *diversus* except strongly rugose-reticulate from epistoma to vertex; rather dull.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in *diversus* except anterior margin of pronotum with up to six serrations; elytral declivity much less strongly impressed, lateral convexities rather weakly elevated, dull, finely reticulate, striae 1 with about eight (7-11 in paratypes) minute punctures on middle half of declivity.

Female.— Similar to male except lower third of frons abruptly, rather shallowly impressed (stronger than in female *diversus*), upper area on median half smooth, brightly shining; posterior face of antennal club with several long hairs; anterior margin of pronotum feebly serrate; punctures on declivital striae 1 obsolete.

Type Locality.— La Carbonera Experimental Forest, 50 km (airline) NW Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The male holotype, female allotype, and nine paratypes were taken at the type locality on 10-XI-69, 2500 m, Nos.

125, 126 (type), 127, from cut *Nectandra* seedlings, by S. L. Wood; 14 paratypes bear similar data except 27-X-69, 91A; 3 paratypes are from the Merida Teleferico, Merida, Venezuela, 27-II-70, 2500 m, No. 332, *Nectandra*, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus curtus, n. sp.

This species differs from all of the preceding species in having the lateral margin of the declivity continued at the base to the suture, and in having the face of the declivity finely punctured, not reticulate.

Male.— Length 1.6 mm (paratypes 1.5-1.7 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons evenly convex from epistoma to vertex; surface rugose-reticulate from epistoma to upper level of eyes, upper areas almost smooth, with numerous impressed points and a few rather fine, shallow punctures; vestiture inconspicuous. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as scape, 1.15 times as long as wide, subcircular; sutures 1 and 2 clearly indicated.

Pronotum and elytral disc essentially as in *diversus* Wood, except elytral disc on posterior third weakly reticulate with some small, smooth, shining areas. Elytral declivity subvertical, broadly impressed, not sulcate at base; lateral margins moderately, rather abruptly elevated on upper two-thirds, continued to suture, armed in usual position by minute spines 1 and 2; declivital face minutely, densely punctured. Vestiture confined to declivital face, of very short, fine, abundant hair.

Female.— Similar to male except anterior margin of pronotum unarmed.

Type Locality.— Twenty km SW El Vigía, Merida, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The male holotype, female allotype, and six paratypes were taken at the type locality on 10-XII-69, 50 m, No. 190, from a cut tree seedling, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Microcorthylus contractus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *curtus* Wood by the more extensively reticulate, subaciculate frons, by the more numerous serrations on the anterior margin of the pronotum, and by the less extensive, more shallowly impressed elytral declivity.

Male.— Length 1.4 mm (paratypes 1.4-1.6 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons as in *curtus* except abundant impressed points longitudinally strigose.

Pronotum and elytra as in *curtus* except anterior margin of pronotum armed by about 14 serrations of about equal size; elytral declivity strongly reticulate to declivity. Elytral declivity triangular-

ly impressed on a limited area, lateral margins not strongly elevated, their upper limits attaining area of striae 1; striae 1 with a row of very small, obscure punctures on lower two-thirds; surface reticulate. Subglabrous.

Type Locality.— Seven km NW Socopo, Barinas, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The male holotype and four male paratypes were taken at the type locality on 13-II-70, 200 m, No. 332, from a cut *Nectandra* seedling, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.