

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

Stephen L. Wood²

ABSTRACT.— The following species are described as new to science: *Corthylus nolenae*, *C. spinosus* (Mexico), *C. diligens* (Guatemala), *C. minimus* (Honduras), *C. granulifer*, *C. retusus*, *C. retusifer*, *C. oculatus*, *C. calamarius*, *C. cannularius*, *C. simplex*, *C. comosus*, *C. brunneus*, *C. calmicolens*, *C. zelus*, *C. trucus*, *C. pygamaeus*, *C. sobrinus*, *C. subserratus* (Costa Rica), *C. pumilus* (Panama), *C. donaticus*, *C. additus*, *C. cirritus* (Venezuela), *C. insignis*, (Colombia), *C. consimilis* (Mexico and Guatemala), *C. concisus* (Mexico, Costa Rica, and Panama), *C. sentus* (Guatemala and Costa Rica), *C. villifer*, *C. strigilis*, *C. trunculus*, *C. serratus* (Costa Rica and Panama). A lectotype is designated for *C. compressicornis* (Fabricius).

The 31 species of ambrosia beetles of the genus *Corthylus* described below as new to science were discovered during the preparation of my monograph of the Scolytidae of North and Central America. They are named here in order to avoid nomenclatural confusion and to facilitate identification in the interim period before publication of the monograph. The species described here are from Mexico (2), Guatemala (1), Honduras (1), Costa Rica (15), Panama (1), Colombia (1), Venezuela (3), Mexico and Guatemala (1), Mexico, Costa Rica, and Panama (1), Guatemala and Costa Rica (1), Costa Rica and Panama (4). *Corthylus compressicornis* (Fabricius) is redescribed, and a lectotype is designated.

Corthylus granulifer, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *retusus* Wood by the smaller size, by much smaller tubercles on the elytral declivity, by the uniformly convex declivity lateral from striae 1, and by the more slender body form.

Male.— Length 2.0 mm, 2.5 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons broadly convex, ascending slightly toward epistomal margin; surface shining at epistoma, reticulate above, reticulate area with sparse, rather fine punctures; vestiture sparse, inconspicuous. Antennal club as in *retusus*.

Pronotum 1.0 times as long as wide; anterior margin with median pair of serrations much larger, otherwise as in *retusus* female.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as pronotum; similar to *retusus*, except elytral surface smoother, striae punctures near declivity almost in rows, declivital interstriae 2 not impressed, 3 not elevated, tubercles much smaller, declivital vestiture apparently longer and slightly more abundant.

¹The research that resulted in the discovery of these insects was sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

²Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. Scolytidae contribution No. 53.

Type Locality.— Volcan Poas, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The male holotype was taken at the type locality on 9-XI-63, at 2500 m, No. 261, from a tree branch, by me. One male paratype is from 15 km SE Cartago, 24-IX-63, 1800 m, No. 200, *Myrica pubescens*, S. L. Wood.

The holotype and paratype are in my collection.

Corthylus retusus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *granulifer* Wood by characters summarized in the diagnosis of that species.

Female.— Length 2.3 mm (paratypes 2.2-2.4 mm), 3.3 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons deeply concave from eye to eye, from epistoma to vertex, lateral margin carinate from eye to lateral part of vertex; surface of lower half reticulate, upper half shining, slightly irregular, minutely, rather closely punctured, glabrous; a pair of widely spaced, slender, hornlike denticles near upper margin of concave area. Antennal club asymmetrically subquadrate, 1.4 times as long as wide; anterior surface minutely pubescent; suture 1 indicated by an obscure septum, 2 marked by an obscure groove; posterior face with a small tuft of hair extending slightly beyond apex of club.

Pronotum 0.93 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and parallel on basal half, abruptly converging to rather broadly rounded anterior margin; anterior margin with about 10 low serrations (viewed from cephalic aspect); summit indefinite, slightly anterior to middle; anterior slope coarsely asperate; posterior areas subshining, weakly reticulate, punctures minute, moderately abundant. Glabrous.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as pronotum; sides very feebly arcuate and subparallel on basal two-thirds, rather broadly rounded behind; disc smooth, shining, with obscure, irregular lines indicated, punctures small, confused, moderately abundant. Declivity convex, steep; interstriae 1 uniformly abruptly elevated from near base to near apex, about as high as wide on middle half, its summit smooth, shining, with sparse punctures; interstriae 2 moderately, broadly impressed, 3 convex, slightly elevated, 2-5 each bearing a row of conspicuous, closely spaced, pointed tubercles. Vestiture confined to declivity, of fine, long, interstitial hair.

Protibia with posterior face subrugulose, unarmed.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons and anterior margin of pronotum as in male *granulifer*; antennal club smaller, less strongly asymmetrical, tuft of hair absent.

Type Locality.— Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype and one paratype were taken at the type locality on 26-XI-63, at 1300 m, No. 265, from *Phoebe mexicana* branches. The male allotype and one paratype are from the same locality, taken 2-VII-63, No. 9, *Miconia*. Eight para-

types are from 15 km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica, 24-IX-63, 1800 m, No. 198, *Solanum torvum*; one paratype bears this same data except it is from No. 195, tree seedling. All specimens were taken by me.

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

Corthylus retusifera, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *retusus* Wood by the characters of the antennal club and elytral declivity as cited below.

Female.—Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 1.7-2.0 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color very dark brown (holotype not fully darkened).

Frons as in *retusus*; antennal club more nearly subcircular, sutures 1 and 2 entirely obsolete except for a very small piece of septum of 1 on lateral margin. Pronotum and elytra as in *retusus*, except declivital interstriae 2 impressed, very strongly narrowed, almost obsolete, unarmed, 3 weakly convex, 3-5 armed by small granules about as in *granulifer* Wood.

Male.—Similar to female, except frons, antenna, and anterior margin of pronotum as in male *granulifer*.

Type Locality.—Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.—The female holotype and two paratypes were taken on 26-XI-63, at 1300 m, No. 265, *Phoebe mexicana*. The male allotype and two paratypes are from the same locality, 24-X-63, No. 266, *Cecropia* branch. One paratype bears data identical to the type except it is No. 271, *Werklia insignis*; two paratypes are from the same locality, one taken 2-VII-63, No. 7, woody vine, and one 17-IX-63, No. 176, tree branch. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus villifer, n. sp.

This unique species is distinguished from all others in the genus by the small, slender form, by the abundant, minute setae on the posterior half of the elytra, by the female antennal club and frons, and by other characters.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm (paratypes 1.4-1.7 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons rather shallowly concave from eye to eye from epistoma to upper level of eyes, a median, shining callus on epistoma; surface shining, punctures coarse, close, deep; vestiture of fine, long, uniformly distributed hair. Antennal scape rather strongly flattened; club large, asymmetrical, 1.3 times as long as wide, sutures obsolete except 1 at mesal margin, uniformly, finely pubescent.

Pronotum 1.05 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and parallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior margin unarmed; summit indefinite, slightly in front of middle; rather finely asperate on anterior slope; posterior areas reticulate,

punctures small, obscure, moderately abundant; lateral margins rounded, not marked by a raised line. Subglabrous.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and parallel on more than basal two-thirds, broadly rounded behind; disc smooth and shining at base, becoming strongly reticulate toward declivity, punctures sparse, small, confused. Declivity steep, shallowly, subconcavely impressed on median half, lateral and basal margins broadly rounded; surface minutely, closely punctured; impressed area extending from suture to position of interstriae 3. Vestiture largely confined to posterior fourth, of dense, minute hair, a few longer setae on marginal areas.

Protibiae subinflated on posterior face, a few very minute granules indicated.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, punctures sparse, obscure, subglabrous; anterior margin armed by one median pair of large, slender teeth.

Type Locality.— Fifteen km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 37 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 24-IX-63, 1800 m, Nos. 187, 199 (type), and 248, *Siparuna nicaraguensis*. Fourteen paratypes bear identical data except No. 201, woody vine. Three paratypes are from Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica, 2-VII-63, 1300 m, No. 177, woody vine. Twenty-six paratypes are from Cerro Punta (labeled Volcan Chiriqui), Chiriqui, Panama, 11-I-64, 1800 m, No. 385, woody vine. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus oculatus Wood

This species is distinguished from *villifer* Wood by the smaller size, by the very large eyes, by the narrower, less strongly impressed female frons, and by the strongly elevated declivital interstriae 1.

Female.— Length 1.2 mm (paratypes 1.0-1.2 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons narrow, shallowly concave from eye to eye, from epistoma to slightly below upper level of eyes; surface smooth and shining on upper half, reticulate below, punctures sparse, fine; vestiture rather sparse, moderately long. Eye very large, coarsely faceted. Antennal club similar to *villifer* but slightly smaller.

Pronotum and elytra about as in *villifer*, except elytral disc strongly reticulate to base, declivity more nearly convex, declivital interstriae 1 strongly, acutely elevated from base to near apex, punctures not evident, a few minute granules on interstriae 3; vestiture confined to declivity, consisting of very short, moderately abundant hair, a few long, slender bristles on declivital interstriae 1, 3, and lateral areas.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, punc-

tures obscure; anterior margin of pronotum armed by a median pair of slender teeth.

Type Locality.— Pandora, Limon, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and eight paratypes were taken at the type locality on 23-VIII-63, at 50 m, No. 142, in a tree branch, by me.

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

Corthylus calamarius, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *cannularius* Wood by the distinct stria punctures that are in rows, by the larger, regularly placed interstria granules on the declivity, and by the more coarsely punctured female frons.

Female.— Length 2.9 mm (paratypes 2.5-2.9 mm), 2.6 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown, with anterior third of pronotum and elytral declivity dark brown to black.

Frons deeply concave from eye to eye, from epistoma to vertex; surface reticulate, punctures rather close, moderately coarse; vestiture of moderately abundant, fine, rather long hair, uniformly distributed except absent on a small median area at epistoma. Antennal club subreniform, 1.2 times as long as wide; suture 1 represented by septum on lateral third, 2 and 3 represented by arcuate grooves (secondary strengthening features, not true sutures); a small tuft of hair on posterior face not reaching apex.

Pronotum 1.02 times as long as wide; widest near base, sides weakly arcuate and converging very slightly on basal half, rather narrowly rounded in front; anterior margin serrate; summit indefinite, slightly in front of middle; anterior slope moderately steep, coarsely asperate; posterior areas finely reticulate, punctures very small, rather sparse; lateral margin rounded. Glabrous.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and parallel on basal two-thirds, rather broadly rounded behind; disc reticulate, punctures near base minute, obscure, confused, those on posterior third distinct and in definite stria rows. Declivity convex, steep; striae 1 and 2 with punctures minute; interstriae 2 broadly, very weakly impressed, 1-4 each with a row of small, regularly spaced granules. Vestiture confined to declivity, consisting of interstria rows of moderately long, slender bristles.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate sparsely punctured, subglabrous, antennal club smaller, less irregular in shape; median pair of serrations on anterior margin of pronotum much larger than others.

Type Locality.— Volcan Poas, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and nine paratypes were taken at the type locality on 19-XI-63, near 2000 m elevation, from recently cut native bamboo, by me.

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

Corthylus cannularius, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *calamarius* Wood by the confused, obscure to obsolete punctures near the elytral declivity, by the very minute to obsolete, irregularly placed interstitial granules on the declivity, and by the more finely punctured female frons.

Female.— Length 2.5 mm (paratypes 2.5-2.8 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown, anterior third of pronotum and elytral declivity darker.

Frons as in *calamarius*, except surface almost smooth, punctures minute. Pronotum as in *calamarius*, except anterior margin more coarsely serrate (somewhat variable). Elytra as in *calamarius*, except punctures near declivity confused or obsolete, striae punctures on declivity obsolete, interstitial granules on declivity much smaller and more widely, less regularly spaced, declivital vestiture finer and less abundant.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, sparsely punctured, subglabrous; antennal club smaller, less irregular in shape; anterior margin of pronotum armed by only two coarse teeth.

Type Locality.— Cerro de la Muerte, San José, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 38 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 6-VIII-63, at 3200 m, No. 46, in native bamboo, by me.

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

Corthylus comosus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from the very closely related *villosus* Eggers by the smaller pale area on the lower fifth of the female frons, by the smaller punctures on the elytral disc, by the more closely punctured elytral declivity, by the much more abundant declivital vestiture, and by the larger size (*villosus* 2.0-2.5 mm).

Female.— Length 2.6 mm (paratypes 2.5-2.8 mm), 2.1 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons deeply, uniformly concave from eye to eye, from epistoma, to vertex; almost half of concave area above eyes; surface reticulate, finely, closely, uniformly punctured, lower one-sixth yellow and with punctures finer and much closer; vestiture of rather abundant, uniformly distributed, short, fine hair, slightly longer on upper margin. Antennal club large, reniform; tuft of hair on posterior face ending before apex of club.

Pronotum 0.90 times as long as wide; widest near bases, sides weakly arcuate and subparallel on basal third, broadly rounded in front; anterior margin armed by about 14 low serrations; summit indefinite, anterior slope moderately steep; asperities commence slightly behind middle and continue to anterior margin; posterior

area reticulate, punctures minute. Minute, hairlike pubescence moderately abundant, but usually abraded.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and parallel on basal half, broadly rounded behind; disc smooth, a few very obscure irregular lines evident, punctures very fine, moderately abundant, confused. Declivity occupying posterior third, steep, evenly, broadly convex; surface smooth, shining, punctures very fine, close, confused, much closer than in *villosus*. Vestiture sparse on disc, abundant on entire declivity, of fine, moderately long hair, more abundant than in *villosus*.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, rather finely punctured, vestiture sparse; anterior margin of pronotum armed by two median teeth.

Type Locality.— Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 30 paratypes were taken on 26-XI-63, at 1300 m, No. 264, from *Piper*, by me.

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

Corthylus simplex, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *rubricollis* Blandford by the characters of the elytral declivity and of the female frons as indicated below.

Female.— Length 2.9 mm (paratypes 2.7-3.0 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color black.

Frons as in *rubricollis*, except punctures larger, vestiture coarser, slightly less abundant, slightly longer, broad median line on upper third impunctate and glabrous. Antennal club 1.3 times as long as wide; sutures 1 and 2 slightly procurved, parallel, clearly marked; tuft of hair on posterior face extending about half club length beyond apex.

Pronotum and elytra as in *rubricollis* except upper two thirds of declivity more gradual, declivital interstriae 2 less strongly impressed, striae punctures much smaller, declivital bristles (when present) about twice as long.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, punctures fine, sparse, subglabrous.

Type Locality.— Cerro de la Muerte, San José, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype and male allotype were taken at the type locality on 6-VIII-63, at 3100 m. No. 111, from a tree seedling. Six paratypes are from Volcan Poas, Heredia, Costa Rica, three on 14-VII-63, 2500 m, No. 46, *Podocarpus oleifolius*, and three 19-XI-63, 2500 m, No. 262, tree branch. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus consimilis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *panamensis* Blandford by the larger elytral punctures, by the feebly impressed interstriae 2, and by the larger elevated callus on the female vertex.

Female.—Length 2.8 mm (paratypes 2.5-2.8 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

As in *panamensis*, except frontal callus larger, extending from vertex to slightly below upper level of eyes; elytral punctures distinctly larger, particularly on declivity; declivital interstriae 2 feebly impressed; declivital tubercles slightly larger and more widely distributed.

Male.—Similar to female, except differing as in *panamensis*.

Type Locality.—Nine 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, 1600 m, Nos. 136, 140 (type), from tree boles, or an unnumbered sample from *Alnus*. One paratype is from the same locality, taken 27-VI-53. Five paratypes are from Volcan Pacaya, Esquintla, Guatemala, 1-VI-64, 1300 m, No. 668, tree branch. Four paratypes are from Volcan de Agua, Guatemala, 19-V-64, 1000 m, No. 615, *Acacia*. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus brunneus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *calmicolens* Wood by the smaller size, by the more slender body form, by the much more coarsely serrate anterior margin of the pronotum, and by the setal characters indicated below.

Female.—Length 3.2 mm (paratypes 3.0-3.3 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color dark brown, discal area of elytra lighter.

Frons as in *punctatissimus* (Zimmermann), except vestiture more abundant and slightly longer on margins of lower half. Antennal club very large, strongly subreniform, suture 1 weakly, 2 moderately procurved; tuft of hair on posterior face large, its tip reaching apex.

Pronotum as in *punctatissimus*, except anterior margin very coarsely serrate, median serrations larger.

Elytra as in *punctatissimus*, except punctures slightly smaller, declivity not as steep, more broadly convex, punctures much less numerous, very fine, confused except on striae 1, about four minute granules on interstriae 1; ventrolateral margin of declivity with a low, short, subacute carina extending from costal margin toward interstriae 8. Vestiture fine, hairlike, sparse, not confined to declivity, mostly confined to odd-numbered interstriae except on sides, rather sparse on interstriae 8 and 9 and not longer than elsewhere.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, subshining, sparsely, coarsely punctured; median pair of serrations on anterior margin of pronotum larger.

Type Locality.— Volcan Barba, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 13 paratypes were taken on 19-XI-63, at 2500 m, No. 258, from native bamboo, by me.

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

Corthylus calmicolens, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *brunneus* Wood by the larger size, by the stouter body form, by the much more finely serrate anterior margin of the pronotum, and by the setal characters indicated below.

Female.— Length 4.0 mm (paratypes 3.7-4.0 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; as in *brunneus*, except anterior margin of pronotum finely serrate, elytral declivity more broadly convex, and vestiture along sides of elytra much more abundant and longer.

Male.— Similar to female, except differing as in male *brunneus*.

Type Locality.— South slope Volcan Barba, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 11 paratypes were taken at the type locality at Finca Vota Steinworth, on 8-II-65, from native bamboo, by J. B. Karren. One paratype is from Volcan Poas, 19-XI-63, 2500 m, No. 258, native bamboo, by me.

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

Corthylus strigilis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *comatus* Blandford by the more deeply impressed declivital interstriae 2, by the much less closely, more coarsely punctured female frons, by the very small tuft of hair on the posterior face of the female antennal club, and by the finely serrate apical margin of the female antennal club.

Female.— Length 2.7 mm (paratypes 2.7-3.1 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons as in *comatus*, except less deeply concave, sparsely, less uniformly punctured, an indistinct median callus on upper third, vestiture much more sparse, very fine, absent on callus. Antennal club 2.8 times as long as wide, large, rather strongly asymmetrical; sutures 1 and 2 indicated by grooves, weakly procurved; tuft of hair on posterior face very small, ending remote from apex.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in *comatus*. Elytral declivity as in *comatus*, except interstriae 2 more strongly impressed, 1 more strongly elevated, half as high as wide, lateral convexities more narrowly rounded.

Male.— Similar to female, except differing as in *comatus*.

Type Locality.— Sixteen km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality on 24-IX-63, at 1800 m, No. 205, in *Myrica pubescens*, by me; five paratypes bear identical data except No. 204 from *Miconia globuliflora*. Thirty-nine paratypes are from Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica, 2-VII-63, No. 9, *Miconia*, 17-IX-63, No. 176, tree limb, 24-X-63, No. 241, *Phoebe mexicana*, 26-XI-63, No. 265 on *Phoebe mexicana* and 270 on *Werklia insignis*. Two paratypes are from Escasu, San José, Costa Rica, 2-X-63, 1300 m, No. 217, *Ficus*. Fifteen paratypes are from Cerro Punta (labeled Volcan Chiriqui), Chiriqui, Panama, 11-I-64, 1800 m, No. 393 in a tree branch, No. 407 in a tree seedling. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus diligens, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *comatus* Blandford by the much more deeply impressed declivital interstriae 2 and by characters of the female frons and antennal club as indicated below.

Female.— Length 2.5 mm (paratypes 2.5-2.6 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons as in *comatus*, except concave area more broadly oval, 1.2 times as long as wide (1.4 times in *comatus*); tuft of hair on posterior face of antennal club with tip ending remote from apex. Pronotum as in *comatus*, except anterior margin more coarsely serrate; punctures on disc minutely, obscurely granulate. Elytra as in *comatus*, except declivity more strongly impressed on interstriae 2, suture not as high, lateral convexities higher and more narrowly rounded.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *comatus*.

Type Locality.— Volcan de Agua, Esquintla, Guatemala.

Type Material.— The female holotype and five paratypes were taken at the type locality on 19-V-64, 1000 m, Nos. 593 in *Clusia*, 600 (type) in *Alnus*. The male allotype and one paratype are from Palin, Esquintla, Guatemala, 19-V-64, 300 m, No. 687, *Ficus*. Two paratypes are from Lago Amatitlan, 10-VI-64, 700 m, tree branch. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus zelus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *diligens* Wood by the larger size and by characters of the female frons and antennal club as indicated below.

Female.— Length 3.5 mm (paratypes 3.4-3.5 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons similar to *diligens*, except concave area less strongly impressed, upper margin not clearly delimited; frontal vestiture longer. Tuft of hair on antennal club with its tip almost attaining apex. Anterior margin of pronotum less coarsely serrate. Elytral declivity with punctures on striae 1 in a row, shallow, of moderate size; lateral punctures much smaller.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *comatus*.

Type Locality.— Cerro de la Muerte, San José, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and one male paratype were taken at the type locality on 6-VIII-63, at 2500 m, No. 114, in *Brunellia costaricensis*, by me.

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

Corthylus trunculus, n. sp.

This unique species is distinguished from all other representatives of the genus by the small size, by the truncate elytral declivity that is armed at its base by a pair of denticles on interstriae 3, by the convex female frons, and by the strongly procurved sutures on the female antennal club.

Female.— Length 1.4 mm (paratypes 1.3-1.4 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons weakly convex, except somewhat flattened on lower fifth; surface subreticulate, punctures small, obscure, moderately abundant; vestiture of uniformly distributed moderately long hair from epistoma almost to vertex. Antennal club subtriangular, more nearly symmetrical than normal for this genus, 1.1 times as long as wide; sutures 1 and 2 strongly procurved, 1 apparently partly septate but not showing on posterior face; posterior face with tip of small tuft of hair reaching apex.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; basically as in *comatus* Blandford, except sculpture much finer, posterior areas strongly reticulate.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide; 1.1 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight on basal five-sixths, very slightly narrower behind, abruptly, very broadly rounded behind; disc almost smooth, subshining, points, lines, and punctures small, confused, somewhat obscure. Declivity truncate, very steep, margin from base to apex abruptly rounded, slightly elevated (not acutely margined); basal margin armed by a pair of small pointed spines at interstriae 3; sutural interstriae uniformly, subacutely, rather weakly elevated; surface strongly reticulate, punctures abundant, confused, shallow, very obscure. Vestiture sparse, short, confined to sides and margins of declivity.

Posterior margin of protibia subinflated and armed by four to six confused, minute denticles.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons more strongly convex, subglabrous; antennal club normal, sutures weakly procurved, tuft of hair absent; anterior margin of pronotum armed by two or more coarse teeth.

Type Locality.— Thirteen km or 8 miles S El Hato del Volcan, Chiriqui, Panama.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and six paratypes were taken by me at the type locality on 7-I-64, 1000 m, No. 371, from a tree seedling, by me. One paratype is from Beverley, Limon, Costa Rica, 26-VIII-63, 7 m, No. 154, woody vine, by me.

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

Corthylus minimus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *minutissimus* Schedl by the characters of the head and elytral declivity as indicated below.

Female.— Length 1.3 mm (paratypes 1.3-1.4 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons very narrow, very shallowly concave on central half, impressed area not attaining upper level of eyes; surface shining, obscurely reticulate, a few punctures in marginal areas; subglabrous. Eyes very large, coarsely faceted. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as wide, moderately asymmetrical; sutures almost straight, 1 partly septate, 2 very obscure; posterior face without a tuft of hair.

Pronotum and elytra essentially as in *minutissimus*, except elytral declivity with interstriae 2 narrowed, moderately impressed, 1 carinate, more strongly elevated, 3 distinctly elevated and armed by about four minute tubercles, 2 without setae.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, rugose-reticulate, punctures more uniformly distributed; eyes of normal size; antennal club smaller, less elongate; anterior margin of pronotum armed by a pair of coarse, median teeth.

Type Locality.— La Ceiba, Atlantida, Honduras.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 15 paratypes were taken at the type locality from 20-V to 26-VIII-49 (type 1-VI-49), at light, by E. C. Becker.

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

Corthylus pumilus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *minutissimus* Schedl by characters of the frons and elytral declivity as indicated below.

Female.— Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.5-1.8 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons broadly, deeply concave from epistoma to vertex; surface evidently minutely, densely punctured and finely, densely, uniform-

ly pubescent except smooth and glabrous on narrow median area on upper fourth; vestiture rather short, of uniform length. Antennal club 1.4 times as long as wide; strongly reniform, with grooved sutures, and with a small tuft of hair on posterior face as in *minutissimus*.

Pronotum and elytra as in *minutissimus*, except elytral declivity with interstriae 1 more strongly elevated, 2 weakly impressed, entirely unarmed, and devoid of setae, 4 feebly elevated and armed by about four minute tubercles. Vestiture as in *minutissimus*, except more slender, slightly longer, absent on interstriae 2.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, subglabrous; antennal club normal, anterior margin of pronotum armed by a pair of coarse, median teeth.

Type Locality.— Madden Forest, Canal Zone, Panama.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and eight paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2-I-64, at 70 m, No. 366, in tree branch, by me. Eight paratypes are from Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone, Panama, 22-XII-63, 30 m, No. 363, tree branch, by me.

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

Corthylus trucidis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *uniseptis* Schedl by the larger size, by the armed declivial interstriae 2, and apparently by other characteristics.

Female.— Length 3.0 mm (paratypes 2.9-3.1 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color dark brown, almost black.

Frons deeply concave from eye to eye, from epistoma to vertex; surface smooth, shining, finely, closely punctured, except narrowly impunctate on entire median line; vestiture of fine, erect moderately long hair of uniform length, except a few longer setae on lateral margins. Antennal club large, strongly asymmetrical, 1.25 times as long as wide, with three rather strongly procurved sutures, median half of 1 septate, cirrus extending slightly beyond apex.

Pronotum and elytral disc essentially as in *comatus* Blandford. Elytral declivity broadly convex, steep; posterolateral margin subacutely elevated from costal margin to interstriae 8; surface shining, impressed points rather numerous, striae punctures only slightly larger than points, mostly in rows; interstriae 1 distinctly elevated, subcostate, 2 distinctly, rather shallowly impressed, 1-3 each armed by about four to six moderately large tubercles, usually less numerous on 2. Vestiture mostly confined to declivity, of fine, long, interstitial hair of moderate abundance.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, sparsely punctured, subglabrous; antennal club much smaller, more nearly symmetrical, with only two sutures; anterior margin of pronotum more strongly serrate, median pair larger.

Type Locality.— Sixteen km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality on 24-IX-63, at 1800 m, No. 204, in *Miconia globuliflora*, by me.

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

Corthylus nolenae, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *detrimentosus* Schedl by the smaller size, by the female frons, and by the elytral declivity as noted below.

Female.— Length 2.3 mm (paratypes 2.0-2.3 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color reddish brown, elytra black.

Frons as in *detrimentosus*, except spongy area smaller, ending well below upper level of eyes, dorsal half of excavated area with a strongly elevated median carina, marginal setae slightly longer, cirrus on antennal club smaller, shorter.

Pronotum much as in *detrimentosus*, except pronotal disc with several broad subasperate crenulations, and elytral disc with stria punctures much larger and mostly in definite rows. Elytral declivity similar to *detrimentosus* but not as steep and more narrowly convex; stria punctures rather coarse, deep; interstriae 1 distinctly elevated, 3 feebly elevated on basal half, 1 and 3 each with about four to six small tubercles; ventrolateral margin as in *detrimentosus*.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *detrimentosus*.

Type Locality.— Huajuapán, 21 km or 13 miles SE Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 49 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 4-VII-53, in a *Nolena* fruiting stalk, by me.

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

Corythylus spinosus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished in the male by the stouter body and by the very different elytral declivity.

Male.— Length 2.0 mm, about 2.0 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons, antenna, pronotum, and elytral disc as in *uniseptis* Schedl, except pronotum with summit nearer base, its disc with rather numerous low, rather broad, transverse crenulations. Elytral declivity much as in *uniseptis*, except wider, stria punctures slightly larger, interstriae 2 narrower and slightly deeper, 1 and 3 each bearing about four very coarse, sharply pointed tubercles, each higher than wide (unusually large for this genus), several smaller tubercles in lateral areas. Vestiture slightly longer and more abundant than in *uniseptis*.

Type Locality.— Fortin de las Flores-Sumidero, Veracruz, Mexico.

Type Material.— The male holotype was taken at the type locality on 27-IV-65, 900 m, at blacklight, by H. V. Weems, Jr.

The holotype is in my collection.

Corthylus sentus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *minutus* Bright by the larger size and by the characters of the female frons.

Female.— Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 2.0-2.4 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide (2.4 times in Guatemalan specimens); color brown.

Frons strongly concave from eye to eye, from epistoma to vertex; surface of upper half almost smooth, evidently with a few minute punctures, lower half from epistoma to upper level of eyes entirely occupied by a pair of oval, yellow, spongy areas, separated by a fine, low, acute, median carina, margins of spongy areas without a row of hair in most specimens, an irregular row in others. Antennal club strongly asymmetrical, apex subacute, sutures 1 and 2 moderately procurved, both partly septate at median end, a feeble suture 3 suggested; cirrus entirely absent.

Pronotum as in *uniseptis* Schedl, except discal areas with numerous weak, broad crenulations. Elytral disc as in *uniseptis*, except punctures more obscure; declivity about as in *spinosus*, except punctures obsolete, interstriae 1 weakly elevated, unarmed, 2 impressed, strongly narrowed, essentially obsolete, 3 and lateral areas convex, 3 armed by about three coarse spines (larger than in *spinosus*), usually with one to two smaller spines at base, lateral areas with about four to eight pointed tubercles. Vestiture confined to declivity, of sparse hair.

Male.— Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, sparse punctures obscure, antennal club smaller, less strongly asymmetrical; anterior margin of pronotum armed by one pair of median teeth.

Type Locality.— Two km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 39 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2-VIII-63, at 1300 m, No. 98, from a tree branch. Ten paratypes are from Cerro Peña Blanca, Honduras, 23-IV-64, 2000 m, No. 529, *Miconia schlechterdalii*. Five paratypes are from Guatemala City, Guatemala, 30-V-64, 1300 m, No. 644 in leguminous vine, or 643 in a shrub branch. One paratype is from Quezaltenango, Guatemala, 26-V-64, No. 623, tree branch. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus pygmaeus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *spinifer* Schwarz by the smaller size and by the numerous minor features indicated below.

Female.— Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.5-1.8 mm), 2.0 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons as in *spinifer*, except more shallowly impressed (transversely flat at upper level of eyes), punctures averaging smaller, longest setae on upper third less numerous. Cirrus on antennal club shorter, its length from insertion of last hair to its apex less than length of club.

Pronotum and elytra as in *spinifer*, except declivital sulcus not quite as deep, punctures slightly finer, impressed points largely obsolete, posterolateral margin more abruptly, less strongly elevated.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *spinifer*.

Type Locality.— Finca La Lola, Limon, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and four paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-I-63, from *Theobroma cacao* branches, by J. L. Saunders. Eight paratypes are from Pandora, Limón, Costa Rica, 23-VIII-63, 50 m, No. 149, tree branch, by me.

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

Corthylus sobrinus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *flagellifer* Blandford by the larger size and by characters of the frons and elytral declivity mentioned below.

Female.— Length 3.0 mm (paratypes 3.0-3.4 mm), 2.1 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons as in *flagellifer*, except much more strongly impressed, particularly on upper half; lower fifth with a pair of rather widely separated, oval, yellow spongy areas (vestiture not interrupted by their presence); vestiture similar to *flagellifer*, except most setae strongly flattened, less abundant at upper margin. Antennal cirrus much more poorly developed but only slightly shorter.

Pronotum and elytra as in *flagellifer*, except punctures on elytral disc larger but very shallow, and elytral declivity somewhat more strongly, more broadly impressed.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *spinifer*.

Type Locality.— Turrialba, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 14 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 7-I-63, in *Theobroma cacao*, by J. L. Saunders. Two paratypes are from the same locality taken 9-III-64, 700 m, No. 468B, from a fence post, by me.

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

Corthylus subserratus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *serrulatus* Eggers (from Bolivia and Peru) by the larger size and by conspicuous differences on the head and elytral declivity as indicated below.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm (paratypes 2.3-2.5 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color black, with one-third to two-thirds of elytra yellowish brown (area and color intensity of pale portion variable).

Frons deeply concave from eye to eye, from epistoma to vertex, much deeper than in *serrulatus*; entire lower third occupied by yellow spongy area, upper areas dull, coarsely punctured; vestiture absent at center of concavity, increasing in size and density toward margins above eyes; margins above eyes ornamented by a dense brush of long, yellow, strongly plumose setae (as in *serrulatus*). Antennal club as in *serrulatus*, with suture 1 partly septate, 2 and 3 weakly impressed; cirrus entirely absent.

Pronotum as in *serrulatus*, except posterior areas more strongly reticulate, weak transverse crenulations on disc much narrower. Elytra as in *serrulatus*, except surface of disc less shining; declivity less convex, posterolateral margin ending slightly below middle of declivity, surface strongly reticulate, punctures mostly obscure, interstriae 1 slightly less strongly elevated, its summit conspicuously undulating, forming about six rounded serrations (summit an almost uniform costa in *serrulatus*). Vestiture confined to declivity, of rows of erect interstitial hair on interstriae 1 and 3 and base of 2, a few setae in lateral areas.

Male.—Similar to female, except frons convex, reticulate, sparsely punctured, vestiture sparse, inconspicuous; antennal club smaller, more nearly symmetrical; anterior margin of pronotum armed by one median pair of teeth.

Type Locality.—Volcan Poas, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Type Material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 65 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 19-XI-63, 2500 m, Nos. 260, 261 (type), from tree branches. Twenty-eight paratypes were taken 14-VII-63, No. 44B, 12 paratypes were taken 6-IX-63, No. 169 from *Vaccinium consanguineum*, and four paratypes were taken 19-VII-66, at 1300 m, from the same locality. Three paratypes are from Guapiles, Limón, Costa Rica, 22-VIII-66, 100 m. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus serratus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *serrulatus* Eggers and *subseratus* Wood by the smaller size and by conspicuous differences on the head and elytral declivity as noted below.

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

Frons basically shallowly concave as in *serrulatus*, and with oval area on median half from near epistoma to near vertex abruptly, much more strongly concave; central concavity smooth, with a few punctures and hairlike setae; lateral areas minutely, densely punctured, becoming spongy and yellowish above on median margins, this area very minutely, densely pubescent; plumose vestiture on upper margin as in *subserratus*. Antenna as in *serrulatus*, except cirrus smaller, slightly shorter.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in *serrulatus*, except punctures on elytral disc slightly larger. Elytral declivity with margins abruptly angled, except rounded on basal fifth, face much more weakly convex than *serrulatus*, its surface shining and punctured about as in *serrulatus*, interstriae 1 more strongly elevated than in *serrulatus*, its crest with about four to six coarse crenulations, some of them acutely pointed. Interstriae 1, 3, and 4 with very long hairlike setae.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *subserratus*.

Type Locality.— Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype was taken at the type locality on 24-X-63, 1300 m, No. 241, in *Phoebe mexicana*; two paratypes are from the same locality, one taken 2-VII-63, No. 9, *Miconia*, and one 24-XI-63, No. 271, *Werklia insignis*. Three paratypes are from 16 km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica, 24-IX-63, 1800 m, No. 204, *Miconia globuliflora*. The male allotype and 11 paratypes were taken from Cerro Punta (labeled Volcan Chiriqui), Chiriqui, Panama, 11-I-64, 1800 m, No. 371 in *Inga* (allotype), Nos. 388, 399, in tree branches; four paratypes from the same locality were taken 19-XII-63, No. 315, *Inga*. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus donaticus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *serratus* Wood by the larger size, by the less strongly elevated declivital interstriae 1, by the abrupt, angulate margins being restricted to the lower half of the elytral declivity, and by the different female frons as described below.

Female.— Length 2.4 mm (paratypes 2.4-2.6 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons rather deeply concave from eye to eye from epistoma to vertex, a feeble median carina on floor of upper half of concave area; lateral area just mesad of lateral margin with an elongate, elevated, yellow spongy area from upper level of eyes to vertex, dorsal ends of these spongy areas separated from one another by a distance slightly less than half distance between eyes; spongy areas with minute pile, their lateral margins marked by a dense row of long yellow hair very similar to but shorter than in *serratus*.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in *serratus*. Elytral declivity as in

serratus, except lateral margin subacutely angulate only on lower half and interstriae 1 less strongly elevated, crest almost as high as wide at highest point; setae on interstriae 1 short to obsolete.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *serratus*.

Type Locality.— Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 28 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 4-V-70, 1700 m, Nos. 478 (1), 484 (8), 487 (1), 493 (2), 496 (holotype and 3 paratypes), 497 (allotype and 9 paratypes), 502 (2), 509 (2), from various hosts, by me.

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

Corthylus additus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *serratus* Wood by the larger size, by the more slender body form, and by the female frons as described below.

Female.— Length 2.7 mm (paratypes 2.3-2.7 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons similar to *serratus*, except lower half of excavated area as strongly impressed as dorsal half; lateral margins of impressed area narrowly, more strongly elevated, spongy and with very short pile-like pubescence from upper level of eye to upper level of ocular emargination, these spongy areas of yellow color; pubescence about as in *serratus* except slightly more abundant, a row of longer hair along lateral margins of spongy area to epistoma. Antenna as in *serratus*, with sutures 1 and 2 clearly marked, 1 septate.

Pronotum and elytra as in *serratus*.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexes differing as in *serratus*.

Type Locality.— La Carbonera experimental forest, about 50 km (airline) NW Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 19 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 14-X-69, 2500 m, No. 50 (12) and 51 (1) in *Clusia*, 53 (2) and 61 (holotype, allotype, 2 paratypes), and 62 (1) in *Nectandra*, 66 (1). Other paratypes from the same locality were taken 10-X-69, No. 121 (1) in *Rubus*, 122 (2) and 123 (1) in a woody vine, 125 (2) in *Nectandra*, 128 (10) in a tree seedling; 9-XII-69, No. 171 (2) in a small log, 174 (2) in *Nectandra*. Three paratypes are from La Mucuy, Merida, Venezuela, 20-X-69, 2500 m, No. 74 (1) in *Nectandra*, and 12-XI-69, No. 131 (1) and 132 (1) in tree branches. Two paratypes are from Merida, Merida, Venezuela, 22-IX-69, 1700 m, No. 8 in *Ficus* and 12 in *Vismia*. All were taken by me.

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

Corthylus cirritus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *additus* Wood by the stouter body form, by the subangulate margin of the clytral declivity extending from the apex to the base, and by the conspicuous differences in the female frons and antenna as described below.

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

Frons similar to *additus*, except dorsal half more broadly impressed, spongy areas less strongly elevated, slightly wider; hair on lateral margins more abundant, extending to level of antennal insertion, a separate tuft of plumose hair on lateral areas of epistoma. Antennal club similar in shape to *additus* but sutures replaced by three arcuate calluses; cirrus slender, exceedingly long, more than four times length of club.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in *additus*. Declivity similar to *additus*, except margin subacutely elevated on a complete circle, interstriae 1 less strongly elevated, tubercles on interstriae 3 almost obsolete.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *serratus* Wood.

Type Locality.— La Carbonera experimental forest, about 50 km (airline) NW Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 23 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 9-IV-70, 1100 m, Nos. 404 (1), 412 (11), 413 (holotype, allotype, 6 paratypes), 419 from *Piper* (1), 431 from *Nectandra* (2), 433 (1), 445 (1), by me.

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

Corthylus insignis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *schaufussi* Schedl by the smaller size and by characters of the frons and elytra as described below. Eggers erroneously considered this species to be *compressicornis* (Fabricius), as indicated by his specimens "mit type vergleichen."

Female.— Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.8-2.1 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons as in *schaufussi*, except short, pale setae in central area more strongly flattened, and more strongly plumose, marginal reddish, long setae much more densely placed, particularly on vertex and toward bases of mandibles. Antennal club as in *schaufussi*.

Pronotum as in *schaufussi*, except disc more strongly reticulate and with minute, transverse crenulations much more obscure, almost obsolete. Elytral declivity as in *schaufussi* except steeper, interstriae 1 less strongly elevated, with its crest smooth, without indications of serration; lateral areas more evenly convex, denticles on interstriae 3 much smaller.

Type Locality.— Twenty-four km E Barbosa, Antioquia, Colombia.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 26 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 18-VII-70, at 1200 m, No. 699, in *Inga*, by me.

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

This species was reported by Schedl from Brazil and Peru as *praeustus* Schedl; *praeustus* apparently is restricted in its distribution to Central America.

Corthylus concisus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *praeustus* Schedl by the larger size and by the characters on the head mentioned below.

Female.— Length 2.2 mm (paratypes 2.0-2.3 mm), 2.1 times as long as wide; color dark brown to almost black.

Frons flat, a weak transverse callus at level of antennal insertion; large central area smooth, glabrous, impunctate, marginal areas with fine punctures; lateral, submarginal areas with a tuft of hair from level of antennal insertion to upper level of eyes, margin above upper level of eyes ornamented by a dense row of very long plumose setae. Antennal club very broad, 1.4 times wider than long, cirrus at least three times longer than club (club longer than wide and cirrus shorter than club in *praeustus*).

Pronotum and elytral disc essentially as in *petilus* Wood, except pronotal disc with minute, transverse crenulations and punctures on elytral disc minute, confused. Elytral declivity truncate, subvertical, margin abruptly, subacutely elevated on a complete circle from apex to base; face slightly convex, strongly reticulate, punctures small, confused; interstriae 1 strongly costate, as high as wide on middle half, middle area of 2 distinctly impressed, 3 weakly elevated on upper half and armed by about two to four small, pointed tubercles. Glabrous except for a few setae on declivital interstriae 1 and 3.

Male.— Similar to female, except sexual differences as in *petilus*.

Type Locality.— Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica.

Type Material.— The female holotype, male allotype, and 15 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 17-VIII-63, 1300 m, No. 106, from a woody vine; two paratypes are from the same locality taken 24-X-63, Nos. 224, 245, and one paratype 2-VII-63, No. 10, *Conostegia oerstediana*. Other paratypes include 20 from Turrialba, Cartago, Costa Rica, 7-I-63, *Theobroma cacao*, J. L. Saunders; 1 from 16 km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica, 3-VII-63, No. 11, woody vine; 6 from Peralta, Cartago, Costa Rica, 10-III-64, 500 m, Nos. 461, 462, woody vines; 2 from Puerto Viejo, Heredia, Costa Rica, 12-III-63, 70 m, No. 480, woody vine; 2 from Volcan, Puntarenas, Costa Rica, 11-XII-63, 1000 m, No. 304, tree branch; 4 from Escasu, San José, Costa Rica, 2-X-63, No. 215 in *Guazuma ulmifolia*, No. 216 in *Spondias purpurea*, No. 218 in a tree seedling;

10 from Santa Ana, San José 4-X-63, 1300 m, No. 223, tree branch, and 5 on 9-X-63, No. 229, tree branch; 2 from Río Damitas, Dota Mts., San José, 18-II-64, 250 m, No. 436, tree seedling; 4 from 13 km or 8 miles S El Hato del Volcan, Panama, 7-I-64, 1000 m, No. 371, tree seedling; 3 from Cerro Campana, Panama, 26-VII-66, 1000 m, No. 32, tree branch. All were taken by me except as noted.

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

This species was treated as *Corthylus compressicornis* by Blandford (1904, Biol. Centr. Amer. Coleopt. 4(6):255).

Corthylus compressicornis (Fabricius)

Bostrichus compressicornis Fabricius, 1801, Systema Eleutheratorum 2:388 (Lectotype, female; Essequibo, British Guiana; Copenhagen Mus., present designation)

Two female type specimens of this species are in the Fabricius collection. The pin of each specimen bears a small green label without writing, and a red label with the printed word "Type". In addition, the first specimen bears a handwritten label, "Essequibo. Schmidt. Mus. J. Lund. *Bostrichus compressicornis* Fabr." The first specimen is here designated as the lectotype of *Bostrichus compressicornis* Fabricius and now bears my red lectotype label.

Female lectotype.—Length 2.2 mm, 2.1 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons visible to upper level of eyes; flat to feebly concave, lateral margins along inner margin of eye subacutely elevated, ending ventrally in a small denticle just below upper limits of ocular emargination; epistomal margin weakly elevated; surface of subconcave area smooth and shining except for two large, contiguous, longitudinally oval, spongy areas occupying middle half from level of antennal insertion to a point well below upper level of eye; spongy areas yellow, almost smooth, their margins acutely elevated well above surfaces of frons or spongy areas; surface of spongy areas elevated slightly above surface of remainder of frons; areas of frons dorsad from spongy areas bearing fine, long, yellow hair over entire surface. Antennal club strongly asymmetrical much as in *concisus* Wood, and bearing a cirrus twice as long as width of club.

Pronotum as in *schaufussi* Schedl, except less strongly reticulate and transverse discal rugosities much more obscure. Elytra as in *schaufussi*, except disc less shining, declivity dull. Pronotum 1.2 times as long as elytral disc.

Notes.—This species has been reported from various parts of Central and South America; however, except for the two females in the Fabricius collection, it is unknown to me. At least two Central American species, *concisus* Wood and *praeustus* Schedl, have been reported as this species. The confusion of South American forms with this species is much more complex.