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(Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 12: 384. 1888) are not identical, yet both sets of measurements show that the type was a small individual. I therefore restrict the type locality of *chrysops* to Orizaba, Veracruz, where the small, dark subspecies currently passing under the name is known to occur, and which town was a likely place of origin for a collection in 1861.

This species of finch was heretofore unknown in literature from the Pacific side of Mexico.

Range.—Pacific watershed of central Mexico, in states of Morelos and Puebla.

Material examined.—*S. l. mexicana*: Morelos (Puente de Ixtla, 12); Puebla (Atlixco, 2). *S. l. chrysops*: Veracruz (Orizaba, 1); Chiapas (Palenque, 15).

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New genera and species of Neotropical bark beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae.)*¹ M. W. BLACKMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

Described here are two new genera of Neotropical bark beetles, belonging to the subfamily Ipinae, tribe Pityophthorini, one of them containing two and the other three previously undescribed species. One of the genera is based upon material in the United States National Museum and recognized as new for a number of years, while the other is from material only recently received from Panama.

Gnatholeptus, n. gen.

Very similar to *Pityophthorus* Eichhoff in habitus and in many structural details. Body subcylindrical, weakly to moderately shining; frons flattened, finely, closely punctured with fine hairs in the female; eye large, emarginate, facets coarse; antenna similar to that of *Pityophthorus*, with club distinctly longer than 5-segmented funicle, ovate, with first two sutures strongly but incompletely septate; mandible long, slender, curved, extending well in front of rest of mouthparts, biting surface gougelike, comprising one-fourth or less of inner margin; pronotum margined at base, with anterior area concentrically asperate, summit rather low, with weak transverse impression; elytral declivity sloping, weakly to moderately sulcate at each side, third interspace with or without granules, vestiture moderate.

Genotype: *Gnatholeptus mandibularis*, n. sp.

This genus, although superficially similar to *Pityophthorus* and, indeed, much like certain of the species groups of that genus in many details such as antennal structure, can immediately be separated by the extraordinary development of the mandibles. In all known spe-

cies of *Pityophthorus*, as well as in most of the Scolytidae, the mandibles are short and stout, with the biting or chewing surface comprising nearly all the inner margin. In *Gnatholeptus*, however, the mandibles are long, curved, and comparatively slender. As their bases are widely separated and as only the distal fourth to sixth meet to form the biting surface, they form a sort of arch through which the ventral mouthparts may be seen.

It would be interesting to know the feeding habits and mode of life of *Gnatholeptus* to see what advantage is gained by such unusual mandibles. All the specimens of this genus, however, were taken at light, and nothing is known of their food or habits.

Gnatholeptus mandibularis, n. sp.

Female.—Light reddish brown; 1.77 mm long, 3.10 times as long as wide.

Frons convex above, finely, sparsely punctured, shining, flattened between eyes below, feebly concave in median area, finely, densely punctured, with a dense brush of fine, yellow, plushlike pubescence of moderate length. Eye rather large, half divided by a deep, V-shaped emargination, facets rather coarse. Antenna similar to that of *Pityophthorus*, with club 1.44 times as long as 5-segmented funicle, 1.30 times as long as wide, widest through third segment; sutures arcuate, the first two strongly but incompletely septate. Mandible long, slender, with biting surface confined to only the distal fourth of the inner margin.

Pronotum 1.18 times as long as wide, widest on posterior half; posterior border margined, feebly arcuate, posterior angles scarcely rounded; sides straight and subparallel on posterior half, broadly rounded in front, anterior

¹ Received September 10, 1942.

margin with numerous low, very wide serrations; summit near middle, not high; anterior area with very broad, low asperities in nearly regular concentric rows; posterior area feebly, broadly impressed behind summit, finely, rather shallowly punctured, with interstices feebly shining, distinctly reticulate; median line narrow, weakly elevated, impunctate; vestiture of fine hairs on anterior area, disk subglabrous.

Elytra equal to pronotum in width and 1.64 times as long, 1.94 times as long as wide; sides nearly straight and subparallel on anterior three-fourths, rather broadly rounded at posterior angles, with extreme apex subacuminate owing to elevation of sutures; surface moderately shining; punctures moderately large, deep, in slightly irregular, rather crowded striae rows, only the first impressed; interspaces narrow, rugulose, nearly impunctate except at base and near declivity; disk and sides nearly glabrous. Declivity sloping, bisulcate; suture elevated throughout, more strongly at apex, with fine semierect hairs; first and second striae and intervening second interspace forming rather narrow, moderately deep sulcus, punctures much smaller than on disk, third interspace elevated, forming summit of lateral callosity, with a row of three small, rather pointed tubercles; interspaces finely punctured and with fine erect hairs.

Male unknown.

Type locality.—Barro Colorado Island, Panama.

Host.—Unknown.

Type material.—Holotype and 13 paratypes, U.S.N.M. no. 56418.

The type series was collected at light, June 20, 1941, by James Zetek.

Gnatholeptus panamensis, n. sp.

Rather light reddish brown (somewhat immature); 1.56 mm long, nearly exactly 3.0 times as long as wide; similar to *mandibularis*, n. sp., but with mandibles longer and each bearing a tuft of hairs, and elytral declivity without granules in third interspace.

Head retracted, concealing frons; epistomal margin in its median sixth extended to form a projection nearly three times as long as its basal width. Eye coarsely faceted, large, nearly half divided by a V-shaped emargination. Antenna similar in general to that of *mandibularis*.

Mandible even longer and more slender than in *mandibularis*, its shaft in middle third bearing a tuft of very fine, stiff, yellow hairs, arising from its dorsal surface and extending distad; biting surface confined to distal sixth of its inner margin.

Pronotum 1.19 times as long as wide, widest near base; posterior border margined, feebly arcuate, posterior angles scarcely rounded; sides very feebly arcuate, broadly rounded in front, anterior margin with many very low, broad serrations (more numerous and less developed than in *mandibularis*); anterior area with concentric rows of very low, broad asperities, fused to form nearly entirely regular, concentric ridges; summit rather low, at middle; posterior area feebly, transversely impressed behind summit; surface feebly shining, faintly reticulate; punctures fine, shallow; median line narrow, scarcely elevated, impunctate; disk subglabrous, anterior area with fine, short hairs.

Elytra equal to pronotum in width and 1.65 times as long, 1.91 times as long as wide; sides subparallel on anterior two-thirds, narrowly rounded, not acuminate behind; surface rather weakly shining; punctures deep, moderate in size, in nearly entirely regular rows, only the first impressed; interspaces moderate, slightly wider than in *mandibularis*, finely rugulose, nearly impunctate on central disk, with a few very fine, short hairs. Declivity more sloping than in *mandibularis*; suture rather wide, about equally elevated throughout, with a few fine, erect hairs; first stria strongly impressed, punctures obsolete; second stria not impressed, the narrow sulcus formed largely by impression of first stria; third interspace without granules and not so strongly elevated as in *mandibularis*; interspaces with a few fine punctures bearing fine, semierect hairs.

The form described is believed to be a female. The other sex is unknown.

Type locality.—Barro Colorado Island, Panama.

Host.—Unknown.

Type material.—Holotype, U.S.N.M. no. 56419. The holotype was taken at light, June, 1941, by James Zetek.

Tachyderes, n. gen.

Body cylindrical with surface more or less shining; frons convex above, transversely im-

pressed between eyes; antenna with 5-segmented funicle, club notably longer, oval, compressed, with three arcuate sutures indicated by setal rows, none of them septate; eye of moderate size, inner line emarginate, facets fine to coarse; pronotum little if any longer than wide, margined at base and on sides behind, anterior area strongly, rather sparsely asperate, summit moderately elevated above the shining, finely punctured posterior area; elytra finely punctate-striate, subglabrous on disk; declivity arched, very feebly or not at all sulcate, vestiture scanty to abundant.

Genotype: *Tachyderes floridensis*, n. sp.

***Tachyderes floridensis*, n. sp.**

Female.—Light reddish brown; 2.06–2.43 mm long, holotype 2.30 mm long, 2.60 times as long as wide.

Frons very wide between eyes; convex above, weakly concave between eyes; surface shining, finely granulate, with one or several large granules or small tubercles above concavity; hairs fine, rather short, inconspicuous except in profile. Eye moderately large, short oval, about one-third divided by a wide emargination; facets coarse. Antenna with club flattened, ovate, 1.29 times as long as wide, notably longer than funicle, with three subparallel, arcuate sutures indicated by setal rows, none of them septate.

Pronotum 1.11 times as wide as long, widest near base, posterior border indistinctly margined, nearly straight, posterior angles not rounded; sides feebly arcuate on posterior third, semicircularly rounded in front, without anterior lateral constriction; anterior margin with eight strong, coarse serrations, longer than wide (occasionally only seven are present); summit central in position and moderately high; anterior area steeply arched, with slightly irregular, concentric rows of coarse, moderately sparse, wide asperities; posterior area shining, broadly transversely impressed, with shallow, fine, indistinct punctures; median line impunctate, not elevated; vestiture fairly conspicuous on anterior area, very inconspicuous on disk.

Elytra equal to pronotum in width and 1.89 times as long, 1.71 times as long as wide; sides subparallel on anterior two-thirds, narrowly rounded behind; surface light reddish brown,

moderately shining, reticulate; punctures moderately small, shallow, close, in nearly regular stria rows, the first rather weakly impressed; interspaces nearly impunctate on disk and sides, with very few, fine, short hairs. Declivity sloping, suture weakly elevated; first stria distinctly impressed, with punctures obsolescent; second stria slightly impressed, with intervening second interspace forming a very shallow, narrow sulcus: interspaces with a few very fine, shallow punctures, bearing moderately short, erect, spatulate bristles.

Male.—Much smaller, 1.51 mm long, 2.30 times as long as wide; frons convex above, transversely impressed below, more finely sculptured than in female; pronotum with marginal serrations reduced or partly obsolete; elytra with dorsal contour arcuate from base to apex, sculpture weak.

Type locality.—Paradise Key, Fla.

Additional localities.—Haiti, Virgin Islands, Mexico, Texas.

Host.—*Rhacoma crossopetalum* L.

Additional host.—*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell.

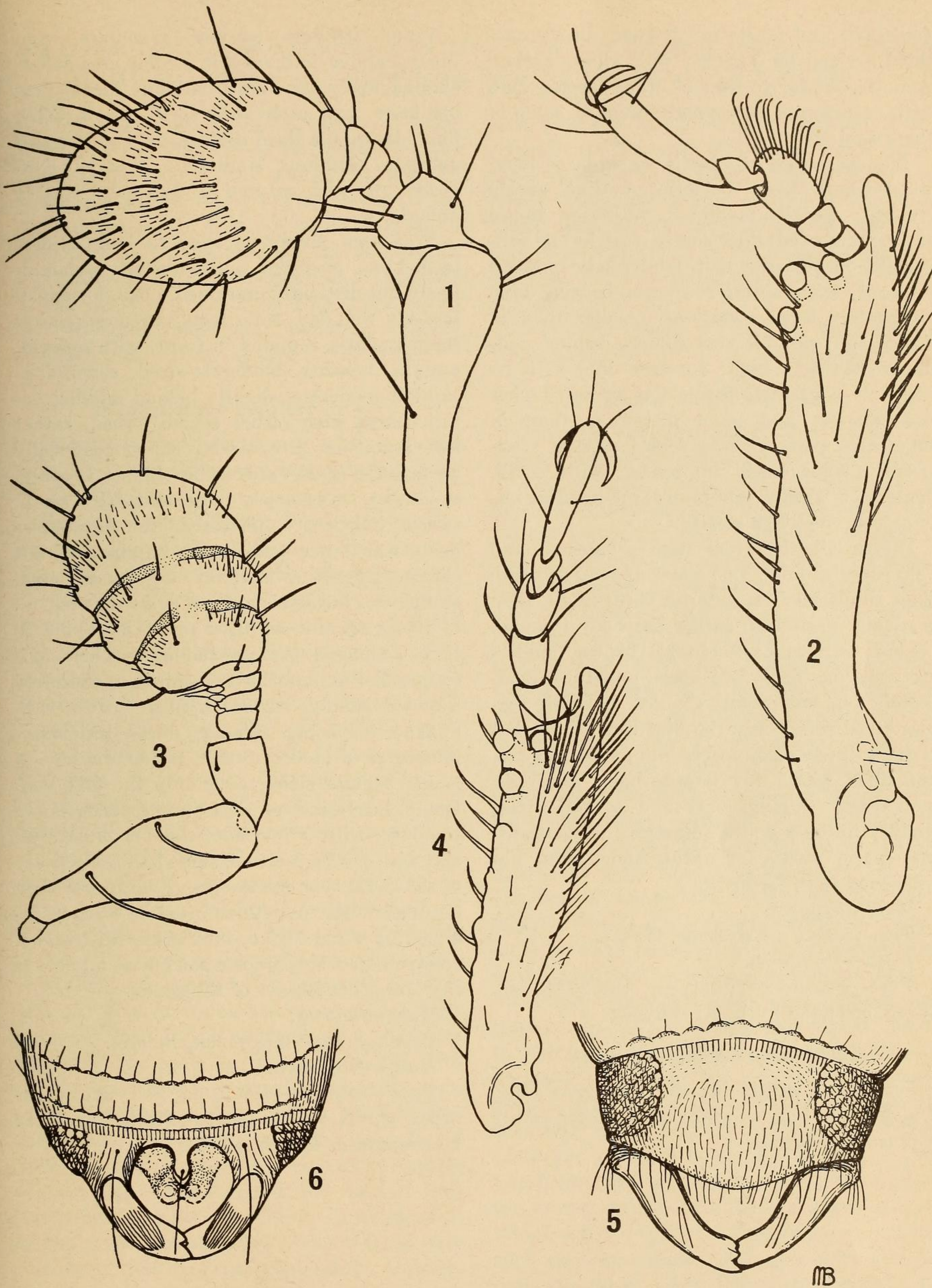
Type material.—Holotype, allotype, and 60 paratypes, U.S.N.M. no. 56415.

The holotype and 2 paratypes were taken March 9, 1919, on Paradise Key, Fla., by H. S. Barber; the allotype and 45 paratypes were reared from *Rhacoma crossopetalum*, Big Pine Key, Fla., by Barber and Schwarz; 1 paratype each from Biscayne and Key West, Fla., were collected by Hubbard and Schwarz; 1 paratype, Royal Palm, Fla., March 21, 1929, by W. S. Blatchley; 5 paratypes taken by W. H. Jenkins from *Hevea brasiliensis* at Bayeux, Haiti; 5 paratypes from Tampico, Mexico, by E. A. Schwarz; 1 paratype taken by Jones and Pratt at Brownsville, Tex., March 20, 1908; 1 paratype, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, H. A. Beatty, collector.

***Tachyderes parvus*, n. sp.**

Female.—Reddish brown; 1.71 mm long, 2.61 times as long as wide; considerably smaller than *floridensis* and darker in color.

Frons very wide between eyes, feebly shining, convex above, somewhat flattened between eyes, strongly granulate-punctate, with granules coarser above and at sides, and nearly lacking below in median line, hairs sparse, fine, short and inconspicuous. Eye smaller than in



Figs. 1-6.—1, Antenna of female of *Tachyderes floridensis*, n. sp.; 2, fore tibia of *T. floridensis*, female; 3, antenna of *Gnatholeptus mandibularis*, n. sp.; 4, fore tibia of *G. mandibularis*; 5, frontal view of *G. mandibularis*; 6, frontal view of *G. panamensis*, n. sp. The drawings were made by Mrs. Mary F. Benson under the author's supervision.

floridensis and facets much finer, nearly one-third divided by a rather wide emargination. Antenna similar to that of other species, club with sutures not so strongly arcuate, none of them septate.

Pronotum almost exactly as wide as long, widest near base, posterior outline nearly straight, weakly margined, posterior angles scarcely rounded; sides nearly straight and subparallel on posterior half, moderately rounded in front, with anterior margin bearing nine moderately large serrations (smaller than in *floridensis*); summit very slightly behind middle, moderately high; anterior area with irregularly concentric rows of asperities, higher and sharper and more numerous than in *floridensis*; posterior area feebly shining, moderately, transversely impressed, with small, moderately shallow punctures; median line impunctate; vestiture scanty.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, and 1.69 times as long, 1.65 times as long as wide; sides subparallel on anterior three-fifths, then gradually narrowed, rather narrowly rounded behind; surface dark reddish brown, moderately shining, finely reticulate; punctures moderately fine, moderately shallow, in nearly regular strial rows, only the first row faintly impressed; interspaces nearly impunctate on disk and sides, with a few minute hairs. Declivity moderately sloping, first and second striae slightly impressed, the punctures obsolescent; interspaces with a few rather short hairs, not thickened as in *floridensis*.

Male unknown.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Host.—Unknown.

Type material.—Holotype, U.S.N.M. no. 56416, collected by E. A. Schwarz.

***Tachyderes harringtoni*, n. sp.**

Female.—Reddish brown; 1.38 mm long, 2.55 times as long as wide; smaller than either *parvus* or *floridensis*.

Frons strongly convex, granulate, subopaque above, impressed in median area below, shining, finely punctured, with fine, inconspicuous hairs. Eye moderately small, facets rather fine, less than a third divided by a wide emargination. Antenna similar to that of *floridensis* but with sutures of club more weakly arcuate.

Pronotum nearly as wide as long, widest near base, posterior outline nearly straight, finely but distinctly margined, posterior angles scarcely rounded; sides feebly arcuate, nearly semicircularly rounded in front, with anterior margin bearing moderate-sized serrations; summit moderate, slightly behind middle; anterior area with rather sparse, broad, rather low asperities, irregularly, subconcentrically arranged; posterior area feebly shining, broadly, shallowly, transversely impressed, with small, rather indistinct punctures, the interstices finely reticulate; median line impunctate, not elevated; vestiture moderate on anterior area, scanty and inconspicuous on posterior area.

Elytra equal in width to pronotum and 1.70 times as long, 1.68 times as long as wide; sides subparallel on anterior two-thirds, moderately rounded behind; surface reddish brown, subopaque to feebly shining, finely reticulate; punctures of moderate size, rather shallow, in nearly regular strial rows, only the first stria feebly impressed on disk; interspaces finely rugulose, with a few fine, shallow punctures, and with a very few fine, short hairs. Declivity of the usual type for the genus, with first stria impressed, the punctures obsolete on first, reduced on other striae; interspaces with short, erect, cinereous, spatulate hairs more numerous than on other species of the genus.

Male unknown.

Type locality.—Yaguacua, Bolivia.

Host.—Unknown.

Type material.—Holotype and five paratypes, U.S.N.M. no. 56417, collected by G. L. Harrington in March, 1924.