

## New Species of Bark Beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), Mostly Mexican. Part II<sup>1</sup>

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In this paper 12 new species of scolytid beetles of the tribe Micracini are described from the United States, Mexico and Honduras. Notes concerning the geographical distributions and the biologies of a few other Mexican species are also included. Unless stated otherwise, the specimens taken in Mexico were collected by the author while with the 1953 expedition of the Francis Huntington Snow Entomological Museum (University of Kansas, Lawrence). The new species represent the following genera: *Micracisella* (3), *Thysanoes* (2), *Pseudothysanoes* (3), *Cryptocleptes* (3), and *Stenoclyptus* (1).

### *Micracisella knulli* (Blackman)

This species, previously unrecorded from Mexico, was collected 11 miles northeast of Jacala, Hidalgo, on June 23, 1953, from a broken oak branch. In addition to Blackman's type series, one other specimen from Arizona was examined; it was taken in the Santa Rita Mountains, by Hubbard and Schwarz.

The general habitus, the sculpture and vestiture of the frons, and the antennae indicate that this species should be in the genus *Micracisella* Blackman, not in *Micracis* Leconte where it was originally described.

### *Micracisella striata*, new species

This species evidently is more closely allied to *nigra* than to the other known species of the genus. It is distinguished from other species by the following combination of characters: female frons convex; elytra rather coarsely striate; and the declivital scales recumbent.

*Female*.—Length 1.6 mm. (paratypes 1.3-1.6 mm.), 3.1 times as long as wide; body colour brown.

Frons convex; smooth, shining, and glabrous on a subtriangular area between epistomal margin and upper level of eyes, becoming coarsely reticulate at sides and above; vestiture short, coarse, rather sparse, longer and fine along epistoma. Eyes rather coarsely granulate; shallowly emarginate; rather widely separated below. Antennal scape club-shaped; club 1.3 times as long as wide, the first suture extending slightly less than half the length of the club.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal half; rather broadly rounded in front and armed by two small slender teeth; posterior half coarsely reticulate, with a few scattered granules; vestiture consisting of slender scales and sparse hair.

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Elytra twice as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, rather broadly, obtusely acuminate behind, minutely divaricate at apex of suture; striae not impressed, the punctures rather large, close, deep; interstriae narrower than striae, the punctures rather large, deep, subgranulate. Declivity rather steep, convex; sculpture similar to disc, but indistinctly coarser. Vestiture consisting of minute stria hair, and recumbent interstitial scales, each scale two and one-half times as long as wide; an additional row of small sutural scales on declivity; vestiture usually entire on disc as well as on declivity.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: frons more flattened and reticulate below, more pubescent above; marginal teeth on pronotum larger; and scales of declivity evidently stouter.

*Type Locality*.—Olanchito, Honduras

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and four paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 30, 1949; ten other paratypes were taken at the same locality May 19, June 22, and Sept. 8, 1949, three other paratypes were taken at La Ceiba, Honduras, on May 18, and June 17 and 28, 1949; all were collected at light by E. C. Becker. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection; other paratypes are in the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Micracisella nigra*, new species**

This species evidently is more closely allied to *striata* than to other known species. It is distinguished from other representatives of the genus by the following combination of characters: body colour black; the female frons convex; the frontal vestiture and stria punctures reduced, almost obsolete.

*Female*.—Length 1.6 mm. (paratypes 1.4–1.6 mm.), 3.1 times as long as wide; body colour entirely black.

Frons convex, epistomal area transversely flattened; surface smooth; vestiture fine, very short, sparse. Eyes enlarged, very coarsely granulate, narrowly emarginate; rather widely separated below. Antennal scape stout, club-shaped, ornamented by a tuft of long yellow hair; club 1.1 times as long as wide, the first suture not reaching the middle.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; sides weakly arcuate on basal half; rather broadly rounded in front and armed by two rather slender teeth; posterior half rather coarsely reticulate; almost glabrous.

Elytra about 1.9 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths; posterior acumination broad, short, minutely divaricate at apex of suture; striae not impressed, the punctures almost obsolete except obscure on striae one and two; interstriae minutely subcrenulate, punctures obsolete. Declivity rather steep; stria punctures feebly indicated, interstriae uniseriately granulate. Vestiture largely limited to declivity; consisting of rather short semierect scales, each scale about three times as long as wide.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: antennal scape more slender, the pubescence reduced; and the declivital scales stouter.

*Type Locality*.—La Ceiba, Honduras.

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and nine paratypes were collected at the type locality on May 15, and 29 (type), and June 7, 10, and 17, 1949; one other paratype was collected at Olanchito, Honduras, Sept. 8, 1949; all were taken at light by E. C. Becker. The holotype, allotype, and some

paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection; other paratypes are in the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Micracisella hondurensis*, new species**

This species is very closely allied to *nanula* (Leconte) and *opacithorax* (Schedl). It is distinguished from *nanula* by the following combination of characters: the declivital punctures of interstriae not granulate, uniseriate; and the declivital scales larger. From *opacithorax* it is distinguished by the narrower declivital scales; and the punctures of the discal and declivital interstriae much smaller and not as deep as those of the striae.

*Female*.—Length 2.0 mm. (paratypes 1.6–2.1 mm.), 3.2 times as long as wide; elytra brown in colour, pronotum very dark brown, almost black.

Frons convex above, transversely impressed above epistoma, a median carina feebly indicated on lower half; surface opaque except on a small shining median episomal area; vestiture limited to epistomal and lateral areas, longer along epistoma and near median margin of eyes above. Antennal scape club-shaped, ornamented by a tuft of long hair; club about 1.3 times as long as wide, the first suture reaching the middle.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and subparallel on basal half; rather broadly rounded in front; posterior half coarsely reticulate, with sparse, very fine subgranulate punctures; vestiture consisting of sparse inconspicuous minute hair and a few short slender scales.

Elytra twice as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths; acuminate behind; striae not impressed, the punctures small, distinct, shallow; interstriae wider than striae, flat, the punctures fine, shallow, inconspicuous, not granulate. Declivity rather steep, convex, reticulate; striae punctures rather obscure; interstitial punctures uniseriate, smaller and deeper than those of striae, finely subgranulate laterally. Vestiture consisting of fine, short recumbent striae hair and longer erect scales, each scale at least four times as long as wide.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: frons more convex, the transverse impression and vestiture reduced; pubescence of antennal scape shorter, less abundant; and scales of declivity wider, about three and one-half times as long as wide.

*Type Locality*.—Olanchito, Honduras.

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and two paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 30, 1949; 17 other paratypes were taken at the same locality on May 19, July 7, and Sept. 8, 1949; all were collected at light by E. C. Becker. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection; other paratypes are in the U.S. National Museum.

***Micracisella opacithorax* (Schedl)**

This species was rather common in the lower Rio Grande Valley (Cameron County) in Texas, and at several localities along the highway between Matamoros and Ciudad Mante, Tamaulipas, Mexico. The hosts were Mimosa and Mesquite.

***Thysanoes* Leconte**

Of the five species of *Thysanoes* collected in Mexico, four of them could not be separated from species occurring in the United States. The Mexican records given below were all obtained in 1953 by the author.

*Thysanoes fimbriicornis* Leconte. Thirty miles southwest of El Salto, Durango, July 23, from *Quercus* sp.; 28 miles south of Jacala, Hidalgo, June 22, from an unknown shrub; five miles west of Antiguo Morelos, Tamaulipas, June 20, from an unknown desert tree; and 22 miles southwest of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, June 29, from an unknown shrub.

*Thysanoes loddelli* Blackman. Totolapan, Oaxaca, July 7, from the seedling of an unknown tree.

*Thysanoes texanus* Blackman. Jimenez and Llera, Tamaulipas, June 15, from Mimosa; and three miles east of Orizaba, Vera Cruz, July 1, from an unknown desert tree.

***Thysanoes mexicanus*, new species**

This species is very closely allied to *berchemiae* Blackman, but is distinguished by the following characters: the broad frontal impression not as deep or extensive, with the small median sulcus deeper and wide; and the declivital scales much wider (especially in the male).

*Female*.—Length 1.8 mm. (paratypes 1.6-1.9 mm.), 2.9 times as long as wide; body colour dark brown.

Frons strongly, subconcavely, transversely impressed above epistomal area, flattened or feebly convex above this impression, epistoma raised and shining; a short, rather deep, subfoveate median sulcus ending dorsally about three-fourths of the distance from epistomal margin to upper level of eyes; surface finely granulate-punctate above, reticulate in upper part of transverse impression, smooth below; vestiture very sparse, short, largely confined to lateral areas. Antennal scape long, club-shaped, ornamented by a few rather long setae; club 1.4 times as long as wide, similar to allied species.

Pronotum as long as wide; sides arcuate, distinctly constricted anteriorly; rather broadly rounded in front; posterior half rather coarsely reticulate, with a few fine punctures; vestiture consisting of short hair and very slender scalelike setae.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, 1.9 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and subparallel on basal two thirds, rather narrowly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures very small and separated by more than their own diameters; interstriae wider than striae, the punctures uniseriate, finely granulate, rather widely spaced. Declivity rather steep, convex; sculpture about as on disc. Vestiture consisting of minute striaal hair and uniseriate rows of longer erect interstriaal scales, each scale about five times as long as wide.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: the transverse frontal impression not as deep, more strongly convex above; antennal scape with fewer hairs; anterior margin of pronotum armed by six small teeth; and scales of declivity stouter, about two and one-half times as long as wide.

*Type Locality*.—Twenty-five miles southeast of Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico.

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 31 paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 6, 1953 from an unknown hillside shrub. The galleries were in the wood and appeared similar to those of other species of the genus. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collections; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Thysanoes pallens*, new species**

This species is very similar to *texanus* Blackman, but differs by the much less strongly impressed frons, by the deeper frontal sulcus, by the shallower striaal punctures, by the non-granulate interstriae, and in the male by the shorter declivital scales. Because of the pale colour it probably has been confused with *fimbricornis* Leconte, although the two species are not closely allied.

*Female*.—Length 1.6 mm. (paratypes 1.2-1.6 mm.), 2.9 times as long as wide; body colour yellowish-brown.

Frons with a rather deep, short, transverse impression (not concave); convex above the impression; epistoma raised, shining; the median sulcus short, deep, rather wide (subfoveate), located at middle of frontal area; surface smooth on epistoma, reticulate in impression, finely granulate above; vestiture fine, short, sparse, hairlike. Antennal scape rather long, club-shaped, with a few long hairs; club as in *texasus*.

Pronotum 1.05 times as long as wide; sides weakly arcuate, rather broadly rounded in front; posterior half shining, almost smooth, with a few fine punctures; vestiture consisting of scattered short bristles.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, about 1.9 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds, rather narrowly rounded behind; striae not impressed, narrow, the punctures small, distinct, very shallow; interstriae wider than striae, the punctures fine and sometimes appearing subgranulate. Vestiture consisting of minute stria hair; and longer erect uniseriate interstitial scales, each scale about five or six times as long as wide.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: length 1.3 mm., 2.7 times as long as wide; frons more nearly flattened below, the transverse impression rather weak; anterior margin of pronotum armed by four small widely spaced teeth; interstitial punctures of disc minutely granulate; and declivital scales wider and about three times as long as wide.

*Type Locality*.—Sanford, Florida.

*Hosts*.—*Quercus* sp. (type), *Carya* spp., and *Rhizophora mangle*.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and two paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 11, 1951 from the wood of oak branches. Thirty-one other paratypes were taken as follows: Madisonville, Louisiana, June 6, 1951; Delray Beach and Oleno State Park, Florida, June 1951; and Pujal, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, June 20, 1953; all were collected by the author. One other paratype was taken at Nicholson, Mississippi, Jan. 19, 1954, by an unknown collector. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collections; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

#### *Pseudothysanoes quercicolens*, new species

This species is very closely allied to *barberi* Blackman, *gambetti* Blackman, and *sedulus* Blackman. It differs by the absence of scalelike setae on the posterior half of the pronotum; on paratypes of Blackman's three species the vestiture on the pronotum consists of about equal numbers of hairlike and rather broad scalelike setae. It is possible that when adequate material is available Blackman's species will be grouped under one name and *quercicolens* will be reduced to subspecific rank.

*Male*.—Length 1.6 mm. (paratypes 1.5-1.7 mm.), 2.7 times as long as wide; body colour black.

Frons flattened, with the epistomal area gradually raised toward the margin; surface reticulate, becoming smooth toward margin; vestiture of moderate length and density, longer at sides near epistoma. Eye rather short, oval; finely granulate. Antennal scape short and broad, slightly longer and about twice as wide as pedicel; club as in allied species.

Pronotum about 0.9 times as long as wide; subcircular in outline; the anterior margin irregularly armed by about six to eight teeth; posterior areas finely reticulate and rather finely, sparsely punctured; vestiture consisting of a few scales intermixed with sparse hair in the anterior asperate area, and rather coarse hairlike setae on the posterior half.

Elytra with sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds, rather narrowly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures rather small, deep; interstriae slightly narrower than striae, each uniseriately granulate, the granules rather large, rounded, slightly larger toward declivity, squamiferous. Declivity rather steep; striae slightly impressed, the punctures reduced, obscure; interspaces three and nine slightly elevated; the granules on three confused. Vestiture consisting of fine stria hair; and longer erect, interstitial scales, each scale about two to two and one-half times as long as wide.

*Female*.—Similar to male except: frons more finely sculptured; antennal scape larger, about twice as long and more than three times as wide as the pedicel, marginally ornamented by rather long hair; serrations on anterior margin of pronotum slightly smaller; and elytra evidently more finely sculptured.

*Type Locality*.—Thirty miles southwest of El Salto, Durango, Mexico.

*Host*.—*Quercus* sp.

*Type Material*.—The male holotype and 14 paratypes were taken at the type locality on July 23; the female allotype and 13 paratypes were collected 20 miles northeast of Copal, Sinaloa, Mexico, on July 22; and three paratypes were taken 11 miles northeast of Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico, on June 22; all were collected from the bark of twigs of a narrow-leaved Oak during 1953. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collections; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and in the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Pseudothysanoes costatus*, new species**

This species is allied to *heliura*, but the elevated ridge on the elytral declivity of the male extends only from the elytral apex laterally along the ninth interspace to the declivital base; it is also distinguished by the smaller size, the finer sculpture, and the shorter, less abundant vestiture.

*Male*.—Length 1.2 mm., 2.8 times as long as wide; body colour dark brown.

Frons medially impressed and foveate at center, convex above; epistomal area weakly, gradually raised; surface rugose above, becoming smooth toward epistoma; vestiture rather abundant and directed dorsally above, sparse below; the setae subplumose, rather long. Eye oval, entire; finely granulate. Antennal scape rather long, club-shaped; club with first segment short, the sutures weakly arcuate.

Pronotum subcircular in outline; anterior margin armed by four teeth, the median pair larger and subcontiguous; summit anterior to middle; posterior half smooth, shining, the punctures sparse, minute, obscure; vestiture consisting largely of erect scales, longer and subplumose in asperate area.

Elytra about 1.7 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds; rather narrowly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures rather large, deep, close; interstriae about half as wide as striae, the punctures fine, subgranulate, squamiferous. Declivity rather steep, not strongly convex; striae not as deep and slightly smaller than on disc; interstriae smooth and glabrous except one and nine; nine rather strongly, narrowly elevated from just behind declivital base to elytral apex. Vestiture consisting of inconspicuous stria hair; and slightly longer erect scales, each scale about twice as long as wide; scales absent on declivity except on interspaces one and nine, smaller and more abundant on nine.

*Female*.—Similar to male except: length 1.3 mm., 3.0 times as long as wide; antennal scape with a few long hairs, club more elongate; pronotum more elongate, the anterior margin unarmed; stria punctures not as coarse; elytral de-



clivity more strongly convex, the striae not clearly indicated, ninth interspaces not elevated, and all interspaces squamose as on disc.

*Type Locality*.—Madero Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.

*Host*.—*Quercus* sp.

*Type Material*.—The male holotype, female allotype, and six paratypes were collected on July 10, 1952, from small oak branches by W. E. LaBerge. The holotype and allotype are in the Snow Entomological Collections; the paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Pseudothyanoes heliura*, new species**

This species is more closely allied to *costatus* than to other known species. Sexual dimorphism in the sculpture of the elytral declivity is unique in the genus and suggests that found in certain species of *Hylocurus*, *Micracis* and *Phloeocleptus*.

*Male*.—Length 1.3 mm. (paratypes 1.2-1.4 mm.), 2.5 times as long as wide; body colour very dark brown.

Frons moderately, transversely impressed above epistoma, subfoveate at center, weakly convex above; surface rugose above, smooth and shining below; vestiture consisting of sparse, rather short, coarse hair. Eye oval, entire; finely granulate. Antennal scape short, club-shaped; club with first segment short, the sutures not strongly or narrowly arcuate.

Pronotum 0.83 times as long as wide; sides arcuate, moderately constricted in front of middle; broadly rounded in front and armed by four very fine teeth; summit in front of middle; posterior and lateral areas almost smooth, with a few fine punctures; vestiture short, slightly longer in asperate area, consisting of rather sparse erect scales and equally abundant hair.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; sides subparallel on basal three-fourths, rather broadly rounded behind, declivity obliquely truncate; striae not impressed, the punctures small, deep, close; interstriae wider than striae, each with a row of fine, sparse granules. Declivity weakly convex; sharply margined on almost a perfect circle by a moderately elevated circumdeclivital costal ring; declivital face with punctures confused, rather close, equal in size to striae punctures of disc. Vestiture on the circumdeclivital costa consisting of close, erect, rather wide, white scales; scales on disc and face of declivity shorter, narrower, rather sparse.

*Female*.—Similar to male except: length 1.7 mm., 2.8 times as long as wide; elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; declivity convex, rather steep, with no indication of a circumdeclivital costa, the striae punctures in rows, the interstriae punctures almost as large as those of striae; elytral scales more abundant, longer near declivital margin.

*Type Locality*.—Luling Texas.

*Host*.—*Condalia obtusifolia*.

*Type Material*.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 22 paratypes were collected at the type locality on March 30, 1951, from branches about one inch in diameter, by the author. The galleries were constructed in the wood, and were similar to those of certain species of *Thysanoes*. Specimens remained active in the original branch (kept in a jar) for 23 months after they were originally collected. During this time there was a slight increase in the number of specimens. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collection; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Cryptocleptes subpilosus*, new species**

This species is more closely allied to *acaciae* Blackman than to other known species. It differs by the deeper, subpilose frontal concavity of the female; and the deeper, larger, subquadrate stria punctures of the male.

*Female*.—Length 1.1 mm., 2.7 times as long as wide; pronotum brown, elytra brownish-black.

Frons broadly concave from epistomal margin to well above upper margin of eyes; finely punctured on upper half, smooth below; pubescence very short, close, subpilose on a subcircular area on upper half of the concavity. Eye short, oval; finely granulate. Antennal scape, funicle and club subequal in length.

Pronotum 0.94 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and subparallel on basal half, feebly constricted in front of middle; broadly rounded in front, unarmed; summit slightly in front of middle, rather high; posterior half shining, coarsely reticulate; punctures not evident; subglabrous behind; vestiture short, sparse, scalelike in front.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds; rather narrowly rounded behind; surface shining, almost smooth; striae and stria punctures greatly reduced, obscure; striae indicated by rows of minute stria hair, the interspaces by rows of longer erect scales, each scale about three times as long as wide. Declivity steep, convex; interstria scales shorter, stouter.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: length 1.0 mm., 2.3 times as long as wide; frons transversely flattened on lower half, convex above, finely granulate; anterior margin of pronotum armed by seven (normally eight) teeth; stria punctures obscure at base, increasing rapidly in size and depth posteriorly, large, deep, subrectangular on posterior third of disc; interstriae narrower than striae; uniseriately granulate; declivity gradual, the stria punctures reduced in size and depth toward apex, interspaces as on disc; and interstria scales stouter, one and one-half times as long as wide.

*Type Locality*.—Twenty miles east of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and eight paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 8, 1953, from the bark of twigs of a small malvaceous tree. The holotype and allotype are in the Snow Entomological Collections; the paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Cryptocleptes minulus*, new species**

This species evidently is more closely allied to *dislocatus* Blackman than to other known species. It differs from all previously known species by the convex frons of the female.

*Female*.—Length 1.05 mm., (paratypes 0.9-1.1 mm.), 2.7 times as long as wide; body colour black.

Frons weakly convex, with a subfoveate impression between eyes; surface coarsely reticulate. Eye short, oval; finely granulate. Antennal scape and funicle subequal in length, rather short, the club slightly longer.

Pronotum indistinctly wider than long; sides feebly arcuate on posterior half, weakly constricted anterior to middle; rather narrowly rounded in front; posterior half shining, indistinctly reticulate and finely, sparsely punctured; vestiture consisting of a few short flattened bristles in front, subglabrous behind.

Elytra with sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds; rather narrowly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures very fine and shallow;



interstriae wider than striae, shining, minutely rugulose, the punctures minute, obscure. Declivity steep, convex; interstriae with puncture finely subgranulate. Vestiture consisting of minute striaal hair and longer flattened interstriaal bristles; pubescence usually abraded except on declivity.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: body slightly smaller and stouter; striaal punctures obscure, evidently larger; interstriae each with a row of very fine granules; and the elytral bristles scalelike, about four times as long as wide.

*Type Locality*.—Six miles west of Zanatepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 14 paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 9, 1953; two other paratypes were taken seven miles northeast of Tapanatepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, on the same day. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collections; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

***Cryptocleptes yuccae*, new species**

This species is very closely allied to *minulus*, but lacks the median impression on the frons; it also differs by having the striae reduced in size and the elytral vestiture hairlike.

*Female*.—Length 1.06 mm., 2.7 times as long as wide; body colour almost black, pronotum usually a little lighter.

Frons convex, with a small feeble median impression; surface coarsely reticulate, sparsely clothed with minute hair. Eye short, oval; finely granulate. Antennal scape, funicle, and club subequal in length.

Pronotum short, 0.9 times as long as wide; sides feebly arcuate, weakly constricted anterior to middle; rather broadly rounded in front; summit just anterior to middle, rather high; posterior half finely reticulate, with a few minute punctures; vestiture sparse, consisting of flattened bristles on asperate area, and short fine hair in posterior area.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds; rather narrowly rounded behind; striae and striaal punctures minute, shallow, obscure; interstriae smooth and shining, the punctures minute and obscure. Declivity steep, convex; interstriaal punctures finely granulate. Vestiture consisting of minute striaal hair, and longer interstriaal hair.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: body slightly shorter and stouter; anterior margin of pronotum with four small teeth; interstriae each with a row of granules; declivity not as steep; and interstriaal bristles flat but not scalelike on declivity.

*Type Locality*.—Tecamachalco, Puebla, Mexico.

*Host*.—*Yucca* sp.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and three paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 2, 1953, from the leaves of a Joshua tree. The holotype and allotype are in the Snow Entomological Collections; the paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection.

***Stenoclyptus ruficollis*, new species**

This species is without doubt congeneric with *rhois* Blackman, but is not closely allied. The short subtriangular antennal scape of the female necessitates modification of the generic description to include this species. The essential generic characters for separating *Stenoclyptus* from *Thysanoes* and *Pseudothysanoes* appear to be the slender antennal club with the sides constricted at the

rather weakly arcuate sutures; and the subvertical, biscalate elytral declivity. In addition to characters of the frons and antennal scape, this species is distinguished from *rhois*, *ceanothi* Blackman, and *sulcatus* (Bruck) by the smaller size, the rufescent pronotum, the finer sculpture of the pronotum and elytra, and the scalelike pubescence on the declivity.

*Female*.—Length 1.3 mm. (paratypes 1.2-1.4 mm.), 2.8 times as long as wide; mature colour of pronotum reddish-brown, elytra black.

Frons rather broadly concave from epistomal margin to upper level of eyes; surface evidently rather coarsely reticulate, largely obscured by the numerous short erect, coarse setae covering concave area. Eyes oval, short; finely granulate. Antennal scape short, subtriangular, ornamented by a tuft of very long yellow hair; club similar to *rhois*, the sutures less strongly arcuate.

Pronotum subcircular in outline; asperities rather small; posterior half coarsely reticulate with a few fine inconspicuous punctures; vestiture consisting of short coarse hairs, some of them almost scalelike.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds, subtruncate behind; surface (usually) obscured by an incrustation; striae not impressed, the punctures fine, shallow, not close; interstriae wider than striae, flat, minutely rugulose, the punctures obscure, minute, and evidently very sparse. Declivity very steep, vertical on more than lower half; suture elevated similar to, but more shallowly sulcate and with convexities lower, than in *rhois*. Vestiture sparse, irregular; consisting of erect spatulate interstrial bristles, somewhat longer on declivity.

*Male*.—Similar to female except: frons concave on a very small area, the pubescence reduced or absent on the median area; antennal scape short, only slightly flattened, the pubescence short, scanty; and anterior margin of pronotum armed by two teeth.

*Type Locality*.—Twelve mile southeast of Matamoros, Puebla, Mexico.

*Host*.—Unknown.

*Type Material*.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 82 paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 3, 1953, from the bark of twigs of a large nut-bearing tree having pinnately compound leaves. Two females were associated with each male. The galleries were transverse, very similar to those of *Pseudothysanoes rigidus* (Leconte). The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collections; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the Collections of the U.S. National Museum.

#### *Stenoclyptus sulcatus* (Bruck)

Two paratypes of *Pseudothysanoes sulcatus* Bruck, from the same series as the type specimen, were examined. These specimens belong to the genus *Stenoclyptus* Blackman, consequently, Bruck's name must be transferred to that genus.