

New Species of Bark Beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), Mostly Mexican. Part I¹

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In this paper 13 new species and a new genus (*Phloeocleptus*) of scolytid beetles of the tribe Micracini are described from Mexico and Honduras. 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: *Hylocurus* (6), *Phloeocleptus* (2), *Micracis* (4), and *Pseudothysanoes* (1).

Hylocurus nodulus, new species

This species is evidently more closely allied to *ruber* than to other known species. In both species each elytral interspace of the male is armed on the posterior third of the disc and upper part of the declivity by a row of large rounded nodules, some of them higher than wide; the discal striae are much narrower near the declivital base. This species differs from *ruber* in having the elytral striae not impressed, with the punctures very small and shallow; the posterior half of the pronotum granulate; the female frons convex, granulate, and subglabrous; and the body colour black. From *robustus* Schedl it differs by the higher, more numerous interstitial nodules extending to the upper parts of the declivity, and the much longer elytral vestiture.

Male.—Length 2.2 mm. (paratypes 1.8–2.4 mm.), 2. times as long as wide; body colour black.

Frons weakly convex, with an irregular transverse elevation at upper level of eyes, slightly impressed below elevation; surface granulate above, subreticulate below; vestiture hairlike, minute, and inconspicuous except longer on epistomal margin. Antennal club subcircular, the sutures bisinuate.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; sides almost subparallel on basal half, converging toward the rather narrowly rounded anterior margin; anterior margin armed by two, close but basally separate, large teeth; posterior half punctured, sparsely and shallowly laterally, rather finely and sparsely granulate behind summit.

Elytra with sides subparallel on basal three-fourths, obtusely acuminate behind; striae feebly impressed, the punctures rather small, close, decreasing in size anteriorly on basal one-fourth; interstriae slightly wider than striae, indistinctly convex basally, the punctures about two-thirds as large as those of striae; posterior one-third of disc armed by about three to five large, rounded interstitial nodules, each nodule as wide and as high as the width of an interspace, the rows of nodules continuing to near middle of declivity except extending only to declivital margin on interspaces one and two; on declivity the nodules usually smaller and more slender; ninth declivital interspace rather broadly elevated, rather abruptly descending at its apex. Vestiture consisting of very long, coarse, interstitial bristles on declivity, and of fine hairlike striae setae about half as long

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as the bristles; bristles on anterior half of elytra largely abraded in type series, but not more than half as long as on declivity.

Female.—Similar to male except: anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; nodules of elytra arranged similarly, but much smaller; ninth interspaces less strongly elevated; and vestiture fine, hairlike. In general the entire body is more finely sculptured.

Type Locality.—Pujal, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Host.—Bamboo.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 26 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 20, 1953, from a native bamboo tree. The galleries were constructed in material about four inches in diameter. 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.

***Hylocurus ruber*, new species**

This species is allied to *nodulus* and *impar* Schedl, but is readily distinguished by the larger size; by the reddish-brown colour; by the punctured area behind the summit of the pronotum having only a few granules intermixed with the punctures; by the more coarsely striate elytra; and, in the female, by the plano-concave and pilose frons.

Male.—Length 2.80 mm. (paratypes 2.5-3.1 mm.), about 2.7 times as long as wide; body colour reddish-brown.

Frons evenly convex, except epistomal region flattened; surface rather sparsely and finely granulate; vestiture sparse, short, coarse. Eye about twice as long as wide; finely granulate. Antennal scape with a small tuft of rather long hair; club very slightly longer than wide, the sutures bisinuate.

Pronotum indistinctly longer than wide; sides subparallel on basal half; evenly, broadly rounded in front and armed by about 12 teeth; posterior half punctured, a few small granules intermixed with the punctures behind the summit; vestiture short, inconspicuous, almost scalelike.

Elytra with sides subparallel on basal three-fourths, acutely acuminate behind, the small notch produced by the apex of the elevation of the ninth interspace visible from above; striae distinctly impressed, the punctures rather coarse, deep, close; interstriae as wide as striae, the punctures fine and widely spaced; each interspace posteriorly armed on the disc by about two to four large, rounded, interstitial nodules, each nodule as wide as an interspace and the posterior ones as high as wide, the rows of nodules continuing to upper part of declivity; a few additional, more slender, toothlike nodules on declivital interspaces one, three, seven, and nine; ninth interspaces narrowly elevated, posteriorly terminating sharply, a single large nodule just behind apex of this elevation. Vestiture consisting of sparse, moderately long, scalelike interstitial bristles, one bristle arising from base of each nodule; and minute hairlike striae setae less than one-fourth as long as interstitial bristles.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons planoconcave and pilose on the median half, the pubescence dense and reddish-yellow; antennal scape with a larger tuft of hair; elytral sculpture finer, the nodules smaller, the ninth interspace but slightly elevated.

Type Locality.—Los Abritos (20 miles northeast of Ciudad del Mais), San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Host.—Evidently *Robinia* sp.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and nine paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 18, 1953, from a broken stump about three inches in diameter of what appeared to be *Robinia* sp. The host grew in an association of sweet gum, hickory, and other elements typical of the deciduous forest of the southeastern United States. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collection; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collection of the U.S. National Museum.

***Hylocurus effeminatus*, new species**

Fig. 4

In this species the secondary sexual characters usually found in representatives of the genus are almost non-existent. Evidently it is more closely allied to *nodulus* than to other known species, although both sexes closely resemble the female of the three following species. The virtual absence of sexual dimorphism, and the presence of rows of very small interstitial nodules near the declivital base distinguish it from other known species. It also differs from *nodulus* in having coarser striae, and the posterior and lateral areas of pronotum coarsely reticulate and with fine granules.

Male.—Length 2.1 mm. (paratypes 1.8-2.2 mm.), 2.5 times as long as wide; colour dark brownish-black.

Frons weakly convex; coarsely, closely punctured above; coarsely reticulate below the weak transverse, granulate elevation; vestiture minute, inconspicuous, longer on epistoma. Antennal club subcircular, the sutures bisinuate.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; sides subparallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded anteriorly; anterior margin armed by about ten small serrations; posterior half rather sparsely, finely granulate, with a few shallow punctures intermixed; vestiture consisting of sparse short hairlike setae.

Elytra with sides subparallel on basal three-fourths; acutely acuminate behind; striae distinctly impressed, the punctures rather small, close, distinct; interstriae about as wide as striae, subcrenulate anteriorly, finely and sparsely punctured, becoming tuberculate posteriorly, the tubercles rather small, sharply pointed posteriorly. Declivity (Fig. 4) very steep; striae one and two distinct, others confused; interspace one finely, sparsely serrate to apex; interspace three slightly elevated and armed by two rather large teeth, and a slightly larger tooth at junction of interspaces three and seven; several small teeth around upper margin on all interspaces; ninth interspace rather sharply elevated, the elevation apically terminating abruptly. Vestiture consisting of minute hairlike setae, except at declivital margin where it consists of longer, rather broad scalelike bristles.

Female.—Similar to male except: frontal vestiture more abundant, longer, coarse, the transverse elevation obscure; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; declivity not as steep; ninth declivital interspace less strongly elevated; and vestiture at base of declivity hairlike.

Type Locality.—Five miles northwest of Totolapan, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 11 paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 7, 1953, at an elevation of 3,300 feet. Five other paratypes were collected 16 miles west of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, on July 8, 1953. 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.

Hylocurus medius, new species

Fig. 2

This species is somewhat intermediate between *effeminatus* and *parkinsonae* Blackman. The declivital margin of the male is weakly angulate, and the circumdeclivital ring of interstitial tubercles is less strongly elevated than in *parkinsonae*, but is more strongly elevated than in *effeminatus*; the female frons is more strongly impressed and has more abundant pubescence than either of the allied species.

Male.—Length 2.2 mm. (paratypes 2.0-2.4 mm.), 2.6 times as long as wide; body colour piceous.

Frons convex and rather coarsely granulate-punctate above, transversely impressed and coarsely reticulate above epistoma; vestiture consisting of sparse, short, rather coarse setae, becoming longer near epistoma. Antennal club sub-circular, the sutures bisinuate (antennae missing, and upper part of frons obscured on type; these parts described from paratypes).

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; sides subparallel on basal half; rather broadly rounded in front and armed by about ten small serrations; posterior area granulate, with a few punctures intermixed laterally, the granules rather coarse behind the summit; vestiture inconspicuous, short, hairlike.

Elytra with sides subparallel on basal three-fourths, acutely acuminate behind; striae distinctly impressed, the punctures small, close, rather deep; interstriae convex, wider than striae, the punctures very widely spaced, shallow, half as large as the striae punctures; a rather large tubercle at upper margin of declivity on each interspace forming part of the circumdeclivital ring (Fig. 2), each tubercle much narrower than the interspace and not higher than wide. Declivity moderately steep, convex; all striae distinct to their apices; interspace one sparsely tuberculate to apex; one, three, five, and seven each with one submarginal tubercle (as many as three may occur on each of these interspaces in paratypes, as in Fig. 2); three with two larger tubercles, the second of these at or near junction of interspaces three and seven; nine rather strongly, narrowly elevated, the elevation terminating abruptly at its apex. Vestiture hairlike, coarse on declivital margin.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons planoconcave on median third, the impression rather densely covered by moderately long coarse yellow hair; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; the circumdeclivital ring of tubercles absent, the submarginal tubercles and those on declivital face present as in the male; and the ninth declivital interspace less strongly elevated.

Type Locality.—Five miles west of Antiguo Morelos, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown.

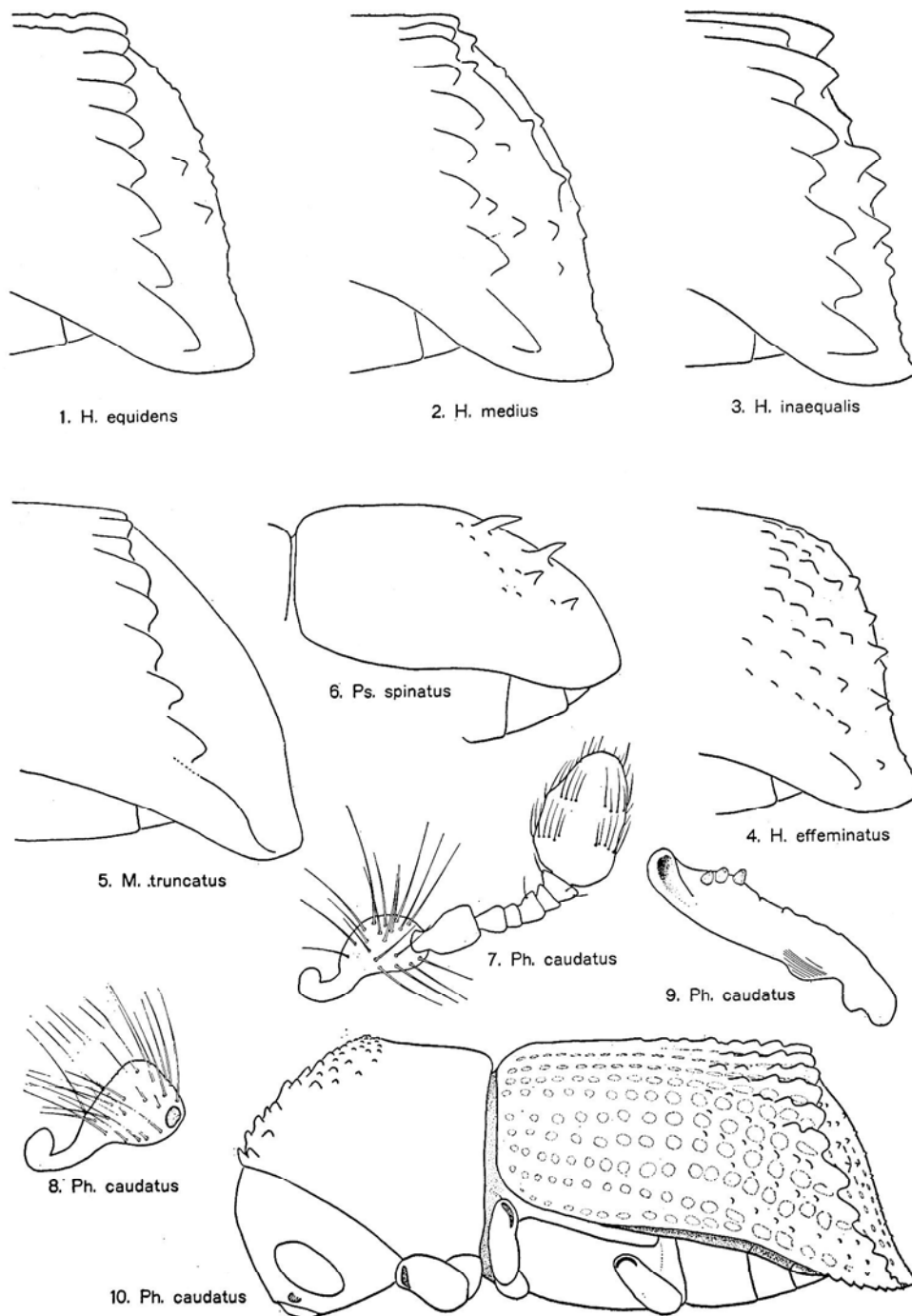
Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 25 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 20, 1953; one other paratype was collected at Pujal, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, on June 20, 1953. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collections; other paratypes are in the Canadian National Collection and the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

Hylocurus equidens, new species

Fig. 1

This species evidently is closely allied to *retusipennis* Blandford, but differs by the absence of punctures on the posterior half of the pronotum.

Male.—Length 2.1 mm. (paratypes 1.8-2.4 mm.), 2.5 times as long as wide; body colour black.



Figs. 1-6. Lateral aspect of male elytral declivity: 1, *Hylocurus equidens*; 2, *H. medius*; 3, *H. inaequalis*; 4, *H. effeminatus*; 5, *Micracis truncatus*; and 6, *Pseudothysanotes spinatus*.

Figs. 7-10. *Phloeocleptus caudatus*: 7, antenna of male; 8, antennal scape of female; 9, anterior tibia of female; and 10, lateral aspect of male.

Frons flattened on median half, with an obscure transverse elevation just below upper level of eyes; vestiture rather short, moderately abundant, rather coarse, hairlike. Antennal club indistinctly longer than wide, the sutures bisinuate.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; sides subparallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior margin armed by about twelve small serrations; posterior half with sparse, fine granules; vestiture minute, hairlike.

Elytra with sides subparallel on basal three-fourths, acutely acuminate behind; striae distinctly impressed, the punctures of moderate size, close, rather deep; interstriae about as wide as striae, convex, the punctures sparse, about one-third as large as those of striae; interspaces produced behind to form a circumdeclivital ring of rather large blunt tubercles of equal size (Fig. 1). Declivity very steep, subvertical, convex; interspace one finely serrate; three with two (on right, three on left elytron of type) teeth on third interspace; nine sharply, narrowly elevated, the elevation terminating abruptly behind; all striae distinct to their apices, the punctures large near upper margin and decreasing in size apically. Vestiture fine, short, and hairlike on disc; short and very coarse around declivital margin and near teeth of third interspace.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons more finely, deeply punctured over a larger area, the transversely raised area absent; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; circumdeclivital ring of tubercles replaced by a series of two or three very small tubercles on each interspace at declivital margin; declivital face more strongly convex; ninth interspace less strongly elevated; and pubescence on declivity longer, more abundant, hairlike.

Type locality.—Los Abritos (20 miles northeast of Ciudad del Mais), San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Host.—Evidently *Robinia* sp.

Type material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 21 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 18, 1953, from the same piece of wood that contained the type series of *ruber*. The host appeared to be a species of *Robinia*. 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.

***Hylocurus inaequalis*, new species**

Fig. 3

This species evidently is allied to *spinifex* Blandford, but differs conspicuously in the declivital armature (Fig. 3).

Male.—Length 2.2 mm. (paratypes 1.8-2.4 mm.), 2.6 times as long as wide; body colour dark brownish-black.

Frons weakly convex, rather coarsely, closely punctured above and very finely sculptured below the transverse, granulate elevation located at the upper level of the eyes; vestiture consisting of rather sparse, short, rather coarse hair. Antennal club subcircular, the sutures bisinuate.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; sides subparallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior margin armed by ten rather coarse serrations; posterior half rather finely, shallowly, subgranulately punctured; vestiture minute, hairlike.

Elytra with sides subparallel to declivital base; truncate behind, with the posterior profile interrupted by the acute terminal mucro, the declivital teeth, and the elevations of the ninth interspaces; striae impressed, deeply near the declivity, the punctures small, deep, close; interspaces convex, wider than striae,

the punctures rather sparse and about half as large as those of striae; interspaces produced behind to form a circumdeclivital ring of large stout pointed tubercles (Fig. 3), those on interspaces one, three, five, seven, eight, and nine conspicuously longer than others. Declivity almost verticle, convex; interspace one finely serrate, three with two (on left, three on right elytron of type) teeth; lateral areas very coarsely punctured. Vestiture fine, hairlike on disc; short and stout on declivity, squamose around declivital margin.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons flattened, more finely punctured; armature on anterior margin of pronotum finer, not visible from above; the circumdeclivital tubercles absent except for minute interstrial tubercles; tubercles on face of declivity similar to male, the lateral punctures smaller; and ninth declivital interspace rather weakly elevated.

Type locality.—Six miles south of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Host.—Probably *Acacia* sp.

Type material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 37 paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 8, 1953, from a thorn tree about 15 feet in height, presumably a species of *Acacia*. 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.

Phloeocleptus, new genus

This genus, at least superficially, is very similar to *Hylocurus*, but evidently is more closely related to *Thysanoes* and *Stenoclyptus*. The elytral apex is acuminate as in *Hylocurus*; the asperities of the pronotum are confined to a rather definite area, and the summit is rather well defined as in *Thysanoes*; and the anterior tibiae resemble those of *Stenoclyptus*. Sexual dimorphism in one of the two species at hand (Fig. 10) is quite similar to extreme examples of *Hylocurus*, but has developed along an entirely different phyletic line; sexual differences in the other species are not readily apparent. The parallel development of the *Hylocurus* type of sexual dimorphism is also made known in species of *Micracis* and *Pseudothysanoes* described in this paper.

Both species of this new genus breed in the bark of twigs or small branches. The two egg tunnels in each system of galleries were almost entirely in the bark, parallel to the grain of the wood, and filled with boring dust except near the end where the female was working; the male remained in the nuptial chamber.

Description.—Body form small, cylindrical; frons convex, with the vestiture inconspicuous; eye short, oval, entire; antennal scape short (Figs. 7-8), appearing subtriangular in both sexes and usually bearing several long hairs, the funicle six-segmented, the club rather slender and with two straight or very weakly procurved sutures indicated only at the sides by setae; pronotum about as wide as long, summit at middle, asperities rather coarse, sparse, confined to an oval area on anterior three-fifths; elytra strongly acuminate behind, the sculpture may exhibit secondary sexual differences; anterior coxae separated; fore tibiae (Fig. 9) slightly widened distally, with two or three submarginal teeth, not tuberculate or coarsely rugose on posterior face; third tarsal segments slender.

Type Species.—*Phloeocleptus caudatus*, new species; described below.

Phloeocleptus caudatus, new species

Figs. 7-10

This species is but remotely related to *obscurus*; it differs by the larger size, coarser sculpture, and conspicuous sexual dimorphism. The male (Fig. 10) is superficially similar to the male of some *Hylocurus* species, ie. *cancellatus* Blandford and *equidens*.

Male.—Length 1.6 mm. (paratypes 1.5-1.7 mm.), 2.5 times as long as wide; body colour black.

Frons flattened on a narrow median area below, convex above; smooth and finely punctured on the flattened area, coarsely reticulate and finely, sparsely granulate at sides and above; vestiture evident only near epistoma. Eye about twice as long as wide, entire; finely granulate. Antennal club (Fig. 7) about 1.5 times as long as wide, the sides constricted at the two straight, non-septate sutures; the sutures indicated only at sides by rows of setae, the setae on the central third of each suture obsolete.

Pronotum about as wide as long; sides weakly arcuate, feebly constricted just in front of middle, rather narrowly rounded in front; anterior margin armed by four rather closely spaced teeth; summit at middle; asperities rather large, isolated, confined to an oval area between summit and anterior margin; posterior and lateral areas finely reticulate, minutely and sparsely punctured laterally, finely and sparsely granulate behind the summit.

Elytra with sides straight and diverging slightly toward declivital base; obtusely acuminate behind; striae impressed only near declivity, the punctures coarse, close, deep, increasing in diameter posteriorly; interstriae granulate anteriorly, becoming uniseriately tuberculate on posterior half of disc, about as wide as striae at base, less than half as wide as striae near declivity; each interspace armed at declivital margin by a large, blunt tubercle, these tubercles of equal length and forming a circumdeclivital ring of tubercles that continues along the elevated ninth interspace to the elytral apex; tubercles on elevated part of ninth interspace smaller than the others and decreasing in size posteriorly. Declivity steep, convex, margined by the well developed circumdeclivital elevated ring of tubercles; striae distinct to their apices; interspace one finely serrate to apex; two and three serrate on upper two-thirds, the teeth slightly longer on three and less abundant (about five). Vestiture hairlike, the striae setae indistinctly smaller than those of the interstriae; about twice as long on the declivity as on the disc.

Female.—Similar to male except: process of antennal scape (Fig. 8) more strongly produced, the pubescence longer and more abundant; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; striae punctures indistinctly larger posteriorly; interstriae slightly narrower than striae, uniseriately granulate; the circumdeclivital ring of tubercles absent; declivity less abrupt, the ninth interspace more finely tuberculate to apex, narrowly but less strongly elevated.

Type Locality.—Five miles northeast of Teziutlan, Puebla, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 17 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 27, 1953, at an elevation of 4800 feet. The beetles were breeding in the bark of a small broken branch of a roadside tree that superficially resembled magnolia. 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.

Phloeocleptus obscurus, new species

This species is congeneric with *caudatus*, but only remotely related. It is distinguished by its smaller size, less obvious secondary sexual characters, and finer sculpture.

Male.—Length 1.1 mm. (paratypes 1.1-1.2 mm.), 2.5 times as long as wide; body colour very dark brown.

Frons broad, weakly convex, finely, sparsely punctured; vestiture minute, sparse, obscure except along epistoma. Antennal scape short, subtriangular,

ornamented by a few long hairs; club about 1.5 times as long as wide, constricted at sutures; sutures evidently straight, indicated only at sides by rows of setae.

Pronotum about equal in width and length; sides weakly arcuate, converging and rather narrowly rounded anteriorly; anterior margin armed by two rather widely separated teeth; summit at middle; asperities limited to an oval area between summit and anterior margin, rather coarse; posterior area smooth laterally with a few fine punctures, reticulate and sparsely granulate behind summit; vestiture hairlike, rather long.

Elytra with sides straight and diverging slightly toward declivity; strongly acuminate behind; striae indistinctly impressed, the punctures fine, close, rather deep, slightly wider toward declivity; interstriae feebly convex, indistinctly narrower than striae, minutely uniseriately granulate. Declivity steep, not abrupt; striae obscure, the punctures small; interspace one finely serrate to apex; three, five, seven, eight, and nine very finely serrate on upper half, nine rather weakly and broadly elevated posteriorly but the elevation expiring before reaching the finely serrate costal margin. Vestiture consisting of minute striaal hair, and rather long flattened interstriaal bristles; slightly longer on the declivity.

Female.—Similar to male except: antennal scape more broadly triangular, the pubescence longer and more abundant; anterior margin of pronotum unarmed; and serrations of declivity and elevation of ninth interspace indistinctly smaller.

Type Locality.—El Salto, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

Host.—*Persea americana*.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 17 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 19, 1953, from the bark of Avocado twigs. 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.

***Micracis photophilus*, new species**

Fig. 15

This species evidently is more closely allied to *cubensis* Blackman than to other representatives of the genus, but differs by the antennal characters, by the fine, shallow striaal punctures, and by having all declivital interspaces finely granulate.

Female.—Length 1.9 mm., 2.6 times as long as wide; body colour reddish-brown.

Frons convex and granulate-punctate above; flattened, with a slight median impression, and coarsely reticulate below; the median epistomal area smooth and shining; vestiture at sides and above rather short and coarse, minute or absent below. Eyes coarsely granulate. Antennal scape (Fig. 15) short, triangularly dilated distally, ornamented by a few rather long hairs; club about one and one-half times as long as wide, the first suture extending less than half the length of the club, the sutures narrowly procurved (sutures of the type are somewhat more strongly, narrowly procurved than in the paratype illustrated in Fig. 15).

Pronotum indistinctly longer than wide; widest near middle, the sides almost straight on the posterior half, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior margin armed by four teeth; posterior half reticulate and sparsely, very finely punctured; vestiture short, hairlike, semirecumbent.

Elytra with sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, obtusely acuminate behind; striae not impressed, the punctures very fine, shallow, rather obscure; interstriae flat, about three times as wide as striae, the punctures minute, obscure. Declivity rather steep, convex; striae obscure, the punctures small; interstriae one to nine dull, rather sparsely, uniseriately granulate; nine weakly

elevated. Vestiture short on disc, longer on declivity; consisting of minute stria hair, and rather long, coarse, pointed, interstria bristles; an additional row of short, coarse bristles along declivital suture.

Male.—Similar to female except: antennal scape more narrowly, subcircularly dilated distally. Sculpture of frons, pronotum and elytra as in female.

Type Locality.—El Salto, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown.

Type Material.—The female holotype and male allotype were collected at the type locality on June 19, 1953 at light. One female paratype was collected at Olanchito, Honduras, on Sept. 8, 1949, at light, by E. C. Becker. The holotype and allotype are in the Snow Entomological Collections; the paratype is in the Canadian National Collection.

***Micracis ovatus*, new species**

Figs. 13-14

This species is easily distinguished from other known representatives of the genus by the following combination of characters: declivital vestiture of both sexes scalelike; antennal scape subquadrate (Fig. 14); first suture of the antennal club broadly rounded, extending about one-third the length of the club; female with a sharply defined, shining, ovate frontal elevation (Fig. 13); and body form of the female unusually slender.

Female.—Length 2.7 mm. (paratypes 2.4-2.8 mm.), 3.7 times as long as wide; body colour dark reddish-brown.

Frons weakly convex, with a sharply defined, smooth, shining, ovate, median elevation (Fig. 13) extending from epistomal margin about two-thirds the distance to upper level of eyes; lateral and dorsal areas finely granulate; vestiture short, sparse, hairlike. Antennal scape subquadrate, marginally ornamented by numerous very long hairs (Fig. 14); club one and one-half times as long as wide, oval, the first suture extending one-third the length, the second suture extending more than three-fourths the length of the club.

Pronotum 1.34 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on more than the basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; posterior half finely reticulate, shining, with sparse minute punctures; vestiture minute, hairlike.

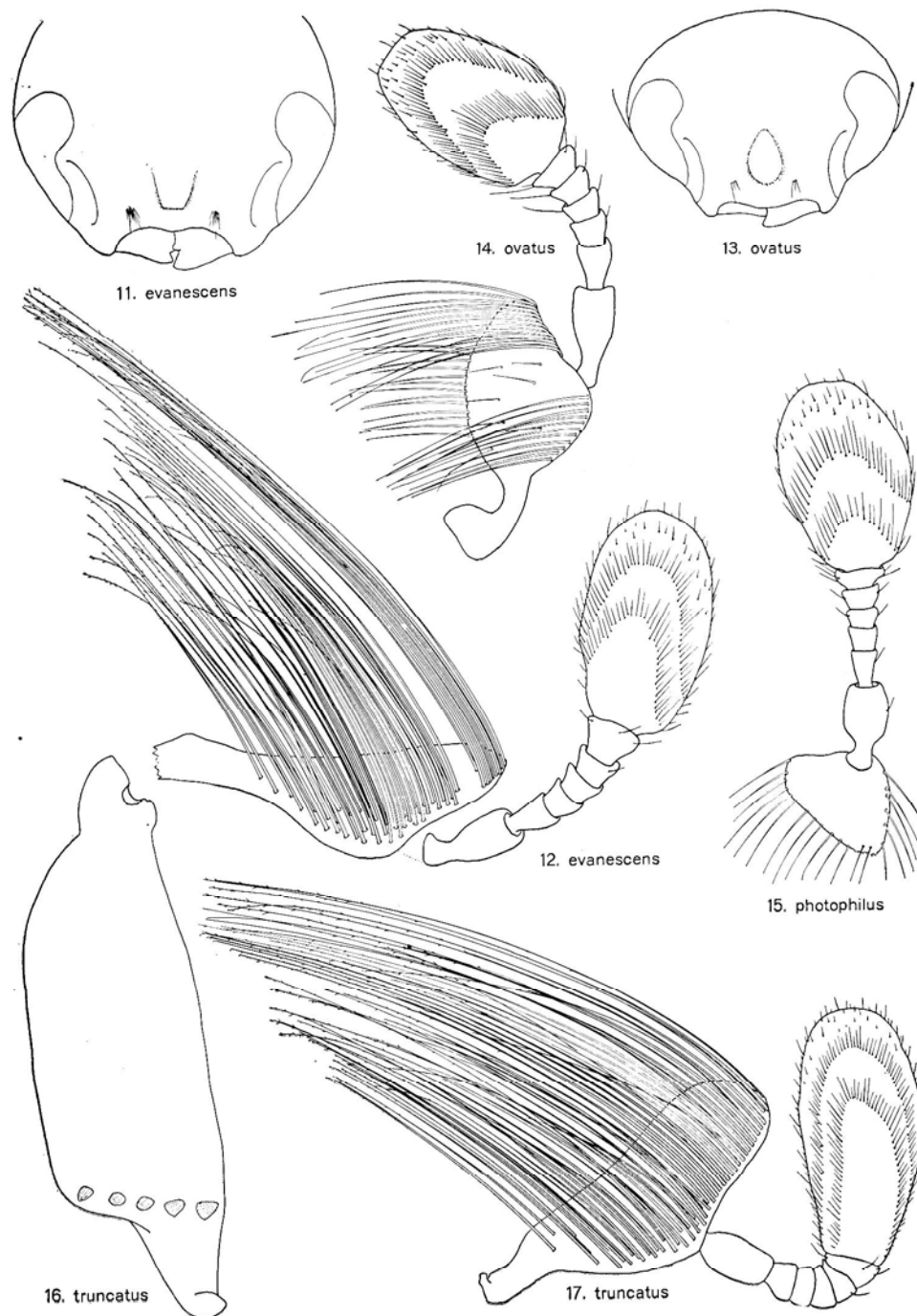
Elytra 2.4 times as long as wide; about 2.15 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, acutely acuminate behind; striae not impressed, the punctures rather large, shallow; interstriae feebly convex, about as wide as striae, the punctures obscure. Declivity not steep, convex; each interspace uniseriately armed by small rounded granules; ninth interspace weakly elevated. Vestiture consisting of minute stria hair, and longer, narrow, erect interstria scales; an additional row of shorter scales present at declivital suture; vestiture usually abraded on disc.

Male.—Similar to female except: length 2.1 mm. (1.9-2.2 mm.), 3.3 times as long as wide; frontal elevation poorly developed, not clearly defined; antennal scape about two-thirds as large, the hair shorter; anterior margin of pronotum armed by eight slender teeth; scales on pronotum and elytra stouter.

Type Locality.—Five miles northeast of Teziutlan, Puebla, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown.

Type Material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 37 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 27, 1953, from young recently cut trees about two inches in diameter. 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.



Figs. 11-17. *Micracis* spp.: 11, *evanescens*, cephalic aspect of head of female; 12, *evanescens*, antenna of female; 13, *ovatus*, cephalic aspect of head of female; 14, *ovatus*, antenna of female; 15, *photophilus*, antenna of female; 16, *truncatus*, fore tibia of female; and 17, *truncatus*, antenna of female.

***Micracis evanescens*, new species**

Figs. 11-12

This species evidently is more closely allied to *ovatus* than to other known forms, but is readily distinguished by the following characters: frontal elevation of the female larger and not sharply defined above (Fig. 11); antennal scape narrowly triangular (Fig. 12); first suture of the club very narrowly rounded, extending half the length of the club; vestiture on the posterior half of the pronotum scalelike; and body form stouter.

Female.—Length 2.7 mm. (paratypes 2.5-2.8 mm.), 3.0 times as long as wide; body colour reddish-brown.

Frons weakly convex, with a prominent flat, smooth, shining, glabrous elevated median area extending from just above epistomal margin almost to upper level of eyes, its width (above) almost equal to half the distance between eyes (Fig. 11); the elevation subtrapezoidal with the sides diverging dorsally, sharply defined on lower half, and evanescent above but more or less arcuately delimited by coarser sculpture and by setae; coarsely reticulate and punctate at the sides and above; vestiture rather short and coarse, longer and directed dorsally above. Antennal scape (Fig. 12) narrowly triangular, sublinear, ornamented by numerous very long hairs; club about one and one-half times as long as wide, the first suture narrowly procurved and extending half the length of the club, the second extending three-fourths the length of the club.

Pronotum about 1.1 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; posterior half coarsely reticulate and with a few minute granules; vestiture sparse, short, semirecumbent, consisting of equal numbers of hairlike and scalelike setae.

Elytra twice as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths; obtusely acuminate behind; striae not impressed, the punctures of moderate size, distinct, shallow; interstriae almost flat, as wide as striae, minutely crenulate, the punctures obscure. Declivity rather steep, convex; interstriae coarsely reticulate, uniseriately and finely tuberculate to apex, the tubercles on striae one and two smaller; ninth interspace weakly elevated. Vestiture consisting of minute strial hair, and rather long erect scales; an additional row of short scales along each side of the suture of the declivity; vestiture usually abraded on disc, somewhat longer on declivity.

Male.—Similar to female except: frontal elevation absent except for a very small shining, raised median area above epistoma, an indistinct median impression above this elevation; antennal scape triangular, not extended beyond insertion of funicle; anterior margin of pronotum armed by ten teeth; and declivital scales slightly longer and wider.

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

Host.—*Quercus* sp.

Type Material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and four paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 23, 1953, from a narrow-leaved oak. Nine other paratypes were collected from oak in Mexico as follows: 35 miles southwest of El Salto, Durango, on July 23, 1953; and 20 miles northeast of Copala, Sinaloa, on July 22, 1953. 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.

***Micracis truncatus*, new species**

Figs. 5, 16-17

This species exhibits a type of sexual dimorphism on the elytral declivity similar to that of *dimorphus* Schedl and resembling that of certain species of

Hylocurus. It appears to be more closely allied to *evanescens* than to previously described North American species, but differs by the following combination of characters: frontal elevation of the female absent; antennal club more slender; a circumdeclivital ring of tubercles present in the male; and body colour much darker. Superficially it resembles *dimorphus*, but may be only remotely related; the fore tibiae of *dimorphus* are narrow with the anterior face tuberculate as in species of *Hylocurus*, in *truncatus* they are broad (Fig. 16) with the anterior face smooth.

Female.—Length 2.9 mm. (paratypes 2.7–3.3 mm.), 3.4 times as long as wide; body colour very dark brown.

Frons convex, glabrous and impunctate on an area extending from the epistoma about two-thirds of the distance to upper level of eyes and occupying about half the distance between the eyes, this area finely reticulate except on a small shining epistomal area; vestiture short lateral to glabrous area, longer and directed dorsally above. Antennal scape (Fig. 17) rather narrowly triangular, funicle attached near middle, marginally ornamented by numerous very long hairs; club slender, twice as long as wide, the first suture rather narrowly procurved and extending more than half (0.6) the length of the club, the second suture extending more than three-fourths the length of the club.

Pronotum 1.25 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds; rather broadly rounded in front; posterior half coarsely reticulate and sparsely, minutely punctured; vestiture consisting of minute recumbent hair, and short broad erect white scales. Anterior tibiae (Fig. 16) broad.

Elytra about 2.2 times as long as wide; about 1.8 times as long as pronotum; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, obtusely acuminate behind; striae not impressed, the punctures rather small, distinct, shallow; interstriae feebly convex, wider than striae, the punctures about half as large as those of striae, shallow, obscure. Declivity rather steep, convex; striae weakly impressed, the punctures fine; interstriae with punctures confused, deep, almost as large as those of striae. Vestiture consisting of minute striaal hair and longer erect, rather broad scales; declivital suture with a row of shorter, broad scales on each side; shorter and usually abraded on disc.

Male.—Similar to female except: length 2.6 mm., 3.0 times as long as wide; obliquely truncate behind; frons granulate above, the vestiture reduced; antennal scape triangular, not produced beyond the attachment of the funicle; teeth on anterior margin of pronotum larger, eight in number; each interspace armed at declivital margin by a rather large tubercle (Fig. 5), these form a circumdeclivital ring of tubercles similar to those of male *Phloeocleptus caudatus* and certain species of *Hylocurus*; the tubercles increase progressively in size from interspace one to eight, the elevation of interspace nine higher and continuing to elytral apex; declivital face less strongly convex, punctured similar to that of female; declivital setae wider.

Type Locality.—Eleven miles northeast of Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Host.—*Quercus* sp.

Type Material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 22 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 22, 1953, from a broken oak branch about two inches in diameter; four other paratypes were collected 32 miles southeast of Nochixtlan, Oaxaca, Mexico, on July 5, 1953 from an oak branch. Galleries were constructed in the wood 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.

Pseudothysanoes spinatus, new species

Fig. 6

This unique species has the bifurcate terminal mucro on the anterior tibiae as in *Pseudothysanoes*; however, sutures on the antennal club are entirely absent in the male and very obscurely indicated in the female. The unusual armature of the male declivity (Fig. 6) and characters of the tibiae and antennae suggest a divergence from *Pseudothysanoes* of sufficient magnitude to characterize a new genus. However, until more is known of *Pseudothysanoes* and *Cryptocleptes* this species should remain in the genus *Pseudothysanoes*.

Male.—Length 1.25 mm., 2.5 times as long as wide; body colour yellowish-brown.

Frons transversely flattened on lower half, convex above; surface finely granulate; vestiture consisting of short, rather sparse, coarse hair. Eye short, oval; finely granulate. Antennal scape rather long, club-shaped; funicle six-segmented; club longer than wide, the sutures obsolete.

Pronotum 0.92 times as long as wide; sides weakly arcuate and converging toward the rather narrowly rounded anterior margin; anterior margin armed by five (normally six) rather large teeth; posterior half almost smooth and shining, with a few scattered, very fine punctures; vestiture consisting of rather short hair and scales, longer near summit.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds, rather broadly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures rather large and deep; interstriae almost as wide as striae, the punctures finely granulate becoming rather coarse behind and ending at declivital margin. Declivity (Fig. 6) beginning at middle of elytra, gradual; striae indistinctly narrower than on disc, interstitial punctures with fine granules; second interspace armed on upper half by two very large, slender, sharply pointed spines separated from upper margin of declivity and from each other by a space equal to the length of one spine; interspace five armed by two similarly spaced but slightly smaller spines, the first on a level with the second spine of interspace two. Vestiture consisting of small recumbent striae hair, and slightly longer erect interstitial scales, the scales very broad, posteriorly becoming longer lateral to interspace five, smaller and narrow on median area of declivity.

Female.—Similar to male except: length 1.4 mm., about 2.7 times as long as wide; antennal club larger, sutures feebly indicated; pronotum unarmed on anterior margin; elytra more regularly striate, interstitial granules finer; declivity short, steep, convex, spines absent, granules reduced; and scales rather narrow, not conspicuously longer laterally on declivity.

Type Locality.—Sixteen miles west of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and four paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 8, 1953, from a dead, rather dry branch of a tree resembling *Celtis*. The galleries were in the wood, and were similar to those of *Thysanoes*. 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.