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## NEW WEST INDIAN SCARABAEIDAE AND CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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During the course of studies dealing with the Cerambycidae of the Bahama Islands and the *Diplotaxis* of Mexico, the following two new West Indian species were discovered.

### ***Plectromerus crenulatus*, new species**

Figure 1

Medium-sized, testaceous, pronotum with five dark spots, elytra with two dark fasciae, base of head and disc of pronotum crenulate, pronotum and elytra sparsely clothed with short decumbent yellowish hairs, elytra with sparsely scattered, long, erect, yellow hairs; legs strongly petiolate, clavate portion unidentate postmedially, posterior margin finely serrate, tibiae slightly sinuate basally.

FEMALE: Head with anterior portion of front nearly flat, densely, coarsely punctate, alutaceous, front between antennae slightly concave, with fine median longitudinal impressed line, surface deeply, densely punctate, vertex deeply, irregularly punctate anteriorly, base strongly transversely crenulate, surface with a single long, erect hair in front of each antennal insertion, remainder sparsely clothed with short decumbent pile; anterior margins of epistoma and labrum truncate; mandibles deeply, longitudinally punctate at base, single long, erect, lateral basal hair; eyes small, not emarginate internally; antennae a little longer than body, first segment rounded, gradually enlarged apically, second segment half as long as three, first segment longer than three,

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FIG. 1. Female holotype of *Plectromerus crenulatus*.

fourth slightly shorter than three, fifth segment about two-thirds length of three and four combined, sixth and succeeding segments slightly shorter than five and progressively shorter to 11 which is slightly longer than 10, all segments densely clothed with short, decumbent yellowish hairs and a few scattered longer erect hairs. Pronotum longer than wide, rounded, widest at anterior margin, anterior margin produced medially, lateral margin slightly sinuate in anterior third, more strongly sinuate in basal third, posterior margin shallowly bisinuate, narrower than anterior margin; surface alutaceous, uneven, center of disc elevated, slightly depressed before and behind the elevation, elevated area strongly crenulate, anterior margin sparsely and finely crenulate, basal margin impunctate, sides with large, shallow, irregularly placed punctures, surface sparsely clothed with short, decumbent, yellow hairs, disc marked with two lateral, antemedian, light brown spots on elevation, one median, longitudinal, light brown line just behind middle and two smaller lateral spots at base; scutellum nearly square, side margins parallel, apical margin evenly rounded. Elytra wider than pronotum, side margins parallel to apical third, evenly rounded to apex, each elytron separately rounded apically, surface at base moderately densely punctate, punctures large, separated by about their own widths, more sparsely punctate and punctures smaller towards apex, disc shallowly longitudinally impressed, suture slightly elevated medially, surface with sparsely and irregularly placed, long, erect hairs, each puncture with a short, decumbent yellow hair; each elytron marked with two light brown fasciae, one at basal third extending obliquely inward and posteriorly, not reaching lateral margin or suture, narrowed

internally, wider transverse band at apical third extending almost to suture and lateral margins. Under surface and legs uniformly testaceous, prosternum impunctate, mesosternum, metasternum, and abdomen with a few widely scattered fine punctures, sparsely clothed with short decumbent yellowish hairs and a few longer erect hairs; legs with femora strongly petiolate, moderately, densely clothed with short, decumbent, yellowish hairs, femora strongly dentate beneath, spine postmedian, posterior margin of spine finely serrate, tibiae shallowly sinuate at base, last abdominal segment broadly, evenly rounded apically.

Length, 5.0 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, female, collected at Manville, Haiti, February 6-10, 1922, at about 60 feet elevation, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

This species appears to be most closely related to *Plectromerus ornatus* Fisher but can be separated from it by having the pronotum widest just behind anterior margin, the base of head and disc of pronotum crenulate, by having only two fasciae on the elytra and long, erect, scattered hairs as well as short decumbent hairs, and by the finely serrate posterior margin of the femoral spine.

#### ***Diplotaxis jamaicensis*, new species**

Medium-sized, clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs, one in each puncture; labrum nearly flat above, broadly, arcuately emarginate below; mentum broadly declivous in front, declivity margined behind with transverse ridge and a row of erect setae; pronotal angles not impressed; side margins not sinuate; front of head without strong postclypeal convexity; metasternum normally long; tarsal claws with tooth antemedian as long as superior portion; anterior clypeal margin shallowly emarginate medially; pronotal margins strongly arcuate; tarsal claws not densely pilose beneath; pronotum not sulcate medially, punctures large and approximate; color black.

Head moderately convex, front with surface densely punctate, punctures large, separated by about one-half their own widths, moderately declivous anteriorly, shallow, median, postclypeal impression, vertex more sparsely punctate; clypeal suture indistinct medially, lateral angles evenly rounded, surface densely, deeply punctate, canthus slightly angulate; labrum sparsely minutely punctate, sparsely pilose; antennae 10-segmented.

Pronotum with side margins broadly rounded, surface densely, irregularly punctate, punctures large, surface between punctures smooth; scutellum subtriangular, sparsely punctate. Elytra with surface irregularly punctate between two discal striae, punctures large, with elevated centers, surface very minutely alutaceous. Under surface with abdomen sparsely punctate, punctures large, separated by about one-fourth to one-half of their own widths, each puncture with a moderately long, suberect hair, segments strongly margined laterally, last segment strongly impressed above pygidium; pygidium small, deeply rugosely punctate, sparsely pilose; anterior tibiae tridentate, inner spine antemedian.

Length, 9.0 mm.; width, 5.0 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype collected in Jamaica, British West Indies, 1916 (A. H. Ritchie) in decaying coconut; three paratypes; two paratypes from Constant Spring, St. Andrew, Jamaica, April 11, 1936, about 650 feet; one paratype from Claremont, Jamaica, March 10, 1931; one paratype from Pleasant Hill, Blue Mountain, Jamaica, July 30, 1923; one paratype from Falmouth, Jamaica, February 26, 1931; four paratypes from Jamaica. Holotype and paratypes in the British Museum (Natural History), paratypes in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

In the 13 specimens there is considerable variability in the alutaceous sculpturing that is not correlated with the sexes. Seven specimens are strongly alutaceous, five are feebly alutaceous, and one is intermediate. The strongly alutaceous specimens are, on the average, larger. Four specimens are rufous or piceous rather than black.

This species will key to *D. carbonata* LeConte in Fall's key (1909) but can be separated from it by the larger and more densely placed head, pronotal and elytral punctures, by its larger size, and by having the abdominal segments margined laterally. From *D. ebenina* Blanchard (Martinique), the only other species from the West Indies, it can be distinguished by the fact that it is of smaller size, the pronotum is not longitudinally striate or impressed, the head punctures are very large, there are no transverse pits on the vertex, and the elytra are not costate.

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