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## TWO NEW SPECIES OF WEST INDIAN CLERIDÆ (COLEOPTERA)

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Through the kindness of The American Museum of Natural History, the writer has had the privilege of examining and describing the following interesting, new clerids.

### *Callotillus crusos*, new species

#### Figure 1

Moderately slender; black. Dorsal surface rather feebly shining; ventral surface very shining; front of head narrowly rutilous; antennæ (apical two segments black) and labrum at sides testaceous; elytra black, apical half in large part pale yellow, a large, ovate, ante-apical, common maculation, black, sides at middle with an oblique, elevated, white maculation, a similar minute, slightly transverse maculation at basal fourth at middle of width of each elytron.

Head, including the not prominent eyes, equal in width to pronotum at apex; surface rather coarsely rugoso-punctate; pubescence dense, semirecumbent, grayish white. Antennæ slightly longer than head and prothorax, ten-segmented; basal segment short, very stout; second small, subtriangular; third to ninth triangular, their apices acute; ninth and tenth forming an elongate ovate mass; tenth narrower than eighth, nearly as long as seventh and eighth together; color testaceous; ninth and tenth segments black, the former narrowly testaceous at base.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; apical margin truncate; sides parallel to slightly behind the middle, then rather strongly arcuately narrowing to about basal fourth, thence subparallel to base; base truncate, the extreme edge with a fine elevated margin; subapical constriction wanting; subapical transverse impression nearly obsolete, only faintly indicated in certain lights; surface with sculpture same as that of head; pubescence same as that of head but with long, sparse, erect, black hairs intermixed. Elytra at base nearly twice as wide as pronotum at base; length two and one-third times width at base; humeri obtusely rounded; sides from humeri to middle straight, nearly parallel, behind the middle gradually broadening to apical fourth, thence arcuately narrowing to the conjointly rounded apices; color black, apical half pale yellow, anterior margin of yellow portion convex; in apical third a large, elongate ovate, common, sutural maculation, extending very nearly to apical margin, black; sides slightly anterior to middle with a feebly arcuate, linear, elevated, white maculation, this extending obliquely and attenuately forward from lateral margin halfway to suture; at basal fourth a minute, slightly transverse, elevated, white maculation midway between the lateral margin and the suture; base with a broad triangular area having one angle on suture, and an oblique fascia each side,

extending from immediately behind the humeri to the suture at a point slightly before the middle, composed of dense, coarse, grayish-white pubescence; a large, feebly elevated, subbasal tubercle, midway between lateral margin and suture, densely clothed with a tuft of long, black hairs; black portions densely clothed with short, semirecumbent, black pubescence, longer and erect in humeral region; the yellow portion densely clothed with pale yellowish pubescence, a few nearly erect, long, black hairs intermixed; surface finely and sparsely punctate at extreme base, becoming closer at about basal fourth, and a little coarser toward the apex, punctuation irregular throughout, showing no tendency to become seriate. Abdomen impunctate, very sparsely clothed with long, black hairs. Mesosternum smooth, moderately clothed with semirecumbent, grayish-white pubescence. Legs rather short and stout, moderately clothed with rather long, white hairs. Length, 4.2 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—A male, No. 26991, Camuy, Porto Rico, August 8, 1922 (G. N. Wolcott, collector and donor), in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

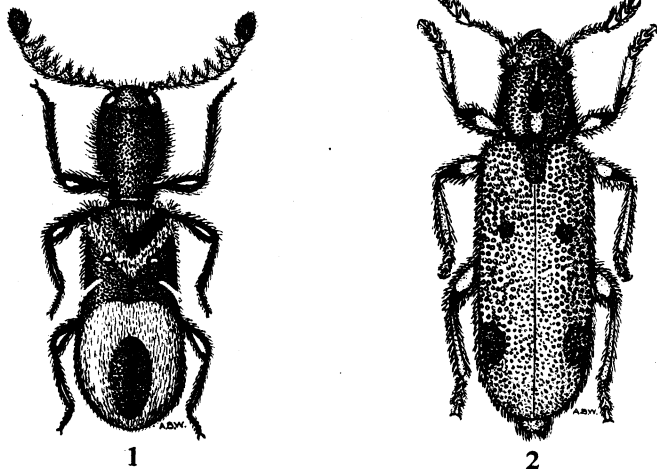


Fig. 1. *Callotillus crusoe*, new species.

Fig. 2. *Corinthiscus axinoides*, new species.

*C. crusoe* is allied to *C. elegans* Erichson (*occidentalis* Gorham), but differs from that species, as well as from *C. vafer* Wolcott, by the entire absence of seriate elytral punctures, its somewhat larger size, its rather broader form, and the impunctate metasternum and abdomen. The differently formed and arranged raised fasciæ or maculations are also distinguishing characters. The head and pronotum in *C. crusoe* are densely pubescent, sparsely so in the other species; the antennæ are differently formed, having a greater number of triangular segments; the color pattern is unique, the arrangement of the pubescence in basal half of elytra is distinctive, and the densely pilose elytral tubercles are elsewhere known only in *C. eburneocinctus* Wolcott.

This species is the first member of the family to be recorded from Porto Rico, and the first *Callotillus* known from any of the West Indian islands.

*C. crusoë*, as well as *elegans* and *vafër*, is placed in *Callotillus* provisionally only, as it differs from the other members of the genus in several important characters. No doubt, eventually the creation of a new genus will be necessary for the reception of this new species and *C. elegans* and *C. vafër*. In *C. eburneocinctus*, the genoholotype, the terminal segment of the maxillary palpi is subcylindrical, the eyes are emarginate internally and the abdomen has but five visible segments. In *elegans*, *vafër*, and *crusoë* the maxillary palpi have the terminal segment conical, the eyes are deeply emarginate anteriorly, and the abdomen has six distinct well-developed segments.

#### ***Corinthiscus axinoides*, new species**

##### Figure 2

Elongate; black, feebly shining, clothed throughout with grayish pubescence; palpi, antennæ, legs (the knees black), elytra (a common scutellar maculation, the flanks in anterior half, a small fleck before the middle, and a large irregular lateral maculation at apical fourth, black) and abdomen (three basal segments broadly infusate at middle) ferruginous.

Head, including the eyes, subequal in width to pronotum at apex; black; surface coarsely, densely rugosely punctate; pubescence rather sparse, recumbent and erect, grayish white. Antennæ extending but slightly beyond base of elytra, eleven-segmented; segments one to five and nine, ten and eleven (the mass) longer than wide; segments six, seven and eight shorter, their width subequal to their length; basal segment rather stout, moderately long; second and fourth subequal in width and length; third one-third longer than second; fifth segment equal in length but slightly broader than the fourth; ninth and tenth segments much larger, width subequal to length, depressed, subtriangular and rather deeply emarginate at apex, thus producing a short, stout ramus at apical angle on anterior margin; eleventh one-third longer than tenth, depressed, gradually broader from base to the obliquely subtruncate apex, broadly infusate in about middle third; pubescence similar to that of head.

Pronotum black, slightly wider than long; surface sculpture same as that of head but much coarser; disk at middle with a large, slightly longitudinal, moderately deep depression; anterior to the depression a very fine, longitudinal carina extends nearly to apical margin; posterior to the depression a rather broad, nearly smooth, slightly elevated area extends nearly to base; pubescence same as that of head; apical margin arcuate; sides rather strongly constricted near apex, thence nearly straight and strongly divergent to basal third, in basal third strongly obliquely narrowed to base; base very slightly narrower than apex, subtruncate, scarcely perceptibly bisinuate, finely margined. Scutellum subtriangular, at middle longitudinally sulcate, black. Elytra at base slightly wider than prothorax at its widest part; length two and two-thirds times width at base; humeri obtuse; sides straight, parallel from humeri to about apical third, thence rather rapidly, arcuately narrowed to the con-

jointly rounded apices; flanks declivo-subinflexed, with lateral stripe not visible from above; surface very coarsely punctate; punctures eribrate, very irregularly arranged in series, those bordering the suture reaching to about the middle, those on the flanks and those upon the disk extending nearly to apex, and only slightly reduced in size but more feebly impressed; punctuation of extreme apical portion coarse, irregular, not deeply impressed; intervals throughout rather finely, irregularly punctate; pubescence uniformly distributed, moderately dense, especially at apex, semierect, grayish white; color ferruginous; lateral margin from base nearly to middle rather broadly, and five maculations, piceous; first maculation common, of moderate size, surrounding the scutellum; second antemedian, small, irregularly rounded, nearer to suture than to flanks; third, at apical fourth, formed of a broad, longitudinal, marginal marking broadly coalescent with an irregularly rounded, discal maculation, the maculation as a whole reaching from the lateral margin two-thirds distance to suture. Metasternum rather coarsely and densely rugoso-punctate, its side pieces more finely punctate and obliquely strigose; pubescence sparse. Abdomen moderately coarsely, closely, rugoso-punctate, the posterior margin of three basal segments nearly smooth; sixth ventral semicircular; pubescence rather short, dense, recumbent, grayish white. Legs pale ferruginous, the knees black; pubescence moderately sparse; tibiae of anterior legs with outer margin in basal half irregular, in apical half closely, irregularly denticulate, the outer apical angle with a moderately large, strong tooth; tarsi with three basal segments nearly nude beneath. Length, 20.5 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—A male (?), No. 26992, San Carlos Estate, Rio Seco, Guantanamo, Cuba, July 4, 1915 (C. T. Ramsden, collector and donor), in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

This species, the largest *Pelonia* known to the writer and believed to exceed in size any other described species, remarkably resembles the Peruvian *C. riveti* Lesne in most details of structure and, to a considerable extent, in the coloration. It is, however, of much greater size (*riveti*, 6–8 mm.); the pronotum is proportionally broader, with its sides more strongly divergent, not from the apical margin but from the subapical constriction; the pronotal discal depression does not exceed in extent one-third the total length of the pronotum (entire in *riveti*); the rows of elytral punctures are longer and much more irregular and confused; the intervals punctate (smooth and shining in *riveti*); the tibiae of the anterior legs have their outer margin distinctly denticulate in apical half (simple in *riveti*); and the tarsi have the three basal segments nearly nude beneath (densely and very finely villose in *riveti*).

In the new species the system of coloration is much the same as in *C. riveti*, the principal difference being that in *riveti* the stripe bordering the lateral margin in basal half of the elytra is wanting, but the shoulders are marked with a piceous maculation, of which there is only the slightest trace in *axinoides*; and the post-median maculation is common, fascia-like, but irregular in outline and fails to reach the lateral margin of the elytra.