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## NEW CERAMBYCID BEETLES BELONGING TO THE TRIBE RHINOTRAGINI FROM SOUTH AMERICA (COLEOPTERA)

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This paper records the study of a large collection of beetles belonging to the tribe Rhinotragini received from the American Museum of Natural History and Lionel Lacey. Nearly all the specimens were collected by Fritz Plaumann and Anton Maller in the vicinity of Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil (latitude  $27^{\circ} 11' S.$ , longitude  $52^{\circ} 23' W.$ ), and by A. Schulze in Paraguay. Twelve species are described as new.

The distribution of the beetles of this tribe is restricted to the tropical and subtropical regions of America, extending from Mexico to the southern part of South America, with a few species found in the West Indies. One species has been described from a unique specimen from the southern part of Lower California.

The species of this tribe are remarkable for their mimicry of other insects, and have diverged in many directions, resembling in form and color many Hymenoptera and other Coleoptera.

The writer planned to make a revisional study of this tribe, but after a careful study of the material available found it to be impossible at the present time. Many of the early species were described by Bates from the Amazon region, and unfortunately the writer has been unable to study any material from that region.

The present generic classification is of very little use. Many new species have been described and have been placed in a genus without regard for generic structural characters. A new generic

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classification is necessary before a workable revisional study can be made. Many descriptions of the new species are very short and do not include the characters necessary for such a classification. Before a new generic classification is made, many of the types must be examined that are deposited in England, France, and South America. The writer has been unable to examine any of these types.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Mont A. Cazier for the privilege of studying the large number of specimens from the American Museum of Natural History, and to Mr. Lionel Lacey for material from his collection. Special thanks are due to Dr. Edward A. Chapin and Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck for furnishing facilities to make this study.

***Epimelitta*(?) *viridimicans*, new species**

**FEMALE:** Elongate, rather strongly shining; head black; antennae opaque, dark brown; pronotum, elytra, and under side of body black, with a distinct greenish tinge; legs violaceous, with bases of posterior femora yellowish; posterior tarsi white.

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum, longitudinally carinate between eyes, glabrous, coarsely, irregularly punctate; eyes slightly emarginate, separated in front by about three times the diameter of the basal antennal segment. Antennae extending to tips of elytra, slender, cylindrical, gradually, but not strongly, expanded towards apices and feebly serrate, densely ciliate beneath.

Pronotum about as wide as long, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides parallel; disk strongly convex, slightly flattened along base on each side towards basal angles; surface densely, coarsely ocellate-punctate, with a broad, irregular, smooth, longitudinal median vitta, clothed with a few short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum glabrous.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to middle of second abdominal sternite, strongly attenuate posteriorly, strongly dehiscent along sutural margins, broadly, arcuately constricted along sutural margins, each elytron narrow and equal in width along posterior thirds, with apices rounded; surface rather coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely at middles, more densely at bases and apices, nearly glabrous.

Abdomen subcylindrical, beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, semi-erect, inconspicuous hairs;

last sternite broadly truncate and feebly emarginate at apex. Metasternum very broad. Anterior and middle legs short; femora strongly clavate. Posterior legs long; femora strongly, abruptly clavate near apices; tibiae straight, cylindrical, densely clothed on all sides along entire length with long, erect, black hairs, but the hairs not forming tufts.

Length 12 mm., width 2.2 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Caviuna, Parana, Brazil.

TYPE: In the American Museum of Natural History.

Described from a single male collected September, 1946, by A. Maller.

This species differs from the other described species of *Epimelitta* in being of a different color and strongly shining. It seems to be out of place in the genus *Epimelitta*, but since the genera are so badly confused, it does not seem advisable to erect a new genus for this unique female until a revisional study can be made of the tribe.

#### ***Ischasia cuneiformis*, new species**

MALE: Slender, strongly flattened above, moderately shining; head, pronotum, under side of body (except yellow spot on first and second abdominal sternites) black; elytra brownish yellow, with lateral margins, apices, and elongate spot on each side of scutellum reddish black.

Head produced into a short, broad rostrum; longitudinally carinate between eyes, finely, confluent ocellate-punctate, densely clothed along eyes with long, recumbent yellow hairs; eyes rather large, scarcely emarginate, separated in front by twice the diameter of basal antennal segment. Antennae extending slightly beyond tips of elytra, gradually expanded towards apices, sparsely ciliate beneath; first segment robust, gradually expanded towards apex, subequal in length to third segment; second and third segments cylindrical; following segments slightly expanded at apices or serrate, except last, which is oblong and acute at apex. Pronotum as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle, slightly constricted at base; sides broadly rounded; disk strongly convex, narrowly, transversely flattened along base and anterior margin; surface finely, confluent ocellate-punctate, densely clothed along base and anterior margin with long, recumbent yellow hairs. Scutellum densely clothed with yellow hairs.

Elytra cuneiform, at base as wide as pronotum at middle, extending to middle of first abdominal sternite, slightly dehiscent along sutural margins towards apices, which are broadly rounded; surface sparsely, rather coarsely punctate on yellow areas, densely confluent punctate on black margins, clothed with a few inconspicuous, erect hairs.

Abdomen subpedunculate, beneath finely, indistinctly rugosely punctate, sparsely clothed with fine, recumbent hairs, ornamented with dense, long, recumbent yellow hairs along posterior margins of sternites; last sternite transverse, deeply, arcuately emarginate at apex. Anterior and middle legs short; femora strongly, abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long; femora gradually clavate towards apices; tibiae slender, gradually expanded towards apices, sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect hairs, but hairs not forming tufts.

**FEMALE:** Differs from the male in having the eyes separated in front by about three times the diameter of basal antennal segment, the abdomen more broadly expanded, with the last sternite elongate and broadly truncate at apex.

Length 7.5–8.5 mm., width 1–1.5 mm.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

**TYPE, ALLOTYPE, AND PARATYPES:** In the American Museum of Natural History.

**PARATYPE:** In the United States National Museum.

Described from four males and two females (one male type), all collected at the type locality during September, December, and January by Fritz Plaumann.

This species is allied to *Ischasia rufina* Thomson, but it differs from that species by being of a different color and in having the eyes more widely separated in front, the antennae shorter, more strongly expanded towards apex, and uniformly brown, the pronotum margined with dense yellow pubescence along the base and anterior margin, the abdomen subpedunculate in the male and last sternite deeply emarginate at the apex, and the posterior tibiae much shorter.

### ***Ischasia cazieri*, new species**

**FEMALE:** Slender, strongly flattened above, moderately shining; head, antennae, under side of body, and legs black; pronotum and prosternum red; elytra pale yellow at middles, with bases, lateral and sutural margins black.

Head produced into a short, broad rostrum; longitudinally carinate between eyes, finely, densely punctate, clothed with a few short, inconspicuous hairs; eyes large, scarcely emarginate, separated in front by about three times the diameter of basal antennal segment. Antennae extending slightly beyond tips of elytra, gradually expanded towards apices, rather densely ciliate beneath; first segment robust, gradually expanded towards apex, subequal in length to third segment; second to fifth segments cylindrical; following segments more strongly expanded, but not distinctly serrate; last segment oblong, acute at apex.

Pronotum as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at basal third, slightly constricted at base; sides rounded behind middles; disk strongly convex, narrowly, transversely flattened along base; surface rather finely, confluent ocellate-punctate, clothed with a few long, erect hairs. Scutellum nearly glabrous.

Elytra elongate-cuneiform, at base subequal in width to pronotum near middle, extending to middle of first abdominal sternite, distinctly dehiscent along sutural margins, rather broadly rounded at apices; surface sparsely punctate on yellow areas, densely, more coarsely punctate on black margins, clothed with a few long and short, erect hairs.

Abdomen subcylindrical, beneath finely, indistinctly rugosely punctate, densely clothed with very short, recumbent white hairs; last sternite elongate, broadly rounded at apex. Anterior and middle legs short, sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect white hairs; femora strongly, abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long, scabrous; femora gradually clavate; tibiae straight, slightly expanded towards apices, rather densely clothed on all sides with long, erect white hairs, but the hairs not forming tufts.

Length 8 mm., width 1.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

TYPE AND PARATYPES: In the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPE: In the United States National Museum.

Described from five females (one type), all collected at the type locality during November and December by Fritz Plaumann.

This species is allied to *Ischasia cuneiformis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum red and not clothed with dense yellow pubescence along base and anterior margin,

the antennae slightly longer, the elytra more elongate, the abdomen beneath uniformly clothed with very short, recumbent white hairs, and the posterior legs scabrous, with the tibiae rather densely clothed with long, erect hairs on all sides.

***Odontocera apicicornis*, new species**

MALE: Elongate, slender, subopaque; head, pronotum, and scutellum black; antennae reddish black, last two segments whitish; elytra pale vitreous, with apices and lateral and sutural margins black; sternum reddish black, with posterior part of metasternum brownish yellow; abdomen brownish yellow, last sternite reddish brown; legs brownish yellow, with anterior and middle tibiae, basal halves of posterior tibiae, and apices of middle and posterior femora reddish brown.

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum, longitudinally carinate and coarsely, densely punctate on occiput, inconspicuously pubescent; eyes very large, rather deeply emarginate, contiguous in front. Antennae extending nearly to tips of elytra, first six segments slender, cylindrical, following segments gradually expanded towards apices, but not serrate, sparsely ciliate beneath.

Pronotum subcylindrical, as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel; disk strongly convex, slightly transversely flattened along base and anterior margin; surface coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate, densely clothed with short, semi-erect, inconspicuous hairs, ornamented with five smooth spaces, an elongate median one, and two irregularly shaped ones on each side. Scutellum densely clothed with short recumbent hairs.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to apex of fourth abdominal sternite, strongly narrowed behind middle, dehiscent along sutural margins; each elytron nearly equal in width on apical half, strongly, broadly expanded at apex, which is broadly rounded; surface indistinctly punctate on vitreous areas, coarsely punctate on apices and black margins, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs at bases.

Abdomen cylindrical, beneath very finely, indistinctly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, semi-erect hairs, last sternite broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex, concave, strongly elevated on each side of concavity. Prosternum finely, densely clothed with short, recumbent hairs. Anterior legs short; femora strongly, gradually clavate. Middle and posterior legs long;

femora strongly, abruptly clavate towards apices; tibiae slender, cylindrical, densely clothed with semi-erect yellowish hairs, but not forming tufts.

Length 10.5 mm., width 2 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mafra, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

TYPE: In the Lionel Lacey collection, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Described from a single male collected during December, 1920, by A. Maller.

This species is allied to *Odontocera scabricollis* Melzer, but it differs from that species in having the last two segments of the antennae whitish and the tips of the elytra very broadly and abruptly expanded.

### ***Odontocera bivitticollis*, new species**

MALE: Elongate, slender, rather strongly shining; head, palpi, and legs (except apical halves of middle and posterior tibiae dark brown) brownish yellow; pronotum brownish red, with a narrow, longitudinal black vitta on each side of middle, the vittae not extending to base or anterior margin; antennae blackish brown, with apical segments annulated yellow at bases; elytra pale vitreous, with broad, lateral black margins; body beneath brownish yellow, except third and fourth abdominal sternites which are brownish black.

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum, longitudinally carinate between eyes, finely, irregularly, indistinctly punctate, nearly glabrous; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated in front by about the diameter of first antennal segment. Antennae extending slightly beyond tips of elytra, slender, cylindrical, gradually expanded towards apices, but not serrate, basal segments shining and sparsely ciliate beneath, apical segments opaque.

Pronotum subcylindrical, distinctly longer than wide, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides slightly rounded at middles, vaguely constricted at bases; disk strongly convex, narrowly flattened along base; surface opaque, sparsely, irregularly, indistinctly punctate on brownish red areas, densely, coarsely on black vittae, with a few erect, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum nearly glabrous.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to base of third abdominal sternite, strongly narrowed behind basal third, slightly dehiscent along sutural margins near

apices; each elytron nearly equal in width behind middle and broadly, transversely truncate at apex; surface rather densely punctate, more coarsely and densely on black lateral margins, sparsely clothed with short recumbent and long semi-erect yellowish hairs.

Abdomen cylindrical, beneath finely, irregularly, indistinctly punctate, sparsely clothed with rather long, semi-erect yellowish hairs, last sternite broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum finely, indistinctly punctate, with a few short, inconspicuous hairs. Anterior and middle legs rather short; femora rather strongly, abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long and slender; femora gradually clavate towards apices; all legs rather densely clothed with long, semi-erect hairs.

Length 7-8 mm., width at base of elytra 1-1.2 mm.

FEMALE: Differs from the male in having the eyes separated in front by twice the diameter of the first antennal segment, the antennae uniformly dark brown, and the abdomen beneath uniformly brownish yellow, with the last sternite more elongate and rounded at apex.

Length 8 mm., width 1.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

TYPE, ALLOTYPE, AND PARATYPES: In the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPE: In the United States National Museum.

Described from three males and one female (one male type) collected at the type locality during October and November by Fritz Plaumann.

Very little variation was seen among the specimens examined, except that the posterior femora were slightly darker in a few examples.

This species is allied to *Odontocera virgata* Gounelle, but it differs from that species in, having the eyes smaller and more widely separated in front in the males, the pronotum broader and more broadly rounded at the sides, with the disk ornamented with a narrow, longitudinal black vitta on each side of the middle, the elytra more distinctly pubescent, and the third and fourth abdominal sternites brownish black in the males, with the last sternite not distinctly concave.

#### ***Odontocera melzeri*, new species**

MALE: Elongate, rather slender, strongly shining; head and rostrum black; palpi brownish yellow; antennae with basal seg-



ments dark reddish brown and shining, apical segments dark brown and opaque; pronotum dark red, anterior and posterior margins black; elytra pale vitreous, with lateral and basal fourth of sutural margins black; body beneath dark red or blackish red; legs uniformly brownish yellow.

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum finely, irregularly punctate on rostrum, densely, coarsely punctate on occiput, sparsely clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs; eyes very large, deeply emarginate, nearly contiguous in front. Antennae extending to apical third of elytra, slender, cylindrical, gradually expanded towards apices, but not serrate, basal segments sparsely ciliate beneath.

Pronotum subcylindrical, distinctly longer than wide, subequal in width at apex and base, widest at middle; sides slightly rounded at middles, vaguely constricted at bases and apices; disk moderately convex, slightly uneven, transversely flattened along base and anterior margin; surface rather coarsely, irregularly ocellate-punctate, clothed with a few erect, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum densely clothed with short, recumbent yellowish hairs.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to base of fourth abdominal sternite, strongly narrowed behind basal thirds, slightly dehiscent along sutural margins on apical halves; each elytron nearly equal in width behind middle and truncate at apex; surface nearly impunctate on vitreous areas, densely, coarsely punctate on black marginal areas, with a few very short, semi-erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen cylindrical, beneath finely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs, last sternite broadly concave, with longer erect hairs. Prosternum finely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs. Anterior and middle legs short; femora strongly, abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long and slender; femora gradually clavate towards apices; tibiae straight, cylindrical.

Length 12.5–14 mm., width 1.95–2 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

TYPE: In the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPE: In the United States National Museum.

Described from two males (one type) collected during October, 1942, and November, 1941, by Fritz Plaumann.

This species is allied to *Odontocera flavirostris* Melzer, but it

differs from the description given for that species in being larger, in having the pronotum uneven (not tuberculate), and the antennae extending only to the apical third of the elytra.

***Ommata (Agaone) peruviensis*, new species**

**FEMALE:** Rather robust, moderately shining; head yellow, with anterior margin and occiput black; pronotum yellow, with small, irregularly shaped black spot along anterior margin at middle; scutellum black; elytra black, each with a round yellow spot at basal third not extending to lateral or sutural margins, and a broad, transverse yellow fascia at apical third extending from lateral to sutural margins; body beneath yellow (except metasternum which is black); antennae black (except last four segments which are yellow); legs yellow (except upper surface of anterior tibiae and femora, upper and lower surface of middle and posterior femora, middle and posterior tibiae, and tarsi which are black).

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum; sparsely, irregularly punctate in front, more densely punctate on occiput, longitudinally carinate, nearly glabrous; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated in front by nearly twice the diameter of the basal antennal segment. Antennae extending to base of second abdominal sternite, slender, slightly expanded towards apices, feebly serrate, sparsely ciliate on under side.

Pronotum as wide as long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides slightly rounded at middles; disk strongly convex, narrowly flattened along anterior margin, more deeply, angularly along base; surface glabrous, densely, coarsely, uniformly foveolate-punctate. Scutellum sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to tip of abdomen, feebly narrowed from base to apex, not dehiscent along sutural margins, tips broadly, transversely truncate, with a short spine at exterior and interior angles; surface glabrous, finely, densely scabrous at bases, finely, densely, confluent punctate posteriorly, the punctures well separated on yellow areas.

Body beneath sparsely, indistinctly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect hairs. Anterior and middle legs short; femora strongly clavate. Posterior legs long, slender; femora

gradually clavate; tibiae straight, cylindrical; tarsi with first segment very long.

MALE: Differs from the female in having the eyes nearly contiguous in front, the abdomen more densely pubescent, and the median abdominal sternites blackish, with the last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex.

Length 9.5 mm., width 2.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Santiago, Peru.

TYPE AND ALLOTYPE: In the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPE: In the United States National Museum.

Described from three specimens, one male and two females (one female type), all collected at the type locality, November 12, 1924, from the H. Bassler collection.

This species is allied to *Ommata* (*Agaone*) *notabilis* White, but differs from that species in having the yellow spot at basal third of each elytron round and not extended to the lateral or sutural margins and the black band on the posterior femora interrupted.

#### ***Ommata* (*Chrysaethe*) *laceyi*, new species**

FEMALE: Elongate, slender, rather strongly shining; head, antennae, scutellum, legs, and under side of body black; pronotum, and prosternum in part, red; elytra black, with median part on basal halves reddish.

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum, glabrous, coarsely, densely, irregularly punctate; eyes large, scarcely emarginate, separated in front by about twice the diameter of basal antennal segment. Antennae extending to just behind middles of elytra, slender, cylindrical, gradually but not strongly expanded and serrate towards apices, rather densely ciliate beneath; basal segments shining, apical segments opaque.

Pronotum as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides broadly rounded at middles; disk strongly convex, feebly flattened along base and anterior margin; surface nearly glabrous, coarsely, confluent ocellate-punctate. Scutellum broad, truncate at apex, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra at base subequal in width to pronotum at middle, extending to apex of fourth abdominal sternite, scarcely narrowed posteriorly, broadly, feebly constricted along lateral margins at middles, slightly dehiscent along sutural margins near apices,

which are subtruncate; surface nearly glabrous, coarsely, confluent, rugosely or ocellate-punctate.

Abdomen subcylindrical, beneath coarsely, rather densely, uniformly punctate, the punctures distinctly separated, rather densely clothed with moderately long, erect white hairs; last sternite broad, broadly truncate at apex. Anterior and middle legs short; femora rather strongly, gradually clavate. Posterior legs long; femora gradually expanded towards apices, but not distinctly clavate; tibiae slender, cylindrical; all legs coarsely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, erect white hairs.

Length 9.5–12 mm., width 1.6–2 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Harqueta, Paraguay.

TYPE: In the Lionel Lacey collection, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: In the Lionel Lacey collection and in the United States National Museum.

Described from three females (one type). The type and one paratype were collected at the type locality, October 5, 1932, and one paratype was collected in the Chaco Territory, about 150 miles west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay, all collected by A. Schulze.

This species is allied to *Ommata* (*Chrysaethe*) *asperiventris* Bates, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum and prosternum red, and coarsely ocellate-punctate, the antennae shorter, the elytra black, with the median part reddish, the abdomen more coarsely and uniformly punctured, and the legs and under side of the body densely clothed with distinct, erect white hairs.

### ***Ommata* (*Eclipta*) *lateralis*, new species**

FEMALE: Slender, strongly shining; head, pronotum, and under side of body brownish yellow; antennae with basal segments shining, reddish black, apical segments opaque, dark brown, annulated yellow at bases; elytra brownish yellow, bases, apices, and lateral margins black; legs brownish yellow, with upper margins of anterior tibiae, middle and posterior tibiae, apex of middle femora, and club of posterior femora black.

Head prolonged into a very short, broad rostrum, longitudinally carinate, coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate, glabrous; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated in front by about twice the diameter of basal antennal segment. Antennae extending to apical fourth of elytra, slender, cylindrical, gradually expanded

towards apices, not serrate, basal segments sparsely ciliate beneath.

Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly longer than wide, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides slightly rounded at middles; disk convex; surface finely, densely, indistinctly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum nearly glabrous.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to middle of second abdominal sternite, slightly narrowed posteriorly, broadly constricted along middles, strongly dehiscent along sutural margins at apical fourth; each elytron nearly equal in width behind middle, very broadly rounded or only feebly truncate at apex; surface coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with long erect and short recumbent hairs.

Abdomen subcylindrical, beneath indistinctly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect, yellow hairs; last sternite elongate, broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, indistinctly punctate and pubescent. Anterior and middle legs short; femora strongly, abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long; femora strongly and rather abruptly clavate; tibiae straight, cylindrical; all legs sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs.

Length 7.5 mm., width 1.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nova Teutonia, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

TYPE: In the American Museum of Natural History.

Described from a single female collected December 11, 1941, by Fritz Plaumann.

This species is allied to *Ommata* (*Eclipta*) *eunomia* variety *nigrilatera* Gounelle, but it differs from that variety in having the eyes more widely separated in front, the head glabrous, the pronotum broader and more strongly convex, the antenna extending to the apical fourth of the elytra, the elytra strongly shining, broader posteriorly, more coarsely punctured and more distinctly pubescent, extending to the middle of the second abdominal sternite, and with the apices broadly rounded, or at least only vaguely truncate, and the abdomen sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect, yellow hairs.

### ***Ommata* (*Rhopalessa*) *atripes*, new species**

FEMALE: Slender, strongly shining; head, antennae, elytra, under side of body, and legs black; pronotum and prosternum brownish yellow, the former with a narrow, interrupted, longi-

tudinal black vitta on disk at middle, the vitta not extending to base or anterior margin.

Head prolonged into a short, broad rostrum, longitudinally carinate between eyes, coarsely, densely punctate, glabrous; eyes large, deeply emarginate, separated in front by about twice the diameter of basal antennal segment. Antennae extending slightly beyond middle of elytra; basal segments slender, cylindrical, shining, rather densely ciliate beneath; apical segments gradually, strongly expanded, and slightly serrate from sixth segment.

Pronotum as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides broadly rounded at middles; disk strongly convex, feebly flattened along base and anterior margin; surface rather densely, indistinctly ocellate-punctate, with a few inconspicuous erect hairs. Scutellum glabrous.

Elytra at base subequal in width to pronotum at middle, extending to tip of abdomen, slightly narrowed behind basal thirds, broadly constricted along middles, not dehiscent along sutural margins; each elytron nearly equal in width behind middle, feebly expanded near apex, which is truncate; surface coarsely, confluent punctate and nearly glabrous.

Abdomen subcylindrical, beneath finely, indistinctly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs, last sternite elongate, broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum indistinctly punctate, with a few inconspicuous hairs. Anterior and middle legs rather short; femora rather strongly but not abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long, slender; femora gradually clavate; tibiae straight, cylindrical; all legs sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs.

MALE: Differs from the female in having the eyes nearly contiguous in front, the black, median vitta on pronotum extending from base to anterior margin, and the under side of the abdomen more distinctly punctured, and the last sternite transverse, broadly truncate, and feebly emarginate at apex.

Length 7 mm., width 1.25-1.50 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nova Teutônia, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

TYPE: In the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: In the Lionel Lacey collection.

Described from one female and one male (one male type). The type was collected January 21, 1946, by Fritz Plaumann, and the allotype was collected at Horqueta, Paraguay, November 12, 1933, by A. Schulze.

This species is allied to *Ommata (Rhopalessa) longipennis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the antennae uniformly black or dark brown, the pronotum more broadly rounded at the sides, brownish yellow, with a median, black vitta, and the legs uniformly black.

***Ommata (Rhopalessa) gracilis*, new species**

MALE: Slender, moderately shining; uniformly black, except legs, humeral angles of elytra, and eight basal segments of each antenna, which are pale yellow.

Head prolonged into a very short, broad rostrum, glabrous, coarsely, densely punctate on occiput; eyes contiguous in front, rather deeply emarginate. Antennae extending to middle of elytra; slender, cylindrical, slightly serrate on seventh and eighth segments, shining, sparsely ciliate beneath; last three segments abruptly expanded.

Pronotum cylindrical, distinctly longer than wide, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at basal third; sides feebly rounded behind middles, disk strongly convex, narrowly, transversely flattened along base; surface coarsely, densely ocellate-punctate, with a few inconspicuous erect hairs. Scutellum glabrous, coarsely, densely punctate.

Elytra at base subequal in width to pronotum at basal third, extending to base of fourth abdominal sternite, slightly narrowed behind basal thirds, not dehiscent along sutural margins; each elytron nearly equal in width behind middle, broadly, obliquely truncate at apex; surface coarsely, densely punctate and rugose, and nearly glabrous.

Abdomen cylindrical, beneath coarsely, indistinctly punctate and finely rugose, very sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; last sternite elongate, broadly, deeply depressed at apex. Prosternum finely, densely punctate, nearly glabrous. Anterior and middle legs rather short; femora strongly, abruptly clavate. Posterior legs long, slender; femora gradually clavate; tibiae long, straight, cylindrical; all legs sparsely clothed with rather long, erect hairs.

Length 7 mm., width 1 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aregua, Paraguay.

TYPE: In the Lionel Lacey collection, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Described from a single male collected October 2, 1939, by A. Schulze.

This species is very closely allied to *Ommata* (*Rhopalessa*) *longipennis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being very slender, in having the pronotum distinctly longer than wide, and the antennae very slender, cylindrical, and pale yellow, except the three apical segments which are black and abruptly expanded.

***Ommata* (*Rhopalessa*) *pubipennis*, new species**

MALE: Elongate, opaque; pronotum reddish yellow; elytra and under side of body brownish yellow, the former with lateral margins narrowly dark brown along middles; antennae and legs reddish black.

Head prolonged into a very short, broad rostrum; glabrous, coarsely, densely punctate and longitudinally carinate on occiput; eyes very large, scarcely emarginate; contiguous in front. Antennae extending to tips of elytra, slender, cylindrical, gradually expanded near apices, but not serrate, rather densely ciliate beneath with long, erect hairs.

Pronotum subcylindrical, nearly as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel; disk strongly convex, slightly longitudinally elevated at middle; surface very finely, densely, indistinctly punctate, densely clothed with very short, erect, inconspicuous hairs, which nearly conceal the punctures. Scutellum rather broad, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with semi-erect yellowish hairs.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, extending to tip of abdomen, slightly narrowed behind basal thirds; sides broadly concave along middles; sutural margins straight, not dehiscent; each elytron about equal in width on apical half, flattened along middle, slightly gibbose at apex, which is broadly rounded; surface densely punctured, with large and small punctures intermixed, densely clothed with exceedingly short, recumbent yellowish hairs, which partially conceal the surface.

Abdomen subcylindrical, beneath very finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with very short, recumbent yellow hairs; last sternite transverse, deeply, transversely concave, with a broad projection on each side of concavity. Prosternum very finely, densely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs. Anterior legs short; femora strongly clavate. Middle and posterior legs rather long; femora pedunculated, the apical



halves strongly clavate; tibiae straight, cylindrical; all legs sparsely clothed with short, erect hairs.

Length 12.5 mm., width 2 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Satipo, Jaujo Province, Peru.

TYPE: In the American Museum of Natural History.

Described from a single male collected during November, 1942, by P. Paprzychi.

This species differs from all described species of *Rhopalessa* in having the nearly uniform brownish yellow elytra, and the upper surface of the body opaque and nearly concealed by the exceedingly short pubescence.

