

Article XXVII.—A NEW SPECIES OF *CRIOCEPHALUS*.

BY ANDREW J. MUTCHLER.

Assistant, Department of Invertebrate Zoölogy.

In a collection of Coleoptera sent to the Museum by Mr. Charles T. Ramsden of Guantanamo, Cuba, was a Longicorn of the genus *Criocephalus*. No species of this genus has been recorded from the West Indies, but as Dr. Sharp states (Transactions of Entomological Society of London, 1905, pp. 145–164), “the genus *Criocephalus* is distributed over the northern hemisphere, occurring in about equal numbers in the Old and the New Worlds; it does not pass the equator and scarcely touches the tropics, except in the highlands of their northern parts.”

The distribution of the North American species is as follows: *Agrestis*, the first species recorded from this continent, was described by Kirby (Fauna Boreali-Americana, part IV, 1837, p. 170) under the name of *Callidium agreste*. He stated that several specimens were taken on the Franklin Expedition, and likewise in Nova Scotia by Dr. MacCollough and Capt. Hall. The distribution as now recorded, is Canada and the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. *Obsoletus* was described by Randall in his paper on ‘New Species of Coleopterous insects of Maine,’ (Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. II, 1838, p. 27), as *Callidium obsoletum*. The later records of this species show it to be widely distributed, extending from Canada to Mexico. It is apparently common in the pine forests at the higher elevations in the latter locality. Leconte in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. II, Second Series (1850–1854, pp. 35 and 36) described the following four species: *Australis* was placed under the generic name of *Asemum*, the type locality being given as Georgia. I can find no other locality records for this species. *Productus* was described from Oregon and later records are Vancouver Island, Montana, Washington and California. The type locality of *nubilis* is not given, but the species is probably confined to the southeastern United States. There are specimens in the Museum collection from Sanford, Florida. The other species (*obscurus*) was later found to be synonymous with *obsoletus*. In a paper on the Coleoptera of Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (1859, p. 19) the same author described *asperatus*, giving no specific type locality. Later records show it to be apparently common in the northwestern part of North America, its distribution extending from Montana to Mexico. The last

species of this genus described by Leconte (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, XI, no. 264, 1873, p. 170) was *montanus*. The type locality is given as Colorado and there seems to be no later record for this species.

For a period of forty years no new species of this genus were recognized but in 1913 Colonel Casey (Memoirs Coleoptera, III) described five, namely, *honduranus* from Honduras; *flitarsis*, El Paso, Texas; *cavicollis*, Colorado; *lacustrinus*, Bayfield, Wisconsin, and *cervinus* from Indiana. The present species extends the range of this genus to the West Indies.

As far as known, this genus feeds exclusively on conifers. I have inquired of Mr. Ramsden if there are any pine trees in the vicinity of Guantanamo and he replied that "there are pine trees in the hills some twenty miles north, as the crow flies, and as I have been collecting all over the place, it may be that this specimen came from there."

The Cuban specimen resembles in general appearance *asperatus* LeConte but differs from it in that the terminal four joints of the antennæ are longer, the eighth joint being more than three-fifths as long as the sixth, while in *asperatus* the eighth joint is scarcely one-half as long as the sixth. The sculpture of the elytra in *asperatus* is obsolete and this species is subrugosely punctate. Also the gular area in *asperatus* is covered with a brush of hair, while in this species it is closely punctate and with only a few scattered hairs.

Criocephalus cubensis n. sp.

Elongate subcylindrical; dark sooty brown; antennæ about two-thirds as long as the body, last four joints subequal, shorter than the preceding; the eighth joint more than three-fifths as long as the sixth; head medially impressed to near the base, closely and deeply punctate. Thorax subangulate at sides, rugosely sculptured, elevations more dense at the sides and with a shallow oval impression at the middle near the base, and two deep, sublateral oval impressions. Elytra subrugosely punctate, shining, covered with short, microscopic hair; disk with two costæ reaching from the base to near the apex and a third ill-defined costa near the lateral margin from about the basal third to near the apex, the last named joining in a curve with the discal costæ; a slight depression at the suture near the apex, separately rounded apices. Body beneath; the gular area is deeply and somewhat closely punctate, with a few scattered hairs; prosternum shining, sparsely covered with hair; mesosternum covered with hair at the apex and sides, base nearly nude; ventral segments hairy, the hair being longer and thicker at the articulations. Legs of the same general color as the body, are also sparsely covered with pubescence. The pubescence throughout of a golden-brown, especially noticeable on the mesosternum, much lighter than the ground color of the body.

Length 26 mm., width 7.5 mm. From Guantanamo, Cuba, May 20, 1913. At light, Chas. T. Ramsden, Collector.

Type: Coll. A. M. N. H.