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## NOTES ON WEST INDIAN LYCIDÆ AND LAMPYRIDÆ (COLEOPTERA), WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW FORMS

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### INTRODUCTION

In a recent paper (1922, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVI, pp. 413-490) Mr. Leng and I gave a treatise on the then known species of Lycidæ, Lampyridæ, and Cantharidæ of the West Indies. We described thirty-five new species and three new varieties, making a total of one hundred and ten species and seven varieties treated. Since that time I have had the privilege of examining a number of West Indian species belonging to these families, among them some species which I believe to be new, and several which offer locality records not heretofore recorded.

The specimens were received from several different sources: British Museum, sent by Mr. G. J. Arrow; Mr. Geo. N. Wolcott of the Insular Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico; University of Iowa, sent by Dr. Dayton Stoner; Estacion Experimental Agronomica, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, sent by Mr. Stephen C. Bruner, Chief of the Department of Entomology and Vegetable Pathology; and a number from Haiti, collected by Mr. F. E. Watson of this Museum, whose expedition to that part of Hispaniola was made possible through the generosity of Mr. B. Preston Clark.

The locality records for the specimens collected in Haiti by Mr. Watson are in many cases accompanied by field notes. There are also some records which refer to small, somewhat obscure, places not indicated on most maps of the Haitian Republic. The following is a list of these localities with the field notes.

**PORT AU PRINCE.** Material taken near Hotel Montagne, about two miles southeast of center of town. Altitude about 250 to 350 feet.

**CARREFOUR.** On the south coast of Port au Prince Bay, about seven miles west of the city of Port au Prince.

**PETIONVILLE.** About seven miles southeast of Port au Prince and located in the hills at about 1400 feet altitude.

**MANVILLE.** At the western end of Lake Assuéli (called Assuéli or Etang Sau-matre). The present termination of the railroad running east from Port au Prince. Altitude about 60 feet.

FOND PARISIEN. On the south shore of Lake Assuéli, about ten miles on a straight line (across the lake) southeast of Manville. Collecting done in the plantations back from the beach. This region would be arid except for irrigation. Altitude about 60 feet.

LA MORINIERE. Along the railroad about thirteen miles east of Port au Prince. Altitude about 125 feet.

PONT BEUDET. One station west of La Moriniere, or about eleven miles east of Port au Prince. Altitude about 100 feet.

AUX CAYES. (On some maps as Cayes). Fort Ilet district along the coast to about one and one-half miles east of the town and in plantations a short distance back from the coast. This region is studded with lagoons and marshes. Collecting also done about one and one-half miles west of the town to the River La Ravine.

CHARPENTIER. About three to five miles north of Aux Cayes, approximately at sea-level.

SUPPLICE. On St. Marc Bay, about two miles south of St. Marc.

PIVERT. About two and one-half miles inland east of St. Marc. Altitude 100 to 400 feet.

In the following records and descriptions, which include the Lycidæ and Lampyridæ, exclusive of the genera *Photinus*<sup>1</sup> and *Photuris*, I have arranged the genera in the same order as in the recent paper by Mr. Leng and myself on these families, and have also, where known, given the collector's name (in parenthesis) after the locality records and indicated the collections in which the various specimens are located.

### LYCIDÆ

#### *Thonalmus dominicensis* (Chevrolat)

HAITI: Aux Cayes, March 15-18 (F. E. Watson); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

#### *Thonalmus chevrolati* (Bourgeois)

HAITI: La Moriniere, March 1-5; Aux Cayes, March 15-18; Charpentier, March 19; Pivert, April 1 (F. E. Watson); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. I have also seen specimens from Haina, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, in the collection of Geo. N. Wolcott.

#### *Thonalmus suavis* (Jacquelin Duval)

CUBA: Santiago de las Vegas, December 23 (J. Acuna); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

#### *Thonalmus amabilis* (Jacquelin Duval)

CUBA: Taco Taco, April 1-6 (S. C. Bruner, J. Acuna, and C. H. Ballou); Nagua Oriente, July 7, 1922 (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

#### *Thonalmus aulicus* (Jacquelin Duval)

CUBA: Nagua Oriente, July 7 (S. C. Bruner, and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

<sup>1</sup>There are, among the material received from the various sources spoken of in the introduction of this paper, several records of Lampyridæ belonging to the genera *Photinus* and *Photuris* and some species of Cantharidæ. I hope to publish these in the near future.

**Thonalmus aulicus** variety **distinguendus** (Jacquelin Duval)

CUBA: Taco Taco, April 1-6 (S. C. Bruner, J. Acuna, and C. H. Ballou); Santiago de las Vegas, April 28 (S. C. Bruner); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

**LAMPYRIDÆ****Alecton discoidalis** Castelnau

CUBA: Santiago de las Vegas (B. T. Barreto); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Santiago de las Vegas (M. Plasencia and J. Acuna); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

**Alecton flavum** Leng and Mutchler

CUBA: Taco Taco, April 1-6 (S. C. Bruner, J. Acuna, and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

**LUCIDOTA** Castelnau

Among the material sent to this Museum by Mr. Stephen C. Bruner are several specimens which represent three new species. I have placed them in this genus as they have the strongly compressed serrate (especially in the male) antennæ. One of the species has the antennæ of the male a little longer than the body; in another the male antennæ are just about the length of the body; while in the third species the male antennæ are somewhat shorter. I am also describing as new one other species and a variety represented by specimens in the National Museum Collection, which Mr. Leng and I failed to describe in our paper on the species. In general outline the species which have been placed in this genus come close to *Photinus*, but can be separated from that genus by their serrate antennæ. In this connection it may be well to quote a translation of one of Ernest Olivier's remarks on the subject: "Some *Photinus* with compressed antennæ come close to this genus but one must note that in these the joints of the antennæ are merely depressed without being dentate or triangularly broadened."

The West Indian representatives of *Lucidota* could be separated into groups, based on the relative length and more or less strong serration of the male antennæ. These characters do not hold good for the females as, in all of the specimens of this sex which I have examined, the female antennæ are approximately of the same length and the serration does not show any marked difference between the species. I have, therefore, in the following key, avoided using the male antennal character, except for species which could not otherwise be very clearly separated.

Of the species here discussed from the West Indies two are found in Porto Rico, one in Dominica, while all of the others are confined to Cuba. The species found in Porto Rico and Dominica are so noted in the key.

- 1.—Disk of pronotum yellow, without rosy color. . . . . 2.  
     Disk of pronotum more or less red (rosy), with or without black or dark markings . . . . . 3.
- 2.—Pronotum darker at the apex; small species, less than 5 mm. in length.  
     *fulvotinctus*.  
     Pronotum wholly yellow, larger, 6.5 mm. in length. . . . . *fulvotinctus* var. *flavicollis*.
- 3.—Pronotum with a well-defined black mark on middle of the disk. . . . . 4.  
     Pronotum not generally marked with darker color, but if marked with darker color, then with a black or brownish spot at apex or an ill-defined dark cloud on the central portion of disk. . . . . 7.
- 4.—Elytra black or brownish black, not margined with paler color (Dominica).  
     *incognita*.  
     Elytra margined with paler color. . . . . 5.
- 5.—Discal black markings on the pronotum broad and of approximately the same width throughout; antennæ of male somewhat strongly serrate and about two-thirds the length of the body (Porto Rico). . . . . *marginipennis*.  
     Discal black marking on the pronotum much narrower at base than at apex. . 6.
- 6.—Sutural and lateral pale margins of the elytra more or less disconnected at the apex, leaving the apical margins dark; antennæ of male strongly serrate and about as long as the body; pygidium of male narrowly rounded at apex.  
     *bruneri*.  
     Pale margins of the elytra continuous around the apex; antennæ of male more moderately serrate and about one-half the length of body; pygidium of male squarely truncate at apex. . . . . *subdubitata*.
- 7.—Pronotum with a dark spot at the apex; scutellum pale yellow; antennæ of male very strongly serrate and somewhat (at least the length of the apical joint) longer than the body. . . . . *chevrolati*.  
     Pronotum generally without dark marking at apex; antennæ of male not longer than the body. . . . . 8.
- 8.—Scutellum pale to dark brown; sutural and lateral pale markings of the elytra more or less disconnected at the apex, leaving the apical margin dark or very narrowly pale, and sometimes with the sutural margin dark; antennæ of male moderately strongly serrate and not quite as long as the body.  
     *miniaticollis*.  
     Sutural and lateral margins of the elytra continued more or less broadly around the apex; antennæ of male somewhat strongly serrate and about as long as the body (Porto Rico). . . . . *decorus*.

#### **Lucidota fulvotinctus, new species**

MALE.—Pale brown. Head pale to dark brown, palpi brown, mandibles paler. Antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body, serrate from the third joint, all of the joints dark brown. Pronotum yellow on the disk, brownish at apex, submargins and apex somewhat coarsely with disk less coarsely punctate; disk with a median channel extending from the base to the middle. Scutellum brownish yellow. Elytra pale brown, margined at the sides and suture with paler color, apex not completely margined, pubescence short, yellow. Underside pale brown with a darker brown mark on the sides which extends from the prosternum and covers the metasternum, then

extends along the ventral segments, leaving the lateral margin and central portion pale brown to the seventh segment, this and the eighth segment wholly pale yellowish brown. Legs brown, femora slightly darker. Length, 4-4.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

Described from two male specimens collected by E. A. Schwarz at Cayamas, CUBA, May 18 and 31.

Holotype: Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus. Paratype: No. 26962; Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

***Lucidota fulvotinctus* variety *flavicollis*, new variety**

MALE.—Pale brown. Head yellow, slightly infusate at the front, palpi and mandibles yellow, the latter brown at apex. Antennæ about two-thirds the length of body, serrate from third joint, first to third joints more or less pale beneath. Pronotum yellow, apex and sides somewhat coarsely with disk less coarsely punctured; disk with a median channel extending from the base to about the middle. Scutellum yellow. Elytra pale brown, margined, except at base, with yellow, covered with a short yellow pubescence. Underside and legs, pale yellow. Length, 6.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

Holotype: Baracoa, CUBA; September; Aug. Busck, Collector; Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.

The above species and variety are represented by specimens which Mr. Leng and I set aside when studying the West Indian Lampyridæ, but my further study has convinced me that they represent a species unlike anything previously described. They have the elytra light brown in color, with the thorax yellow, differing in this respect from other West Indian species of the genus which have the elytra dark brown or black and the thorax more or less tinged with rosy red.

The specimens from which the species were described were examined by the late Ernest Olivier and returned to the U. S. National Museum without a name.

***Lucidota miniatocollis* Chevrolat**

There are thirteen specimens in the material we received from Mr. S. C. Bruner which are smaller (5-6 mm. in length) than the specimens Mr. Leng and I considered as belonging to *miniatocollis*, but otherwise they agree with the description which we gave of the species. They are from CUBA: Nagua Oriente, July 7; Sierra Maestra, July 10-20; and Taco Taco, April 1-6; (S. C. Bruner, J. Acuna, and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Nagua Oriente, July 7 (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Taco Taco, April 1-6 (S. C. Bruner, J. Acuna, and C. H. Ballou); Los Sibalos, Ciénaga de Zapata, July 19, on *Chrysobalanus icaco*; Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

***Lucidota subdubitata*, new species**

**MALE.**—Elongate, brownish black. Head black on the occiput, labrum and space between the antennæ paler. Mandibles pale brown, darker at the tips. Palpi brown, apical joint black. Antennæ black, pubescent, slightly more than one-half the length of the body, serrate from the third joint. Pronotum somewhat narrowly rounded at apex, hind angles slightly acute, margins pale yellow, somewhat translucent, subapical margin black; disk rosy with a more or less noticeable median channel and with a median black marking which extends narrowly, for a short distance, along the basal margin and is more or less narrowed basally, becoming broader apically and fusing with the broad apical spot. Elytra black, margined except at base with yellow, pubescence yellowish. Pygidium dark at base paler apically, somewhat broadly and squarely truncate at apex. Prosternum rosy, this color extending more or less into the apex of the mesosternum which is otherwise black. Ventral segments of the abdomen dark, last two segments somewhat paler in one specimen. Legs piceous, femora somewhat paler. Length, 8.5 to 11.5 mm.

**FEMALE.**—Similar in color and markings to the male. Head between the eyes not as pale. Antennæ shorter, less serrate. Pygidium dark triangular, narrowed at apex. Femora in one specimen paler on the inner side and basally. Last ventral segment of the abdomen slightly paler and with light organs at each side of the base. Length, 10.5 to 13 mm.

**CUBA.**—Holotype male, No. 26964, and allotype female, No. 26965, summit<sup>1</sup> of Pico Turquino, July 22, 1922. Paratype female, No. 26966, Sierra Maestra, July 10-20, 1922. Paratype male, No. 26967, summit of Pico Turquino, July 22, 1922 (C. H. Ballou and S. C. Bruner); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paratypes, female, Pico Turquino, July 20 and 22; alt. 5500 to 6000 feet and summit (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

***Lucidota bruneri*, new species**

**MALE.**—Elongate, blackish brown. Head black, pink around the antennal sclerite, (possibly deciduous). Mandibles dark at tip. Palpi dark brown, somewhat thickly covered with yellowish pubescence. Antennæ dark brown, approximately as long as the body, strongly serrate from the third joint, covered with short, stiff, brown hairs. Pronotum somewhat broadly rounded at apex, hind angles straight; side margins pale, somewhat translucent, apical margin with a dark spot, basal margin rosy at the central portion, side, apical and basal margins with somewhat coarse punctures, disk rosy, somewhat obsoletely channeled, finely punctate and with a black central marking which extends narrowly from the base and joins with the broad apical spot; in one specimen the basal part of the discal black mark is almost entirely obliterated leaving only a small dark spot at the base and becoming dark again at about the middle. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra brownish black, margined at the suture and sides with pale yellow, apical margins darker; closely punctate and covered with a very short brown pubescence. Pygidium rounded at apex, pale yellow, slightly darker basally. Underside dark brown. Prosternum and middle

<sup>1</sup>There are several specimens among the material sent by Mr. S. C. Bruner which are marked "Cumbre" (Summit) when referring to altitude. All specimens so marked are from Pico Turquino, the summit of which, according to published records, is approximately 2400 meters (about 7800 feet) above sea-level.

of apex of mesosternum extending into the coxal cavities rosy, other parts of mesosternum and ventral abdominal segments, except the last two, dark brown, last two (including the eighth) segments pale yellow. Legs dark brown. Length, 12 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

CUBA.—Holotype, No. 26963, summit of Pico Turquino, July 22, 1922 (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Three paratypes near Pico Turquino, July 20, alt. 4500 to 5000 feet and Pico Turquino, July 22, alt. 4500 to 5500 feet and summit (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

This species and *subdubitata* are somewhat similar in size and color markings but the males can readily be separated on the following characters. In *subdubitata* the antennæ are much shorter than the body; the basal angles of the thorax are slightly acute and the discal dark marking in all the specimens I have seen extends narrowly for a short distance along the basal margin; the apical margins of the elytra are not clouded with darker color but are as pale as the sutural and lateral margins and the pygidium is dark and squarely truncate at the apex.

#### *Lucidota chevrolati*, new species

MALE.—Elongate. Front of head, antennæ, and palpi black. Antennæ much flattened, strongly serrate from the third joint, longer than the body by more than the length of the last joint. Pronotum rosy on the disk, side margins yellow, apex with a fuscous spot, disk with a short, shallow impression. Scutellum yellow, rosy at the base. Elytra black, margined at the sides and suture with pale yellow, extreme apical margins dark; punctate and covered with a short, pale brown pubescence. Underside of thorax pale yellow with rosy tint. Meso- and metasternum pale yellow with side pieces of both and central portion of metasternum dark. First to sixth ventral segments whitish yellow at the sides and middle, broadly brown at the sublateral margins, seventh segment pale whitish yellow, eighth pale brown. Legs pale brown, with inner side of femora paler. Length, 6.5 to 7.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

CUBA.—Holotype, No. 26968, and paratype, No. 26969, Sierra Maestra, July 10–20, 1922, alt. 2000 to 3000 feet (C. H. Ballou and S. C. Bruner); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Two paratypes, Sierra Maestra July 10–20, 1922, alt. 2000 to 3000 feet (C. H. Ballou and S. C. Bruner); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

The males of this species and *bruneri* have the antennæ longer and more strongly serrate than any of the other West Indian species of the genus. The two species may be readily separated on their relative size, also *bruneri* has the central portion of the disk of the pronotum more or less marked with darker color; the scutellum dark brown and the ventral surface of the body darker colored.

I have been informed by letter from Mr. Stephen C. Bruner, from whom the specimens which I have described as *chevrolati* were received, that there are in the Gundlach collection at Havana specimens which

may be representatives of this species. These specimens bear the specific name *virilis*. I can find no description of any such species and, therefore, believe *virilis* to be a manuscript name.

***Callopisma monticola*, new species**

MALE.—Elongate oval, reddish yellow, front of head, antennæ, palpi, apical two-thirds of the elytra, tibiæ, tarsi and protruding parts of dorsal segments, except pygidium, black or dark brown. Head prolonged and narrowed in front. Mandibles reddish yellow, slightly darker at tips. Palpi large, four jointed. Antennæ compressed and moderately serrate from the third joint, about one-half the length of the body. Pronotum wider than long, apical and lateral margins broadly turned up, somewhat translucent and coarsely punctured, disk yellow with (in one specimen) a small black spot on the middle of the basal half, central portion with a short, narrow impressed line. Elytra with about basal third reddish yellow; somewhat finely and closely punctate, pubescent. Pygidium bisinuate truncate, the middle lobe being much shorter than the lateral ones. Legs compressed. Length, 11 to 11.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

CUBA.—Holotype, No. 26970, and paratype, No. 26971, Pico Turquino, July 20, 1922, alt. 5000 to 5500 feet (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Four paratypes, Pico Turquino, July 20, 1922, alt. 4500 to 5500 feet (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

This species is similar in color and length to *borencona*, but *monticola* is much broader, the thorax is more broadly rounded at the apex, the apical black color of the elytra does not end in as straight a line but is irregularly indented where it meets the yellow color, and the dorsal abdominal segments which protrude beyond the ventral ones are black. These segments do not protrude as far and are of the same color as the ventral ones in *borencona*.

***Callopisma maestra*, new species**

MALE.—Elongate oval. Antennæ black, approximately two-thirds as long as the body in the holotype, but in the seventeen specimens examined the antennæ vary in length from only slightly more than one-half the length of the body to at least as long as the whole insect; third and following joints compressed, feebly serrate, densely pubescent. Head prolonged and narrowed in front, ranging in color from dark brown to yellow. Palpi dark, four jointed. Pronotum orange-yellow, about twice as broad at base as long, margins turned up, disk with a somewhat narrow median channel extending from the sub-basal margin to the middle. Elytra yellow at basal part, apical part extending beyond the half, and in one specimen to the basal third black; pubescence short; disk with three costæ, two on the upper portion and one on the sublateral margin, one or more of these costæ very vaguely outlined in some specimens. Pygidium bisinuately emarginate. Underside yellow. Femora yellow, darker at extreme base. Tibiæ and tarsi dark brown. Length, 7 to 8.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.



CUBA.—Holotype, No. 26972, and six paratypes, No. 26973, Sierra Maestra, alt. 4000 to 5000 feet, July 10–20, 1922; one paratype, No. 26974, Pico Turquino, alt. 4500 to 5000 feet (C. H. Ballou and S. C. Bruner); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Five paratypes, Sierra Maestra, July 10–20, 1922, alt. 3000 to 4000 feet; Pico Turquino, July 20, 1922, alt. 3000 to 5000 feet (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

This species somewhat resembles *emarginata* in color-markings, but *maestra* is less broadly oval. The antennæ are generally longer; the disk of the thorax is yellow without rosy hue, and the apical black portion of the elytra extends farther toward the base. The differences in the antennal length, which result from a proportionate lengthening or shortening of each joint, are the most remarkable variations observed in my study of the West Indian Lampyridæ.

There is also, among the seventeen examined, one specimen which has the left antenna distorted in such a manner that the apex of the eighth and base of the ninth joint are unusually broadened and from the apex of the eighth and attached to the inner basal part of the ninth joint is a one-jointed projection which resembles an apical antennal joint. This projection is about twice the length of the ninth joint. The left antenna is also somewhat shorter than the right one.

***Callophisma postica* (E. Olivier)**

HAITI.—Pont Beudet, March 3–4 (F. E. Watson); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. ST. DOMINGO.—No definite locality; Coll. British Museum.

***Callophisma borencona* Leng and Mutchler**

PORTO RICO.—No definite locality, Coll. British Museum; Vega Alta, January 7 (R. T. Cotton); Larres, June 14 (Geo. N. Wolcott); Coll. Insular Exp. Sta. Porto Rico.

***Callophisma adjuncta* (E. Olivier)**

CUBA.—Palma Mocha, Sierra Maestra, July 10–20, alt. 3500 to 4370 feet (C. H. Ballou and S. C. Bruner); Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

***Callophisma fuscoterminalis*, new species**

MALE.—Elongate oval, reddish yellow. Front of head flat, pubescent. Mandibles darker at apex. Antennæ black, first joint slightly paler basally; moderately serrate from third joint on. Pronotum moderately narrowly rounded at apex, basal angles acute, disk with a short, shallow, longitudinal impression at basal center; submargins somewhat coarsely punctate, disk more finely punctate; pubescence sparse. Elytra reddish yellow for about the basal two-thirds, apical third black, the two colors joining in a somewhat straight line; discal costæ more or less obscure; moderately finely punctate and covered with a short pubescence. Underside reddish yellow. Femora and tibiæ reddish yellow. Tarsal joints black at apex, claw joint reddish yellow. Length, 7.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Unknown.

CUBA.—Holotype, No. 26975, Taco Taco, April 1–6, 1922 (S. C. Bruner, J. Acuna and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

This species comes close to *postica* in color, but the insect is broader throughout. The thorax is more broadly rounded at the apex and the basal angles are more acute.

It should be placed in the key to species of *Callopisma* (Leng and Mutchler, 1922, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVI, p. 439) in the section with *ramsdeni*, but can be separated from that species by the color of the legs, etc. The tibiae are pale in this species and black in *ramsdeni*. It is also not as broad as *ramsdeni* but rather intermediate in that respect between *ramsdeni* and *postica*.

***Callopisma ramsdeni* Leng and Mutchler**

CUBA.—Near Nagua Oriente, July 7, alt. 700 to 900 feet (S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. and Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

***Callopisma bellicosa* (E. Olivier)**

CUBA.—St. Vincente, April 6–9 (S. C. Bruner and J. Acuna); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

***Callopisma janthinipennis* (Jacquelin Duval)**

CUBA.—Est. Cent. Agric. de Cuba, June 11 and October 7 and 12, on leaves of sugar cane (B. T. Barreto); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. and Coll. Estacion Exp. Agronomica, Cuba.

**ERYTHROLYCHNIA Motschulsky**

This genus, peculiar among the Lampyridæ on account of the males having only seven segments on the ventral part of the abdomen, seems to be confined to the island of Hispaniola. The six species (one of which I am describing as new) thus far included in the genus are from that island. The species may be separated by the following key.

- 1.—Elytra black at apex only.....2.  
     Elytra with both base and apex black or brown.....4.
- 2.—Color dull yellow; antennæ pale in color, basal part of all the joints pale, apical ends waxy white; palpi pale brown.....*albopalpis*.  
     Color reddish or reddish yellow, antennæ dark in color and apical parts of joints similar in color to their central portion; palpi dark.....3.
- 3.—Pronotum generally with two small, almost approximate dark spots on the central portion of disk; apical black mark on the elytra at its greatest length, approximately one-half the length of the elytra.....*fulgidus*.  
     Pronotum without black spots; apical black spot on the elytra at its greatest length, one-fourth to one-third the length of the elytra.....*bipartitus*.

- 4.—Disk of pronotum without black or dark spot; apical and basal black spots on the elytra small but well defined. Length, 9 mm. .... *olivieri*.  
Disk of pronotum with dark spot. .... 5.  
5.—Color somewhat pale yellow; apical and basal black spots on the elytra small, apical ones sometimes ill defined. .... *quinquenotatus*.  
Color reddish brown; apical and basal spots on the elytra very black, well defined, apical spots larger than the basal ones. .... *clarki*.

***Erythrolychnia bipartitus* (E. Olivier)**

ST. DOMINGO.—No definite locality; Coll. British Museum.

***Erythrolychnia quinquenotatus* (Castelnau)**

ST. DOMINGO.—No definite locality; Coll. British Museum. HAITI.—Port au Prince (at light), January 1 to April 7 (F. E. Watson); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

***Erythrolychnia clarki*, new species**

Figure I

Reddish brown. Front of head blackish brown, somewhat deeply excavated between the eyes in the male, nearly flat in the female. Antennæ blackish with basal joint and basal part of each joint reddish brown; pubescent and with longer stiff hairs, especially noticeable on the apical ends of the joints. Pronotum broadly rounded in front, basal angles slightly acute; anterior and lateral margins turned upward; lateral submargin somewhat more deeply impressed apically; somewhat coarsely punctate, more finely on the disk than on the margins; pubescence short, yellowish; disk with an elevated ridge which extends from the basal margin to about the apical third, and with a large, more or less squarely outlined, discal black spot which does not extend to the basal margin. Scutellum moderately punctate and somewhat thickly clothed with a short yellow pubescence. Elytra elongate oval, base and apex black, basal black color covering the basal and humeral margins and the sutural margin from the base to the apex of the scutellum where it branches outward from the suture; it also somewhat irregularly curves from the lateral margins a short distance behind the humeri, extending on the disk to about one-third the length of the elytra. The apical black marking extends to about the middle on the disk of the elytra and is slightly more advanced on the middle of the disk than on the lateral margin and about twice as far as on the suture, making a V-shaped sutural indentation of the red color. Underside yellowish brown, pubescent; ventral segments of the abdomen more or less mottled with darker color, fifth segment with a luminous spot on its central portion which extends to the apical and basal margins and about one-half the width to the side margins. Legs reddish brown, last joint of tarsi slightly darker. Length, 11.5 to 14 mm.

HAITI.—Holotype male, No. 26976, and allotype female, No. 26977, Charpentier, March 19, 1922. Two male and two female paratypes, No. 26978, La Morinière, March 1-5; Aux Cayes, March 15 to 18; Charpentier, March 19 (F. E. Watson); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

This species is generally larger than any of the other five species of the genus. The black color on the apex of the elytra is similar in outline

to that on *fulgidus*. The basal black marking is much larger and the spot on the pronotum is also much larger than in any of the other species which are similarly marked; this spot, in some of the specimens, is slightly indented at the middle of the base with paler color.

Dedicated to Mr. B. Preston Clark in recognition of his many generous gifts to the American Museum and especially those which enabled Mr. Watson to make an expedition for this Museum to Haiti during the winter of 1921 to 1922.

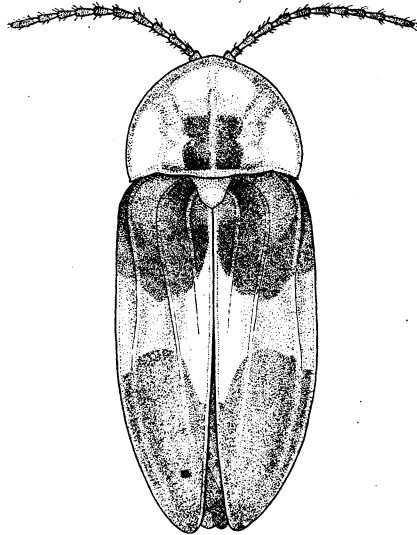


Fig. 1. *Erythrolychnia clarki*, new species. Type.

***Aspisoma ignitum* (Linnaeus)**

ANTIGUA.—June 1 and July 12 (L. Stoner); Coll. Univ. of Iowa.

***Pyractomena vitticollis* Motschulsky**

This species was not represented in the collections which Mr. Leng and I had before us during our studies of the West Indian material but it has since been collected by Mr. F. E. Watson.

In Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVI, p. 454, Mr. Leng and I gave a translation of Motschulsky's description of the species which reads: "Pronotum testaceous with two very approximate brown vittæ each having at base an orange spot which reaches the margin in some examples. Elytra black, bordered with testaceous. Scutellum black,

bordered with yellow. Length, 8.6 mm." The three specimens which were collected by Mr. Watson vary slightly from the above, as the following description will point out.

Pronotum testaceous, with two dark brown vittæ on the disk which are approximate to, but do not reach, the apical and basal margins; basal parts of the vittæ somewhat squarely turned outward and extending along the sub-basal margin at right angles with the discal portion of the vittæ, the rosy spot on the disk extends from the dark sub-basal line toward the apex, covering nearly the basal half of the pronotum, but the rosy color does not extend to the margins. Scutellum dark, without perceptible paler margins. Elytra dark, margined, except at base, with yellow, lateral pale color slightly broader than the sutural. Underside dark brown. Female with the central portion of the five basal ventral segments of the abdomen yellow, sixth and seventh margined at apex with yellow; seventh with a somewhat narrow  $\wedge$ -shaped incision at the apex. Male with the four basal segments yellow at their central portion, fifth and sixth yellow, seventh and eighth brown; seventh squarely truncate. Legs dark brown, apex of femora and tibiæ darker. Length, 10 mm.

HAITI.—Carrefour, January 7; Manville, February 6-10; Aux Cayes, March 15-18 (F. E. Watson); Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

***Pyractomena galeata* E. Olivier**

PORTO RICO.—La Pata, June 11 (G. B. Merrill); Coll. Insular Exp. Sta. Porto Rico.

***Pyractomena gamma* (Jacquelin Duval)**

CUBA.—Manzanillo, July 31 (C. H. Ballou and S. C. Bruner); Playa de Batabano; Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.





