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NEW RECORDS AND SPECIES OF AMERICAN PLATYPODIDAE (COLEOPTERA)¹

Stephen L. Wood²

On the following pages 12 species of *Platypus* (Platypodidae: Coleoptera) are described as new to science. Of these, 2 occur in Colombia, 8 occur in Venezuela, 1 was taken in both Colombia and Venezuela, and 1 is from both Panama and Costa Rica. Notes are also included on the species group *Platypi filiformes* of Chapuis and on the synonymy of *Platypus disciporus* Chapuis from the south-eastern United States.

Group *Platypi filiformes*

Chapuis (1865, Monographie des Platypides, p. 217) established the *Platypi filiformes* to include his species *Platypus sallei*, *macroporus* and *quadrispinatus*, from Colombia, and *disciporus* from Tennessee. The latter species is transferred from the group below. Later, Schedl (1936, Rev. Française Ent. 2:245) named *complanatus* (spelled *complanatus* on p. 242 and in subsequent usage) and established the group *Platypi complanati* (in litt.) to contain it and allied forms, including *annexus* Wood, *eugestus* Wood and *vegetus* Wood. On the following pages, eight additional species are described which, in my opinion, completely bridge the gap between the *Platypi filiformes* and the *Platypi complanati*. It is also noted that male *annexus* also have a median tubercle on the last visible abdominal sternum as in *armatus* Chapuis, which, with other characters found in the group, eliminates the necessity for maintaining the *Platypi bicornuti* as a separate group.

Platypus nudatus, n. sp.

This species is very closely related to *pernudus* Schedl; but it is distinguished by the more finely granulate frons; by the less shining, less distinctly punctured pronotum; and by the less strongly elevated, much less coarsely serrate declivital interstriae in the male.

MALE.—Length 2.8 mm (paratypes: males 2.6-2.8 mm, females 2.7-2.9 mm), 3.3 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons, pronotum, and elytral disc as in *pernudus* except frons much more finely granulate, punctures less clearly defined, pronotum less shining, more finely punctured. Elytral declivity as in *pernudus* except interstriae less acutely elevated, much less strongly serrate, with fewer serrations on each interstriae.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male; elytra as in female of *pernudus* except declivital face rugulose-reticulate and with fewer granules on lower half.

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TYPE LOCALITY.—Eight km S Colonia (near Buenaventura), Valle de Cauca, Colombia.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype and four paratypes were taken at the type locality on 9 July 1970, 30 m elevation, No. 613, from *Couma macrocarpa*, by S. L. Wood; paratypes bear identical data except that five and the female allotype are No. 615 from *Lecythis* sp., and eight are No. 606 from *Sacoglothis procer*a.

The very close anatomical similarity and the allopatric distributions of these two forms suggest recent speciation or possible subspecies. This question can be answered only by additional collecting.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus applanatus, n. sp.

This species is in the *Platypus* filiformes group very closely related to *complanatus* Schedl; but it is distinguished by the less strongly reticulate, more strongly punctured frons in both sexes; by the more strongly impressed and pubescent female frons; by the smaller strial punctures; and by minute differences in the sculpture of the male declivity.

MALE.—Length 2.5 mm (paratypes: males 2.5-2.6 mm, females 2.7 mm), 3.7 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons as in *complanatus*, but much less strongly reticulate, punctures larger, slightly deeper. Antennal scape similar. Pronotum very slightly more slender; surface obscurely subreticulate, punctures smaller, less distinct; pores similar.

Elytral basal margins variable in series, weakly carinate or not; striae 1 weakly impressed anteriorly, narrowly sulcate on posterior half, others not impressed except sulcate near declivity, punctures small, shallow, many obsolete; declivity almost exactly as in *complanatus* except interstriae less acutely elevated, interstriae 3 converging very slightly toward suture, apical denticle on costal margin closer to suture than to posterolateral angle.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male, not at all like *complanatus*; elytra as in female *complanatus* except strial punctures greatly reduced.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Thirty km E Palmar, Bolivar, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and nine paratypes were taken at the type locality on 6 June 1970, 200 m elevation, No. 540, from *Pouteria egregia*, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus deceptor, n. sp.

This species is allied to *applanatus* Wood, described above; but it is distinguished by the larger size; by the steeper male elytral declivity; by the presence of pronotal pores only in the female; and by differences in sculpture of the male declivity.

MALE.—Length 3.5 mm (paratypes: males 3.5-3.8 mm, females 3.8-4.0 mm), 4.1 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons as in *applanatus* except broadly, weakly impressed, punctures smaller. Scape similar. Pronotum outline as in *applanatus*; surface irregularly reticulate, punctures small, shallow, rather abundant but irregular in size and density; pores absent.

Elytral disc as in *applanatus* except striae more distinctly impressed, punctures slightly larger, deeper, more regularly spaced; interstriae anterior to but near declivital base equally convex, 2, 4, 5, and 6 decreasing in width and height more rapidly than others, obsolete before middle, 1 and 3 slightly higher than others, ending at middle, lower half steeper and without definable striae or interstriae; posterolateral angles acute (about 85 degrees), not produced, lateral margin serrate; apical costal margin with a subdentate process in line with interstriae 2 (somewhat as in *pernudus*). Vestiture scanty, as in allied species.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male except a pair of very large pores just behind middle of pronotum and behind these a tuft of about a dozen moderately long, hairlike setae; elytra as in female *applanatus* except striae punctures larger, deeper, and declivital face with several granules.

TYPE LOCALITY.—La Carbonera Experimental Forest, about 50 km (airline) W Merida, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 21 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 9 December 1969, 2500 m elevation, Nos. 171 and 176, by S. L. Wood, from unidentified logs; other paratypes taken at the same locality, by the same collector include: 13 on 16 October 1969, No. 21, *Prunus spaerocarpa*, and three, Nos. 19 and 20, *Ficus*; two on 10 November 1969, No. 123; 12 on 23 April 1970, No. 450; four on 14 October 1969, No. 56, *Nectandra* sp.; two on 14 November 1969, No. 66. One paratype is from La Mucuy Experimental Forest, 20 km E Merida, Merida, Venezuela, 20 October 1969, 2500 m., No. 74, S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus deplanatus, n. sp.

This species is in the *Platypus* filiformes near *applanatus*, described above; but it is distinguished by the slightly impressed, strongly reticulate frons with coarse, round punctures; by the much more coarsely punctured pronotum; by the larger, deeper, interstitial punctures; and by the sculpture of the male declivity.

MALE.—Length 3.1 mm (paratypes: males 3.0-3.2 mm, females 3.3-3.4 mm), 4.3 times as long as wide; color light brown.

Frons as in *applanatus* except very slightly, broadly impressed, less irregular, surface strongly reticulate; punctures moderately large, sparse, rather deep. Scape as in *applanatus*. Pronotum outline as in *applanatus*, pores slightly larger, surface smooth, shining, with abundant small punctures of irregular size and spacing. Elytral disc as in *applanatus* except punctures slightly larger and deeper; declivity slightly shorter and less strongly declivous than in *ap-*

planatus; interstriae 1 and 3 subcarinate and moderately elevated to middle of declivity, one or two minute granules near apex of each, 2, 4-7 obsolete at or near base, apical area rugose-reticulate; sutural apex slightly divaricate, costal margin in line with interstriae 2 slightly produced, not dentate; posterolateral angle (dorsal aspect) acutely pointed (about 70 degrees), feebly produced, as seen from posterior aspect lateral angles well below level of median prominences; lateral margin of declivity (dorsal aspect) coarsely serrate.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male; elytra as in female *applanatus* except striae punctures slightly larger, deeper, declivity shorter and not as steep on basal half, steeper on lower half, surface of lower half more strongly rugose-reticulate, small granules slightly larger than in *applanatus*.

TYPE LOCALITY.—La Carbonera Experimental Forest, about 50 km (airline) W Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and five paratypes were taken at the type locality on 16 September 1970, 2500 m elevation, No. 21, from *Prunus sphaerocarpa*, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus filaris, n. sp.

This species definitely is allied to *deplanatus* Wood, described above, but it is much more closely related to *sallei* Chapuis. It is distinguished from the description of *sallei* (specimens not seen) by the flattened, more finely sculptured frons, by the equally carinate lateral interstriae near the declivity, and, evidently, by the more finely punctured pronotum. As in *sallei*, only the female has a pair of large pronotal pores.

MALE.—Length 3.0 mm (paratypes: males 2.8-3.1 mm, females 3.0-3.3 mm), 4.0 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons broadly flattened from epistoma to above eyes, a slight transverse impression just below level of antennal insertion; surface shining below level of antennal insertion, rugose-reticulate above, punctures fine and obscure above, fine and moderately coarse intermixed below. Scape as in *complanatus*. Pronotum outline as in *deplanatus*, surface almost smooth except obscurely subreticulate at anterior and posterior extremities in most specimens, punctures fine, shallow, sparse, largely confined to basal half; pores absent.

Elytral outline much as in *deplanatus* but more truncate posteriorly; disc as in *deplanatus* except striae punctures smaller, many obsolete; upper declivital area not at all declivous, striae 1 narrowly sulcate on posterior two-thirds of elytra, 2 sulcate on posterior third, others a lesser portion; interstriae 2 and 4-8 on declivital area narrowly convex, decreasing in width and obsolete just before apex except 2 ending well before apex, 1 and 3 weakly elevated and reaching apex, 3 continued as a costa to posterolateral angle, 1 projecting very slightly; subvertical lower declivity rugose-reticulate,

apical margin in line with striae 2 armed by a coarse process, viewed from posterior aspect apices of these processes and posterolateral angles in a straight line; posterolateral angles from dorsal aspect acutely pointed (about 70 degrees), very slightly produced; lateral margin of declivity coarsely serrate.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male except pronotum with a pair of large pores near median line just behind middle, a small tuft of hair immediately behind each pore; elytra as in female *deplanatus* except stria punctures greatly reduced in size and number.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Rancho Grande in Pittier National Park, Aragua, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The holotype, allotype, and six paratypes were taken at the type locality on 9 April 1970, 110 m elevation, No. 444, from a small tree, by S. L. Wood. Other paratypes bear the same locality, date, and collector data but differ as follows: six are No. 512 from an unidentified large tree; two are No. 454 from *Eschweilera* sp.; and one is No. 428 from *Tabebuia* sp.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus spectus, n. sp.

This species is allied to *filaris* Wood, described above, but it is distinguished by the larger size and by the much more strongly developed characters on the elytral declivity.

MALE.—Length 3.8 mm (paratypes 3.6-3.8 mm), 4.0 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons, scape, and pronotum as in *filaris* except pronotal surface with a few more fine punctures and many more impressed points. Elytral disc as in *filaris*; declivital area on level with disc, not descending at all, with interstriae 2, 4, and 6 narrowed and obsolete before apex, others weakly convex, 1 and 3 feebly elevated, 1 projecting beyond sutural apex in a blunt spine as long as wide, 3 projecting an equal distance and continued as a straight costa to posterolateral angles, angles subacute (about 80 degrees), lateral margins of declivital area serrate, about five denticles seen from dorsal aspect; lower part of declivity below spine and costa excavated, subvertical; costal margin at sutural apex transversely straight on slightly less than median half, then continuing caudoventrad to a blunt process just mesad of posterolateral process, these two processes separated by a small, shallow notch.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male except pronotal surface more nearly subreticulate, and a pair of large pores present in usual position, a small tuft of hairlike setae immediately posterior to each pore; elytra as in female *filaris* except stria punctures slightly larger, and vertical face of declivity somewhat smoother and with finer granules.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Rancho Grande in Pittier National Park, Aragua, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and three male paratypes were taken at the type locality on 9 April 1970, 1100 m elevation, No. 418, from the bole of a dying tree, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus eximius, n. sp.

This species clearly is allied to *vegestus* Wood, but it is distinguished by the larger size, by the more finely sculptured pronotum, with pronotal pores absent in the male, and by the very different sculpture of the male declivity.

MALE.—Length 4.3 mm (paratypes 4.2-4.4 mm), 4.3 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons as in *vegestus* except very slightly impressed toward median area, punctures smaller, not as deep. Pronotum outline as in *vegestus*, surface almost smooth except near anterior and posterior margins, rather numerous minute points and a few small punctures present, major pores absent. Elytral disc as in *vegestus*; posterior declivital processes weakly declivous, strongly produced, each subquadrate as seen from dorsal aspect, almost as long as wide, inner apical angle rounded, outer angle subacute, emargination between processes slightly wider than half width of a process, subquadrate; lateral margins of declivital area weakly serrate; dorsal surface of declivital area rugose-reticulate except on definable interstriae.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male except pronotal pores present, surface of pronotum more nearly subreticulate; elytral surface as in male, elytral form as in female *eugestus* Wood.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and six male paratypes were taken at the type locality on 4 May 1970, 1700 m elevation, No. 503, from a log 1 m in diameter, by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus secus, n. sp.

This unique and specialized species might possibly be allied to *eximius* Wood, described above, but the relationship is not close.

MALE.—Length 3.6 mm (paratypes: male 3.5-3.7 mm, females 3.8-4.0 mm), 3.4 times as long as wide; color dark brown except most of basal three-fourths of elytra pale yellowish brown.

Frons rather shallowly, broadly impressed from epistoma to slightly above upper level of antennal insertion, flattened above; surface subreticulate, rugulose marked by large, shallow punctures of irregular shape, centers of punctures also with fine rugae; each margin of frons around and below mesal margin of antennal insertion marked by a fine, low carina. Scape as in *complanatus*.

Pronotum outline as in *complanatus*; surface subrugulose, with fine, rather sparse punctures on anterior two-thirds, posterior third

in median area more coarsely, closely punctured, some of them moderately strigose.

Elytral bases not at all carinate; striae 1 slightly sulcate posteriorly, others not at all impressed, punctures almost obsolete except larger toward declivity; interstriae very smooth, shining; sides on posterior third arcuately narrowed to base of posterior sixth to one-half widest elytral width, posterior sixth with sides almost parallel to truncate apex, median line of terminal process narrowly, rather deeply cleft; striae punctures obsolete on declivital process, fine shallow punctures apparently of interstitial origin present. Ventral areas of declivity about as in *eximius* except a blunt tubercle present near apex of suture.

FEMALE.—Frons as in male except small central area almost smooth, more than median half on a slightly procurved line at lower level of antennal insertion precipitously, not strongly, impressed, lower area as in male; pronotum and elytral disc as in male; declivity about as in female *spectus*, but shorter.

TYPE LOCALITY.—La Carbonera Experimental Forest, about 50 km (airline) W Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype and 11 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 14 November 1969, 2500 m elevation, No. 60, from a *Nectandra* log, by S. L. Wood; of 61 paratypes from the same locality, date and collector, 3 are No. 55 from *Eschweilera* sp., the others are from various unidentified hosts; 3 paratypes were taken at the same locality on 12 January 1970, No. 235, from *Podocarpus raspigiosii* logs. Seven paratypes were taken at Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela, on 4 May 1960, 1700 m elevation, No. 507, from an unidentified log, by S. L. Wood.

This species occurred in epidemic numbers at the type locality where logging was in progress. Three healthy, isolated trees left standing in the logged area were attacked and killed at the height of the epidemic. About six months later this species was again rare in the area.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus quadridentatus (Olivier)

Scolytus quadridentatus Olivier, 1795, Entomologie ou Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, Coleoptera 4(78):5 (Amerique septentrional).

Platypus disciporus Chapuis, 1865, Monographie des Platypides, p. 219 (Holotype, female; Tennessee). *New synonymy*.

Although female specimens assigned to *disciporus* Chapuis and males assigned to *quadridentatus* (Olivier) have been taken at many localities in the southeastern United States from *Quercus* logs, synonymy has never been suggested because the female, with a pair of very large pronotal pores, and the male, with none, have not been taken from the same tunnels. Recently a large series of males and females were examined which had been reared from a section of an oak log. Since no other platypodids were present and because

no other species occur in the southeastern United States that could possibly enter into this problem, *disciporus* Chapuis is placed in synonymy under *quadridentatus* (Olivier).

This species belongs to the *Platypi bilobati*.

Platypus sicarius, n. sp.

This is the smallest and most conservatively sculptured species of the *Platypi bilobati* known to me. It is somewhat allied to *prenexus* Wood; but it is distinguished by the presence of a pair of pronotal pores in both sexes; by the short, vertical, elytral declivity of the male; by the different sculpture of the male declivity; and by the much smaller spines on male abdominal sternum 3.

MALE.—Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 1.9-2.1 mm, both sexes), 4.0 times as long as wide; color light brown.

Frons almost flat from epistoma to upper level of eyes; surface almost smooth below level of antennal insertion, reticulate above; punctures on median two-thirds coarse, rather deep, moderately close. Antennal scape 1.5 times as long as wide, widest on basal third.

Pronotum outline as in *prenexus*; a pair of rather small pores near median line one-third pronotum length from base; surface almost smooth except subreticulate near base, punctures very small, shallow, rather sparse. Almost glabrous.

Elytral bases not carinate; striae not impressed, punctures rather small, distinctly impressed; interstriae wider than striae, 1 weakly carinate on posterior two-thirds, 3 on posterior third, 5 and, to a lesser degree, 7 near declivity, 2 and 4 depressed and obsolete near declivity; posterior fourth weakly declivous and minutely rugulose, with shining carinae of interstriae 1 and 3 gradually declining and ending just before declivity, 5 and 7 end anterior to this point; truncate behind, short declivity vertical; posterolateral angle subacute (about 85 degrees), feebly projecting, costal margin anterior to angle with about four or five rather coarse serrations; from posterior aspect, apical margin of declivity forms a straight line between lower margins of posterolateral angles. Vestiture of rather abundant hair on and near declivity.

FEMALE.—Frons and pronotum as in male; elytral bases subcarinate on median half, base of interstriae 3 with several transverse crenulations; striae and striae punctures almost obsolete except for subsurface markings; interstriae 1 and 3 weakly elevated near declivity; declivital area simple, without carinae or acute lateral angles, margin somewhat rounded, vertical behind, devoid of granules.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Ten km SE Miri, Barinas, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and nine paratypes were taken at the type locality on 8 February 1970, 150 m elevation, No. 301, from *Pouteria anibaefolia*, by S. L. Wood.

Four paratypes are from 40 km E Canton, Barinas, 8 March 1970, 70 m, No. 342, from the same host and collector.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus querceus, n. sp.

This species is very closely related to *biporus* Blandford, but it is distinguished by the smaller size, by the distribution, by the armature of the male declivity, and by other characters indicated below.

MALE.—Length 3.3 mm (paratypes 3.2-3.4 mm, both sexes), 4.4 times as long as wide; color dark brown, elytra lighter in color.

Frons as in *biporus* except less strongly convex, slightly less rugose. Pronotum as in *biporus* except more finely, less closely punctured. Elytral disc as in *biporus* except striae less strongly impressed; declivity similar to *biporus* except interstriae 1 with four or five small uniseriate tubercles, 3 more narrowly elevated, its summit armed by about five small granules, its apex descending slightly and projecting but not reaching level of sutural apex; lateral prominences similar to *biporus*, broader at their apices than at their bases, distance between apices less than between bases, distance between apices only slightly greater than transverse width of a process; serration on costal margin of declivital area much coarser than in *biporus*.

FEMALE.—Frons, pronotum, and elytral disc differing from female *biporus* as in males; elytral declivity more simply, more finely sculptured than female *biporus*.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Volcan de Chiriqui (near Cerro Punta), Chiriqui, Panama.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and three paratypes were taken at the type locality on 11 January 1964, 1900 m elevation, No. 373, in *Quercus*, by S. L. Wood. Five paratypes are from 10 km SE Cartago, Cartago, Costa Rica, 3 July 1963, 1900 m, No. 16, same host and collector; two paratypes are from Tapanti, Cartago, Costa Rica, 2 July 1963, 1300 m, No. 6, same host and collector.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus eversus, n. sp.

This species is very closely related to *schedli* Wood (in all probability *schedli*, 1966, = *tiriosensis* Reichardt, 1965, = *araucariae* Schedl, 1966), but it is distinctly larger, it has the frons more strongly impressed, and the male declivity differs as indicated below.

MALE.—Length 3.2 mm (paratypes 3.0-3.4 mm), 3.4 times as long as wide; color dark brown, anterior half of elytra usually lighter.

Frons as in *schedli* except more broadly, more strongly impressed from epistoma almost to upper level of eyes, sculpture similar but not as coarse. Pronotum as in *schedli* except sculpture near base

somewhat finer. Elytra as in *schedli* except crenulations at base of interstriae 3 larger and more numerous; carinae on interstriae 1, 3, and 5 slightly higher, 1 and 3 not projecting; processes on costal margin near suture much wider and of a slightly different shape, process forming posterolateral angle of declivity stouter, summit of carina slightly longer.

FEMALE.—Frons, pronotum, and elytral disc as in male; elytral declivity as in female *schedli*.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Eight km south of Colonia (near Buenaventura), Valle de Cauca, Colombia.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 23 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 9 July 1970, 30 m elevation, No. 611, from a *Lecythis* sp. by S. L. Wood.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Platypus pouteriae, n. sp.

This species is in the *Platypi declivi* of Chapuis, 1865, near *Platypus laticollis* Chapuis, but it is distinguished by the much smaller size, by the more nearly carinate interstriae on the posterior third of the disc, and by the serrate interstriae 9 at base of declivity; the punctures on the discal striae are very shallow, unusually large, and of irregular shape; and the declivital striae are obsolete in the lateral areas.

MALE.—Length 2.3 mm (paratypes: males 2.2-2.4 mm, females 2.7-2.9 mm), 2.7 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons shallowly, broadly impressed from epistoma almost to upper level of eyes; surface weakly reticulate, punctures large, shallow, irregular in size, shape and spacing, a few confluent. Antennal scape almost elliptical in outline, very slightly narrower toward apex.

Pronotum outline as in *obtusus*; surface minutely punctulate on anterior fourth, becoming shallowly subreticulate posteriorly, punctures small, shallow, sparse. Glabrous except near margins.

Elytral outline as in *obtusus* except somewhat more narrowly rounded behind; basal carina as in *obtusus*; striae not impressed on basal third, then gradually impressed until moderately deep at base of declivity, punctures very large, irregular in shape, very shallow; interstriae equally developed, not at all convex on basal third, gradually increasing in convexity until subcarinate at base of declivity, about half as high as wide at highest point; remnant of interstriae 10 with about four feeble serrations; base of 3 with about five narrow tubercles. Declivity broadly convex, steep; surface rugose-reticulate; striae impression decreasing in depth until obsolete before middle except 1 and 2 narrowly, shallowly impressed to near apex, punctures not clearly defined; lateral areas on lower half with shallow, obscure punctures in indefinite rows; base of 9 with about three moderately large tubercles. Vestiture confined to declivity, of stout, rather short bristles in striae and interstitial rows toward base, con-

fused toward apex; moderately abundant. Last visible abdominal sternum much less inflated than in *obtusus*.

FEMALE.—Frons shallowly, broadly concave on lower two-thirds, surface smooth, with a few minute punctures; scape and pronotum as in male; elytra as in female *obtusus* except all punctures much smaller and tubercles at base of interstriae 3 and on declivity much smaller.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Forty km southeast of Socopo, Barinas, Venezuela.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 39 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 25 January 1970, 150 m elevation, No. 260, from *Pouteria anibaefolia*, by S. L. Wood. Seven paratypes are from 30 km N Cañon Zancudo, Zulia, Venezuela, 4 June 1970, 10 m, No. 517, same host and collector; 13 paratypes are from 8 km S Colonia (near Buenaventura), Valle de Cauca, Colombia, 9 July 1970, 30 m, No. 619, from *Pouteria*, by me.

The holotype, allotype, and most of the paratypes are in my collection; two paratypes are in the Schedl Collection.