

**On the Neotropical Acanthocinini, X.
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae).
Some new species of *Urgleptes* Dillon**

by

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In this paper, which forms a further contribution to my studies on the Neotropical Acanthocinini, are described eight new species of the genus *Urgleptes* Dillon from Guatemala, based on material from the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

These small Lamiids appear to occur in their greatest profusion of species in Central America, with minor extensions northwards into Mexico and southwards into Brazil. Probably almost 50 species are known in the genus at present, including those described herein, and others which I have described and await publication.

The genus *Urgleptes* Dillon was split off from *Lepturges* Bates in 1956 (1) and I myself have transferred 32 other species from *Lepturges* to *Urgleptes* in 1959 (2).

It is likely that other species await discovery if many parts of Central America, and elsewhere, could be more systematically examined from a field collecting point of view.

Urgleptes pareuprepes sp. nov.

Figure 1.

MALE: Fairly dark ferruginous, with greyish pubescence and dark brown maculae. Head dark brown with thin pubescence, a little greyish in parts.

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Pronotal disc with four dark vittae:—two median, not quite reaching the base, strongly widening at the apex and almost uniting medially; a curved vitta on each side above the lateral tubercles, not reaching the apex. Scutellum thinly greyish medially, brown laterally. Elytra with the suture narrowly dark brown, without other dark markings reaching it; each elytron dark maculate as follows: the humerus, extending sinuately towards the suture and narrowing to about the basal third, and with a narrow projection to the base alongside the scutellum; in a subparallel, somewhat oblique, line, between about basal third and middle, three rather elongate-oval maculae, the subsutural median, the lateral largest at the edge of the disc extending to about the basal third, and more narrowly uniting with a dark brown macula, which extends, somewhat sinuately, posteriorly, to join a broad sinuate fascia at about apical two-fifths, which narrows to the suture, but does not quite reach it; on about the apical fifth a transverse bilobed macula which unites laterally with a projection from the postmedian fascia; at the apex an oval macula. Ventral surface ferruginous, greyish pubescent, much thinner medially. Antennae ferruginous, the apices of the segments blackish; very thinly greyish pubescent. Legs ferruginous, the femora extensively darkened; tibiae with about their apical half, and the tarsi, dark ferruginous; thinly fulvous-grey pubescent.

Small; elongate-ovate; subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, (segments missing after sixth segment, but exceeding the elytral apex from about the middle of the fifth segment, and probably well over twice as long as the body); sparsely, but distinctly setose below from the scape preapically to the fourth segment; scape a little and regularly swollen to the apex, elongate, extending slightly past the pronotal base; third segment very slightly longer than the scape; fourth segment almost one and a quarter times as long as the third; fifth and sixth about equal, each slightly shorter than the fourth and slightly longer than the third; (remaining segments missing); segments finely and fairly closely punctured. Antennal tubercles fairly strongly swollen, moderately raised, very broadly V-shaped between; feebly and broadly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, very feebly narrowed above between the eyes, fairly strongly convex, with a very fine median longitudinal line; head very finely and closely alutaceously punctured. Eyes fairly small; lower lobe rather small, rotundate, strongly convex, about one and a third times as tall as the gena; upper lobes rather widely separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum slightly trapezoidal; about one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are very broad basally, acutely spinous apically, rather strongly latero-posteriorly directed, and placed at the basal quarter, thence strongly constricted to the base; disc rather convex, feebly depressed medially posterior transverse sulcus broad, shallow and continued laterally below the base of the lateral tubercles; posterior sulcus with a single row of moderate-sized, coarse, punctures; the rest fairly finely and closely alutaceously punctured, matt. Scutellum more or less semicircular; finely and fairly closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, almost parallel-sided to about the middle, thence very broadly rounded to the apices which are each separately, broadly rounded; disc moderately depressed premedially, centro-basal area slightly tumid; distinctly and rather coarsely punctured, rather sublinearly, becoming much finer and slightly sparser towards the apex and ceasing at about the apical quarter, although continued rather further subsuturally; the interstices fairly closely micro-punctured.

Underside finely and variably closely punctured, except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process linear, lacking posteriorly, the coxae contiguous. Mesosternal process linear, the coxae almost contiguous; almost plane, very feebly declivous anteriorly; acute apically. Apical ventrite short, about equal in length to the preapical, more or less semicircular; broadly truncate apically, shortly and fairly densely fringed. Pygidium short, very broad, broadly rounded and moderately fringed apically.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate; meso- and meta-femora pedünculo- clavate, the former strongly, the latter less swollen. Tibiae normal, anterior rather short and fairly robust, the others more elongate and slender. Tarsi elongate and slender, the anterior rather broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 4.5 mm. BREADTH: 1.4 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Chichicastenango (6000 feet) (7. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor).

Holotype (male) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unique.

This new species is possibly most closely allied to *Urgleptes euprepes* Bates, from which it differs at first glance in the pubescence being grey not ochraceous-grey, the basal elytral dark fascia extended posteriorly along the suture and the preapical bilobed macula distinctly joined laterally to the post-median fascia.

At first glance in colouration and markings it appears almost identical with *Urgleptes knulli* Dillon, except that the three subparallel premedian elytral maculae are more distinct. It differs however through the rounded elytral apices, the contiguous procoxae, the linear mesosternal process, and the varying comparative lengths of antennal segments, amongst other differences.

Urgleptes laxicollis sp. nov.

Figure 2.

MALE: Ferruginous, with greyish pubescence, leaving darker markings; elytra with the derm blackish in the main away from the basal declivity. Head

thinly greyish pubescent, rather denser round the eyes. Pronotum greyish pubescent, with a rather narrow vitta on each side medially, these broadly unite on the apical third and then extend somewhat posteriorly along the midline, each vitta extended laterally along the basal sulcus to join a rather vague oblique vitta which runs above the lateral tubercles. Scutellum light ferruginous, rather darker apically, very thinly greyish pubescent. Elytra with the basal declivity and base to about the basal twelfth subsuturally, light ferruginous; the suture narrowly light ferruginous, more broadly posteriorly, the premedian maculae light ferruginous; in general pitchy, with very sparse brownish pubescence; each elytron with narrow greyish pubescent lines about as follows:—a small macula centro-basally with a narrow line to subhumeraly on the disc, curving and continuing to about the centre of the disc at about the basal third, crossing at about the middle of its length, a narrow line lying from the side of the disc at about basal quarter to centro-discally at about the basal fifth, then curving to the suture at about the basal quarter; about medially a very oblique, moderately broad, greyish fascia from the edge of the disc at about apical third, to suture at about the basal third; a similar, broad, very oblique fascia on the apical half from edge of the disc at about apical seventh to suture at about apical third, which curves posteriorly a little along the margin and has two short anterior projections; also a greyish subsutural, greyish, macula a little postmedially. Ventral surface ferruginous, fairly thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae light, rather flavous, ferruginous, the apex of the scape, the second segment completely, and the base and apex of the following segments distinctly black; thinly greyish pubescent. Legs ferruginous, the apical part of the pro- and mesofemora blackish in part; about the apical half or so of the tibiae dark ferruginous or blackish; tarsi blackish, except about the basal two-thirds of the first segment; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, rather broadly elongate-ovate, a little subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, about twice as long as the body; scape sparsely preapically, and segments two to four rather densely and closely, setose beneath; scape a little, regularly, swollen, fairly elongate, extending to the middle of the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment about one and a quarter times as long as the scape; fourth segment slightly shorter than the third, slightly longer than the scape; fifth segment distinctly shorter than the fourth, following segments very gradually decreasing to the apical (eleventh) segment; the segments fairly finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles slightly swollen, slightly raised, very broadly and moderately shallowly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons fairly large, about quadrate, very feebly narrowed above between the eyes; rather feebly convex, with a fine, rather indistinct, median longitudinal line; head very finely and closely microgranular and micropunctured. Eyes not very large; lower lobe of only moderate size, rather rotundate, about as broad as long, about one and a quarter times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately approaching, separated by about one and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about one and three-quarter times as broad

as long; the sides rather strongly, rather planately tumescent medially, to project laterally about as far as the level of the apex of the lateral spine, to which the sides are a little constricted; lateral spines placed only very slightly behind the basal third, small, rather slender and acute, thereafter strongly constricted to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus very broad and shallow, extended sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row of distinct, fairly large, coarse, fairly close punctures, which cease a little before reaching the base of the lateral tubercles; the rest completely closely microgranular and micropunctured, rather matt. Scutellum very broadly subtriangular rather short; very finely and only fairly closely punctured.

Elytra rather broadly elongate-ovate; slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence very broadly rounded to the apices, which are each separately, rather narrowly rounded; disc very feebly depressed premedially, slightly swollen centro-basally; distinctly, coarsely and fairly closely, rather irregularly punctured, becoming distinctly smaller and more sparse from a little before the middle, and almost ceasing, except for an occasional large puncture, at about the apical third; the interstices and rest of the elytra extremely finely and closely punctured.

Underside very finely and mainly closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, the coxae almost contiguous; almost plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, but about three times as broad as the prosternal process, about a seventh or eighth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; feebly explanate apically, the apex narrowly truncate; rather distinctly longitudinally canaliculate; very gradually declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite fairly short about one and a half times as long as the preapical, more or less semi-circular, the apex moderately broadly truncate or feebly emarginate, moderately fringed; (the holotype male with a few vannate, irregular, preapical, longitudinal corrugations, not present in paratype males). Pygidium short, broad, very broadly rounded, almost truncate apically.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and meta-femora strongly pedunculate, the posterior less swollen. Tibiae normal, the anterior with a small, obtuse, premedian, ventral tooth; the intermediate and posterior more slender. Tarsi elongate and slender, the anterior somewhat broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 3.1 - 4.4 mm. BREADTH: 1.2 - 1.7 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Sac (atepéquez?), Reunion (4000 feet.) (22. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie). (F. Johnson, donor). (Holotype, ♂). Such (iate?) Moca (3000 feet). (31. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie). (F. Johnson, donor). (Paratype ♂). Such (iate?) Variedades (500 feet). (1. IX. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie). (F. Johnson, donor) (Paratype ♂).

Holotype (male) and two Paratypes (males) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. (1 ♂ Paratype placed in the author's collection).

Through the strongly transverse pronotum, this new species is allied to *Urgleptes tumidicollis* Bates, from which it may be distinguished by the elytral base being distinctly lighter in colour than the rest, the pronotum distinctly bivittate medially and other differences.

Urgleptes elaineae sp. nov.

Figure 3.

FEMALE: Dark ferruginous with lighter ferruginous in places; with grey pubescence in parts, on the elytra outlining maculae. Head pitchy-black, with a little, extremely sparse greyish pubescence. Pronotum pitchy-ferruginous, with a single, median, longitudinal, complete vitta, which is fairly narrow, and narrows to the apex; thinly greyish sublaterally. Scutellum ferruginous, very thinly greyish pubescent. Elytra dark ferruginous or pitchy-ferruginous, except a premedian oblique row of subparallel, elongate-oval maculae which are lighter ferruginous; a small macula of grey pubescence centro-basally, and a short narrow vitta of grey behind the scutellum, subsuturally; on the basal half on each elytron an oblique row of oval ferruginous maculae from post-humerally to the suture about the middle, distinctly and fairly broadly connectively annulate with grey, which continues on the epipleurum to the margin; a slightly postmedian, blackish, oblique, irregular fascia and another at the apical quarter, both separated and bordered with grey pubescence, and the extreme apex greyish, narrowly uniting marginally and suturally with the previous grey fascia. Ventral surface blackish, with thin grey pubescence. Antennae pitchy-ferruginous, the scape lighter basally; very thinly greyish-brown pubescent. Legs dark ferruginous; coxae, base of femora, and base of tibiae (less distinctly), light ferruginous; very thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, a little subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender (missing after the sixth segment); scape preapically and segments to the fourth very sparsely setose below; scape moderately strongly and regularly swollen to the apex, elongate, not quite extending to the pronotal base; third segment equal in length to the scape; fourth segment about a tenth longer than the third; fifth and sixth very gradually decreasing in length; (remaining segments missing); segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles slightly swollen, only a little raised, broadly and very shallowly concave between; slightly, broadly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, a little narrowed above between the eyes, moderately strongly convex, with a fine median longitudinal line; head completely very finely and fairly closely granular, micropunctured, rather matt. Eyes moderately large; lower lobe fairly large, somewhat subtriangular, about one and a half times as long as broad, about twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately closely approaching above, separated by about one and a quarter times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum rather strongly trapezoidal, about one and two-third times as broad, across lateral tubercles, as long; sides fairly strongly widening to the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal quarter, are very broad based and end in a fairly long acute spine, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus broad, very shallow and continued sublaterally past the base of the lateral tubercles, with a single row of fairly small, rather close, coarse punctures; the rest completely very finely and closely granular, micropunctured, rather matt. Scutellum almost quadrate, but very broadly rounded apically; fairly finely and moderately closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence very broadly rounded to the apices which are very slightly obliquely truncate, both sutural and marginal angles rounded; disc feebly depressed premedially, scarcely swollen centrobasally; distinctly fairly coarsely and fairly closely, rather irregularly punctured, becoming distinctly smaller and somewhat more sparse towards the apex, and ceasing at about the apical seventh, the interstices and rest fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, almost linear, coxae almost contiguous, about plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, very slightly broader than the prosternal process, strongly narrowing to the apex which is acute; slightly declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite fairly short, about one and a half times as long as the preapical, rather broadly subconical; fairly broadly, slightly emarginate apically. Pygidium rather short, broad, moderately truncate apically.

Legs only moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter much less strongly swollen. Tibiae normal, the posterior most slender. Tarsi moderately elongate and slender, the anterior a little broader; first segment of metatarsi about twice as long as the following two segments united.

MALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 4.4 mm. BREADTH: 1.5 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: B. V. P., San Jerónimo (3000 feet) (27. VII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie), (F. Johnson, donor).

Holotype (female) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unique.

This new species is probably most closely allied to *Urgleptes clerula* Bates to which it is very similar in markings, although the premedian row of three subparallel dark maculae is much more distinct. It may be immediately distinguished, however, by the elytral apices which have neither angle armed, whereas in *clerula* Bates, the apices are emarginate, with the marginal angle rather strongly and acutely produced.

Urgleptes dorotheae sp. nov.

Figure 4.

MALE: Ferruginous, with fairly dense greyish pubescence, and dark brown markings. Head blackish ferruginous, very thinly greyish pubescent. Pronotal disc with four dark brown vittae, two very broad median, complete, and a narrower, rather curved one on each side, above the lateral tubercles; prothorax broadly dark brown below. Scutellum thinly greyish pubescent, the derm darker ferruginous apically. Elytra rather densely greyish pubescent, each elytron with dark brown, thinly pubescent maculae as follows, none of which reach the suture, which is narrowly grey pubescent:—a centro-basal, subscutellar, macula, which is narrowly prolonged posteriorly to about the basal quarter; a large elongate lateral macula from the humerus anteriorly to about the basal two-fifths, touching the margin and extending a little onto the disc; a large, very oblique, irregular, transverse fascia from premedially suturally to margin at about the apical third or two-sevenths, which has two anterior discal projections and two posterior, curved posteriorly, marginally, almost to the apex and thence curving back forwards on the disc to a little past the apical fifth. Ventral surface dark ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae dark ferruginous, the basal segments a little lighter; thinly greyish or greyish-brown pubescent. Legs dark ferruginous, coxae and base of femora light ferruginous proximal half of tibiae ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate, ovate, only very feebly subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, about twice as long as the body; scape preapically and segments to the fourth sparsely, but distinctly, setose below; scape moderately and regularly swollen to the apex, moderately elongate, extending to about the basal fifth, or basal sulcus, of the pronotum; third segment about one and a third times as long as the scape; fourth segment only very slightly shorter than the third; fifth segment distinctly shorter than third, about equal to the scape; following segments subequal to fifth, extremely gradually decreasing to the apex, the apical (eleventh) segment, rather more distinctly shorter than the preapical; segments finely and fairly closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen, moderately raised, broadly and moderately concave between; feebly and broadly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, very feebly narrowed above between the eyes, moderately convex, with a very fine median longitudinal line; head very finely and closely punctured, somewhat alutaceously on the vertex. Eyes small; lower lobe small, rather rotundate, fairly strongly convex, about equal in height to the gena; upper lobes widely separated by about two and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, strongly transverse, twice as broad, across the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal third, and very broad based, short, and with a small acute apex, strongly constricted behind to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus broad, very shallow and continued sublaterally past the base of the lateral tubercles, with a single row

of close, rather coarse punctures, the rest completely finely and closely granular, micropunctured and rather matt. Scutellum subtriangular, fairly narrowly rounded apically; finely, but only moderately closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence very broadly rounded to the apices, which are separately fairly broadly rounded; disc moderately convex, extremely feebly depressed premedially, very feebly swollen centro-basally; distinctly, coarsely, and rather closely, mainly rather irregularly punctured, becoming rather smaller and a little more sparse towards the apex and ceasing at about the apical ninth; the interstices and rest fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside very finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, about a twelfth or less, the breadth of a procoxal cavity, the coxae almost contiguous, a little rounded, but much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, linear, very slightly narrower than the prosternal process, coxae almost contiguous, almost plane, but slightly depressed medially, apex narrowly acute. Apical ventrite fairly short, about one and a third times as long as the preapical, more or less semicircular; moderately broadly truncate apically, shortly fringed. Pygidium fairly short, broad, broadly rounded apically.

Legs of moderate length; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and meta-femora pedunculo-clavate, the former strongly, the latter less swollen. Tibiae normal; moderately elongate and fairly slender. Tarsi fairly elongate and slender, the anterior slightly broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Similarly coloured to the male. Pronotum a little less strongly transverse, about one and three-quarters as broad as long. Apical ventrite feebly subconical, more narrowly truncate apically. (Antennae unfortunately broken after the sixth segment).

LENGTH: 3.2 - 3.8 mm. BREADTH: 1.1 - 1.3 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Nebaj (6000 feet) (10. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor). (2♂, 1♀).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and one Paratype (male) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. (The ♂ paratype placed in the author's collection).

This new species is quite conspicuous in the almost completely finely granular pronotal disc, a character found in a few other species of *Urgleptes* Dillon. Both pro- and mesocoxae are almost contiguous. It is probably most closely allied to *Urgleptes ornatissima* Bates, to which it is very similar in general markings, but from which, apart from some distinct macula variations, it differs in having the elytral apices rounded, not truncate, and the pronotum more transverse.

Urgleptes vauriearum sp. nov.

Figure 5.

MALE: Ferruginous, with greyish pubescence, with dark brown, thinly pubescent markings. Head dark ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent, denser round the eyes and medially on the vertex. Pronotal disc with four, broad, dark ferruginous vittae, two median, almost complete, but not extending past the basal sulcus, and a lateral on each side, curved above the lateral tubercles. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra with an oblique, blackish-ferruginous, post-median fascia from between the apical four-ninths and third suturally, widening laterally to between the apical two-ninths and sixth, with a short anterior projection at the edge of the disc; the rest of the elytra variegated greyish pubescent, before and after the fascia, on the discs, agglomerating, on a little more than the anterior half, to form two, rather broken, irregular vittae, and rather densely along the anterior border of the fascia. Ventral surface black, thinly grey pubescent. Antennae ferruginous, the apices of the segments from the third blackish, the apical segments more completely darkened; very thinly greyish pubescent. Legs pitchy, base of femora ferruginous, and basal half of tibiae dark ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent.

Fairly small; elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, almost two and a half times as long as the body; scape preacically and segments to the fourth very sparsely setose beneath: scape moderately and regularly swollen to the apex, moderately elongate, extending almost to the pronotal base; third segment very slightly longer than the scape; fourth segment about one and a sixth times as long as the third; fifth segment about equal to the third; sixth and seventh very gradually decreasing; eighth to eleventh (apical) very gradually increasing in length; segments finely and fairly closely punctured, the scape rather distinctly more coarsely. Antennal tubercles only feebly swollen, scarcely raised, rather planate above; broadly and extremely shallowly concave between; broadly and feebly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, transverse, about one and a third times as broad as long, feebly narrowed above between the eyes; moderately convex, with a fine median longitudinal line, which is more distinct superiorly; head finely and closely, alutaceously punctured, somewhat matt. Eyes small; lower lobe rather small, somewhat rotundately subtriangular, fairly strongly convex, about one and a quarter times longer than broad, about one and a quarter times as tall as the gena; upper lobes widely separated by about three times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal, only slightly more than one and a third times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; the sides slightly rotundate and widening to the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal third, are swollen and extremely broad based, obtuse with a very small acute apical spine, strongly constricted behind to the base; disc a little convex, slightly subdepressed medially; posterior transverse sulcus broad, very shallow,

continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row, doubled medially, of fairly close, rather coarse punctures, the rest completely finely and closely granular, distinctly more sparse on a narrow median longitudinal band, micropunctured and rather matt. Scutellum subtriangular, extremely broadly rounded, almost truncate, apically, a little swollen laterally and apically; very finely and fairly closely granular and micropunctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, subdepressed, somewhat narrowly rounded laterally at the junction of disc and epipleura, more or less parallel-sided for about the basal half, thence very broadly rounded laterally to the apices, which are each separately rather narrowly rounded; disc slightly convex, slightly depressed premedially, a little swollen centro-basally; distinctly, coarsely and fairly closely, rather irregularly punctured, becoming slightly smaller and slightly sparser towards the apex, which they almost reach, the interstices and rest micropunctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process linear, the coxae almost contiguous, more or less plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, linear medially, acute apically, coxae almost contiguous, about plane above, feebly declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite more or less semicircular, slightly longer than the preapical, moderately broadly truncate apically, shortly fringed. Pygidium short, broad, moderately truncate apically.

Legs fairly elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter a little less strongly swollen than the intermediate. Tibiae normal, the anterior most robust and rather distinctly bisinuate below, the intermediate and posterior rather elongate and slender. Tarsi fairly elongate and slender, the anterior a little broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and two-thirds as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Unknown.

LENGTHS 5.3 mm. BREADTH: 1.7 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Nebaj (6000 feet) (10. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor).

Holotype (male) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unique.

I have named this species after C. & P. Vaurie who have collected so much interesting material in Central America.

This new species is perhaps rather divergent in the genus *Urgleptes*, through the pronotal shape and perhaps also through the comparatively more strongly swollen metafemora. It is possibly fairly closely allied to *Urgleptes charilla* Bates, from which it conspicuously differs through the vague, marmorated, grey elytral pubescence and the shape of the postmedian dark fascia, as well as a number of structural details.

Urgleptes sinuosa sp. nov.

Figure 6.

FEMALE: Derm pitchy in the main, elytra ferruginous in part mainly where grey pubescent. Head pitchy-black with thin grey pubescence. Pronotum pitchy-black with three, rather vague, thinly pubescent, grey vittae, one median strongly broadened medially and enclosing here an oval pitchy macula, and a lateral one on each side above the lateral tubercles; some thinner grey pubescence on the tubercles and sublaterally. Scutellum ferruginous, thinly grey pubescent. Elytra mainly pitchy with thin grey pubescence; with lighter ferruginous markings, with dense grey pubescence as follows: on each elytron a broad sinuous band from over the humerus to the middle of the disc at about the basal third, thence curving outwards to the border of the disc at between the apical third and apical quarter; also on the apical half discally a number of conglomerate maculae which form a larger irregular one at between the apical third and seventh; vaguely, broadly, lighter on the lateral declivity and the suture narrowly lighter. Ventral surface dark ferruginous, fairly thinly grey pubescent. Antennae light ferruginous, the scape wholly and apices of the remaining segments blackish; very thinly greyish pubescence. Legs dark ferruginous, base of femora and basal half of tibiae lighter ferruginous; thinly grey pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, a little subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender (missing after the eighth segment), exceeding the elytral apex after the fifth segment; scape preapically and segments to the fourth sparsely setose below; scape moderately and regularly swollen to the apex, elongate, extending almost to the pronotal base; third segment about a sixth longer than the scape; fourth segment about a twelfth longer than the third; fifth segment about equal to the scape, following segments, to the eighth at least, gradually decreasing (segments missing after the eighth); segments fairly finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen and moderately raised, broadly, obtusely and moderately V-shaped between; scarcely foveate behind the tubercles, although transversely, distinctly marked at the junction of the antennal tubercles and vertex. Frons large, about quadrate, only feebly narrowed above between the eyes; moderately strongly convex, with an extremely fine median longitudinal line, which is almost obsolete medially; frons moderately finely and only fairly closely punctured; vertex closely microgranular and somewhat matt. Eyes rather small; lower lobe small, a little subquadrate, about as long as broad, scarcely as tall as the gena; upper lobes rather small and narrow, widely separated by about three times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum feebly trapezoidal, about one and two-thirds as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal quarter, are moderately broad basally and produced in an acute spine which is rather strongly latero-posteriorly directed, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior trans-

verse sulcus very broad and shallow, continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row of fairly large, moderately close punctures; the resa completely fairly closely microgranular, and fairly closely micropunctured between, a little matt. Scutellum subtriangular, about rectangularly rounded apically; fairly finely and moderately closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, widening a little laterally to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices which are obliquely truncate, the sutural angle broadly rounded, the marginal about rectangularly rounded; disc feebly depressed premedially, only very feebly swollen centro-basally; rather coarsely, rather irregularly and only moderately closely punctured, the punctures becoming smaller towards the apex, the interstices moderately closely micropunctured.

Underside very finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process sublinear, coxae almost contiguous, almost plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, distinctly constricted medially where it is scarcely wider than the prosternal process, gradually and slightly explanate to its apex which is narrowly truncate; almost plane above, slightly declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite rather broadly subconical, about one and a half times as long as the preapical; moderately broadly, feebly emarginate apically. Pygidium of moderate length, broad, moderately broadly almost truncate apically.

Legs only moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculo-clavate, the latter much less swollen. Tibiae normal, not very elongate, fairly slender. Tarsi moderately elongate, the anterior somewhat broadened, the posterior slender; first segment of metatarsi about one and three-quarter times as long as the following two segments united.

MALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 4.8 mm. BREADTH: 1.6 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Nebaj (6000 feet) (10. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor).

Holotype (female) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unique.

This new species is possibly most closely allied to *Urgleptes ornatissima* Bates, from which it differs conspicuously however in the much less distinct elytral markings, which are not densely pubescent, although arranged in a very similar fashion, the pubescence being very sparsely grey, not densely ochraceous.

In general appearance somewhat like *Lepturgotrichona stigmatica* Bates, from which it differs through the elytra not having erect setae and in the basal maculation.

Possibly a rather aberrant species in the genus through the comparatively small eyes and widely separated upper lobes.

Urgleptes bimaculata sp. nov.

Figure 7.

MALE: Dark ferruginous; head, anterior and posterior borders of the pronotum, base of elytra very narrowly and part of the suture, generally rather lighter ferruginous with greyish and brownish pubescence, the former mainly on the elytra. Head fairly dark ferruginous, with thin brownish pubescence, and some greyish pubescence round the eyes. Pronotum dark ferruginous, the base and apex generally lighter; rather thinly greyish pubescent; disc with five dark vittae, a very narrow median one on about the basal two-thirds; one on each side of the middle of the disc, extending to about the basal sulcus, strongly broadening anteriorly and sometimes narrowly connected, and laterally above each lateral tubercle an oblique, rather curved, narrower, shorter vitta. Scutellum in general lighter ferruginous, with the sides and apex dark ferruginous; very thinly greyish-brown pubescent. Elytra with the entire disc from about basal sixth, continued narrowly to latero-anteriorly round the centro-basal tumid area, to about the apical five-elevenths, fairly densely greyish pubescent, somewhat broken laterally; the apical five-elevenths rather variegated greyish pubescent, leaving a few dark maculae more distinct, two subparallel from the basal five-elevenths, and a preapical conjoint group of three or four; about the apical three-quarter of the margin greyish marmorated, becoming rather denser posteriorly; each elytron with a fairly small, rather distinct, densely white pubescent macula at the edge of disc, just above the epipleurum at about the apical two-fifths. Ventral surface ferruginous, with thin, somewhat flavous-grey pubescence, which is rather denser on the sides of the sterna. Antennae with segments from the second ferruginous, with their apices, and almost the whole of the scape blackish; thinly greyish pubescent. Legs dark ferruginous or pitchy; base of the femora rather light ferruginous; about the basal half of the tibiae a little lighter; thinly somewhat flavous-grey pubescent.

Small to fairly small, elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, slightly more than two and a half times as long as the body; scape preapically and segments to the fourth sparsely setose below; scape moderately swollen, extending to the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment almost one and a quarter times as long as the scape fourth segment very slightly larger than the third; fifth to seventh segments extremely gradually decreasing; eighth and ninth segments extremely gradually increasing; tenth segment slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh, apical, segment slightly longer than the preapical; segments fairly finely and fairly closely punctured. Antennal tubercles a little swollen, slightly raised, broadly and very obtusely V-shaped between; broadly and rather shallowly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons fairly large, very slightly transverse, about one and a tenth broader than long; slightly narrowed above between the eyes, moderately convex, with a fine median longitudinal line; head with frons extremely finely microgranular, vertex more coarsely microgranular and micropunctured; somewhat matt. Eyes moderately large; lower lobe

of moderate size, almost quadrate, moderately strongly convex, almost twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes comparatively fairly large, moderately separated by about one and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, about one and three-quarters times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides widening a little to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal third, are very broad based and slightly tumescent anteriorly, of moderate size, with a rather small fairly acute apex, thereafter strongly constricted to the base; disc slightly convex, slightly subdepressed medially; posterior transverse sulcus very broad, shallow and continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row of only moderately coarse, only fairly close punctures, the rest almost completely, closely, microgranular and micropunctured, except a very narrow longitudinal band on about the posterior half of the disc; a little matt. Scutellum fairly large, somewhat subtriangular, sometimes of rather elongate appearance, broadly rounded apically; fairly closely microgranular and micropunctured; rather matt.

Elytra elongate-ovate; very slightly narrowing to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices which are rather strongly obliquely truncate, the sutural angle broadly rounded, the marginal not produced, about rectangular; disc rather distinctly subdepressed, rather extensively slightly depressed premedially, the centro-basal area broadly, moderately tumescent; distinctly, rather coarsely, only fairly closely punctured, mainly rather irregularly, a little sublinearly infrahumeral, the punctures on the premedian depressed area distinctly less coarse than those basally and laterally, becoming slightly smaller towards the apex, and ceasing at about the apical fifth; interstices and rest very finely and fairly closely punctured.

Underside very finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process linear medially, coxae almost contiguous; almost plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, linear or sublinear, coxae almost or not quite contiguous; almost plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, linear or sublinear, coxae almost or not quite contiguous; very slightly concave above, anterior border shortly and strongly declivous, almost vertical; very gradually and extremely slightly explanate to the apex, which is very narrowly truncate. Apical ventrite fairly short, slightly longer than the preapical, more or less semicircular, the apex very broadly almost truncate, but very feebly rounded; moderately fringed. Pygidium fairly short, broad, moderately rounded apically; sparsely microgranular; shortly fringed.

Legs elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter a little less strongly swollen. Tibiae normal, the intermediate and posterior elongate and slender. Tarsi elongate, the anterior a little broadened, the others slender, the posterior most so; first segment of the metatarsi about one and two-third times as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Similarly coloured to the male, except the proximal half of tibiae more distinctly light ferruginous and the basal two-thirds or so of the first metatarsal segment light ferruginous. Slightly broader in build than the

male. Antennae about two and a quarter times as long as the body; third segment slightly shorter than the third; fifth segment slightly shorter than fourth, the following segments to the tenth each about equal to the fifth, the apical segment slightly longer than the preapical.

Pronotum very slightly more transverse than in the male.

Prosternal process very narrow, not quite sublinear, about one tenth as broad as a procoxal cavity; rather strongly canaliculate; more or less plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, about twice as broad as the prosternal process, but apparently a little variable, about one-seventh to one-ninth as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; very slightly (Allotype) or not (Paratype) explanate apically, the apex fairly narrowly to narrowly truncate; somewhat canaliculate; feebly concave above, slightly and shortly declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite subconical, about one and two-third times as long as the preapical; moderately broadly truncate apically, with a few, very sparse, elongate, preapical black setae. Pygidium rounded apically; very sparsely, very finely microgranular.

Legs slightly shorter than in male. First segment of metatarsi not quite one and two-thirds as long as the following two segments united.

LENGTH: 4.5 - 6.4 mm. BREADTH: 1.5 - 2.2 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Nebaj (6000 feet) (10. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor) (Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀, 2 Paratypes, ♂, 1 paratype, ♀). *Idem data* (9. VIII. 1947) (2 Paratypes, ♂). Chichicastenango (6000 feet) (7. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor). (Paratype, ♂). Cunen (6000 feet) (11. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor). (Paratype, ♀).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and seven Paratypes (5 males, 2 females) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. (2♂ and 1♀ Paratypes placed in the author's collection).

This distinctive new species may be separated from *Urgleptes clerula* Bates, which is slightly similar in appearance, by the elytral marginal apical angle not produced and lacking a distinct postmedian dark fascia, amongst other differences.

Urgleptes bicolorata sp. nov.

Figure 8.

FEMALE: In general dark ferruginous or pitchy, the elytra with the discal anterior half, extended to the margin between slightly premedially and the apical two-fifths, fairly light ferruginous, distinctly contrasting with the rest. Otherwise more or less immaculate; the head dark ferruginous, thinly grey pubescent round the eyes; pronotum very thinly greyish laterally, a little condensed into a narrow vague vittae laterally on the disc; scutellum ferruginous,

slightly darker apically; elytra very thinly and mostly indistinctly grey pubescent, slightly denser humerally, premedially and latero-medially on the disc. Ventral surface ferruginous, the pro- and mesosterna blackish laterally, and the posterior borders of the abdominal ventrites blackish, the apical almost completely; thinly grey pubescent. Antennae ferruginous basally, the inner side of the scape and the segments gradually becoming blackish or pitchy towards the apex. Legs pitchy, the base of the femora, and vaguely the basal half of the tibiae, ferruginous; very thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, rather subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, a little more than twice as long as the body (segments missing after the ninth); scape preapically and segments to fourth very sparsely setose below; scape moderately swollen, moderately elongate, extending to the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment about one and a ninth longer than the scape; fourth segment about one and a seventh longer than the third; fifth to seventh segments very gradually decreasing; eighth and ninth slightly more elongate, about equal to each other; (following segments missing); segments finely and fairly closely punctured. Antennal tubercles only rather feebly swollen, only slightly raised, broadly and very shallowly concave between; broadly and moderately foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, transverse, about one and a quarter times as broad as long, somewhat narrowed above between the eyes, moderately convex, with a fine, distinct, median longitudinal line; head completely, closely, microgranular and micropunctured. Eyes small; lower lobe small, subtriangular, about one and a third times as long as broad, about one and a third times as tall as the gena; upper lobes widely separated by about three times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, about one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides widening to the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal quarter, are very obtuse and very broad based, ending in a very small acute spine, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex, feebly subdepressed medially; posterior transverse sulcus broad and shallow, and continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single, somewhat medially irregular, row of distinct, fairly coarse, moderately close punctures; the rest completely, closely, microgranular and micropunctured, rather matt. Scutellum subtriangular, rounded apically; rather sparsely microgranular and micropunctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are each separately, fairly narrowly rounded; disc moderately convex posteriorly, rather subdepressed above and premedially, centro-basal area a little tumescent, the junction of disc and epipleura rather narrowly rounded; distinctly, very coarsely, not very closely, rather irregularly punctured, although a little sublinear in part, becoming smaller towards the apex and rather more sparse towards the extreme apex, the interstices fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, linear, the coxae

almost contiguous, plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow, extremely narrowly, linear and very acute apically, the coxae almost contiguous posteriorly, plane above, rather declivous, although shortly, anteriorly. Apical ventrite a little subconical, about one and a half times as long as the preapical, rather narrowly truncate apically, sparsely fringed. Pygidium a little elongate, extending slightly past the elytral apex, rather broad, fairly narrowly rounded apically, sparsely fringed.

Legs of only moderate length; profemora fairly strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the former quite strongly swollen, the latter fairly slender. Tibiae normal, the intermediate and posterior slender. Tarsi elongate and slender, the anterior very slightly broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

MALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 4.1 mm. BREADTH: 1.2 mm.

LOCALITY: Guatemala: Nebaj (6000 feet) (10. VIII. 1947, Cols. C. & P. Vaurie) (F. Johnson, donor).

Holotype (female) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unique.

This most distinctly coloured species is possibly most closely allied to *Urgleptes xantho* Bates, but lacks the comparatively dense flavous pubescence, and is quite different in the bicoloured elytra.

SUMMARY

The author describes eight new species of the genus *Urgleptes* Dillon from Guatemala. These are *pareuprepes*, *U. dorotheae*, *U. laticollis*, *U. elaineae*, *U. sinuosa*, *U. bicolorata*, *U. bimaculata*, and *U. vauriearum*.

It is considered that the greatest variety of species in this genus occurs in Central America, and about fifty species are at present known.

The author states that much useful fieldwork could be done in collecting material for systematic examination, many parts of Central America being unexplored entomologically.

RESUMEN

Se describen ocho especies nuevas del género *Urgleptes* Dillon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) de Guatemala: *U. pareuprepes*, *U. dorotheae*, *U. laticollis*, *U. elaineae*, *U. sinuosa*, *U. bicolorata*, *U. bimaculata* y *U. vauriearum*.

Hasta el momento el género cuenta con unas cincuenta especies, la mayor parte de las cuales se encuentran en la América Central, donde se hace necesario continuar la exploración entomológica,

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Fig. 1: *Urgleptes pareuprepes* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

Fig. 2: *U. laxicollis* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

Fig. 3: *U. elaineae* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype.

Fig. 4: *U. dorotheae* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.



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Fig. 5: *Urleptes vauricarum* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

Fig. 6: *U. sinuosa* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype.

Fig. 7: *U. bimaculata* sp. nov. ♀. Allotype.

Fig. 8: *U. bicolorata* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype.

