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# SIXTEEN NEW NEOTROPICAL ANOBIIDAE WITH A NEW GENUS AND KEYS (COLEOPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—A new genus and 16 new species are described from Central and South America as follows: **Serranobium**, n. gen., S. **inerme**, *Ozognathus* **grossus**, *Euceratocerus* **argenteus**, *Priobium* **mexicanum**, *P.* **costaricense**, *Lasioderma* **badium**, *L.* **megalops**, *L.* **mexicanum**, *L.* **parvum**, *Stagetus* **convexus**, S. **minutus**, S. **paraguayensis**, S. **platyops**, *Striatheca* **rufescens**, *Neosothes* **abbreviatus**, *N.* **mexicanus.** Keys are presented for the American species of *Priobium*, *Stagetus*, and *Neosothes* and for the Central and South American species of *Lasioderma*.

Work on Central and South American Anobiidae recently sent to me has resulted in the following descriptions for a new genus and 16 new species.

*Serranobium* White, new genus

General: Body elongate cylindrical. Surface sculpture of fine, dense granulation. Pubescence very fine, short, appressed. Ground color brown.

Head: Eyes moderate in size, strongly bulging. Antenna 11 segmented, less than ½ as long as body, serrate from 3rd through 10th segments, last segment elongated. Last segments of maxillary and labial palpi triangular, each a little longer than wide.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum granulate throughout, vague elevations and depressions most distinct basally, with a complete, sharp lateral margin. Scutellum large, nearly quadrate, a little longer than wide. Elytra finely granulate throughout, lacking distinct striae, at side with weak striae.

Ventral surface: Prothorax excavated; prosternal length before coxae over ½ coxal diameter, prosternum slightly depressed medially; fore coxae moderately produced, separated by about ½ transverse coxal diameter; mesosternum short, flat; middle coxae separated by about ⅓ transverse coxal diameter; metasternum longitudinally grooved at center from before middle to apex; hind coxae separated, widest near middle. Abdomen granulate; first suture distinct throughout, produced posteriorly at middle, broadly V-shaped, 1st and 2nd segments nearly

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meeting in the same plane, remaining sutures distinct, straight, segments meeting in different planes; 1st segment longest, 2nd and 5th subequal, 3rd and 4th shortest and subequal.

This genus belongs in the subfamily Anobiinae and, among genera of this hemisphere, is most similar to *Colposternus* Fall, 1905, p. 190, but is readily distinguished by antennal, sternal, and abdominal characters. The antennae of *Serranobium* are strongly serrate with the width of each segment from 5 to 7 being greater than its length, and segments 9 and 10 distinctly serrate. The antennae of *Colposternus* are moderately to weakly serrate with the width of each segment from 5 to 7 not greater than its length and segments 9 and 10 feebly serrate. In *Colposternus* the pro- and mesosterna are conjointly depressed, and the middle coxae are separated by about the same distance as are the front coxae. The pro- and mesosterna of *Serranobium* are not conjointly depressed, and the middle coxae are much closer to one another than are the front coxae. Lastly, the 1st abdominal suture of *Colposternus* is nearly straight; that of *Serranobium* is broadly V-shaped.

I have examined specimens and descriptions of world genera of Anobiinae and find *Serranobium* most similar to the description of *Mimotrypopitys* Pic (1931, p. 6). Through the courtesy of F. Español I have examined the type of *Mimotrypopitys inaequalis* Pic (type-species by monotypy) and have found it not congeneric with *Serranobium*. In *Mimotrypopitys* the thorax is ventrally produced and hoodlike as in *Trypopitys*; in *Serranobium* the thorax is excavate ventrally much as in *Anobium* but is not hoodlike. In *Mimotrypopitys* the prosternum is reduced and strongly depressed, the fore coxae are separated and strongly produced, and the middle coxae are separated by about the coxal diameter; the antennae are received in the modified pro- and mesosterna. In *Serranobium* the prosternum is slightly depressed, the fore coxae are not strongly produced, and the middle coxae are narrowly separated. The dorsal surface of *Mimotrypopitys* is quite coarsely sculptured with elevations, depressions and coarse granules on pronotum, and tubercles, carinae, and coarse granules on elytra. In *Serranobium* there are vague depressions, elevations, and fine granules on pronotum, and very fine granules with no coarse sculpturing on elytra.

*Serranobium* is a neo-Latin name of neuter gender formed by combining anobium with serr- in reference to the serrate antennae.

Type-species: *Serranobium inerme*, new species.

*Serranobium inerme* White, new species

fig. 14

General: Body nearly 2.6 times as long as wide; all body surfaces with small to minute granules; pubescence on all surfaces very short, completely appressed,

moderate in density, tan, with a slight sheen, hairs on elytra separated by less than length of a hair; ground color brown throughout.

Head: Eyes separated by 1.4 times vertical diameter of an eye; front nearly evenly convex, a little more rounded above antennal insertions, surface very finely, densely granulate; antenna with 1st segment long, arcuate, 2nd short, nearly oval, 3rd triangular, medially produced, width about ⅔ of length, 4th through 10th segments quite strongly serrate, process of 4th segment lateral, width of segment twice length, processes of following segments progressively more diagonal, shorter, segments 5 through 10 becoming a little longer, width of segment 8 about equal to length, segment 10 width a little less than length, 11th segment almost 4 times as long as wide; last segment of maxillary palpus triangular, nearly 2 times as long as wide, outer tip distinctly pointed, outer margin nearly straight; last segment of labial palpus subtriangular, a little longer than wide, distal angle less than a right angle, outer margin weakly, inwardly arcuate.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with a medial, longitudinal ridge before base, with moderately distinct depression each side of elevation, surface with additional vague to very vague depressions, sculpture of small, fairly dense granulation on minutely granulate background. Elytron at base between humerus and suture with a vague longitudinal carina; disk with no evidence of striae, surface minutely, smoothly granulate throughout, with larger granules at base, at side with 2 traceable, weak, incomplete striae, a 3rd very weak stria above these.

Ventral surface: Metasternal surface finely granulate. Abdominal surface minutely granulate; 5th segment at apex somewhat produced. Tarsi about ⅔ to ¾ length of tibiae.

Length: 5.0 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (in CNC; female) bears the data "COLOM., 20km W Silvia, Cauca, VII. 15. 1970, 6,000′ J. M. Campbell."

The specific name *inerme* means unarmed and refers to the smooth elytra that lack well-developed sculpturing and striae.

### *Ozognathus* Leconte

*Ozognathus* Leconte, 1861, p. 205.

In attempting to identify members of *Ozognathus* sent to me, I have tried to apply names of described species with the following results.

The description of *Durangoum mexicanum* Pic (1903, p. 183) refers to densely punctate and non-striate elytra. This makes it likely that Pic correctly placed the species (*Durangoum* is a synonym of *Ozognathus*). I have seen a specimen of *Ozognathus* (a male bearing mandibular horns; in CNC) from W. Durango, Dgo., Mexico, that agrees fairly well with the color characters given by Pic. He describes the elytra as brown but with the suture and apex reddish, and the ventral surface as black. The specimen I have has the elytra brown, and the suture and apex orange, and the ventral surface dark brown, nearly black. The length is 2.0 mm, as compared with 2.6 mm for

*mexicanus*. I have labeled the specimen as possibly *mexicanus* (Pic). Madam A. Bons (Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) has not been able to find the type of *mexicanus* (Pic) and states in correspondence that it may have been destroyed.

I am unable to assign the Guatemalan *O. exiguus* (Gorham), 1883, p. 202, from its description. The size (1.0 to 1.5 mm) makes its minimum length less than that of any species of *Ozognathus* I have seen. The description below is for a species clearly distinct from described species.

*Ozognathus grossus* White, new species

fig. 13

General: Moderately elongate, body nearly 1.8 times as long as wide, elytral sides nearly parallel; ground color of dorsal surface black nearly throughout, margins of elytral apex and pronotum narrowly brown, ventral surface largely black, abdomen mostly brown medially, legs and antennae brown, club mostly dark brown; dorsal and ventral surfaces moderately shiny; pubescence grey, dense, with a feeble luster, that on dorsal surface semi-bristling; surfaces with very distinct punctation of 1 size.

Head: Punctation dense, distinct, punctures separated on an average by much less than a puncture diameter; front shallowly depressed near middle; eyes separated by 3 times vertical eye diameter; antennal length about ½ greater than pronotal length, antennal club nearly as long as all preceding segments united; (maxillary palpi missing); last segment of labial palpus about 1.5 times as long as wide, outer margin sinuate, outer angle bluntly pointed, inner angle broadly rounded.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum as wide as base of elytra; surface with dense, very distinct, coarse punctuation, at extreme side punctures separated on an average by ⅓ to ½ a puncture diameter; at middle before base with a short longitudinal, blunt carina; lateral margin distinct, evenly arcuate throughout. Elytra nonstriate; surfaces with distinct, dense, coarse punctation, on disk punctures separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture, in addition to punctures, surfaces minutely irregular.

Ventral surface: Prosternal process between coxae wide, coxae separated by nearly ½ transverse coxal diameter; metasternum coarsely, densely punctate, anteriorly at side with punctures separated on an average by about ½ a puncture diameter, punctures smaller, sparser medially at apex. First abdominal suture clearly indicated laterally, at middle less distinct but traceabe, 1st and 2nd segments meeting on same plane, remaining sutures quite strong throughout, segments meeting in different planes, with posterior margin of each segment overlapping following segment; abdomen densely punctate basally, less punctate apically, becoming finely granulate, 5th segment at middle with large granules in addition to fine granulation.

Length: 3.0 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (in CNC; female) bears the data "25 mi. E. El Salto, Dgo. MEX. VII.17 64, H. F. Howden."

This species can be distinguished from all other North American

members of the genus (*cornutus* Lec., *dubius* Fall, *floridanus* Lec., *exiguus* (Gorh.), and *mexicanus* Pic) by the following combination of characters: length 3.0 mm; pronotum as wide as base of elytra; ground color of dorsal surface black; and pubescence dense, grey, and semi-bristling. The length of the other species ranges from 1.2 to 2.8 mm; prothorax clearly narrower than elytral base to nearly as wide; ground color of dorsal surface light brown to medium brown at least in part, very infrequently black; and pubescence sparse to moderately dense, and orange, yellow or grey, and appressed.

### *Euceratocerus* Lec.

*Euceratocerus* Leconte, 1874, p. 65.

The species following may deserve separate generic rank, but because the limits of *Euceratocerus* are not well known, it would be unwise to describe a new genus related to it. Contributing to the latter view are the characters of two species of *Euceratocerus* from South America (1 from Brazil, 1 from Paraguay) I have seen. Their elytra are vaguely carinate but not clearly striate as in described *Euceratocerus*; the 1st abdominal suture and the tarsi are typical for the genus. One or both of these species may have been named by Pic and placed in *Ptilinus* Müller, so I hesitate to describe them. Both species have the pronotal disk asperate; this could lead one who has examined them hastily to place them in *Ptilinus*.

#### *Euceratocerus argenteus* White, new species

fig. 15

General: Moderately elongate, body 2.6 times as long as wide, elytral sides nearly parallel; ground color of body and appendages orange brown clouded with brown, especially head and pronotum; dorsal surface weakly shiny, ventral surface slightly more shiny; pubescence light tan, moderately dense, appressed, obscuring surface, that on dorsal surface with numerous swirled to inclined patches, with a distinct sheen in bright light, surfaces appearing almost silvery, none-reflective pubescence at middle of pronotum making disk appear dark.

Head: With a very fine, dual system of granules; front evenly convex; vertex evidently not carinate (partially concealed); eyes of single specimen (male) separated by about 1.3 times vertical diameter of an eye. Antenna of male a little over ½ as long as body, segments 2 and 3 serrate, segments 4 through 8 pectinate, ramus of segment 5 about 2 times as long as segment, segments 6 through 8 similar, segments 9 and 10 more elongate than those preceding, ramus of segments 9 and 10 less than 2 times as long as segments, last segment about 5 times as long as wide. Last segment of maxillary palpus and labial palpus similar, elongate fusiform, each about 2.5 times as long as wide.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum as wide as base of elytra; lateral margin distinct, regular throughout, not serrate; surface of disk finely, densely granulate, at side granules smaller, less dense; surface at middle before base bluntly produced, surface at side broadly bulging. Elytra minutely granulate, surface weakly

undulate; not distinctly striate, at extreme side with feeble indication of punctures forming striae.

Ventral surface: Front and middle legs with outer margins concave, tarsi short, tibia about 1.7 times as long as tarsus. First abdominal suture posteriorly arcuate, as a consequence, 2nd segment 1.2 times as long at side as at middle.

Length: 6.0 mm.

The holotype and single specimen (CAS; male) bears the data "Venedio, Sinaloa, Mex. VI-16-1918; Van Dyke Collection."

This species differs from other described members of the genus (*hornii* Lec., *gibbifrons* White, *parvus* White, and *maculicollis* (Champ.)) in that the elytra lack distinct striae, the 1st abdominal suture is posteriorly arcuate, and the tarsi are short as compared with the length of the tibia.

The specific name refers to the nearly silvery appearance of the pubescence in bright light.

### *Priobium* Motschulsky

*Priobium* Motschulsky, 1845, p. 35.

A specimen of *Priobium* in the USNM from 5 miles west of Portal, Arizona is possibly distinct from *punctatum* (Lec.), *sericeum* (Say), and the species described below. I have labeled the specimen as "*Priobium* evidently distinct from *sericeum* & *punctatum*." The abdominal sculpture is as that of *punctatum*, but the pubescence of the dorsal surface is about midway between the conditions in *punctatum* and *sericeum*, namely, the hairs are in part raised and arcuate, with the apices of each about parallel with the elytral surface. The pubescence of the dorsal surface of *punctatum* is clearly bristling in part; the pubescence of *sericeum* is almost completely appressed, with some hairs only a little elevated. Until a series of this form is available, its status remains uncertain.

### *Priobium mexicanum* White, new species

fig. 2

General: Elongate-cylindrical, 2.5 times as long as wide, elytra vaguely widest behind middle; body and appendages red brown, pronotal sides and many body margins clouded with dark brown; pubescence dull yellow, with a slight sheen, moderately dense, not obscuring surface, mostly appressed, with some hairs arcuately raised.

Head: Surface with moderate-sized, smooth-topped granules, these separated on an average by about diameter of a granule, background finely granulate, weakly shiny; vertex very feebly, longitudinally grooved; with a distinct, broad groove adjacent to each eye; eyes separated by a little over 1.5 times vertical diameter of an eye. Antenna a little over 0.4 times as long as body, segments 2 through 8 serrate, last 3 segments a little longer than 4 preceding united. Last segment of maxillary palpus about 2 times as long as wide, bluntly pointed, basal margin

weaky arcuate, inner margin quite broadly arcuate, palpus widest at middle; last segment of labial palpus a little longer than wide, basal margin weakly arcuate, outer angle a little less than a right angle, outer margin nearly straight, diagonal, inner angle broadly arcuate.

Pronotum a little over 0.8 times as wide as elytra at base; disk with a weak, longitudinal groove anteriorly; entire surface with large, moderately dense granules on a finely granulate, weakly shiny background; lateral margin distinct at base only. Elytron with 10 distinct, complete striae of deep, nearly quadrate punctures, intervals nearly flat, finely granulate and scabrous, weakly shiny; elytral apex weakly truncate.

Ventral surface: Broad anterior depression of metasternum not clearly delimited posteriorly by a transverse carina; surface of metasternum confusedly, densely granulate, granules not clearly of 2 sizes. Abdomen weakly, longitudinally flattened at middle; sculpture of dual punctures, with large, ringlike punctures and small, pointlike punctures, larger punctures moderate in size and density, at middle separated by about diameter of a puncture, anterior portion of a large puncture weak or absent, surface at middle distinctly shiny.

Length: 5.4 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (in CNC; male) bears the data "3 mi. E.El Salto, Dgo.MEX.VII.12.64, H.F.Howden." For distinguishing characters see the key.

*Priobium costaricense* White, new species

General: Elongate-cylindrical, 2.6 times as long as wide, elytra slightly widest behind middle; body and appendages red brown throughout; pubescence dull yellow, with a slight sheen, moderate in density, not obscuring surface, mostly appressed, with some hairs bristling.

Head: Surface with moderate-sized, smooth-topped granules, these separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a granule, background obscurely, finely granulate, with a weak luster; vertex not grooved; with a distinct, broad groove adjacent to each eye; eyes separated by 1.7 times vertical diameter of an eye. Antenna nearly ½ as long as body, segments 2 through 8 serrate, last 3 segments a little longer than preceding 6 united. Last segment of maxillary palpus a little over 2 times as long as wide, tip distinctly pointed, basal margin nearly straight, inner margin broadly arcuate, widest at middle; last segment of labial palpus as wide as long, tip forming a right angle, outer margin nearly straight, inner margin very broadly arcuate.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum nearly 0.9 times as wide as elytral base; disk with a very weak longitudinal groove anteriorly; surface with large, moderately dense granules on a very finely granulate, weakly shiny background, at side large granules denser, each usually set in slight depression; lateral margin distinct at base only. Elytron with 10 distinct, complete striae of deep, nearly quadrate punctures, intervals nearly flat, very finely granulate, weakly shiny, elytral apex weakly truncate.

Ventral surface: Broad anterior depression of metasternum clearly delimited posteriorly by a short, transverse carina; surface of metasternum with large, smooth granules on a very finely granulate background. Abdomen at apex of 4th segment and base of 5th segment very weakly depressed; sculpture of dual punc-

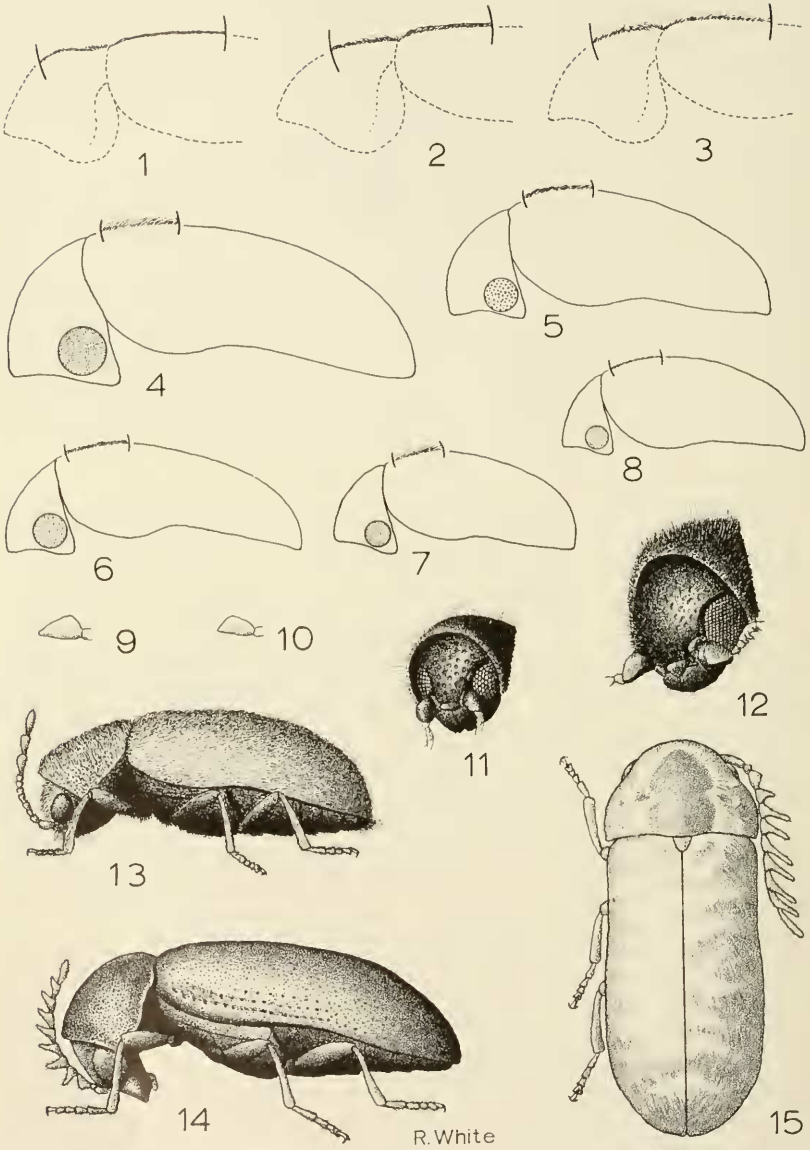


Fig. 1–3. *Priobium*, dorsal surface, partial, pubescence shown in circle segments. 1, *P. sericeum* (Say). 2, *P. mexicanum*, n. sp. 3, *P. punctatum* (Lec.). Fig. 4–8. *Lasioderma*, dorsal body in outline, punctures in circle, pubescence in circle segments. 4, *L. serricorne* (F.). 5, *L. badium*, n. sp. 6, *L. megalops*, n. sp. 7, *L. parvum*, n. sp. 8, *L. mexicanum*, n. sp. Fig. 9–10. *Stagetus*, last segment maxillary palpus. 9, *S. minutus*, n. sp. 10, *S. paraguayensis*, n. sp. Fig. 11–12. *Stagetus*, heads. 11, *S. paraguayensis*, n. sp. 12, *S. platyops*, n. sp. Fig. 13–15. Full views. 13, *Ozognathus grossus*, n. sp. 14, *Serranobium inerme*, n. sp. 15, *Euceratocerus argenteus*, n. sp.

tures, with large, ringlike punctures and small, pointlike punctures, larger punctures dense and distinctly impressed, at middle separated on an average by about ½ diameter of a puncture or a little less, surface shiny throughout except for densely granulate abdominal apex.

Length: 5.2 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (USNM no. 72662; male) bears the data "San Pedro, C.R., 28-VI-46, C. Sierra; in Quercus sp. 46-11326." Additional data from U. S. Dept. Agric. records are, "found alive in Quercus sp. logs." For diagnostic notes see the key.

### Key to Central and North America Species of Priobium

1. Pubescence of dorsal surface erect in part (fig. 3); S. Dakota west to Arizona and California, also Costa Rica ..... 2
— Pubescence of dorsal surface completely appressed (fig. 1) to arcuate in part (fig. 2); eastern North America west to Arizona, and Durango, Mexico ..... 3
2(1). Large ring-shaped punctures at middle of abdomen dense and distinct, separated by no more than ½ diameter of a puncture; Costa Rica ..... *costaricense*, n. sp.
— Large ring-shaped punctures at middle of abdomen sparser, less distinct, separated on an average by no more than diameter of a puncture; S. Dakota west to California ..... *punctatum* (Lec.)
3(1). Large ring-shaped punctures at middle of abdomen very large, distinct, center of punctures more shiny than surrounding surface; east U. S. to Arizona ..... *sericeum* (Say)
— Large ring-shaped punctures at middle of abdomen smaller, weak, center of a puncture not more shiny than surrounding surface; Durango, Mexico ..... *mexicanum*, n. sp.

### *Lasioderma* Stephens

*Lasioderma* Stephens, 1835, p. 417.

Following are 4 new species of *Lasioderma*. In preparing the key to species I have not seen *L. puberulum* Gorham, from the Grenadines, West Indies. The species *L. dermestinum* Lec. actually belongs in *Neosothes* (paper in press) and is included in the key to *Neosothes* species.

### *Lasioderma badium* White, new species

fig. 5

General: Body 1.6 times as long as wide, dorsal outline distinctly gibbous; pubescence fine, pale yellow to pale orange, nearly lusterless, much sparser but about as long, and bristling as in *serricorne*; body very dark red brown, some surfaces vaguely clouded with black, much darker than *serricorne*; dorsal surface about as shiny as that of *serricorne*; punctation of 1 size, punctures moderate in size.

Head: Eyes separated by 2.2 times vertical diameter of an eye; punctures of front large, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, punctures much larger than those of *serricorne*; last segment of maxillary palpus a little over 2.0 times as long as wide, vaguely widest before apex, less elongate and tip less pointed than that of *serricorne*.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with discal punctation moderate in size, punctures large, sparser than those of *serricorne*, surface at side shallowly concave front to back, punctures much larger than those of *serricorne*, separated on an average by about diameter of a puncture or a little more. Elytra with discal punctures much larger than those of *serricorne*, separated on an average by about diameter of a puncture or a little more.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with a strong, complete, arcuate carina bordering anterior declivity, at middle angulate and produced into a small tubercle, with a 2nd partial, moderately distinct carina each side behind anterior carina; surface punctate, at side punctate-granulate, granules not as distinct as those in *serricorne*; median process at apex distinctly notched; abdominal punctures larger than those of *serricorne*, at middle of 2nd segment with 9 to 11 punctures on a line from front to back (*serricorne* with 14 or 15).

Length: 1.9 to 2.1 mm.

The markedly similar holotype (USNM no. 72667; male) and paratype bear the data "Brasilien, Nova Teutonia, 27'11'B.52'23'L, Fritz Plaumann, 300–500m." In addition the holotype has "XII 1957" and the paratype has "XI 1957." The specific name refers to the red-brown color. For diagnostic characters see the key.

*Lasioderma megalops* White, new species

fig. 6

General: Body 1.6 times as long as wide; dorsal outline gibbous; pubescence fine, dull yellow, a little sparser than in *serricorne*, hairs but slightly raised, neither bristling nor closely appressed; body light orange brown, slightly darker than *serricorne*; dorsal surface slightly more shiny than that of *serricorne*; body punctation of 1 size, coarser than that of *serricorne*.

Head: Eyes large, separated by 1.2 times vertical diameter of an eye; punctures of front much larger than those of *serricorne*, fairly dense, separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture; last segment of maxillary palpus broader, apex less pointed than that of *serricorne*, a little less than 2 times as long as wide, broadest before apex.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with discal punctures clearly larger than those of *serricorne*, separated on an average by between 1 and 2 times diameter of a puncture, at side punctures larger, less dense than these in *serricorne*, separated on an average by about diameter of a puncture, surface at side shallowly concave front to back. Elytra with discal punctation a little larger and sparser than that of *serricorne*, punctures separated on an average by a little more than diameter of a puncture.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with a strong, complete, arcuate carina bordering anterior declivity, with a 2nd, distinct, partial carina each side behind anterior carina, (median metasternal process concealed); abdominal punctures

larger, sparser than those of *serricorne*, at middle of 2nd segment with about 6 punctures from front to back (*serricorne* with 14 or 15).

Length: 2.0 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (USNM type no. 72666; male) bears the data "Brasilien, Rondon, 24'38'B.54'07' L, Fritz Plaumann, X.1962, 500m."

The specific name refers to the large eyes. For diagnostic notes see the key.

*Lasioderma mexicanum* White, new species

fig. 8

General: Body nearly 1.8 times as long as wide; dorsal outline convex; pubescence very fine, weak orange yellow, much sparser than in *serricorne*, on dorsal surface entirely appressed; color orange brown, much as in *serricorne*; dorsal surface more shiny than that of *serricorne*; body punctation fine, of 1 size.

Head: Eyes separated by slightly over 3.0 times vertical diameter of an eye; punctures of front separated on an average by about 2 times diameter of a puncture, sparser than in *serricorne*; last segment of maxillary palpus more elongate, apex more pointed than that of *serricorne*, about 2.6 times as long as wide.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with discal punctation fine, punctures larger, sparser than those of *serricorne*, punctation at extreme side about size of these in *serricorne* but sparser, punctures separated on an average by about diameter of a puncture (versus ½ in *serricorne*); surface at side clearly concave front to back. Elytron with discal punctation similar to but slightly sparser than that of *serricorne*, punctures separated on an average by nearly 2 times diameter of a puncture.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with a strong, complete, arcuate carina bordering anterior declivity, lacking a 2nd carina, surface punctate, not punctate-granulate as in *serricorne*, median process at apex distinctly notched; abdominal punctation larger, less dense than that of *serricorne*, at middle of 2nd segment with 7 or 8 punctures on a line front to back (*serricorne* with about 14 or 15).

Length: 1.8 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (in CNC; female) bears the data "15 mi. W. El Palmito, Sin. Mex. VII. 29. 64, H. F. Howden."

This species is most readily distinguished from *serricorne* by the pubescence of the dorsal surface being entirely recumbent; that of *serricorne* is semi-erect in part. Also, this species is 1.8 mm long, and *serricorne* is 1.8 to 3.0 mm long; very few of the latter are as small as the minimum length. The body shapes in lateral view of the 2 species differ; in *mexicanum* the body is more convex and is highest at about the middle of the body, whereas in *serricorne*, the body is less convex, and is highest above the humeri.

Comparing *mexicanum* with other North American species shows *L. falli* Pic to be most similar in size and many other characters, but it differs in color; it has the elytra and metasternum dark red brown, and the remainder dull red brown. Also, the eyes of the type of *falli* are separated by 4.0 times the vertical diameter of an eye. The color

of *mexicanum* is pale red brown throughout, and the eyes are separated by a little over 3.0 times the vertical diameter of an eye.

*Lasioderma parvum* White, new species
fig. 7

General: Body 1.56 times as long as wide; dorsal outline convex; pubescence coarse, dull yellow, sparser but longer and more bristling than in *serricorne*, in part slightly bristling, in part distinctly bristling; color orange brown more or less clouded with brown, darker than *serricorne*; dorsal surface slightly more shiny than that of *serricorne*; punctation of 1 size, coarser than that of *serricorne*.

Head: Eyes separated by a little over 2.0 times vertical diameter of an eye; punctures of front larger, less dense than those of *serricorne*, somewhat variable in size and density; last segment of maxillary palpus less elongate, tip less pointed than that of *serricorne*, nearly parallel-sided medially, about 2.0 times as long as wide.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with discal punctures larger, less dense than those of *serricorne*, punctures separated by a little more than diameter of a puncture, at extreme side punctures distinctly larger than those of *serricorne*, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, surface at side shallowly concave front to back. Elytra with discal punctation much larger than that of *serricorne*, punctures separated on an average by a little more than diameter of a puncture.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with a strong, complete, arcuate carina bordering anterior declivity, slightly undulate at middle, with a 2nd partial, distinct, even carina on each side behind anterior carina; surface punctate, not granulate as in *serricorne*, median process at apex not notched; abdominal punctation larger than that of *serricorne*, at middle of 2nd segment with about 9 punctures on a line from front to back (*serricorne* with 14 or 15).

Length: 1.7 mm.

Described from 2 nearly identical specimens with the data "Brasilien Rondon, 24'38'B.54'07' L, Fritz Plaumann, X. 1962, 500 m." Both the holotype (no. 72665; female) and a paratype are in the USNM. The specific name refers to the small size.

Key to Central and South American Species of Lasioderma

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Metasternum with 2 transverse carinae, 1st complete, 2nd present only at sides, absent medially; Brasil | 2 |
| — | Metasternum with 1 complete transverse carina, lacking a 2nd; various localities | 4 |
| 2(1). | Color very dark red brown clouded with black; pubescence weakly bristling, fig. 5 | *badium*, n. sp. |
| — | Color light orange brown to orange brown; pubescence either appressed or distinctly bristling | 3 |
| 3(2). | Pubescence distinctly bristling, fig. 7; length 1.7 mm | *parvum*, n. sp. |
| — | Pubescence appressed, fig. 6; length 2.0 mm | *megalops*, n. sp. |
| 4(1). | Pubescence bristling in part; pronotal punctation denser; body in outline not convex, fig. 4; cosmopolitan | *sericorne* (F.) |

— Pubescence not bristling; pronotal punctation sparser; body in outline convex, fig. 8; Mexico ..... *mexicanum*, n. sp.

### *Stagetus* Wollaston

*Stagetus* Wollaston, 1861, p. 1.

The species of *Stagetus* are markedly similar in morphology. For the generic description below I present primarily those characters that are nearly or quite unvarying among species; this allows me to present for the species descriptions only those characters which vary among the species.

General: Body elongate robust, 1.9 to 2.0 times as long as wide, elytra widest near middle; pubescence grey to dull yellow, moderately dense, not or slightly obscuring surface sculpture, partly appressed, partly bristling; body color red brown to brown to nearly black.

Head: Surface punctate; strongly convex between eyes, grooved adjacent to eyes; eyes small to large; antenna of 11 segments, funicle (segments 3 through 8) of short, similar segments, with either medial segments widened or apical segments widened, segments 9, 10, and 11 elongated and enlarged, about as long as all preceding united; last segments of maxillary and labial palpi more or less distinctly triangular, that of former more elongate than that of latter.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum from dorsal view with sides moderately to quite distinctly tapering anteriorly, surface at side from front to back concave to distinctly concave; punctation on disk dual; lateral margin complete, distinct, sharp, produced, explanate, surface beneath lateral margin visible in retraction; sculpture at side usually of dual punctation. Scutellum small, distinct, a little longer than wide. Elytron with 10 distinct, regular, complete, quite strongly impressed striae; intervals at side convex, on disk more or less flat, surface often transversely wrinkled, usually punctate; humerus distinct; at side not indented for hind femur.

Ventral surface: Pro- and mesocoxae visible in repose, separated by an elongated, nearly cross-shaped mesosternal process; metasternum deeply, longitudinally grooved at middle, groove very deep anteriorly, surface of metasternum punctate; metepisternum very narrow. Abdomen with 1st segment short, largely concealed during retraction by hind legs, sutures distinct throughout, straight to weakly sinuate; surface punctate.

Length: 1.7 to 2.6 mm.

Below, alphabetically arranged, are 4 descriptions of new species followed by a key to American *Stagetus* species. Following the latter is discussion of a species name I have been unable to assign.

### *Stagetus convexus* White, new species

General: Pubescence grey, bristling hairs of dorsal surface short, length of each hair about equal to width of a discal interval; body color brown, pronotum clouded with dark brown, margins often dark brown.

Head: Punctation dual, larger punctures distinct, deep, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, small punctures obscure; eyes large, bulging, separated by about 1.6 times vertical eye diameter, anterolateral on head;

antennal funicle widest at 5th segment, latter about 2 times as long as wide, 4th and 6th segments widened to a lesser extent. Last segment of maxillary palpus nearly 1.5 times as long as wide, widest at middle.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with larger punctures on disk distinct, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, small punctures obscure, large punctures at side very large, dense, irregular in size, separated on an average by much less than diameter of a puncture, smaller punctures very obscure. Elytra with intervals at side convex, on disk nearly flat; surface obscurely granulate-punctate, not or vaguely transversely wrinkled.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with obscure dual punctation, large punctures anteriorly at side distinct, dense, separated on an average by much less than diameter of a puncture, small punctures obscure and sparse. Abdominal segments quite strongly convex front to back; punctation dual, at middle of 3rd segment large punctures distinct, separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture.

Length: 2.3 mm.

The holotype (in CNC; male) bears the data "MEX., 19 mi.S. Matias Romero, Oax., VI-24-1969, D. Bright & J. M. Campbell."

The very strongly convex abdominal segments are distinctive for this species.

*Stagetus minutus* White, new species
fig. 9

General: Pubescence dull yellow, bristling hairs of dorsal surface long, 1 hair about 1.5 times as long as width of a discal interval; body color dull red brown, surfaces, except abdomen, vaguely clouded with brown.

Head: Punctation dual, larger punctures quite distinct, varying in size, dense, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, small punctation obscure; eyes large, bulging, anterolateral, separated by about 1.5 times vertical diameter of an eye; antennal funicle widest at 5th segment, latter about 2 times as wide as long, 4th and 6th segments widened to a lesser extent. Last segment of maxillary palpus about 1.5 times as long as wide, widest before middle.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with large punctures on disk separated on an average by about 1.5 times a puncture diameter, these at side very large, dense, confused before base and above lateral margin, smaller near anterior margin, small punctures obscure. Elytra with intervals at side convex, those on disk weakly so, intervals weakly, transversely wrinkled and obscurely punctate.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with dual punctation, anteriorly at side with large, distinct, dense punctures, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, smaller punctures very obscure. Abdominal segments weakly convex front to back; punctation dual, that at middle of 3rd segment with large punctures distinct, separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture.

Length: 1.7 to 1.8 mm.

The holotype (USNM no. 72663; female) bears the data "Pedro Miguel, CZ Pan 17. 4.11; EASchwarz Collector;" the single paratype (also in USNM; a female) has the data "La Campana, Pan. vii–xi '38, JZetek 4278."

For diagnostic characters of this species see the key.

In the USNM is a single specimen from Kerrville, Texas, that I feel is distinct from *minutus*, but the differences are minor and subtle and I am unable to find a good character to distinguish the 2. It is possible that the Kerrville specimen agrees with the specimen referred to by Fall (1905, p. 224) in his revision of the Anobiidae. He felt that his specimen was distinct from *S. profundus* Lec. but was unwilling to describe it without seeing more than 1. The specimen I have is clearly distinct from *profundus*; the large punctures at the side of the pronotum in my specimen are circular, not decidedly crescent shaped as these are in *profundus*. I have labeled the Kerrville specimen as "Stageus sp. nr. minutus White."

*Stagetus paraguayensis* White, new species

figs. 10, 11

General: Pubescence grey, bristling hairs of dorsal surface long, a hair about 1.5 times as long as width of a discal interval; body dark brown, pronotum, head, and ventral surface vaguely clouded with red brown.

Head: Punctation dual, larger punctures quite distinct, varying in size, moderately dense, separated on an average by about a puncture diameter, small punctures distinct; eyes large, separated by about 1.5 times vertical diameter of an eye, eyes anterolateral on head; antennal funicle widest at 5th segment, latter about 2 times as wide as long, 4th and 6th segments widened to a lesser extent. Last segment of maxillary palpus about 2.0 times as long as wide, widest beyond middle.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with larger punctures on disk separated on an average by about diameter of a puncture, at side larger punctures very large, dense, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, smaller near anterior margin, small punctures obscure. Elytra with intervals at side convex, those on disk less distinctly so, intervals weakly, transversely wrinkled and indistinctly punctate.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with dual punctation, anteriorly at side with large, distinct, dense punctures, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, smaller punctures very indistinct. Abdominal segments nearly flat front to back; punctation dual, that at middle of 3rd segment with large punctures distinct, separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture.

Length: 1.8 mm.

The holotype (USNM no. 72664; female) bears the data "Paraguay, San Lorenzo, 8.IX.954, Daguerre; ARGENTINA, 1968 Colln. J. Daguerre." The 1st locality is the area of collection, the 2nd locality is part of a misleading U. S. National Museum label.

For distinguishing characters see the key.

*Stagetus platyops* White, new species

fig. 12

General: Pubescence grey with a weak yellow luster, bristling hairs of dorsal surface long, a hair about 1.5 times as long as width of a discal interval; body color dark brown, head, pronotum and metasternum nearly black.

Head: Punctation dual, larger punctures large, dense, very shallow, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, small punctures distinct; vertex very shallowly, longitudinally depressed; eyes lateral on head, nearly flat, separated by about 2.0 times vertical diameter of an eye; antennal funicle widest at 5th segment, latter about 2 times as wide as long, 4th and 6th segments widened to a lesser extent. Last segment of maxillary palpus about 1.5 times as long as wide, widest just beyond middle.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum with larger punctures on disk separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture, large punctures at side large, dense, irregular in size, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, small punctures indistinct; anterior margin somewhat inflated, punctation there very distinct, dense, varying in size, not clearly dual. Elytra with intervals at side convex, those in disk flat; intervals obscurely, transversely wrinkled and obscurely punctate.

Ventral surface: Metasternum with dual punctation, anteriorly at side with large, distinct, dense punctures, separated on an average by less than diameter of a puncture, smaller punctures very obscure. Abdominal segments nearly flat front to back; punctation dual, that at middle of 3rd segment with large punctures distinct, separated on an average by a little less than diameter of a puncture.

Length: 2.6 mm.

The holotype (in CNC; female) bears the data "BRAZIL, DF, 1000m, Parque Nacional, III-11-1970, JM & BA Campbell."

The flattened eyes located laterally on the head distinguish this species from described American species.

### Key to American Species of Stagetus

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Each abdominal segment distinctly convex front to back, appearing inflated; Mexico | *convexus*, n. sp. |
| — | Abdominal segments not distinctly convex, nearly flat front to back; various localities | 2 |
| 2(1). | Punctures at side of pronotum crescent shaped, with puncture rim nearest anterior margin of pronotum obsolete; U. S. | *profundus* Lec. |
| — | Punctures at side of pronotum not as above; various localities | 3 |
| 3(2). | Eyes lateral on head and nearly flat (fig. 9); Brazil | *platyops*, n. sp. |
| — | Eyes anterolateral on head and strongly convex (fig. 8); various localities | 4 |
| 4(3). | Last segment of maxillary palpus about 2 times as long as wide, widest beyond middle (fig. 7); Paraguay | *paraguayensis*, n. sp. |
| — | Last segment of maxillary palpus about 1.5 times as long as wide, widest before middle (fig. 8); Panama | *minutus*, n. sp. |

### Incertae Sedis

I have examined the brief description of *Stagetus weiseri* (Pic) (1926, p. 1). The name cannot be assigned to a species on the basis of the description alone; however, mention of the thorax being greatly attenuate in front and the elytra strongly striate punctate is an indication that Pic was probably correct in his generic placement. Of the

preceding species, *paraguayensis* is the only one that could be identical with *weiseri*. Madam A. Bons (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) is unable to locate the type of *weiseri* and feels that it may be lost.

### *Striatheca* White

*Striatheca* White, 1973, p. 48.

Following is the 2nd species to be described in this genus.

### *Striatheca rufescens* White, new species

General: Body 1.8 times as long as wide; elytral sides subparallel at basal ⅔. Pubescence dull yellow, sparse, bristling throughout, moderate in length, hairs separated by less than a hair length, hairs adjacent to elytral striae directed backward, others more or less irregular in direction. Body color dull dark orange red, pronotum slightly darker than rest.

Head: Front nearly evenly convex throughout; with a weak groove over eye; surface shiny, at middle with large punctures, these irregular in size, shape, and density, also with minute punctures, near eyes with smooth granules; eyes separated by 1.4 times vertical eye diameter. Antenna of 11 segments, segments 9 and 10 about as wide as long, 11th segment about 2 times as long as wide. Last segment of maxillary palpus subtriangular, about 2 times as long as wide, tip pointed, (labial palpus not seen).

Dorsal surface: Pronotum in lateral view nearly evenly convex throughout; disk densely, roughly punctate, punctures variable in size and shape, at side surface scabrous, shiny. Each elytron with 10 distinctly impressed, complete striae, plus a short scutellar and a short subhumeral stria, following striae uniting at apex, 1 and 10, 2 and 9, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, intervals shiny, with transverse wrinkles and minute, sparse granules.

Ventral surface: Metasternum broadly, longitudinally grooved at middle, surface coarsely scabrous; with a slight depression anteriorly midway between middle and side. Abdominal sutures 2 and 3 more or less bisinuate, suture 4 arcuate; surface shiny, obscurely, sparsely punctate-granulate; 5th segment nearly flat front to back.

Length: 2.3 mm.

The holotype and only specimen (in CNC; male) bears the data "5 mi. N. Mazatlan, Sin. MEX. VII.24–29, 1964 H.F.Howden."

This species is very similar in most characters to *S. lineata* White, the only other member of the genus. The differences are as follows. The body color of *rufescens* is nearly uniformly dull orange red throughout with the pronotum and the extreme elytral apex slightly darker. The head and ventral surface of *lineata* are primarily dull orange red; both the head and the base of the abdomen are vaguely clouded with black. The pronotum of *lineata* is nearly black but with the margins infused with dull red; the elytra are black with the margins (especially near the apex) infused with dull red. Also the hairs of the elytral striae in *lineata* criss-cross over the intervals, whereas

those of *rufescens* are inclined backward or are irregular in direction. *Striatheca lineata* is known from Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida.

### *Neosothes* White

*Neosothes* White, 1967, p. 43.

The following 2 new species bring the number of species in this genus to 5.

#### *Neosothes abbreviatus* White, new species

General: Body a little over 1.8 times as long as wide; pubescence very fine, dull yellow, with a luster in bright light; elytra brown, apex and sides red brown, remainder of body red brown and more or less clouded with brown; punctures of dorsal surface fine and dense, obseurely dual; pronotum and elytra shiny.

Head: Eyes separated by 2.0 times vertical diameter of an eye; last segment of maxillary palpus 1.5 times as long as wide, outer margin distinctly notched; last segment of labial palpus a little longer than wide, outer margin inwardly arcuate.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum at side nearly flat front to back; small punctures at side fine, dense, varying in distinctness, larger punctures obseure to very obscure; small punctures of elytra fine, dense, larger punctures fairly distinct, approaching size of small punctures.

Ventral surface: Metasternum finely, densely punctate, punctation obscurely dual, larger and smaller punctures intergrading in size; longitudinal groove at base bordered each side by a fine, sharp carina, carina obsolete beyond middle of metasternum, at base continuous with transverse carina which delimits inflexed portion, groove at base separated from inflexed portion by a fine, distinct, transverse carina, this continuous with transverse carina of each side of metasternum; metasternum apically at center terminating in a forked process attaining posterior limit of coxae; 1st abdominal suture nearly obsolete at center, more distinct at sides, other sutures strong throughout.

Length: 1.9 to 2.1 mm.

The holotype (in CNC; female) bears the data "JAMAICA, Try. Duncans, VIII. 19. 1966, Howden & Becker;" the two paratypes bear essentially the same data, except 1 was taken on August 8 (in CNC) and the other on August 14 (in USNM).

Diagnostic characters are presented in the key.

#### *Neosothes mexicanus* White, new species

General: Body nearly 1.8 times as long as wide; pubescence very fine, dull yellow, with a luster in bright light; metasternum brown, remainder of body red brown and more or less clouded with brown; punctures of dorsal surface fine, dense, very obscurely dual, pronotum and elytra shiny.

Head: Eyes separated by 1.8 to 1.9 times vertical diameter of an eye; last segment of maxillary palpus 1.5 times as long as wide, outer margin weakly, inwardly arcuate; last segment of labial palpus slightly longer than wide, outer margin distinctly inwardly arcuate.

Dorsal surfaee: Pronotum at side nearly flat front to back; small punctures at

side fine, dense, varying in distinctness, larger puncture obscure to very obscure; small punctures of elytra very fine, dense, larger punctures obscure to obsolete, more or less intergrading in size with small punctures.

Ventral surface: Metasternum finely, densely punctate, punctation obscurely dual; longitudinal groove at center bordered each side by sharp carina, latter distinct to apical metasternal process, and anteriorly continuous with carina which delimits inflexed portion, groove at base separated from inflexed portion by a fine, distinct transverse carina, this not continuous with transverse carina of each side of metasternum; metasternum apically at center terminating in a forked process attaining posterior limit of coxae; 1st abdominal suture weak at center, more distinct at sides, other sutures quite strong throughout.

Length: 2.2 to 2.3 mm.

The holotype (in CNC; female) bears the data "5 mi. N. Mazatlan, Sin. MEX. VII.24–29 1964 H. F. Howden"; the single paratype (in USNM) has the data "5 mi. N. Mazatlan, Sin. MEX. VII. 24. 64, H. F. Howden."

Diagnostic characters are given in the key.

I have recently transferred *Lasioderma dermestinum* Lec. to *Neosothes* and synonymized *N. bicarinatus* White with it (in press).

### Key to Species of Neosothes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Median longitudinal groove of metasternum with lateral margins evenly rounded, not carinate; Baja California | *testaceus* White |
| — | Median longitudinal groove of metasternum with lateral margins carinate; various localities | 2 |
| 2(1). | Metasternal carinae distinct only at basal ⅓ to ½; Jamaica | *abbreviatus*, n. sp. |
| — | Metasternal carinae distinct past middle of metasternum, usually attaining apex; various localities | 3 |
| 3(2). | Pronotum feebly shiny, less shiny than elytra; Cuba | *granulatus* White |
| — | Pronotum as shiny as elytra; Mexico and Baja, California | 4 |
| 4(3). | Body 1.9 to 2.1 times as long as wide; metasternal carinae weak before metasternal apex; Baja California | *dermestinus* (Lec.) |
| — | Body nearly 1.8 times as long as wide; metasternal carinae strong before metasternal apex; Sinaloa, Mexico | *mexicanus*, n. sp. |

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