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A New Genus of Weevils from South America (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Rhynchophorinae)

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The neotropical genus described below belongs in the Rhynchophorinae, a subfamily characterized chiefly by having the antennae elbowed and inserted near the base of the beak, and the pygidium exposed beyond the elytra. The species of this genus resemble those of *Metamasius* Horn, *Belopoeus* Schoenherr, and *Scyphophorus* Gyllenhal, New World genera of the tribe Rhynchophorini, and are probably related to them. Specimens are rare in collections.

Two of the four species (*austerus* and *atratus,* both Gyllenhal and both from Cayenne) were described in the genus *Sphenophorus* in 1838, but nothing seems to have been published about them since. I had seen the types of both species in Stockholm in connection with other studies in Europe, and was curious about their generic status, as they were distinctly not *Sphenophorus.* When Dr. C. A. Campos Seabra sent me a collection of 21 specimens from Brazil which seemed to correspond to *austerus* or *atratus,* I decided to examine the types again. My reason was that one of the females that I dissected seemed to be very similar to the type of *austerus* as I remembered it, but the type, upon dissection, proved to be

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a male. Thus the series of males and females from Brazil are not *austerus* but represent an undescribed species. Of the other specimens in this collection, two are males of *atratus,* the type of which is a female, and one is a male of still another undescribed species. It is interesting that *atratus* and the two new species, as well as a specimen of the related *Belopoeus carmelitus* Germar, were collected at the same locality in the state of Para, Brazil, by the same collector (Orlando Rego), and in the same year (1953).

If a private collection has as many as 21 examples of the genus, there must surely be many more specimens collected since 1838 in various museums. However, I have examined only 27 additional specimens in the museums in the United States and in Berlin, Leningrad, London, Paris, and Stockholm. For the loan of specimens I am grateful to Dr. C. A. Campos Seabra of Rio de Janeiro, also to the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm (Dr. Per Inge Persson), the British Museum (Natural History) (Mr. Richard T. Thompson), the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Dr. John F. Lawrence), and the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution (Miss Rose Ella Warner). Thanks are also expressed to Mr. Robert E. Logan, of the American Museum of Natural History, for the photographs, and to the Department of Graphic Arts of the Museum for the inking of the drawings.

ECOLOGY

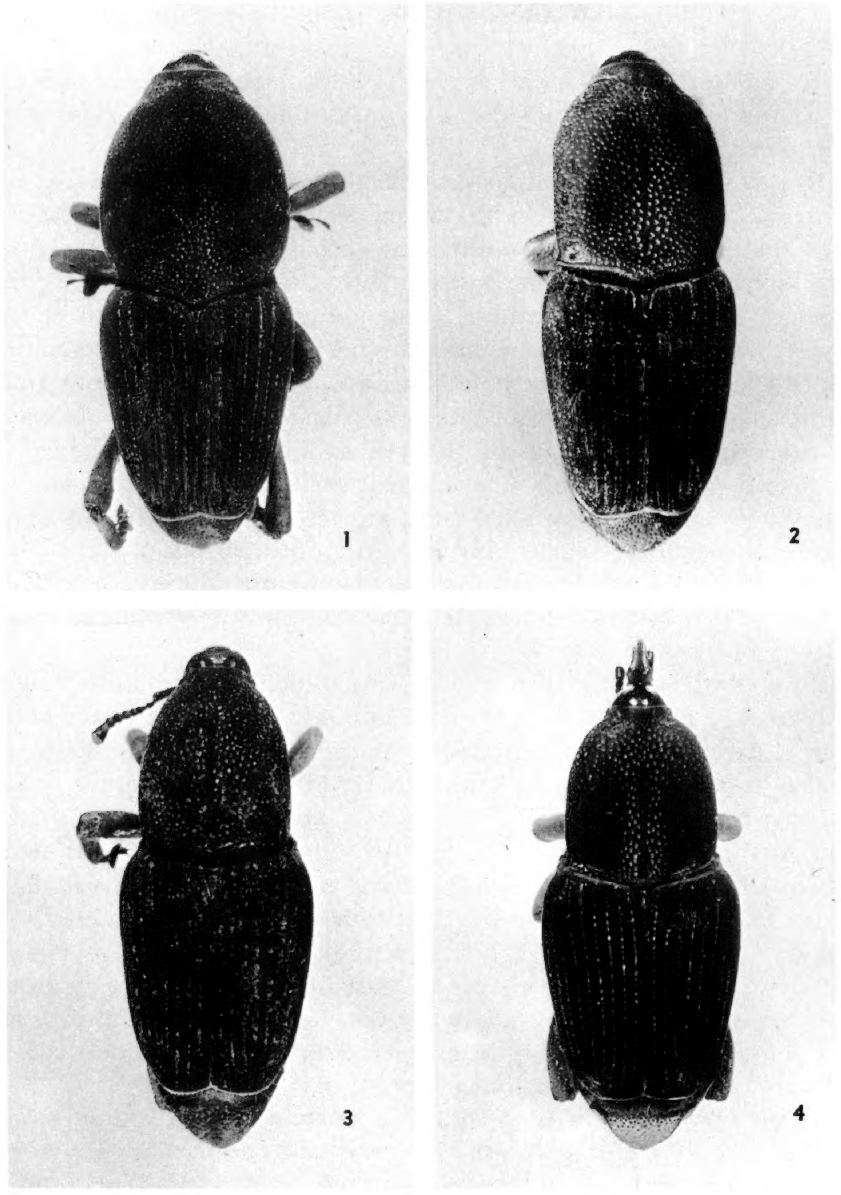
The only indication of how or where these weevils live is a note on two specimens from Mato Grosso, Brazil, in the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad. This note was translated for me as "in palm along river." The related *Belopoeus orbignyae* Bondar, as well as quite a few species of *Metamasius,* is known to breed in palms. The majority of localities where the species of the new genus are found are rivers or places near rivers.

DISTRIBUTION

All the species inhabit northern South America, from Cayenne in French Guiana to Venezuela and Colombia, and the states of Mato Grosso, Para, and Amazonas in Brazil. This is virtually the same range as that of the species of *Belopoeus.* Of the 48 specimens examined, four have no locality.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM

Except for one of the new species, the secondary sexual characters are rather feeble, consisting chiefly in the longer beak of the female. Males



FIGS. 1–4. *Foveolus.* 1. *F. anomalus,* male, type. 2. *F. anomalus,* female, showing left basal fovea at base of pronotum. 3. *F. austerus,* male. 4. *F. aterpes,* male.

of one species, however, have a longer, wider pronotum than do females, and the beak and front of the prosternum modified as shown in figure 13.

FOVEOLUS VAURIE, NEW GENUS

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphenophorus austerus* Gyllenhal, 1838, by present designation. Additional species included: *atratus* Gyllenhal; *anomalus,* new species; and *aterpes,* new species.

DIAGNOSIS: Of the characters described at length below, those that are diagnostic and also readily noted are the much flattened form (in lateral view the dorsal and ventral outlines are virtually parallel); the two disc-like foveae or dimples at the basal corners of the pronotum (fig. 2); the elongate-triangular, short (short in comparison with the length of the elytra), narrow, inconspicuous scutellum (fig. 9); the large, long pygidium; the shape of the metepisternum (not or scarcely wider in front than behind; fig. 5); and the somewhat angularly retracted or obliquely truncate apex of the elytra (fig. 10). A combination of these characters with three additional ones (the widely separated coxae, the widely dilated and ventrally hairy third tarsal segments, and the laterally lined aedeagus) should distinguish this genus from related genera.

DESCRIPTION: Black or dark red, flattened weevils of medium or large size (11 to 19 mm.), with opaque or velvety surface, without scales or dorsal pubescence.

Beak at extreme base with at least trace of double teeth under antennal scrobe. Eyes well separated above and below. Peduncle of postmentum narrowly sulcate, sides parallel. Antennal scape of same length as funiculus. Pronotum elongate, without elevated areas; foveate at basal corners; base not visible in every specimen, but usually margined. Each elytron with 10 punctate striae, tenth stria short, often indistinct; outer striae without impressed line connecting all punctures; intervals flat; elytra at middle line only twice, or a little more than twice, length of pygidium; apex retracted slightly at suture. Scutellum from one-eighth to one-tenth of length of elytra, elongate-triangular, more than twice longer than wide; at base not, or scarcely, wider than sutural interval on each side. Pygidium very long, from about one-third to one-half of length of elytra; subvertical; sides narrowing to truncate apex.

Prosternum flat in front of coxae; prosternal process behind coxae narrowly divided at middle, strongly developed and overlapping mesosternum, its apex truncate or slightly sinuous, not hairy. Mesosternum and front of metasternum flat. Coxae widely separated. Mesepimeron (fig. 5) about two and one-half times as wide as long, front and hind borders subparallel, outer border bluntly angled and slightly sinuate. Metepisternum at posterior end, together with metepimeron, about as wide as metepisternum at anterior end (fig. 5). Femora slightly clavate,

not extending beyond pygidium. Tibiae linear, flattened, with short hairs on inner edge, uncinate at apex. Tarsi, third segment spongy-hairy beneath, widely dilated to at least three times width of second segment, at apex truncate; second segment more or less transverse; claw segment inserted near base of third segment, at apex smooth, not excavate.

Aedeagus laterally with dividing line between dorsal and ventral surfaces; apodemes or long appendages longer than aedeagus, inserted at sides of base of aedeagus, and broadly forked behind. Eighth tergum of female with scarcely visible, apical, median, impressed line.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER GENERA: This genus is probably more closely related to *Metamasius* than to any of the 15 other New World genera of the tribe Rhynchophorini. It might conceivably be included in *Metamasius* as a fourth species group. Its species differ from those of *Metamasius,* however, in some characters that are considered of generic importance in this subfamily in other parts of the world, namely, the scutellum, pygidium, and metepisternum. The scutellum of *Foveolus* is proportionally very short and narrow; in front the metepisternum, including its epimeron, is scarcely wider than behind (fig. 5). The species of *Foveolus* differ, in addition, by having the elytra scarcely longer than twice the length of the pygidium, whereas the elytra of species of *Metamasius* are ". . . at middle line at least five times longer than pygidium" (Vaurie, 1966, p. 231). The pygidium is very long in relation to the length of the elytra. The fovea at each basal "corner" of the pronotum, as shown to best advantage in figure 2, is not present in species of *Metamasius,* although *M. inaequalis* Gyllenhal has a fovea on each side dorsally and in front of the base. The foveae of *Foveolus* are seen best when the specimen is tipped sideways or frontward.

The species of *Foveolus* are less closely related, in my opinion, to those of *Sphenophorus,* differing from them not only in the characters discussed above, but also in others: in the widely, not narrowly, spaced coxae; the small, not large and triangular, peduncle of the postmentum; the smooth pronotum without raised spaces (some species of *Sphenophorus* also have a smooth pronotum); the entirely hairy ventral surface of the third tarsal segments; the widely dilated third tarsal segments on all legs; and the large prosternal process behind the front coxae.

The three species of the genus *Belopoeus* Schoenherr differ in many characters (Vaurie, in press), but in my key to the genera of the Rhynchophorinae of the Western Hemisphere (Vaurie, 1967, p. 182), *Foveolus* would key out to *Belopoeus* at couplet 11, where the pygidium is stated as being "nearly as long as one-half of length of elytra." (The pygidium, tipped to a horizontal position, was measured from its basal line of

punctures to the apex.) In order to differentiate the two genera, an additional couplet should be inserted after the first part of couplet 11:

Pronotum at basal corners not foveate; scutellum as long as one-fifth or one-sixth of length of elytra; prosternum tumid; male with hairy prosternum; female with longitudinally striate sides of abdomen ..... *Belopoeus*

Pronotum at basal corners feebly or strongly foveate; scutellum only one-eighth or one-tenth of length of elytra; prosternum flat; sexual characters not as stated above ..... *Foveolus*

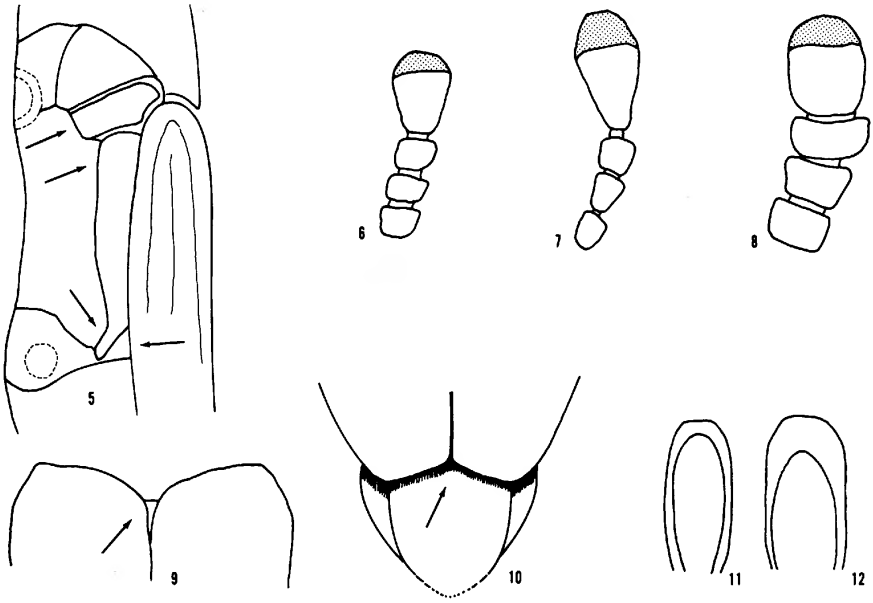


FIG. 5. Lateral view of *F. aterpes,* showing mesepimeron and relative widths of front and hind borders of metepisternum, including metepimeron.

FIGS. 6–8. Antennal club of *Foveolus,* with last segments of funiculus. 6. *F. austerus;* characteristic also of *F. aterpes.* 7. *F. atratus.* 8. *F. anomalus.*

FIGS. 9–12. Anatomical characters of *Foveolus.* 9. Narrow scutellum. 10. Obliquely truncate apex of elytra and long pygidium. 11. Apex of aedeagus with narrow border. 12. Apex of aedeagus with wide border.

In this same key, two "aberrant species" of *"Sphenophorus," austerus* and *atratus,* both now in *Foveolus,* were keyed out in a later couplet after "pygidium much shorter than one-half of length of elytra," but this action was an error, as these species do not have the pygidium so short.

For some of the other genera, a few comparisons follow. The two species of *Scyphophorus* Gyllenhal bear some resemblance to those of *Foveolus* by being black and flattened, with long, narrow beaks and a long pronotum; one species has a rather large pygidium, and the elytral apices

shaped as in species of *Foveolus.* Both species, however, differ strikingly by having the ventral surface of the third tarsal segment hairy at the apex only, the apices of the tibiae bidentate, and the spongy part of the antennal club either retracted or visible merely as a narrow apical line.

The single species (*luteus*) of *Phrynoides* Chevrolat has a straight beak somewhat like that of *F. austerus* and of the female of *F. anomalus,* but *luteus* is very different in its broad, convex shape, nodulose elytral vestiture, brownish coloration, and rounded scutellum, and in other characters.

The monotypic *Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar differs by having a rounded scutellum, the mesipimeron angulate in front (diamond-shaped), and the metepisternum much wider in front than behind.

Polytus Faust (one species) and *Sitophilus* Schoenherr (several species) differ by having a double mucro at the inner apex of the tibiae and by being only 5 or 6 mm. long.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Foveolus*

1. Antennal club (fig. 8) barrel-shaped, its sides parallel, not narrowing to base; size large, usually longer than 15 mm.; not known from Cayenne ..... *anomalus,* new species
   Antennal club (figs. 6, 7) cone-shaped, its sides narrowing, even if slightly, to base; smaller (11 to 13 mm.); Cayenne and elsewhere 2
2. Beak rugosely, confluently punctate, its apex (fig. 15) widened, appearing hooked ..... *austerus* (Gyllenhal)
   Beak sparsely or finely punctate, at apex not widened (figs. 14, 16) 3
3. Beak (fig. 16) arcuate, longer than pronotum; scutellum flat or convex; pygidium dark, scarcely hairy; pronotum at middle of base sinuate ..... *atratus* (Gyllenhal)
   Beak (fig. 14) nearly straight, shorter than pronotum; scutellum longitudinally concave; pygidium with dense golden hairs; pronotum at base feebly arcuate ..... *aterpes,* new species

Foveolus austerus (Gyllenhal)

Figures 3, 6, 15

Sphenophorus austerus GYLLENHAL, 1838, p. 916, Cayenne [French Guiana]; type, male, in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, examined.

DIAGNOSIS: Differing from *atratus,* also from Cayenne, by having a straight, very coarsely punctate beak which is constricted before its hooked apex (fig. 15), not uniformly arcuate throughout. Beak similar to that of female of *anomalus,* but *austerus* has the antennal club of different shape, is smaller in size, and has a proportionally shorter pronotum.

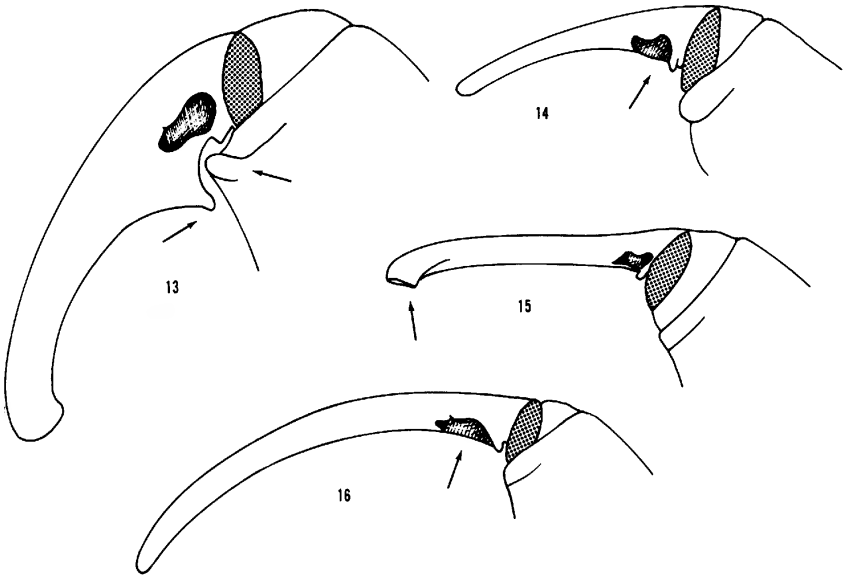
DESCRIPTION: Length, excluding beak, 11 to 12 mm. Velvety black or

dull reddish, not shining. Peduncle of postmentum keel-like; in profile oblique, angulate behind. Beak (fig. 15) cylindrical, virtually straight; about same length as pronotum in male, longer than pronotum in female; in profile constricted before abruptly widened extreme apex; slightly wider at basal angulation; dorsally of same width throughout except for feeble basal dilation which is slightly longer than wide; coarsely, confluently, rather granularly punctate except for median glabrous line; on under side beak in apical half carinate, at extreme apex excavate behind peduncle; antennal scrobe contiguous to eye. Antennal club (fig. 6) more or less cone-shaped; sides slightly dilated to apex; spongy apex about, or less than, one-third of length of entire club; funicular segments 3 to 6 wider than long. Pronotum mostly flat; sides parallel in basal half, thence gently arcuate to apical constriction; densely punctate except on median impunctate line; basal margin lobed at middle; basal foveae flatly impressed, not truly concave. Scutellum flat. Elytra at center, including scutellum, scarcely longer than pronotum; slightly longer than their greatest width, and a little longer than twice length of pygidium; strial punctures distinct, well separated, and about the size of those on pronotum; punctures of intervals indistinct; apex obliquely truncate or subtruncate (fig. 10). Pygidium of female strongly acuminate. Front coxae separated by one-third of diameter of coxa; middle coxae widely separated by more than diameter of coxa.

Aedeagus at apex strongly curved downward, truncate; apical border rather narrow (fig. 11).

Specimens Examined: *French Guiana:* Cayenne, one male, type, in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; seven males and three females in the British Museum (Natural History), the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and the Zoologisches Museum in Berlin. *No locality:* One female in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum and one male in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Of the 13 specimens, seven males, including the type, and one female were dissected.

Discussion: It is interesting that in this species the male and female have virtually the same beak, although it is slightly longer in the female. In the species that follows (*anomalus*) the beak is very different between the sexes, that of the female resembling closely that of *austerus,* even to the carinate under side, and that of the male being arcuate and at its base broadly toothed. The apex of the beak of the female, when viewed from below, gives somewhat the appearance of the hood of a cobra. In this species, as in *atratus* also, the beak of one individual can be proportionally longer or narrower than that of another. In some specimens the



FIGS. 13–16. Beaks of *Foveolus*. 13. *F. anomalus,* male, showing also prosternal ledge. 14. *F. aterpes,* male. 15. *F. austerus,* male; characteristic also of female and of female of *anomalus*. 16. *F. atratus,* female.

antennal club is less narrowed to the base than is shown in figure 6 and approaches in shape the club of *anomalus*.

Foveolus anomalus Vaurie, new species

Figures 1, 2, 8, 13, 15

TYPE MATERIAL: Type, male, Mangabeira, Mocajuba, Para, Brazil, December, 1952, O. Rego, collector, and a female paratype with the same data in the collection of C. A. Campos Seabra, Rio de Janeiro; in the same collection five males and three female paratypes with the same data but dated January, October, and November, 1953, and a male paratype from Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, September, 1951, Padre J. Falco, collector; a male paratype in the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, from Rio Tiquie, Colombia, March to May, 1922, G. MacReagh, collector. Other paratypes to be deposited as follows: with the same data as the type, one male in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and one in the British Museum (Natural History); from the type locality three males and two females, December, 1952, January and October, 1953, in the American Museum of Natural History.

DIAGNOSIS: Most similar to *austerus* (Gyllenhal), the females of both species having the same kind of beak (fig. 15), but differing from it and from the other species in the shape of the antennal club (figs. 6–8), and in the longer, more massive pronotum (figs. 1, 2). Males differ further in their larger size, and by having large infrarostral teeth, also a protruding ledge or collar on the front of the prosternum between the teeth and the eye (fig. 13).

RANGE AND ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: This species occurs probably throughout the Amazon River Basin from the state of Para (Mangabeira) on the eastern coast west to the eastern border of Colombia (Rio Tiquie). Mangabeira is a village in the Mocajuba district on the Rio Tocantins south of Belem. The Tiquie flows into the Rio Negro. Two additional specimens were examined from "S. [São or Santo?] Domingo, Mato Grosso," Brazil, July, 1941, in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, "in palm along river." The only locality I could find in the state of Mato Grosso is São Domingos, which is south of Corumba on the Bolivian-Brazilian border in the swampy area of the Rio Paraguay.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Length, excluding beak, 16 mm. Velvety black, not shining. Peduncle of postmentum in profile arcuate. Beak (fig. 13) subcylindrical, gently arcuate; distinctly shorter than pronotum; in profile slightly wider at extreme apex because of peduncle; near base very wide where on each side in front of antennal scrobe extends large, backward-pointing tooth; near eye a small second tooth partly hidden by prosternal projection; beak in dorsal view slightly wider at base; basal dilation scarcely noticeable; infrarostral teeth visible from above; beak confluently punctate except for median impunctate line on upper surface; under side with impressed median line; antennal scrobe subcontiguous to eye. Antennal club flattened apically as well as laterally; sides parallel from base to apex (fig. 8); spongy apex about one-third of length of club; funicular segments 3 to 6 distinctly wider than long. Pronotum and scutellum as described for *austerus,* but basal foveae of pronotum deeper, more concave, and pronotum proportionally longer and wider. Elytra at center, including scutellum, shorter than pronotum; as long as their greatest width and a little longer than twice length of pygidium; strial punctures as large as those at base of pronotum; punctures of intervals tiny; apex obliquely truncate. Pygidium without apical hairs. Prosternum in front with tumid ledge projecting between infrarostral teeth and eye; front coxae separated by about one-fourth of diameter of coxa; middle coxae by more than diameter of coxa.

Aedeagus at apex truncate; border rather narrow.

VARIATIONS FROM TYPE: The paratypes range in length from 12 to 19 mm. Seven of the 21 specimens examined are dull red instead of black; one black specimen has a reddish tinge on the pronotum. The scutellum in a few of the paratypes appears more triangular, with a slightly wider base. The punctures of the elytral intervals are not visible in all specimens. In some males the beak at its base is more humped over the scrobe than is shown in figure 13 of the type; in some the ledge at the front of the prosternum is more exaggerated.

Females have a very different and much narrower beak which is almost exactly like the beak of *austerus* (fig. 15) with the scrobe opening close to the eye, and the apex "hooked." The beak is straight, rugosely punctate, almost as long as the pronotum; below it is longitudinally carinate in the apical half, excavate behind the peduncle, and at the base is feebly toothed or angulate under the scrobe. The peduncle of the postmentum is more angulate behind, not rounded as is that of the male. The pronotum is narrower and proportionally shorter than that of the male, being of about the same length as, not longer than, the elytra. The front of the prosternum is slightly thickened in the place where the male has a ledge. In the type series the females average smaller in size than the males.

DISCUSSION: The beak and prothorax of the males of this weevil have such bizarre features (fig. 13) that it is surprising that the species was not described previously. The infrarostral double tooth is much larger than that of *Metamasius cinnamominus* (Perty) or of any of the other species of that genus. The tooth differs further by being directed both backward and outward, and by being densely punctate. I have not seen a projection on the front of the prosternum in any other species of the Rhynchophorini, although ledges on the prosternum in front of or between the front coxae are found in males of some species of *Metamasius.* The pronotum of some males is nearly as wide as the basal bulge of the elytra, whereas in the females and in the other species the pronotum is distinctly narrower than the base of the elytra.

This is the only species for which I have no record from Cayenne. It is also the only one for which there is any ecological data (see above under Range).

Five males, including the type, and three females were dissected.

Foveolus atratus (Gyllenhal)

Figures 7, 16

Sphenophorus atratus GYLLENHAL, 1838, p. 916, Cayenne, [French Guiana]; type, female, in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, examined.

DIAGNOSIS: The long, uniformly narrow, arcuate beak distinguishes this species from the other species; it also has a proportionally longer pygidium, and the posterior border of the antennal opening farther from the eye. Dorsally, it resembles *austerus* (fig. 3) but has a shorter pronotum.

DESCRIPTION: Length, excluding beak, 11 to 13 mm. Velvety black, not shining. Peduncle of postmentum in profile flat, horizontal. Beak (fig. 16) gently arcuate, cylindrical; of male not or scarcely longer than pronotum; of female one-third longer than pronotum; in profile slightly wider at basal angulation, and in male narrowing at extreme apex; dorsally slightly wider over antennal scrobes where basal dilation much longer than wide; sparsely, finely punctate, perhaps more densely in male; below smooth; antennal scrobe of male with posterior border distant from eye by width of scape, of female with border somewhat farther from eye. Antennae as described for *austerus,* but club and apical funicular segments more elongate (fig. 7). Pronotum as described for *austerus* but with additional impunctate or faintly punctate areas on sides in basal three-fourths, and basal foveae concave. Scutellum slightly convex. Elytra at center distinctly longer than pronotum, longer than their greatest width, and about twice longer than pygidium; punctation as described for *austerus;* apex subtruncate. Pygidium proportionally more elongate than that of other species, but more feebly (in male) narrowed to apex. Ventral side and aedeagus as described for *austerus,* but aedeagus at apex with dorsal surface rather shallowly V-shaped.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: *French Guiana:* Cayenne, one female, type, in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; three males and two females in the British Museum (Natural History) and the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. *Brazil:* Para: Mocajuba, Mangabeira, January, October, 1953 (O. Rego), one male in the collection of Carlos A. Campos Seabra, Rio de Janeiro, and one male in the American Museum of Natural History. *Venezuela:* "Colombia. Venezuela Caracas D. Sommer," one male in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm. Of these nine specimens, two females, including the type, and five males were dissected.

DISCUSSION: The beak of the female can be as long as the elytra; that of the male appears to be variable. In a male from Brazil the beak is proportionally wider and shorter, whereas in a male from Cayenne it resembles the long, narrow beak of a female. There is still a further difference in beaks which may, with other characters, denote a distinct species. A second male from Cayenne (at the Museum of Comparative Zoology) and a male from Venezuela (at the museum in Stockholm) have an even shorter beak (slightly shorter than the pronotum) which

is much less curved than the beaks of other males. These two individuals are larger (13 mm.); they have a slight difference in the eighth tergum which is apically sinuate, not truncate; the aedeagus is proportionally shorter, and the pygidium has an apical fringe of hairs and is narrowed to the apex (in other males the pygidium is almost as wide at the apex as at the base).

Foveolus aterpes Vaurie, new species

Figures 4–6, 14

TYPE MATERIAL: Type, male, Cayenne, [French Guiana], in the British Museum (Natural History); one paratype, female, Cayenne, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology; one paratype, male, Mangabeira, Mocajuba, Para, Brazil, May, 1953, Orlando Rego, collector, in the collection of C. A. Campos Seabra.

DIAGNOSIS: Differing from the other species by having decidedly flat pronotum, both pronotum and elytra appearing wider and shorter, base of pronotum arcuate, not sinuate, beak flattened, virtually straight and very short, scutellum feebly impressed, not flat, and pygidium (fig. 4) furnished with appressed, golden hairs.

RANGE AND ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: Northeastern South America. Two additional specimens were examined, but without any locality: a male in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and a specimen (sex not established) in the Zoological Institute, Leningrad.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Length, excluding beak, 12 mm. Black, not shining. Peduncle of postmentum in profile flat, horizontal. Beak (fig. 14) virtually straight, flattened above and below, especially toward apex; tomentose at sides of base; distinctly shorter than pronotum; in profile distinctly wider at basal angulation; dorsally, wider at apex and at base than at middle, and with median, glabrous line; basal dilation longer than wide; finely, rather densely punctate; under side of beak smooth; antennal scrobe subcontiguous to eye. Antennae and pronotum as described for *austerus,* but pronotum with additional impunctate broad areas on sides in basal half, and basal margin slightly arcuate. Scutellum shallowly concave except at extreme base where there are two small flattish tubercles. Elytra at center, including scutellum, longer than pronotum, scarcely longer than their greatest width, and a little more than twice length of pygidium; strial punctures on disc smaller than those on pronotum and indistinct; punctures of intervals minute; apex subtruncate. Pygidium covered with golden, depressed hairs. Front coxae separated by about one-half of diameter of coxa; middle coxae separated by almost twice their diameter.

Aedeagus at apex truncate; apical border wide.

VARIATIONS FROM TYPE: The male paratype is slightly longer (13 mm.) than the type, and in fresher condition, more velvety, but it and the female paratype are otherwise almost identical with the type.

DISCUSSION: In addition to the characters given in the diagnosis, this species has a wider chitinous apex of the aedeagus (fig. 12) than that of the other species, more widely spaced coxae, shorter, stouter femora, and the base of the elytra more noticeably wider than the base of the pronotum. This species is quite similar to *Scyphophorus yuccae* Horn of the southwestern United States in the beak, the flattened dorsum, short elytra with truncate apex, and the large pygidium, but that species differs by having large elytral punctures, a widely based triangular scutellum, much wider metepisternum, and very different antennal club and tarsal vestiture.

The type is labeled with an unpublished name of Jekel's meaning "wide." Two of the males and the female were dissected.

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