

No. 2.—*New Genera and Species of Aleocharinae with a Polytopic Synopsis of the Tribes.*

BY ADALBERT FENYES.

*DIGLOTTA PACIFICA*, sp. nov.

Apterous, subopaque, with sparse and pale pubescence.

Dark brown, the elytra scarcely paler; antennae yellowish brown, scarcely paler at base; legs dirty yellow.

Antennae rather short, slightly incrassate towards the apex; joints 1 and 2 about equal in length; 3 elongate, but much shorter than 2; 4-10 from about as long as wide to moderately transverse; 11 but little longer than 10, conical.

Head large, fully as broad as the prothorax, subglobose, mouth-parts produced in front; moderately, sparsely, and somewhat coarsely punctate; eyes small; genae not margined.

Prothorax cordiform, about as long as broad, base almost only one half as broad as apex, sides very strongly narrowed to the base; broadly and vaguely impressed in its entire length; more finely and more densely punctate than the head.

Elytra rudimentary, extremely short, about one half as long as, and almost narrower than, the prothorax, strongly dilated towards the apex, with truncate hind margin; punctate as the prothorax.

Abdomen elongate oviform, at base about as broad as the elytra; punctate as the head.

Length 1.5 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 25,028. S. Cala.: beach between Coronado and South San Diego, April, 1912, under seaweed. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,981. S. Cala.: La Jolla, June, 1913.

There is one example in the Blaisdell collection, taken also in the vicinity of San Diego, and probably belonging to the same species. This species is the first of the genus recorded from the Pacific Coast of North America.

*THAXTERIA*, gen. nov.

Apterous; front-body rather parallel, the abdomen elongate oviform, dilated; the insect bears a strong resemblance to a Termite. This new genus does not seem to be related, even remotely, to either *Abroteles* Casey, *Corotoca* Schioedte, *Perinthus* Casey, *Spirachtha*

Schioedte or *Termitothymus* Silvestri — these five genera being apparently the only known holotetramerous, termitophilous Aleocharinae genera of the Neotropical region. I am not able to give a complete description of the genus, as I cannot dissect the type-species.

Labrum subtruncate. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, with joints 2 and 3 incrassate.

Antennae 11-jointed, somewhat longer than head and prothorax together, slender, scarcely incrassate towards the apex; joint 1 very long, almost as long as the head, somewhat curvate; joints 2-10 gradually and slightly decreasing in length and slightly increasing in width, 2 longer than broad, 10 about quadrate; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together, oviform.

Head together with the eyes as broad as the prothorax, subpentagonal, basal angles prominent but rounded, base somewhat narrowed but apparently not constricted to a neck; genae not margined; eyes apparently longer than the tempora.

Prothorax broader than the elytra, moderately transverse, almost tetragonal, though a little narrower in front than behind, the sides subparallel and scarcely sinuate, all the angles rounded; strongly convex, in the middle at base with a small hemielliptical, abrupt impression; hypomera not visible from a lateral point of view.

Scutellum small.

Elytra perhaps a trifle shorter than the prothorax, perceptibly narrower than the latter; the sides subparallel and slightly sinuate anterior to the outer hind angles, their basal margins conjointly emarginate in the middle; the entire sutural region of each elytron longitudinally, abruptly, and deeply depressed under the level of the elytral disc, these depressions conjointly presenting an elongate, trough-like cavity.

Abdomen a good deal broader than the elytra, much longer than the front-body; the segments of equal length, none of them depressed at base and each of them with a fringe of moderately long, sparse hairs on the apical margin; lateral border rather broad.

Legs moderately long; femora and tibiae almost straight, the front tibiae with a fringe of long, dense, silky hairs on the inner margin; tarsi 4-4-jointed the first and last joints of all the tarsi elongate. All the coxae contiguous.

Type and only species: — *T. insularis*, sp. nov.

#### THAXTERIA INSULARIS, sp. nov.

Strongly shining, without distinct sculpture or punctuation.

Head, prothorax, and elytra light brown, the elytral cavity paler, yellowish; abdomen, antennae, and legs yellow.

Length about 4 mm.

TYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,982. Grenada: Grand Etang, near the boat-landing in nest of *Eutermes morio santa luciae*, December, 1912. Roland Thaxter.

CYPHEA WALLISI, sp. nov.

Rather short, robust, somewhat depressed moderately shining; with moderately dense, rather coarse sculpture and with inconspicuous pubescence. Similar in habitus to *Cyphea curtula* Erichson from Europe (the type-species of the genus), with similar male characters, but smaller in size and darker in color.

Black, the abdomen brownish black at base; antennae and legs almost black.

Right mandible with a strong tooth; maxillary palpi 4-jointed; ligula entire; labial palpi 2-jointed.

Antennae 11-jointed, rather short, incrassate towards the apex, ciliate; joint 2 longer than 3; 10 strongly transverse; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together.

Head narrower than the prothorax; genae entirely margined; eyes longer than the tempora.

Prothorax almost broader than the elytra, strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long; apex emarginate, narrower than the base; sides strongly rounded; base rounded, feebly bisinuate; hind angles obtuse, but distinct; with a broad transverse impression at the base.

Mesosternal process long, obtusely pointed. Metasternal projection short in contact with the mesosternal process.

Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, emarginate at the outer hind angles.

Abdomen broad, feebly narrowed towards the apex; tergites 3 and 4 impressed at base; tergite 6 shorter than 5.

Tarsi 4-4-5-jointed; hind tarsi with joint 1 much longer than 2.

In the male each elytron has a small tubercle near the suture at about the anterior third; tergite 7 has a small tubercle near the apex in the middle; tergite 7 and sternite 6 are concealed in the type.

Length 1.5 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,827. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,983. Manitoba: Winnipeg. J. B. Wallis. Several specimens, one of which was found under a poplar log.

## STROPHOGASTRA, gen. nov.

The 4-5-5-jointed tarsi, 11-jointed antennae, 4-jointed maxillary palpi and 2-jointed labial palpi refer the minute representative of this genus to the Thaumiaracini; it is isolated by its entire ligula, non-dentate mandibles and short first joint of the hind tarsi. The peculiar form of the abdomen and the remarkable male characters of the only species render this genus recognizable, even without microscopic study of the mouth and tarsi.

Labrum transverse, subsinuose on the anterior margin. Mandibles not dentate, though both with a rounded projection on the inner margin. Maxillae with inner lobe shorter than the outer lobe, a few spines on the apical portion of the inner margin and with hairs on the basal portion; the outer lobe with long pubescence at apex. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; joint 2 rather short; 3 incrassate; 4 long, subulate. Mentum not clearly visible. Ligula apparently entire, rather long, narrowed towards the apex. Labial palpi apparently 2-jointed, both joints elongate; joint 2 subtruncate at apex.

Mesosternal process subacute, moderately long, not carinate, slightly raised above the level of the metasternal projection. Metasternal projection rather long, its apex concealed by the mesosternal process.

Abdomen with the ventral surface strongly convex, with the extremity turned upwards.

Middle coxae approximated; middle acetabula entirely closed. Tarsi 4-5-5-jointed; none of the basal joints elongate; the last joint of each tarsus long.

Type and only species: — *S. penicillata*, sp. nov.

## STROPHOGASTRA PENICILLATA, sp. nov.

Rather short and broad, subfusiform, not very depressed, dull; throughout very finely and very densely, the elytra scarcely more strongly, punctate; without conspicuous pubescence. Not unlike a *Datomica* or a very small *Acrotona*, but distinct at first sight by the structure of the abdomen and by the remarkable male sexual characters.

Pitchy black, the elytra and the abdominal apex somewhat paler; antennae pitchy black, the legs paler.

Antennae about as long as head and prothorax together, not stout, moder-

ately incrassate towards the apex; joint 2 longer than 3; the penultimate joints moderately transverse.

Head narrower than the prothorax.

Prothorax slightly narrower than the elytra, transverse, about one half broader than long, narrowed in front, rounded at the sides and angles, without impressions or lateral bristles.

Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, slightly dilated from base to apex, scarcely sinuate in the outer hind angles.

Abdomen narrower than the elytra, with rounded sides, strongly narrowed towards the apex; tergites 3-6 gradually and rapidly decreasing in width; 7 almost three times as long as 6.

Legs moderately long; the tibiae without bristles.

In the male the abdominal apex with long straight hairs, and with 2 or 3 longer hairs which are curved inwards; the eighth tergite lightly notched in the middle of the hind margin; the ninth and the anal styles visible; the sixth sternite with a rather long spike in each outer angle, the spikes provided with 3-5 spinules which are directed obliquely upwards and outwards.

In the female the hairs at the abdominal apex are short and rather inconspicuous; the eighth tergite and the sixth sternite apparently simple.

Length 1.1 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,848 ♂. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,984. Manitoba: Stonewall, in rotten fungus, 18 August, 1918. J. B. Wallis. Eight males and four females have been examined.

#### MESARAEUS, gen. nov.

Elongate, narrowest in the middle, with dilated abdomen, apparently apterous; not unlike in shape to certain species of *Leptusa* of the subgenus *Oreusa*, but larger in size, with longer antennae and entirely different anatomical characters. Belongs in the *Athetini* (tarsi 4-5-5-jointed, antennae 11-jointed, maxillary palpi 4-jointed, labial palpi 3-jointed), where it is rather isolated, though perhaps nearest to *Falagriota* Casey, and *Myrmecopora* Sauley.

Labrum transverse, emarginate in the middle. Mandibles of the rather usual form; the right mandible with a feeble tooth below the apex. Maxillary lobes of the usual form; the inner lobe hooked at apex, but without spinules on the inner margin, where it is moderately densely pubescent with rather long hairs; the outer lobe corneous outwardly, pubescent at apex. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, rather short and stout; joints 2 and 3 stout; 4 elongate. Mentum

apparently truncate at apex. Ligula cleft, but not absolutely clear in my dissection. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the joints decreasing in thickness; 2 short; 3 elongate.

Antennae 11-jointed, long, somewhat incrassate towards the apex; joints 1-3 subequal; the penultimate joints about square; joint 11 almost longer than 9 and 10 together, rather broad, rounded at apex.

Head fully as broad as the prothorax, subtruncate at base, with a narrow neck; genae not margined; eyes moderate, rather prominent.

Prothorax about as long as broad, subhexagonal, convex, not impressed.

Prosternum membranaceous behind the front coxae, without additional corneous plates.

Mesosternum short, entering but little between the middle coxae, broadly rounded at apex, not raised above the level of the metasternum.

Metasternum long, produced between the middle coxae, with a large intercoxal piece.

Elytra shorter and not broader than the prothorax, (connate?); slightly sinuate at the outer hind angles.

Abdomen large, elongate, oviform, in its broadest portion broader than the elytra; the first three free tergites impressed at base.

Legs rather long, thin; tarsi 4-5-5-jointed; hind tarsi shorter than the tibiae, with elongate first joint. Middle coxae rather separated; middle coxal cavities entirely open behind.

The genus is erected for *M. laevigatus*, a new species from Argentine. The species is probably myrmecophilous, and is very likely apterous, for I could find no wings in the example dissected. The absence of wings explains the form of the body; because in apterous species the median parts of the body are usually the narrowest ones, and the mesosternal and metasternal parts are contracted.

#### MESARAEUS LAEVIGATUS, sp. nov.

Strongly shining, almost impunctate; with very scarce inconspicuous yellowish pubescence, and with longer black bristles on the sides, these bristles being rather dense around the abdominal apex.

Reddish brown, the abdomen vaguely infusate towards the apex and on the lateral margins; antennae and legs slightly paler than the body.

Antennae longer than head and prothorax, rather thin.

Head unimpressed.

Prothorax broadest at the basal third, the front margin deeply emarginate for the reception of the narrow neck.

Sexual characters not distinct in the five examples before me.

Length 3 mm.



TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,905. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,985. Argentina: Buenos Aires (province), 2 September, 1917. C. Bruch.

### HYDROSMECTINA MACRA, sp. nov.

Elongate, parallel, rather depressed, feebly shining; very finely and very densely, the abdomen towards the apex less densely, punctate; pubescence almost inconspicuous. Dissection shows 4-5-5-jointed tarsi, 11-jointed antennae, 4-jointed maxillary, and 3-jointed labial palpi, bilobed ligula and both mandibles modified on the inner margin, the left mandible with an acute process, the right one with an obtuse dentiform projection which is larger than that of the left mandible, also a very short mesosternum with pointed apex, and posteriorly broadly open middle coxal cavities. These characters refer the species to *Hydrosmectina*; I am not aware of it having been described previously, for *Atheta (Hydrosmectina) subtilior* Bernh., appears to be a *Thecturota*, with 4-4-5-jointed tarsi.

Pitchy brown, the head darker, the abdomen scarcely darker; antennae a little paler than the body; legs testaceous.

Antennae longer than head and prothorax together, slender, but little incrassate towards the apex; joints 1-3 decreasing in length, 4-10 gradually slightly broader, 10 scarcely transverse; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together.

Head almost as broad as the prothorax, large, quadrate, with rounded basal angles, the vertex with a rounded foveola; genae not margined; eyes rather large, though a little shorter than the tempora, slightly prominent.

Prothorax narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, scarcely narrowed towards the base, the sides parallel; with an entire longitudinal linear impression in the middle.

Mesosternum short, pointed at apex; the middle coxae contiguous, their cavities broadly open behind.

Elytra much longer than the prothorax, with parallel sides, scarcely sinuate in the outer hind angles.

Abdomen elongate, parallel; tergite 7 a little longer than 6; tergites 3-5 transversely impressed at base.

Legs rather short, with short tarsi.

Sexual characters not observed.

Length — with extended abdomen — 1.8 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,656. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,986. S. Cala.: Pasadena, April, 1918 in storm-debris. Several specimens.

## LIPODONTA, gen. nov.

Near relative of *Atheta* Thomson, differing in the non-dentate right mandible and in the very large eyes. *Lypoglossa* Fenyes, and *Tomoglossa* Kraatz are closely related to *Lipodonta*, but *Lypoglossa* differs at once in its large size, while in *Tomoglossa* both mandibles are bisinuate, though not dentate.

Labrum transverse, emarginate in front, with rounded angles. Mandibles both mutic. Maxillae: inner lobe dentate at apex, ciliate towards the base; outer lobe ciliate at apex. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; joint 3 the longest of all; 4 moderately long. Mentum transverse, emarginate. Ligula cleft beyond the middle. Labial palpi 3-jointed; joints 2 and 3 rather elongate.

Antennae 11-jointed, rather long, but little incrassate towards the apex.

Head rather large; genae entirely margined; the eyes very large.

Prothorax transverse.

Mesosternal process pointed.

Elytra wider and longer than the prothorax.

Abdomen slightly narrowed towards the apex; tergites 3-5 transversely impressed at base.

Legs moderately long; tarsi 4-5-5-jointed; hind tarsi with joint 1 scarcely longer than 2. Middle coxae very approximated; middle acetabula entirely closed.

Type and only species: — *L. veris*, sp. nov.

## LIPODONTA VERIS, sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, subparallel, somewhat depressed; dull, the abdomen rather shining; scarcely pubescent. Reminds somewhat of *Homalota* and its allies, but with 5-jointed middle tarsi.

Brownish black, the head almost black, the abdomen scarcely paler than the elytra; antennae dark brown, scarcely paler at base; legs testaceous.

Antennae longer than head and prothorax, rather thin, scarcely incrassate towards the apex; joints 2 and 3 almost equal; 4-10 from longer than wide to about as long as wide; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together.

Head rather large, subtransverse, rounded, with a rather large central fovea; dull, coarsely and sparsely punctate; genae entirely margined; the eyes very large, prominent.

Prothorax scarcely broader than the head with the eyes, feebly transverse, distinctly narrowed-sinuate towards the base, widest in the anterior third where it is subangulate, with a transverse basal foveola and a shallow longitudinal impression; rather dull, more finely and more densely punctate than the head.



Elytra wider and rather longer than the prothorax, slightly emarginate in the outer hind angles; feebly shining, still more finely punctate than the prothorax and about as densely so.

Abdomen subparallel, slightly narrowed towards the base and towards the apex, the sides slightly rounded; segment 7 a little longer than 6; segments 3-5 transversely impressed at base; shining, rather densely and not too finely punctate, more sparsely so towards the apex.

Sexual characters not distinct.

Length — somewhat extended — 2.5 mm.

TYPE.— Coll. A. Fenyes 28,605. PARATYPE.— M. C. Z. 9,987. S. Cal.: Pasadena, Arroyo Seco, March, 1918 in flood-debris. A good series.

#### PERIERGOPUS, gen. nov.

Tarsi 4-5-5-jointed; antennae 11-jointed; maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi, ligula, and mandibles not distinctly visible in the unique type-species; genae not margined; mesosternum not pointed, broadly truncate-emarginate; middle coxae separated; hind tarsi with the first joint longer than the second; mesosternum not carinate; middle acetabula closed; prothoracic hypomera visible from a lateral point of view; head constricted at base; prosternum not corneous behind the anterior coxae; tibiae not spinose; eyes longer than the longitudinal diameter of the tempora; seventh tergite not longer than the sixth; tergites 3-5 impressed at base; meso- and meta-sternal processes approximated, in close contact; mesosternum and metasternum long; embolic piece between mesosternal and metasternal processes absent.

The above diagnosis will suffice to characterize this genus and will distinguish it from its nearest relatives, *Zyras* and *Astilbus*. It differs from *Zyras* principally in the non-margined tempora; from *Astilbus* in the approximated meso- and metasternal processes; while the male sexual characters of the only species are unique.

Type and only species: — *P. sculptus*, sp. nov.

#### PERIERGOPUS SCULPTUS, sp. nov.

Narrow and parallel in front, with much broader, but parallel, elytra and abdomen; moderately shining, the abdomen more strongly so; head, prothorax, and elytra coarsely granulose, the abdomen very sparsely, finely punctate.

Lead-black, with feeble metallic lustre; antennae lighter at base; legs somewhat lighter in color, the femora abruptly yellowish in basal half.

Antennae not longer than head and prothorax together, rather slender, somewhat incrassate distally; joint 2 shorter than 1 or 3, the penultimate joints moderately transverse, 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together, round pointed at apex.

Head as broad as the prothorax, quadrate, base subtruncate, basal angles prominent though rounded, front longitudinally carinate; neck broad, but abrupt; genae not margined; eyes longer than the longitudinal diameter of the tempora.

Prothorax about as long as broad, almost quadrate, widest behind the acute front angles, thence almost straight to the obtuse but distinct hind angles, slightly sinuate before the latter, the lateral margins distinctly beaded.

Scutellum large.

Elytra more than one half broader than the prothorax, but almost shorter than the latter, with prominent shoulders and slightly dilated sides; scarcely sinuate in the outer hind angles.

Abdomen as broad as the elytra, broad, subparallel, the tergites of equal length, tergites 3-5 transversely impressed at base; margins well developed.

Legs rather long and slender; hind tibiae distinctly curve.

In the unique male the intermediate antennal joints are distinctly dilated unilaterally towards the inner margin; the eighth tergite elliptically emarginate at apex, with the angles of the emargination rounded but distinct, the surface of the tergite with six obliquely placed granules, three on each side; the sixth sternite scarcely produced; the tarsi of the hind legs greatly dilated, the first joint being broader than the tibia.

Length 5 mm.; elytra 1.8 mm. wide.

TYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,988♂. Cameroun. George Schwab. Received from Roland Thaxter.

#### GNATHUSA TENUICORNIS, sp. nov.

Rather broad, subparallel; moderately shining, somewhat less so on the elytra; the pubescence inconspicuous. Almost indistinguishable from the type-species of the genus (*G. eva* Fenyès), but with entirely different antennae. That the difference in the antennal structure is not a sexual character, is proven by the fact that *G. eva*, with strongly incrassate antennae has been found only at Tahoe City, Cal., whereas *G. tenuicornis* has been taken only above Tahoe City, in the high mountains, and also further north at Glacier in British Columbia.

Black, antennae pitchy, legs brown.

Antennae almost shorter than head and prothorax, very little incrassate towards the tip; joint 3 almost one half shorter than 2; 4-10 transverse; 11 a little longer than 10.

Head large, transverse, finely and sparsely punctate; genae entirely margined; eyes slightly shorter than the tempora.

Prothorax slightly wider than the head, very strongly transverse, the sides subparallel and feebly rounded; with a feeble, rounded basal impression and with a feeble longitudinal furrow; finely and rather sparsely punctate.

Elytra slightly broader and about a fourth longer than the prothorax, alutaceous; finely and not densely, roughly punctate.

Abdomen parallel, tergites 3-5 impressed at base; finely and very sparsely punctate, almost smooth behind.

Length 2.6 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 18,369. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,989 B. Col.: Glacier. Four specimens. Found also in California, in the mountains near Deer Park Springs.

The genus *Gnathusa* may prove to be synonymous with *Mniusa* Mulsant and Rey (*Eurylophus* J. Sahlberg), but is probably a valid genus, because of the structure of the mandibles, and not a subgenus of *Ocyusa* Kraatz where it has been placed previously.

#### ANOCALIA, gen. nov.

The non-margined genae and short metasternum distinguish *Anocalia* from *Ocalea* Erichson with which it agrees in all important characters.

Type and only species: — *A. thaxteri*, sp. nov.

#### ANOCALIA THAXTERI, sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately narrowed towards the head and the abdominal apex, neither depressed nor convex; strongly, the elytra more feebly, shining; head not finely, sparsely, prothorax a little more finely, sparsely, elytra rather strongly, moderately densely, abdomen from base to apex gradually more finely, sparsely, punctate; pubescence yellowish, rather conspicuous; prothorax, elytra and abdomen with a few coarser black hairs on the margins.

Black, with slight aeneous lustre; elytra brownish yellow, triangularly and vaguely infusate around the scutellum, scarcely infusate along the lateral margins; antennae black, joint 1 pitchy; legs brownish yellow.

Antennae scarcely longer than head and prothorax together, moderately

incrassate towards the apex; joints 1-3 decreasing in length; 4 longer than broad, 10 scarcely transverse; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 together, acuminate.

Head a little narrower than the prothorax, subquadrate, not foveolate; neck broad; genae not margined; eyes apparently shorter than the tempora.

Prothorax considerably narrower than the elytra, transverse, about a third broader than long; sides narrowed in the anterior third, thence almost parallel to the base, the base and all the angles rounded; with a round foveola at base.

Mesosternum with a rudimentary carina.

Elytra about a third longer than the prothorax, the sides parallel, the shoulders prominent but rounded, the outer hind angles distinctly emarginate.

Abdomen subparallel, tergites 3-5 transversely impressed at base, tergite 7 not longer than 6.

Legs moderate, middle tibiae spinose and with two lateral bristles; all the tarsi 5-jointed, hind tarsi with joint 1 a little longer than 2.

Sexual characters not conspicuous.

Length 2.8 mm.

TYPE. — M. C. Z. 9,990. PARATYPE — Coll. A. Fenyes 29,241. S. Chile: Punta Arenas. Roland Thaxter. Several hundred examples were taken in the Antarctic forest in herbage traps.

#### HYGROPORA AMERICANA, sp. nov.

Moderately elongate, rather robust, almost parallel, rather feebly shining, scarcely pubescent.

Pitchy brown, the antennae and legs somewhat paler.

Ligula bilobed, each lobe with a narrow, acute, small appendage.

Antennae slightly longer than head and prothorax, rather robust, very slightly incrassate towards the apex; joint 3 considerably shorter than 2; 4-10 transverse, gradually broader; 11 not quite so long as 9 and 10 together, distinctly constricted in the middle.

Head subtriangular, very finely and rather densely punctate; genae entirely margined; the eyes about as long as the tempora.

Prothorax much wider than the head, fully a third wider than long, scarcely narrower in front than behind, strongly rounded at the sides, with a very obsolete transverse impression at the base; very finely and rather densely punctate.

Elytra slightly longer and not wider than the prothorax, parallel, with deeply emarginate outer hind angles; densely and a little more coarsely than the prothorax, punctate.

Abdomen almost parallel, the seventh tergite not longer than the sixth;

extremely finely and densely, evenly punctate; the sixth sternite moderately produced and rounded.

Tarsi 5-5-5-jointed.

Length 2 mm.

TYPE.— Coll. A. Fenyes 17,800 ♂? PARATYPE.— M. C. Z. 9,991. B. Col.: Vancouver, Shawnigan Lake, shores of a stagnant pool near Koenig's Hotel. Sixteen specimens.

*POLYLOBUS THAXTERI*, sp. nov.

Attenuated in front and still more so behind; shining, the elytra somewhat dull; head and prothorax finely, sparsely, elytra a little more strongly and more closely, the abdomen moderately sparsely, behind more scatteredly, punctate; pubescence sparse but conspicuous, yellowish, the abdominal apex with rather coarse, long, black bristles. The generic position of this species is somewhat doubtful, for the outer lobe of the maxillae lacks the small lobules said to be characteristic of *Polylobus*.

Head light brownish; prothorax light brownish yellow, vaguely infusate on the disc; elytra light brownish yellow; abdomen dark brown, lighter at base and apex; antennae and legs light brownish yellow.

Antennae slightly longer than head and prothorax together, rather slender incrassate towards the apex; joint 1 slightly longer than 2; 4 longer than broad, 10 slightly transverse; 11 about as long as 9 and 10 taken together.

Head much narrower than the prothorax, transversely quadrate, the sides parallel with prominent tempora; genae entirely margined; eyes about as long as the tempora, rather prominent.

Prothorax at base about as broad as the elytra, strongly transverse, fully one half broader than long, narrower in front than behind, the sides rounded; not impressed; hypomera not visible from a lateral point of view.

Mesosternal process long, pointed, its apex from a lateral point of view free, curvate and situated above the level of the short metasternal projection.

Elytra much longer and, at apex, broader than the prothorax, the outer hind angles strongly emarginate.

Abdomen pointed, tergite 7 longer than 6, tergites 3-6 transversely impressed at base.

Legs moderate; tarsi 5-5-5-jointed, hind tarsi with joint 1 longer than 2. Middle coxae approximated but not contiguous; middle acetabula closed.

In the male tergite 8 subangularly emarginate at apex, with about 6 acute, dentiform prominences.

Length 2.8 mm.

TYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,972 ♂. PARATYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 29,277. S. Chile; Punta Arenas 1906. Roland Thaxter. Several specimens.

MICROGLOTTA BARBERI, sp. nov.

Moderately elongate, subparallel, somewhat robust and broad, feebly shining; with sparse, rather inconspicuous, yellow pubescence.

Head black, prothorax bright yellow-red; elytra reddish brown, vaguely infusate around the scutellum and in the outer hind angles; abdomen reddish, with tergites 3-5 basally, 6 entirely and 7 almost entirely, blackish; antennae and legs light reddish.

Antennae almost as long as head and prothorax together, rather short, incrassate towards the apex; joints 2 and 3 subequal; 4-10 transverse, 10 about one half broader than long; 11 slightly shorter than 9 and 10 together, oval, distinctly constricted in the middle.

Head narrower than the prothorax, transverse, rather coarsely and sparsely punctate; genae entirely margined; eyes large, much longer than the tempora, slightly prominent.

Prothorax narrower than the elytra, transverse, about one half broader than long, narrower at apex than at base, the sides rather evenly rounded, the base rounded; convex; moderately sparsely and a little more finely than the head, punctate.

Elytra a little broader and a little longer than the prothorax, parallel, emarginate in the outer hind angles; more densely than the prothorax, and somewhat roughly, punctate.

Abdomen subparallel; tergite 3-5 distinctly impressed at base, tergite 7 scarcely longer than 6.

External sexual characters not perceptible.

Length 3 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,455. PARATYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,993. Va.: Chain Bridge in nests of *Riparia riparia* (Linné), 28 June, 1916. T. E. Snyder and H. G. Barber. Numerous examples together with the larvae.

PSEUDOPLANDRIA, gen. nov.

Body subfusiform, rather broad, moderately depressed; very similar to a *Hoplandria* Kraatz but with 5-5-5-jointed tarsi.

Labrum transverse, slightly emarginate, with rounded angles. Mandibles rather long, acute at apex, the right mandible with an acute tooth in the middle of the inner margin. Maxillae: inner lobe with 4-5 acute spines near the apex



on the inner margin, below these spines, and at some distance, with another, longer, isolated spine, below the latter with finer spines and hairs; outer lobe hairy at apex. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed. Ligula long, bifid. Labial palpi 4-jointed.

Antennae 11-jointed, longer than head and prothorax, incrassate towards the apex; joint 3 scarcely shorter than 2; 4 longer than wide, 10 transverse; 11 longer than 9 and 10 together, acutely pointed.

Head narrower than the prothorax, transversely rounded, not constricted at base; genae entirely margined; eyes large, longer than the tempora, prominent.

Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, very strongly transverse, the apex narrower than the base, the sides strongly rounded; hypomera not visible from a lateral point of view.

Prosternum not corneous behind the front coxae.

Mesosternal process rather broad, rounded at apex, long, carinate in its entire length.

Metasternal projection short, approximated to the mesosternal process.

Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, emarginate in the outer hind angles.

Abdomen narrowed from base to apex, tergite 7 longer than 6, tergites 3-5 transversely impressed at base.

Legs moderate; tibiae finely spinose; tarsi 5-5-5-jointed, the hind tarsi with joint 1 not longer than 2. Middle coxae separated, middle acetabula closed.

Type and only species: — *P. laeta*, sp. nov.

#### PSEUDOPLANDRIA LAETA, sp. nov.

Strongly shining; head and prothorax almost without sculpture, the latter with 4 fine, quadrangularly placed punctures in the middle of the disc, the elytra coarsely densely granulate; abdomen irregularly punctate, more densely so towards the sides of the individual segments which are almost smooth in the middle; pubescence rather coarse and rather conspicuous, more so on the margins of the body.

Color reddish, the head a little darker, the elytra infusate with vaguely paler shoulders; antennae infusate, reddish at base and apex; legs reddish.

In the male tergite 7 with a long, robust keel along the middle, the lateral margins of the tergite produced backwards so as to form an acute spine which does not attain the apical margin of the segment; tergite 8 with a hemielliptical smooth raised area in the middle, the tergite semicircularly emarginate at apex, the emargination apparently crenulate.

Length 3 mm.

TYPE.—M. C. Z. 9,994 ♂. PARATYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,968. Luzon: Los Banos. Several examples taken in refuse received from Roland Thaxter.

ALEOCHARA (ISOCHARA?) PERTURBANS, sp. nov.

The subgeneric position of this species is doubtful, it having characters attributed to Isochara, Rheochara, and Coprochara; it is placed temporarily in Isochara, because of the carinate mesosternum, but isolated in this subgenus by the Coprochara-like, though feeble, punctuation of the prothorax.

Moderately elongate, subparallel, somewhat depressed, shining, head and prothorax with mirror-like lustre; pubescence inconspicuous.

Black, head and prothorax with a faint metallic lustre; elytra blood-red, vaguely infusate around the scutellum, the abdomen somewhat paler at apex; antennae nearly black, dark brown at base; legs brownish red.

Antennae rather long, almost surpassing the base of the prothorax, moderately slender, incrassate towards the apex; joints 2 and 3 of about equal length, the penultimate joints very moderately transverse; joint 11 longer than 9 and 10 taken together.

Head much narrower than the prothorax, about quadrate, scarcely visibly punctate.

Prothorax fully as broad as the elytra, rather strongly transverse, rounded at all the angles; evenly convex, with two series of sparse and very fine punctures along the smooth median line, also with similar additional punctures laterally and basally.

Mesosternum rather narrow, narrowed to the rounded apex where it is not modified, carinate in its entire length.

Elytra, at the sides, about as long as the prothorax, not sinuate at the outer hind angles; shining, rather sparsely and roughly, aciculate punctate.

Abdomen almost parallel; moderately shining; somewhat densely, roughly, aciculate punctate, the punctures becoming sparser on the last two segments.

Legs rather slender, anterior and intermediate tibiae finely spinulose on the outer margins, the hind tarsi shorter than the tibiae.

Length 3.8 mm.

TYPE.—Coll. A. Fenyes 28,843. Manitoba: Treesbank, 18 July, 1918. J. B. Wallis.

## POLYTOMIC SYNOPSIS OF THE TRIBES OF ALEOCHARINAE.

- I. Tarsi 1-1-1-jointed.  
(Antennae 11-jointed).  
Tribal group: Holomonomera.
  - 1a. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed.  
(Labial palpi 3-jointed).
    - 1. Tribe: Sympolemonini. (Sympolemon Wasmann).
  - 1b. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed.  
(Labial palpi 4-jointed).
    - 2. Tribe: Dorylogastrini. (Dorylogaster Wasmann).
- II. Tarsi 2-2-2-jointed.  
(Antennae 12-jointed).  
Tribal group: Holodimera.
  - 3. Tribe: Adinopsini. (Adinopsis Cameron).
- III. Tarsi 3-3-3-jointed.  
(Antennae 11-jointed).  
Tribal group: Holotrimera.
  - 4. Tribe: Deinopsini. (Deinopsis Matthews).
- IV. Tarsi 4-4-4-jointed.  
Tribal group: Holotetramera.
  - 1a. Antennae 10-jointed.  
(Maxillary palpi 4-jointed).
  - 2a. Labial palpi 2-jointed.
    - 5. Tribe: Oligotini.
  - 2b. Labial palpi 3-jointed.
    - 6. Tribe: Nematoscelini. (Nematoscelis Wollaston).
  - 2c. Labial palpi 4-jointed.
    - 7. Tribe: Leptanillophilini. (Leptanillophilus Holmgren).
  - 1b. Antennae 11-jointed.
  - 3a. Maxillary palpi 2-jointed.  
(Labial palpi 2-jointed).
    - 8. Tribe: Termitoptochini. (Termitoptochus Silvestri).
  - 3b. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed.
  - 4a. Labial palpi 1-jointed.
    - 9. Tribe: Termitomimini. (Termitomimus Trägårdh).
  - 4b. Labial palpi 2-jointed.
    - 10. Tribe: Pachyglossini.
  - 4c. Labial palpi 3-jointed.
    - 11. Tribe: Hygronomini.
  - 3c. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed.
  - 5a. Labial palpi 1-jointed.
    - 12. Tribe: Heterotaxini. (Heterotaxus Bernhauer).
  - 5b. Labial palpi 4-jointed.
    - 13. Tribe: Ecitogastrini. (Ecitogaster Wasmann).

## V. Tarsi 4-4-5-jointed.

Tribal group: Ditetramera.

## 1a. Antennae 10-jointed.

(Maxillary palpi 4-jointed).

(Labial palpi 3-jointed).

14. Tribe: Timeparthenini.

## 1b. Antennae 11-jointed.

## 2a. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed.

## 3a. Labial palpi 2-jointed.

15. Tribe: Gyrophaenini.

## 3b. Labial palpi 3-jointed.

16. Tribe: Bolitocharini.

## 2b. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed.

(Labial palpi 1-jointed).

17. Tribe: Oxypodini. (Oxypodinus Bernhauer).

## VI. Tarsi 4-5-5-jointed.

(Antennae 11-jointed).

Tribal group: Monotetramera.

## 1a. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed.

## 2a. Labial palpi 1-jointed.

18. Tribe: Pronomaeini. (Pronomaea Erichson).

## 2b. Labial palpi 2-jointed.

19. Tribe: Thamaraeini.

## 2c. Labial palpi 3-jointed.

20. Tribe: Athetini.

## 1b. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed.

(Labial palpi 4-jointed).

21. Tribe: Hoplandriini.

## VII. Tarsi 5-5-5-jointed.

Tribal group: Holopentamera.

## 1a. Antennae 10-jointed.

22. Tribe: Decusini. (Decusa Casey).

## 1b. Antennae 11-jointed.

## 2a. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed.

## 3a. Labial palpi 2-jointed.

23. Tribe: Leucocraspedini. (Leucocraspedum Kraatz).

## 3b. Labial palpi 3-jointed.

24. Tribe: Oxypodini.

## 2b. Maxillary palpi 5-jointed.

## 4a. Labial palpi 2-jointed.

25. Tribe: Nanoglossini. (Nanoglossa Fauvel).

## 4b. Labial palpi 3-jointed.

26. Tribe: Dorylophilini. (Dorylophilus Wasmann).

## 4c. Labial palpi 4-jointed.

27. Tribe: Alceoharini.

This synopsis, necessarily artificial, appears to offer several advantages over former systems, *viz.*, ORDER (the tribal characters being arranged in mathematical progression), SIMPLICITY (not more than four characters being used for the definition of the tribes), UNIFORMITY (the same four characters being employed through the key) and RELIABILITY (the four characters utilized being absolute, *i. e.* expressed in numbers, and not being relative or comparative).

The generic types of the monotypic tribes are noted in the foregoing synopsis. A few short notes on the others will be of interest.

Oligotini (type *Oligota* Mannerheim) has *Liophaena* Sharp and *Oligusa* Wasmann as additional genera. *Pachyglossini* (type *Pachyglossa* Fauvel) and *Hygronomini* (type *Hygronoma* Erichson) each contain several genera.

*Timeparthenini* (type *Timeparthenus* Silvestri) seems to embrace *Termitonannus* Wasmann also. *Gyrophaenini* (type *Gyrophaena* Mannerheim) is a new tribe, erected for the rather numerous genera which are relatives of *Gyrophaena* and which formerly have been constituents of the next tribe: *Bolitocharini* (type *Bolitochara* Mannerheim). In the last two tribes the number of the labial palpal joints is not always easily ascertainable, and it would be perhaps a matter of expediency to erect a new tribe, intermediate between the *Gyrophaenini* and the *Bolitocharini*, for the genera which, while exhibiting a constriction which indicates an imperfect separation of the first two labial palpal joints, cannot be properly described as having three joints to the labial palpi; the designation: — "labial palpi  $\frac{2}{3}$  jointed" would separate this future tribe from both *Gyrophaenini* and *Bolitocharini*.

*Mataris* Fauvel, placed formerly in the *Pronomaeini*, is said to have two-jointed labial palpi, and therefore must be transferred to the *Thamiaraeini* (type *Thamiaraea* Thomson). In this tribe (*Thamiaraeini*) the counting of the labial palpal joints offers some difficulties, which could be overcome by the above suggested formula (labial palpi  $\frac{2}{3}$  jointed) and the erection of an intercalated tribe.

The largest tribe the *Athetini* (type *Atheta* Thomson) contains to a certain extent the elements of the time-honored tribe *Myrmedoniini*, but as *Myrmedonia* Erichson, is neither the largest, nor the most representative, genus of the tribe, it seems proper to substitute for it *Athetini*, this latter name suggesting the scope of the tribe more appropriately. The *Hoplandriini* (type *Hoplandria* Kraatz) contains a moderate number of genera which appear to be more closely related

to the tribe Aleocharini than to the Athetini, thus again illustrating the weak points of a linear arrangement.

The Oxypodini (type Oxypoda Mannerheim) have to be separated from the Aleocharini because of the four-jointed maxillary and three-jointed labial palpi. Oxypodini is a large tribe, containing the bulk of the Aleocharini *olim*.

The last tribe Aleocharini (type Aleochara Gravenhorst) contains a moderate number of genera, sharply separated from the Oxypodini by the five-jointed maxillary and four-jointed labial palpi, and should contain Pyroglossa Bernhauer also, the palpi of the latter genus having apparently a supernumerary joint at apex.