

Pityophthorus lateralis, n. sp.

There is a short series of this species in the Cornell University Collection, all from Key West, Florida. It is very closely allied to *rhois* and can be described best by comparison. It is of the size, general shape and sculpture of *rhois* but differs specifically as follows: The pronotum has the sides straight and parallel on the hinder half and narrowly rounded on the front margin, with the marginal serrations larger, becoming much longer on the middle line, and the perfectly concentric asperities forming acute, serrate ridges; the punctures of the hinder half distinctly sparser and smaller; the elytra have the punctures on the sides very much smaller than those on the disc, with the lateral interspaces smooth and shining, the sides parallel farther behind the middle, the sulcus of the declivity deeper, the lateral convexities more strongly produced and more compressed.

The type is in the Cornell University Collection, and paratypes are placed in the collection of the Entomological Branch.

Pityophthorus confertus, n. sp.

Description of the female.—The length is 2 mm., the width about one-third the length, 5:14; the elytra densely, rather coarsely, apparently confusedly punctured, with the declivity sulcato-retuse and finely granulate on the suture and lateral prominences.

The head has the front subcircularly plano-concave, closely very finely punctured and closely pubescent, the hairs bright-yellow and short except about the margin of the pubescent area which bears a much longer fringe; with a faint trace of a median, longitudinal, less evidently punctured line, somewhat elevated on the epistomal margin; the antennal club with the sutures deep, very broadly areuate, and strongly chitinized.

The pronotum is as long as wide; with the hind margin very broadly rounded; the hind angles rounded; the sides faintly areuate, subparallel to beyond the middle, then faintly constricted, and broadly rounded on the cephalic margin, which is only very finely serrate, hardly noticeably so from above; the cephalic half moderately subconcentrically asperate; rather closely and somewhat roughly punctured behind, with the punctures very deep, rather coarse on the disc, very much smaller on the sides, the smooth median space narrow, subcarinate near the summit; the ventral surface of the thorax finely punctured behind.

The elytra are nearly twice as long as wide, 9:5; with the sides subparallel for three-fifths the length, narrowed behind, then strongly rounded at the hind angles, with the declivity somewhat produced and the suture projecting beyond the outline as viewed from above, not acuminate at the actual apex; the sutural striae impressed, gradually more strongly behind, becoming deeply sulcate on the declivity; the suture raised and nearly smooth on the disc; the other striae not impressed except the last; the punctures rather coarse and very close, apparently rather confused, but actually with very irregular striae and interstriae rows, the punctures of the latter as large and nearly as numerous as those of the striae rows, more strongly confused near the suture and the side margins; the pubescence short, erect and indistinct. The declivity is sulcato-retuse with the punctures much smaller than on the disc, those of striae 1 and 2 nearly obsolete; the sulcus moderately wide and deep, widest slightly behind the middle, narrowed towards the apex, smooth and shining; the suture rather well developed, finely uniseriately granulate-hairy; the second striae of punctures minute, curving outward along the dorso-lateral margin of the sulcus; the convexity somewhat compressed, finely, densely, and roughly punctured; the third interspace has a row of about six small granules forming the margin of