

THREE NEW SPECIES OF CEBRIO (COLEOP.,  
CEBRIONIDÆ)<sup>1</sup>

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While rearranging the Cebriionidæ in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, recently, I noted three distinct new species. They are described in this paper.

**Cebrio abnormis** sp. n.

Male. Slender, tapering behind. Head, pronotum, and scutellum dark brown. Elytra pale, almost white (specimen collected in alcohol), with the apices light tan one-third the length of the elytra and with a tannish suffusion extending forward along the suture, becoming broader on the basal third. Antennæ and mouth parts pale tan. Below brown, with tips of abdominal sternites, tibiæ and tarsi paler.

Head moderately densely and deeply punctured. With a pair of protuberances just in front of and inside the bases of the antennæ, connected by a vague, posteriorly directed U-shaped ridge. Front concave, with the median portion irregularly impressed. Labrum with the sides oblique and with a shallow U-shaped excavation at the apex. Mandibles moderate in size, a little more slender than in *bicolor*. Last segment of the maxillary palpi as long as the third, expanded apically and almost squarely truncated. Antennæ strongly serrate, from the third segment. First segment darker than the rest. Third segment almost twice as long as the second and three-fourths as long as the fourth (excluding the process of the fourth). The fourth segment has the largest process of any of the segments. The distance from the tip of the process to the other side of the antennæ is as great as the length of the segment, excluding the process. The processes on all the segments are more slender

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than usual and the process of the last segment is acute. Pronotum a little more densely but more shallowly punctured than the head. Posterior angles divergent. Striæ of the elytra somewhat indistinct on the basal half, with the punctures obsolete. Intervals with confused punctures. The striæ and punctures are more distinct on the apical half. Prosternal process rather slender, tapering evenly from base to apex, quite abruptly elevated. Apex of last abdominal segment slightly convex.

*C. convexifrons* Knull has the third segment of the antennæ serrate but the general coloration and the form of the head serve to distinguish it from that species at a glance. Length, 13 mm.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide across the base of the elytra.

Holotype: male, Tuba City, Arizona, July 19, 1935. Gift of C. T. Brues (M.C.Z., No. 26074).

#### *Cebrio atokanus* sp. n.

Male. Moderately slender, only moderately tapering behind. Castaneous. Antennæ and underside a little paler. Easily distinguished by the small third segment of the antennæ, which is scarcely half as long as the fourth, and by the broad fourth segment.

Head rather densely but finely punctured. A slight V-shaped ridge runs from the bases of the antennæ back to the middle of the head, marking off the anterior portion, which is slightly lower than the rest of the head. Sides of labrum oblique and the apex moderately shallowly excavated. Last segment of the maxillary palpi as long as the third, and more slender than the third. Apex rounded. Third segment of the antennæ only slightly longer than the second and barely half as long as the fourth. The fourth is very broad. The following segments are about as broad as the fourth across the process but become progressively narrower across the base. Process of the last segment distinct, obtuse. Pronotum less densely punctured than the head. Posterior angles small, divergent. Elytra with intervals distinctly punctured, the punctures being separate from each other. Striæ rather feeble, the punctures dying out, toward the base. Process of the prosternum linear, slender. Apex of last abdominal sternite convex. Length, 12 mm. Width, across the base of the elytra,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Holotype: male, Atoka, Oklahoma (Indian Territory) June, 13, 1915. H. F. Wickham, Hayward Coll. (M.C.Z., No. 26075).

***Cebrio bruesi* sp. n.**

Male. Slender, tapering behind. Dark brown. Antennæ, legs, and abdomen paler. Possibly close to *emarginatus* Schaeffer but it differs from that species in the absence of a "moderately deep" excavation of the apex of the last abdominal segment.

Head quite densely and moderately deeply punctured. Front concave, with a pair of lateral impressions in the concavity. A feeble ridge runs almost straight across between the bases of the antennæ. Sides of labrum almost parallel. Apex deeply, triangularly excavated. Mandibles moderate in size, a little more slender than in *bicolor*. Last segment of the maxillary palpi as long as the third, not greatly broadened apically and obliquely truncated. Third segment of the antennæ almost twice as long as the fourth. The antennæ are moderately slender, the antennal processes short. Process of last segment very faint, obtuse. Pronotum more densely and finely punctured than the head. Posterior angles divergent. Striæ of the elytra distinct for the whole length; the strial punctures not very distinct. Prosternal process broad. Apex of last abdominal sternite just perceptibly excavated. Length, 13-16 mm. Width, across base of elytra,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Holotype and 1 paratype: males; Ganado, Arizona, July 24, 1935. Gift of C. T. Brues (M.C.Z., No. 26076).



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