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MAY 13, 1897.

President Marlatt in the chair and Messrs. Schwarz, Coquillett, E. F. Smith, Busck, Fernow, Banks, Patten, Motter, Pratt, Gill, Ashmead, Howard, and Dr. Clifton Mayfield also present.

The President announced the death, on May 3d last, of Martin L. Linell, an active member of the Society, and made a few remarks appreciative of the value of Mr. Linell's entomological works, of his good qualities as a man and of the loss to the Society from his death. Upon motion of Mr. Howard, it was resolved that the Society publish a short sketch of Mr. Linell's life and work with a bibliography of his published entomological writings, and also a brief manuscript found upon his desk which will be entitled "Descriptions of New Heteromorous Coleoptera from North America."

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#### MARTIN LARSSON LINELL.

Little is known of the early life of Linell, and the following data are taken from a short obituary note published by Mr. F. H. Chittenden in *Entomological News* (vol. 8, No. 6, p. 159): Martin Larsson Linell was born at Grönby, Sweden, June 24, 1849. At an early age he became interested in the study of nature and made collections of Swedish insects and plants. In the year 1870 he entered the university at Lund, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematics, biology, and languages. It was his father's intention to fit his son for the ministry, but young Linell abandoned the university career at the end of his third year and entered the railway mail service. In 1879 he married and came to America, where he obtained employment in a chemical laboratory at Brooklyn, N. Y. In his spare time he resumed his entomological studies and formed a collection of Coleoptera. He soon established for himself the reputation of being the best systematist among the New York entomologists. In 1888 he was called to Washington as an aid in the Department of Insects at the U. S. National Museum.

Before Linell's entrance into this office very little work had been done in arranging the vast material of insects at the Museum, excepting the Lepidoptera, which had been for some time in the charge of Mr. J. B. Smith. In bringing order in the collection, Linell's remarkable qualities as a working entomologist were clearly brought out. Hitherto only occupied with Coleoptera, he was able, within an incredibly short time, to master the intricacies of the classification of other orders so that in the course of a few years he managed to bring order into the entire collection. Very few persons are aware of the enormous amount of work accomplished single-handed by Mr. Linell, work of a most thankless nature, which left him no time to publish anything for himself. However, when the Department of Insects was placed under the curatorship of Dr. L. O. Howard, a better time dawned for Linell, since, by the employment of assistants, he was relieved, to some degree, of the tedious manual work which is inseparable from the maintenance of a large collection of insects. He now found time to return to the study of his favorite order, the Coleoptera, and commenced to publish papers which in quality are certainly above the average work done in descriptive entomology. But he enjoyed this most happy period of his life only for a short time, and on May 3, 1897, he died suddenly of heart failure. After years of toil for others, he was just entering upon systematic work for himself, when death came. The last few papers illustrate his rare ability and judgment as a systematist, and had his life been spared he would doubtless have soon stood well up in the ranks of the world's Coleopterists.

Mr. Linell was not only well versed in the broad field of general science, but was also remarkably proficient in many European languages. His knowledge of the Scandinavian languages was freely given to many of his co-workers in science.

Personally, Mr. Linell was quiet and retiring; absorbed in his chosen field of Nature, he found little time for amusement or society. He was wholly unselfish, and gave much to others, in time, knowledge, and direct scientific work. So patient was he that the daily routine of museum work was performed with a faithfulness rarely equalled.

The posthumous paper printed below includes all of the unpublished descriptions left by Mr. Linell and which were found

upon his desk after his unfortunate and sudden demise. The last description, that of *Hyporhagus texanus*, was completed the Saturday preceding his death, which occurred on Monday, May 3, 1897.—E. A. S.

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THE ENTOMOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF MARTIN L. LINELL.

1. Note on Dytiscus. Entomologica Americana, vol. III, 1888, p. 27.
2. Notes on some Coleoptera. Entomologica Americana, vol. III, 1887, p. 175.
3. The habits of Goes and Oncideres. Entomologica Americana, vol. V, 1889, p. 39-40.
4. [Observations on *Megapenthes limbalis* Herbst and *M. granulatus* Melsh.] Proc. Entom. Soc. of Washington, vol. II, No. 1, 1891, p. 37.
5. [Report on a small collection of insects made during the Death Valley Expedition. By C. V. Riley.] Order Coleoptera. North American Fauna, No. 7. The Death Valley Expedition. Part II, Washington, 1893, pp. 239-243.\*
6. Description of a new species of Golden Beetle [*Plusiotis Keithi* n. sp.] from Costa Rica. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XVIII, 1895, pp. 77-78.
7. List of Coleoptera collected on the Tana River and on the Jombere Range, East Africa, by Mr. William Astor Chanler and Lieutenant Ludwig von Höhnel, with descriptions of new genera and species. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XVIII, 1896, pp. 687-716.
8. A pod-inhabiting Longicorn found at the Columbian Exposition. By F. H. Chittenden and M. L. Linell. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. IV, No. 1, 1896, pp. 42-43.
9. New species of North American Coleoptera of the family Scarabæidæ. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XVIII, 1896, pp. 721-731.
10. Descriptions of new species of North American Coleoptera in the families Cerambycidæ and Scarabæidæ. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XIX, 1896, pp. 393-401.
11. A short review of the Chrysomelas of North America. Journ. New York Entomol. Soc., vol. IV, No. 4, 1896, pp. 196-200.

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\*[The determinations are solely due to Mr. Linell, and only the tabular arrangement was made by E. A. Schwarz.—E. A. S.]

12. New genera and species of North American Curculionidæ. Journ. New York Entomol. Soc., vol. V, No. 2, 1897, p. 49.
13. On the insects collected by Dr. Abbott on the Seychelles, Aldabra, Glorioso, and Providence Islands, with descriptions of nine new species of Coleoptera. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XIX, 1897, pp. 695-706.
14. New species of Coleoptera of the family Chrysomelidæ, with a short review of the tribe Chlamydini. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XX, 1897, pp. 473-485.\*
15. A new nearly blind genus of Tenebrionidæ. Entomol. News, vol. VIII, 1897, pp. 154-156.
16. A new species of *Ægialites* [*Æ. stejnegeri*]. Canad. Entomol., vol. XXX, 1898, pp. 74-75.
17. On the Coleopterous Insects of Galapagos Islands. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XXI, 1898, pp. 249-268.
18. Descriptions of some new species of North American Heteromorous Coleoptera. Proc. Entomol. Soc. of Washington, vol. IV, No. 3, 1899, pp. 180-185.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN HETEROMEROUS COLEOPTERA.

By MARTIN L. LINELL.

##### TENEBRIONIDÆ.

*Eusattus coquilletti*, n. sp.—Form and size of *difficilis*, Leconte. Oval, convex, feebly shining. Head finely punctate; clypeus broadly emarginate, rounded at the sides, margin narrowly reflexed. Thorax very broadly emarginate at apex, straight at the middle of the emargination, the angles very obtuse; sides finely margined, narrowly and feebly impressed along the margin, broadly rounded and convergent before the middle, subparallel behind the middle with the hind angles comparatively short and obtuse, not at all everted; disc alutaceous, sparsely and finely punctate. Elytra at base slightly broader than thorax, without lateral margin, feebly carinate; surface alutaceous with small sparse submuricate granules. Epipleuræ gradually wider to base, sparsely punctate and hairy. Prosternum sparsely punctate, the apex narrowly oval with distinct margin. Abdomen sparsely punctate. Legs with sparse short setæ.

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\* This and the following papers were published after the death of the author. Two other papers treating on the insects collected by Dr. L. Stejneger in the Bering Sea region are in the hands of the printer but their titles cannot be given here.