

he was employed with the Federal Horticultural Board on the Pink Bollworm investigations in Texas. He had intended returning to Cornell this fall to finish his education preparatory to embarking on an active entomological career.

A promising scientist, a keen student and a warm-hearted lovable young man, who won all who met him, he leaves a sweet memory behind him. To his mother and brother who survive him our Society extends its profound sympathy.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF ASAPHIDION FROM NORTH AMERICA
(COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE).

BY H. F. WICKHAM.

The genus *Asaphidion* is represented in Europe and Asia by several species and is better known to Coleopterists under the preoccupied name *Tachypus*. Belonging to the tribe Bembidiini, it is easily distinguished at sight from *Bembidion* by the pubescent surface and lack of elytral striae, while the large eyes and greenish or olivaceous colors give it a facies recalling *Elaphrus*. In fact the resemblance is so marked that several writers have commented upon it. The only species credited to North America is *Tachypus elongatus* Mots., described by that author as doubtfully from Sitka, Alaska, and accepted as native by Le Conte and Henshaw. The type was loaned, for redescription, to Mannerheim (Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou, 1853, 146), who emphasizes this doubt, while Mr. E. A. Schwarz, to whom I am greatly indebted for assistance in tracing the references to the European species, tells me that the vessel carrying the expedition (Kotzebue's First Voyage), which collected the type, did not touch at any Alaskan point, and that the specimen is probably from Kamchatka. In any event, the description given by Mannerheim does not agree with either of the species in hand, both of which inhabit the interior districts of the northwest.

Asaphidion alaskanum, sp. nov.

Form oblong, recalling a narrow *Elaphrus*. Piceous above, with metallic green irrorations which become nearly solid on the sides of the pronotum and of the elytra. Upper surface minutely alutaceous, finely and, in general, sparsely punctured, the punctures tending to become somewhat muriculate, each having a short, subrecumbent seta, these setae silvery in most places but more or less brownish or golden in restricted areas on the elytral disk. Mandibles at apex and palpi (except the penultimate joint of the maxillary, which is metallic) rufous. Antennae with the first four joints more or less rufous basally, the remainder piceous. Legs rufous, the front

and middle coxae darker, hind coxae reddish at apices only, all the tarsi and the hind tibiae infuscate. Head, with the eyes, only slightly narrower than the prothorax, front a little impressed each side and with a fine, rather obscure median longitudinal carina, closely and relatively coarsely punctured, vertex sculptured similarly to the pronotum. Prothorax cordate, four-fifths as long as wide, sides moderately strongly arcuate from the basal constriction to the apex which is distinctly broader than the base. Anterior margin nearly straight, front angles obtuse but not rounded, marginal bead fine, distinct, basal sinuation of the sides sudden, behind which they are practically straight and parallel, hind angles almost exactly right. Disk finely and sparsely punctured, rather strongly alutaceous and appearing transversely subrugose in certain lights. Median impressed line strong, extending in front of the moderately well-marked arcuate anterior line, but not reaching the base nor the apex. Basal impressions vague, broad, nearly circular. Elytra conjointly two-thirds as wide as long, oblong, broadest well behind the middle, humeri broadly rounded and not prominent, apices rather strongly sinuate. Along the side margin are three well-marked broad impressions, one antemedian, one postmedian and the third about one-fifth from the apex. On the disk, the pubescence is so arranged as to give the effect of longitudinal lines in one light or transverse bands in another. Each elytron has a row of shallow foveiform impressions (three on one elytron, five on the other) following the course of the third interval, external to which is a shorter row of three smaller indentations. Marginal stria represented by a row of rather deep elongate punctures, discal striae not impressed and traceable, if at all, by the arrangement of the pubescence and of the minute superficial sculpture. Beneath piceous with a distinct greenish cast which is less strong on the abdomen, smooth except a few fine wrinkles near the bases of the ventral segments.

Length 5.50 mm.

Type and one paratype (United States National Museum No. 22562), taken by J. M. Jessup on the Porcupine River, Alaska, 15 miles below New Rampart House, June 5, 1911. One paratype in the collection of the United States Biological Survey, taken by A. H. Twitchell, Iditarod, Alaska, July 27.

The presence of a bristle within the hind angles of the prothorax places this species in the same category as the European *A. cyanicornis*, *A. festivus* and *A. flavipes*, from all of which it is immediately separated by the small head, this, with the eyes, measuring less than the thoracic width. From *A. flavipes* it differs also in having the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi metallic. The Japanese *A. semilucidum* Mots. is smaller, more parallel, with broader head, more pronounced punctuation, somewhat differently shaped prothorax and dark antennae. By description, the present species differs from *A. elongatum* in being

smaller and in having differently colored antennae and legs as well as a relatively smaller head.

Asaphidion yukonense, sp. nov.

Form oblong, moderately elongate. Color blackish green, metallic, strongly shining, pubescence short, scant and silvery. Antennae and penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi dark, legs rufescent, tibiae and tarsi bluish with metallic reflections. Head large, about as wide as the prothorax, front rugosely and confluent punctured, not carinate nor impressed. Prothorax cordate, about three-fourths as long as wide, broadest well in front of the middle, base and apex truncate, the latter perceptibly wider, sides strongly rounded, more rapidly narrowing posteriorly. Antebasal sinuation strong, hind angles sharply rectangular, front angles obtuse. The marginal bead is strong and the sides are distinctly reflexed near the base. Surface coarsely and in part confluent punctured, more closely laterally. Median longitudinal line deeply impressed, distinct from the basal constriction almost to the apex. Basal foveae rather deep but vaguely defined. Elytra conjointly a little more than one and one-half times as long as wide, oblong, very little broadened posteriorly, brilliantly polished and with moderate or coarse often confluent golden punctures, fairly closely placed and so arranged as to form four nearly evenly spaced irregular bands which are more or less confluent along the suture, the anterior and posterior ones strongly divergently oblique, the intermediate ones more transverse. The entire basal area for nearly a fourth of the elytral length is similarly punctured. Each elytron has two large, vague, purplish foveae on the space which represents the position of the third interval. The courses of two or three discal striae can be faintly traced by a subscriate arrangement of a few punctures but the marginal one is scarcely to be made out at all except in its posterior half, where it is faintly irregularly impressed, and marked by a row of uneven punctures. Body beneath nearly smooth.

Length, 4 mm.

Type.—United States National Museum No. 22563. It was collected at Yukon Crossing, Yukon Territory, Canada, May 24, 1911, by J. M. Jessup.

The brilliantly shining surface may be due, in part at least, to abrasion. Aside from this it readily separates from *A. alaskanum* by the small size, which would distinguish it immediately from *A. elongatum*. In comparison with the few foreign species known to me, it is most like the Japanese *A. semilucidum* Mots., which is a little larger, much flatter, especially in longitudinal profile, more elongate, and which has pale antennae. The type of *A. yukonense* has lost the median marginal prothoracic setae,

although the puncture from which they spring is clearly visible on each side. I cannot satisfy myself that there is any setigerous puncture inside of the hind angles and believe that the basal bristle is absent in this species.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW NORTH AMERICAN PTINIDAE, WITH
NOTES ON AN INTRODUCED JAPANESE SPECIES.

By W. S. FISHER, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

In arranging the material which has accumulated during the past two years in the family Ptinidae in the National Museum Collection, the following new species were found. The types of all these new species are deposited in the United States National Museum.

Ptinus mitchelli, new species.

Female.—Moderately elongate, nearly parallel, brown with the median part of the elytra only slightly darker. Antennae with second joint subquadrate, about one-half the length of the third; joints 3 to 9 subequal in length and about two and one-half times as long as wide, each slightly increasing in width from base to apex (joints 10 and 11 broken off). Eyes moderately prominent, separated on the front by about two times their vertical diameter and about equal in width to the combined length of the second and third joints of the antennae. Head densely, finely granulate and pilose. Prothorax coarsely granulate and hirsute, the hairs yellowish, with a distinct longitudinal series of whitish hairs on each side of the middle, extending from the basal constriction to near the frontal margin, and with a transverse series of whitish hairs in the constriction which are separated at the middle. Elytra at base nearly twice as wide as the prothorax and fully three times as long; humeri prominent; sides nearly parallel, slightly wider at apical third; surface moderately strongly punctate-striate, the intervals a little wider than the punctures, each with a series of brownish or yellowish suberect hairs which vary somewhat in length, the longest nearly equaling the distance from the suture to the third stria; setae of the strial punctures somewhat shorter and more inclined; at base and apical fourth a conspicuous fascia of white recumbent, squamiform hairs; the anterior oblique fascia reaching from near the humeral angle to third stria; the posterior transverse fascia reaching from near the lateral margin to the third stria, and also a short subsutural spot of similar hairs behind the middle on the third interval. Scutellum densely clothed with whitish recumbent hairs. Metasternum and abdomen densely clothed with fine whitish recumbent hairs; the former as long as the second and third ventral segments united. Fourth ventral segment fully two-thirds as long as the third and