

SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

167

NEW SPECIES

OF

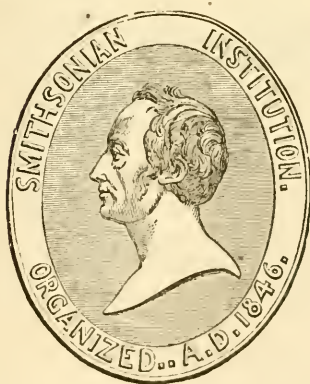
NORTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA.

PREPARED FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BY

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PART I.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following work is intended as a companion to the "List of the Coleoptera of North America," by Dr. LeConte. It contains the descriptions of the new species named by him in Part I of the "List," which embraces the families treated of in Part I of the Classification of the Coleoptera of North America.

The three works having been thus brought to the same point, it is the intention of Dr. LeConte to complete the series as soon as practicable.

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JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary S. I.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, April, 1866.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

CICINDELA LINN.

1. C. hyperborea. Supra obscure cuprea, fronte utrinque subtiliter striata parce pilosa, thorace subquadrato, convexiusculo, dense minus subtiliter rugoso, lateribus albopilosis, elytris pone basin paulo latioribus, granulatis punctatis, ad apicem rotundatis serrulatis, spina suturali prominula; lunula humerali postice oblique prolongata, fascia media obtuse refracta postice obliqua, margineque ante apicem paulo dilatato, latis albis: subtus viridienea, lateribus pilosis, labro brevi 1-dentato, palpis labialibus sexus utriusque articulo penultimo pallido. Long. 45. Mas palporum maxillarium articulo 2do apice pallido.

Methy Portage, Hudson's Bay Territory; Mr. R. Kennicott. This species belongs to the same group with *C. repanda*, &c., but differs from all the species known to me by the markings. The white lines are all very broad, and arranged as follows: the humeral lunule commences at the base, extends along the margin, and then runs obliquely inwards, sometimes so as to touch the angle of the middle band; behind the lunule is a white margin, which extends to the tip, obtusely dilated near the tip, where it represents the apical lunule; the middle band arises perpendicularly from the white margin, bends backwards at an obtuse angle, runs obliquely nearly to the suture, and ends opposite the dilatation of the white margin; the hind part of the band is straight and gradually clavate. The elytra of the two sexes do not differ in form. In one specimen the marginal line is interrupted in front of the apical lunule, which thus becomes isolated.

ELAPHIRUS FABR.

2. E. olivaceus. Olivaceus, nitidus, capite thoraceque haud dense subtiliter auro-punctulatis, fronte convexa medio foveata, thorace latitudine fere longiore profunde impresso, antice posticeque angustato, lateribus rotundatis postice longe sinuatis, disco utrinque foveato, elytris foveis ocellatis solitis purpureo-tinctis, ad latera et apicem subtiliter

haud dense punctulatis; pectoribus dense punctatis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus viriditinctis. Long. ·27.

Catskill Mountains, New York; Mr. Ulke. Resembles in form and appearance *E. politus* and *E. lævigatus*, but differs from both by the color, as well as by the fine golden punctures which cover the head, thorax, margin and tip of the elytra, and also by the more dense punctures of the breast.

BLETHISA Box.

3. B. julii. Supra nigro-ænea cupreo-tincta, thorace punctato, latitudine brevior, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis subcarinatis, medio sublævi, linea dorsali haud profunda, basi utrinque impresso, margine laterali latiusculo reflexo, elytris thorace latioribus, oblongis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis 3io et 5to latioribus foveis majusculis interruptis; subtus nigra. Long. ·45—·47.

Nova Scotia; Mr. Ulke. The interruption of the 3d and 5th intervals produce a catenated appearance: there are five foveæ on the 3d, and three on the 5th interval; the 7th interval is more elevated than the adjoining ones, but not interrupted.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this beautiful species to my accomplished friend, Mr. Julius Ulke, whose labors in the field with his brother, Henry Ulke, have produced much advantage to science.

DIACHILA Motsch.

4. D. subpolaris. Obscure ænea nitida, capite thoraceque modice punctatis, fronte medio fovea parva impressa, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, postice angustato, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis carinatis, basi utrinque profunde impresso, elytris elongatis thorace paulo latioribus, striis punctatis haud impressis, interstitio 3io tripunctato; subtus cum pedibus nigra. Long. ·35.

Hudson's Bay; Mr. Ulke. Allied to the European *D. arctica*, but differs by the thorax being more narrowed behind, and by the elytra being less dilated, and almost parallel. The genus *Diachila* is not mentioned in the first part of my classification, as it was not known to be represented in our fauna at the time the work was published. It differs from *Blethisa* by the last joint of the maxillary palpi being elongated as in *Elaphrus*; and from *Elaphrus* by the eyes being small, as in *Blethisa*, and the elytra striate, without large foveæ. It appears to me fully entitled to rank as a distinct

genus, although it is not received as such by many European entomologists.

LORICERA LATR.

5. *L. californica.* Aeneo-nigra nitida, thorace latitudine brevior, lateribus rotundatis, anguste reflexis, postice vix obsolete sinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, elytris subtiliter striatis, striis antice parce punctulatis, externis fere oblitteratis, interstitio 3io trifoveato. Long. '32.

San Francisco, California. Very nearly related to *L. semipunctata*, but differs by the much finer striæ of the elytra being not punctured, except quite near to the base, and by the lateral margin of the thorax being narrower.

6. *L. neoscotica.* Aeneo-nigra nitida, thorace latitudine fere sesqui brevior, lateribus rotundatis reflexis, angulis posticis obtusis subrotundatis, elytris striis usque ad dodrantem fortiter punctulatis, interstitio 3io trifoveato; tibiis tarsisque obscure testaceis. Long. '33.

Nova Scotia; Mr. Ulke. Also related to *L. semipunctata*, but differs by the thorax being more transverse, and by the hind angles being more obtuse and almost rounded.

NEBRIA LATR.

7. *N. hudsonica.* Nigra nitida, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, postice angustato, lateribus marginatis antice rotundatis, postice oblique sinuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis vix prominulis, linea dorsali profunda, basi profunde, antice modice impresso, elytris oblongis, striis punctulatis, interstitio 3io quadripunctato. Long. '41.

Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Territory. Closely resembles *N. moesta* Lec., but differs by the sides of the thorax being less sinuate, with the hind angles less prominent.

8. *N. rudis.* Aeneo-nigra, nitida, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, postice paulo angustato, lateribus marginatis antice rotundatis, postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, apice et basi punctato, et profunde impresso, linea dorsali haud profunda; elytris striis vage foveatis et interruptis, interstitiis paulo convexis, 3io foveis 4 vel 5, 5to unica notatis. Long. '44.

Methy, Mr. Kennicott: one specimen. Resembles in form *N. Eschscholtzii*, but differs by the striæ of the elytra being interrupted and having large but not deep punctures; the thorax is also less narrowed behind, and less sinuate on the sides.

A specimen from Washington Territory, in Mr. Ulke's collection, resembles the one described above, except that the sides of the thorax behind are still more feebly sinuate. I am unwilling, at present, to consider it as indicating another species.

CYCHRUS FABR.

9. C. violaceus. Saturate violaceus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, postice oblique angustato, lateribus late reflexo-marginatis, elytris ventricosis, anguste marginatis, latitudine sesqui longioribus, striis confertis punctatis. Long. .70.

Mountains of Georgia. This species at first sight resembles *C. andrewsii*, but is immediately distinguished by the thorax being more broadly margined, and by the elytra being more rounded. It resembles in miniature *C. viduus*, but the margin of the elytra, especially towards the base, is not so strongly reflexed, and the antennæ are more elongated; * it seems to be the last term in the series of forms by which *C. unicolor* is related to *C. andrewsii*.

DYSCHIRIUS BOH.

10. D. hispidus. Aeneo-niger nitidus, clypeo emarginato bidentato, fronte transversim impressa, thorace latitudine brevior, ovato, elytris convexis striis antice grosse punctatis, postice oblitteratis, interstitiis alternis punctis setiferis minutis uniseriatis notatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, tibiis anticis dente inferiore acuto, superioreque obsolete armatis. Long. .12.

Western States; Mr. Ulke. Of the same size and shape as *D. setosus*, but differs by the inner striæ of the elytra being distinctly impressed, and by the punctures being still larger.

CLIVINA LATR.

11. C. texana. Elongata, rufo ferruginea nitida, epistomate truncato, dentibus utrinque duobus parvis armato, lobis oblique retractis, impressionibus frontalibus elongatis, vertice profunde sulcato et subtiliter punctato, thorace latitudine haud brevior, paulo convexo, lateribus parallelis, angulis posticis acutis dentiformibus, elytris cylindricis, striis profundis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitio 3io tripunctato, tibiis anticis tridentatis. Long. .25.

Texas; Mr. S. B. Buckley. Belongs to the group with the front femora not toothed, and the middle tibiæ with a spine near the tip on the outer margin; the bristle-like paronychium is as

long as the claws. It is intermediate between *C. impressifrons* and *C. planicollis*.

SCHIZOGENIUS PUTZEYS.

12. *S. planulatus*. Rufo-purpureus nitidus, depressus, thorace latitudine sublongiore antrorsum perparum angustato, lateribus vix rotundatis, angulis posticis minutis vix distinctis, elytris striis punctulatis, interstitiis 3io et 5to multipunctatis. Long. .23.

New York; Mr. Ulke. A little larger than *S. lineolatus*, but as much flattened as *S. amphibius*, and differing from both by the very finely punctured elytral striæ.

LEBIA LATR.

13. *L. atriceps*. Capite nigro-piceo, vix rugose punctulato, thorace transverso, rufo-testaceo, ruguloso, lateribus late marginatis, elytris nigrocyaneis, subtiliter striatis, interstitiis planis, stria 3ia bipunctata; abdomine nigerrimo, metasterno sæpe, tibiis tarsis palpis antennisque piceis, his articulis tribus primis testaceis, femoribus rufo-testaceis, apice obscuris. Long. .25—30.

Nebraska; Mr. Ulke. Of the same size and form as *L. atriventris*; as in that species, the first three joints of the anterior tarsi of the male are obliquely dilated. The metasternum in one specimen is dark, in another rufo-testaceous.

14. *L. lobulata*. Pallide testacea, capite nigro, parce punctato, thorace nigro, latitudine paulo brevior, postice paulo angustato, angulis posticis subrectis, margine laterali pallido, elytris modice striatis, nigris limbo laterali angusto, macula magna lobata humerali, apiceque late pallidis. Long. .12—15.

Ohio and Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. Resembles at first sight *L. axillaris*, but the humeral spot, instead of being simply triangular as in that species, is lobed, with the inner and posterior outlines emarginate, resembling some of the varieties of *L. fuscata*. The head is also distinctly though sparsely punctured, as in *L. pulchella*, while in *L. axillaris* it is smooth.

PLOCHIONUS DEJ.

15. *P. valens*. Longiusculus, rufo-piceus, nitidus, thorace latitudine vix sesqui brevior, apice paulo angustior, lateribus marginatis rotundatis, postice obliquis, angulis posticis obtusis, elytris oblongis striatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, 3io bipunctato. Long. .40.

Pennsylvania; Rev. D. Ziegler: Tampico, Mexico; Mr. H. Haldeman. Larger and narrower than *P. timidus*, with the thorax less transverse, and more quadrate, being only a little narrower at the apex than at the base: the sides of the thorax are not broadly depressed as in the other species, but only moderately marginéd.

BLECHIRUS MOTSCH.

16. B. pusio. Elongatus, nigro-æneus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, trapezoideo, postice angustato, lateribus antice paulo rotundatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis haud prominulis, elytris thorace latoribus stria suturali obsoleta notatis. Long. .08.

Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. Much smaller than *B. lucidus*, with the sides of the thorax less rounded, and the hind angles more obtuse, than in any of our other species.

TETRAGONODERUS DEJ.

17. T. undulatus. Subtus testaceo-piceus, capite thoraceque nigro-viridibus subnitidis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, trapezoideo, lateribus antice rotundatis postice obliquis, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, planiusculo, linea dorsali profunda, basi utrinque vage impresso, elytris irregulariter nigroæneo-variegatis fascia, antica et postica interruptis pallidis relictis, antennis palpis pedibusque pallidis. Long. .21.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. This species has precisely the same elytral markings as *T. fasciatus*, but the thorax is broader, flatter, and the basal impressions are much less deep.

CYMINDIS LATR.

18. C. planipennis. Rufo-picea, parce pubescens, capite parce punctato, thorace latitudine fere sesqui brevior, postice modice angustato, lateribus pallidioribus late marginatis postice haud sinnatis, angulis posticis obtusis, disco parce haud profunde punctato, basi profunde impresso magis punctato, elytris planiusculis subopacis, postice indeterminate obscuris, striis impunctatis, interstitiis disperse punctulatis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. .43.

New Mexico; Mr. Ulke. Resembles *C. reflexa*, but the thorax is much less strongly punctured, the hind angles are more obtuse, and the striæ of the elytra are impunctured.

19. C. hudsonica. Obscure rufo-picea, parce pubescens, capite thoraceque grosse sat dense punctatis, hoc latitudine fere sesqui brevior,

postice valde angustato, lateribus late marginatis antice valde rotundatis postice sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis prominulis, elytris versus basin pallidioribus, striis punctatis, interstitiis sat dense punctatis, antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. ·38.

Methy Lake, and Labrador; Mr. Kennicott, and Prof. Chadbourne. A very distinct species; the lateral margin of the thorax is not so wide as in *C. reflexa*, but about the same as in *C. cribricollis*.

20. *C. borealis*. Nigro-picea, parce pubescens, capite thoraceque profunde haud grosse punctatis, hoc latitudine vix brevior, postice fortiter angustato, lateribus modice marginatis undulatis postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis subrotundatis, elytris cyaneo-tinctis, humeris rufescentibus, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis parce subtiliter subseriatim punctatis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·31-35.

North Red River, Mr. Kennicott: Nova Scotia, Mr. Ulke. Of the same shape as *C. pilosa*, with the sides of the thorax irregularly rounded in the same manner, but with the hind angles more obtuse, and slightly rounded at tip; the pubescence of the elytra is shorter, and the punctures of the intervals are smaller and almost arranged in single lines.

RHOMBODERA REICHE.

21. *R. bicolor*. Capite thoraceque rufo-testaceis, hoc latitudine plus sesqui brevior, postice valde angustato, et profunde impresso lateribus subangulatis marginatis, linea dorsali tenui, elytris nigris fere obsolete striatis, margine tenui laterali rufo-testaceo, abdomine antennisque piceis, pedibus rufo-testaceis. Long. ·20.

Western States: Dr. Schaum. Resembles *R. pallipes* Lec., except in color.

PLATYNUS BON. (emend. BRULLÉ.)

22. *P. caudatus*. Nigro-piceus, thorace latitudine longiore, ovato, lateribus valde marginatis, basi late rotundato, angulis posticis obtusis, linea dorsali profunda, impressionibus basalibus elongatis angustis, elytris ovalibus planiusculis fortiter marginatis obsolete striatis, interstitiis 1mo, 3io, 5to et 7mo punctis parvis uniseriatim positis, apice oblique sinuatis et singulatim acuminatis; pedibus, palpis, antennisque ferrugineis, his articulo 3io sequentibus duobus vix brevior. Long. ·50.

Western States, one male; Mr. John Akhurst. Resembles *P. larvalis* Lec., but the thorax is less broadly margined, the elytra

are strongly acuminate at tip, and the alternate elytral spaces are marked with an irregular series of large punctures.

23. *P. dissectus.* Rufo-piceus, thorace latitudine longiore, ovato, lateribus valde marginatis, basi medio emarginato utriusque obliquo, angulis posticis subrectis, elytris planiusculis fortiter marginatis obsolete striatis, interstitio 3io 4-punctato, apice oblique sinuatis; antennis articulo 3io 4to sesqui longiore. Long. .43.

Nebraska; Dr. Hayden: Texas; Mr. S. B. Buckley. Also resembles *P. larvalis*, but the 3d joint of the antennæ is much shorter. This species by its intermediate character necessitates the union of *Rhadine* Lec. with *Platynus*.

24. *P. opaculus.* Depressus, niger, thorace latitudine brevior, antice et postice angustato, lateribus rotundatis, margine fortius reflexo piceo, angulis posticis obtusis subdentiformibus, basi utrinque late impresso, et vix punctulato, elytris planiusculis thorace fere duplo latioribus basi fere truncatis, striis angustis, interstitiis planis, 3io tripunctato; pedibus nigro-piceis, antennis capite cum thorace paulo longioribus, palpisque rufo-piceis. Long. .50.

Ohio; Mr. Ulke. In appearance this species resembles *P. decens*, but it differs very much from that and from every other known to me by the characters given above; it is intermediate between that species and *P. cincticollis*.

25. *P. clemens.* Piceus, nitidus, thorace convexiusculo, subcordato, latitudine haud brevior, postice angustato, lateribus postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, ad basin punctato et utrinque fovea parva impresso, linea dorsali vix distincta, elytris elongato-ovalibus thorace latioribus basi subtruncatis, striis antice profundis, interstitiis paulo convexis, 3io bipunctato, antennis palpis pedibusque pallidis. Long. .32.

Nova Scotia; Mr. Ulke. Also very different from any other species seen by me; the elytra have but two dorsal punctures, the first is placed in the third stria, one-fifth from the base; the second is in the second stria about the middle; I can perceive no vestige of a third dorsal puncture in three specimens before me.

26. *P. subsericeus.* Cupreo-aeneus, viridi-micans, thorace latitudine vix brevior, subquadrato tenuiter marginato planiusculo, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis, basi utrinque profunde breviter impresso et parce punctulato, elytris thorace paulo latioribus basi truncatis,

opaciusculus, tenuiter striatis, interstitiis planissimis, 3io tripunctato, antennis palpisque nigris; subtus obscure aeneus. Long. .38.

Kansas; Mr. Ulke. Related to *P. cupripennis*, but differs by the form of the thorax, as well as by the color. The opacity of the elytra gives a sericeous lustre to the surface.

27. *P. crenistriatus.* Longiusculus, niger nitidus, thorace ovali, latitudine paulo longiore, margine laterali angusto, ad basin utrinque fovea parva profunda impresso, linea dorsali tenui, elytris ovalibus thorace latioribus basi paulo emarginatis, striis profundis fortiter punctatis, interstitio 3io tripunctato, pedibus rufo-testaceis, antennis palpisque piceis, basi rufo-testaceis. Long. .30.

Illinois. Of the same size and form as *P. punctiformis*, but differs by the very strongly punctured elytral striæ, and by the smaller and deeper basal impressions of the thorax.

28. *P. perforatus.* Capite thoraceque viridiaeneis nitidis, hoc rugoso, subrotundato latitudine fere sesqui brevior, postice paulo angustiore, margine laterali depresso postice latiore et subreflexo, impressionibus posticis latis haud profundis magis rugosis, elytris cupreo-aeneis, thorace latioribus basi truncatis, striis tenuibus punctulatis, interstitio 3io foveis 3 vel 4 magnis impressis; subtus, antennis pedibusque nigro-aeneis. Long. .30.

Methy, Hudson's Bay Territory; Mr. R. Kennicott. On the right elytron are seen four foveæ placed as in *P. 8-punctatus*; on the left are but three; from the position of the 3d I think that the normal number is four.

EVARTHUS LEC.

29. *E. torvus.* Niger (mas) nitidus, thorace subcordato latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus rotundatis postice breviter sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis prominulis, basi apice vix angustiore, linea dorsali integra, basi utrinque bistriata, profunde impressa et rugosa, carina externa distincta, elytris ovalibus, striis fortiter punctatis ad apicem minus profundis. Long. .70.

Kansas; Mr. Ulke. This species has the 8th stria not closely approximated to the marginal one, and is allied to *E. orbatus*, but differs by the much more strongly punctured elytral striæ, as well as by the form of the thorax and elytra; the former is less narrowed behind, and less strongly rounded on the sides than in *E. orbatus*,

and the elytra are less rounded on the sides in front and more obtuse behind.

PTEROSTICHUS BOY.

30. *P. sphodrinus*. Elongatus, nigernitidus, thorace latitudine paulo longiore, obovato, lateribus et angulis posticis tenuiter marginatis, his obtusis et rotundatis, linea dorsali vix distincta, ad basin utrinque breviter impresso, haud marginato elytris elongato-ovalibus thorace haud latioribus, striis impunctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, humeris haud denticulatis. Long. .47.

Nebraska; Mr. Ulke. This species is related to *P. adoxus*, but differs from that as from all our other species having no dorsal punctures, by the obtuse and rounded hind angles of the thorax; in form it is narrower than *P. adoxus*, and resembles on a large scale *P. longicollis*. The tip of the prosternum is not surrounded by a marginal line.

31. *P. laetulus*. I propose this name for the species formerly described by me (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2d Ser. ii. 253), as *Poecilus californicus*, from which it differs by the bright green color, and by the sides of the thorax being distinctly sinuated behind, and also by the elytra being flatter and more finely striate. Baron Chaudoir considers this species as that described by Dejean, but I have received from Count Mnizech, a species which corresponds in color and in other characters with Dejean's description, and which is quite different as will be seen by the comparison above given.

32. *P. texanus*. Obscure cupreo-aeneus, nitidus, thorace subquadrato antrosum angustiore, tenue marginato, lateribus rotundatis postice haud sinuatis, angulis posticis subobtusis, basi utrinque biimpresso, impressione externa parva, elytris striis profundis obsolete punctatis, interstitio 3io postice bipunctato, antennis obscuris, articulis duobus primis ferrugineis. Long. .55.

Texas. Of the same form as *P. chalcites*, but with the thorax somewhat broader and not at all punctured in the basal impressions, and with the elytral striae only obsolete punctured.

33. *P. splendidulus*. Elongatus, supra aeneus nitidus, thorace capite parum latiore, quadrato latitudine brevior, lateribus rotundatis, postice haud sinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis, margine haud depresso, basi utrinque foveis duabus impressis, externa multo minore, elytris

tenuiter striatis, interstitiis planis, stria 2nda postice bipunctata; subtus niger, pedibus antennisque rufis, his basi haud carinatis. Long. .25.

One female, Fort Yuma, California, very different from all our other species of the division *Poecilus* by the first three joints of the antennae not being carinated.

34. *P. desidiosus.* Elongatus, niger, nitidus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, lateribus rotundatis, postice paulo angustiore, basi truncato utrinque 1-striato, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, elytris striis profundis antice punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, 3io tripunctato, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. .28.

Western States. Similar in form and sculpture to *P. femoralis*, but differs by the elytral striæ being strongly punctured, instead of feebly punctulate as in that species. The legs in two specimens now before me are of a uniform red color, while in *P. femoralis* the thighs are darker.

35. *P. hudsonicus.* Elongatus, niger pernitidus, thorace subcordato, latitudine haud brevior, lateribus rotundatis, postice sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, linea dorsali tenui, basi utrinque impresso et punctato et ad angulos obsolete foveato, elytris elongato-ovalibus, parum convexis, striis antice punctulatis, interstitio 3io tri- vel quadripunctato, antennis piceis, pedibus obscure ferrugineis. Long. .31.

Hudson's Bay Territory; Mr. Ulke. Nearly related to *P. empetricola* and several other Russian American species, but differs from all of the same division in my collection by the thorax being not wider than its length, and by the less convex elytra.

36. *P. tumescens.* Apterus, piceus nitidus, thorace latitudine fere sesqui brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice angustato, basi truncato, fovea elongata utrinque impresso, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, elytris ovalibus convexis basi fere truncatis, striis antice fortiter punctatis, externis oblitteratis, interstitio 3io tripunctato, epipleuris, antennis pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis. Long. .33.

Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. This species is more nearly allied to *P. obscurus* and *ventralis* than to any other of our native species; it has like them but five striæ on each elytron, and the scutellar stria is absent; the 2d dorsal puncture is situated on the 2d stria as usual. It differs from the two species above named by the hind angles of the thorax being distinct and not at all rounded, but this is not sufficient to separate it from them as a distinct division of the genus.

37. *P. profensus.* Elongatus, niger nitidus, thorace fere trapezoideo, latitudine paulo longiore, postice angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, fortiter marginatis, angulis posticis obtusis et rotundatis haud carinatis, linea dorsali tenui, impressionibus transversis profundis, basi utrinque late foveato et parce punctulato, elytris striis valde profundis, interstitiis angustis convexis, stria 2nda postice bipunctata, humeris haud dentatis. Long. .68.

Pennsylvania; Mr. Ulke. Belongs to the same group with *P. stygicus*, *coracinus*, &c., but differs by the hind angles of the thorax not being carinated; the basal impressions are consequently single as in *P. moestus*, which, however, is a broader insect with less deep elytral striæ, and four dorsal punctures.

DICÆLUS BON.

38. *D. turbulentus.* Elongatus, niger opacus, thorace latitudine brevior, lateribus postice fere parallelis, antice rotundatis, margine late sensim reflexo, basi medio late emarginato, utrinque oblique impresso, elytris thorace parum latioribus, interstitiis convexis, 7mo ultra trientem carinato. Long. .85—1.0.

Missouri; Prof. Agassiz. Larger than *D. reflexus*, with the sides of the thorax quite as much reflexed, but very different by the body being entirely without lustre.

ANOMOGLOSSUS CHAUD.

39. *A. amoenus.*

Baron Chaudoir has retained this species in *Chlænius*, but it seems to me more naturally placed in the present genus. The mentum tooth is not absolutely wanting as in the other two species, but is very small, and not prominent and emarginate as in the other species of *Chlænius*; the labrum is quite distinctly emarginate, though less so than in *A. emarginatus*.

CHLÆNIUS BON.

40. *C. sparsus.* Supra nigro-cyaneus, griseo-pubescent, capite thoraceque viridi-tinctis, occipite frontisque lateribus punctatis; thorace subquadrato, latitudine vix brevior, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis anticis deflexis, posticis subrectis, parce grosse punctato, basi utrinque vage impresso, linea dorsali tenui, elytris ovalibus thorace latioribus, striis tenuibus punctulatis, interstitiis parce punctulatis; subtus fusconiger, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, genibus tarsisque infuscatis. Long. .53—58.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California: Mr. Xántus. The third joint of the antennæ is one-half longer than the fourth, as in *C. cumatilis*, from which this species differs by the form of the thorax and by the color.

OODES Box.

41. *O. fluvialis.* Elongato-ovalis, niger nitidus, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, ante medium fortiter angustato, lateribus magis rotundatis, angulis posticis subrectis, elytris latitudine sesqui longioribus, convexis, striis punctulatis, interstitiis planis, 3io bipunctato, metasterno sat dense punctato. Long. .50; lat. .20.

Canada and Western States. Much narrower and more convex than *O. americanus*, with the sides of the thorax almost parallel behind, converging only in front of the middle. The sculpture beneath is just as in *O. americanus*. A specimen from Canada is still narrower and more convex, but as there are evidences of distortion about the specimen I consider the difference as accidental.

Mr. Benj. D. Walsh informs me that this species is found quite frequently in the sloughs of the Mississippi River, near Rock Island, swimming freely in the water.

42. *O. texanus.* Elongato-ovalis, nigro-æneus, nitidus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, fere a basi antrosum fortiter angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis, elytris latitudine haud sesqui longioribus, striis punctatis, 7ma oblitterata, interstitio tertio bipunctato, metasterno abdominisque basi rude punctatis. Long. .45; lat. .18.

Texas: Mr. S. B. Buckley. Narrower and flatter than *O. 14-striatus*, with the striæ of the elytra finer and quite distinctly punctured.

CRATOGNATHUS DEJ.

43. *C. alternatus.* Piceus nitidus, thorace capite paulo latiore, latitudine fere sesqui brevior, subcordato postice angustato, lateribus rotundatis setigeris postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, basi utrinque foveato, elytris convexis, striis profundis, interstitiis 1mo 3io 5to 7mo et 9no punctis setigeris parvis fere uniseriatim digestis, antennis, labro, palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .42.

Arkansas; Mr. Ulke. In *C. setosus* all the intervals of the elytra are furnished with setigerous punctures; in *C. cordatus* they are all without punctures.

DISCODERUS LEC.

- 44. *D. amoenus*.** Elongato-ovalis, capite thoraceque rufo-piceis, hoc rotundato, latitudine paulo brevior, ad basin utrinque impresso et parce subtiliter punctato, elytris obscure cyaneis nitidissimis, striis profundis, 2nda 5ta et 7ma punctis pluribus parvis notatis; subtus rufo-piceus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus. Long. .33.

New Mexico; Mr. Ulke. A very distinct and beautiful species.

ANISODACTYLUS DEJ.

- 45. *A. punctulatus*.** Oblongo-ovalis, niger nitidus, thorace subquadrato, latitudine brevior antice subangustato, lateribus rotundatis postice subexplanatis, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis, ad basin utrinque subtiliter punctulato et vage foveato, elytris stria 2nda postice puncto impresso, antennis palpisque rufo-piceis, illis articulo 1mo dilutior. Long. .43.

Middle States; not rare. This species nearly resembles *A. nigerrimus*, but the sides of the thorax are less rounded, and the basal impressions are deeper and more punctulate. The elytra are moderately sinuate near the tip as in *A. nigerrimus*, and the terminal spur of the front tibiæ is slightly dilated each side towards the base.

- 46. *A. furvus*.** Oblongo-ovalis, (femina) fere opacus, thorace latitudine brevior antrosum sensim angustato, lateribus rotundatis postice explanatis cum basi dense punctulatis, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis, basi utrinque late haud profunde impresso, elytris stria 2nda postice unipunctata, ad apicem vix sinuatis, antennis piceis, articulo primo palpisque rufo-piceis. Long. .48.

One female from the upper part of Georgia. Resembles in appearance *A. carbonarius*, but the sides of the thorax are less widely depressed, and the terminal spur of the anterior tibiæ is not trienspid, but only slightly dilated on the sides. The elytra are less sinuate towards the tip than in any of the neighboring species.

- 47. *A. harrisii*.** Oblongo-ovalis, niger subnitidus, thorace latitudine brevior antice subangustato, lateribus rotundatis postice late depressis, cum basi subtiliter punctatis, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis, basi utrinque vage impresso, elytris stria 2nda postice unipunctata, antennis piceis, articulo primo subtus, palpisque rufo-piceis. Long. .45.

Middle and Eastern States. This species was sent to me by Dr.

Harris as *A. agricola*; what I consider as Say's species has the hind angles of the thorax obtuse but not rounded. The present species is readily known among those with rounded angles by the more strongly depressed and punctured sides of the thorax. The elytra are distinctly sinuate near the tip, and the terminal spur of the front tibiæ is slightly dilated.*

48. *A. rudis.* Elongatus, nigro-piccus nitidus subaenescens, parce breviter pubescens, capite utrinque punctato, thorace subcordato, latitudine vix brevior, lateribus late rotundatis postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, antice et postice grosse punctato, ad basin utrinque impresso, elytris interstitiis 2do 4to et 6to fortiter subbiseriatim punctatis, externis duabus disperse punctatis, 1mo et 3io punctis pluribus prope strias sitis, antennis nigro-piceis, basi rufescentibus. Long. .40.

California, one male. Of the same size and shape as *A. alternans*, but differs by the much coarser punctures; as in the other species of this section, having the alternate intervals of the elytra punctured, the elytra are strongly sinuate near the tip, but in the present species the sutural angle is not rounded. The terminal spur of the front tibiæ is dilated each side into a very distinct tooth, almost as in the first and second sections of the genus.

* The black species of *Anisodactylus* inhabiting the eastern slope of our territory, and belonging to the present section of the genus, may be readily distinguished by the following table; in all of them the terminal spur of the front tibiæ is but slightly dilated each side.

- A. Hind angles of thorax obtuse and rounded;
 Sides of thorax scarcely depressed behind;
 Base of thorax scarcely impressed or punctured. 1. NIGERRIMUS.
 Base of thorax punctulate and impressed. 2. PUNCTULATUS.
 Sides of thorax distinctly depressed and together with the base punctured;
 Elytra opaque, not sinuate towards the tip. 3. FURVUS.
 Elytra not opaque, distinctly sinuate near the tip. 4. HARRISH.
- B. Hind angles of thorax obtuse, not at all rounded;
 Thorax wider and less convex, with the sides more widely depressed. 5. MELANOPUS.
 Thorax more convex, less transverse with the depressed margin narrower;
 Hind angles of thorax quite obtuse. 6. NIGRITA.
 Hind angles of thorax nearly rectangular. 7. AGRICOLA.

EURYTRICHUS LEC.

49. E. flebilis. Oblongus, nigro-piceus subnitidus, thorace latitudine plus sesqui brevior antice posticeque æqualiter angustato, lateribus rotundatis postice obliquis, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, ad basin utrinque leviter impresso, elytris thorace paulo latioribus, tenuiter striatis, stria 2nda postice unipunctata; antennis palpis pedibusque piceo-rufis. Long. .35—.40.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. Quite distinct from our other species by the form of the thorax; the sides behind are scarcely perceptibly flattened.

GYNANDROTARSUS FERTÉ.

50. G. opaculus. Oblongo-ovalis fere depressus, niger, thorace latitudine brevior antice paulo angustato, lateribus late rotundatis postice paulo explanatis, angulis posticis rotundatis, elytris opacis, apice vix sinuatis, interstitiis 3io 5to et 7mo postice punctis pluribus impresso. Long. .48.

One female, from Texas; Mr. Ulke. This species resembles to a remarkable degree *Anisodactylus ellipticus*, but is less convex and less shining; the first joint of the front tarsi is longer than the two following, which are equal in size, and about twice their width; the terminal spur of the anterior tibiæ is broken, but is evidently dilated into a large tooth on the outer side, but whether there is a corresponding tooth on the inner margin I cannot determine. The first joint of the front tarsi does not extend under the second as in *G. harpaloides*.

The last named species has a very extensive range; a female was collected by Mr. Kennicott, on the Red River of the North, and a male was given me by Dr. Schaum, as found in Louisiana; the latter can in no respect be separated from *Anisodactylus*; the middle and front tarsi are broadly dilated, and covered with a dense brush of hairs beneath, and the first joint is much narrower than the others; the terminal spur of the front tibiæ is tricuspid.

BRADYCELLUS ER.

51. B. linearis. Valde elongatus, nigro-piceus, pernitidus, thorace latitudine multo longiore, postice angustato, lateribus postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, apice et basi indeterminate rufescente et parce punctato, linea dorsali profunda, postice utrinque profunde impresso, elytris parallelis thorace paulo latioribus, sutura rufescente,

striis profundis punctulatis, 2nda postice unipunctata ; antennis fuscis, basi, palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. ·20.

Pennsylvania ; Dr. George H. Horn : Wisconsin ; Mr. Ulke. This singular species is remarkable for the extreme narrowness of the body, which is not wider in proportion than in a *Clivina*.

HARPALUS LATR.

52. H. (Selenophorus) fatuus. Elongato-oblongus, æneus nitidus, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, antice posticeque angustato, lateribus rotundatis postice haud explanatis, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis, basi utrinque foveato, elytris tenuiter striatis, interstitiis 3io 5to et 7mo punctis pluribus notatis, antennis palpis pedibusque rufotestaceis. Long. ·22.

South Carolina to Texas. Differs from all of our other small brassy species by the thorax being more distinctly narrowed behind, and by the less robust form.

53. H. innocuus. Robustus, oblongus, niger subnitidus, thorace latitudine brevior, subquadrato, lateribus antice late rotundatis, postice subrectis et paulo explanatis, basi recta, angulis posticis fere rectis, apice rotundatis, ad basin subtiliter punctato, et utrinque late foveato, elytris ovalibus thorace latioribus, tenuiter striatis, stria 2nda postice unipunctata, ad apicem vix sinuatis, antennis palpis tibiis tarsisque obscure ferrugineis. Long. ·37.

One female, Marquette, Lake Superior. A very distinct species from all others in my collection.

STENOLOPHUS DEJ.

54. S. rotundatus. Piceus pernitidus, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, rotundato apice emarginato, basi subtruncato, et utrinque fovea parva notato, elytris thorace vix latioribus, basi truncatis, striis profundis, scutellari brevi, interstitio 3io postice unipunctato, suturâ rufescente ; antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. ·17.

Louisiana ; Dr. Schaum. This species resembles in form the larger varieties of *S. conjunctus*, but the thorax is less transverse, and the elytral striæ are much deeper.

55. S. hydropicus. Piceus nitidus, capite magno, thorace ovato capite vix latiore, latitudine paulo brevior, postice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis subrotundatis, basi utrinque late impresso et obsolete punctato elytris ovalibus thorace latioribus, modice striatis, stria scu-

tellari distincta, 2nda postice unipunctata, ad apicem oblique subtruncatis; antennis crassiusculis, palpis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .11.

New York; May, under stones. This species is sufficiently distinguished at first sight from all our other species by the large head and oval elytra. The anterior tarsi of the male are scarcely dilated.

56. S carus. Rufo-piceus pernitidus, capite piceo, thorace subquadrate, latitudine paulo brevior, postice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis, basi utrinque late impresso et obsolete punctato, elytris cyaneo-micantibus, thorace latioribus, basi truncatis, apice oblique subsinuatis, striis mediocribus, scutellari brevi, 2nda postice unipunctata, epipleuris palpis antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .12.

Hudson's Bay Territory and Illinois; Mr. Ulke. Quite distinct from all of our other species and readily distinguished by the characters above given.

PATROBUS DEJ.

57. P. rufipes. Niger nitidus, thorace subcordato, latitudine paulo brevior, postice paulo angustato, lateribus fortiter marginatis, antice rotundatis postice obliquis et subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis subcarinatis, linea dorsali distincta impressione transversa antica profunda, ad basin utrinque fovea magna profunda punctata impresso, elytris elongato-ovatis thorace latioribus, striis antice punctatis postice minus impressis, interstitio 3io quadripunctato, antennis rufo-piceis, pedibus ferrugineis. Long. .40.

North Red River; Mr. R. Kennicott. A little more robust than *P. fossifrons*, with the sides of the thorax less sinuate near the base, with the legs red instead of brownish-black; the elytral striæ appear to be less finely punctured.

ANOPHTHALMUS STURM.

58. A. angulatus. Pallide piceo-rufus nitidus, thoracē latitudine longiore subovato, postice angustato et lateribus sinuato, angulis posticis rectis prominulis, linea dorsali profunda, ad basin utrinque profunde impresso, elytris ovalibus ad basin late rotundatis, striis antice punctulatis postice fere oblitteratis, interstitio 3io punctis tribus majusculis impresso. Long. .19.

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky; Mr. J. Ph. Wild. This species is much smaller than *A. tellkampfi*, and is readily recognized by the prominent hind angles of the thorax and by the elytra being much less obliquely rounded at base and more deeply striate.

BEMBIDIUM LATR.

59. *B. recticolle.* Depressum, nigro-aeneum nitidum, thorace quadrato latitudine vix brevior, lateribus antice rotundatis postice fere parallelis, angulis posticis rectis subtiliter carinatis, linea dorsali tenui, impressionibus transversis profundis, fovea utrinque basali bistriata et parce punctata; elytris elongato-ovalibus, ad basin emarginatis, striis dense punctatis, 3ia bipunctata. Long. .19.

New Mexico; Mr. Ulke. This species is allied to *B. salebratum* and *quadrulum*; from the first it differs by the square thorax, and from the second by the more deeply impressed and more densely punctured elytral striæ.

60. *B. nebraskense.* Depressum, nigrum pernitidum, thorace latitudine plus sesqui brevior postice angustato, lateribus antice magis rotundatis postice obliquis, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis carinatis, linea dorsali tenui, impressionibus transversis profundis, ad basin punctato et utrinque profunde foveato; elytris striis tenuibus punctulatis, externis fere oblitteratis, tertia bipunctata, basi late emarginatis, humeris rotundatis. Long. .18.

Nebraska, near the Rocky Mountains; a specimen kindly given me by Mr. Ulke. This species belongs to the same section with *B. complanulum*, *incertum*, &c., from Russian America, but differs from all others in my collection by the elytral striæ being finely punctulate, and by the thorax being more narrowed behind, with the basal angles distinctly obtuse. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to a *Blechnus*.

61. *B. obtusangulum.* Supra obscure aeneum nitidum, thorace subconvexo latitudine brevior, postice vix angustior, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis vix brevissime carinatis, linea dorsali tenui, impressione transversa antica mediocri, postica profunda, ad basin utrinque breviter bistriato et parce punctato, elytris oblongo-ovalibus, subdepressis, tenuiter striato-punctatis, interstitio 3io bipunctato; subtus, antennis pedibusque aeneo-nigris. Long. .20.

Nebraska, near the Rocky Mountains; Mr. Ulke. A very distinct species, belonging to the section *Notaphus*; the striæ are all entire, though the outer ones are less impressed towards the tip.

62. *B. morulum.* Convexum, aeneo-nigrum nitidum, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior postice angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis vix brevissime carinatis, linea dorsali obsoleta, impressione transversa antica mediocri, postica profunda, ad basin utrinque

foveato, in fovea breviter bistriato, elytris thorace paulo latioribus, oblongo-ovalibus, striis fortius punctatis, ad apicem obliterated, interstitio 3io bipunctato, antennis nigris articulo 1mo pedibusque piceo-tinctis. Long. .13.

Hudson's Bay Territory; Mr. Ulke. A singular little species, which I was at first inclined to class with *B. salebratum*, *quadrum*, &c., but the two dorsal punctures are placed upon the third interval, and are not connected with the third stria. I have therefore, for want of a better place, included it in *Notaphus*, with several other species in which the outer striæ of the elytra are somewhat obliterated towards the tip.

TACHYS ZIEGLER.

63. *T. albipes.* Nigro-piceus nitidus, thorace convexo latitudine fere duplo brevior, trapezoideo postice modice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis, ante basin profunda transversim impresso, elytris ovatis, thorace plus sesqui latioribus, laete irrescentibus, bipunctatis, versus suturam obsolete striatis, stria suturali postice profunda; antennis testaceis, pedibus pallidis. Long. .13.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. This species is as large as *T. proximus*, but more robust, and cannot be confounded with any other of our species.

64. *T. ventricosus.* Piceus nitidus, capite thoraceque rufescentibus, hoc minus convexo, latitudine duplo brevior, trapezoideo postice modice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis paulo prominulis, ante basin profunde transversim impresso, elytris ovatis thorace duplo latioribus, bipunctatis, versus suturam obsolete striatis, stria suturali postice profunda; antennis rufo-testaceis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .10.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. Smaller than the preceding, and equally robust, but with the thorax more transverse and less convex, and very faintly sinuated on the sides just by the base, so that the hind angles become slightly prominent.

65. *T. capax.* Convexus, niger nitidissimus, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice breviter sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis brevissime carinatis, linea dorsali mediocri, ante basin tripunctato et utrinque foveato, elytris oblongo-ovalibus, thorace paulo latioribus, bipunctatis, stria suturali profunda integra, 2nda versus apicem obliterated, 3ia parum distincta, utrinque obliterated; antennis rufo-piceis, basi palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .13.

Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. Ulke. Of the same

size as *T. tripunctatus* and *vivax*; more convex than the first, and with the sides of the thorax much more rounded than the second.

CNEMIDOTUS ILL.

66. *C. muticus.* Brevis ovatus utrinque obtuse attenuatus, convexus, flavo-testaceus, thorace grosse punctato, ad basin maculis duabus nigris ornato, elytris griseo-testaceis, punctis nigris antice grossis postice subtilioribus striatis, maculis indeterminatis nigris, apice subtruncatis; coxis posticis margine postico late rotundato. Long. .16.

Middle and Western States. Precisely similar in form and sculpture to *C. 12-punctatus*, but differs by the hind coxæ not having a prominent angle on the hind margin; the spots of the elytra are very badly defined in all my specimens, but appear to be situated as in *C. 12-punctatus*; the elytra are not sinuate near the tip, but only very slightly and obliquely truncate.

67. *C. edentulus.* Ovatus convexus, postice minus obtuse attenuatus, flavo-testaceus, thorace grosse punctato, ad basin maculis duabus nigris notato, elytris griseo-testaceis, sicut in priore nigro-punctatis, maculis utrinque sex communique subapicali nigris, apice subsinuatis; coxis posticis margine postico late rotundato. Long. .16.

Kansas, near the Rocky Mountains. Not so broad as the preceding species, with the hind extremity nearly acute, and the elytra obliquely subsinuate at tip, as in *C. 12-punctatus*; the spots are well defined and arranged as in that species.

HYDROPORUS CLAIRV.

68. *H. rotundatus.* Elongato-ovalis, pallidus opacus, confertissime subtiliter punctulatus, thorace lateribus valde rotundatis, cum elytris angulum formante, margine tenui antice et postico, maculisque duabus basalibus nigris, elytris apice oblique truncatis et denticulo externo armatis, sutura, linea subsuturali interrupta, tribus utrinque dorsalibus, guttisque duabus internis, et tribus externis ornatis. Long. .19.

Toronto, Canada; collected by Mr. Couper. This species resembles in form several European ones, but is quite different in its markings. The suture is black: very near to the suture is a narrow black line reaching neither base nor tip, and interrupted at the second third of its length: on each elytron are seen besides three narrow black lines reaching neither base nor tip, the outer one being abbreviated about the 2d third, and the inner one interrupted behind; on the inside of the inner line and joined to it are

two black spots, the first about one-third from the base, the second more than one-third from the tip; outside of the third line are three spots, the first angulated, the second curved and touching the tip of the third line, the third parallel with the margin, and touching the tip of the second line.

CELINA AUBÉ.

69. *C. grossula.* Piceo-rufa nitida, elytris obscuris haud dense punctatis, punctisque majoribus triseriatim digestis, serie interna evidentiore, apice conjunctim breviter acuminatis. Long. .22.

Louisiana; a specimen kindly given me by Mr. Ulke. This species is very much larger than *C. angustata*, but agrees with it in form, color, and sculpture; the upper surface is, however, a little more convex, and the sides of the thorax slightly less rounded.

COLPIUS LEC.

Corpus rotundatum, convexum, postice acuminatum; antennæ filiformes; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo fusiformi acuto, labiales articulo ultimo elongato triangulari apice emarginato; prosternum apice rotundatum, postice truncatum, concavum lateribus et apice acute marginatum; tibiæ anticæ latiusculæ, apice unco elongato extrorsum armatæ, intermediæ simplices, posticæ longe ciliatæ; tarsi articulo 1mo elongato, sequentibus tribus parvis æqualibus, ultimo præcedentes tres æquante, unguiculis parvis æqualibus, antici maris articulis tribus dilatatis, primo maximo, triangulari.

This curious genus has the form of the convex rounded Hydroporus, such as *H. cuspidatus*.

70. *C. inflatus.* Globosus, postice obtuse acuminatus, niger opacus, dense punctulatus, et parcus rugosus et punctatus, capite macula magna frontali rufo-picea, thorace linea subapicali transversa insculpto; ore, antennis pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis. Long. .14.

Louisiana; I have also a specimen said to have been found at New York. The genus was first indicated by me in my Classification of Coleoptera p. 40.

HYDROCANTHUS SAY.

71. *H. nanulus.* Elongato-ovalis, postice paulo magis attenuatus, rufo-testaceus nitidus, impunctatus, elytris paulo saturatoribus, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus. Long. .05.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. The very small size at once distin-

guishes this from all other species of the genus ; it is more regularly oval, and less convex than the others.

LACCOPHILUS LEACH.

72. L. gentilis. Elongato-ovalis, postice sensim magis attenuatus, testaceus nitidus, vix subtilissime punctulatus, thorace ad basin paulo infuscato, elytris piceis, sutura antice rufescente, epipleuris, fascia interrupta ad quadrantem, maculis duabus lateralibus apiceque testaceis ; abdomine infuscato. Long. .14.

Louisiana ; Mr. Wapler. This beautiful little species is very distinct from all others found in our territory. The transverse band is situated about one-fourth from the base, and consists of a triangular spot upon each elytron, wider towards the suture ; the first marginal spot is a little before the middle, and the second about two-fifths from the tip, which, with the whole of the lateral margin, is pale.

HYDATIUS LEACH.

73. H. piceus. Ovalis, modice convexus, rufo-piceus subnitidus, versus latera pallidior, thorace subtilissime rugoso et punctulato, versus basin utrinque punctis paucis linea digestis, elytris subtilissime punctulatis, punctisque solitis fere obsolete ; subtus niger, pedibus anterioribus piceo-testaceis. Long. .50.

Middle States and Canada. Broader and less regularly elliptical than *H. bimarginatus*. The color above is reddish brown, paler at the margins of the thorax, the sides of the elytra, and in front of the eyes ; the organs of the mouth, the anterior and middle legs are pale brown ; the trunk and abdomen beneath are nearly black, and the hind legs are dark brown.

GYRETES BRULLÉ.

74. G. compressus. Elongato-ovalis, valde convexus, niger nitidissimus, thoracis lateribus elytrorumque margine latiusculo punctulatis pubescentibus, elytris apice oblique truncatis subsinuatis, angulo externo obtuso ; subtus niger, pedibus obscure piceo-rufis. Long. .25.

Quincy, Illinois ; Mr. Willeox. Narrower than *G. sinuatus*, and readily distinguished from all the other species of the genus heretofore described, except the South American *G. bidens*, by the inflexed margin of the thorax and elytra being black ; from the last named species it differs by the outer apical angle of the elytra not being acute and prolonged.

BEROSUS LEACH.

75. *B. pugnax.* Elongato-ovatus, convexus, supra testaceus nitidus, capite punctulato laete aeneo, thorace punctato, medio infuscato, elytris striis confertim punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis fortiter punctatis, maculis pluribus nigris ornatis, apice singulatim emarginatis et bispinosis, spina exteriori longiore. Long. ·24.

Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. The black spots of the elytra are arranged thus: a humeral one; then two on each elytron forming with those of the other side a transverse band convex behind; then an undulated oblique band formed of small spots, and finally two small spots, one on the second and the other on the fourth interstice, the inner one being the more posterior; the sutural spine is very short, the outer one long. The body beneath is black; the palpi, antennæ, and legs are pale testaceous.

CYLLIDIUM ER.

76. *C. atrum.* Hemisphaericum, nigrum nitidum, thorace lateribus piceis, elytris parce punctulatis, stria suturali profunda, versus basin oblitterata, antennis pedibusque piceis. Long. ·09.

New York. Resembles in color and sculpture *C. nigrellum*, from the Colorado Valley of California, but is larger; the elytra are, perhaps, more strongly punctulate.

PHILHYDRUS SOL.

77. *P. simplex.* Longior, ellipticus convexus, piceo-testaceus nitidus, capite thoraceque punctulatis, elytris fusco-lineatis minus subtiliter punctulatis, stria suturali profunda antice oblitterata, prosterno haud carinato, mesosterno vix carinato; subtus nigro-piceus, pedibus rufopiceis. Long. ·11.

Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. Differs from all our other species having the mesosternum feebly carinate by the small size. In shape it resembles *P. nebulosus*, but is very much smaller.

78. *P. consors.* Longiusculus, ellipticus convexus, piceo-niger nitidus, subtiliter dense punctatus, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus obliquis paulo rotundatis, angulis omnibus rotundatis, elytris punctis majoribus serie quadruplici minus distincte digestis, stria suturali paulo ante medium oblitterata; antennis rufopiceis. Long. ·29-·32.

Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. The prosternum is not carinated, the mesosternum has an elevated plate, pointed at the extremity.

This species resembles in characters *P. cinctus*, but is larger, and the margins of the body are not at all disposed to be brown as in that species.

HYDROBIUS LEACH.

79. *H. despectus*. Ovalis, valde convexus postice subgibbosus, nigro-aeneus subnitidus, thorace alutaceo, versus latera picescente, elytris lateribus subtiliter punctatis, dorso fere laevibus, stria suturali ante medium oblitterata; subtus rufo-piceus. Long. .09.

Middle and Eastern States. More brassy and much more convex than *H. subcupreus*, and readily distinguished by the elytra being nearly smooth at the middle, instead of being equably punctured as in the other species.

CATOPS FABR.

80. *C. brachyderus*. Breviter ovatus, convexus antice valde obtusus, postice attenuatus, castaneus, helvo-sericeus, thorace latitudine plus triplo brevior, antrorsum valde angustato et lateribus rotundate, angulis posticis acutis postice paulo prolongatis, subtiliter rugose punctulato, elytris a basi oblique angustatis, transversim strigosis, stria suturali antice abbreviata; antennis thorace brevioribus, sensim paulo clavatis. Long. .12.

Nova Scotia; Mr. Ulke. A species remarkable for the great breadth and obtuseness of the front part of the body. The mesosternum is carinate.

HYDNOBIUS SCHMIDT.

81. *H. substriatus*. Ovalis, convexus, piceo-ferrugineus, nitidus, thorace subtiliter punctato, lateribus rotundatis, antice angustato, angulis posticis valde obtusis, elytris pallidioribus minus subtiliter punctatis, punctis seriebus confertis digestis; antennarum articulo 7mo et 9no equalibus, intermedio triplo latioribus. Long. .10.

Mas femoribus posticis dente maximo acuto versus apicem armatis.

Nova Scotia and New York; Mr. Ulke. It is evident that the rows of punctures on the elytra represent alternately striae and interstitial punctures, but they are of equal size and equally dense.

AMPHICYLLIS ER.

82. *A. picipennis*. Rotundato-ovalis, convexa, rufo-picea nitida, thorace punctulato, a basi sensim angustato, angulis posticis obtusis,

elytris paulo pallidioribus et fortius punctulatis, punctis hic inde striatim digestis, stria suturali ad medium antice oblitterata; antennarum clava fusca, scapo haud brevior. Long. .08.

Northern New York; Mr. Ulke. The genus *Amphicyllis* differs from *Liodes* and *Agathidium* by the club of the antennæ being composed of four joints. The body is not contractile into a ball.

CLAMBUS FISCHER.

S3. *C. puberulus.* Ovatus, convexus, rufo-piceus nitidus, subtiliter sat dense helvo-pubescent, subtiliter punctulatus, subтус piceus, antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .03.

Pennsylvania, rare. Our other species, *C. gibbulus*, is very shining, black and entirely glabrous.

MICROSTEMMA MOTSCH.

S4. *M. grossa.* Castanea nitida, longe pubescens, thorace ovato convexo, latitudine haud brevior, postice paulo angustato, pone medium punctato, ante basin utrinque bifoveato, elytris elongato-ovalibus valde convexis, thorace haud sesqui latioribus, subtiliter parce punctatis. Long. .10.

Mobile, Alabama; Col. Motschulsky. The antennæ are half as long as the body; the first joint is one-half longer than the second, which is joined to it at an angle; the 3d and 4th joints are each equal to the 2d; the 5th is nearly one-half longer; the three following are shorter and equal; the 9th and 10th are each as long as the two preceding, and twice as thick, and the 11th still longer, forming an elongate club; the femora are considerably clubbed.

The genus *Microstemma* is easily distinguished by the antennæ being geniculate with the first joint not elongated.

S5. *M. motschulskii.* Castanea nitida, longe flavo-pubescent, thorace ovato convexo, latitudine haud brevior, postice paulo angustato, ante basin utrinque bifoveato, elytris elongato-ovalibus valde convexis, thorace vix sesqui latioribus, subtiliter haud dense punctatis. Long. .07.

Mobile, Alabama; Col. Motschulsky. Smaller than the preceding, with the thorax not punctured behind, and the elytra more obviously punctured.

SCYDMAENUS LATR.

86. *S. pyramidalis*. Elongatus, rufo-piceus, tenuiter pubescens, thorace longiusculo, antrorsum angustato lateribus vix rotundatis, ante basin linea transversa impresso, elytris basi unifoventis, obsolete punctulatis; antennis sensim fortius clavatis, articulo 8vo praeecedente sesqui majore. Long. .03.

Mobile, Alabama; Col. Motschulsky. This small species belongs to the group having the last four joints of the antennæ enlarged, and the thorax forming a very obtuse angle with the elytra, but is much smaller than *S. obscurellus* or *S. clavatus*, and differs moreover by the 8th joint of the antennæ being intermediate in size between the 7th and 9th, instead of being nearly equal to the 9th.

ADRANES LEC.

87. *A. coecus* LEC.

A male of this very rare species, found in Illinois, and sent me by Dr. C. A. Helmuth, differs from the female found by me in Georgia, by being much smaller and of a paler color; the middle thighs are armed beneath near the base with a long acute spine, and the middle tibiæ are broadly sinuous at the inner margin.

CIRCO CERUS MOTSCH.

88. *C. batrisoides*. Rufo-castaneus, flavo-pubescens, fronte canaliculata et transversim impressa, vertice foveis duabus parvis impresso, thorace ovato convexo, obsolete punctulato, ante basin fovea parva impresso lineaque transversa arcuata parum distincta, elytris subtiliter punctatis, basi foveatis et breviter striatis, stria suturali postice obsoleta, abdomine subtiliter punctato. Long. .07.

New Orleans; Col. Motschulsky. The shape of this insect is that of an elongated *Bryaxis*; the antennæ are nearly half as long as the body; the first and second joints are thicker than the following, the joints 3-8 are nearly equal and scarcely as long as their width, the 9th and 10th are gradually a little wider, but scarcely longer, the 11th is very large, oval, somewhat compressed, and equal in length to one-half of the preceding portion of the antennæ; the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is very small, the last joint is very long and cylindrical. The abdomen is moderately margined, and the claws of the tarsi are equal.

EUPSENIUS LEC.

89. *Eu. rufus.* Saturate rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus, laevisimus, capite bifoveato, thorace postice paulo angustato, linea basali medio angulata, postice in ipso latere fovea magna impresso, elytris basi utrinque bifoveatis. Long. .055.

Mobile, Alabama; Col. Motschulsky. Larger than *Eu. glaber*, but not different in characters except that the thorax is less narrowed behind, and less sinuate on the sides near the base.

TRIMIUM AUBÉ.

90. *T. americanum.* Elongatum, rufo-testaceum, fere glabrum, capite haud punctato, bifoveato, foveis linea profunda angulata connexis, thorace cordato, postice sulco transverso angulato insculpto, elytris basi utrinque fovea oblonga impressis, stria suturali profunda; palporum maxillarium articulo ultimo ovali. Long. .03.

Mobile, Alabama; Col. Motschulsky. Quite distinct by the form of the thorax from our other species; the basal foveæ are not obvious, but the transverse groove is quite deep.

EUPLECTUS LEACH.

91. *Eu. cavifrons.* Testaceus, parum pubescens, capite sulcis profundis antice conjunctis, vertice elevato obsolete foveato, thorace fovea media elongata discreta, posticis sulco connexis. Long. .04-.045.

New Orleans; Dr. Schaum and Col. Motschulsky. Nearly related to *Eu. difficilis*, but the front is more concave at the junction of the impressions, and the vertex is scarcely foveate; the elytra are also less flattened.

92. *Eu. ruficeps.* Piceo-rufus, vix pubescens, capite thoraceque dilu-
tioribus, illo fortiter bifoveato antice vix impresso, hoc subquadrato,
foveis posticis magnis linea arcuata connexis, elytris fovea basali striaque
suturali profundis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .02.

New Orleans; Col. Motschulsky. A very distinct species of the same size as *Eu. pumilus*.

PHYTOSUS CURTIS.

93. *P. opacus.* Linearis depressus, testaceus opacus, capite thorace elytrisque subtilissime alutaceis, obsolete parce punctulatis et vix conspicue pubescentibus; thorace obsolete canaliculato, elytris thorace

paulo brevioribus; abdomine subtiliter punctato, segmento antepenultimo nigricante. Long. ·13.

San Diego, California; on the shores of the ocean. This species resembles so closely the figure given by Duval of the European *P. nigriventris*, that it is scarcely necessary to add anything to the above description, to enable it to be readily recognized. The spines of the anterior tibiæ are very small, and not by any means conspicuous. The body beneath is finely and densely punctured, and finely pubescent, and rather darker colored than the upper surface.

TACHYUSA ER.

94. *T. cavicollis*. Valde elongata, picea, dense subtilissime punctulata, pube subtili cinerea vestita, thorace late (maris valde profunde) canaliculato, latitudine vix brevior, elytris margine apicali pallido, abdomine segmentis anterioribus (1-3) constrictis ultimoque piceo-testaceis, antennis fuscis basi testaceis; pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. ·10.

Middle, Southern, and Western States; common.

95. *T. nigrella*. Elongata, nigra nitida, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, subtilissime punctulata, thorace obsolete canaliculato, ante basin transversim leviter foveato, latitudine paulo brevior, abdomine antice parum angustato segmentis 1-3 transversim profunde impressis; pedibus nigropiceis. Long. ·12.

Middle and Western States; common.

96. *T. baltifera*. Minus elongata, nigro-picea nitida, subtiliter punctulata, tenuiter pubescens, thorace elytris abdominisque segmentis 1-3 piceo-testaceis; thorace postice canaliculato, ante basin transversim impresso, latitudine paulo brevior; abdomine basin versus paulo angustato, articulis 1-3 profunde transversim impressis; antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis. Long. ·10.

One specimen, Coney Island, near New York. Less elongate than the other species, with the fine punctures, especially of the thorax, less dense and more distinct than in the two preceding species.

97. *T. gracillima*. Valde elongata, nigro-picea nitida, subtiliter pubescens, capite piceo subtilissime punctulato, thorace latitudine vix brevior, ante basin transversim impresso, sat dense punctulato, piceo-testaceo, elytris piceo-testaceis distincte punctulatis, abdomine articulis

1-3 piceo-testaceis, profunde constrictis, ultimis nigricantibus parce subtiliter punctulatis, antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .12.

Middle and Western States; common. Resembles in form *T. cavicollis*, but is readily distinguished by the differences in color and sculpture.

ATEMELES STEPHENS.

98. A. cava. Ferrugineus, tenuiter pubescens, antennis articulo 3io praeedente duplo longiore, thorace vix conspicue punctulato, lateribus late reflexis, angulis posticis acutis oblique productis, elytris haud dense subtiliter punctulatis, abdomine supra laevigato. Long. .20-.23.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois; rare. I have never found this species, and do not know with what species of ant it lives.

HYPOCYPTUS MANN.

99. H. ziegleri. Brevis, niger, nitidus, parce pubescens, thorace angulis posticis rotundatis, margine tenuissimo vix diaphano, pedibus antennisque obscure testaceis, his sensim clavatis. Long. .03.

York, Pennsylvania; Rev. D. Zeigler. Remarkable for the body being almost broader than its length; each elytron is one half broader than long. The antennæ are gradually, and not strongly clavate.

100. H. testaceus. Ovatus, latitudine fere sesqui longiore, testaceus nitidus, subtiliter pubescens, thorace angulis posticis rectis, elytris subtiliter punctulatis, margine latiore concavo; antennis abrupte fortiter clavatis. Long. .02.

Athens, Georgia; under pine bark. The abdomen is as long as the elytra; the club of the antennæ is very distinct, and the joints 3-7 are very gradually thickened.

101. H? depressus. Ovalis, latitudine sesqui longiore, supra planus, fusco-testaceus, laevigatus, setis erectis thoracis parcius, elytrorum abdominisque lateribus sat dense pilosellus, thorace angulis posticis rotundatis; pedibus pallidis, ano stylis duobus conspicuis armato. Long. .04.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. The antennæ are broken off, but the tarsi are 4-jointed, and I am, therefore, inclined to refer this curious insect to the present genus, notwithstanding the differences in the sculpture and pubescence; the erect hairs are short and sparse

on the thorax, but become longer on the elytra, and are numerous at the sides; on the abdomen, which is about as long as the elytra, the hairs are long, and tolerably thickly distributed; the two anal processes are stout and conical, and about one-half the length of the abdomen; the base of the antennæ, and the feet are pale yellow.

COPROPORUS KRAATZ.

102. C. grossulus. Latiusculus, parum convexus, niger nitidus, thorace obsolete, elytris parce punctulatis, his versus marginem longitudinaliter impressis, abdomine supra et subtus subtiliter punctato; antennarum basi pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .17.

Arizona; in trunks of *Cereus giganteus*. Much larger and less convex than our other species; the mesosternum is very strongly carinate; the antennæ are black with the exception of the three or four basal joints, which are dark testaceous. The sides of the abdomen are provided with a few long bristles.

103. C. punctipennis. Convexus, niger nitidus, thorace obsolete punctulato, lateribus diaphanis, elytris sat dense punctulatis, ad latera longitudinaliter impressis, margine apicali piceo, abdomine vix punctulato, segmentis singulis piceo-marginatis; antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis. Long. .09.

Fort Yuma, California; Of the same size and shape as *C. ventriculus*, but the elytra are more densely punctulate, and the apical margin as well as the segments of the abdomen are tinged with pale piceous.

104. C. laevis. Convexus, niger nitidus, thorace laevissimo, lateribus diaphanis, elytris obsolete punctulato-rugosis, versus marginem medio impressis, margine apicali abdomineque piceis, hoc vix parce punctulato, antennis pedibusque piceis, illis basi oreque testaceis. Long. .09.

Southern States; common. Of the same size and shape as *C. ventriculus*, but easily distinguished by the almost imperceptible punctures of the elytra.

BOLETOBIUS LEACH.

105. B. gentilis. Capite latitudine duplo longiore nigro, ore flavo, thorace latitudine haud brevioro rufo-flavo, elytris nigris, limbo basali latiore, apicali que angusto rufo-flavis, seriebus punctorum solitis vix conspicuis, abdomine rufo-flavo, segmentis ultimis supra et subtus ni-

gris, pectore nigro; pedibus flavis, antennis crassiusculis nigris, articulus 4 primis ultimoque flavis. Long. .17.

Middle States; rare. Allied to *B. cinctus*, but the thorax is narrower and more gradually narrowed in front, and the suture is not yellow. The fifth dorsal segment of the abdomen (the first of the black ones), as in that species, has the posterior margin yellow. The abdomen is smooth above and sparsely but strongly punctured beneath.

106. *B. rostratus*. Niger nitidus, capite latitudine plus triplo longiore, ore testaceo, thorace latitudine haud longiore, antrorsum fortiter angustato, elytris seriebus punctorum solitis vix conspicuis, piceo-testaceis, vitta obliqua a humero sensim dilatata et apicem totum occupante ornatis, abdomine supra et subtus parce fortiter punctato; antennis elongatis basi obscure testaceis. Long. .33.

Middle States; rare. The tip of the last joint of the antennæ is piceous. The elytral stripe commences at the humerus, and is gradually dilated to the tip where it extends to the suture and external angle. The first dorsal segment of the abdomen is smooth, the others are punctured like the ventral segments.

107. *B. longiceps*. Piceus nitidus, capite nigro-piceo latitudine plus duplo longiore, ore testaceo, thorace nigro latitudine haud brevior, antrorsum fortiter angustato, margine basali pallide piceo; elytris seriebus solitis tripunctatis dilute piceis, limbo laterali nigricante, abdomine supra dilute piceo, fortiter parce punctato, pedibus testaceis, antennarum articulo 1mo piceo-testaceo. Long. .30.

Lake Superior, one specimen. Related to the preceding, but besides the differences in color, the head is less elongate; as in it, the first dorsal segment of the abdomen is smooth; the others are punctured like the ventral segments, which are, however, darker in color.

BRYOPORUS KRAATZ.

108. *B. flavipes*. Nigro-piceus nitidus, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, elytris seriebus punctatis setigeris, abdomine modice punctato, helvo pubescente. Long. .17.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. The outer rows of punctures are somewhat confused; the thorax is not wider than its length; the four apical and four basal punctures are not very near the margins.

109. *B. rubidus.* Piceus nitidus, capite obscuro, thorace elytris que rufis, his seriebus grosse punctatis et subrugosis, punctis breviter setigeris, abdomine modice punctato pubescente, segmentis piceis margine postico pallidiore; ore antennarum basi pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. ·15.

San Jose, California. The punctures of the base and apex of the thorax are close to the margins; the punctures of the elytra are larger than those of the preceding species, and somewhat less regular; there are some rugosities visible which are not seen in *B. flavipes*.

110. *B. rufescens.* Nigro-piceus nitidus, thorace elytris que rufis, his seriebus punctatis setigeris, abdomine fortiter punctato pubescente; ore, antennarum basi, ano, pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. ·15-·17.

Middle and Western states. More robust than *B. flavipes*, with the punctures of the thorax still more remote from the base and apex.

111. *B. testaceus.* Piceus nitidus, minus convexus, ore, antennarum basi, pedibus, thorace elytris que rufo-testaceis, his seriebus punctorum solitis fere oblitteratis, abdomine segmentis dorsalibus fortiter punctatis margine postico anoque rufo-testaceis. Long. ·14.

Southern States; Dr. Zimmermann. Smaller and less convex than the other species, with the punctures of the elytral rows very small and indistinct; a few larger punctures may be seen here and there; the apical and basal punctures of the thorax are remote from the margins.

MYCETOPORUS MANN.

112. *M. flavicollis.* Capite pectore elytris que nigris, his ultra seriem dorsalem bi- vel tripunctatis, apice late flavis; thorace flavo, punctis apice et basi approximatis; abdomine piceo-rufo, apice et basi pallidiore, parce punctato; ore pedibusque flavis, antennis piceis basi et apice flavis. Long. ·17.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. A beautiful species, strikingly different in coloration from any other known to me. The bristles at the sides of the abdomen are numerous. The thorax has only the usual apical and basal punctures, and no discoidal ones.

113. *M. lucidulus.* Piceus pernitidus, thorace margine basali pallidiore, punctis utrinque tres vel quatuor dorsalibus; elytris intra seriem

dorsalem puncto postico impressis; abdomine parce punctato, apice pallidior, antennarum basi pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. ·11—·13.

Middle and Southern States. This small species has the punctures of the thorax very well marked; the antennæ are rather stouter than usual, and not pale at the tip. In one specimen there are two impressed punctures behind the middle of the elytra inside of the dorsal series; there is likewise a supplementary dorsal puncture on the thorax behind the one near the middle on the right side.

114. *M. consors.* Nigro-piceus nitidus, thorace punctis utrinque quatuor dorsalibus; elytris serie dorsali duplici, alteraque externa distincta; abdomine piceo, parce punctato, segmentis margine postico piceo-rufo, antennis fuscis basi pedibusque fusco-testaceis. Long. ·14.

Michigan. Rather broader than the preceding, and readily distinguished by the dorsal punctures of the elytra being arranged in two rows, each containing six or seven well-marked punctures; half way between the dorsal series and the margin is another row of four or five smaller punctures. The punctures of the thorax are well marked.

ACYLOPHORUS NORDMANN.

115. *A. gilensis.* Niger nitidus, thorace antrorsum modice angustato, lateribus rotundatis, elytris fortiter haud dense punctatis, abdomine subtiliter punctato, longius nigro-piloso; pedibus anterioribus piceis. Long. ·24.

Gila River, below Pima villages. Of the same size as *A. pronus*, but with the elytra more coarsely and less densely punctured; the pubescence of the abdomen is longer, and the thorax is less narrowed in front and more rounded on the sides.

Sexual differences were not observed by Erichson or by Kraatz. I find in our species that the claws of the anterior tarsi of the male are much larger than those of the female. The species all occur on the margin of streams.

116. *A. pratensis.* Niger nitidus, thorace antrorsum modice angustato, lateribus parum rotundatis, elytris subtilins punctatis, pubescentibus, abdomine subtiliter punctato, longius pubescente, tarsi piceo-testaceis. Long. ·28.

Kansas. Much larger than *A. pronus*, with similar sculpture,

but with the thorax less strongly narrowed in front; only the tarsi, even of the anterior legs, are testaceous.

HETEROTHOPS STEPHENS.

117. *H. fuscus*. Thorace elytris et ano piceo-rufis, illo latitudine paulo brevioribus antrorsum fortiter angustato, elytris thorace haud brevioribus, subtiliter punctatis, abdomine piceo, punctato, segmentis postice late rufo-marginatis, antennis piceis basi testaceis, capite ovali nigropiceo, pedibus testaceis. Long. .17.

One specimen; Cambridge, Mass. The under surface is reddish-brown and hairy, paler towards the tip of the abdomen.

118. *H. fumigatus*. Thorace elytris piceo-rufis, illo latitudine haud brevioribus, antrorsum sensim angustato, elytris thorace haud brevioribus, minis subtiliter punctatis, abdomine piceo, subtiliter confertim punctato, apice paulo pallidioribus, antennis piceis basi testaceis, capite ovali nigropiceo, pedibus testaceis. Long. .14.

Detroit, on the bank of the river. Similar to the preceding, but smaller, with the thorax comparatively narrower and less narrowed in front, and the elytra more strongly punctured.

119. *H. californicus*. Nigropiceus, capite ovali, thorace marginibus sæpe rufescentibus, latitudine haud brevioribus, antrorsum fortiter angustato, elytris thorace paulo longioribus, fortiter haud dense punctatis, margine apicali sæpe rufescente, abdomine dense subtiliter punctato, segmentis marginæ postice, anoque piceo-rufis. Long. .14—18.

San Francisco, California. Easily distinguished by the antennæ and feet being nearly black, and the base of the former not paler than the outer joints.

120. *H. pusio*. Nigropiceus, thorace latitudine paulo brevioribus, antrorsum fortiter angustato, elytris thorace paulo longioribus, rufo-piceis subtiliter dense punctatis, abdomine piceo, dense subtiliter punctato, apice rufo-piceo; antennarum basi pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .10.

New York; one specimen. Easily distinguished by its much smaller size, and by the more finely punctured elytra.

TRIGONOPHORUS NORDMANN.

121. *T. subcoeruleus*. Valde elongatus, niger nitidus, capite grosse punctato, plaga frontali lævi, thorace latitudine paulo longiore, utrinque grosse punctato, vitta lata dorsali lævi, elytris cyaneis fortiter crebre

punctatis, abdomine subtiliter parcius punctato, et longe piloso. Long. .53.

Texas. The punctures of the head, thorax, and elytra are furnished with short hairs; those of the abdomen with longer ones; the antennæ are one-fourth longer than the head, and considerably thickened externally, the outer joints being fully twice as wide as long. The form of body is still more slender than in *Ocyptus ater*.

STAPHYLINUS LINN.

122. *S. comes*. Fusco-æneus, fulvo-pubescens, capite thoraceque densissime punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo longiore linea angusta dorsali lævi, elytris dense subtiliter punctatis, fusco subvariegatis, abdomine supra bifariam nigro-maculato, apice piceo-rufo; subtus nigro-piceus, abdomine lateribus sericeo-maculatis, pedibus rufo-testaceis, femoribus nigro-maculatis, antennis nigro-piceis, articulo 1mo rufo-testaceo. Long. .50.

Southern States; Dr. Zimmermann. Resembles in appearance *S. maculosus*, but is much smaller, with the medial smooth stripe of the thorax very distinct, and the legs brownish-yellow. The scutellum is covered with a dense patch of black hair.

It is possible that it may be a light-colored variety of *S. mysticus* Er., a species unknown to me.

123. *S. carbonatus*. Niger nitidus, nigro-pubescens, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, illo linea lævi antice obsoleta, hoc latitudine paulo longiore vitta dorsali lævi notato, elytris dense punctulatis, abdomine immaculato, pedibus nigro-fuscis. Long. .50.

Western States. Quite distinct by the above characters from any other species known to me. The sides of the thorax are parallel, or perhaps converge a little from the anterior angles.

124. *S. badipes*. Æneo-niger, nigro-pubescens, capite thoraceque confertissime punctatis, linea angusta dorsali lævi ornatis, hoc latitudine vix longiore, elytris dense punctulatis, abdomine segmentis 2—6 macula basali flavo-pubescente ornatis, antennis rufo-piceis, pedibus ferrugineis. Long. .50—56.

Middle and Western States, as far north as Pembina, Minnesota.

125. *S. cicatricosus*. *Æneo-niger*, capite thoraceque nitidis, haud dense inaequaliter grosse punctatis, pube erecta parce vestitis, elytris confertissime punctulatis, pubescentibus, scutello atro-tomentoso, abdomine subtiliter punctato, pubescente, bifariam nigro-maculato; antennis pedibusque nigris, variat elytris fusco-ferrugineis. Long. .50—.63.

Middle and Southern States, especially near the ocean. Not rare. Very distinct from all our other species by the punctures of the head and thorax being irregularly not closely placed; the head has a large ill-defined smooth frontal space; the thorax is marked with a broad smooth dorsal vitta, and on each side of it an elongate smooth space.

126. *S. ornatICAUDA*. Niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque dense punctatis, hoc linea dorsali tenui levi, elytris confertissime punctulatis, nigro-fuscis, abdomine subtiliter punctulato, articulis 2—6 macula rotundata aureo-pilosa utrinque ornatis; scutello colloque flavo-pilosis, antennis piceis, articulus duobus primis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .58.

Canada; Mr. Ulke. Very distinct from any other species known to me. The dorsal line of the thorax is very narrow, and a less distinctly defined one may be observed on the head; the punctures of the head and thorax are finer than usual, being almost as in *S. tomentosus*. The golden spots of the abdomen are very conspicuous, and are situated near the lateral margin on the anterior portion of the joints; similar but less definite spots are seen on the ventral segments, which are less densely and less finely punctured than the dorsal segments. The constriction of the head is fringed with yellow hairs; and similar yellow hairs clothe the scutellum.

PHILONTHUS CURTIS.

127. *P. lepidulus*. Linearis, rufo-piceus, nitidus, subtiliter pubescens, capite ovali utrinque punctis pluribus impresso, thorace rufo-testaceo, latitudine longiore, postice subangustato, seriebus dorsalibus 8—10 punctatis, punctisque utrinque paucis dispersis, elytris parce minus subtiliter punctatis apice flavo-marginatis, abdomine supra obscure ferrugineo, obsolete parce punctulato, apice piceo, antennarum basi pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. .13.

Georgia, near the mountains. The punctures of the sides of the head and thorax are not numerous, and are widely separated.

128. *P. terminalis*. Linearis, læte flavo-testaceus nitidus, subtiliter pubescens, capite ovali nigro, parce fortiter punctato, medio lævi, thorace latitudine longiore, postice subangustato, parce fortiter punctato, vitta lata dorsali lævi, elytris thorace longioribus, parce punctatis, nigris triente postico rufo-testaceis, abdomine parce punctulato, segmentis duobus ultimis supra et subtus nigris, postice testaceo-marginatis; pectore nigro, antennis fuscis basi testaceis. Long. ·20.

Maryland; Mr. J. P. Wild.

129. *P. pæderoides*. Linearis, læte flavo-testaceus nitidus, subtiliter pubescens, capite ovali nigro, parce fortiter punctato, medio lævi, thorace latitudine longiore, postice subangustato, parce fortiter punctato, vitta lata dorsali lævi, elytris thorace longioribus, sat dense subtiliter punctatis, cyaneo-nigris margine apicali flavo; abdomine confertim punctulato, segmentis duobus ultimis supra et subtus nigerrimis; pectore nigro, antennis nigro-piceis basi testaceis. Long. ·17—·20.

Western States, Lake Superior; found also at Fort Yuma and San Diego, California. A widely diffused species found on the margin of streams.

130. *P. gratus*. Linearis, læte rufo-testaceus nitidus, subtiliter pubescens, capite postice late rotundato, parce fortiter punctato, medio lævi, thorace latitudine longiore lateribus parallelis, parce fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lata lævi, elytris thorace vix longioribus, punctatis, macula utrinque magna discoidali nigra ornatis, abdomine confertim punctulato, segmentis duobus ultimis supra et subtus nigerrimis; pectore antennisque nigro-piceis, his basi testaceis. Long. ·20.

Colorado River, near Fort Yuma, California.

131. *P. umbripennis*. Linearis, obscure rufo-testaceus nitidus subtiliter pubescens, capite oblongo, piceo, parce fortiter punctato, medio lævi, thorace latitudine longiore lateribus parallelis, parce fortiter punctato, vitta lata dorsali lævi, elytris thorace parum longioribus, subtiliter punctatis, nigro-piceis, margine apicali obscure testaceo, abdomine subtiliter hand dense punctato: subtus totus rufo-testaceus, pedibus pallidioribus. Long. ·17.

Middle States, rare. The antennæ are wanting in the only specimen in my collection. The head is less elongated than in the species above described.

132. *P. lithocharinus*. Elongatus, nigro-piceus, capite magno basi truncato, grosse punctato, vitta media lævi, thorace latitudine longiore lateribus rectis, postice sensim paulo angustato, confertim

punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris subtiliter confertissime punctatis, pubescentibus, epipleuris macula que apicali obscure testacea utrinque ornatis, abdomine pubescente subtiliter dense punctato, ano testaceo, coxis femoribus abdominisque segmentis ventralibus plus minusve obscure ferrugineis. Long. .35.

San Diego, California, under sea-weed. This and the following species belong to a division of the genus which is represented on the Atlantic coast only by *P. bistriatus* Er. They are totally unlike the ordinary species of *Philonthus* in appearance, but resemble *Lithocharis*. The only species previously described is *P. femoralis* Mäklin, smaller and more slender than this, with the head finely punctured.

Body dark blackish-brown, depressed. Head large, a little longer than wide, sides parallel behind the eyes, base truncate, hind angles rounded; surface very coarsely punctured, with a broad smooth medial stripe, which is broader in front; from the punctures proceed a few short gray hairs, or bristles. Antennæ one-fourth longer than the head, not much thickened externally, 2d and 3d joints conical, the latter a little longer, following joints nearly equal, somewhat rounded. Thorax narrower than the head, longer than wide, gradually narrowed from the front angles to the base, which as well as the apex is broadly rounded; surface not finely, but tolerably closely punctured, with a broad smooth dorsal vitta. Elytra longer and wider than the thorax, very finely and densely punctured, clothed with short brown pubescence; epipleuræ and a round apical spot half way between the suture and margin dull testaceous. Abdomen finely and densely punctured and pubescent, last two joints inclining to testaceous. Body beneath dark piceous; thighs sometimes ferruginous; abdomen more or less dark ferruginous banded with black.

In the male the 6th ventral segment is emarginate behind. The anterior tarsi are dilated in both sexes.

133. *P. dubius.* Valde elongatus, ater, capite ovato postice latiore, thoraceque sat fortiter punctatis, vitta dorsali lævi signatis, hoc latitudine longiore, postice angustato, elytris thorace haud longioribus, abdomineque confertissime subtiliter punctatis et griseo-pubescentibus. Long. .30.

One male, San Diego, California. The head is scarcely wider than the thorax, a little wider behind the eyes, and broadly rounded at the base. The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax,

slender, with the outer joints not thicker. The terminal ventral segments both above and below are inclined to become testaceous at the hind margins; the 6th ventral is emarginate, as in *P. lithocharinus*.

134. *P. opacus*. Depressus, opacus piceus, vel rufo-piceus, capite ovato, postice truncato fortius punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, thorace piceo-ferrugineo, latitudine paulo longiore, postice angustato, confertim sat fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris thorace haud longioribus, abdomineque confertissime punctulatis et subtiliter pubescentibus. Long. .27—.30.

San Diego, under sea-weed. This species resembles in form *P. lithocharinus*, but is less slender, and the head is scarcely wider than the thorax. The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax, and slender. The body is sometimes reddish-brown, with only the elytra and abdomen darker. The sexual characters are as in *P. lithocharinus*.

135. *P. decipiens*. Elongatus, piceus vel piceo-rufus, capite obscuro, ovali postice truncato, grosse punctato, vitta media lata lævi, thorace latitudine paulo longiore, postice subangustato, haud dense punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris opacis, thorace longioribus, abdomineque confertim punctulatis, et pubescentibus. Long. .20.

San Diego, under sea-weed. The antennæ are stout, and nearly as long as the head and thorax. The punctures of the thorax are not closely set, and tend to form rows.

Sexual characters as in the preceding species, but the 6th ventral segment of the male is less deeply emarginate.

136. *P. sulcicollis*. Elongatus depressus, ater, capite magno, basi emarginato, grosse punctato, vitta lata lævi, thorace latitudine longiore, postice sensim angustato, parce subseriatim punctato, vitta dorsali lævi paulo elevato, sulco punctigero definita, elytris thorace longioribus abdomineque confertissime punctatis et griseo-pubescentibus, pedibus obscure testaceis. Long. .25.

San Diego, under sea-weed. Resembles closely *P. bistriatus* Er. of the Atlantic coast, and differs principally by the head being larger and flatter in the male, and the antennæ somewhat shorter.

137. *P. confertus*. Nigro-æneus, pube minus subtili griseo-cinerea vestitus, capite ovali, fortius punctato, plaga rhomboidea lævi nitido,

thorace latitudine haud brevior, ovato antorsum modice angustato, confertim punctato, vitta dorsali laevi nitida, elytris thorace haud longioribus, micantibus, dense subtilius punctatis, abdomine confertim punctulato, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, coxis piceis. Long. .33.

Illinois and Nebraska. Of the ordinary form of *Philonthus*, but remarkable for the dense punctuation of the thorax. The antennæ are piceous, with the first three joints testaceous, gradually thickened externally, with the outer joints nearly square, and the last joint strongly acuminate beneath; the 3d joint is longer than the 2d or 4th.

LEPTACINUS ER.

138. *L. flavipes.* Nigro-piceus nitidus, capite crebre fortiter punctato, vitta angusta media laevi, thorace oblongo-ovali utrinque parce punctato, seriebus dorsalibus 12—16 punctatis, elytris parce subtilius punctatis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .18.

Middle and Western States; rare. The dorsal abdominal segments are finely and sparsely punctulate.

139. *L. longicollis.* Nigro-piceus, vel piceus nitidus, parce setosus, capite confertim punctato, vitta media laevi, thorace elongato-ovali, postice vix angustato, sat dense subtiliter punctato, vitta dorsali laevi, elytris parce subtiliter punctatis, abdomine punctulato, ano, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis. Long. .13.

Middle States, usually in ants' nests. The form of the thorax is different in the species of this genus from that observed in *Leptolinus*: in the latter it is elongate, narrowed behind, and feebly sinuate on the sides, as in ordinary *Xantholinus*; in *Leptacinus* it is elongate oval, scarcely narrowed behind, and broadly rounded on the sides. By an error this species has been placed in *Leptolinus* in the Catalogue.

LEPTOLINUS KRAATZ.

140. *L. parvus.* Niger, parce setosus, capite elongato oblongo, thoraceque parcius haud profunde punctatis, vitta media laevi male definita, elytris piceo-testaceis, parce punctatis, segmentis ventralibus postice pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .26.

California, San Jose; not rare. The antennæ are thick, about one-fourth longer than the head; the abdomen is sparsely punctulate.

141. *L. grandiceps.* Nigro-piceus, parce setosus, capite elongato, oblongo, parce fortiter punctato, thorace vage haud profunde punctato, vitta media laevi male definita, elytris parce subtilius punctatis, abdomine subtiliter parce punctulato, postice segmentis abdominis ventralibus pedibusque testaceis. Long. ·23—·26.

San Francisco, California. Obviously different from the preceding by the more strongly punctured head.

142. *L. nigripennis.* Rufo-piceus, parce setosus, capite crebre fortiter, thorace parcius punctato, vitta media laevi notatis, elytris nigro-piceis parce punctatis, abdomine parce punctulato, segmentis supra et subtus postice testaceis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. ·25.

One specimen, Louisiana; Dr. Schaum.

143. *L. ruficollis.* Ferrugineus, parce setosus, capite crebre fortiter, thorace parcius punctato, vitta laevi mèdia notatis, elytris nigro-piceis, parce subtilius punctatis, margine lato apicali et externo flavo, abdomine parce punctulato, nigro-piceo, segmentis postice testaceo-marginatis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. ·18—·20.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. Smaller than the preceding, with the elytra more sparsely punctured.

LATHROBIUM GRAV.

144. *L. grande.* Nigrum nitidum, subtiliter pubescens, capite thorace sublatiore, punctato, parcius piloso, thorace latitudine longiore ovali profunde punctato, vitta dorsali laevi, elytris punctatis, abdomine subtiliter punctulato, pedibus obscure rufo-piceis. Long. ·40.

Lake Superior to North Carolina; very rare. Our largest species. The male has the penultimate ventral segment acutely produced on the hind margin, and the last segment longitudinally broadly excavated for its whole length.

145. *L. punctulatum.* Nigrum nitidum parce pubescens, capite subtiliter antice parce punctato, plaga media indistincta laevi, thorace latitudine longiore oblongo-ovali, fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali laevi, elytris castaneis punctatis, abdomine alutaceo micante, pedibus antennisque ferrugineis, his extrorsum obscurioribus. Long. ·27.

A widely distributed species, found in New York, Georgia, Kansas, and at Lake Superior. The last ventral segment of the male is broadly excavated as in the preceding, but the penultimate is acutely emarginate behind at the middle.

Varies with the elytra nearly black, the outer apical angle

alone being brown; in such specimens the antennæ are dark brown with only the base reddish-brown.

146. *L. angulare.* Nigrum nitidum parce pubescens, capite parce punctato, medio lævi, thorace latitudine longiore fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris punctatis macula apicali externa rufa, abdomine alutaceo, pedibus testaceis, antennis obscuris basi ferrugineis. Long. .25.

Southern States and Canada. Closely allied to the preceding, but the head is not finely punctulate behind as in that species. Sexual characters as in *L. punctulatum*.

147. *L. nigrum.* Nigrum subnitidum, parce pubescens, capite parce punctato, thorace sat dense minus fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris confertim subtilius punctatis et rugulosis, abdomine alutaceo, antennis pedibusque obscure piceis. Long. .20.

Lake Superior. Resembles in characters *L. angulare*, but the thorax and elytra are more finely punctured.

148. *L. jacobinum.* Nigrum nitidum, capite sat dense profunde, medio parcus punctato, thorace latitudine longiore fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris sat dense punctatis et paulo rugosis, abdomine alutaceo, pedibus ferrugineis, antennis obscuris. Long. .28.

San Diego, California. The antennæ are thicker than in any of the preceding species, but less so than in *L. puncticolle*.

149. *L. pedale.* Nigro-piceum nitidum, capite thorace paulo latiore sat dense punctato, thorace latitudine longiore fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris subtiliter parce punctatis, abdomine punctulato, segmentis piceo-marginatis, antennis crassiusculis obscure ferrugineis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .32.

Mississippi; Dr. Schaum. The preceding species have very slender antennæ; in this and the two following they are thicker and somewhat moniliform, though much less so than in *L. puncticolle* or *L. brevipenne*.

150. *L. simile.* Nigrum nitidum, capite parce grosse punctato, thorace latitudine longiore subtilius punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris subtiliter parce punctatis, ano rufescente, antennis crassiusculis obscure ferrugineis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .30.

Middle States; rare. The antennæ are tolerably slender, but less so than in *L. angulare*. The last ventral segment of the male, as usual, is longitudinally excavated, the two preceding are

longitudinally impressed, and the penultimate is deeply and broadly emarginate.

151. *L. concolor.* Nigrum nitidum, capite parce, thorace profunde punctatis, hoc vitta dorsali lævi, elytris parce subtiliter punctatis, antennis crassiusculis obscure ferrugineis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. ·28—·31.

Western States, and north Shore of Lake Superior. Nearly resembles *L. pedale*, but differs by the thorax being more strongly punctured, and the general form of body more slender and more convex. The sexual characters are as in the last species.

152. *L. tenue.* Valde elongatum cylindricum nigrum, capite parce punctato, thorace latitudine sesqui longiore, parce fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi; elytris parce punctatis, abdomine subtilissime punctato, antennis crassiusculis rufo-piceis, pedibus ferrugineis. Long. ·22.

One female, New York. Much smaller and more slender than *L. concolor*, with the antennæ comparatively stouter and the thorax longer.

153. *L. brevipenne.* Nigro-piceum nitidum, capite punctis paucis impresso, medio lævi, thorace latitudine longiore, utrinque parce grosse punctato, vitta lata dorsali lævi, elytris thorace fere sesqui brevioribus, convexis fortiter haud dense punctatis, castaneo-tinctis, abdomine subtiliter punctato, antennis piceis crassis, pedibus piceo-rufis. Long. ·32.

Illinois; Mr. Willcox. A very distinct species; the antennæ are as stout as in *L. puncticolle*.

154. *L. californicum.* Depressiusculum, nigrum nitidum, capite punctis paucis versus latera notato, thorace latitudine longiore, versus latera parce subtiliter punctato, vitta dorsali lævi seriebus 12—15 punctatis definita, elytris subtiliter fere seriatim punctatis, abdomine punctulato, segmentis postice testaceo-marginatis, antennis gracilibus pedibusque nigro-piceis. Long. ·25.

San Jose, California; only females in my collection.

155. *L. seriatum.* Nigrum pernitidum, cylindricum, capite punctis paucis dispersis notato, thorace latitudine longiore ad latera parce, versus medium biserialiter punctato, elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis, abdomine subtiliter parce punctulato, ano rufo-testaceo, antennis gracilibus, palpis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·23.

One male, South Carolina; Dr. C. Zimmermann. The fourth ventral segment is transversely impressed near the posterior mar-

gin, and the fifth feebly impressed and emarginate behind. The anterior thighs are feebly sinuate beneath, but not toothed.

Several small species in my collection are yet nondescript, but the want of time prevents me from making them known in the present publication.

CRYPTOBIUM MANN.

156. *C. pimerianum.* Nigro-piceum, nitidum, capite confertim fortiter punctato, thorace angustiore, latitudine longiore parce fortiter punctato, vitta lata dorsali levi, elytris thorace longioribus, fortiter dense punctatis, margine apicali rufescente, abdomine piceo punctato, segmentis postice late rufo-marginatis, ventre pedibusque rufo-piceis. Long. .39.

Valley of Colorado and Gila, California. The head is wider and more thickly punctured than in *C. bicolor*, and the elytra less coarsely but more densely punctured. In the male the 2d and 3d ventral segments are deeply foveate at the middle; the 3d is prolonged behind into a large obtuse process extending over the 4th segment.

157. *C. sellatum.* Nigrum nitidum, capite confertim punctato, anice levi, thorace latitudine fere sesqui longiore, parce subseriatim punctato, vitta lata dorsali levi, elytris dense punctatis, thorace longioribus, late rufis, vitta suturali communi a basi ad dodrantem extensa, abdomine punctulato; ore antennisque obscure, pedibus late testaceis. Long. .35.

Illinois, rare. The sixth ventral segment of the male is acutely emarginate behind. A very beautiful and distinct species.

158. *C. despectum.* Valde elongatum, nigrum subnitidum, capite confertim subtilius punctato, fronte levi, thorace latitudine longiore, nitido, minus subtiliter sat crebre punctato, vitta dorsali levi angusta, elytris dense punctatis, limbo apicali tenui testaceo, abdomine parce vix conspicue punctulato, antennis palpisque obscure rufis, pedibus flavis. Long. .26.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. In the male the third ventral segment is prolonged into a broad rounded process extending to the middle of the fifth joint, and clothed with very long divergent hairs.

159. *C. pusillum.* Valde elongatum lineare, nigrum, capite thoracique rude sat dense punctatis, hoc vitta dorsali angusta levi, elytris fortiter punctatis, thorace snb brevioribus, abdomine subtiliter haud dense punctato, ore, antennis palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. .20.

One male from the sea shore of Long Island, N. York. Remarkably different in size and sculpture from our other species. The head, thorax, and elytra are nearly of the same width, and the body is more cylindrical than usual. The sixth ventral segment is widely cleft to the base, with the sides of the cleft parallel; the fifth is scarcely perceptibly impressed at the tip.

160. *C. cribratum*. Nigrum, capite thoraceque pernitidis, illo elongato, punctis perpaucis notato, thorace latitudine sesqui longiore, seriebus dorsalibus 7—9 punctatis, punctisque paucis subtilibus versus latera, elytris læte rufis, sutura antice basi què nigricante, punctis magnis seriebus utrinque 8 vel 9 positis, abdomine subtiliter profunde punctato, antennis rufis, pedibus pallidis. Long. .38.

Illinois, rare. The sixth ventral segment of the male has a small triangular emargination behind.

161. *C. serpentinum*. Valde elongatum, nitidum, capite punctis paucis notato, ante oculos nigerrimo, pone oculos læte rufo oblique angustato, thorace parce subseriatim punctato, nigerrimo, antrosum paulo angustato, elytris thorace longioribus rufo-testaceis, fortiter subseriatim punctatis, macula communi scutellari nigro; abdomine parce subtiliter punctato læte rufo, segmento primo ultimisque duobus nigris, palpis pedibus antennisque rufo-testaceis, his articulis 2—7 infuscatis. Long. .38.

Pennsylvania and Alabama. By the singular form of the head this species recalls the genus *Ophites* Er. The color beneath is black, with the 2d, 3d, 4th, and base of 5th ventral segments red-testaceous. The 6th ventral segment of the male is triangularly incised at tip.

STILICUS LATR.

162. *S. rudis*. Æneo-niger opacus, capite thoraceque confluent fortiter punctatis, hoc subtiliter canaliculato, linea tenui dorsali lævi, elytris subtiliter punctatis nitidis limbo apicali pallido, abdomine subtiliter punctulato, pedibus antennisque rufo-testaceis. Long. .19.

Pennsylvania, rare. Twice the size of *S. dentatus*, with the head and thorax less coarsely punctured.

ECHIASTER ER.

163. *E. opacus*. Valde elongatus, piceo-niger, omnium subtilissime punctulatus, pube subtili cinerea vestitus, elytris limbo apicali flavo,

abdomine segmentis postice testaceo-marginatis, antennis rufis, femoribus flavo-testaceis, tibiis tarsisque infuscatis. Long. ·16.

Southern States, common. The last ventral segment of the male is deeply cleft, and the penultimate is broadly emarginate; the fourth joint has three small tubercles, and the fifth joint is deeply excavated.

164. E. nitidus. Valde elongatus, piceo-rufus nitidus, parce pilosellus, lævis, elytris aute apicem, abdominisque segmentis tribus posticis obscurioribus. Long. ·12.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. These two species resemble in form *Stilicus*, but the first joint of the antennæ is longer, being equal to the three following ones united.

DACNOCHILUS LEC.

165. D. lætus. Elongatus cylindricus, læte rufo-testaceus nitidus, parce pilosellus, capite postice fere truncato, punctis perpaucis lateralibus notato, thorace latitudine hand longiore antice truncato angulis rectis, postice late rotundato angulis rotundatis, punctis paucis versus latera notato, elytris a basi ad trientem nigerrimis, vage tri- vel 4-seriatim punctatis, abdomine vix parce punctulato. Long. ·20.

South Carolina and Louisiana; rare. Body cylindrical, bright yellowish-red, shining, with a few scattered erect hairs. Head not longer than wide, convex, sides parallel behind the eyes, base very broadly rounded, hind angles rectangular, rounded at tip, surface smooth with a few scattered large punctures; antennæ longer than the head and thorax, gradually thickened externally, 3d joint longer than the 4th and equal to the 1st. Thorax quadrate, slightly narrowed behind, nearly truncate in front, broadly rounded at base, convex, with a few punctures arranged in rows, of which those nearest the middle contain 4 or 5 punctures, anterior angles not rounded, posterior ones broadly rounded. Elytra convex, not longer than the thorax, with the basal third black; a few distinct punctures are arranged in 3 or 4 rows, each containing 6 or 7 punctures; sutural stria distinct. Abdomen very finely but sparsely punctulate.

In the male the 6th ventral segment is broadly emarginate and longitudinally impressed.

The genus *Daenochilus* is readily distinguished by the labrum acutely emarginate and impressed at the middle, by the almost

invisible last joint of maxillary palpi, and the joints of the hind tarsi gradually diminishing in length; the neck is moderately thick, as in *Lathrobium*. It would seem more nearly related to *Scimbalium* than to any other foreign genus, but the convex body at once distinguishes it.

SUNIUS STEPH.

166. *S. monstrosus*. Capite thoraceque nigris, parce pubescentibus, confertim punctatis, illo antice utrinque impresso, hoc latitudine paulo longiore, postice rotundato, antice angustato et producto, lateribus inde antice sinuatis, disco postice utrinque curvatim impresso, linea dorsali lævi parum conspicua, elytris testaceis planiusculis fortiter punctatis, abdomine punctulato piceo, segmentis anticis testaceo-marginatis, ultimis duobus testaceis, ore antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .18.

Louisiana; Dr. Schaum. Resembles in form a *Stilicus*.

PAEDERUS GRAV.

167. *P. comptens*. Rufus nitidus, capite metasterno segmentisque abdominis duobus ultimis nigris, elytris cyaneis, confertim punctatis; antennis nigro-piceis, articulis 3 primis rufis, pedibus obscure rufis. Long. .28.

Sacramento Valley, California; Mr. S. S. Rathvon. Resembles *P. littorarius*, but is larger, and the elytra are much less coarsely punctured.

PINOPHILUS GRAV.

168. *P. parvus*. Niger subopacus, capite thoraceque dense punctulatis, illo antice parce grosse punctato, hoc punctis magnis haud profundis sparsim positus, elytris dense profunde punctatis, abdomine subtiliter profunde punctato, antennis palpis pedibusque flavis. Long. .48—52.

Southern States; not rare. Smaller and more slender than *P. latipes*, with the head and thorax more densely punctulate.

169. *P. densus*. Niger subopacus, capite parce grosse punctato, punctulis minutis parcis interspersis, thorace elytrisque profunde fortiter punctatis, illo linea dorsali lævi parum conspicua, abdomine subtiliter punctato, antennis palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. .37.

Colorado and Gila valleys, California. Of the same form as *P. latipes*, but much smaller.

170. *P. opacus.* Niger, subopacus, capite thoraceque nitidis, illo parce grosse punctato, et punctulato, hoc fortiter crebre punctato, elytris profunde dense punctatis, abdomine subtilius punctato, antennis palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. ·32—·37.

Georgia. More slender than the preceding, being of the same form as *P. parvus*.

PALAMINUS ER.

171. *P. pallipes.* Nigro-piceus nitidus, capite fortiter haud dense punctato, thorace obovato, latitudine haud brevior, parce grosse punctato, elytris thorace latioribus et sesqui longioribus, piceo-testaceis fortiter punctatis, abdomine bifariam (sicut in speciebus alteris) reticulato, antennis palpis pedibusque pallide testaceis. Long. ·20.

Atlanta, Georgia. A specimen kindly given me by Col. Motschulsky. Larger in size and different in color from our other species.

172. *P. lividus.* Flavio-testaceus, nitidus, capite thoraceque punctis perpaucis notatis, hoc obovato, latitudine haud brevior, elytris thorace haud latioribus et paulo longioribus parce fortiter punctatis, abdomine rufo-piceo, reticulato. Long. ·15.

One specimen found on leaves of *Salix*, at Fort Yuma, California. Similar in appearance to *P. testaceus*, but the thorax is not transverse and has a much more sparse punctuation, and the elytra are shorter.

173. *P. larvalis.* Testaceus nitidus, capite thoraceque punctis paucis grossis sparsis notatis, hoc latitudine haud brevior obovato, elytris thorace nec latioribus nec longioribus, grosse haud dense punctatis, abdomine piceo, fortiter reticulato. Long. ·13.

Long Island, near New York, under moss. Differs from all the preceding species by the shorter and more coarsely punctured elytra.

DIANOUS CURTIS.

174. *D. chalybeus.* Nigro-cærulens nitidulus, subtiliter albo-pubes-cens, thorace subtilius punctato, elytris macula rotundata rubra utrinque ornatis. Long. ·19.

Marquette, Lake Superior, on the shore of the lake, under pieces of wood, in July. This species agrees precisely with Erichson's description of the European *D. cærulescens*, but on

comparison of specimens I find that in ours the punctures of the thorax are considerably smaller; the punctures of the elytra are also less densely placed, but in this respect the difference is by no means obvious.

STENUS LATR.

175. *S. renifer.* Niger opacus, fortiter dense punctatus, albo-pubescent, thorace latitudine longiore, elytris macula minuta lunata fulva, antennis fuscis, palpis pedibusque pallidis, femoribus apice late infuscatis. Long. .22.

Fort Yuma, California. Very similar to *S. colon*, but the elytral spot is smaller and lunate in form, and the thorax is more narrowed at tip; in *S. colon* the spot is larger, and though also emarginate in front, is not lunate.

176. *S. semicolon.* Niger subænescens, subtiliter albo-pubescent, fortiter dense punctatus, thorace latitudine longiore, elytris gutta minuta rotundata fulva, antennis palpisque nigro-piceis, his articulo 1mo testaceo, pedibus ferrugineis. Long. .15.

One specimen, Pennsylvania. Quite distinct by the above characters. Less slender in form than the other species with spotted elytra.

177. *S. comma.* Niger subænescens, subtilissime albo-pubescent, fortiter dense punctatus, thorace latitudine longiore, utrinque fere æqualiter angustato, elytris gutta parva rotundata fulva, palpis basi testaceis, antennis pedibusque nigris. Long. .20.

Middle and Western States; not rare.

EDAPIUS LEC.

178. *E. nitidus.* Testaceus nitidus, glaber, lævis, capite biimpresso, thorace latitudine fere brevior, subcordato postice angustato, ante basin foveis 4 magnis insculpto; elytris stria suturali vix conspicua. Long. .04.

Alabama and Louisiana; Col. Motschulsky and Dr. Schaum. This insect might be readily considered as a Pselaphide, allied to *Euplectus*, but the tarsi are four-jointed, and the abdomen is flexible. The antennæ and palpi are as in *Euæsthetus*, from which this genus differs principally by the smooth impunctured body.

MEGALOPS ER.

179. *M. rufipes*. Niger nitidus, capite grosse parce punctato, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus vix obsolete denticulatis, transversim bimpreso, colloque magno medio signato, depressionibus grosse punctatis, elytris fere biseriatis fortiter punctatis, macula humerali alteraque interna apicali rufis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .09.

Atlanta, Georgia. The only specimen found by him I owe to the liberality of Col. Motschulsky.

OXYPORUS FABR.

180. *O. rufipennis*. Niger nitidus, thorace obovato, latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus magis rotundatis, elytris bistriatis, læte rufis, margine basali anguloque externo nigris. Long. .35—43.

Western States. Allied to *O. major*, but the thorax is more rounded on the sides and destitute of transverse impressions, and the elytra are differently colored.

181. *O. quinquemaculatus*. Læte rufo-testaceus nitidus, capite nigro, macula magna postica rufo-testaceo, thorace subquadrato, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice fere parallelis, angulis posticis rectis late rotundatis paulo explanatis, macula magna laterali nigro-picea utrinque ornata, elytris bistriatis, macula communi scutellari anguloque externo nigro-piceis, abdomine segmentis anticis medio, ultimisque tribus totis nigris, antennis piceis articulis 1—3, ultimoque testaceis. Long. .28.

Pennsylvania, York County; Dr. Melsheimer. The sides of prothorax beneath, the side pieces of the metasternum, and the last ventral segments are black. This species differs from all the others by the hind angles of the thorax, which, though rounded, are quite prominent and flattened.

BLEDIUS STEPH.

182. *B. armatus*. Nigro-piceus, parum nitidus, capite subtiliter granulato, supra antennis alte obtuse carinato, vertice tuberculo nitido canaliculato munito, thorace subtiliter granulato, parce haud profunde punctato, elytris sat dense punctatis nitidis, lateribus late indeterminate obscure piceo-rufis, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis, coxis nigro-piceis. Long. .20—.25.

San Francisco, California. Resembles the next two species, but is readily distinguished by the characters above noted. Specimens very nearly resembling those found at San Francisco have

been found in Arizona and Nebraska, and I am inclined to refer them to the same species, and to regard it as the *Oxytelus armatus* described by Say from immature specimens.

183. *B. fumatus.* Nigro-piceus, subnitidus, capite punctis paucis parvis notato, subtiliter granulato, supra antennis breviter elevato, thorace canaliculato, fortiter parce punctato, elytris sat dense punctatis, lateribus late rufescentibus, abdomine rufo-piceo, ano pallidiore, antennarum basi coxis pedibusque obscure rufis. Long. ·25.

Western States. The absence of the tubercle at the middle of the head distinguishes this from *B. armatus*.

184. *B. semiferrugineus.* Capite thoraceque nigro-piceis, rude punctatis, hoc canaliculato, illo supra antennis breviter alte elevato, fovea parva occipitali notato, elytris sat dense punctatis, ferrugineis, basi suturaque nigricantibus, abdomine antennarumque basi rufo-piceis, pedibus testaceis. Long. ·20.

Middle States. The thorax is more convex and rounded than in the two preceding species, and much more coarsely punctured.

185. *B. flavipennis.* Capite nigro-piceo, granulato haud punctato, supra antennis elevato, fovea minuta occipitali notato, thorace rufo-piceo lateribus antice haud rotundatis, subtiliter canaliculato, granulato parce haud profunde punctato, elytris flavis sutura nigricante, nitidis parce punctatis, abdomine nigro-piceo, segmentis duobus ultimis pallidis, antennis basi ferrugineis, pedibus testaceis. Long. ·17.

San Diego, California; in salt marsh.

186. *B. analis.* Rufus, ano sutura capite thoraceque nigris; capite utrinque subelevato, et parce subtiliter punctato, thorace polito profunde punctato, subtiliter canaliculato, lateribus late rotundatis, elytris sat dense punctatis; metasterno nigro. Long. ·16.

Illinois. The last two abdominal segments are black.

187. *B. nitidicollis.* Nigro-piceus, capite utrinque subelevato, et parce punctulato, thorace latitudine fere breviori lateribus late rotundatis, nitido profunde punctato, vitta dorsali lævi, elytris obscure ferrugineis, basi et sutura infuscatis, modice punctatis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·14.

One specimen; New York.

188. *B. diagonalis.* Niger brevissime pubescens, capite lateribus breviter elevato, thorace latitudine subbrevisiore, lateribus rotundatis,

subtiliter parce punctato, et subtiliter canaliculato, elytris dense subtiliter punctatis, ferrugineis, macula magna nigra triangulari communi a basi fere ad apicem extensa, antennis piceis, basi pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·20.

One specimen found at San Diego, California, in salt marsh.

189. *B. ornatus.* Niger brevissime pubescens, capite thoraceque opacis, hoc latitudine subbreiore lateribus rotundatis, obsolete punctulato, subtiliter canaliculato, elytris dense subtiliter punctatis, margine laterali maculaque externa apicali albidis, antennis crassiusculis piceis, pedibus testaceis. Long. ·18.

One specimen, San Francisco, California. The spot extends inwards from the outer angle and forms a rounded lobe to the white lateral margin.

190. *B. divisus.* Niger brevissime pubescens, capite thoraceque opacis haud dense subtiliter punctatis, illo lateribus parum elevatis, hoc lateribus rotundatis, basi breviter sinuatis, subtiliter canaliculato, elytris confertim punctatis, extrorsum diagonaliter pallidis, antennis pedibusque nigro-piceis, tibiis basi pallidoribus. Long. ·14.

Platte River Valley, one specimen; Point Keweenaw, Lake Superior. In the specimens from the latter locality the pale sides of the elytra are not limited by a diagonal line from the humerus nearly to the apex, but are narrower and defined by a curved line. I cannot, however, perceive any difference in form or sculpture to warrant me in considering them as indicating a different species. In one specimen the elytra are pale, dusky only at the base, and the abdomen is piceous, with each segment annulate with black, and marked with a medial blackish spot. It is possible that *Orytelus fasciatus* Say may be a variety of this species.

191. *B. annularis.* Nigro-piceus, capite opaco, utrinque parum elevato et parce punctato fovea occipitali notato, thorace lateribus rotundatis, vage haud profunde punctato, subtiliter canaliculato, elytris fortiter punctatis, obscure ferrugineis, abdomine sæpius rufo-piceo, nigro-annulato, apice nigro, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·15—·18.

Middle and Western States, and Lake Superior.

192. *B. ruficornis.* Niger, capite opaco, vage punctulato, fovea occipitali nulla, thorace lateribus rotundatis, opaco, vage profunde punctato, subtiliter canaliculato, elytris densius punctatis, nigro-piceis, apice rufescentibus, antennis piceis, basi pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·21.

One specimen, San Francisco; Mr. Henry N. Bolander. Re-

sembles the preceding species, but the elytra are more finely and densely punctured. An entirely similar specimen was given me by Mr. Ulke, as found in Canada.

193. *B. suturalis*. Niger, capite opaco, fovea occipitali notato, thorace lateribus rotundato, canaliculato, parce haud profunde punctato, elytris profunde punctatis, pallidis basi suturaque nigricantibus, antennis piceis basi pedibusque testaceis. Long. .12.

Banks of the Gila River, Arizona.

194. *B. basalis*. Niger, capite thoraceque opacis, illo parce punctulato, hoc subtiliter haud dense punctato, canaliculato, lateribus antice subparallelis late rotundatis, elytris subtiliter punctatis, albidis margine basali nigricante, antennis piceis basi testaceis, femoribus piceis, tibiis tarsisque testaceis. Long. .10.

Coney Island, New York, in salt marsh; abundant. Varies with the suture also blackish.

195. *B. opaculus*. Nigro-piceus opacus, brevissime pubescens, capite thoraceque parce punctulatis, hoc haud canaliculato, lateribus antice fere parallelis, elytris dense subtiliter punctato-rugosis, testaceis basi suturaque infuscatis, antennis piceis, pedibus piceo-testaceis, mandibulis testaceis elongatis medio dente parvo armatis. Long. .13.

Coast of Maine; Mr. W. Stimpson. Quite distinct by its sculpture from all others known to me.

196. *B. forcipatus*. Niger, brevissime pubescens, capite thoraceque opacis, parce punctulatis, hoc subtiliter canaliculato, lateribus fere parallelis, elytris pallidis basi suturaque infuscatis, subtiliter punctatis, antennis fuscis, basi pedibusque testaceis, mandibulis testaceis, elongatis dente acuto medio armatis. Long. .08.

Fort Yuma, California. This and the preceding species are remarkable for the length of the mandibles.

HAPLODERUS STEPH.

197. *H. linearis*. Elongatus depressus, piceus nitidus, capite parce punctato, occipite breviter canaliculato, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, irregulariter parce punctato, longitudinaliter vage biimpresso, vitta dorsali laevi, elytris piceo-testaceis profunde punctatis, pedibus testaceis. Long. .12.

California and Oregon. The thorax is but slightly narrowed behind.

198. *H. laticollis.* Piccus depressus, subtiliter pubescens, capite biimpresso, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior postice fortiter angustato, dense punctulato, margine explanato, disco fortius curvatim biimpresso, postice subcarinato, elytris profunde punctatis, pedibus piceo-testaceis. Long. ·10.

Southern States; Dr. C. Zimmermann.

LESTEVA LATR.

199. *L. biguttula.* Nigro-picea, pubescens, capite biimpresso, thoraceque confertim subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine haud brevior subcordato, ante basin vage transversim impresso, disco obsolete bifoveato, elytris confertim subtiliter punctatis, piceis macula obliqua testacea ante medium utrinque ornatis, limbo suturali et apicali pallidior, ore antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis. Long. ·11.

North shore of Lake Superior.

200. *L. pallipes.* Nigra nitida, pubescens, capite biimpresso thoraceque haud dense punctatis, hoc convexo subcordato, pone medium vage biimpresso, impressionibus postice arcuatim conjunctis, elytris subtiliter haud dense punctatis, antennis piceis, basi pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. ·11—·14.

Pennsylvania and Maryland; rare.

201. *L. picescens.* Piceo-testacea pubescens, capite nigro biimpresso, parce punctulato, thorace subcordato, parce punctulato, elytris subtiliter punctatis, piceis limbo omni maculaque obliqua piceo-testaceis, ventre piceo-testaceo apice obscuro, antennarum basi pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. ·15.

Alabama; Prof. S. S. Haldeman.

ACIDOTA STEPH.

202. *A. seriata.* Nigro-picea nitida, thorace lateribus magis rotundatis, late marginatis piceis, fortiter punctato, vitta dorsali angusta abbreviata lævi parum distincta, elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis, antennis pedibusque rufis, abdomine parce punctato. Long. ·21.

Lake Superior, under pieces of wood and stone on the shores; sometimes very abundant: smells very offensively. This species agrees with Erichson's description of the European *A. crenata*, but I have not compared specimens.

203. *A. tenuis.* Picea nitida, capite thoraceque parce subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, antice parum angustato, lateribus late

rotundatis ante medium postice depressis, elytris confertim subtiliter punctatis, limbo apicali pallidior, antennis pedibusque rufis, abdomine parce punctulato. Long. ·15.

One specimen, north shore of Lake Superior. The disc of the thorax is broadly and uniformly convex in front, but a little before the middle is a lateral impression which flattens the margin from that point almost to the base: at the middle just in front of the base is a very vague scarcely discernible curved impression.

204. *A. patruelis*. Elongata, picea, fortiter punctata, thorace latitudine haud brevior, antice paulo angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis fortiter marginatis subtiliter subrepandis, elytris planiusculis late marginatis, abdomine subtiliter rugose punctulato, antennis pedibusque piceis. Long. ·12—·15.

North side of Lake Superior. The first joint of the hind tarsi is not conspicuously longer than the others, and I am by no means convinced that this species is properly referred to the present genus. The lateral margin of the thorax is very finely undulated, giving a slightly repand appearance.

AMPHICHIROUM KRAATZ.

205. *A. floribundum*. (Mas) nigro-piceum nitidum, capite thoraceque parce subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus rotundatis, margine fortiter depresso testaceo postice paulo latiore, ante basin transversim impresso et parce punctato, elytris subtilius modice punctatis, umbra humerali testacea ornatis, abdomine lævi, antennis pedibusque piceis, illis basi testaceis. Long. ·20.

Femina, antennis, pedibus, thorace elytrisque testaceis his sutura infuscata.

San Francisco, California; on *Spiræa*, abundant. Resembles in form *A. testaceum*, but the head and thorax are shining and distinctly punctulate, and the thorax is more convex.

TRIGONODEMUS LEC.

Mandibulæ breves muticæ; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo præcedente fere duplo longiore; antennæ articulis 2—4 tenuibus, 3io longiore, 5—11 abrupte majoribus rotundatis; tibiæ parce spinulosæ, anticæ infra medium intus late emarginatis; tarsi postici tibiis duplo breviores, articulo 1mo sequentes duos æquante.

This genus is founded on a very rare insect of the Southern States, which resembles in form the anomalous European genus

Trigonurus Muls., with which I should associate it but for the presence of very distinct ocelli. The head is narrow, with two deep oblique impressions, at the hinder end of which, on a line with the posterior limit of the eyes, are the ocelli. The thorax is gradually widened behind, the anterior angles rounded, the posterior ones rectangular; the base is truncate. The elytra are wider than the thorax, very long, leaving exposed only two dorsal segments, and broadly rounded at tip: they have each 9 punctured striæ, and the alternate intervals have a few distant punctures. The abdomen is acute at tip

206. *T. striatus.* Nigro piceus, capite parce thorace fortiter haud dense punctato, disco utrinque oblique impresso, lateribus rufo-testaceis postice explanatis, elytris profunde striato-punctatis, vitta rufo-testacea a humero fere ad apicem extensa, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis. Long. .18.

One specimen, given me by Dr. C. Zimmermann. The sutural stria curves around the tip of the elytra and runs into the outer margin, the 2d unites with the external stria (9th), the 3d with the 4th, and the 5th with the 8th, enclosing the extremities of the 6th and 7th.

MICRALYMMMA WESTWOOD.

207. *M. stimpsonii.* Nigrum fere opacum, punctulatum, thorace latitudine brevior, vitta angusta dorsali impunctata, elytris thorace haud longioribus, abdomine latiore, antennis articulo 3io tenui sequente longiore. Long. .12.

Coast of Maine; collected by my friend Wm. Stimpson, to whom I dedicate it as a slight acknowledgment of his most valuable researches in marine invertebrate zoology.

This species is twice the size of the Greenland species, *M. brevilingue*, and is readily distinguished by its dull, equably punctulate surface, and the thinner 3d joint of antennæ. The thorax is destitute of impressions.

CORYPHIUM STEPH.

208. *C. pallidum.* Fusco-testaceum fortiter punctatum, thorace latitudine haud brevior, postice parum angustato lateribus serrulatis, elytris fusco pallidoque variegatis. Long. .12.

Kansas, one specimen. The fuscous marks of the elytra con-

sist of a sinuated vitta extending from the humerus to the tip near the suture; the external margin is also dark.

209. *C. guttatum.* Nigrum, fortiter punctatum, thorace latitudine haud brevior, postice modice angustato, lateribus obsolete serrulatis, callo dorsali pone medium laevi, elytris gutta rotundata pone medium margineque apicali rufo-testaceis; antennis pedibusque rufis. Long. .10. Southern States.

210. *C. notatum.* Nigrum fortiter punctatum, thorace latitudine haud brevior, postice paulo angustato, lateribus serrulatis, callo postico dorsali; elytris gutta minuta ad medium margineque angusto apicali rufo-testaceis; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .10.

One specimen, Pennsylvania. Differs from the preceding by the spot being smaller and not posterior to the middle of the elytra. The dorsal segments of the abdomen in all the species are finely punctulate.

PROTEINUS LATR.

211. *P. parvulus.* Niger nitidulus subtiliter pubescens, elytris piceis confertim punctulatis, margine apicali pallidiore, antennarum articulis duobus primis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .05.

Lake Superior. Similar in size and form to *P. basalis*, but the base of the elytra is not reddish.

MEGARTHURUS STEPH.

212. *M. excisus.* Longiusculus, piceus, confertim punctatus, thorace canaliculato latitudine plus duplo brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis subrepandis, ad basin rotundatim emarginatis, angulis posticis minutis rectis, antennarum articulo primo pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .10.

Lake Superior, one specimen. Narrower than *M. americanus*, with a differently shaped thorax.

ISOMALUS ER.

213. *I. pallidus.* Testaceo-rufus nitidus, capite thorace elytrisque parce subtiliter punctulatis, thorace obovato, subtilissime canaliculato, utrinque oblique vage impresso, in margine apicali utrinque bifoveato, abdomine antice infuscato, segmentis singulis utrinque 2 vel 3 punctatis. Long. .14.

Pennsylvania, Lancaster Co., in ants' nests; very rare.

214. *I. fasciatus*. Niger nitidus, laevis, thorace obovato, lateribus obsolete denticulatis late oblique biimpresso, in margine apicali utrinque bifoveato, elytris flavis macula scutellari limboque externo et apicali nigris, subtus nigro-piceus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. .10.

Valley of Gila River, Arizona; under bark of cotton-wood, abundant.

215. *I. nigrellus*. Niger, nitidus, subtiliter strigosus, capite bifoveato, thorace latitudine longiore, fere ovali, lateribus late rotundatis, disco vage et late biimpresso, linea tenui dorsali laevi, in margine apicali utrinque plica minuta externa, elytris parce subtilissime punctulatis. Long. .10.

California, at San Jose and Fort Tejon; under oak bark.

HYPOTELUS ER.

216. *H. picipennis*. Depressus, nigro-piceus subopacus, punctatus, thorace latitudine brevior, subquadrato postice paulo angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, vage impresso, linea tenui dorsali laevi, angulis posticis rectis, elytris anoque piceo-testaceis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. .13.

Middle States and Kansas; under bark, rare.

LISPINUS ER.

217. *L. rufescens*. Testaceo-rufus nitidus, capite inter oculos foveis duabus parvis impresso, thorace elytrisque parce subtilissime punctulatis, hoc subtiliter canaliculato, et versus angulos posticos rectos breviter impresso. Long. .12.

Alabama, at Mobile; Col. Motschulsky.

218. *L. obscurus*. Nigro-piceus nitidus, thorace elytrisque haud dense subaciculatim punctatis, illo postice vix angustato, ad angulos posticos rectos longius impresso, elytris ad basin utrinque profunde impressis, abdomine subtiliter parce punctato, ano rufo-piceo, antennis pedibusque rufis. Long. .12.

Valley of Colorado and Gila River, Arizona, under cotton-wood bark.

219. *L. californicus*. Nigro-piceus, capite thoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc pone medium arcuatim impresso, latitudine subbrevis lateribus late rotundatis, ad angulos posticos rectos vage explanato, elytris subtiliter punctulatis, et longitudinaliter rugosis basi utrinque fove-

atis, abdomine obsolete subtilissime punctulato, pedibus piceis. Long. .11.

California, at San Jose; under oak bark.

220. *L. tenuis*. Niger subnitidus, valde elongatus, parce obsolete subtilissime punctulatus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, lateribus late rotundatis, linea dorsali lævi, versus angulos posticos rectos leviter impresso, antennis pedibusque obscure rufis. Long. .09.

Southern States. Smaller and more slender than the preceding species.

MICROPEPLUS LATR.

221. *M. cribratus*. Nigerrimus, thorace multicellulato lateribus medio angulatis, elytris costis utrinque tribus sutura margineque acute elevatis, interstitiis rude striatis et punctatis. Long. .08.

Georgia; rare. The cells of the thorax are equal in size and somewhat irregular; the elytral costæ are sinuate, between the sutural and the first dorsal is a single stria, between the others are two approximate striæ and an intermediate ridge. The dorsal segments are strongly tricostate and widely margined.

222. *M. sculptus*. Nigerrimus, thorace multicellulato lateribus valde rotundatis, elytris costis utrinque quatuor sutura margineque acute elevatis, interstitiis planis politis, lævibus. Long. .06.

Georgia, under pine bark. Smaller than the preceding, with the sides of the thorax not angulated, and the elytral interstices smooth; the dorsal segments, as in it, are strongly tricostate, and widely margined.

HISTER LINN.

223. *H. (Psiloscelis) subopacus*. Oblongus, parum convexus, niger subopacus, confertim punctatus, thorace utrinque bistriato, versus latera grossius punctato, elytris striis utrinque 6 marginalique integris, marginali interna obsoleta, epipleuris concavis bistriatis; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis. Long. .30.

Nebraska; Mr. Ulke. Narrow, flatter, and less opaque than *H. planipes*, with the inner thoracic stria much deeper.

224. *H. semisculptus*. Oblongus niger nitidus, thorace lateribus subtiliter marginato, et stria laterali a margine remota insculpto, elytris striis internis tribus brevissimis, prope apicem sitis, externis tribus

integrus impunctatis, marginali ad medium postice abbreviata; epipleuris modice excavatis, impunctatis, stria laterali profunde impressa; tibiis anticis fortiter 5-dentatis. Long. .22.

Illinois; Mr. M. Schuster. Resembles in form and sculpture *H. civilis*, but belongs to a different division of the genus. It is allied to *H. marginicollis*, but is readily known by the marginal stria of the elytra being obliterated behind the middle, and the internal three dorsal striæ being very short.

225. *H. perplexus*. Ovali-oblongus, niger nitidus, subtiliter punctulatus, thorace stria laterali a margine remota, externaque brevi ad angulo antico valde approximata, elytris striis dorsalibus sex integris leviter punctatis, internis duabus antice arcuatim conjunctis, marginali obliterated; epipleuris profunde bistriatis et leviter punctatis, tibiis anticis 3-dentatis. Long. .20.

Middle and Western States, rare. Allied to *H. americanus*, and, like it, having the mesosternum truncate; it differs, however, by its larger size and more oblong form, as well as by being distinctly punctulate, both above and beneath.

226. *H.* (Platysoma) *æquus*. Elongatus, parallelus depressus, niger nitidus, thorace dense subtiliter punctato, elytris punctulatis striis profundis, integris 2nda antice subobliterated; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis, mesosterno stria marginali antice obliterated. Long. .12.

Southern States, rare. This species is not wider than *H. parallelus*, but is as depressed as *H. lecontei*. The mesosternum is deeply emarginate, and the stria, though bending around at the sides, is not distinct at the middle. Besides the apical tooth, the middle tibiæ have two small teeth at the middle, and the hind tibiæ a single one, as in *H. parallelus*.

SAPRINUS LEACH.

227. *S. seminitens*. Ovalis convexus, æneus, medio nitidus, capite linea transversa profunda, superiore arcuata obsoleta, thorace rugose punctato, plaga basali transversa lævi, elytris stria suturali integra cum dorsali interna arcuatim conjuncta, dorsalibus extorsum sensim longioribus, externa sinuata fere integra, marginali interna utrinque valde abbreviata, externa integra, a medio postice confertim punctatis, punctis ultra striam dorsalem externam haud extensis; tibiis anticis fortiter dentatis, tibiis tarsisque obscure rufis. Long. .13.

Nebraska; Mr. Ulke. Related to *S. sphaeroides*, but the

smooth space of the thorax is much smaller, and the punctured portion of the elytra much larger.

PTILIUM ER.

228. P. canadense. Elongato-ovale, nigrum opacum sericeo-pubes-
cens, dense subtiliter punctatum, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, an-
trorsum paulo angustato, lateribus rotundatis, elytris margine apicali
angusta flavo-testacea, antennis piceis, pedibus testaceis. Long. .02.

Lake Superior.

229. P. fungi. Minutissimum, lineare, testaceum punctulatum pubes-
cens, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus late rotundatis, elytris
elongatis, apice rotundatis, antennis pedibusque flavis.

Mobile; Col. Motschulsky. This is the smallest Coleopteron
known to me; it is scarcely more than 1-100th of an inch long.

230. P. testaceum. Ovale convexum, rufo-testaceum nitidum, parce
fortius punctatum, capite thoraceque obscurioribus, hoc amplo, antror-
sum angustato, elytris latiore, angulis posticis paulo productis, elytris
postice infuscatis, apice late truncatis, abdomine brevioribus. Long. .02.

Athens, Georgia, under pine bark. Resembles in form a Tri-
chopteryx, but the hind coxæ are not laminate.

231. P. balteatum. Oblongum subelongatum, testaceum nitidum
parce punctulatum et pubescens, thorace latitudine brevior, antrorsum
subangustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis, elytris ante
apicem transversim infuscatis, abdomine paulo brevioribus. Long. .02.

Athens, Georgia; one specimen. Differs from the next species
by being finely instead of coarsely punctured.

232. P. brunneum. Oblongum subelongatum, piceum nitidum,
parce fortiter punctatum, et pubescens, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior
antrorsum vix angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis,
elytris basi rufescentibus, margine apicali testaceo, abdomine parum
brevioribus, antennis pedibus abdomineque testaceis. Long. .015.

Also found at Athens, Georgia.

233. P. pini. Pallide testaceum, subtiliter punctatum, pubescens,
thorace latitudine brevior lateribus late rotundatis, elytris abdomine
multo brevioribus, oculis minutissimis nigris. Long. .015.

Athens, Georgia, under pine bark. The eyes are exceedingly
small and situated on the under surface of the head. The abdo-

men projects beyond the elytra a distance equal to more than one-half the length of the latter.

234. *P. quercus*. Pallide testaceum depressum, subtiliter punctatum et pubescens, thorace latitudine brevior, postice subangustato, lateribus rotundatis, elytris abdomine multo brevioribus, oculis minutissimis, nigris. Long. .015.

Athens, Georgia; under oak bark. Resembles closely the preceding, but seems to differ by the thorax being more distinctly narrowed behind.

235. *P. nigrovittis*. Lineare, pallide testaceum subtiliter punctulatum nitidum, thorace latitudine brevior, postice subangustato, elytris abdomine paulo brevioribus, lineolis obscuris duabus pone medium utrinque ornatis; oculis medioeribus nigris. Long. .015.

New Orleans; Col. Motschulsky.

PTENIDIUM ER.

236. *P. foveicollis*. Elongato-ovale convexum, nigrum vel piceum nitidum læve, thorace latitudine brevior, postice subangustato, ad basin utrinque profunde bifoveato, antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .025.

New Orleans; Dr. Schaum.

237. *P. lineatum*. Elongatum convexum, testaceum nitidum, elytris ovalibus sericeo-pubescentibus, utrinque nigro-bivittatis, thorace minus subtiliter punctato, latitudine paulo brevior, antorsum subangustato. Long. .015.

Mobile, Alabama; Col. Motschulsky. Possibly not of this genus, but the single specimen before me does not permit an examination of the under surface.

OLIBRUS ER.

238. *O. vittatus*. Ovalis convexus, supra niger nitidus, thorace lateribus rufescentibus, elytris vix obsoletissime seriatim punctulatis, vitta lata a humero fere ad apicem extensa rufo-testacea, striis internis duabus haud profundis, subtus rufo-testaceus. Long. .10.

Middle States; Mr. Ulke. Resembles *O. bicolor*, but is a little broader.

LOBIOPA ER.

239. *L. setulosa*. Late ovalis, valde depressa, testacea supra scabra opaca, setis brevissimis vestita, thorace elytrisque maculis minutis nigris variegatis, his substriatis. Long. .20.

Illinois. Broader and more depressed than *L. undulata*, and

quite different by the dull color and erect short bristles which clothe the upper surface. The body beneath is shining testaceous and finely punctured.

240. *I. guttulata.* Elongato-elliptica, fusca, testaceo-variegata, nitida, pube subtili haud dense vestita, thorace lateribus late explanatis testaceis, elytris margine anguste reflexo testaceo, macula pallida communi transversa dentata ornatis. Long. .23.

Illinois; Mr. Ulke. Much narrower than our other species, and clothed with fine pubescence, not with erect hairs. The disc of the thorax is fuscous, scarcely variegated, and the broadly depressed sides are testaceous; the elytra are variegated with fuscous and testaceous, with the narrow lateral margin testaceous; there are some small scattered pale spots, and a large common transverse dentated pale spot extending half way from the margin across the suture and a little behind the middle. The head and antennæ are fuscous, the under surface rufo-testaceous.

PSILOPYGA LEC.

241. *P. nigripennis.* Latius ovalis, convexa, læte rufa nitida, capite thoraceque sat dense punctatis, elytris nigris punctato-striatis, interstitiis parce subtilius punctatis. Long. .20.

York County, Pennsylvania; Dr. Melsheimer. Broader than *P. histrina*; apart from color it differs by the thorax being uniformly punctured, without any intermixture of larger points, by the striæ of the elytra being less impressed, with the punctures of the intervals larger and more distant.

CYBOCEPHALUS ER.

242. *C. nigrifulus.* Rotundatus, globatilis, niger nitidus lævis, antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .04.

Georgia. Resembles a minute Agathidium, but easily distinguished by the characters of the family.

IPS FABR.

243. *I. cylindricus.* Cylindricus, elongatus, niger nitidus, subtilius punctatus, thorace capite haud latiore, latitudine longiore, lateribus rectis, fere parallelis, postice paulo convergentibus, elytris macula magna humerali alteraque utrinque transversa paulo pone medium obscure sanguineis. Long. .28.

Nebraska; Mr. Ulke. A very remarkable species, with a

singularly elongate form. The humeral spot does not touch either the base or the margin; the posterior spot is about equally separated from the side margin and the suture.

HESPEROBAENUS LEC.

244. *H. rufipes.* Elongatus, niger nitidus, capite thoraceque grosse punctatis, hoc vitta dorsali lævi, lateribus subtiliter repandis, elytris pone basin oblique vage impressis, striis tenuibus profunde punctatis, pygidio fortiter punctato, pedibus antennisque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .12.

Southern States; rare.

NEMOSOMA LATR.

245. *N. cylindricum.* Lineare cylindricum, nitidum, capite thoraceque subtilius punctatis, illo rufescente, hoc nigro, elytris nigro-piceis subtiliter striatim punctatis, interstitiis parce punctulatis, basi apiceque rufescentibus, subtus rufo-piceum, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .18.

Middle States. Quite different by its cylindrical form and faintly striate elytra from *N. parallelum*. Varies in color, being sometimes nearly black, with the base of the elytra, the antennæ and feet reddish.

TEMNOCHILA WESTW.

246. *T. barbata.* Fere cylindrica, nigra, capite thoraceque profunde fortiter punctatis, hoc postice sensim angustato, angulis posticis vix prominulis, elytris striis fortiter profunde punctatis, interstitiis subrugosis, uniseriatim subtiliter punctulatis; pedibus rufo-piceis, gula parce punctata et longe setosa, penecillo prope mentum fulvo piloso. Long. .55.

Cape San Lucas; one specimen; Mr. Xántus. The sterna are very coarsely punctured. The small tuft of fulvous erect hair near the mentum is a very singular character.

COXELUS LATR.

247. *C. guttulatus.* Elongato-ovalis, nigro-piceus, opacus, setis pallidis variegatus, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis serrulatis late depressis rufescentibus, elytris substriatis rugose granulatis, guttis parvis albo-setosis ornatis, antennis obscure ferrugineis. Long. .20.

Middle and Southern States; not uncommon. The thorax in well preserved specimens has irregular stripes of diffused pale

bristles; it is deeply emarginate in front, considerably rounded on the sides, and sinuous at the base; the posterior angles are obtuse and not rounded. The elytra are substriate with close rows of coarse punctures, and are besides roughened with intervening rugosities; the margin is finely serrate, and reddish; the round spots of pale gray bristles are not visible in badly preserved specimens.

DITOMA ILL.

248. *D. laticollis*. Nigro-picea opaca, oblonga subdepressa, pilis pallidis parce hispida, capite thoraceque scabris, hoc latitudine brevior antice paulo latiore, lateribus serratis ante medium rotundatis, fovea oblonga media excavato costaque utrinque tenui undulata ornato, elytris sutura costisque dorsalibus tribus elevatis, interstitiis biserialim punctatis, humeris maculaque magna postica obscure rufis, antennis tibiis tarsis abdomineque piceo-rufis. Long. .08.

New York; rare.

EUDESMA LEC.

Corpus elongatum cylindricum, elytris costatis. Antennæ 11-articulatæ, articulis duobus primis paulo crassioribus, 10 et 11 majoribus clavam formantibus, intermediis subequalibus. Sulci antennales obliqui, breves. Oculi parvi, subtransversi. Tibiæ filiformes, haud spinosæ, calcaribus parvis armatæ. Abdomen segmentis ventralibus haud emarginatis.

This genus is founded upon *Bitoma undulata* Mels., a very rare insect found in Pennsylvania. It is closely allied to *Bitoma*, but differs by the base of the antennæ being received in distinct oblique grooves beneath the eyes. The ventral segments of the abdomen are not emarginate, which is however also the case with all the species of *Ditoma* known to me.

249. *Eu. undulata*. Cylindrica elongata, atra opaca, confluentim punctata, pilis cinereis adspersa, ore rufo-piceo, thorace quadrato postice paulo angustato, lateribus rectis serratis, margine apicali et basali sinuato, costis duabus brevibus anticis alterisque duabus discoidalibus obtuse elevatis, elytris fasciis duabus undulatis cinereo-pilosis ornatis, margine sutura costisque utrinque tribus elevatis, interstitiis punctis quadratis biserialim positis, antennis pedibusque obscure rufis. Long. .20.

Bitoma undulata Mels. Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 2, 110.

Pennsylvania, York County. For the type of this interesting species I am indebted to Dr. Melsheimer. The portions of the elytra clothed with cinereous hair are reddish in color.

SYNCHITA HELLWIG.

250. *S. nigripennis.* Elongata, obscure ferruginea, supra setis erectis brevibus pallidis haud dense vestita, capite thoraceque punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, lateribus parum rotundatis ciliatis vix serrulatis, elytris nigro-piceis, striis fortiter crenatis. Long. .08—·10.

Middle States; not very rare. A very distinct species.

LASCONOTUS ER.

251. *L. pusillus.* Elongatus depressus, piceus subnitidus, subtilissime parce pubescens, fronte late biimpressa, thorace punctulato, latitudine longiore, lateribus fere rectis marginatis, angulis rotundatis, dorso late excavato, utrinque et in medio carinato, lineisque duabus elevatis arcuatis ad apicem ornatis, elytris sutura margine costisque 4 utrinque elevatis, costa Ima ante medium postice obsoleta, antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. ·10.

Southern States, Georgia and South Carolina; rare, under pine bark. The arcuated elevated line each side in the front part of the thorax touches the apical margin, and incloses the extremity of the longitudinal costa which limits the great dorsal excavation; this excavation is marked besides with a medial costa, which attains neither the apex nor the base.

AULONIUM ER.

252. *Au. tuberculatum.* Elongatum cylindricum, nigrum subnitidum, vertice bituberculato, thorace latitudine longiore parce punctulato, striis duabus versus latera insculpto, antice transversim excavato, cornubus duobus brevibus ad apicem et tuberculis duobus ante medium armato, elytris versus basin rufescentibus, parce punctulatis et subtiliter striatim punctatis, abdomine pedibus antennisque rufis, illo nigro-fasciato. Long. ·17.

Pennsylvania and Georgia; rare. The ventral segments are rufous, with the anterior margin of each segment black.

COLYDIUM FABR.

253. *C. nigripenne.* Elongatum cylindricum, piceo-rufum nitidum, capite antice obsolete postice fortiter punctatum, medio obtuse carinatum, thorace parce fortius punctato, tristriato, elytris nigris costatis, interstitiis biseriatis fortiter punctatis. Long. ·15—·19.

Georgia and South Carolina; not rare. Rather less slender in form than *C. lineola* Say.

EULACHUS ER.

254. *Eu. carinatus.* Elongatus cylindricus, ater opacus, subtilissime parce pubescens, capite thoraceque granulato-punctatis, hoc latitudine longiore 4-costato, elytris rugosis acute costatis, interstitiis latis planis, remote bistriatim punctatis, ore antennis pedibusque obscure rufis. Long. .13.

Upper part of Georgia; rare.

NEMATIDIUM ER.

255. *N. filiforme.* Valde elongatum lineare cylindricum, rufopiceum nitidum, capite thoraceque profunde haud dense punctatis, hoc latitudine plus duplo longiore, lateribus late sinuatis, elytris thorace plus sesqui longioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis vage punctatis et rugosis, apice oblique declivibus et utrinque vage sulcatis. Long. .48.

North Carolina and Florida; Baron R. Osten Sacken. Remarkable for the extreme elongation of form.

OXYLAEMUS ER.

256. *O. americanus.* Elongatus cylindricus, ferrugineus nitidus, pilis erectis parvis vestitus, capite thoraceque parce grosse punctatis, elytris punctis grossis seriatim positis, tibiis anticis tridenticulatis. Long. .11.

Middle States; rare. Pa., York Co., Dr. Melsheimer.

SOSYLUS ER.

257. *S. costatus.* Valde elongatus, niger subnitidus, capite thoraceque aciculato-punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui longiore, postice sensim angustato, lateribus antice late rotundatis postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, elytris margine sutura costisque utrinque 3 elevatis, interstitiis latis subtilius haud dense punctatis. Long. .18.

Southern States; Dr. C. Zimmermann. I take pleasure in correcting an error I formerly committed in considering this species as indicating a new genus of Colydiini, to which I gave the name of Pleuridium. The hind coxæ are widely separated, and although the general form of body is that of Colydiini, the genus must be placed, as has been properly done by Erichson, in Bothriderini. It differs, however, remarkably from Bothrideres, not only in the form of body, but by the anterior coxæ being contiguous, and by the first joint of the tarsi being very long. The structure of the buccal cavity is also very different from Bothri-

deres, and similar to that of *Colydium*, the mentum not being placed on a broad pedicel, and suddenly deflexed into a deep cavity as in *Bothrideres*.

ENDECTUS LEC.

258. *E. nitidus*. Elongatus, fusco-ferrugineus nitidus, capite fortiter punctato, thorace parce grosse punctatis, hoc linea dorsali lævi, lateribus marginatis haud sinuatis, elytris striis grosse punctatis. Long. .15.

Georgia, under pine bark. Differs from *E. hæmatodes* by the form and punctation of the thorax, and the interstices of the elytra being less elevated, and from *E. reflexus* by the thorax being more sparsely and irregularly punctured, with a distinct smooth dorsal line.

PYCNOMERUS ER.

259. *P. sulcicollis*. Elongatus, nigro-piceus nitidus, capite profunde punctato, thorace latitudine longiore, parce punctato, dorso profunde bisulcato, lateribus late rotundatis fortiter marginatis, elytris striis tenuibus, at foveis elongatis remotis impressis, antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .12—15.

Georgia, under pine bark. The two thoracic grooves do not attain either apex or base, and the dorsal line between them is convex and elevated.

PHILOTHERMUS ACBE.

260. *P. glabriculus*. Elongato-ovalis, castaneus nitidus, fere glaber, thorace punctato, latitudine brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, fortiter marginatis, elytris striis punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .08—11.

Middle and Southern States; not rare. The punctures of the elytra are in scarcely impressed striæ. In the male the thorax is broader and less rounded on the sides, and the elytra are slightly narrowed from the base. In the female the form is almost an elongate ellipse.

CERYLON LATR.

261. *C. angustulum*. Elongatum, castaneum, vel piceum, nitidum, thorace latitudine longiore, parum convexo, lateribus marginatis postice rectis antice rotundatis, parce fortiter punctato, elytris striis antice punctatis, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus. Long. .07—09.

Middle and Southern States. Closely allied to *C. unicolor*,

but the thorax is less flattened, and somewhat more regularly narrowed in front.

CATOGENUS WESTWOOD.

262. *C. linearis.* Castaneo-rufus nitidus, valde elongatus cylindricus, capite convexo punctato canaliculato, sulcisque duabus brevibus frontalibus insculpto, thorace latitudine sesqui longiore, parce punctato, postice sensim paulo angustato, elytris striis subtiliter punctatis, exterioribus fere oblitteratis. Long. .25.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. The spur of the anterior tibiæ is much longer than in *C. rufus*.

NARTHECIUS LEC.

263. *N. grandiceps.* Rufo-testaceus subnitidus, valde elongatus cylindricus, capite thorace longiore, aciculato, linea frontali impresso, supra oculos utrinque subtiliter carinato, thorace latitudine longiore, postice sensim angustato, lateribus omnino rectis, subtiliter punctato, linea laterali parum distincta notato, elytris thorace sesqui longioribus, remote striatis, interstitiis planis punctulatis et subtiliter pubescentibus. Long. .12.

Pennsylvania, York Co.; Dr. Melsheimer; very rare. This singular insect differs from the other genera of the tribe by its cylindrical form. The head is longer and broader than the thorax; the eyes are small and not prominent; the antennæ are not longer than the head, and the last three joints are a little broader. The mandibles are long, curved, slender and prominent. The legs are very short. The elytra are shorter than the head and thorax together, and the lateral margin of the prothorax is obsolete.

TELMATOPHILUS HEER.

264. *T. americanus.* Elongatus ater, confertim subtiliter punctatus, cinereo-pubescentis, thorace convexo, latitudine fere sesqui brevioris, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis, lateribus subtiliter serratis, antennis pedibusque fusco-ferrugineis. Long. .12.

Middle and Southern States, not common; found on plants near water. The elytra are very obsoletely striate.

LOBERUS LEC.

265. *L. impressus.* Elongatus, æneo-niger nitidus, parce subtilissime cinereo-pubescentis, capite thoraceque parcius punctato, hoc convexo,

latitudine plus sesqui brevior, lateribus marginatis late rotundatis, angulis anticis subrotundatis, posticis subrectis, ante basin sulco transverso profundo notato; elytris subtiliter striatim punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis, ore antennis abdomine pedibusque piceo-rufis. Long. .08—10.

Middle, Southern and Western States; rare. This insect at first sight resembles a small *Haltica* of the division *Crepidodera*. The genus has the form and general characters of *Telmatophilus*, but differs by the 9th joint of the antennæ being as wide as the 10th, thus forming a distinct three-jointed club; in *Telmatophilus* the 9th joint is but little wider than the 8th, so that the club becomes more elongate than in *Loberus*. The elytral striæ also afford a good distinguishing mark between the two genera.

ANTHEROPHAGUS LATR.

266. *A. convexulus.* Elongato-ovalis, testaceus, subnitidus, flavo-pubescent, subtiliter confertim punctatus, thorace latitudine fere sesqui brevior, antrorsum paulo angustato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis, dorso modice convexo, elytris vix obsolete striatis. Long. .15.

One female from Canada; Mr. Ulke. Smaller, more convex and less pubescent than *A. ochraceus*, with the sides of the thorax less curved, and less strongly margined.

TOMARUS LEC.

267. *T. pulchellus.* Elongato-ovalis, convexus, piceus, vel piceo-rufus nitidus, capite thoraceque punctatis et subtiliter pubescentibus, hoc latitudine brevior lateribus rotundatis margine subrependo, fovea basali utrinque impresso, elytris subtilius punctatis, macula magna humerali fasciaque lata pone medium rufotestaceis vage definitis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .07—08.

Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois and Lake Superior; frequently found under stones in the spring. The mentum has a very large somewhat obtuse medial tooth, which is much more prominent than the lateral teeth. The thorax is slightly pubescent, and there are a few erect hairs towards the sides of the body, but not the pubescence that is observed in *Cryptophagus* and *Paramesochorus*, which this genus agrees in the insertion of the antennæ at the side of the front under the margin.

EPISTEMUS STEPHENS.

268. E. apicalis. Ovals convexus, nigro-piceus nitidus, obsolete parce punctulatus, thorace angulis posticis subacutis, lateribus vix rotundatis subtiliter marginatis, elytris pone medium indeterminate rufo-testaceis, antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .04.

Middle States; not rare. The prosternum in this genus is bistriate, and closely applied to the mesosternum, reminding one of the form seen in *Acritus* and many other *Histeridæ*.

HOLOPARAMECUS CURTIS.

269. H. pacificus. Elongatus, testaceus nitidus, thorace cordato convexo, ante basin profunde transversim impresso, impressione versus medium latiore, elytris parce punctulatis, antennis 11-articulatis. Long. .03.

Fort Yuma, California; under bark of cottonwood. The thoracic impression attains the sides and is not composed of foveæ.

LATHRIDIUS ILL.

270. L. liratus. Fusco-testaceus nitidus, capite fortiter punctato, vertice canaliculato, thorace latitudine longiore, medio sensim valde angustato, lateribus fortiter marginatis, disco punctato, bicarinato pone medium late profunde impresso, elytris ovatis thorace duplo latioribus convexis, ante medium impressis, striis profunde fortiter punctatis versus apicem minus profundis. Long. .08.

New York and Canada; Mr. Ulke. A pretty species resembling *L. costicollis* Lec. from California, but with the thorax narrower and much more strongly constricted at the middle.

TRIPHYLLUS LATR.

271. T. ruficornis. Elongato-ovalis, convexus, nigro-piceus nitidus, haud subtiliter griseo-pubescentis, fortiter sat dense punctatus, humeris obscure rufis, antennarum clava, tibiis tarsisque piceo-rufis. Long. .13.

Middle, Southern and Western States; not rare. I have adopted the name under which I received it from Dr. Melsheimer.

BERGINUS ER.

272. B. pumilus. Elongatus niger opacus, scabro-punctatus, pube rigida cinerea minus subtiliter vestitus, thorace latitudine longiore,

lateribus late rotundatis subserratis, elytris obsolete 3- vel 4-costatis. Long. .08.

Pennsylvania; Dr. Melsheimer. Resembles in form a *Corticaria*, but in sculpture is quite different. The elytra are feebly sulcate, leaving three or four traces of costæ on each.

MARGINUS LEC.

273. *M. rudis*. Elongato-ovalis parum convexus, nigro-fuscus, pube erecta fusca vestitus, capite thoraceque rude punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, antrosum angustato, lateribus rotundatis marginatis, angulis posticis rectis, elytris striis fortiter punctatis, parum impressis. Long. .10.

Middle and Southern States; not rare. The genus differs from *Diphyllus* by the antennal club being three-jointed, and by the lateral lines of the thorax being obsolete, a mere trace of the outer one being seen near the base, and from *Diplocoelus* by the last mentioned character, as well as by the 11th joint of the antennæ being somewhat narrower than the 10th.

DIPLOCOELUS GÉRIN.

274. *D. brunneus*. Elongatus ovalis, parum convexus, nigro-fuscus, pube suberecta minus subtiliter vestitus, capite haud dense, thorace fortius punctato, latitudine fere duplo brevior, lateribus marginatis antice rotundatis, utrinque bisulcato et subtiliter tricarinato, elytris striis punctatis vix impressis, interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis, antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .14.

Middle States; rare. Dr. Melsheimer and Mr. Ulke.

DEARTHIRUS LEC.

275. *D. longulus*. Elongatus, niger subnitidus, subtiliter cinereo-pubescent, sat fortiter haud dense punctatus, thorace latitudine plus duplo brevior antrosum angustato, lateribus obliquis parum rotundatis, medio breviter subtiliter canaliculato, elytris thorace quadruplo longioribus, antennis pedibusque piceis, illis basi tarsisque pallidioribus. Long. .12.

Georgia, Pennsylvania and Illinois; on plants. More elongate than any species of *Attagenus*, to which this genus is closely allied. Like as in *Attagenus*, the prosternum is truncate in front, but is very slightly prolonged behind the coxæ into a small point; the mesosternum is tolerably broad, declivous, with a fine

short channel in front for the reception of the prosternal point. The antennæ are scarcely longer than the head, and have but 9 joints, of which the last three form an oval club. The under surface of the prothorax is vaguely excavated each side for the reception of the anterior tibiæ and the antennæ, as in *Attagenus*.

PEDILOPHORUS STEFF.

276. *P. æneolus*. Apterus, ovalis, convexus, antice oblique attenuatus, postice obtusus, nigro-virescenti æneus, punctatus, pilis albidis minus subtiliter vestitus, subtus piceus cinereo-pubescentis, tarsorum articulo 3io haud lobato. Long. ·17.

Nebraska; Mr. Ulke. Oval, convex, above dark greenish bronzed, uniformly but not closely punctured, and clothed with coarse white hairs; thorax twice as wide at the base as its length, strongly narrowed in front, sides oblique, scarcely rounded. Scutellum clothed with white hair; elytra oval, wider than the thorax, obtusely rounded behind; wings none. Beneath piceous, densely punctured, covered with brownish-gray pubescence; tarsi simple.

Quite different in form from our other species.

LIMNIUS MÜLLER.

277. *L. ovalis*. Ovalis convexus, nigro-æneus, pube flava parce vestitus, thorace dense punctato, stria basali utrinque profunda impresso, elytris profunde striatim punctatis, interstitiis obsolete punctulatis, vitta obscure testacea sæpe interrupta ornatis, antennis testaceis. Long. ·10.

Pennsylvania; Prof. Haldeman, and Mr. E. D. Cope. Resembles in form and color *L. fastiditus* Lec., but the elytral stripe is much wider and less definite in form, the body is wider and the sides of the thorax are more distinctly rounded.

HETEROCERUS FABR.

278. *H. gnatho*. Fuscus, pube densa sericea fusca vestitus, capite thoraceque pilis longioribus pubescentibus, hoc latitudine triplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis testaceis, angulis posticis marginatis, elytris obsolete striatis, dense subtiliter punctulatis, testaceis maculis undatis fuscis variegatis, pedibus testaceis. Long. ·18—·25.

Mas, labro producto capite vix brevior, basi utrinque late lobato, apice emarginato, mandibulis elongatis tenuibus elytris thorace angustioribus, a basi paulo angustatis. Fem. labro antice rotundato, ad apicem emarginato.

Colorado River, California. The females appear to vary in

form, some (possibly the representatives of the strong minded class in our own species) resemble very closely the male in form; usually, however, the thorax is not wider than the elytra, and the latter are parallel on the sides, and obtusely rounded posteriorly; the color of the under surface is sometimes fuscous, with the sides of the pectus and abdomen testaceous, but sometimes becomes entirely testaceous. The testaceous margin and usual bands of the elytra are so dilated that the ground color appears testaceous, with three irregular angulated fuscous fasciæ.

279. *H. labiatus*. Nigro-fuscus, pube densa sericea griseo-fusca vestitus, capite thoraceque pilis longioribus pubescentibus, hoc latitudine triplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, angulis posticis marginatis, elytris obsolete striatis dense subtiliter punctulatis, margine tenui lineolisque pluribus fasciatim positis testaceis ornatis, pedibus testaceis, tibiis posterioribus infuscatis. Long. .25.

Mas, labro valde producto, basi utrinque late lobato, apice emarginato, mandibulis elongatis, tenuibus, elytris thorace angustioribus a basi paulo angustatis.

One specimen; San Diego, California. This species exactly resembles in form and characters *H. gnatho*, but the thorax and body are entirely brownish-black, and the pale markings of the elytra are very narrow; the usual bands are formed by the confluence of narrow linear spots, one of which attains the base, and another is placed just before the tip. The mandibles, as in the preceding species, are ferruginous, edged with black.

280. *H. ventralis*. Mels. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 2, 99. *H. labiatus* Kiesenwetter, Linn. Ent. 5, 282.

Common in the Middle States and on the Upper Mississippi. The male has the labrum very large, with the apex prolonged and emarginate, and the mandibles long and slender. Dr. Melsheimer's species is known to me by actual comparison; Kiesenwetter's only by description, with which my specimens agree.

281. *H. luteolus*. Testaceus, pube sericea subtili vestitus, thorace latitudine triplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, angulis posticis submarginatis, elytris vix obsolete striatis, densissime punctulatis. Long. .10.

Banks of the Colorado River, California, near Fort Yuma. Still smaller than *H. limbatus* Kies., and more finely punctured.

OCHRODAEUS LEP.

282. *O. frontalis*. Ovalis convexus, ferrugineus, breviter fulvo-setosus, punctatus, clypeo antice transversim sulcato, capite inter antennas tuberculo parvo armato, inter oculos transversim paulo elevato, thorace scabro-punctato, postice canaliculato elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis modice punctatis, haud elevatis. Long. .30.

Texas; Mr. Ulke. Very distinct from our other species by the subacute frontal tubercle. The form of body is as in *O. simplex*. The mandibles appear to be destitute of teeth.

DIPLOTAXIS KIRBY.

283. *D. puberulus*. Elongato-oblongus, castaneus, pube erecta helva vestitus, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, clypeo marginato, antice subtruncato, thorace latitudine plus duplo brevior, antice vix angustato, lateribus rotundatis angulis omnibus obtusis, elytris fortius punctatis, costis solitis vix distinctis, tibiis anticis obtuse tridentatis. Long. .32.

Texas; Mr. Ulke. The claws are cleft as usual. This species must be placed next to *D. sordida*, though differing greatly in the form of the thorax.

DASYDERA LEC.

284. *D. rathvoni*. Nigra, pilis longis erectis vestita, thorace dense punctato, longe fulvo-piloso, elytris dense punctatis, breviter nigro-pubescentibus, apice attenuatis divergentibus, guttis parvis flavo-pubescentibus serie quadrupliei positis, antennarum clava obscure testacea. Long. .40—.60.

Sacramento Valley, California; Mr. S. S. Rathvon. The elytra are only two-thirds the length of the abdomen, gradually but considerably attenuated towards the extremity. The antennal club in the male is twice as long as in the female, though smaller than in *D. ursina*. The lateral tooth of the anterior tibiæ is strongly marked, while in *D. ursina* it is indistinct.

LACHNOSTERNA HOPE.

285. *L. maculicollis*. Dilute fusco-ferruginea nitida, elongata, thorace parce punctato, apice marginato, flavo, macula maxima antica nigro, capite confertim punctato, nigro, clypeo parabolico, fortiter marginato. Long. .48—.55.

Two males, Cape San Lucas; Mr. John Xántus. Resembles in appearance some species of *Cyclocephala*.

Body long ovate, pale brown, fringed at the sides with hair. Head rather longer than wide, coarsely and densely punctured, black, clypeus rounded, strongly margined; antennæ pale, 9-jointed, joints 3—5 closely united, club longer than the stem. Labrum very broadly and slightly concave. Thorax one-half wider than long, considerably narrowed in front, strongly rounded on the sides, with a distinct marginal line in front; surface sparsely punctured, yellow, with a very large transverse black spot, extending from the apex nearly to the base, where it is pointed. Elytra strongly punctured, fringed at the sides with hairs. Beneath sparsely clothed with long hairs, tibiæ and tarsi darker, spurs of hind tibiæ both movable, obtuse, claws armed with a small tooth near the base.

A species remarkable not only for the color of the thorax, but by its anterior margin being thickened, and separated by a transverse impressed line; in *Listrochelus* the same marginal line is seen, but to a much less extent.

286. *L. nitidula*. Elongato-ovata, testacea nitida, capite fusco, fortiter haud dense punctato, clypeo rotundato, marginato, apice obsolete sinuato, thorace flavicante, apice marginato, parce punctato lateribus valde rotundatis, parce fimbriatis, elytris punctatis, margine parce fimbriatis. Long. '45.

Cape San Lucas; Mr. John Xántus. Also resembles a small *Cyclocephala*. Smaller than the preceding, with the thorax more narrowed in front, and more rounded on the sides, and the clypeus broader and slightly sinuate in front. In the female the tooth of the tarsal claws is more prominent and near the middle of the claw. The antennæ of the male are as in the preceding.

LISTROCHELUS BLANCH.

287. *L. densicollis*. Elongatus cylindricus, picco-rufus, capite thoraceque obscurioribus nitidis, illo fortiter punctato, angustius marginato, antice late subtruncato, fronte sutura bene impressa, thorace confertim fortiter punctato, lateribus obtuse angulatis, angulis posticis haud rotundatis; elytris vage punctatis, glauco-pruinosis, tibiis posticis calcaribus subæqualibus, tarsis tibiis paulo longioribus. Long. '62.

Cape San Lucas; John Xántus. Resembles in form *L. mucoreus*, but differs considerably by the characters above noted. The sexual characters are as in that species.

288. *L. puberulus.* Elongato-ovalis, ferrugineus, flavo-pubescent, versus latera longe pilosus, capite anguste marginato, lateribus obliquis antice late subtruncato, fortiter punctato, fronte sutura bene impressa, thorace dense fortiter punctato, lateribus obtuse rotundatis, elytris profunde æqualiter punctatis. Long. .50.

Cape San Lucas; John Xántus. One male; the tarsal claws are strongly pectinate. Quite distinct from any other species known to me by the more strongly punctured elytra, and uniform pubescence.

ANOMALA KEPPE.

289. *A. centralis.* Longiuscula subovata, testacea, capite confertim subtiliter punctato, rufo, thorace parce punctulato macula triangulari ab apice fere ad basin extendente, elytris seriatim punctatis sutura limboque externo nigris, tarsis fuscis. Long. .35.

Cape San Lucas; Mr. John Xántus. Of the same shape as *A. varians*, but very distinct from all the species known to me by the triangular spot of the thorax; this spot in front is nearly as wide as the head, and gradually narrows behind, terminating behind the middle. The elytra are marked with regular rows of punctures, the only confused ones being near the suture. The club of the antennæ in all the specimens before me is equal in length to the stem.

PELIDNOTA McLEAY.

290. *P. lucæ.* Obscure viridi-ænea, capite thoraceque nitidis sat subtiliter punctatis, elytris alutaceis, castaneis viridi-micantibus, subtiliter seriatim punctatis, pedibus nigro-cyaneis, viridi tinctis; antennis castaneis. Long. .70—.77.

Cape San Lucas; John Xántus. The elytra are very dark brownish testaceous, but so tinged with metallic green that the ground color is not obvious. The head and thorax are dark bronzed green; the clypeus is flat, parabolic, and finely margined.

COTALPA BURM.

291. *C. puncticollis.* Viridi-ænea, longe pilosa, elytris fusco-testaceis vage hand profunde punctatis, fere glabris, capite confertissime punctato, clypeo parabolico, thorace rude sat dense punctato, pedibus chalybeis. Long. .85.

New Mexico; Mr. Ulke. The punctures of the thorax are large but not so dense as to be conspicuously confluent. The

form of the body is just as in *P. lanigera*, and the elytra are punctured in the same light manner. The clypeus is longer and less obtuse.

CYCLOCEPHALA LATR.

Our species, which are all of a testaceous color, and differ chiefly by the form of the head, may be conveniently tabulated as follows:—

§ *Body glabrous above.*

Clypeus parabolic, narrowly margined, head black, front reddish testaceous.

1. IMMACULATA.

Clypeus parabolic, subtruncate, more strongly margined in front, head black, front testaceous, body elongate.

2. LONGULA.

Clypeus subparabolic, truncate, strongly margined in front, head entirely black, body elongate.

3. SEDITIOSA.

Clypeus nearly semicircular, strongly margined, head blackish, margined with reddish testaceous, body robust.

4. ROBUSTA.

§§ *Body pubescent above.*

Clypeus parabolic, narrowly margined, head blackish, front testaceous.

5. VILLOSA.

Clypeus parabolic, strongly margined in front.

6. HIRTA.

Clypeus broadly parabolic, strongly margined.

7. PUBERULA.

292. *C. longula.* Elongata, testacea nitida, capite parce punctato, nigricante, fronte testacea, clypeo parabolico subtruncate, margine apicali altius reflexo, thorace parce punctato, antice parum angustato, elytris haud profunde rugose punctatis. Long. .38.

Cape San Lucas; Mr. John Xántus. Only males obtained.

293. *C. seditiosa.* Elongata, testacea nitida, capite parce subtilius punctato, nigro, clypeo parabolico truncate, margine apicali altius reflexo, thorace parce punctato, margine apicali nigricante, antice parum angustato, elytris haud profunde punctatis. Long. .40.

Ship Island, Mississippi. Collected by Dr. T. H. Bache, Surg. of Vols., and kindly presented to me by Dr. S. Lewis.

294. *C. robusta.* Ovalis robusta, rufo-testacea nitida, capite sat dense, antice confertim punctato, nigricante, clypeo fere semicirculari, margine reflexo rufescente, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, fortius punctato, linea dorsali levi, elytris fortius punctatis infuscatis, pygidio infuscato. Long. .50.

Texas; Mr. Ulke. Very distinct by the form of the clypeus, and the more robust shape.

295. *C. puberula*. Elongata testacea, pilis erectis villosa, capite parce subtilius punctato, clypeo brevi late parabolico, margine altius reflexo, thorace parce punctato, antice parum angustato, elytris seriatim punctatis punctisque parvis interjectis. Long. .35—.40.

Georgia. Narrower than *C. villosa* and much smaller.

- **PHILEURUS** LATR.

296. *P. vitulus*. Niger nitidus, capite cornubus duobus cylindricis armato, clypeo ad apicem acuto et alte reflexo, thorace punctis variolosis antice et in medio densioribus, postice sublævi, medio late canaliculato, pone apicem obsolete bituberculato, elytris striatim punctatis, tibiis anticis tridentatis. Long. .85—.90.

Cape San Lucas; Mr. John Xántus. The thoracic tubercles are very faint, close to the apex, and separated by the tip of the median furrow. The transverse ridges of the hinder tibiæ are prolonged above into spines. The species belongs to Burmeister's division (A—b).

In the female the horns of the head become merely tubercles, and the subapical tubercles of the thorax are wanting.

GYMNETIS McLEAY.

297. *G. cretacea*. Atra nitida, thorace parce subtiliter punctato, lateribus pube cretacea marginatis, elytris vage haud dense punctatis, apice breviter acute prolongatis, maculis utrinque duabus cretaceis paulo pone medium transversim positis, metasterni lateribus episternisque pube cretacea indutis, epimeris mesosterni macula cretacea, pygidio rugose punctato, nigro-pubescente maculis duabus magnis cretaceis. Long. .90.

Arizona; Mr. Ulke. A very distinct species from all known to me by description. The epistoma is strongly margined, truncate in front, parallel on the sides; the head is sparsely but coarsely punctured, and the sides are elevated; between the eyes a medial elevation extends forward opposite the insertion of the antennæ. The middle lobe of the thorax is rounded, and the scutellum is slightly exposed, though very narrow. Besides the white spots mentioned in the diagnosis, the ventral abdominal segments are ornamented with a white spot each side, near the margin of the elytra. The anterior tibiæ are armed with a feeble tooth, one-third from the apical angle.

EURYOMIA BURM. (emend LAC.)

298. *E. californica*. Læte prasina opaca, capite parce punctato, clypeo elongato planiusculo subtilius rugoso apice emarginato, thorace

lateribus rotundatis margine cretaceis, parce punctato, punctis duobus cretaceis ornato, elytris guttis parvis cretaceis, utrinque 4 vel 5 ornatis, sutura postice elevata apice prominula; metasterno antice producto; subtus lateribus punctatis, pedibusque fulvo-villosis. Long. .65.

California, precise locality unknown; given me by Baron R. Osten Sacken. The elytra are marked with rows of punctures, and exhibit the usual feeble elevations coalescing into a posterior prominence; the sides are transversely wrinkled, and the tip sparsely punctured; the suture is elevated behind and projects at tip, forming a short spine. The pygidium is rugose and clothed with fulvous hair.

This species resembles at first sight *E. pubera*, but the color is brighter green, and the clypeus is entirely different in form.

CREMASTOCHILUS Knoch.

299. C. planatus. Elongatus, ater, fere opacus, capite punctato, thorace plano varioloso, latitudine paulo brevior lateribus valde rotundatis, angulis anticis auriculatis, posticis productis nitidis sulco definitis, elytris thorace sesqui latioribus confertim punctatis, dorso planis lateribus et apice subito valde declivibus, tarsis elongatis, anticis difformibus. Long. .72.

Arizona; Dr. Irwin, U. S. A. This wonderful species has the mentum very concave, punctured and acutely prominent behind; it belongs to the division *Psilocnemis* but differs by the more graceful form, and by the tarsi being rather longer than the tibiæ. The anterior tarsi of the two specimens before me (both males) are singularly formed, the fourth and fifth joints are enlarged, and much compressed, but the claws are scarcely larger than on the other feet. The pygidium is very coarsely punctured, and obtusely carinate.

PTOSIMA Sol.

300. P. walshii. Elongata postice angustata, obscure ænea nitida, parce cinereo-pubescent, capite thoraceque fortiter haud dense punctatis, hoc dorso ante medium foveis duabus profundis impresso, elytris punctatis, postice et introrsum obsolete vix striatis, guttis utrinque 4 flavis serie digestis ornatis. Long. .25.

One specimen, Rock Island, Illinois; collected by Mr. Benj. D. Walsh, to whom I feel great pleasure in dedicating this very interesting addition to our fauna. The first elytral spot is very small, about one-fifth from the base; the 2d is elongate, com-

mencing before the middle and ending about the middle ; the 3d is about one-fifth from the tip, and the 4th very near the tip.

ACMAEODERA ESCH.

301. A. subbalteata. Subcuneiformis, nigro-ænea fere opaca breviter pubescens, thorace convexo brevi, lateribus rotundatis, antrorsum valde angustato, ante basin paulo latiore, dense punctato, foveis tribus parvis basalibus notato ; elytris atris, fasciis duabus ad suturam interruptis, maculis duabus posticis flavis, striis cribratis, interstitiis angustis uniseriatim punctatis. Long. .25.

One specimen, Cape San Lucas ; Mr. Xántus. A very pretty and distinct species, proportioned nearly like *A. pulchella*, but belonging to a different group. The elytra are black, not shining, with the following markings bright yellow : an angulated transverse band extending from the margin to the 2d stria, about one-fifth from the base ; an oblique band commencing on the margin a little behind the middle, and ceasing at the 3d stria ; a large spot about one-fourth from the tip, and a small spot very near the tip.

The last ventral segment has the usual marginal groove and small transverse subapical crest.

RHAEBOSCELIS CHEVR.

302. R. tenuis. Valde elongata, nigro-ænea, griseo-tincta, capite convexo, haud dense punctato, profunde canaliculato, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, antice sublatis et lateribus ibi rotundatis, haud dense rugose punctato, versus latera oblique excavato, angulis posticis rectis planis, elytris rugose punctatis, apice singulatim rotundatis haud serrulatis : unguiculis appendiculatis. Long. .20.

Maryland, Mr. Ulke ; Illinois, Mr. Benj. D. Walsh. Resembles closely in appearance *Agrilus egenus*, or any other of our smaller species, but is known at once by the antennæ being scarcely longer than the head, and received in well defined but short grooves excavated in the inflexed portions of the prothorax, just beneath the lateral margin.

DRAPETES REDT.

303. D. rubricollis. Oblongus nitidus, vix parce pubescens, niger, capite punctato, prothorace toto rufo, supra parce fortiter punctato, margine laterali simplici, prosterno bisulcato, et utrinque subtiliter bicari-

nato, elytris nigro-cyaneis haud dense, antice subseriatim punctatis. Long. .12.

Georgia; rare. More convex than *D. geminatus*. This species approaches the Mexican *D. nigriceps* Bonv., but does not agree with the description sufficiently to permit me to consider it the same.

AL AUS Esch.

304. A. melanops. Niger fere opacus, punctis albo-pilosis conspersus, thorace latitudine longiore, canaliculato, lateribus rotundatis, postice paulo angulato, confertim punctato, maculis duabus solitis nigro-velutinis fere rotundatis, elytris confertim punctatis subtiliter striatis. Long. 1-12.

California and Oregon; Mr. Ulke. The thoracic spots are shaped as in *A. gorgops*, from which as from all our other species it differs by the less shining surface, and coarser pubescence; the latter is distributed in very minute scattered dots.

HORISTONOTUS Cand.

305. H. simplex. Niger nitidus, pube helva subtili vestitus, pilis longioribus intermixtis, thorace latitudine haud brevior ante medium angustato, et lateribus rotundato, subtilissime punctulato, et remote subtiliter punctato, elytris striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis planis subtilissime punctulatis et uniseriatim punctulatis, antennis pedibusque rufis. Long. .30—35.

Cape San Lucas; Mr. Xántus. The head and anterior angles of the thorax are sometimes reddish. The claws, as in our other species, are strongly dilated at base into a tooth.

306. H. densus. Niger subopacus, cinereo-pubescentis, thorace latitudine vix longiore antrorsum vix angustiore, lateribus rotundatis, convexo dense subtiliter punctato, elytris striis profunde punctatis interstitiis rugosis et punctulatis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .25.

One specimen, Cape San Lucas; Mr. Xántus.

CRYPTOHYPNUS Esch.

307. C. grandicollis. Elongatus, supra nigro-piceus nitidus, æneotinctus, subtilissime pubescens, capite fortiter punctato, antice rufescente, thorace latitudine longiore convexo, lateribus fere parallelis antice rotundatis, disco postice canaliculato, parce lateribus et antice fortiter postice subtiliter punctato, angulis posticis divaricatis fortiter carinatis rufescentibus, elytris striis profundis leviter punctatis, interstitiis parce

punctulatis, margine basali rufescente; subtus piceo-rufus, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus. Long. .36.

Canada; rare. A very fine and distinct species.

308. C. planatus. Elongatus depressus, nigro-æneus opacus, subtiliter pubescens, capite rude punctato, frontis margine medio vix elevato, thorace latitudine longiore lateribus late rotundatis, angulis posticis acutis divaricatis carinatis, stria utrinque basali notato, confertissime aciculato, elytris striis impunctatis, interstitiis haud dense punctatis et asperatis; subtus niger, cinereo-pubescens, antennarum articulo 3io 4to æquali. Long. .40.

New York; Mr. Kestlin. I am doubtful whether to refer this species to *Cryptohypnus* or *Corymbites*. The prosternum is not much wider than in certain species of the former genus, and the lateral sutures are but slightly curved; the frontal margin is almost obsolete at the middle. The plates of the middle coxæ are, however, rather suddenly dilated inwards.

MONOCREPIDIUS Esch.

309. M. athoides. Valde elongatus, nigro-fuscus, fusco-pubescens, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc latitudine fere sesqui longiore antrosum paulo angustato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis posticis elongatis divaricatis, elytris striis punctatis, interstitiis dense rugose punctulatis, antennis pedibusque testaceo-fuscis, illis articulo 3io 2do paulo longiore, sed 4to brevior. Long. .40.

Texas. The lobe of the 4th tarsal joint is narrow. This insect is remarkable for its strong resemblance in appearance to *Athous*.

LIMONIUS Esch.

310. L. ornatipennis. Niger subnitidus, confertim fere æqualiter punctatus, subtiliter pubescens, thorace latitudine paulo longiore convexo, lateribus fere parallelis vix late rotundatis, angulis anticis rufis prominulis, posticis haud carinatis rufo-testaceis, elytris striis punctatis, sutura pone medium, limbo externo vittaque ab humero usque ad dorsum extensa et ibi dilatata obscure rufo-testaceis, pedibus rufo-testaceis; antennarum articulis 2 et 3 æqualibus 4to conjunctis longioribus. Long. .26.

York, Pennsylvania; rare; Revd. D. Ziegler. The prosternal sutures are not excavated. In one specimen the elytra vitta is interrupted anterior to the dilated part, which extends to the margin.

ATHOUS ESCH.

311. *A. maculicollis*. Valde elongatus, fuscus nitidus, cinereo-pubescent, capite punctato, fronte concava, margine reflexo rufo, thorace latitudine sesqui longiore, antrorsum paulo angustato, lateribus haud rotundatis late undulatis, angulis posticis haud carinatis apice rotundatis, haud dense punctato, late rufo macula nigra rhomboidea elongata a basi ad apicem extensa; elytris aeneo-tinctis, striis punctatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctatis, antennarum articulo 1mo epipleuris abdominis margine pedibusque flavo-testaceis, antennis articulo 3io 2ndo longiore at 4to brevior. Long. .32.

Canada; rare. Belongs to the division having the 2d and 3d tarsal joints distinctly lobed beneath. Color excepted, this species resembles closely *A. acanthus*.

EANUS LEC.

312. *E. maculipennis*. Nigro-aeneus nitidus, pallide pubescens, capite thoraceque fortiter haud dense punctatis, hoc convexo subcampulato, latitudine brevior, angulis posticis acutis divaricatis carinatis, versus latera pone medium vage impresso, elytris obsolete striatis, haud dense subtilius punctatis, limbo externo macula basali, altera obliqua suturam haud attingente, tertiaque majore ad dodrantem late flavis, antennis piceis, basi, epipleuris pedibusque testaceis. Long. .22.

Labrador; Prof. Chadbourne. The oblique narrow spot and the posterior one both attain the lateral margin. The thorax is more narrowed in front and more rounded on the sides than in either of the other species.

CORYMBITES LATR.

313. *C. ochreipennis*. Elongatus, aeneo-niger, subtus cinereo, supra fulvo pubescens, thorace subtiliter punctato convexo, latitudine fere longiore lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis divaricatis haud carinatis, fissuris basalibus brevissimis, elytris rufo-testaceis sutura infuscata, subtiliter striatis interstitiis punctulatis. Long. .20—25.

Great Slave Lake; Robert Kennicott. The third joint of the antennæ is not wider, and but little longer than the second. This species is to be placed next to *C. nubilus* Lec. from California and Oregon.

314. *C. morulus*. Niger nitidus, capite confertim fortiter punctato, fronte late concava, thorace lateribus dense medio modice punctato, latitudine paulo longiore, antrorsum modice sensim angustato, angulis posticis carinatis paulo divergentibus, pone medium haud profunde canali-

culato, elytris striis punctatis, interstitiis convexis haud dense subtiliter punctatis. Long. .50.

One specimen, North Red River; Robert Kennicott. Resembles closely the Californian *C. obscurus* Lec., but the elytra are less densely punctulate, and the thorax is a little more convex.

315. *C. vulneratus.* Nigro-fuscus subaenescens, subtiliter fusco-pubescent, capite fortiter punctato, fronte concava, thorace latitudine paulo longiore convexo, subtilius lateribus densius punctato, lateribus rotundatis, late propleurisq. rufo-sanguineis, angulis posticis divaricatis carinatis, elytris subtiliter striatis, interstitiis punctatis, pedibus rufis, antennarum articulo 3io sequente paulo longiore. Long. .70.

New York and Canada; Mr. Kestlin. The thorax is a little widened from the base to beyond the middle in the female, the only sex known to me.

EUTHYSANIUS LEC.

316. *Eu. pretiosus.* Castaneus nitidus tenuiter helvo-pubescent, capite fortiter, thorace modice medio parcius punctato, hoc latitudine haud brevior antrorsum angustato, angulis posticis elongatis valde divergentibus, elytris thorace paulo latioribus striis fortiter punctatis vage impressis, interstitiis parce punctatis. Long. .85.

One male, Sacramento Valley, California; Mr. Rathvon. Smaller than *Eu. lautus*, more shining, and much less punctured.

ANACHILUS LEC.

317. *A. mandibularis.* Elongatus, fusco-testaceus pubescens, capite nigricante fortiter punctato, thorace latitudine brevior convexo confertim punctato, vage biimpresso, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis subrectis, posticis parvis acutis valde divergentibus, elytris thorace latioribus subsulcatis, sulcis postice rude punctatis, interstitiis modice punctatis; antennis articulo 3io sequente duplo brevior, ore rufo-testaceo, mandibulis elongatis. Long. .50—55.

Florida; Dr. J. B. Bean. Only males obtained. The antennæ are strongly serrate, the third joint is as wide but scarcely half as long as the fourth; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is slightly triangular, and as long as the preceding. The front part of the thorax is sometimes fuscous.

Anachilus differs from *Cebrio* by the entire absence of any suture between the labrum and front; the anterior margin of the head is quite rectilinear. The feet are as in our North American species of *Cebrio*.

PRIONOCYPHON REDT.

318. *P. limbatus*. Late ovatus, rufo-testaceus, flavo-pubescent, thorace punctulato, elytris fortius minus dense punctatis, piceis limbo omni rufo-testaceo; antennis subserratis fuscis, articulo 1mo flavo, apice haud producto. Long. .15—.21.

Middle States. Agrees in coloration with *P. discoideus*, but the dark spot of the elytra in the male is so large that only a narrow basal sutural lateral and apical margin remains yellow: in the female the spot is not well defined in front. The punctures of the elytra are larger and less dense; but the best distinguishing character is in the form of the first joint of the antennæ, which in *P. discoideus* is prolonged and nearly acute at the tip, but broadly rounded in the present species.

The male (as in the European species) is only distinguished from the female by the antennæ being longer and stouter: no vestige of the double series of slender appendages observed in the male of *P. discoideus* is seen.

HELODES LATR.

319. *H. apicalis*. Elongata, subtus nigro-picea, supra lutea, pubescens, capite, macula thoracis apicali, elytrisq; apice nigris, fronte et ore luteis; thorace semicirculari subtiliter punctato, lateribus reflexis margine tenui diaphano, elytris sat dense punctatis; coxis et femoribus flavis, his supra fuscis; antennarum articulis 3 primis subtus flavis. Long. .16.

One specimen; San Francisco, California. Of the same form as the European *H. pallida*. The 3d joint of the antennæ is scarcely half as large as the 2d.

320. *H. explanata*. Longiuscula, oblongo-ovalis, fusco-testacea, pube brevi sericans, thorace brevi, dense punctulato, fusco, lateribus valde rotundatis late explanatis et reflexis, elytris confertim subtilius punctatis, sutura infuscata, stria suturali obsoleta antice abbreviata; antennis articulis 2 et 3 æqualibus, 4to conjunctis paulo brevior. Long. .20.

One specimen, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. B. Billings. A species belonging to *Microcara* Thomson, which is received as a genus by Kiensenwetter, but only as a division of *Helodes* by Duval. The opinion of the latter seems to me more natural.

It is related to the European *H. livida*, but differs by the larger size of the 2d joint of the antennæ.

♂* December, 1865.

321. H? brevicollis. Elongata, testacea pubescens, thorace latitudine triplo brevior, apice late emarginato, basi bisinuato, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis acutis, minus dense medio obsolete punctato, elytris punctatis, punctis transversim confluentibus; antennarum articulis 2do 3ioque parvis, 4to conjunctis paulo longiore. Long. .20.

One specimen, from Oregon, in Mr. Ulke's collection. The head is finely punctured; the antennæ are fuscous, except the first three joints, which are testaceous; the thorax is much rounded on the sides, and is narrower than the elytra. The specimen is mutilated, but I believe it to belong to this genus.

EUCINETUS GERM.

322. Eu. oviformis. Ovatus convexus, niger, pubescens, elytris confertim punctatis, obsolete striatis, pone medium sensim angustatis, capite rufescente, antennarum articulis 3 primis ultimoque rufis; parapleuris parce subtilius punctatis; pedibus piceo-ferrugineis. Long. .18.

Illinois. As large as *Eu. infumatus* Lec., but much stouter and more convex. The side pieces of the prothorax, as in that species, are nearly smooth, those of the trunk are finely, not densely punctured. The obsolete striæ of the elytra are quite obvious in certain lights; the body is gradually narrowed behind, as in *Eu. morio*, which is a much smaller and narrower species.

323. Eu. testaceus. Ovatus convexus, testaceus, pubescens, elytris confertim punctatis, stria suturali postice impressa, pone medium rotundatum angustatis; parapleuris parce fortius punctatis. Long. .13.

Pennsylvania; Mr. Ulke. Found also by me at Lake Superior. Larger and broader than *Eu. morio*, and less attenuated behind. The side pieces adjacent to the middle legs afford excellent characters for distinguishing the species; in *Eu. testaceus* they are tolerably strongly, but not densely punctured; in *Eu. morio* they are very finely and densely aciculate; as finely but less densely aciculate in *Eu. terminalis*.

PLEOTOMUS LEC.

324. P. pallens. Elongato-ellipticus, fusco-pallidus, opacus, subtiliter pubescens, thorace semielliptico, latitudine paulo longiore, lateribus late depressis, apice anguste reflexo-marginato, basi late emarginato, subtiliter carinato, confertim punctato, plaga magna basali punctulata; elytris confertim punctatis, lineis tribus elevatis sat distinctis (apice divaricatis?). Long. .48; lat. .18.

One male from Texas, in Mr. Ulke's collection. The sculpture of the thorax is peculiar; it is distinctly and tolerably densely punctured at the sides and before the middle, with a very finely punctulate broad transverse space extending from the middle to the base, and from the dorsal carina to the depressed sides.

The genus *Pleotomus* was established by me upon this insect, (Class. Col. N. America, 184,) without giving a specific description. It is easily distinguished from other genera of *Lampyrini* by the antennæ being 14-jointed, about two-thirds the length of the thorax, with the 1st joint short, obconical; the 2d scarcely visible; the 3d to the 13th prolonged externally and internally, so that the antennæ become bipectinate; the 14th longer than the processes of the preceding joint. The maxillary palpi are dilated, with the last joint securiform; the labial with the last joint elongated, oval, somewhat pointed. The eyes are very large, and very nearly approximated on the under surface of the head, behind the mouth. The 7th ventral segment is broadly truncate, or sub-emarginate, permitting the small conical 8th joint to become visible. The luminous segments (if any) are not distinguishable, owing perhaps to the general pale color of the insect. The pygidium is semicircular. The last joint of the tarsi is longer than the preceding.

This genus seems allied to *Lamprocera* Lap., but differs by the greater number of the joints of the antennæ, and the greater length of the last joint of the tarsi.

MICROPHOTUS LEC.

Antennæ short and stout, scarcely longer than the head, 2d joint nearly equal to the 1st, about as long as wide; 3d joint very little longer, narrower at the base; 4th-9th gradually diminishing in length; 10th oval, not longer than the preceding; 11th very small, cylindrical, truncate and subulate, as in *Phausis*. Eyes immensely large, almost contiguous; maxillary palpi with the joints broader than long, last one triangular, nearly acute. Prothorax semicircular, convex at the middle, widely flattened and impressed each side; finely scabrous, without hyaline spots. Elytra suddenly widened behind the base, rounded at the sides and concave beneath the humeral elevation, gradually narrowed from the middle, tips rounded and slightly dehiscent. Abdomen with the last ventral segment prolonged at the middle and rounded at the tip in all the specimens I have seen; last dorsal segment subtruncate. Wings perfect. Feet feeble, compressed; first and second joints of tarsi somewhat longer; 4th joint short, scarcely lobed; 5th joint slender, as long as the two preceding united.

A very distinct genus, not only by the form of the antennæ but by the 4th tarsal joint being not lobed. It agrees with *Phausis* in the latter character, as well as in the last joint of the antennæ being small and acicular; but differs by the antennæ having one joint less, and by the thorax being destitute of hyaline spots.

The under surface of the body is testaceous, so that I cannot ascertain the number of luminous ventral segments, but believe them to be two, as in *Phausis*.

325. *M. dilatatus.* Elongato-ovalis, thorace pallido medio fusco, confertim scabro-punctato, medio vage canaliculato, et obsolete carinato, elytris fuscis, vage rugose punctatis, pone basin dilatatis, costa humerali acuta postice sensim oblitterata; subtus testaceus, oculis maximis nigris, antennis fuscis. Long. .25—30.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; collected by Mr. Xántus.

CHAULIOGNATHUS HENTZ.

326. *C. opacus.* Capite thoraceque nigris opacis, hoc latitudine haud brevior, limbo omni luteo, lateribus reflexis, basi bisinuatum marginato, elytris thorace latioribus, opacis punctatis, luteis dimidio postico nigro, limbo angusto testaceo; scutello nigro; subtus testaceus, pedibus nigris, femoribus basi coxisque luteis; antennis nigris, (maris) valde elongatis tenuibus, articulo 3io sequente duplo brevior. Long. .42.

Arizona; Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A. Allied to the Texan *C. limbicollis* Lec., but the markings are quite different, and the thorax is more quadrate. The large black spot of the elytra extends from the middle nearly to the tip, leaving a narrow sutural apical and lateral margin yellow: the anterior outline of the spot is oblique backwards from the suture to the side.

OMETHES LEC.

327. *O. marginatus.* Elongatus niger, pube erecta pallida vestitus, capite punctato, fronte et ore testaceis, thorace testaceo nitido, parce fortiter punctato, latitudine plus duplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, margine omni reflexo; elytris punctatis, substriatis, sutura margineque externo testaceis, scutello testaceo; pectore pedibusque testaceis, antennis piceis, articulis 3 primis testaceis, 3io secundo sesqui longior. Long. .20.

Middle and Southern States; rare. The generic characters are sufficiently detailed in my Classification of Coleoptera of North America, p. 187.

PODABRUS WESTWOOD.

328. P. fayi. Flavus nitidus, subtiliter cinereo-pubescentis, capite postice fortiter punctato, thorace latitudine haud brevior, vix obsolete punctato, lateribus reflexis, antice transversim impresso, medio late excavato, elytris nigris fortius granulatis, abdomine medio fusciscente; antennis fuscis, articulo 1mo flavo, 3io præcedente sesqui longiore. Long. .50.

Ohio, collected by Mr. Fay; two specimens kindly given me by Dr. S. Lewis and Mr. Ulke. This species is allied to *P. tomentosus*, but differs by the thorax being narrower, less punctured, more deeply excavated at the middle, without a distinct dorsal impressed line; by the elytra being more strongly granulated, and by the postpectus being yellow. The unguis are acutely toothed, or rather cleft, as in that species.

329. P. protensus. Rufo-testaceus, capite subtiliter punctato, ore fusco, collo elongato, thorace latitudine haud brevior, apice et basi late emarginato, antrorsum paulo angustato, lateribus rotundatis late marginatis, disco parce punctulato canaliculato, et ad basin medio profunde excavato, pone apicem transversim impresso; elytris thorace latioribus dense rugose punctatis, cinereo-pubescentibus nigro-fuscis, ad basin late, ad latera usque ad medium anguste, licet indeterminate rufo-testaceis; scutello, pectore, pedibusque rufo-testaceis, abdomine infuscato; antennis testaceis, articulis 2ndo et 3io subæqualibus, saepe extrorsum infuscatis, 4to longiore. Long. .56.

Pennsylvania; Prof. Haldeman: Connecticut; Mr. Norton. A very distinct species, with the portion of the head behind the eyes as long as the front portion. The elytra are about twice as wide as the thorax, and of a blackish color, with the basal fifth, and the outer margin as far as the middle reddish-yellow; the two colors shade imperceptibly together. The antennæ in one specimen are nearly uniform testaceous, in another they are somewhat fuscous externally; the joints are slender, the 2d and 3d nearly equal, and together longer than the 4th, which is equal to the following. The tarsi are slightly fuscous, and the unguis are cleft.

330. P. cinctipennis. Nigro-piceus, cinereo-pubescentis, capite fortiter punctato, ante oculos rufo-testaceo, thorace rufo-testaceo, quadrato latitudine haud brevior, lateribus fere parallelis reflexis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis subrectis, fortiter punctato, antice transversim impresso, ad basin transversim excavato; elytris scabris, sutura limboque

laterali pallidis, scutello nigro; propectore, coxis anticis, femoribus basi, antennarumque articulo 1mo testaceis, his articulo 3io præcedente duplo longiore. Long. .46.

One specimen given me by Dr. Melsheimer, as collected in Pennsylvania, and by him referred to *Tel. westwoodi* Kirby. The ungues are dilated into a large rectangular tooth at base, or in other words they are appendiculate.

This species is related to *P. punctatus* Lec., but is much larger, and the hind angles of the thorax are not rectangular and prominent.

TELEPHORUS SCHÄFFER.

331. *T. scopus.* Nigro-piceus, cinereo-pubescent, capite subtiliter punctato, fronte flavo-testaceo, thorace flavo-testaceo, latitudine paulo brevior, margine laterali et basali reflexo, angulis posticis subrectis, disco levi nitido, macula nigra notato, medio breviter canaliculato; elytris subtiliter dense granulatis, abdomine fusco, apice et lateribus testaceo; antennis basi testaceis, articulo 3io sequente vix brevior. Long. .30.

Oregon; one specimen in Mr. Ulke's collection. The 1st, 2d, and under surface of the 3d joint of the antennæ are pale; the remaining joints are dark piceous. The inner claw of the anterior tarsi, and the outer one of the middle and hind pairs are broadly toothed at the base; the other claws are simple.

332. *T. oregonus.* Niger, subtiliter cinereo-pubescent, thorace latitudine brevior, lateribus et angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis obtusis, basi marginato, margine extimo nigro, lateribus late marginatis, disco canaliculato, vitta lata nigra ornato ad basin paulo abbreviata; elytris dense granulatis, abdomine segmentis duobus ultimis testaceis; mandibulis pallidis apice nigris; antennarum articulo 3io præcedente duplo longiore, sequenti æquali. Long. .40.

Oregon; George Gibbs, Esq. A distinct species, related to *T. fidelis* Lec., but differing by the black thoracic vitta, and by the color of the abdomen: the outer claw of the middle and hind feet, and the inner claw of the front feet are appendiculate, or dilated into a broad rounded tooth at base, while in *T. fidelis* the tooth is more prominent. The general appearance resembles *T. carolinus*, but this species is smaller and belongs to a different section of the genus.

MALTHODES KIESENWETTER.

333. *M. fuliginosus.* Elongatus, fuscus, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, thorace latitudine breviori, antrorsum paulo latiore, marginato, angulis anticis rotundatis, apice utrinque oblique truncato, basi recto; elytris rugosis, longiusculis; pedibus pallidioribus, antennis basi testaceis, articulis 2 et 3 æqualibus. Long. .17.

Mas, segmento dorsali penultimo postice utrinque sinuato, angulis posticis prominulis; ultimo prolongato, angusto apice acute emarginato, supra longitudinaliter concavo; penultimo ventrali late profunde emarginato; ultimo pallidiore elongato, vage canaliculato, postice in cornua duo cylindrica ascendentia, et divergentia producto.

Femina, segmento ventrali 6to fisso, lobis rotundatis.

Lake Superior; three specimens. A rather large species, easily known by the sexual characters: the last dorsal segment of the male is much prolonged, narrow, and concave above, emarginate at tip, with the lobes rounded; the penultimate ventral segment is very deeply and broadly emarginate; the last ventral prolonged, broadly canaliculate, produced behind into two cylindrical horns, ascending so as to pass each side of the prolonged last dorsal segment.

The females of different species of this genus resemble each other in such manner that, as already observed by Kiesenwetter, it is very difficult to distinguish them: the sexual characters of the male are very extraordinary, and very easily recognized in each species.

334. *M. spado.* Nigro-fuscus, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, capite thorace latiore, ore rufo, thorace latitudine duplo breviori, undique tenuiter marginato, lateribus rectis angulis omnibus rotundatis, elytris rugosis, ad medium abdominis abbreviatis. Long. .09—13.

Mas, segmento dorsali ultimo apice rotundato; ventrali penultimo late profunde emarginato, ultimo conico, haud producto, apice parum emarginato; antennis corpore brevioribus.

Femina, segmento ventrali penultimo late emarginato.

Variat capite obscure rufo, fascia pone oculos nigricante.

Pennsylvania; five specimens. The clytra are somewhat shorter than in the other species, being only one-half the length of the abdomen; the 2d joint of the antennæ is about equal to the 3d in the female, and a little shorter in the male.

The penultimate ventral segment is feebly emarginate in the female, but deeply semicircularly emarginate in the male; the last

segment is not prolonged, but is gradually narrowed behind, and slightly emarginate.

COLLOPS ER.

335. *C. limbatus.* Brevisime cinereo-pubescent, et nigro-pilosus, capite punctulato, viridi, ante oculos flavo, thorace lævi ad latera parce punctulato, rufo; elytris punctatis, sutura limboque laterali et apicali rufo-flavis; subtus niger, pedibus anticis et mediis rufo variegatis, antennis fuscis basi rufo-testaceis. Long. .17.

One female, from Nebraska, given me by Mr. Ulke. A very distinct species, having the elytra deeply but not coarsely punctured, very much as in *C. tricolor*.

336. *C. insulatus.* Niger, capite punctulato, clypeo pallido, thorace parce subtiliter punctulato, rufo, vitta dorsali lata nigra; elytris parce subtilius punctatis, rufis, singulo macula basali postice rotundata, basin totam occupante, alteraque pone medium nec suturam nec marginem attingente nigris, tibiis tarsisque rufis; antennis articulo 1-3 testaceis nigro-maculatis. Long. .17.

One female, from California, in bad state of preservation: the pubescence has been in great part removed, but enough remains to show that it was of the usual kind, short ashy prostrate hairs, with longer erect black ones intermixed: the basal spot extends about one-sixth the length of the elytra, and occupies the whole base from the outer margin to and including the scutellum, and is rounded behind on each elytron; the posterior spot is elliptical, and extends from the middle to about one-eighth from the tip, reaching neither the suture nor the side; the punctures are fine and distant, as in *C. punctulatus* Lec.

ATTALUS ER.

337. *A. humeralis.* Flavo-rufus, nitidus, minus dense pubescens, capite thoraceque lævibus, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, convexo, tenuiter marginato, apice subtruncato, basi cum angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris parce punctulatis postice paulo dilatatis, macula humerali nigra ornatis; postpectore nigro, pedibus posticis nigricantibus basi rufis; antennis nigris basi rufis. Long. .13.

One specimen, collected at Peoria, Illinois, kindly given me by Dr. Emil Brendel. A beautiful and distinct species.

CYMATODERA GRAY.

338. *C. fascifera.* Picea, pallide pilosa, capite dense, thorace rugose punctato, latitudine duplo longiore, postice angustiore, lateribus bisinuato, dorso vix impresso, ad basin medio foveato; elytris parce punctulatis seriebus punctorum postice oblitteratis, fascia lata pallida ad medium ornatis, ante fasciam testaceo-tinctis, macula humerali, nebulaque pone basin signatis, apice sensim rufescentibus; subtus piceo-testacea, pedibus pallidioribus, antennis testaceis, articulo 3io præcedenti sesqui longiore. Long. .33.

One specimen, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. Body above piceous, clothed with rather long, not dense pubescence; head densely punctured, a little wider than the thorax; palpi and antennæ testaceous, the latter as long as the head and thorax, with the 2d joint two-thirds as long as the 3d, which is about equal to the 4th; 11th joint about one-third longer than the 10th.

Thorax about twice as long as its greatest breadth, broadly bisinuate at the sides, middle prominence as wide as the apex; base slightly narrower; surface shining, finely and rugosely punctured, lateral constrictions not obvious on the disc; a small impression at the middle near the base. Elytra wider than the thorax, slightly dilated behind, humeri prominent, rounded; finely, not densely punctured, and with rows of quadrate punctures becoming obsolete about one-fourth from the tip: color from the base to the middle pale piceous, with a dark humeral spot and a large posterior cloud; then a wide pale yellow band, concave anteriorly, occupying about one-fifth of the surface; then piceous, becoming reddish towards the tip.

Beneath piceo-testaceous; legs paler, with the knees and tarsi slightly fuscous; head and thorax colored beneath as above.

339. *C. pilosella.* Picea, longe pallide pilosa, capite confertim, thorace rugose punctato, hoc latitudine duplo brevior, postice magis angustato, lateribus ante medium leviter postice fortiter sinuatis, dorso antice angulatim vage impresso, ante basin foveato; elytris a basi sensim dilatatis, humeris obsoletis, punctis magnis seriatis impressis, fere ad apicem extensis, interstitiis uniseriatim punctulatis, fascia media obsoleta, apiceque indeterminate testaceis; antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .25—.28.

Two specimens, found by me at San Diego, California. There

are three species known to me in which the elytra are gradually dilated from the base, and the humeral angles are obsolete:—

1. *C. angustata*, in which the sides of the thorax are very feebly bisinuate, and the elytra are irregularly varied with testaceous and fuscous, the surface of the thorax is tolerably densely and not rugosely punctured, and the elytra finely punctulate, with the rows of punctures obliterated at one-fourth from the tip.

2. *C. ovipennis*, with the sides of the thorax strongly bisinuate, the surface less densely and somewhat rugosely punctured; the elytra with a medial band and tip paler, the surface sparsely punctulate, and the rows of punctures obliterated near the tip.

3. *C. pilosella*, agreeing with the last, except that it is of smaller size, with the anterior sinuosity of the thorax rather less marked, and the surface more punctured and rugose: the rows of punctures of the elytra, though less deep, are not obliterated behind.

CLERUS GEOFFROY (emend. KIESENW.).

340. *C. tantillus*. Elongatus, cylindricus, castaneo-rufus nitidus, parce pilosus, capite thoraceque fortiter sat dense punctatis, hoc latitudine longiore lateribus subrectis obsolete serratis, ad basin subito oblique angustato, angulis posticis minutis obtusis; elytris pone basin vage impressis, punctis ante medium majoribus, pedibus testaceis. Long. .08.

One specimen, collected at Washington, D. C., and given me by Baron R. Osten Sacken. This is the smallest species of the family *Cleridæ* known to me. It is quite different from *C. sanguineus* Say, by the coarser punctures of the head and thorax, as well as by the narrower form, which is similar to *Priocera*, or *Tarsostenus*. The anterior tarsi are somewhat dilated, while the posterior ones are narrow, without distinct membranous lobes; I therefore consider it as belonging to the division *Thaneroclerus* Spin., although it differs from that as from all other species of *Clerus* by the hind angles of the thorax being distinct, though obtuse. The ungues are quite simple.

The lateral serration of the thorax is produced by the punctures upon a very obsolete margin; the sides of the prothorax beneath are coarsely punctured, with a smooth shining space near the coxæ: I do not observe more than four joints in the hind tarsi, neither a short basal one, nor a small fourth joint being visible. More favorable examination of other specimens may indicate the

propriety of placing it as a new genus, near *Tarsostenus*; the antennæ have the last three joints slightly enlarged and more approximate than in *Clerus sanguineus*. The last joint of the labial palpi is very large and dilated; the maxillary palpi cannot be seen.

HYDNOCERA NEWMAN.

341. *H. subfasciata*. Nigro-enea, pube longa argentea vestita, et parce nigro-pilosa, capite confertim subtilius punctato, thorace latitudine brevior, lateribus subito fortiter dilatatis, medio parce, lateribus subtiliter densius punctato, vitta angusta dorsali lævi; elytris parallelis, apice serrulatis singulatim rotundatis, confertim punctatis, fascia mox pone medium pilis transversim positis; antennis palpis tibiis tarsisque testaceis; femoribus posticis elytris haud longioribus. Long. .21.

Two specimens, from Nebraska, given me by Mr. Ulke. Larger than the largest specimens of *H. humeralis*, and readily distinguished by the less coarse punctures of the elytra, and by the extremely coarse silvery pubescence, which, on the elytra, is directed both longitudinally and transversely; just behind the middle there is a transverse band in which all the hairs are directed outwards: a similar space, though less obvious, is seen at the base, extending one-third the length along the suture.

342. *H. pedalis*. Elongata, nigra, supra cyanescens, pilis longis albidis vestita, capite subtiliter punctulato, cum oculis thorace paulo latiore, hoc latitudine sublongiore, lateribus late modice dilatatis, ruguloso et parce punctato; elytris abdomine paulo brevioribus parallelis, humeris prominulis, apice dehiscens, singulatim rotundatis, serratis, fortiter punctatis; antennis palpisque testaceis, pedibus anticis testaceis, mediis fuscis testaceo-variegatis, posticis nigris, femoribus posticis abdomine haud longioribus. Long. .18.

One pair, Rock Island, Illinois; Mr. B. D. Walsh. The lateral dilatation of the thorax is a little less prominent than in *H. pallipennis*, but more distinct than in *H. verticalis*. The hind thighs of the male extend to the tip of the abdomen, but in the female only to the tip of the elytra.

343. *H. schusteri*. Valde elongata nigra, parce albo-pilosa, capite cum oculis thorace sesqui latiore, nitido fere lævi, thorace fere lævi, latitudine longiore, lateribus late paulo dilatatis; elytris grosse punctatis, abdomine paulo brevioribus, parallelis, humeris late rotundatis, apice paulo dehiscens, singulatim rotundatis serratis. læte flavo-rufis, macula suturali lata a medio ad apicem extensa ornatis, abdomine

December, 1865.

lateribus antice rufis; antennis palpisque pallidis, pedibus flavo-rufis, femoribus posticis elytris vix longioribus. Long. .22.

One specimen, from middle Illinois, kindly given me by Mr. Maurice Schuster, of St. Louis, to whom I dedicate with pleasure this beautiful species. The lateral dilatation of the thorax is about as prominent as in *H. pedalis*, but in consequence of the greater length, disappears more gradually behind.

CREGYA LEC

344. *C. mixta.* Elongata, picea, pallide pilosa, capite grosse punctato, thorace latitudine longiore, postice modice constricto, punctis grossis umbilicatis sat densis, testaceo-variegato; elytris pallidis macula elongata humerali trienteque postico nigro-piceis, apice testaceis, punctis grossis seriatim positus, versus apicem oblitteratis, interstitiis fere uniseriatim punctulatis; antennis pedibusque testaceis, illis clava fusca. Long. .13—17.

Maryland and Kentucky; two specimens given me by Mr. J. Ph. Wild. A beautiful little species, somewhat resembling in appearance *C. vetusta*, but much smaller, and with the punctures of the thorax very large, umbilicated, and not very closely placed.

The genus *Cregya* contains species placed with *Pelonium* by Spinola, but differing by the thorax being constricted behind, so as to render the sides sinuate, and by the anterior tibiæ not being serrate externally. The antennæ are 11-jointed, the first joint of the tarsi is not shorter than the second; the ungues are slightly dilated at the base in *C. vetusta* and *fasciata*, but very broadly appendiculate in *C. oculata* and *mixta*.

ENOPLIUM LATR.

345. *E. scabripenne.* Nigrum pube erecta grisea vestitum, capite thoraceque punctatis, hoc latitudinis haud longiore, lateribus rotundatis, tenuiter marginatis, utrinque longitudinaliter impresso, angulis anticis testaceis; elytris thorace latioribus, opacis confertissime granulatis, humeris apiceque læte rufis: prosterni margine antico, capitis vitta laterali rufis; antennis 10-articulatis, articulo 1mo subtus rufo. Long. .32.

One specimen, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. As I have observed on a previous occasion, the species of *Enoplium* found in North America differ from those of the other continent, by having but ten joints in the antennæ. In other respects our species agree with the generic characters

of *Enoplium* as given by Duval and Kiesenwetter. Duval has observed* that the unguis of *E. 4-punctatum* are acutely toothed at the base, while those of the European species are simple. I find that they are broadly and slightly dilated at the base in the former, but can hardly be called toothed: in *E. scabripennis* they are very feebly dilated, while in the Texan *E. 4-notatum* the dilatation is scarcely perceptible.

LEBASIELLA SPIN.

346. *L. janthina.* Elongata læte violacea nitida, nigro-pilosa, capite thoraceque haud dense sat fortiter punctatis, hoc convexo latitudine brevior, lateribus rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, elytris fere cribratum punctatis; subtus cyanea, antennis nigris basi testaceis. Long. .20.

One specimen, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. This species has very much the appearance of a *Corynetes*, and is of about the same size and shape as *C. violaceus*.

347. *L. nigripennis.* Nigra nitida, pube flava erecta vestita, capite thoraceque antennisque late rufo-testaceis, capite parce punctulato, thorace latitudine brevior convexo, parce punctato, lateribus rotundatis, tenuiter marginatis, elytris convexis, thorace latioribus, profunde punctatis, punctis postice subtilioribus. Long. .12.

One specimen, collected in York County, Pennsylvania, given me by Dr. Melsheimer.

LARICOBIVS ROSENHAUER.

348. *L. rubidus.* Nigro-piceus, nitidus, pilis erectis vestitus, capite punctato, biimpresso, thorace latitudine brevior, lateribus marginatis, medio angulatis, disco rude punctato, interstitiis punctulatis; elytris piceo-rufis, sutura nigricante, pone basin impressis, punctis quadratis seriebus 9 digestis, serieque brevi juxta scutellum, interstitiis parce punctulatis; antennis ferrugineis, capite thoraceque brevioribus. Long. .10.

Found in the Smithsonian grounds, Washington, D. C., by Mr. Ulke, under the bark of a coniferous tree. The antennæ extend as far as the lateral angle of the prothorax. This insect resembles in form and general appearance *Derodontus maculatus* so much that it might without examination be readily taken for a dark colored variety of that species.

* Genera des Coléoptères d'Europe, III, 200, (note).

TRIGONOGENIUS SOLIER.

349. *T. farctus*. Obesus, convexus, niger, pube sordida depressa sericea undique dense vestitus, setisque elongatis nigris pilosellus, thorace latitudine vix brevior, lateribus medio dilatatis, postice sinuatis, basi late rotundata, convexo, inæquali, profunde late canaliculato; elytris dorso antice parum convexis, ventricosis, thorace plus duplo latioribus; antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .12.

Three specimens, from San Francisco, California, given me by Mr. Ulke. The thorax is convex, dilated on the sides, somewhat coarctate behind, with a very deep dorsal furrow, and faint impressions each side of it; the elytra are scarcely longer than their width, convex and much deflexed behind, but not very convex in front.

SINOXYLON DUFTSCH.

350. *S. quadrispinosum*. Cylindricum nigrum, capite punctato, postice rugoso, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus fere parallelis antice paulo rotundatis, apice medio recte truncato, postice fere lævi piceo-rufo, antice exasperato nigro; elytris subseriatim punctatis, antice piceo-rufis, postice nigro-piceis, fortius punctatis, flavo-pubescentibus, dein declivibus, fere lævibus et spinis obtusis conicis duabus utrinque armatis; antennis pedibusque flavis. Long. .15.

Two specimens, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. Much smaller than the Texan *S. sericans*, and with the tubercles of the posterior declivity much more prominent; the punctuation of the elytra is also entirely different, the thorax is nearly smooth behind, and the anterior asperities are fewer and more prominent. The front is not concave.

S. asperum Lec. and *S. 6-tuberculatum* Lec. were also found by Mr. Xántus in Lower California.

BOSTRICHUS GEOFFR. (emend. GUÉRIN).

351. *B. armiger*. Elongatus cylindricus, niger opacus, pilis sordidis irregulariter vestitus, thorace latitudine brevior fortiter granulato, postice subtiliter canaliculato, antice bicornuto et serrato, lateribus rotundatis postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris rude fere confuse punctatis et granulatis, apice convexis. Long. .30—40.

Mas, elytris spina parva subsuturali armatis.

Femina, elytris apice singulatim rotundatis.

Middle and Southern States. Differs from what I regard as *B. serricollis*, by the elytra not having two elevated costæ,

although the more conspicuous of the spots formed by the mud-colored hairs are arranged in series corresponding with the costæ of that species.

352. *B. truncaticollis*. Elongatus cylindricus, niger opacus, pilis sordidis irregulariter maculatus, thorace latitudine paulo longiore, fortiter granulato, postice subtiliter canaliculato, antice late emarginato, angulis anticis acutis, lateribus sinuatis, antice acute pluridentatis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris rude subseriatim punctatis, apice convexis. Long. ·30—·40.

Mas, elytris ad apicem spina subsuturali acuta armatis, angulo suturali acuto.

Femina, elytris ad apicem singulatim subangulatis.

One specimen, from Alabama, given me by Prof. S. S. Halde-
man, and another from Kentucky, by Mr. J. Ph. Wild. Very
distinct from the preceding by the anterior part of the thorax not
being produced into acute horns, but being only prominent
laterally; the anterior outline is broadly emarginate, and the
sides near the apex are armed as in the preceding with a few
acute teeth.

AMPHICERUS LEC.

353. *A. fortis*. Elongatus cylindricus, piceo-niger, thorace latitudine brevior, rude granulato, antice bicornuto, et lateribus dentato, lateribus dein parallelis, angulis posticis rectis apice rotundatis; elytris nitidis fortiter subseriatim punctatis, ostice laud callosis. Long. ·46—·66.

Two specimens, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. Differs from *A. punctipennis* by the hind angles of the thorax being prominent, the sides more parallel and scarcely rounded, with the hinder portion of the disc granulated, and not aciculate in a reticulated manner, as in that species; and finally by the posterior declivity of the elytra having no callosities.

DINODERUS STEPHENS.

354. *D. porcatus*. Elongatus cylindricus, niger opacus, setis fulvis erectis vestitus, thorace latitudine hand brevior, antice angustato, lateribus cum apice rotundatis, fortiter inæqualiter dentatis, rude asperato, angulis posticis rectis; elytris granulis subacutis asperatis substriatis, apice æqualiter convexis. Long. ·12—·22.

A common species, throughout the Atlantic States, and easily distinguished by the dull color, and strongly serrate thorax.

In *D. substriatus* of Europe, which occurs also in Canada and

Russian America, the sides of the thorax are also very strongly and unequally toothed, but the elytra are not opaque, and the granules are not so dense nor so acute, being less distinct than the corresponding punctures.

355. *D. cribratus.* Elongatus cylindricus niger, dorso glaber, ad marginem parce pilosus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, lateribus cum apice rotundatis, subserratis, angulis posticis rotundatis, disco convexo confertim granulato, granulis versus apicem acutis reclinatis; elytris nitidis, fortiter haud seriatim punctatis, postice æqualiter convexis. Long. .14—.19.

Middle States; not rare. Quite distinct by the feebly serrate thorax, and the shining coarsely punctured elytra.

356. *D. densus.* Elongatus, cylindricus, niger subopacus, setis fulvis erectis vestitus, thorace latitudine haud brevior, lateribus antice cum apice rotundatis et fortiter dentatis, postice subparallelis subserratis, angulis posticis rotundatis, disco convexo dense granulato, granulis anticis acutis; elytris confertim fortiter punctatis, subgranulatis, postice æqualiter convexis. Long. .12.

Two specimens; New York. Differs from *D. substriatus* by the thorax being more densely granulate and by the elytra not being substriate, and from *D. porcatus* by the elytra not being so rough, and from both by the sides of the thorax from the middle being only feebly serrate.

POLYCAON LAP.

357. *P. pubescens.* Elongatus, nigro-piceus, pube laxa helva vestitus pilis longioribus intermixtis, capite thoraceque confertim granulatis, hoc ovato latitudine vix longiore, postice angustato, apice obsolete, basi sat distincte transversim impresso, elytris sat dense punctatis. Long. .40.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. The punctures of the elytra are not coarse, nor very closely placed, but simply moderate in both respects: the front is uniformly convex, and not impressed.

358. *P. punctatus.* Elongatus, nigro-piceus nitidus, pube brevi laxa vestitus pilis longioribus intermixtis, capite granulato, thorace ovato latitudine vix longiore, postice angustato, subcanaliculato vix transversim impresso, disco punctato, versus latera subgranulato, elytris sat dense punctatis. Long. .48.

One specimen, from Lower California, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. The punctures of the elytra are very much as in the preceding species, but the pubescence is short, and the sculpture of the thorax is very different.

359. *P. confertus.* Elongatus, piceus fere opacus, pubis pallidis alterisque obscuris longioribus intermixtis vestitus, capite thoraceque dense granulatis, hoc latitudine paulo longiore, postice subangustato, antice transversim impresso, dein canaliculato, elytris confertim fortiter punctatis. Long. ·42.

One specimen, from California, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Very different from all the other species known to me by the strongly and densely punctured elytra.

LYCTUS FABR.

360. *L. opaculus.* Nigro-piceus, aureo-pubescent, capite thoraceque opacis, confertim punctulatis, hoc latitudine longiore, lateribus parallelis haud serratis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis, disco subtilius canaliculato; elytris subopacis, fortius seriatim punctatis, coxis anticis approximatis. Long. ·15.

One specimen; Pennsylvania. Quite distinct by the characters above given. The punctures of the elytra are large, and form regular rows for two-thirds the width.

361. *L. cavicollis.* Nigro-piceus, aureo-pubescent, capite antice impresso, thoraceque opacis, confertim punctulatis, hoc latitudine paulo longiore, lateribus parallelis serrulatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis, disco longitudinaliter excavato; elytris confertim seriatim punctatis et pilosis; coxis anticis approximatis. Long. ·16.

One specimen; San Diego, California. The punctures of the elytra are moderately fine, and arranged in double rows—there being a row of hairs between each double row of punctures. In this, as in the preceding species, the anterior coxæ are distinctly separated, while in *L. striatus* Mels. they are almost contiguous.

362. *L. planicollis.* Nigro-piceus, pubescens, capite punctato antice impresso, thorace quadrato postice parum angustato, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis, lateribus subtiliter serratis, disco confertim minus subtiliter punctato, longitudinaliter impresso, elytris subseriatim punctulatis, et pilosis; coxis anticis minus approximatis. Long. ·14—·25.

LEC. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila. 1858, 74.

California, Illinois, and Texas. Differs from the other species in my collection by the punctures of the thorax being very distinct, not confluent, and not fine. The abdomen is rufo-piceous. The sides of the thorax are more finely serrate than in *L. striatus*. The front coxæ are more widely separated than in the two preceding species.

TROGOXYLON LEC.

363. T. punctatum. Cylindricum convexum, nigro-piceum, opacum, setis erectis brevissimis fulvis vestitum, capite fortiter punctato antice impresso, thorace latitudine fere brevior, postice subangustato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis et posticis haud rotundatis, disco confertim punctato subcanaliculato; elytris fortiter dense punctatis, lineis utrinque tribus elevatis vix conspicuis; subtus nitidum, prosterno parce punctato, coxis anticis modice distantibus pedibus obscure ferrugineis. Long. .14.

One specimen, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. John Xántus. Very different from *X. parallelipipedum* by the convex and strongly punctured upper surface. The genus *Trogoxylon* differs from *Lyctus* by the front tibiæ being truncate at tip, the anterior angles of the thorax not rounded, and the elytra irregularly punctate, without rows of hairs. In *Lyctus* the external apical angle of the front tibiæ is produced, the anterior angles of the thorax are rounded, and the elytra are more or less punctured in rows, with well defined lines of hairs.

SPHINDUS CHEVR.

364. S. americanus. Oblongus convexus, nigro-piceus, fusco-pubescent, thorace transverso, lateribus valde rotundatis crenulatis, disco punctato; elytris punctulatis, striis punctatis, haud impressis postice oblitteratis, humeris rufo piceis; antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .08—.10.

Atlantic States, not rare, in woody fungi. I have had no opportunity to compare with the European *S. dubius*; but, judging by the figures and descriptions at my disposal, it differs from that species by the fainter rows of punctures on the elytra. The elytra are sometimes of a uniform brown color.

TRIPHALUS LEC.

365. T. perforatus. Piceus subopacus, capite dense fortiter punctato, fronte parum convexa, thorace capite vix latiore, quadrato, antror-

sum subangustato, lateribus omnino rectis, angulis omnibus minime rotundatis, confertim grosse punctato; elytris elongato-ovalibus, basi paulo emarginatis et thorace coaptatis, utrinque foveis rotundatis seriebus 9 digestis, interstitiis parce punctulatis, epipleuris lævibus; corpore subtus parce grosse punctato. Long. ·26—·33.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. This genus differs from *Triorophus* by the superciliary ridge being fine and single above the eyes, by the antennæ being shorter and less slender, by the last joint of the maxillary palpi being not longer than its width, by the eyes being larger and distinctly emarginate, by the thorax not being rounded, by the elytra being closely applied to the thorax, with the humeral angles distinct, and finally by the tarsi being pubescent beneath and setose. The large punctures of the elytra form eight discoidal and one marginal series, and there is a scutellar stria composed of three or four punctures. The epistoma is trilobed as strongly as in *Triorophus*, the middle lobe being angulated at tip as in that genus: the mentum is more flat than in *Triorophus*, being hexagonal, and transverse, with the lateral angles distinct, and the front margin feebly emarginate; but the difference in this respect is neither obvious nor important.

EURYMETOPON Esch.

366. Eu. punctulatum. Alatum, elongato-ovale, piceum fere opacum, confertim subtilius subscabro-punctatum, elytris striis punctatis haud impressis parum distinctis, tibiis anticis sensim dilatatis subserratis. Long. ·27.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. The body is elongate oval, moderately convex, and without lustre; the head and thorax are punctured, the punctures being slightly scabrous; the thorax is nearly twice as wide as its length, narrowed in front, strongly rounded on the sides, broadly emarginate in front, and slightly rounded at the base; the front angles are acute and the hind angles obtuse, but not rounded. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax, with rows of punctures, forming striæ which are very indistinct and not at all impressed; punctures of the interstices nearly as large as those of the striæ, somewhat scabrous. Body beneath rufo-piceous; antennæ, legs, and epipleuræ nearly ferruginous; anterior tibiæ slightly and gradually dilated, scarcely serrate, external apical angle acute.

367. *Eu. serratum.* Alatum, elongato-ovale, pallide rufo-piceum nitidum, capite thoraceque subscabro-punctatis, hoc lateribus rotundatis serrulatis; elytris fere seriatim subscabro-punctatis, tibiis anticis modice dilatatis serratis, margine externo sinuato, angulo apicali producto acuto. Long. .12.

One specimen, collected in Arizona, by Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A. Body proportioned as in *Eu. convexicolle*, but smaller and very distinct by the characters given above. The mentum is very distinctly emarginate in front, the emargination being filled by the ligula, which becomes quite prominent. This species thus seems to indicate a different group in the genus. In every other respect it agrees with typical *Eurymetopon*, except that the epistoma is broadly truncate at the middle, and very slightly sinuate each side, instead of being slightly emarginate in front, and rounded each side.*

EMMENASTUS MOTSCH. (emend. Lec.†).

368. *E. punctatus.* Apterus, elongato-ovalis, piceus nitidus, capite dense, thorace fortius punctatis, hoc latitudine plus sesqui brevior, modice convexo, antrorsum angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis, basi late bisinuata, angulis posticis fere rectis; elytris striis indistinctis punctatis, postice parum impressis, interstitiis parce punctatis; ore, antennis, corporeque subtus piceo-ferrugineis. Long. .30—.37.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California. Larger and broader than

* Lacordaire, Gen. Col. V, 66, states that the head of *Eurymetopon* is not carinate above the eyes. There are no supraorbital ridges as in *Triorophus*, separated from the eye, but there is the small acute fold in front of the eye, which disappears at its upper margin; the same fold is observed in *Triphalus*, *Trimytis*, and *Emmenastus*, but is wanting in *Epitragus* and *Schenicus*.

† I have applied this generic name to several species, which, while being closely related to *Eurymetopon*, differ in the characters pointed out by Lacordaire, Gen. V, 66; viz.: a shorter mesosternum, epistoma rounded in front, and especially the anterior tibiæ truncate at tip, not dilated, with the outer angle not prolonged. The mentum is somewhat emarginate in front, and the ligula rarely visible. Mannerheim, (Bull. Mosc. 1853, 112,) states that *E. rugosus* Motsch., the type of the genus, is only a specimen of *Blapstinus pulverulentus*; but whatever may be the label, this view is not consistent with the generic description of Motschulsky, upon which I have based the reference of the species above described. It seems to me proper, therefore, while rejecting *E. rugosus* Motsch. as a doubtful, or imperfectly described species, to retain the generic name for the species to which it will apply.

E. longutus, but sculptured nearly in the same manner. The punctures of the thorax are denser at the sides, which become rugose; the striæ of the elytra are composed of punctures but little larger than those of the interspaces: the striæ are very feebly impressed towards the tip, and not at all impressed in front.

369. *E. pinguis*. Apterus, ovalis convexus, piceus subnitidus, capite thoraceque confertim fortiter punctatis, hoc longitudine plus duplo latiore, antrorsum fortiter angustato, lateribus rotundatis, basi vix bisinuata, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis subrotundatis; elytris confuse punctatis; corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus. Long. .30.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. J. Xántus. Much more robust than the other species, and resembling in form a small *Coniontis*. The punctures of the thorax do not become confluent at the sides, and the sides are considerably rounded; the greatest breadth is a little in front of the base, which is scarcely perceptibly bisinuate; the punctures of the elytra are confused, presenting no traces of striæ.

370. *E. convexus*. Apterus, elongato-ovalis convexus, niger subnitidus, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc versus latera rugoso, latitudine fere duplo brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis, basi late rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis apice rotundatis; elytris parce punctatis, punctis hic inde subseriatis, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis. Long. .20—.26.

New Mexico and Nebraska. The thorax is tolerably densely punctured, the punctures becoming confluent at the sides. The elytra are almost equably punctured, though slight vestiges of series of punctures forming striæ may be traced. The posterior angles of the thorax are rounded at tip, and somewhat obtuse, though the base is but slightly narrower than the greatest breadth.

371. *E. obtusus*. Apterus, elongato-ovalis convexus, niger subopacus, capite thoraceque confertim subtilius punctatis, hoc latitudine fere duplo brevior, ante medium angustato, postice paulo angustato, lateribus magis rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis, ad basin vix rotundato, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis; elytris striis punctatis haud impressis, interstitiis parce subtilius punctatis; pedibus obscure ferrugineis. Long. .30.

Two specimens, found by me at Benicia, California. Sufficiently distinct by the characters given above. It is larger than *E. ater*, and readily known by the thorax being slightly narrowed from

behind the middle to the base, with the hind angles obtuse but not rounded, and by the regular series of punctures on the elytra.

372. *E. texanus*. Alatus, elongato-ovalis, minus convexus, piceus subnitidus, capite thoraceque confertim fortiter punctatis, hoc latitudine fere duplo brevior, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis rectis, basi bisinuata; elytris striis punctatis vix impressis, interstitiis parce subtilius punctatis; antennis palpis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .30.

Two specimens, from Texas. This species is quite different by the less convex body, and by the more distinct elytral striæ. The wings are well developed both in it and in *E. longulus*, and the metasternum is therefore longer than in the other species. Otherwise I detect no structural difference.

EPITRAGUS LATR.

373. *E. acutus*. Obscure æneus, subnitidus, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, capite confertim punctato, thorace latitudine longiore, antrorsum angustato, angulis anticis prolongatis, acutissimis, parallelis; elytris punctulatis, vix obsolete striatis. Long. .46—·50.

Texas, Kansas, and Mexico. This species is distinguished from the next by the proportions of the thorax. The thorax of the female is densely and finely punctured, the sides are very slightly rounded, and not thickened, and the anterior angles are prolonged and parallel.

In the male the thorax is less densely punctured, the sides are absolutely straight, the margin is thickened, the anterior angles prolonged and parallel, the disc flattened and excavated, with two elevations extending to the apex which is moderately emarginate between them: the middle of the excavation is feebly carinated.

374. *E. arundinis*. Obscure æneus, subnitidus, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, capite confertim punctato, thorace latitudine haud longiore, antrorsum angustato, angulis anticis prolongatis, acutissimis; elytris punctulatis, obsolete striatis. Long. .40.

Middle States; on salt marsh, and on coarse grass near the ocean. The thorax of the female is slightly rounded on the sides, less densely punctured than in the preceding species, not longer than its width, and feebly channelled in the middle.

In the male the thorax is sculptured as in the preceding, but the excavation is deeper and scarcely carinated; the elevations

extending to the apex are stronger, and the apical emargination is deeper.

In *E. canaliculatus* the thorax is obviously wider than its length, and more strongly narrowed in front; the elytra are less shining, more densely punctulate and rugose, with the pubescence very short, coarser and more silvery, giving an almost leaden lustre.

375. *E. plumbeus.* Plumbeo-æneus, fere opacus, breviter cinereo-pubesceus, capite confertim punctato, thorace latitudine fere sesqui brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis sub-acutis haud prolongatis, confertim subtiliter punctato; elytris confertim punctulatis et rugosis, vix obsolete striatis. Long. .40.

One specimen; Kansas. Resembles a female of *E. canaliculatus*, but the thorax is more convex, and the anterior angles are not prolonged, and scarcely acute.

376. *E. tomentosus.* Ovalis convexus, utrinque attenuatus, obscure æneus, pube cinerea minus subtili irregulariter vestitus, capite thoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, ante medium angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis acutis; elytris punctis striatim digestis, interstitiis parce punctatis. Long. .40.

Georgia and Florida. Easily distinguished by the coarse cinereous pubescence being irregularly distributed so as to form rows of small spots on the elytra. The striæ are not impressed, but are composed of punctures, and are not very obvious, owing to the punctures of the interstitial spaces being nearly as large as those of the rows.

SCHOENICUS LEC.

Corpus alatum elongato-ovale, elytris convexis, thorace latioribus, antice subparallelis, postice oblique angustatis. Caput plicis ocularibus nullis; epistoma subtrilobatum, lobo medio lato obtuso, lateralibus parum prominulis, oblique rotundatis; labrum transversum haud emarginatum. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo triangulari, margine apicali oblique rotundato; oculi rotundati, subtransversi, antice paulo emarginati. Antennæ capite thoraceque paulo longiores, tenues, articulis 7-10 sensim paulo latioribus, hoc latitudine haud longiore, triangulari, 11mo ovato paulo minore. Genæ productæ apice obtuse rotundatæ, haud acuminatæ; mentum planum transversum, antice late rotundatum, parce punctatum. Prosternum postice haud productum; mesosternum declive, haud concavum. Metasternum elongatum. Pedes tenues, tibiæ anticæ versus apicem paulo

latiores, angulo externo apicali producto acuto. Tarsi subtus breviter pubescentes.

This genus is established upon *Epitragus puberulus* Dej. Cat., and differs from *Epitragus* by the prosternum not being produced behind and received by the mesosternum. The antennæ are more slender, and the genæ are also less prominent, being quite rounded at tip. The prothorax is but feebly emarginate in front, and the anterior angles are not at all prominent. It seems to be more nearly related to *Himatismus* than to the other described genera of this tribe.

377. *S. puberulus*. Rufo-piceus nitidus, breviter parce pubescens, capite thoraceque punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis haud marginatis, apice fere truncato, basi bisinuata, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis obtusis; elytris subtilius punctatis, obsolete striatis, thorace paulo latioribus et plus quadruplo longioribus. Long. .34.

One specimen, collected in Georgia, by Mr. John Abbott. There is a slight metallic gloss visible upon the elytra, which may sometimes become more obvious.

PELECYPHORUS SOLIER.

378. *P. connivens*. Niger opacus, pube brevi sordida parce vestitus, capite thoraceque confertim fortiter punctatis, hoc latitudine longiore, antice posticeque æqualiter modice angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, postice subcrenatis, margine reflexo, angulis anticis productis acutis, posticis acutis divergentibus, basi bisinuata, disco late et profunde canaliculato; elytris ovatis, postice oblique attenuatis, thorace sesqui latioribus, subtilius punctatis margine laterali costaque dorsali acute elevatis ad humeros conniventibus. Long. .40.

One specimen, from Lower California, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Related to *P. bifurcus*, but much smaller, with the hind angles of the thorax more prominent, the dorsal channel deeper, and the elytral costa diverging from the margin at the humerus, instead of just in front of the middle.

The dorsal costa terminates near the suture, about one-third from the tip; the marginal costa extends to within one-sixth of the tip. The antennæ and legs are very long in the specimen, which is a male. As in *P. bifurcus*, the anterior tibiæ are truncate at tip, with the outer angle not prolonged.

EUSCHIDES LEC.

379. *Eu. puncticollis*. Nigra, capite antice fortiter, postice subtilius dense punctato, thorace fortiter dense punctato, convexo rotundato, latitudine sesqui brevior, apice late emarginato, lateribus anguste explanatis, angulis posticis nullis; elytris ovalibus, thorace latioribus, postice valde declivibus et oblique angustatis, valde convexis, subtilius dense punctatis, margine laterali tenui, ad dodrantem obsoleto; tibiis anticis angulo externo apicali producto, spiniformi. Long. .78.

One specimen, from Oregon, given me by Mr. Ulke. Quite distinct from the other species by the strongly and densely punctured thorax. The apical angle of the front tibiae is acute in all the species, but is more prolonged in this, and is spiniform and nearly as long as the first joint of the tarsi.

BRANCHUS LEC.

380. *B. floridanus*. Ovalis modice convexus, fusco-ater opacus, pube depressa brevissima sordida adpersus, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc latitudine plus duplo brevior, antrorsum fortiter angustato, apice emarginato, lateribus rotundatis, basi medio late rotundata, utrinque late emarginata, angulis posticis productis, apice rotundatis; elytris foveis vagis irregulariter impressis, subcostatis, scabro-punctatis; antennis capite sesqui longioribus, tibiis anticis angulo apicali externo paulo producto. Long. .60; lat. .32.

One specimen, from Florida. Resembles in appearance a large *Opatrum*. The punctures of the thorax are tolerably dense, but shallow, and in the middle of each is a very short scale-like yellow hair; the sculpture of the elytra consists of irregular shallow confluent foveæ, so placed as to produce faint intervening costæ; the surface is likewise punctured, each puncture being accompanied with a small granule, and a very short hair. The scutellum does not project between the elytra.

The characters of the genus are given at length in the Classification of Coleoptera, p. 222.*

* Another species of *Branchus*, collected on the Island of New Providence, Bahamas, by Dr. H. C. Wood, may be thus distinguished:—

B. woodii, ovalis parum convexus, ater opacus, breviter sordide pubescens, capite fortiter punctato, fronte transversim late excavato, thorace latitudine vix duplo brevior confertim subtilius punctato, antrorsum angustato, apice emarginato, lateribus late rotundatis, basi medio late rotundata, utrinque emarginata, angulis posticis productis, apice rotun-

EUSATTUS LEC.

Our species of *Eusattus* may be thus arranged :—

- A. Elytra limited on the side by a distinct margin ;
 Epipleuræ occupying the whole of the inflexed portion. **ROBUSTUS.**
 Epipleuræ narrow, suddenly dilated at the base. **RETICULATUS.**
- B. Elytra deflexed on the sides and not margined ;
 Epipleuræ narrow, suddenly dilated at the base. **LÆVIS.**
 Epipleuræ gradually dilated towards the base ;
- a. Body rounded oval ;
 Elytra obsolete costate, with scattered granules. **DIFFICILIS.**
 Elytra obsolete costate, with shallow foveæ. **CONVEXUS.**
- b. Body inflated, nearly globose ;
 Elytra not pubescent, squamosely granulated ;
 Epipleuræ distinctly defined, nearly smooth. **MURICATUS.**
 Epipleuræ less defined, densely punctulate. **DILATATUS.**
 Elytra sparsely punctured, granulated, and pubescent. **PUBERULUS.**
- c. Body elongate oval ;
 Subopaque, elytra sparsely granulated. **PRODUCTUS.**
 Shining, elytra sparsely granulated. **DUBIUS.**

The Mexican *Eu. nitidipennis* belongs to group (a), and differs from the two species above mentioned by the elytra not being at all costate, with shallow scattered punctures.

In group (b) the anterior tibiæ are much more dilated and prolonged than in the other groups.

381. *Eu. robustus.* Rotundato-ovalis, convexus, niger subopacus, thorace subtiliter parce punctulato, margine crassiore ; elytris subtiliter inæqualiter granulatis, granulis versus apicem distinctioribus, epipleuris latis, margine laterali definitis. Long. .70 ; lat. .43.

Island of San Clemente, California ; Dr. J. G. Cooper. Nearly as broad as *Eu. reticulatus*, and like it having the elytra distinctly margined at the sides ; but, unlike the other species, the epipleuræ occupy the whole of the inflexed portion : the marginal line runs therefore to the extreme tip, instead of becoming obsolete near the tip, as in *Eu. reticulatus*, where the margin is distinct from the epipleural limit. The anterior tibiæ are considerably dilated and obliquely prolonged at tip. The sculpture of the elytra is datis ; elytris punctulatis, substriatis, versus marginem parce foveatis. Long. .50 ; lat. .27.

Differs from *B. floridanus* by less convex form, less rounded sides of thorax, and differently sculptured elytra.

peculiar; small scattered granules are visible, equally distributed; the rest of the surface is nearly smooth at the base, but gradually becomes granulated, until at the tip the granules are quite distinct, though the difference between them and the larger scattered granules is quite obvious. The body beneath is nearly smooth with a few long yellow hairs near the edge of the prothorax and on the epipleuræ; a few wrinkles are also seen near the anterior coxæ.

This species indicates a different section of the genus from any heretofore described.

The singular arrangement of the epipleural limits in the different sections of this genus seems to demonstrate the necessity of uniting the Praocini with the Conioutini. In this case the tribe Branchini should be suppressed, unless the short gular fissure is sufficient to separate it.

382. *Eu. laevis.* Ovalis convexus, niger subopacus, impunctatus, thorace angulis posticis retrorsum productis; elytris a basi ultra medium paulo ampliatis, et lateribus fere rectis. Long. .56; lat. .32.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xántus. Less rounded in outline than *Eu. reticulatus*, with the sides of the elytra almost straight from the base to beyond the middle, and nearly parallel, though very slightly wider behind. The upper surface is dull and entirely without sculpture; the under surface is also dull, and marked with only a few wrinkles on the under part of the prothorax near the coxæ. The elytra are suddenly declivous at the sides, not margined as in *Eu. reticulatus*, but the epipleuræ, as in that species, are well defined, and suddenly dilated at the base. It therefore indicates a separate section of the genus intermediate between *Discodemus* and typical *Eusattus*. The anterior tibiæ are obliquely prolonged at the outer angle, which is rounded at the tip.

CONIONTIS Esch.

383. *C. lata.* Ovalis robusta convexa, piceo-nigra, subopaca, capite thorace elytrisque æqualiter punctulatis, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, a basi antrorsum fortiter angustato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis magis productis; subtus nitida punctulata, prothorace versus coxas longitudinaliter rugoso, antennis pedibusque piceis. Long. .46; lat. .24—long. .40; lat. .20.

Island of San Clemente, California; Dr. J. G. Cooper. Of the December, 1865.

same robust form as *C. ovata*, but distinguished by the elytra not being less finely punctured than the thorax, and by the latter being much more strongly narrowed in front, with the base more strongly sinuate, and the hind angles more prolonged.

ELEODES Esch.

384. *E. lucae.* Elongata, nigra subnitida, thorace quadrato latitudine haud brevior, apice profunde emarginato, angulis anticis porrectis acutis haud acuminatis, lateribus modice rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, basi late rotundata apice haud angustiore, angulis posticis obtusis, disco modice convexo, tenuiter marginato, parce punctulato; elytris thorace latioribus elongato-ovalibus convexis postice acute attenuatis, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis parum impressis, interstitiis punctulis paucis impressis, femoribus anticis sexus utriusque fortiter acute dentatis. Long. .70—1.04.

Mas, elytris thorace sesqui latioribus apice prolongatis, nonnunquam caudatis.

Femina, elytris thorace duplo latioribus apice oblique attenuatis, subacutis haud prolongatis.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; many specimens collected by Mr. Xántus. The prosternum is prolonged behind the coxæ into a conical process, the inferior margin of which is horizontal. This species is allied to *E. ventricosa*, but differs by the narrower form, by the anterior angles of the thorax being much more prominent and acute, and by the anterior femora of both sexes being armed with a very acute tooth, while in *E. ventricosa* the tooth is wanting in the female. The elytra of some male specimens, though narrower than the female, are scarcely prolonged at tip, while in others the prolongation forms a tail, fully one-fourth the length of the elytra. The striæ are strongly punctured, and quite distinctly impressed, the interstitial spaces feebly convex, with a few fine scattered punctures.

Two females differ from all the others in having the prosternum much less produced behind, and indeed very slightly prominent: I can perceive no other difference, and therefore regard it as an individual variation.

385. *E. innocens.* Elongata, nigra subnitida, thorace quadrato, latitudine sublongiore, apice emarginato, angulis anticis acutis haud acuminatis, lateribus late rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, basi late rotundata apice haud angustiore, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris elongato-ovalibus postice valde declivibus, apice oblique attenuatis,

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

hand prolongatis, striis fortiter punctatis parum impressis, interstitiis punctulis paucis sparsis notatis; femoribus anticis muticis. Long. .54.

Two specimens, from Cape San Lucas, Lower California, collected by Mr. Xántus. The thorax is formed as in the preceding, but is a little narrower and less rounded on the sides. The elytra are more suddenly declivous behind, less acute, and not prolonged at tip; the front thighs are very slightly sinuate beneath, but not armed with a tooth. The prosternum is armed with a small prominence behind the coxæ.

386. *E. aspera.* Nigra, capite thoraceque opacis, fortiter sat dense punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, obovato modice convexo, apice subemarginato, basi paulo sinuata apice haud angustiore, lateribus tenuiter marginatis rotundatis, postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis; elytris ovalibus, thorace duplo latioribus basi emarginatis humeris subacutis, apice valde declivibus oblique attenuatis, dorso deplanatis, lateribus subito inflexis, undique granulis reclinatissimis nitidissimis breviter piliferis dense subseriatim positissimis, et parce transversim rugosis; antennis capite thoraceque vix brevioribus, extrorsum paulo incrassatis; femoribus anticis muticis. Long. .60.

One specimen, from New Mexico, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Allied to *E. granulata* and *humeralis*, but differs by the much stronger sculpture of the elytra. The outer spur of the front tibiæ of the male, as in those species is enlarged, as long as the first three joints of the tarsi, and obtuse at tip. The under surface is punctured, and the prosternum is not prolonged behind.

387. *E. subaspera.* Nigra subnitida, capite thoraceque confertim subtilius punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, apice vix emarginato, angulis anticis acutis haud prominulis, lateribus tenuiter marginatis valde rotundatis postice haud sinuatis, basi fere truncata apice vix angustiore, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris ovalibus, thorace sesqui latioribus, dorso parum convexis, apice valde declivibus, lateribus subito inflexis, undique granulis parvis subseriatim positissimis, versus latera et apicem breviter piliferis; femoribus anticis muticis; antennis capite thoraceque haud brevioribus, extrorsum parum incrassatis. Long. .60.

A unique specimen, from Colorado Territory, given me by Dr. S. Lewis. Differs from the preceding by the finer sculpture both of thorax and elytra, and by the humeri not being prominent. It seems to be more nearly related to *E. inculta*, but the thorax is more rounded on the sides, the antennæ are less elongated and

less slender, and the granules of the elytra are arranged almost in regular rows. The under surface is punctured and rugose; the prosternum is not prominent behind.

388. *E. granosa.* Atra opaca, capite thoraceque confluentur fortiter punctatis, hoc subquadrato, latitudine haud brevior, lateribus rotundatis crenulatis, haud marginatis; elytris ovalibus convexis, postice valde declivibus et oblique angustatis, tuberculis parvis nitidis seriatim positus, interstitiis granulis parvis fere uniseriatim digestis; femoribus anticis muticis, antennis capite thoraceque brevioribus, extrorsum incrassatis. Long. .65.

One specimen, from California, given me by Mr. Ulke; another remains in his collection. The peculiar sculpture renders a longer description unnecessary. The antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax, and the 9th and 10th joints are somewhat broader than their length; the 11th joint is conical, and a little broader than its length. The under surface is slightly shining, rather strongly but not densely granulated; the prosternum is very feebly prominent behind.

This species differs from all the others known to me by the thorax not being margined at the sides: the punctures extend upon the sides so as to render the outline crenulate.

389. *E. planipennis.* Nigra subnitida, capite thoraceque parcius subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, tenuiter marginato, subdepresso, apice late emarginato, basi truncata apice paulo angustiore, lateribus valde rotundatis, postice brevissime sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis parvis haud prominulis; elytris thorace plus sesqui latioribus, ovalibus, basi truncatis, apice oblique declivibus et sinuatim attenuatis, dorso planis, humeris obtusis distinctis, lateribus subito inflexis, versus medium subtilius punctatis, versus latera et apicem granulis parvis subelevatis minus dense positus; femoribus anticis inferne subsinuatis, antennis capite thoraceque haud brevioribus, extrorsum paulo incrassatis. Long. .64.

New Mexico; collected by Mr. Fendler. Easily distinguished by the more depressed form; the sculpture of the elytra consists of fine punctures, not arranged in rows: they are not closely placed, and become, as usual, converted into granules at the tip and sides; they gradually disappear on the inflexed portion, which is more suddenly and more strongly inflexed than in the other species of the group.

The species of *Eleodes* of small size, with unarmed femora, and

confused elytral sculpture, have the middle lobe of the mentum broader and the lateral lobes less distinct than in the other groups of species: the middle lobe is broadly rounded in front, and in the present species is slightly transverse, with the lateral lobes small, inflexed, and scarcely visible; thus approaching the new genus *Discogenia*, in which they disappear entirely.

E. clavicornis makes an exception to the other small species, which requires it to be separated as a distinct group: the middle lobe of the mentum is prominent, elevated, and triangular as in the larger species of the genus.

DISCOGENIA LEC.

Eleodes scabricula Lec., and *marginata* Esch., differ from the other species which have been referred to the genus, by the mentum being quite flat, not at all trilobed, but transverse, widened from the base to the middle, then rounded, both at the front and sides, the lateral angles being also rounded at tip; the surface is punctured, and is foveate each side near the lateral angle. The thorax is broader than long, much rounded and finely margined at the sides, with the hind angles not prominent; it is feebly emarginate in front, with the front angles nearly obtuse. The elytra are oval, not wider than the prothorax, pointed behind, considerably rounded on the sides, and without humeral angles, so that they are more distant from the prothorax than in any species of *Eleodes*. The front thighs are unarmed, in the female, slightly angulated beneath in the males; the tarsi are alike in both sexes.

But two species named above are known to me. I regard *E. fischeri* Mannh. as a large and well developed form of *E. marginata*.

BLAPSTINUS WATERHOUSE.

390. *B. obliquus*. Ovalis convexus, ater, pube fusca minus subtili vestitus, capite thoraceque punctatis, hoc latitudine duplo brevior, a basi antorsum angustato, lateribus obliquis paulo rotundatis, basi late bisinuata, dense ciliata, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris striis profundis punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis subtilius sat dense punctatis. Long. .32.

One specimen, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. Larger and more convex than *B. crassus* Lec.,

and easily distinguished by the sides of the thorax being much less rounded. The tarsi are not dilated in the specimen, which is a female.

NOTIBIUS LEC.

391. *N. opacus.* Longiusculus, ater opacus, capite antice rufescento, confertim punctato, postice rugoso, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, postice subangustato, lateribus rotundatis marginatis, disco parum convexo, confertissime aciculato-punctato; elytris ovalibus modice convexis, thorace latioribus, fortius marginatis, humeris haud rotundatis, striis punctatis, paulo impressis, interstitiis subconvexis punctulatis; antennis pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis, tibiis anticis vix dilatatis. Long. -12.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; collected by Mr. Xántus. Two specimens are before me; the anterior tibiae are alike in both, and are straight and scarcely dilated; the other characters are those of the genus, and as the other species do not accord in the form of body, and front tibiae among themselves, I regard the distinction as merely specific.

The last three joints of the antennæ in *Notibius* are somewhat suddenly wider than the preceding joints.

EULABIS ESCH.

392. *Eu. grossa.* Subdepressa, atra opaca, capite thoraceque dense confluentem punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, basi apice paulo latiore, late rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis; elytris ovalibus thorace latioribus, basi truncatis et marginatis, humeris acute prominulis, sutura costisque utrinque 8 subtilibus elevatis, interstitiis confertim subtiliter punctatis, et uniseriatim fortiter punctatis; subtus fortiter, pedibus subtiliter punctatis Long. 47—55.

Island of San Clemente, California; Dr. J. G. Cooper: specimens also given me by Mr. Ulke, without definite locality. Conspicuous by its large size.

POLYPLEURUS SOL.

393. *P. nitidus.* Elongatus, niger nitidus, capite elongato angusto, subtiliter punctulato, thorace latitudine haud brevior, ante medium angustato, subtiliter punctulato, lateribus rotundatis, basi marginata late bisinuata, angulis posticis rectis; elytris thorace haud latioribus,

subparallelis, humeris rotundatis prominulis, parce subtiliter punctulatis, foveis profundis in seriebus utrinque 8 marginalique digestis. Long. .65.

Florida; a specimen collected by Dr. J. B. Bean. Very distinct from the others by the shining surface, and by the clytra not being dilated from the base to behind the middle. The anterior tibiæ are strongly curved, and all the tibiæ are densely clothed with golden hair on the inner face, for the lower half of their length.

RHINANDRUS LEC.

Caput magnum, pone oculos prolongatum; basi sensim angustatum, antice planiusculum, supra oculos haud carinatum; epistoma sutura trapezoidea obsoleta, antice feminae truncatum, maris late licet profunde emarginatum; labrum transversum, membrana basali feminae oculo, maris conspicuo, apice submarginatum ciliatum; mandibulae valide apice late truncatae; mentum transversum parvum, antice paulo latius, apice coreo-marginatum, ligula conspicua, apice integra, palpis labialibus distantibus ad latera insertis; maxillae basi haud obtectae, palpis articulo ultimo securiformi, latere interno et apicali aequalibus. Antennae 11-articulate, articulo 1mo ovali, 2ndo minore, latitudine brevior; 3io sequente triplo longiore, 4-7 longitudine aequalibus, sensim paulo latioribus, parce punctatis, subcompressis; 8vo compresso, subtriangulari, ad apicem truncato, poroso, et parce setoso; 9no et 10mo brevioribus porosis, apice truncatis et parce setosis; 11mo ovato, poroso parce setoso, apice subcauto. Prosternum postice hand productum. Elytra ovalia elongata, leviter striata, thorace paulo latiora haud connata, epipleuris angustis ad apicem extensis. Scutellum triangulare. Metasternum brevi; coxis intermediis modice, posticis late distantibus. Abdomen articulo 1mo inter coxas oblique producto, processu basi late rotundato. Pedes elongati, graciles, tibiis tenuibus, latere interno aureo-pubescentibus, calcaribus terminalibus minutis; tarsis subtus aureo-pubescentibus, articulo posticorum 1mo elongato.

A singular insect, having the general appearance of certain *Eleodes*, like *E. gracilis*, but with a larger and longer head. The sexual difference in the anterior outline of the epistoma is very remarkable, and seems to indicate very complex affinities in the direction of *Helops*. The slight compression of the outer joints of the antennae gives additional weight to this opinion, while the manner of distribution of the sensitive pores, in small rounded foveae or large punctures, is nearly identical with that seen in *Caloenemis*, *Cibdelis*, and other forms allied to *Upis*.

In the male the epistoma is widely and deeply emarginate, leaving a large triangular space filled by the membrane con-

necting the labrum with the epistoma; in the female the epistoma is truncate, and the connecting membrane is invisible.*

394. *Rh. gracilis.* *Elongatus ater subnitidus, capite elongato, punctulato, thorace lævi, latitudine vix brevior, antice fere truncato, lateribus rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, basi bisinuata, medio marginata, angulis anticis deflexis hand prominulis, posticis rectis retrorsum prominulis; elytris elongato-ovalibus, convexis, thorace duplo latioribus, basi subemarginatis, humeris subrotundatis, dorso striis utrinque 8 marginalique punctulatis, parum impressis; stria scutellari brevi fere obsoleta.* Long. .72—.75.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; Mr. Xantus. The thorax is dull, impunctured, nearly truncate in front, with the apical angles not prominent, the sides are rounded, and widened to a little distance behind the middle, then narrowed to the base, which is slightly sinuate near the hind angles: these are rectangular and somewhat prominent: the base is finely margined by a slightly curved line extending to within a short distance of the hind angles, and in front of this line a slight transverse elevation is seen, anterior to which is a very vague transverse impression.

In the male the antennæ are longer than the head and thorax; but in the female they are a little shorter and more thickened externally.

XYLOPINUS LEC.

395. *X. aenescens.* *Piceo-æneus nitidus, capite thoraceque sat dense minus fortiter punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior parum convexo, apice late emarginato, lateribus late rotundatis, tenuiter marginatis, basi truncata marginata utrinque foveata, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis rectis, ante basin transversim impresso; elytris thorace latioribus, parallelis, convexis, striis impressis punctulatis, interstitiis planis, parce subtiliter punctulatis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.* Long. .50—.57. Mas, tibiis anticis ad medium latere interno obtuse dentatis, dein usque ad apicem late emarginatis; tarsis anticis et intermediis articulis 1-3 paulo dilatatis, subtus spongiosis.

Femina, tibiis anticis, tarsisque anterioribus simplicibus.

Middle and Western States. Quite distinct from *X. saperdoides* by the brassy lustre, the broader thorax, and by the trans-

* Lacordaire (Gen. Col. V, 377) mentions sexual differences in the form of the epistoma in certain species of *Zophobas*, which seem to be of a similar nature; but I do not know whether the basal membrane becomes visible when the emargination is deep.

verse impression a short distance from the base, as well as by the elytral striæ being less impressed and less strongly punctured.

The tooth at the middle of the internal side of the front tibiæ of the male is much less prominent than in *X. saperdoides* and *rufipes*, and the outline from the tooth to the tip much less concave.

HAPLANDRUS LEC.

396. II. concolor. Niger, subopacus, elongatus minus convexus, capite thoraceque punctatis, hoc quadrato, latitudine paulo brevior, apice emarginato, lateribus fere rectis tenuiter marginatis, basi late bisinuata, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris thorace parum latioribus, parallelis apice rotundatis, humeris rotundatis, elytris striis profundis punctatis, scutellari e punctis pluribus composita; antennis capite sesqui longioribus extrorsum magis incrassatis articulo 3io sequente haud longiore. Long. .34.

Lake Superior and Canada. Differs from *II. femoratus* by the lustre being less opaque, by the thorax being broader, and nearly as wide as the elytra; by the feet being black, by the eyes more strongly transverse, and by the antennæ being shorter and more thickened externally. The outer joints of the antennæ are transverse, and fully twice as wide as their length. The body beneath is shining and finely but not densely punctured; the under surface of the prothorax is coarsely punctured.

Haplandrus differs from *Xylopinus*, *Upis* and other allied genera, not only by the characters given in the synoptic table,* but by the prosternum being prolonged behind the front coxæ, fitting into the concave mesosternum. The legs are slender and alike in both sexes; the hind tarsi are short, with the first joint as long as the two following, and the last joint longer than the other united. The epipleuræ extend almost to the tip in *II. femoratus*, but are a little shorter in this species, reaching however beyond the last ventral suture.

I have mentioned, in establishing the genus, that three species were known to me; but on closer examination, I find that the supposed third species proves to belong to *Metaclisa* Duval.

IPHITHIMUS TRICHI.

397. I. opacus. Niger opacus, capite scabro, medio rugoso, thorace transverso, latitudine fere duplo brevior, angulis anticis valde rotun-

* Class. Col. North America, p. 230.

datis, lateribus repandis postice sinuatis, angulis posticis productis divaricatis acutis, disco scabro medio subcanaliculato, callo parvo discoidali utrinque signato; elytris thorace latioribus parallelis, apice oblique angustatis, humeris rotundatis, confertim rugose punctulatis, striis e punctis linearibus disjunctis hic inde confluentibus compositis; subtus dense rugose punctatis; antennis capite thoraceque brevioribus, extrorsum sensim crassioribus, articulo 3io sequente sesqui longiore. Long. .60—.85.

Not uncommon in the northern part of the United States, and in Canada. It is somewhat remarkable that a species so well known in collections should not have been heretofore described.

THARSUS LEC.

398. Th. seditiosus. Elongatus depressus, rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus, capite thoraceque punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, angustato, lateribus marginatis antice paulo rotundatis, apice late emarginato, angulis anticis acutis, ad basin bisinuato, angulis posticis rectis; elytris parallelis, apice obtuse rotundatis, striis impressis, punctatis, interstitiis parce punctulatis paulo convexis; subtus punctatus; antennis capite thoraceque brevioribus, extrorsum incrassatis, articulo 3io sequente haud longiore. Long. .20.

Southern States; not uncommon under bark. This insect resembles in form *Uloma punctulata*, but is much smaller. It differs generically from *Uloma* by the front tibiæ being slender and not serrate, and from *Ulosonia* by the epipleuræ not extending beyond the last ventral suture. The tarsi are clothed with long coarse hair beneath; the first joint of the hindmost pair is scarcely longer than the 2d, and the 4th joint is longer than the three others united, with the unguis large. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is triangular; the mentum is small, trapezoidal, with the anterior angles bent inwards. The eyes are reniform, transverse, and slightly emarginated by the sides of the epistoma. The 1st joint of the antennæ is as long as, but thicker than the 3d, the 2d is shorter than the 3d, which is scarcely longer than the 4th; the joints 3-10 are equal in length, but gradually become broader, the 9th and 10th being nearly twice as wide as their length; the 11th is larger, rounded. The prosternum is flat behind the coxæ, and not prominent; the mesosternum is declivous, and concave; the middle coxæ are inclosed by the sternal pieces, and entirely without trochantin.

This and the other genera with slender front tibiæ which I

have placed in the tribe *Ulomini* cannot be associated with *Diaperini* in consequence of the epistoma being somewhat prolonged, entirely concealing the membrane at the base of the labrum, and of the middle coxæ being inclosed so as to render the trochantin invisible.

Duval, in separating the allies of *Diaperis* from those of *Uloma*, has considered the form of the tibiæ as of primary importance; the close resemblance in all other characters of value between our genera shows that character is not to be relied on; and I prefer returning to the one established by Lacordaire, derived from the form of the middle coxæ; adding to it the prolonged epistoma, which conceals the clypeus.

ULOMA REDT.

399. *U. imberbis.* Ovalis modice elongata, picea nitida, capite antice lunatim impresso et inter oculos transversim impresso, thorace punctulato, longitudine sesqui latiore, a basi præcipue ante medium angustato, lateribus marginatis late rotundatis, basi vix bisinuata, immarginata; elytris striis punctatis, interstitiis obsolete punctulatis; tibiis anticis 7-9 denticulatis; mento transverso, late concavo, maris lævi, feminae fortiter punctato. Long. .33—36.

An abundant species from New York to Kansas. This species (by description) differs from the European *U. perroudi* by the thorax being narrowed from the base—the sides even near the hind angles not being parallel.

The male has the mentum somewhat more cordiform than the female, broadly concave, and not punctured; the thorax is less rounded on the sides, less narrowed in front, and has a distinct but vague transverse impression near the tip.

It is evident that the species of *Uloma* are more numerous than was formerly believed, but it is quite possible that some of the species here described may be identical with those already known from distant parts of the globe. *U. impressa*, which has been commonly considered as *U. culinaris*, introduced in articles of commerce, differs from the European species described under that name by the medial plate of the mentum being entirely glabrous, angulated at the sides, slightly concave and feebly punctured at the middle, sulcate at the sides in the male; flatter, strongly punctured, and more deeply sulcate each side in the female.

The species of *Uloma* in my collection are easily distinguished by the following characters:—

- A. Middle plate of mentum oval, not transverse, lateral lobes distinct, inflexed. IMPRESSA.
- B. Middle plate of mentum transverse, oval, or subcordiform, smooth and concave in the male, strongly punctured in the female, lateral lobes not visible;
- Striæ of elytra deep, strongly punctured;
- Thorax narrowed from the base. IMBERBIS.
- Sides of thorax parallel behind the middle;
- Elytral intervals sparsely punctulate. CAVA.
- Elytral intervals densely punctulate. PUNCTULATA.
- Striæ of elytra not deep, intervals flat, punctulate. LONGULA.

400. U. cava. Elongata, piceo-ferruginea, nitida, capite antice lunatim impresso, inter oculos profunde transversim impresso, occipite breviter canaliculato, thorace subtilius punctato latitudine paulo brevior, ante medium angustato, lateribus fortiter marginatis, antice magis rotundatis postice fere parallelis; elytris striis profundis punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis parce punctulatis; tibiis anticis 6-7 denticulatis; mento (maris) transverso, ovali, lævi, medio concavo. Long. .28.

One specimen, from Louisiana. Of the same general form as the preceding, but easily distinguished by the smaller size, and by the characters given above. Several small impressed foveæ are visible on the thorax, but believing them to be accidental, I have not mentioned them in the diagnosis.

401. U. punctulata. Valde elongata, piceo-ferruginea, nitida, capite antice lunatim impresso, inter oculos breviter transversim impresso, thorace subtilius punctato, latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus marginatis, antice paulo rotundatis postice rectis parallelis; elytris striis profundis punctatis, interstitiis parum convexis sat dense punctulatis; tibiis anticis 5-6 dentatis; mento transverso, ovali, (maris paulo concavo, lævi, feminae fortiter punctato). Long. .30—33.

Middle and Southern States. The thorax of the male is rather broader than that of the female, and is very obsoletely impressed near the tip in one specimen, and more rounded on the sides near the anterior angles. This species differs from all the others by the somewhat narrower form, by the side margin of the thorax being a little narrower, but especially by the elytra being more strongly and densely punctulate.

This species has been distributed under the name *U. ferruginea* Say, but the species mentioned by Say is a *Tribolium*.

PHALERIA LATR.

402. *P. pilifera*. Ovals minus elongata, utrinque obtuse rotundata, nigra subnitida, subtiliter parce punctulata, thorace latitudine sesqui brevior, lateribus antice fortiter rotundatis, basi tenuiter marginata utrinque puncto impresso; elytris thoracis basi haud latioribus, striis obsolete punctatis, postice paulo profundioribus; subtus prosterno, prothoracis margine, epipleurisque longe parce pilosis, pilis flavis e granulis oreuntibus; antennis pedibusque piceis vel obscure testaceis, femoribus posterioribus rude foveatim punctatis. Long. .23—.28.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; collected by Mr. Xántus. Of the same form, size, and sculpture as *P. rotundata*; were it not for the difference in the sculpture of the middle and hind femora I should have regarded it as a black variety of that species: the femora are strongly but sparsely punctured in *P. rotundata*, while in *P. pilifera* they are so large as to become foveæ; the marginal hairs are also longer and more numerous.

The species in my collection may be distinguished as follows:—

A. Oval, finely punctulate species; antennæ with the outer joints transverse;

* Base of thorax finely margined;

Elytra not wider than base of thorax;

Margin of thorax and elytra with long hairs;

Black, legs piceous, femora rudely punctured.

PILIFERA.

Testaceous, sometimes black beneath, femora sparsely punctured.

ROTUNDATA.

Margin without hairs; color variable;

Sides of thorax converging from the base.

TESTACEA.

Sides of thorax parallel behind the middle

LONGULA.

Elytra wider than base of thorax; color black

PICIPES.

** Base of thorax not margined.

DEHILIS.

B. Small, rounded, strongly punctured species; antennæ with the outer joints not transverse;

Convex, testaceous, with black elytral spots.

GLOBOSA.

Less convex, black, with red humeral spots.

HUMERALIS.

403. *P. longula*. Elliptica, elongata, picea, vel nigra, thorace parce punctulato, antrosum angustato, lateribus antice rotundatis postice fere parallelis, basi tenuiter marginata utrinque striola parva impressa;

elytris basi thorace haud latioribus, striis antice obsolete punctatis postice profunde impressis; antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. ·22.

Mississippi Island, Gulf of Mexico; collected by Surgeon Thos. Hewson Bache, U. S. V., and given to me by Dr. S. Lewis. Much smaller and somewhat narrower than *P. testacea*, and resembling *P. picipes*: on comparison it differs from that species by the base of the thorax being as wide as the elytra, so that the humeral angles do not project, and by the sides of the thorax being more nearly parallel behind.

In one specimen the color is almost black; in another the thorax is dark testaceous, the elytra black, with the base and sides pale testaceous.

In *P. picipes* the first three joints of the anterior tarsi of the male are dilated, the 2d and 3d becoming strongly transverse: I do not find this character in any other species in my collection, except *P. globosa*.

404. *P. debilis*. Elongata, ovalis, testacea subnitida, capite parce subtiliter punctato, thorace vix punctulato, latitudine fere duplo brevior, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus oblique rotundatis, basi haud marginata puncto utrinque impresso; elytris thoracis basi haud latioribus, gutta parva fusca utrinque ad medium ornatis, striis punctulatis antice oblitteratis, versus apicem paulo impressis; prosterno pilis paucis ad apicem; femoribus parce punctatis. Long. ·20—·24.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California; collected by Mr. Xántus. Of the same form as *P. testacea*, but smaller, with the thorax wider and not margined at the base, and the elytral striæ not at all impressed in front of the middle. The extreme margin of the base of the thorax, as in the other species, is smooth and polished, but is not limited by a distinct marginal line.

PENTAPHYLLUS LATR.

405. *P. pallidus*. Ellipticus, elongatus convexus, testaceus, subtiliter punctatus, brevissime parce pallide pubescens, prothorace basi recta, utrinque tenuiter marginata, angulis subrotundatis; tibiis anticis haud dilatatis; epistoma apice late rotundatum. Long. ·10.

One specimen; Pennsylvania: also found by Mr. Ulke in Maryland. Belongs to the same division of the genus as the European *P. testaceus*, having the epistoma broadly rounded, and

the anterior tibiæ not dilated: it differs from that species by the body beneath being not black, but of the same color as the upper surface. The antennæ are one-third shorter than the head and thorax and considerably thickened externally.

METACLISA DuVAL.

406. *M. atra.* Elongata convexa, nigra subnitida, capite confertim, thorace fortius punctato, hoc latitudine fere duplo brevior, lateribus rotundatis, apice emarginato, angulis anticis rotundatis, basi utrinque obliqua medio rotundata haud marginata, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis; elytris thorace vix latioribus postice obtuse rotundatis, striis profundis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis convexis punctulatis, stria scutellari e punctis 4-6 composita; subtus picea nitida parce punctulata, propleuris parce rude punctatis, gula scabro-punctato, antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. Long. .30—.35.

Atlantic States, from New York to Texas. I formerly regarded this insect as a species of *Hapladrus*, but it differs from the *Tenebrionini* and *Ulomini* by the basal membrane between the clypeus and epistoma being visible, and in fact the head resembles in all respects the head of *Platydemia*, except that the eyes are less prominent; the middle coxæ are but loosely inclosed by the episterna, and the trochantin is quite distinct.

The genus is readily distinguished from the others of the tribe by the mentum being trilobed, rounded at tip, with the lateral lobes short and inflexed as in many *Tenebrionini*: the epipleuræ do not extend to the tip of the elytra; the last joint of the hind tarsi is longer than the other three, and the first is scarcely as long as the two following united; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is triangular and dilated as in *Platydemia*, and the intercoxal process of the first ventral segment is triangular and rounded at tip. The antennæ are nearly as long as the head and thorax, and are moderately thickened externally; the 3d joint is twice as long as the 2d; the 4th and 5th are shorter, but scarcely broader than the 3d; the 6th and 7th are triangular, the 8th, 9th, and 10th transverse, and the 11th rounded, not broader than the preceding. The form of the antennæ is more that of the *Tenebrionini* than *Diaperini*, but the head is received in the prothorax as far as the eyes, as in the latter tribe.

EVOPLUS LEC.

Corpus elongato-ovale, convexum, alatum, glabrum. Caput maris bicornutum, feminae simplex, pone oculos paulo prolongatum; oculi fortiter granulati transversim, cantho breviter emarginati; epistoma sutura frontali distincta, breve, antice late rotundatum, lateribus ultra oculos haud prominulis, margine apicali coriaceo, sutura haud separato; labrum breve antice rotundatum. Antennae capite paulo longiores, incrassatae, perfoliate, articulis 1-3 haud dilatatis, 2do brevior, 4to triangulari latiore, 5-10 transversis, 11mo ovato, externis nitidis vix punctatis, laxe pilosis. Mentum triangulare, ligula apice integra, palpis labialibus brevibus, cylindricis. Mandibulae apice acute bifidae; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo elongato-ovali. Elytra apice conjunctim rotundata, epipleuris ad suturam ultimam ventralem extensis, abdomine haud breviora, pygidio occulto. Prosternum postice declive, mesosternum parvum declive; abdomen processu intercoxali lateribus obliquis, apice truncato, suturis tertia et quarta exaratis. Pedes mediocres, tibiis anticis paulo dilatatis, extus subtiliter serrulatis, apice recte truncatis; coxis mediis episternis arete inclusis, trochantino nullo; tibiis posterioribus gracilibus, calcaribus minutis; tarsis breviusculis, subtus setosis, posticis articulo 1mo sequentibus duobus haud longiore; ultimo longiore.

The head of the male, although armed with two long horns, is quite different from that of *Hoplocephala*: in the latter the horns are between the eyes, not in contact with their margin, and the vertex and occiput are deeply excavated at the middle; the anterior margin of the epistoma is reflexed and bidentate. In the present genus the horns rise abruptly from the inner margin of the eyes, and there is a large rounded excavation behind each of them, the middle of the vertex and occiput being convex; the epistoma is not margined or prominent in front, although armed with two small, distant, dentiform tubercles.

407. E. ferruginea. Elongato-ovalis, convexa, ferruginea nitida, capite punctulato, thorace punctato, basi vix bisinuata tenuiter marginata; elytris striis profundis punctatis, interstitiis convexis parce punctulatis, stria scutellari brevi. Long. .20.

Mas capite cornibus duobus elongatis cylindricis armato, pone cornua utrinque valde excavato; epistomate versus apicem denticulis duobus remotis armato, dein subsinuato.

Femina capite mutico, fronte lunatim impresso, epistomate apice late truncato.

Louisiana; Messrs. Wapler and Guex. A very singular insect,

which might, without examination, be considered as belonging to *Hoplocephala*.

HYPOPHLOEUS FARR.

408. H. cavus. Elongatus cylindricus, piceus nitidus, haud dense punctatus, pilis longis helvis parce vestitus, capite punctulato, fronte transversim impresso, vertice subcanaliculato; thorace latitudine longiore, angulis anticis valde rotundatis, basi tenuiter marginata utrinque obliqua ad medium rotundata, disco longitudinaliter, præcipue antice, late concavo; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. .15.

One specimen, Kentucky; Mr. J. Ph. Wild. The punctures of the elytra are fine, and not arranged in rows; near the base there is a slight longitudinal subsutural impression. The anterior tibiæ are gradually dilated, and the external apical angle is acute. The form is rather broader and less convex than in the other two species.

DELOPYGUS LEC.

Corpus oblongum depressum, alatum, glabrum; caput in thorace usque ad oculos receptum; oculi valde transversim emarginati, haud approximati; epistoma sutura frontali obsoleta, breve antice late rotundatum, lateribus ultra oculos haud prominulis; labrum transversum, apice late rotundatum, membrana basali conspicua; antennæ capite thoraceque haud breviores, extrorsum parum incrassatæ, articulo 3io præcedente sesqui longiore, 4-6 sensim paulo latioribus, 7-10 æqualibus paulo latioribus, crassitie haud brevioribus, ultimo ovali paulo longiore, externis punctatis, nitidis, laxè pilosis. Mentum trilobatum, lobo medio elevato, subtriangulari, lateribus depressis, inflexis; ligula apice integra, palpis labialibus brevibus articulo ultimo triangulari; mandibulæ apice emarginatæ; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo dilatato, securiformi, latere interiore apicali plus sesqui brevior. Elytra apice conjunctim rotundata, epipleuris ad suturam ultimam ventralem extensis, abdomine paulo breviora, pygidio prominulo. Prosternum pone coxas anticas paulo productum et apice mucronatum. Mesosternum excavatum; abdomen processu intercoxali lateribus obliquis, apice late truncato. Pedes mediocres, tibiis anticis sensim paulo dilatatis, apice oblique truncatis, extus subtiliter serrulatis; coxis mediis episternis arcte inclusis, trochantino nullo; tarsis subtus setosis, posticis articulo 1mo sequentibus duobus longiore, 4to æquali.

It is with regret that I increase the very large number of genera recognized in the family *Tenebrionidæ*, but the structural differences here detailed are such as to prevent the reference of the species to any of the described genera.

This genus, while showing a strong affinity with *Uloma* and
March, 1868.

Alphitobius, differs from them by the epistoma being shorter, less prominent at the sides, by the frontal suture being obsolete, and by the basal membrane of the labrum being visible. From the other genera of the tribe *Hypophlæini*, it will be readily distinguished by the table given below.*

It seems, by the exposed pygidium, to be nearly related to the European genera *Cataphronetis* and *Pygidophorus*, but differs from the latter by the eyes not being approximate beneath, and from both by the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi.

409. D. crenatus. Elongatus, subdepressus, piceus vel rufo-piceus nitidus, capite thoraceque sat dense subtilius punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, antrorsum subangustato, apice emarginata, angulis anticis rotundatis, lateribus paulo rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, basi vix bisinuata, immarginata; elytris striis tenuibus fortiter punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis punctulatis; subtus fortiter punctatus. Long. .22.

One specimen from Texas, sent me by Mr. Sallé; another of uncertain locality, but I think from New York. Resembles in appearance a small *Uloma*, but easily distinguished by the generic characters. The striæ of the elytra are fine, and a little deeper behind; they are strongly punctured, with the interstices

* The increase of the genera of *Hypophlæini* renders imperfect the table on page 238 of the Class. Col. N. America, but the following synopsis expresses the relations of the genera now before me:—

- A. Antennæ dilated and perfoliate (epipleuræ not extending to the tip of the elytra);
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Pygidium not exposed; anterior tibiæ dilated, serrate. | EVOPUS. |
| Pygidium exposed; anterior tibiæ slightly dilated, not serrate. | HYPOPHLEUS. |
- B. Antennæ slender, 5th joint not dilated;
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Outer joints gradually larger; | |
| Pygidium partly exposed; anterior tibiæ slightly dilated, very obliquely truncate at tip; | |
| Anterior tibiæ finely denticulate externally; epipleuræ slightly abbreviated. | DELOPYGUS. |
| Anterior tibiæ not serrate; epipleuræ extending to the tip. | EUTOCHIA. |
| Pygidium entirely covered by elytra; | |
| Tibial spurs distinct; epipleuræ not extending to tip. | SITOPHAGUS. |
| Tibial spurs obsolete; epipleuræ extending to tip. | PRATEUS. |
| Last two joints of antennæ suddenly larger. | DIGBUS. |

nearly flat, and finely but not densely punctulate, the 4th and 8th striæ are shorter than the others; the 5th and 6th unite together near the end of the 4th, and their prolongation reaches the 3d stria near the tip of the elytra. Beneath coarsely punctured.

PRATEUS LEC.

410. P. fuscus. Elongatus, subcylindricus, piceus nitidus, fortiter punctatus, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, angulis anticis rotundatis, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis posticis subrectis, basi late rotundata, vix tenuiter marginata; elytris thorace vix latioribus, subtus fortiter punctatus; pedibus ferrugineis, tibiis anticis haud dilatatis, antennis capite thoraceque haud brevioribus, articulo 3io 2ndo vix longiore, ultimis tribus modice incrassatis. Long. .14.

LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 238.

New York, two specimens. This genus will be readily recognized by the epistoma being broadly rounded in front, not separated from the front by a suture; the basal membrane of the labrum visible; eyes not emarginate, frontal margins very short, nearly as in *Hypophæus*; antennæ slender, with the 3d joint scarcely longer than the 2d, and the last three joints about one-half wider than the 8th. The epipleuræ extend to the tip of the elytra, which are entirely destitute of striæ; the prosternum is not prominent behind the front coxæ, which are small and rounded; middle coxæ closely surrounded by the episterna, trochantin not visible; mesosternum declivous, scarcely concave; last two ventral sutures deeply impressed; legs moderate, tibia not dilated, spurs very minute, tarsi hairy beneath, last joint as long as the others united, with large claws.

The total absence of the frontal suture is a rare character, but is found in several genera of this tribe. I also observe that the gula is longitudinally impressed at the middle; the mentum is very small, and the last joint of the maxillary palpi slightly dilated and triangular.

DIOEDUS LEC.

411. D. punctatus. Oblongo-elongatus, convexus, testaceus vel fusco-testaceus, nitidus, glaber, capite sat dense punctato, fronte transversim leviter impresso, thorace fortiter punctato, latitudine brevior, antrorsum vix angustato, apice late emarginata, lateribus parum rotundatis, fortiter anguste marginatis, basi late rotundata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris striis exaratis fortiter

punctatis, interstitiis convexis vix conspicue punctulatis, stria scutellari nulla; subtus prosterno subrugoso, metasterno fortiter, abdomine subtiliter parce punctato, tibiis anticis sensim dilatatis, 4-5 denticulatis. Long. .10—.13.

LEC. Class. Col. North America, 238.

A common species in the Middle and Southern States, found under bark of dead yellow pines. This genus seems to be related to the European *Phthora*, but only the 10th and 11th joints of the antennæ are enlarged, forming a small club; the epistoma is very stout and very slightly prominent at the sides; there is no frontal suture; the basal membrane of the labrum is exposed; the eyes are small, slightly transverse, and scarcely emarginated by the sides of the epistoma. The epipleuræ are rather broad, and extend to the tip of the elytra.

HELOPS FABR.

412. *H. impolitus.* Alatus, æneo-niger opacus, capite thoraceque sat dense punctatis, hoc parum convexo latitudine brevior subquadrato, lateribus antice rotundatis postice fere rectis, apice late emarginato, angulis anticis vix rotundatis, basi truncata, tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis rectis; elytris oblongis thorace latioribus, lateribus fere parallelis, punctis elongatis seriebus 8 digestis, alteraque brevi subscutellari, interstitiis parce punctulatis; subtus subtilius, propleuris rugose punctatis, antennarum articulo ultimo præcedenti æquali. Long. .52.

One specimen from Texas, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Quite distinct by the characters given above. In form it resembles *H. undulatus*, but in sculpture is very different.

413. *H. undulatus.* Alatus, elongato-oblongus, nigro-æneus, æneo viridique variegatus, capite confertim punctato, thorace latitudine brevior, parum convexo, ad apicem paulo angustato, late emarginato, lateribus late rotundatis, undulatis, tenuiter marginatis, angulis posticis rectis, basi marginata, disco confertim punctato, ad basin utrinque subfoveato, ante basin transversim vage impresso; elytris transversim convexis, thorace paulo latioribus, lateribus parallelis fortiter marginatis, striis profundis subpunctatis, scutellari distincta, interstitiis planis parce punctulatis; antennis elongatis, gracilibus. Long. .46—.53.

Mas antennis corporis dimidio longiores, tarsis anterioribus articulis 1-3 modice dilatatis, subtus spongiosis.

Femina antennis brevioribus, tarsis minus dilatatis.

Middle and Southern States; not rare. The side-pieces of the prothorax are densely and coarsely punctured, and somewhat

rugous; the side-pieces of the trunk are densely punctured, and the abdomen is more finely punctured and more shining; the prosternum is densely, and the metasternum sparsely punctured.

The slightly undulated outline of the sides of the thorax will enable this species to be easily recognized.

414. *H. punctipennis.* Alatus, elongatus, ater, vix ænescens, subopacus, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc parum convexo latitudine haud brevior, quadrato, lateribus subtiliter marginatis antice rotundatis postice subsinuatis, apice truncato, angulis rotundatis, basi vix bisinuata, tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis rectis; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, oblongo-ovalibus, transversim convexis, lateribus modice marginatis, striis profundis, interstitiis subplanis inæqualibus sat dense subtilius punctatis; prothorace subtus dense rugose, metathorace fortiter, abdomine subtiliter punctato; antennis (maris) elongatis extrorsum parum incrassatis. Long. .36.

A mutilated specimen from California, kindly given me by Mr. J. Akhurst. The form is as elongated as *H. gracilis*, but the elytra are marked with transverse rugosities as in *H. rugulosus* and *opacus*. The antennæ are more than half the length of the body, not very slender, and the 9th and 10th joints are about twice as long as their width.

415. *H. sulcipennis.* Apterus, modice elongatus, nigro-æneus nitidus, viridi variegatus, capite thoraceque fortiter dense punctatis hoc latitudine haud brevior, lateribus late rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, modice convexo, apice truncato angulis haud rotundatis, basi late rotundata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris ovalibus thorace latioribus, striis profundis externis punctatis, interstitiis convexis vix punctulatis; prothorace subtus plicato-punctato, metathorace runde, abdomine subtilius punctato; antennis (maris) elongatis, gracilibus, extrorsum parum incrassatis. Long. .30.

One specimen found by me on Mount Yona, Habersham Co., Georgia. Three joints of the front and middle tarsi are moderately dilated and spongy beneath. The 9th and 10th joints of the antennæ are longer than twice their width. The elytra are as deeply striate as in *H. venustus*.

416. *H. rugicollis.* Apterus, elongatus, æneo-piceus, subnitidus, capite thoraceque confertissime longitudinaliter aciculatis, hoc subquadrato latitudine paulo brevior, transversim parum convexo, apice basique fere truncato, angulis anticis fere rotundatis, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis subrotundatis; elytris oblongis,

thorace haud latioribus, punctis elongatis seriebus 8 alteraque brevi subscutellari digestis, parum distinctis propter interstitias fortiter punctatas; subtus ferrugineus confertim punctatus, breviter pubescens, propleuris dense rugosis, antennarum articulis 8-11 sensim paulo brevioribus. Long. .46.

One specimen from California, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Related to *H. bachei*, but the thorax is not rounded, and the punctures of the interstices of the elytra are nearly as large as those of the striae, so that the latter are not very distinct. The under surface is also more strongly punctured, and distinctly pubescent. The antennae are somewhat shorter, more decidedly thickened externally, and the joints 8-11 diminish more distinctly in length.

417. *H. discretus.* Apterus, aeneo-niger, capite thoraceque confertim aciculato-punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, antice posticeque fere truncato, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis subrectis; elytris subnitidis elongato-ovalibus, a basi paulo ampliatis et dein thorace paulo latioribus, transversim convexis, punctis elongatis discretis seriebus 8 digestis, alteraque brevi subscutellari, interstitiis parce subtiliter punctulatis; subtus subtilius, propleuris confluentem punctatis, ore tarsisque piceis, antennarum articulis 8-11 sensim paulo brevioribus. Long. .44.

Texas; one specimen in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Related to *H. cisteloides*, but the punctuation of the head and thorax is more dense, and distinctly aciculate, and the last joint of the antennae is decidedly shorter than the preceding; the metasternum is less strongly, and the propleura more rugosely punctured.

418. *H. tumescens.* Apterus, robustus, piceus, subaenescens, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc longitudine fere duplo latiore, obsolete canaliculato, lateribus postice parallelis, ante medium subangulatis, apice truncato, basi late rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris ovalibus convexis, a basi ampliatis, dein thorace tertia parte latioribus, striis utrinque 8, marginali alteraque brevi subscutellari impressis, punctatis, interstitiis subconvexis vix conspicue punctulatis; subtus rufo-piceus sat fortiter, propleuris dense rugose punctatis, antennarum articulis ultimis fere aequalibus, vix dilatatis. Long. .42.

One specimen from California, in the collection of Mr. Ulke. The antennae are nearly filiform, and the outer joints nearly three times as long as their width.

HYMENORUS MULS.

419. *H. communis.* Elongato-ovalis, piceus nitidus helvo-pubes-cens, capite thoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis tenuiter marginatis, basi bisinuata tenuissime marginata, trifoveata; elytris striis fortiter dense punctatis, interioribus paulo impressis, scutellari distincta, interstitiis parce subtiliter punctatis; ore antennis pedibusque testaceo-ferrugineis, femoribus paulo infuscatis. Long. .22—.24.

Not rare in the Middle and Southern States. The species of *Hymenorus* in my collection may be distinguished by the sub-joined table:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| A. Surface shining, punctuation of thorax not dense; | |
| a. Elytra of uniform color; | |
| Thorax finely punctured. | 1. PUNCTULATUS. |
| Thorax not finely punctured, twice as wide as long; | |
| Striæ not impressed, punctures distant. | 2. PILOSUS. |
| Striæ scarcely impressed, punctures approximate; | |
| Feet entirely rufo-testaceous. | 3. OBSCURUS. |
| Thighs nearly yellow, tibiæ darker (pubescence finer and nearly cinereous). | 4. NIGRA. |
| Thorax not finely punctured, one-half wider than long. | 5. COMMUNIS. |
| b. Elytra ferruginous at base. | 6. HUMERALIS. |
| B. Surface less shining; | |
| Thorax densely and coarsely punctured; | |
| Sides parallel behind. | 7. RUFIPES. |
| Sides narrowed from the base to the tip; | |
| Head, thorax, and elytra uniform piceous. | 8. CONFERTUS. |
| Head and thorax dull red, elytra piceous. | 9. DENSUS. |
| Thorax very finely and densely punctured. | 10. PUNCTATISSIMUS. |

In *H. obscurus* and *communis* the males differ from the females by the 3d joint of the antennæ being but little longer than the 2d, while in the females the 3d joint is nearly or quite as long as the 4th; in division B the 3d joint is as long as the 4th in both sexes, but the antennæ are more strongly serrated from the 4th joint inclusive, than in the females. In *H. punctatissimus* the internal angle of the last joint of the maxillary palpi is more rounded than in any of the other species.

420. *H. humeralis.* Nigro piceus, nitidus, helvo-pubes-cens, capite thoraceque haud dense punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, a basi

antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis subtiliter marginatis, basi medio late rotundata utrinque recte truncata subtilissime marginata, angulis posticis fere rectis, dorso ante basin vage foveato; elytris macula subbasali indeterminata ferruginea, striis vix impressis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis subtiliter sat dense punctatis; ore pedibusque flavo-testaceis, antennis fuscis, basi flavo-testaceis. Long. ·18.

One specimen collected in Kentucky by Mr. J. Ph. Wild. Quite distinct from the other species by the elytra being ferruginous near the base, causing a strong resemblance in appearance to *Hallomenus scapularis*. The antennæ are moderately stout, rather more than half as long as the body, and the 3d joint is more slender but not shorter than the 4th.

421. *H. rufipes*. Elongatus, nigro-piceus minus nitidus, pubescens, capite thoraceque dense minus subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, lateribus antice rotundatis postice fere parallelis, subtiliter marginatis, basi late bisinuata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis subrectis, ante basin subfoveato; elytris striis subimpressis dense punctatis, interstitiis parce subtiliter punctatis; abdomine rufo-piceo; ore pedibusque testaceis, antennis fuscis basi testaceis. Long. ·19.

Mycetophila rufipes LECONTE, Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York, I, 170, pl. xi, f. 2.

One specimen; New York. Easily recognized by the thorax being less transverse, and more coarsely and densely punctured. The antennæ are half as long as the body, moderately stout, with the third joint equal in length to the 4th, but a little more slender.

The original description of this species is very brief, and its recognition will be rendered more easy by the diagnosis above given.

422. *H. confertus*. Piceus vel piceo-testaceus subopacus, dense helvo-pubescens, capite thoraceque dense punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis, subtiliter marginatis, basi late bisinuata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis rectis; elytris striis paulo impressis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis confertim subtiliter punctatis, antennis palpis pedibusque fusco-testaceis vel testaceis. Long. ·22—·26.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California, collected by Mr. John Xántus. The only sexual difference is in the size of the eyes which are larger and less distant above in the male than in the female. The antennæ in both sexes are less than half the length

of the body, moderately stout, and not serrate, with the 3d joint equal in length to the 4th, but a little more slender.*

* Several of the genera of *Cistelida*, now recognized by me as represented in North America, are not mentioned in the table of genera on p. 244 of the Classification of Coleoptera. The following table should be substituted:—

- A. Mandibles emarginate at tip (truncate in *Stenochidus*);
- a. Body Upiform, thorax subquadrate, narrower than the elytra, which are elongate, and deeply striate; penultimate joint of tarsi lobed. UPINELLÆ.
- This group is represented by *Stenochidus*, which differs from the European *Upinella* by the mandibles less emarginate at tip, and the last joint of maxillary palpi comparatively much longer, the external side being nearly twice as long as the basal side.
- b. Body oval, thorax widest at base, with basal angles distinct. CISTELÆ.
- * Penultimate joint of tarsi lobed beneath;
Last joint of maxillary palpi with the apical side longest. ALLECULA.
- Last joint of maxillary palpi with the apical side nearly equal to the external (hind angles of thorax nearly rectangular.) HYMENORUS.
- ** Tarsi not lobed beneath;
- Last joint of maxillary palpi elongate triangular. CISTELA.
- Last joint of maxillary palpi broad triangular;
Third joint of antennæ nearly equal to the 4th;
Anterior tarsi as long as the tibiæ; antennæ slender. ISOMIRA.
- Anterior tarsi shorter than the tibiæ; antennæ stout. MYCETOCARES.
- Third joint of antennæ much shorter than the 4th (6th ventral segment visible);
Antennæ strongly serrate, 2d and 3d joints equal. CHROMATIA.
- Antennæ elongated, not serrate, 3d joint longer than 2d. CAPSOCROZÆ.
- B. Mandibles acute at tip; 6th ventral segment visible. CTENIOPI.
- Hind coxæ divided by a transverse groove: the posterior portion larger, flat, with the hind edge acute;
- Anterior tarsi elongated, deformed in the male. ANDROCHIRÆ.
- Hind coxæ divided into two nearly equal portions;
Antennæ slender, hind angles of thorax rectangular. CTENIOPTÆ.

The species of *Cistela* are easily recognized by the last joint of the maxillary palpi being elongate triangular, the apical side much shorter than either of the other two in the first division, equal to the basal one in the second. They form two divisions; in the first (as in the European

423. *H. densus.* Piceus subopacus, dense helvo-pubescent, capite thoraceque obscure ferrugineis, dense punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis subtiliter marginatis, basi late bisinuata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis rectis, elytris striis impressis punctis approximatis, interstitiis confertim subtiliter punctatis; pectore rufescente, pedibus testaceis, antennis fuscis articulis tribus primis oreque rufo-testaceis; abdomine nigro nitido parce subtilius punctato. Long. .27.

Two specimens from Florida, given me by Mr. Ulke. Differs from the preceding not only by the color, but by the abdomen being less closely punctured. The antennæ are scarcely longer than the head and thorax, and are stouter than usual; they are moderately serrate in the male, but scarcely so in the female; the 3d joint is slender, and as long as the 4th; the eyes are alike in both sexes.

424. *H. punctatissimus.* Fuscus subopacus, pube brevi helva sericante dense vestitus, thorace dense subtilius punctato, latitudine sesqui brevior, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus rotundatis subtiliter marginatis, basi late bisinuata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis rectis; elytris striis haud impressis subtiliter punctatis, interstitiis dense punctulatis; ore antennisque fusco-testaceis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .24.

One specimen collected in Arizona by Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A. Differs from the two preceding by the finer puncturing both of the thorax and elytra. The front is nearly smooth, the vertex sparsely punctured, and the occiput densely punctured. The antennæ are longer than the head and thorax, rather stout, feebly serrate, with the 3d joint as long as the 4th, but more slender. The body beneath is dark testaceous; the abdomen finely but not sparsely punctured.

species) the lateral margin of the prothorax becomes obsolete towards the apex, and the 3d joint of the antennæ is shorter than the 4th; in the second division (*C. sericea*) the side margin extends to the tip of the prothorax, and the 3d joint of the antennæ is equal to the 4th.

The species of *Mycetochares* form three divisions, as follows:—

1. Anterior coxæ separated by the prosternum; prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, (*M. haldemani*, *fraterna*).
2. Anterior coxæ separated by the prosternum; prothorax narrower than the elytra, (*M. bicolor*, *foveata*, *tenuis*).
3. Anterior coxæ not separated by prosternum, cavities confluent, (*M. binotata*).

ISOMIRA MULS.

425. *I. quadristriata.* Nigro-picea, vel testaceo-picea, subnitida dense sericeo-pubescent, thorace latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus rotundatis, basi bisinuata tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis rectis, cum capite dense subtiliter punctato; elytris dense subtiliter punctatis, striis obsoletis, duabus internis pone medium distinctis; antennis fuscis corporis dimidio longioribus, tenuibus; pedibus ferrugineo-testaceis, femoribus sæpe infuscatis. Long. ·24—·26.

Cistela quadristriata COUPER, Canadian Naturalist, Feb. 1865, p. 62.

Lake Superior, Canada, New York, Georgia, Missouri. A widely diffused and not uncommon species, having the upper surface nearly as finely punctured as *Cistela sericea*, from which it is at once distinguished by the more broadly triangular, sub-cultriform last joint of the maxillary palpi.

It is with some hesitation that I refer this species to *Isomira*, the outer side of the last joint of the maxillary palpi being in *I. antennata* twice as long as the apical side, while in our species the difference in length is not very great. I do not observe a complete uniformity in the form of the part in question in those genera of which I have examined several species, and therefore cannot consider the difference as sufficient to warrant me in proposing a new generic name.

In one specimen, from New York, the inner side of the last joint of the maxillary palpi is distinctly bisinuate, but I observe no other character, except that the head and thorax are black, and the elytra paler and more finely punctulate than in the other specimens; I have mentioned it in the List as *I. velutina*.

MYCETOCHARES LATR.

426. *M. fraterna.* Nigra nitida, tenuiter parce pubescens, thorace transverso, latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, disco remote subtiliter punctato; elytris thorace haud latioribus subtiliter punctatis, versus suturam obsolete bistriatis, macula subbasali rufo-testacea ornatis; subtus rufo-picea, ore antennisque pedibusque rufo-testaceis, sæpe paulo infuscatis, coxis anticis prosterno separatis. Long. ·24—·26.

Cistela fraterna SAY, J. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phila. III, 270; ed. Lec. II, 159.

Stigmatoma fraterna LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 244.

Middle States; under the bark of *Populus dilatata*. The thorax is vaguely impressed each side of the base, and more

feebly at the middle; the pubescence is moderately long, though sparse and fine.

427. *M. haldemani.* Nigro-picea, nitida, brevissime parce pubescens, thorace transverso, convexo, latitudine duplo brevior, parce remote punctulato, lateribus rotundatis, ante basin transversim impresso; elytris thorace haud latioribus, subtiliter parce punctatis, versus suturam obsolete bistriatis, macula subbasali ornatis; subtus rufo-picea, ore antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, sæpe paulo infuscatis, coxis anticis prosterno separatis. Long. ·18.

Middle and Southern States. The thorax is more convex than the preceding, and the pubescence so short as to be almost invisible.

Cistela basillaris Say, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. III, 269, appears to be related to these species, but is described as having the elytra striate, and the thorax hardly punctured.

428. *M. foveata.* Elongata, piceo-nigra nitida, pube grisea erecta sat dense vestita, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, antice et postice angustato, lateribus rotundatis, convexo parce fortiter punctato, postice utriusque profunde foveato, et ad medium breviter canaliculato, angulis posticis rectis; elytris thorace latioribus, fortiter seriatim punctatis, striis parum impressis, interstitiis subtiliter fere uniseriatim punctatis, macula humerali late rufo-testacea ornatis; antennis fuscis basi testaceis, pedibus late flavo-testaceis; coxis anticis prosterno separatis. Long. ·20—·25.

Western States; not rare. To the same division of the genus belong *M. bicolor*, a larger species with immaculate elytra, and *M. tenuis*. The elytra are striate and the pubescence erect, in which particulars, as well as by the smaller thorax, these species differ from those of the first division.

429. *M. tenuis.* Valde elongata, piceo-nigra nitida, pube erecta vestita, thorace parvo, latitudine vix brevior, paulo convexo, fortiter haud dense punctato, angulis posticis subrectis deplanatis, postice utrinque profunde foveato; elytris thorace latioribus, seriatim punctatis, striis vix impressis, interstitiis fere uniseriatim punctatis, gutta parva subhumerali rufo-testacea ornatis; antennis fuscis, basi ore pedibusque ferrugineis; coxis anticis prosterno separatis. Long. ·22.

Two specimens; Detroit, Michigan. The thorax is scarcely wider than the head, which is similarly punctured.

CTENIOPUS SOLIER.

430. *C. murrayi*. Elongatus fuscus nitidus pubescens, capite thoraceque subtiliter punctulatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus antice valde rotundatis postice subsinuatis, ad medium vage impressis, basi subsinuata, tenuiter marginata, angulis posticis subæcutis vix rotundatis; elytris thorace latioribus, punctatis, striis hand impressis, e punctis vix majoribus approximatis digestis. Long. .40.

One specimen (female) given me by Mr. Andrew Murray, probably from Florida. I am not entirely satisfied with the reference of the species to the present genus. The tip of the mandibles is simple, slightly rounded, and not emarginate; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is elongate triangular, with the apical and basal sides equal, the outer lobe of the maxillæ is elongate with parallel sides; the antennæ are slender, about one-half the length of the body, with the 3d joint a little shorter than the 4th. The lateral margin of the prothorax reaches the tip; the anterior coxæ are separated by the prosternum. The tarsi are simple, not longer than the tibiæ, and the ungues have from 6-8 teeth; the posterior portion of the hind coxæ is slightly convex, and does not terminate in a sharp edge. The 6th ventral segment is slightly visible, and the 5th is marked with a transverse oval excavation near the tip. The epipleuræ extend nearly to the tip.

The family *Cistelidæ* seems to need a thorough revision, in order that by comparing the species from different countries the limits of the genera may be properly defined, and their systematic relations recognized.

STATIRA LATR.

431. *S. subnitida*. Picea vel nigro-picea, capite thoraceque alutæo-rugosis, fere opacis, hoc latitudine longiore lateribus late rotundatis, apice truncato, angulis rotundatis, basi marginata, angulis posticis extorsum prominulis; elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus, subtiliter reticulatis subnitidis, striis punctulatis, interstitiis alternis punctis paucis piliferis impressis. Long. .30—.47.

Two specimens, collected by Mr. John Xántus, at Cape San Lucas, Lower California. The last joint of the antennæ is decidedly longer than the two preceding in the smaller specimen, and about equal to them in the larger one. The difference is not sufficient to be regarded as sexual, if I may judge from the other

species in my collection, in which the last joint of the antennæ in the males is as long as the five preceding, and in the females about as long as the three preceding united. The first interval of the elytra has three punctures behind the middle, the third has six to eight along its whole length, and the fifth has five or six also along its whole length. This species seems quite distinct from any of those of Mexico described by Mäklin.*

HYPORRHAGUS THOMSON.

432. *H. opaculus.* Ovalis piceus subnitidus, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior antrorsum angustato, apice bisinuato, angulis anticis distinctis, margine apicali lateribusque rufescentibus, lateribus fere rectis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris striis punctatis, externis duplicatis, extrorsum subcostatis, interstitiis parce obsolete punctulatis. Long. .21—23.

Mas tarsi anticis articulis tribus paulo dilatatis, subtus spongiosis; gula mox pone mentum fovea impressa, fasciculo parvo acuto pilorum gerente.

Two males, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. This species resembles in sculpture the figure of *H. yucatanus* Thomson, Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr., 1860, pl. 3, f. 3, but the form of body and especially that of the thorax resembles more nearly *H. costulatus* Thoms., ibid. f. 12; the sexual characters mentioned above also exist in *H. punctulatus*. In one of the specimens the color is nearly uniform piceous; the other is darker, with the prosternum, feet, and abdomen reddish piceous.

EUPLEURIDA LEC.

433. *Eu. costata.* Testacea, capite nigro-piceo polito, parce punctulato, longitudinaliter convexo, supra transversim deplanato; thorace campanulato, polito parce punctulato, lateribus carinaque media incrassatis elevatis postice productis, basi profunde rotundatim biemarginata; elytris fuscis macula elongata laterali apiceque testaceis, fortiter confertim punctatis, costa magna elevata margineque laterali incrassata lævibus; sutura lævi subelevata; antennis corporis dimidio vix longiore, articulo 3io 4to æquali, externis turbinatis, paulo crassioribus; abdominis lateribus infuscatis, pedibus flavo-testaceis. Long. .20.

A very singular insect, of which one specimen was collected in North Carolina, by Prof. Hentz; recently Mr. Ulke found several specimens near Cresson, Pennsylvania, at the summit of the Alleghanies. It differs remarkably from the other genera not only by the firmer consistence of the tissues, and the peculiar

* Act. Finnl. Soc. Wissenschaften, 1863.

sculpture, but by the simple antennæ and dilated broadly triangular last joint of the maxillary palpi.

BACTROCERUS LEC.

434. B. concolor. Fuscus, pube pallidiore minus subtili vestitus, capite thoraceque granulato-punctatis, hoc campanulato, latitudine longiore, apice subito tubulatinâ constricto; elytris thorace latioribus fortiter sat dense punctatis, punctis hic inde transversim confluentibus, ore pedibus antennisque dilutioribus, his articulo llmo præcedentibus quatuor æquali. Long. 30—48.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California, collected by Mr. Xántus. This insect resembles in appearance *Stereopalpus mellyi*, but is larger and rather less slender. It differs generically in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is neither broadly securiform as in *Eurygenius*, nor elongate and cultriform as in *Stereopalpus*, but subtriangular, elongate, with the apical and basal sides nearly equal, and the inner angle very obtuse; the antennæ differ from those of the two genera named by the last joint being much elongated, as in *Statira*, in the two specimens before me equal in length to the four preceding united. The sculpture of the head and prothorax is peculiar, consisting of slightly elevated umbilicated granules. The eyes, as in *Stereopalpus*, are subtruncate and scarcely emarginate in front, and the claws scarcely dilated at base. A longer generic description is unnecessary, as the other characters are the same as in the two allied genera.

CORPHYRA SAY.

435. C. canaliculata. Picea subnitida, tenuiter pubescens, capite parce punctulato, thorace flavo-testaceo, transverso, lateribus rotundatis, margine basali reflexo infuscato, disco-convexo parce punctulato linea dorsali impresso, foveaque utrinque vix distincto; elytris thorace latioribus, sat dense punctatis, punctis versum apicem paulo subtilioribus, apice vage testaceis; ore antennarum articulis duobus primis, pedibus anoque flavo-testaceis. Long. 20.

One specimen, collected in Ohio, by Mr. Fay, and kindly communicated by Dr. S. Lewis. Differs remarkably from the other species known to me by the more strongly transverse thorax with a distinct dorsal channel. The pale apical margin of the elytra is distinct, but not well defined, fading insensibly into the piceous ground color.

SCRAPTIA LATR.

On examining the species of *Scraptia* in my collection, I find the differences in the maxillary palpi and hind tarsi are such as to indicate three genera, as follows: The last joint of the labial palpi in all three is very transverse, with the apical side longer than the others, and the prosternal sutures are not distinct.

Last joint of maxillary palpi triangular;

Penultimate joint of all the tarsi lobed.

SCRAPTIA.

Penultimate joint of hind tarsi not lobed.

ALLOPODA.

Last joint of maxillary palpi elongate, cultriform.

CANIFA.

To the first genus belongs *Orchesia sericea* Mels. The antennæ are about two-thirds as long as the body, not very slender, with the 3d joint but slightly longer than the 2d, and the two united are not longer than the 4th. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is large, triangular, about one-half longer than wide, the outer side broadly curved, the apical and internal sides meeting at a right angle, which is quite considerably rounded, the inner or basal side about one-third shorter than the apical. The penultimate joint of all the tarsi is cordate, and somewhat lobed, and the first joint of the hind tarsi is twice as long as the others united in our species, and but little longer than the others united in the European *S. fusca*.

To *Allopopoda* belongs *Scraptia lutea* Hald., which I have, by the confusion of types sent to me, erroneously considered (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. VII, 219) as the same with *S. pallipes* Mels. The antennæ are about half as long as the body, the 2d joint half as long as the 3d, which is not shorter than the 4th. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is about one-half longer than wide, subtriangular, with the internal angle more rounded than in the preceding genus, and the tip more acute. The penultimate joint of the front and middle tarsi is cordate, but that of the hind tarsi is slender, not at all dilated, and two-thirds the length of the preceding; the first joint of the hind tarsi is shorter than the other three united.

The third genus *Canifa* contains *Scraptia plagiata* Mels., *S. pusilla* Hald., and *S. pallipes* Mels. The antennæ are a little more than half the length of the body; the 2d and 3d joints are small, equal, and the 3d is as long as both united. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is cultriform, fully twice as long as its

width, with the apical side a little shorter than the outer side, and twice as long as the internal side which becomes basal, and meets the apical side almost at right angles. The penultimate joint of all the tarsi is cordate and somewhat lobed, and the first joint of the hind tarsi is nearly twice as long as the others united.

Allopoda may be distinguished from *Anaspis* and its allies, which have similar maxillary palpi and hind tarsi, by the last joint of the labial palpi being transverse and securiform—the antennæ not being thickened externally—by the anterior trochantin being distinct, and by the different form of the hind coxæ, which do not conform to the ventral surface, but are raised from it.

TETRATOMA FABR.

436. *T. truncorum.* Læte flavo-rufa nitida, capite nigro, punctato, thorace subæneo micante, profunde punctato, elytris violaceis profunde punctatis; antennis totis nigris, palpis piceo-rufis. Long. ·20—·27.

Southern, Middle and Western States, and Canada. Precisely resembles in form and sculpture the European *T. fungorum*, but differs by the antennæ being entirely black, while in that species the joints 1–7 are testaceous.

NOTHUS OLIV.

437. *N. varians.* Picens vel nigro-piceus, cinereo-pubesceus, capite thoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc flavo, vittis duabus nigris ornato, transverso, lateribus paulo rotundatis, angulis omnibus obtusis rotundatis; elytris confertim subtiliter rugose punctatis. Long. ·20—·32.

a. Antennis pedibusque piceis; mandibulis et ore subtus pallidis, palpis fuscis.

β. Antennarum basi ore pedibusque flavis.

Mas femoribus posticis curvatis, paulo incrassatis, tibiis posticis spina elongata ad dodrantem latere interno armatis.

New York, Illinois, Missouri. Of the form *a* I have two females; of *β* one male and one female.

PROTHALPIA LEC.

438. *P. undata.* Elongata, subtus picea, supra testacea nitida puba suberecta minus subtili vestita, capite fusco, punctato inter oculos transversim impresso, thorace latitudine sesqui latiore, semicirculari, confertim punctato, plaga media margineque laterali infuscatis. postice late breviter canaliculato et utrinque impresso, basi bisinuata et medio

March, 1866.

emarginata; elytris thorace laud latioribus punctatis, lituris pluribus fuscis ornatis; antennarum basi palpis pedibusque fusco-testaceis. Long. .27.

LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 252.

One specimen, from Louisiana, given me by Mr. Guex. The dark markings of the elytra are narrow spots, one of which commences at the scutellum and becoming very narrow runs along the suture, another commences at the humerus and runs obliquely for more than one-third the length: near its end and between it and the subsutural line is a small spot; the other spots form a transverse undulated band behind the middle, and a subapical blotch on each elytron.*

The genus is evidently allied to *Melandrya*, but the fissure of the anterior coxal cavities is narrower, and the trochantin smaller, though quite visible; the clypeal suture is less distinct. The maxillary palpi are moderate in length, the 2d and 3d joints not dilated, the 4th securiform, with the outer side not much longer than each of the others, which are nearly equal. The antennæ are moderately slender, with the 2d joint short, the 3d not much longer than the 4th: the tip of the last joint is testaceous. The lateral margin of the prothorax is acute behind, and entirely effaced before the middle, the base is sinuous, but not conspicuously lobed. The tarsi are about as long as the tibiæ, and the

* The grouping of the genera of the tribe *Melandryini*, Class. Col. N. America, pp. 249-252, has been rendered somewhat imperfect by the progress of investigation; and the following table of groups and genera should be substituted:—

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| A. Anterior coxæ with a distinct exterior fissure; | |
| Anterior coxæ separated by the prosternum; | |
| Third joint of antennæ longer than the 4th. | 1. PENTHES. |
| Third joint of antennæ equal to the 4th. | 2. SYNCHROÆ. |
| Anterior coxæ contiguous; | |
| Frontal suture distinct, trochantin visible. | 3. MELANDRYÆ. |
| Frontal suture not visible, trochantin not visible. | 4. SERROPALPI. |
| B. Anterior coxæ without exterior fissure; trochantin not visible; | |
| Anterior coxæ contiguous. | 5. DIRCÆÆ. |
| Anterior coxæ separated by the prosternum. | 6. ORCHESIÆ. |

The first two groups each contain but a single genus of easy recognition. The table of the genera of the third group, given on p. 251 of the

anterior ones are dilated; the penultimate joint of all the tarsi is excavated and somewhat lobed beneath; the ungues are dilated at base and obtusely toothed.

The insect from its general appearance and coloration resembles *Marolia*, but the form of the maxillary palpi, and the other characters are quite different.

Classification, needs no alteration, except to introduce *Nothus*; the genera of the following groups may be distinguished as follows:—

Group IV. SERROPALPI.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Middle coxæ contiguous. | XYLITA. |
| Middle coxæ separated by the mesosternum; | |
| Max. palpi with the 4th joint wider than the 2d and 3d; | |
| Pubescence prostrate; | |
| Antennæ thick, outer joints transverse, last joint of maxillary palpi securiform. | CAREBARA. |
| Anten. slender, last joint of max. palpi long, cultriform. | SPILLOTUS. |
| Pubescence erect, antennæ slender, last joint of maxillary palpi securiform. | ZILORA. |
| Max. palpi serrate, 2d and 3d joints as wide as the 4th; | |
| 3d joint of hind tarsi shorter than the 2d, emarginate; | |
| Last joint of maxillary palpi long, cultriform; | |
| Thorax elongate, lateral margin effaced in front, obsolete behind. | HYPCLUS. |
| Thorax quadrate, lateral margin distinct behind, effaced in front. | MAROLIA. |
| 2d and 3d joints of hind tarsi equal, not emarginate; | |
| Max. palpi serriform, last joint elongate securiform. | SERROPALPTS. |
| Max. palpi not serrate, joints 2-4 equal in width, 4th elongate. | ENCHODES. |

Group V. DIRCÆÆ.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Maxillary palpi with the last joint cultriform, terminal spurs of tarsi moderate. | DIRCÆA. |
| Maxillary palpi with the last joint securiform; | |
| Spurs of middle tibiæ very unequal. | ANISOXYA. |
| Spurs of middle tibiæ small, 2d joint of antennæ shorter than the 3d, anterior tarsi not dilated. | SYMPHORA. |

Group VI. ORCHESIÆ.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Spurs of hind tibiæ small, hind coxæ not oblique. | ESTROPHUS. |
| Spurs of hind tibiæ moderate, hind coxæ oblique. | HALLOMENUS. |
| Spurs of hind tibiæ large, the inner one very long, serrate; | |
| Second joint of antennæ moderate. | ORCHESIA. |
| Second joint of antennæ thick, antennæ strongly clavate. | MICROSCAPHA. |

CAREBARA LEC.

439. *C. longula.* Valde elongata, depressa, picea, æqualiter dense subtiliter punctata, tenuiter pubescens, capite convexo, thorace quadrato, latitudine haud brevior, angulis rotundatis, basi subtiliter marginata, ante basin linea dorsali brevi impresso, et utrinque obsolete foveato; elytris thorace haud latioribus; subtus rufo-picea, antennarum basi palpisque dilutioribus. Long. .25.

LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 251.

Middle States; rare. The head is convex, without frontal suture; the antennæ are stout, shorter than the head and thorax, the 2d joint more than half as long as the 3d, which is a little longer than the 4th, and slightly triangular; the 4th is triangular, and as wide as long; the 5th-10th are transverse, the 11th oval, as wide as the 10th, and twice as long. The 2d and 3d joints of the maxillary palpi are equal and triangular, the 4th is twice as wide, elongate securiform, with the apical and external sides equal, and each twice as long as the inner or basal side. The lateral margin of the prothorax extends from the base to the apex. The elytra are a little shorter than the abdomen, leaving the pygidium exposed. The tarsi are imperfect in my specimens, but the hind pair is a little shorter than the tibiæ, with the 1st joint longer than the others united, the 2d longer than the following two united, and the 3d small, slightly lobed.

ZILORA MULS.

440. *Z. hispida.* Dilute fusco-castanea, pube erecta vestita, capite confertim fortiter punctato, inter oculos vage transversim impresso, thorace latitudine brevior, apice truncato, lateribus valde rotundatis, basi late rotundata subtiliter marginata, angulis posticis subrectis haud rotundatis, confertim punctato, postice utrinque profunde et late impresso, ante scutellum fovea parva transversa notato; elytris thorace confertim punctatis, obsolete sulcatis; antennis ore pedibusque dilutioribus. Long. .26.

One specimen, found in New Hampshire by Dr. T. W. Harris. Resembles the figure of the European *Z. ferruginea*, (DuVal, Gen. Col. Europe, III, pl. 87, f. 432), but the thorax is wider, more rounded on the sides, and less narrowed in front.

ENCHODES LEC.

Corpus valde elongatum, subcuneiforme, subdepressum breviter dense pubescens. Caput rotundatum convexum, oculis transversis antice sinu-

atis; sutura frontali nulla. Antennæ filiformes, corporis dimidio breviores, articulo 3io præcedente duplo longiore, 4to æquali, 11mo præcedente vix longiore apice acuto. Palpi maxillares compressi haud serrati, articulo 2ndo elongato triangulari, 3io quadrato, 4to elongato, apice rotundato. Prothorax antrorsum angustatus, apice subemarginato, lateribus rotundatis, margine laterali versus basin distincto, antice oblitterato. Elytra thorace haud latiora postice sensim attenuata, haud striata. Pedes validiusculi; coxæ anticæ contiguæ, fissura externa brevi distincta; intermediae separate, tibiæ calcaribus elongatis; tarsi antichi dilatati, intermedii tibiis longiores, articulo 1mo sequentibus 3 æquali, postici tibiis haud longiores, articulo 1mo sequentibus æquali, 3io præcedente plus duplo brevior; penultimo omnium supra excavato, infra breviter lobato.

A very distinct genus, containing one species of large size, very finely punctulate, and densely clothed with short cinereous pubescence. The body is less convex than in *Serropalpus* and *Dircæa*.

411. E. sericea. Valde elongata infra fusco-ferruginea, supra fusca undique pube brevi dense vestita, subtiliter dense punctulata, thorace latitudine brevior, antrorsum angustato, apice subemarginato, lateribus rotundatis, basi bisinuata subtiliter marginata, angulis posticis rectis, ad basin utrinque late triangulariter impresso; elytris thorace haud latioribus, postice sensim attenuatis. Long. 50—58.

Dircæa sericea HALD. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 2d ser. I, 98.

Phloiotrya sericea LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 251.

Middle and Western States; rare.

DIRCÆA FABR.

412. D. concolor. Valde elongata, fusca, undique subtiliter dense rugose punctulata, pube brevi helva sericans, thorace latitudine paulo longiore antrorsum sensim angustato, apice valde rotundato, basi vix bisinuata; antennarum articulis externis crassatie haud longioribus, basi testaceis, tibiis tarsisque flavo-testaceis. Long. 25.

One specimen, from York County, Pennsylvania, given me by Dr. Melsheimer. Differs from *D. liturata* Lec. (*Serr. 4-maculatus* Say) by the absence of spots, the finer and denser punctuation, the more sericeous pubescence, and the shorter and stouter antennæ, the joints beyond the 4th being not longer than wide. The thorax is marked with a vague transverse impression just in front of the middle.

D. decolorata Randall, is perhaps *Xylita lævigata*, but the reference must be considered somewhat doubtful, and the types are destroyed.

ANISOXYA MULS.

443. A. glaucula. Elongata, antice breviter, postice longius attenuata, fusca transversim subtiliter acieulata, et pube subtili sericans, thorace convexo, fere semicirculari, basi vix bisinnata, haud marginata; elytris a basi sensim angustatis; corpore subtus antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis. Long. .14.

Pennsylvania; rare. The genus *Anisoxya* is easily distinguished by the spurs of the middle tibiæ being larger than those of the hind tibiæ, and unequal; the larger of the two is nearly one-half the length of the first tarsal joint. The antennæ are scarcely longer than the head and thorax, with the 3d joint not longer than the 2d, 4th-10th equal in length to the 3d, nearly square, 11th one-half longer, oval. The sculpture is peculiar, consisting of fine impressed lines having a transverse direction and connected together, producing a somewhat squamous appearance.

I perceive no trace of the two posterior oblique impressions mentioned in the description of the European species.

SYMPHORA LEC.

Corpus elongatum, utrinque æqualiter rotundatum, modice convexum alatum, punctatum, pubescens. Caput convexum, vix deflexum pone oculos haud angustatum, sutura frontali distincta. Antennæ fere filiiformes, articulo 2do brevi, 3io plus duplo longiore, sequentibus subæqualibus, externis crassitie longioribus, 11mo haud longiore, apice subacuto. Palpi maxillares articulis 2do et 3io brevibus, 4to dilatato, latitudine paulo longiore, subtriangulari, latere externo curvato, apicali (interno) recto paulo brevior, basali sesqui brevior, angulo interno rotundato. Oculi mediocres, transversi, antice emarginati. Prothorax capite latiore, transverso, trapezoido, apice late truncato, angulis apice rotundatis, lateribus parum rotundatis, margine antice oblitterata, basi late sinuata, subtiliter marginata, angulis posticis apice subrotundatis. Prosternum breve, haud excavatum, suturis oblitteratis. Pedes elongati, tenues; coxæ anticæ contiguæ, acetabulis fissura externa minuta; coxæ intermediæ separatæ; tibiæ calcaribus parvis acutis, æqualibus; tarsi articulo penultimo vix lobato, antici tibiis brevioribus, haud dilatati, intermedii et postici tibiis vix brevioribus, illi articulo 1mo sequentibus æquali, postici multo longiore, unguiculis parvis basi paulo dilatatis.

A genus containing two small species, apparently allied to the European *Carida*, but differing by the emarginate eyes, and slender front tarsi. The characters as above detailed agree with

those of *Dryala* Muls. (Col. France, Barbipalpes, 58,) but the prothorax is not bifoveate at base, and the eyes are less emarginate. The genus *Dryala* has not been adopted, because the type of it, *Hallomenus fuscus*, on examination by Schaum, Redtenbacher, and DuVal, was found to have the anterior coxæ separated by the prosternum, as in the other species of *Hallomenus*. The anterior coxæ, in the two species described below, are prominent, conical, and contiguous, their cavities have a very minute external fissure, and the lateral sutures of the prosternum are obliterated, in which respect it agrees with the genera of the tribe *Scruptiini*. The characters are therefore anomalous, and I am not certain that I have assigned to the genus the best position.

In the Classification of North American Coleoptera I incorrectly referred these two species to *Trotomma*, a European genus allied to *Scruptia*, and like it having the head strongly constricted behind the eyes forming a small neck, which is received into the prothorax.

444. *S. flavicollis*. Nigro-picea nitida, fortiter punctata, subtiliter pubescens, capite, thorace, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; thorace transverso, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, apice truncate, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis vix rotundatis disco postice utrinque vage oblique impresso, basi subsinuata vix subtiliter marginata; elytris thorace paulo latioribus. Long. .13.

Scruptia flavicollis HALD. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 2d ser. I, 100.

Middle, Southern, and Western States; rare.

445. *S. rugosa*. Fusco-picea subnitida, dense punctata, pubescens, thorace transverso, a basi antrorsum angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, apice truncate, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis subrotundatis disco postice utrinque subimpresso, basi bisinuata subtiliter licet distincte marginata; elytris thorace vix latioribus, humeris dilutioribus; ore antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis. Long. .11—.13.

* *Scruptia rugosa* HALD. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 2d ser. I, 200.

Middle and Western States. Differs from the preceding by the less convex and more densely punctured thorax, and the less shining lustre, as well as by the uniform color. In the male the posterior margin of the 2d, 3d, and 4th ventral segments is membranous.

HALLOMENUS PANZER.

446. *H. punctulatus.* Subtius fusco-testaceus, supra fuscus, subtiliter confertissime punctulatus, pubescens, thorace lateribus vittaque dorsali fusco-testaceo; elytris striis 4 vel 5 internis fere obsolete, basi late indeterminate fusco-testaceis. Long. .22.

One specimen, Quebec, Canada; Mr. Couper. Of the same form as *H. scapularis* Mels., but at once distinguished by the much finer and denser punctuation, and by the obsolete striæ of the elytra, which are wanting in that species.

This species agrees with the description of *H. basalis* Mann., Bull. Mosc. 1853, 267, except that the elytra are feebly striate.

Types of *H. scapularis* Mels., and *Mycetochares ruficornis* Mels., for which I am indebted to the author, show no differences: *H. luridus* is founded on paler colored specimens, which, as surmised by Mr. Haldeman, on comparison, have proved to belong to the same species.

447. *H. debilis.* Testaceus, subtilius dense punctulatus, pubescens, capite fusco, elytris sutura anguste, lateribusque ad medium paulo infuscatis. Long. .13.

Two specimens, Illinois; Mr. B. D. Walsh. Differs from *H. scapularis* by its much smaller size, and more dense and somewhat finer punctuation. Except in the characters mentioned the two species here described agree with *H. scapularis*.

EUSTROPHUS LEC.

448. *Eu. confinis.* Ovalis convexus, utrinque æqualiter rotundatim attenuatus, niger, dense subtiliter griseo-pubescens, thorace confertim subtiliter punctato, basi trisinuata, tenuiter marginata, lobo medio late rotundato; elytris punctis approximatis striatim digestis, interstitiis dense punctulatis; subtus helvo-pubescens, tarsis piceis, antennarum basi et apice palpisque piceo-rufis. Long. .24—30.

Canada, Lake Superior, and Western States. Differs from *Eu. bicolor* by the body not being more attenuated behind, by the thorax being much more punctured, by the punctures of the elytral striæ being smaller, and by the legs being black; it differs also from *Eu. indistinctus* by the same characters, except that of form, which is nearly the same in the two species.

MICROSCAPHA LEC.

Corpus parvum ovale, supra arcuatum, convexum, postice subito magis acute angustatum. Caput parvum deflexum, sutura frontali distincta;

oculi distantes, transversi, antice emarginati. Antennæ 11-articulatæ, articulo 1mo oblongo, 2do crasso, haud brevioris, 3-7 parvis, sensim crassioribus, 8vo trapezoideo, longiore et crassiore 9no et 10mo magnis latioribus, crassitie vix brevioribus, 11mo ovali majore, ultra medium sinuatim angustato, tribus ultimis conjunctis præcedentibus 2-7 vix brevioribus. Palpi maxillares articulo 1mo parvo, 2do elongato triangulari, 3io sensim latiore trapezoideo, 4to ovali oblique truncato, præcedentibus conjunctis paulo longiore. Prothorax capite plus duplo latior, transversus, a basi antice angustatus, apice late rotundato, basi subrotundata et late bisinuata immarginata, lateribus subrotundatis subtiliter marginatis. Scutellum minutum triangulare. Elytra estriata, postice subito oblique attenuata, epipleuræ angustæ, postice abbreviatæ. Prosternum ante coxas brevissimum, inter coxas lineare; coxæ anticæ conicæ, angustissime separatæ, trochantino nullo. Coxæ intermediæ metasterno angusto prominulo separatæ. Metasternum magnum, episternis triangularibus. Coxæ posticæ planæ laminatæ, segmento 1mo ventrali majores, fere contiguæ. Pedes antiqui mediocres, tibiis femoribus brevioribus, calcaribus minutis, tarsis tibiis longioribus, paulo dilatatis, articulo 4to bilobato; intermediis mediocres, tibiis sicut in anticis, tarsis longioribus, articulo 1mo sequentes tres æquante, 4to bilobato; postici elongati, femoribus compressis, ad elytra extensis, tibiis brevibus triangularibus, femoribus plus duplo brevioribus, calcaribus tibiis longioribus, pectinatis, tarsis articulo 1mo femoribus haud brevioris, calcaribus tertia parte longiore, sequentibus conjunctis sesqui longiore, 3io haud lobato, præcedente sesqui brevioris; 4to 2do vix longiore, unguiculis parvis simplicibus.

Allied to *Orchesia*, but differs totally in the form of the antennæ and maxillary palpi.

449. *M. clavicornis.* Ovalis convexa, nigra nitida, fere impunctata, tenuiter griseo-pubescentis; capite, antennarum basi, pedibusque anterioribus testaceis, antennarum clava, abdomine, pedibusque posticis plus minusve fuscis. Long. .09.

One specimen from Georgia, and one from Illinois. In the former the abdomen is reddish-testaceous, and the feet are uniform in color; in the latter, the abdomen is dark brown and the hind legs fuscous.

MACROSIAGON HENTZ.

450. *M. flavipennis.* Atra opaca, dense punctulata, capite elongato fortiter punctato, vertice compresso antice concavo apice subemarginato, thorace latitudine vix longiore a basi antrorsum valde angustato, ad basin utrinque late impresso, ante scutellum breviter cornuto, lobo postico apice rotundato; elytris pallidis, haud dense punctatis, pone basin oblique profunde impressis, apice valde divaricatis, acutissimis; antennis flavo-testaceis. Long. .34—.40.

Three males; New York and Missouri. Quite different from *M. dimidiata*, in form and sculpture. The scutellar lobe is rounded at tip, and suddenly elevated near the tip into a short horn, which is truncate or feebly emarginate at its apex.*

RHIPHORUS FABR.

451. R. linearis. Elongatus, niger nitidus, capite thorace paulo latiore lævi convexo, thorace latitudine plus sesqui longiore, postice sensim paulo ampliato, lobo postico elongato, subacuto plano, disco laud dense punctato, ad basin utrinque longius vage impresso; elytris punctatis, longitudinaliter impressis, apice divergentibus acutis; tarsis antennisque fuscis, his basi testaceis. Long. .15.

One male, from Kentucky, given me by Mr. J. Ph. Wild.

* The following forms were received too late for insertion in the List:—

M. abdominalis. Atra confertim punctata, subnitida, capite sat dense punctato, vertice paulo concavo apice subemarginato, thorace latitudine paulo longiore, lobo postico apice rotundato, disco ante scutellum elevato, fere cornuto, cornu apice rotundato; elytris fere a basi divaricatis, sensim attenuatis, apice acutis, fortius punctatis pallidis, margine basali dimidioque postico nigris, abdomine sanguineo; antennis piceis, basi pallidioribus. Long. .30—40.

Middle States. I owe to Mr. J. H. B. Bland the privilege of examining six females of this species. It differs from *M. flavipennis* chiefly in color; the posterior half of each elytron is black, but the line of demarcation is an angle directed forwards, so that at the suture and side margin the pale color extends farther than at the middle. It is *Rh. abdominalis* Dej. Cat.

M. marginalis. Atra confertim punctata, subnitida, capite parce subtilius punctato, vertice convexo laud emarginato, thorace latitudine laud sesqui longiore, lobo postico apice emarginato, ante scutellum modice elevato; elytris pone medium divaricatis, parce punctatis, sensim attenuatis, apice acutis, pallidis margine basali sutura, limbo externo pone medium, apiceque nigris; antennis testaceis. Long. .36.

One male specimen, from Philadelphia, in the collection of Mr. Bland. This species seems to bear the same relation to *M. dimidiata* that *M. flavipennis* does to the preceding. It differs merely in color; the antennæ are testaceous, and the elytra margined with black behind the middle, and at the tip, the black of the latter extending for about one-fifth of the length.

Gerstæcker has described (Mon. Rhipiphoridum, 21) both sexes of *M. dimidiata* as having the antennæ black with the base testaceous, and it is solely in deference to this observation that I have described the two species in this note. Otherwise, I would be tempted to regard *M. abdominalis* as the female of *M. flavipennis*, and *M. marginalis* as the male of *M. dimidiata*.

Differs from *R. limbatus* by the smaller size, different color, and more finely punctured thorax; the posterior lobe is less rounded at tip than in that species.

MELOE LINN.

452. *M. montanus*. Nigro-violaceus, capite thoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc capite angustiore, latitudine longiore, postice angustato, basi emarginato; elytris fortiter intricato-rugosis; abdomine supra confluentim subtilius rugoso; antennis articulis intermediis (feminae) paulo latioribus. Long. '55—'86.

One female from Oregon, and another from Montana. This species is closely allied to *M. rugipennis*, and, as in that species, the thorax is destitute of impressions; but the punctures of the head and thorax are more numerous, and less unequally distributed, and the dorsal segments of the abdomen are more finely rugose.

The male, when discovered, will be found to have the 5th, 6th, and 7th joints of the antennae dilated, as in *M. rugipennis*; the 8th and 9th joints of the female are about as long as their width, the 10th is one-third longer.

453. *M. tinctus*. Nigro-violaceus, capite thoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc capite angustiore, latitudine longiore, postice paulo angustato, canaliculato, margine postico depresso, basi emarginato; elytris fortiter intricato-rugosis; abdomine supra subtilissime rugoso; antennis articulis intermediis (feminae) paulo latioribus. Long. '44—'50.

Three females from Nebraska, near the Rocky Mountains. Differs from the preceding by the head and thorax being still more coarsely punctured, the latter channelled, with the basal margin strongly depressed, and the dorsal segments of the abdomen much more finely rugose. The 8th, 9th, and 10th joints of the antennae are nearly equal in size.

M. afer differs from this species by the color being black, without any bluish tint, and by the dorsal segments being strongly rugose, as in *M. montanus*.

454. *M. carbonaceus*. Ater, subnitidus, capite thoraceque rude punctatis, hoc capite angustiore, latitudine parum longiore, ovato, postice angustato, pone medium canaliculato, ad basin emarginato; elytris fortiter intricato-rugosis, abdomine supra rugose punctato; antennis articulis intermediis (feminae) paulo latioribus. Long. '64—'74.

Two females from Nebraska, near the Rocky Mountains. Differs from the preceding by the head and thorax being more

coarsely punctured, the latter more narrowed behind, with the basal margin not depressed; the rugosities of the elytra are more coarse, and those of the dorsal segments more punctiform. The joints 8-10 of the antennæ increase slightly in length, but the difference is not very obvious.

NOMASPIS LEC.

Meloe parvulus Hald. differs from *Meloe* by the elytra not being in any way imbricate; the scutellum is distinct, triangular, rounded behind, and projects between the elytra, which are connate for about one-third of their length, and then gradually diverge, as in *Meloe*. In *Henous* the elytra are connate almost to the tips. This genus is, therefore, intermediate between the two just named, but more nearly allied to the latter.

455. *N. parvulus*. Ater subopacus, capite thoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc transverso, capite paulo angustiore, postice vix angustato, basi fere truncato, angulis anticis valde rotundatis, disco canaliculato, ante scutellum vage impresso; elytris confertim scabris, ad quadrantem connatis, dein divergentibus apice singulatim rotundatis; abdomine supra dense subtilius rugose punctato; antennis capite thoraceque longioribus, articulo 2ndo 4toque æqualibus, 3io longiore. Long. .40—.58.

Meloe parvus|| HALD. Stansbury's Expedition to Great Salt Lake, 377; LEC. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila. VI, 329.

Meloe parvulus HALD. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila. VI, 404.

Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. The antennæ are nearly filiform, but not very slender, the joints 4-10 being equal, and the 11th a little longer. The base of the thorax is finely margined, and scarcely emarginate, the disk near the hind angles is convex, and the angles themselves nearly rectangular, though not prominent; the dorsal channel is distinct, and wider towards the base, and marked with a distinct impressed median line.

MACROBASIS LEC.

456. *M. virgulata*. Nigra dense cinereo-pubescentis, scutello, elytrorum sutura margine vittaque dorsali angusta pallide pubescentibus; antennis nigris, pedibus ferrugineis, artubus fuscis. Long. .34—.42. Mas antennarum articulo 1mo sequentibus 4 haud brevioris, ultra medium antice sinuata, 2ndo minuto, 3io sesqui longiore, 4to præcedentibus duobus vix longiore. Femina antennarum articulo 1mo sequentibus duobus vix longiore, extorsum sensim incrassato, 2ndo-4to sensim paulo longioribus.

Cape San Lucas ; collected by Mr. Xántus. A very distinct species, not needing further description to enable it to be recognized.

EPICAUTA REDT.

457. *E. pedalis*. Nigra minus dense cinereo-pubescentis, capite punctato, thorace capite angustiore, latitudine longiore, sat dense punctato, canaliculato; elytris confertim subtilius punctatis; antennis nigris articulo 3io sequentibus duobus vix brevioribus, 2ndo brevi; pedibus ferrugineis, artubus fuscis. Long. .38.

Three males collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. The 3d, 4th, and 5th joints of the antennæ are thicker than the outer ones, which diminish gradually in width, as in the male of *E. morio*.

458. *E. convolvuli*. Atra opaca, confertissime punctata, breviter pubescens, capite sat dense punctato, pone oculos late rufo, et subtiliter canaliculato; thorace capite angustiore, latitudine sesqui longiore, linea dorsali tenui impressa; elytris elongatis, thorace sesqui latioribus; antennis filiformibus, articulo 3io præcedente plus duplo, sequente autem sesqui longiore. Long. .30—48.

Mas capite opaco, subtiliter granulato, punctis haud profundis.

Femina capite nitido, profunde haud dense punctato.

Variat thorace dense cinereo-pubescente, elytris vel cinereo-pubescentibus, vel atris sutura margine vittaque abbreviata cinereo-pubescentibus; capite nonnunquam toto nigro.

Cantharis atrata, var. *convolvuli* MELS. Pr. Acad. N. Sc. Phila. III, 53.

Lytta convolvuli LEC. ibid. VI, 339.

Pennsylvania to Texas. The difference in sculpture of the head might readily cause the two sexes to be regarded as different species. It differs essentially from *E. pennsylvanica* by the head being less densely punctured than the thorax, and by both being more strongly punctured than the elytra.

459. *E. pardalis*. Nigra, cinereo-pubescentis, maculis rotundatis glabris nitidis lævibus confluentibus adspersa, interstitiis angustis punctatis, lineis irregularibus undatis præcipue transversis formantibus; capite thoraceque obsolete canaliculatis. Long. .40—53.

New Mexico and Arizona; General Pope and Dr. Irwin, U. S. A. This form is allied to *E. maculata*, but differs by the denuded spots being much larger and so confluent as to leave a few intervening narrow irregular lines clothed with gray hair; by the naked surface being smoother and less opaque on the elytra, and really polished on the head and thorax; by the head

and thorax being less distinctly channelled. The antennæ are rather shorter, and slightly less slender.

I have seen no males belonging to this form, and but one of *Lytta conspersa* Lec.; but have observed in the typical specimens of *E. maculata* that the denuded spots are much larger in the females than in the males, and therefore conclude that the differences being of a comparative nature, the present species, as well as the one just named, should be regarded as races of *E. maculata*.

460. *E. sericans.* Nigra, pube cinerea minus subtili dense vestita, capite thoraceque sat dense, elytris densius punctatis, thorace campanulato, latitudine parum longiore, canaliculato, basi marginata; antennis nigris, capite thoraceque haud longioribus, articulis externis arcte applicatis. Long. .30—43.

Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas; abundant. Allied to *E. ferruginea*, but the pubescence is much coarser, and cinereous instead of fulvous; and the thorax is less elongate. Otherwise but little difference is observed.

461. *E. pruinosa.* Nigra opaca, pube brevi subtili minus dense vestita, capite thoraceque subtiliter confertim punctatis, hoc campanulato, latitudine haud longiore, subtiliter canaliculato; elytris thorace sesqui latioribus subtilissime scabro-punctatis; antennis nigris filiformibus, capite thoraceque vix longioribus, articulis externis arcte applicatis. Long. .30—44.

Colorado Territory; three specimens kindly given me by Mr. Benj. D. Walsh. This species is allied to *E. ferruginea*, and *sericans*, but differs by the pubescence being very fine, and not dense, giving a leaden lustre to the surface. I can find no sexual differences in the specimens.

462. *E. callosa.* Nigra subnitida, pube late fulva dense vestita, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc campanulato, latitudine paulo longiore, canaliculato, callo utrinque ovali nitido lævi ornato; elytris thorace sesqui latioribus, dense subtiliter rugose punctatis; antennis nigris capite thoraceque paulo longioribus, filiformibus, articulis externis arcte applicatis. Long. .37—44.

Texas, Mr. A. Sallé; Nebraska, Mr. Ulke. There are five specimens before me, in which I can detect no sexual differences. This species is more slender than *E. sericans* and *pruinosa*, being of the same form and color as *E. ferruginea*, from which it differs by the smooth callus each side of the thorax, midway between the apex and base, and equally distant from the side and the medial line.

PYROTA LEC.

463. *P. terminata.* Nigra, capite nitido parce punctato, macula magna rhomboidali luteo punctis paucis nigris notato, thorace latitudine longiore, nitido punctis paucis notato, pone apicem vage transversim impresso, ante scutellum late foveato, luteo macula discoidali utrinque guttisque duabus parvis in lateribus ipsis sitis nigris, scutello nigro; elytris luteis subtiliter dense rugosis subopacis, macula ovali ad basin prope suturam, macula latissima pone medium apiceque nigris; subtus tota nigra. Long. .74.

One female from Kansas, near the Rocky Mountains; Mr. Walsh informs me that he has a similar one from Colorado Territory. Allied to *P. engelmanni*, but differs by the color of the head, by the thorax being less elongate, having more numerous impressed punctures, and by the position of the lateral small spots, both of which are on the inflexed portion, near the middle, the inner or upper one being more anterior, and the outer or lower one being on a transverse line with the discoidal spot; in *P. engelmanni* the outer one is anterior to the discoidal spot, and the inner one is situated on the apical margin. The scutellum is black, while in *P. engelmanni* it is in whole or in part yellow; the elytra have but one sub-basal spot on each side, near the suture; the fasciform spot extends from the second fifth to the fourth fifth of the elytra (attaining as in *P. engelmanni* neither the side margin nor the suture), and the apical black margin is narrower.

The species of *Pyrota* in my collection may be distinguished readily by the following synopsis:—

Elytra banded with black;	
Apex of elytra black;	
Legs spotted with yellow and black.	MYLABRINA.
Legs entirely black;	
Basal spots double, sometimes confluent.	ENGELMANNI.
Basal spot single, near the suture.	TERMINATA.
Apex of elytra yellow; legs spotted.	POSTICA.
Elytra striped; legs spotted;	
Vertex deeply channelled; elytra with a broad stripe and subbasal spot.	VITTIGERA.
Vertex not channelled;	
Elytra with the entire limb, an abbreviated basal vitta and subapical spot pale.	INFLATA.
Elytra with a discoidal and common sutural stripe black.	GERMARI.
Elytra with a discoidal stripe and subbasal spot black.	DISCOIDEA.
Elytra black, with the entire limb yellow.	LIMBALIS.

P. afzeliana is unknown to me, but seems to differ from *P. vittigera* by the thorax having but two black spots, and by the head having two distant occipital spots instead of two confluent frontal ones, and by the vitta of the elytra being more sinuate, and shorter, and by the apex being black.

464. *P. postica*. Supra lutea nitida, capite parce subtiliter punctato, thorace latitudine longiore punctis paucis impresso, gutta utrinque discoidali nigra alteraque in latere ipso signato; elytris subtiliter rugosis, maculis utrinque duabus ovalibus ad basin fasciaque lata nigra pone medium ad marginem haud extensa, et ad suturam vix interrupta; subtus nigro-luteoque variegata, pedibus luteis, genubus, tibiis apice, tarsisque nigris; antennis nigris articulo 1mo luteo. Long. .70—.92.

Lytta mylabrina β LEC. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila. 2d ser. IV, 22.

Texas and New Mexico; two females. This species agrees with *P. mylabrina* in form and sculpture, but differs by the arrangement of the black spots of the elytra.

465. *P. limbalis*. Testaceo-rufa, capite thoraceque nitidis punctis paucis impressis, hoc latitudine longiore, macula utrinque discoidali ovali nigra pone medium signato; elytris dense rugose punctulatis parce puberulis, subnitidis, atris, limbo omni scutelloque rufo-testaceo; meso et metapleuris, coxarum macula, genubus, tibiis ultra medium, tarsis, ore antennisque nigris. Long. .30—.42.

A pretty little species, from the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va.; for which I am indebted to Mr. Ulke and Mr. Akhurst. The palpi are alike in the four specimens in my collection.

POMPHOPOEA LEC.

466. *P. unguicularis*. Valde elongata, olivaceo-ænea, sæpe cyaneus, sub-opaca, capite thoraceque pilis pallidis molli erectis præcipue ad latera vestitis, parce subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine longiore campanulato, lateribus ad apicem subito rotundatis dein subsinuatis; elytris confertim rugose punctatis; antennis nigris, pedibus rufo-testaceis, coxis trochanteribus genubusque cyaneis, tarsorum articulo ultimo ad apicem, unguiculisque nigris, tibiis intermediis curvatis. Long. .70—.78.

Mas tibiis anticis fortiter incurvatis, supra medium compressis et introrsum late concavis; abdominis articulo ventrali penultimo versus apicem paulo incrassato, apice late emarginato, ultimo¹ profunde excavato, usque ad medium acute emarginato.

Femina tibiis anticis rectis; abdominis segmentis ventralibus haud emarginatis.

One pair; Illinois. Closely allied to *P. sayi*, but differs by

the tibiæ not being blue at base and tip, and by the tarsi being yellow, with only the extremity of the last joint and the claws blackish. The under surface in both is clothed with long soft erect whitish hairs.

The male of *P. sayi* has the last ventral segment less deeply excavated, and more widely bilobed, and the anterior tibiæ not so much compressed above the middle, and much less concave on the inner face.

The species of *Pomphopaxa* in my collection may be recognized by the following table:—

Elytra glabrous;

Knees, tibiæ, and tarsi blue black (surface less opaque). *POLITA.*

Knees, apex and tip of tibiæ, and all of the tarsi blue black. *SAYI.*

Knees blue black, tip of last joint of tarsi, and claws black. *UNGUICULARIS.*

Legs rufous, trochanters and tarsi with a bluish lustre *TEXANA.*

Elytra pubescent; head and thorax densely pubescent;

Elytra with a few short scattered hairs. *ÆNEA.*

Elytra densely pubescent, and punctured. *TARSALIS.*

More slender; elytra rugosely punctured and less densely pubescent. *FILIFORMIS.*

The species with pubescent elytra are closely allied, and agree in sexual characters; the penultimate ventral segment of the male is very slightly emarginate, and the last joint is very deeply and acutely emarginate, but not excavated. The anterior tibiæ are straight in both sexes. The knees, both extremities of the tibiæ and all the tarsi are blue black in *P. tarsalis*, but in *P. ænea* and *filiformis* they are merely blackish, and sometimes scarcely obscure.

467. *P. texana.* Elongata, obscure viridi-ænea subnitida, capite thoraceque versus latera pilosis, illo parce punctato, hoc latitudine longiore, lateribus ante medium rotundatis postice parallelis rectis, disco punctis paucis impressis, ante basin leviter transversim impresso: elytris thorace duplo latioribus, confertim rugose punctatis; antennis nigris, pedibus rufo-testaceis, trochanteribus tarsisque cyaneo-tinctis. Long. .54.

One female from Texas. Differs at first sight from *P. unguicularis* by the narrower and more convex thorax, with the sides not sinuate. A few very small hairs are visible near the sides and tip of the elytra, but not sufficient to enable them to be described as pubescent. The erect hairs of the head and sides of the thorax

April, 1866.

are shorter and less fine than in *P. unguicularis*, and the pubescence of the under surface is also less fine.

LYTTA FABR.

468. *L. puberula.* Nigro-picea ænescens, pube pallida erecta vestita, capite thoraceque sat dense punctatis, hoc spatiis parvis levibus transversim positis, latitudine paulo brevior lateribus rotundatis; elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus, confertissime punctatis, fere opacis; antennis capite thoraceque haud longioribus, articulis externis globosis, ultimo longiore ovato, apice acuto; unguiculis testaceis. Long. .48.

One specimen collected at Fort Whipple, Arizona, by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. A rather stout species, readily distinguished by the characters given above: it belongs to the same group as *L. biguttata*, and, as in that species, the outer spur of the hind tibiæ is very thick, obliquely truncate and concave at tip, while the inner one is slender and acute.

469. *L. viridana.* Læte viridiænea, capite thoraceque pernitidis, illo parce punctato, puncto verticali rubro, hoc punctis paucis impressis, subpentagono, lateribus ante medium obtuse angulatis, disco bifoveato, canaliculato, antice posticeque transversim impresso, margine basali latius reflexo; elytris thorace plus sesqui latioribus, elongatis parallelis, dense rugosis; subtus cyanea; trochanteribus posticis muticis, antennis nigris moniliatis, articulo ultimo ovali acuto. Long. .60—.72.

Mas segmento ventrali penultimo late emarginato, medio versus apicem subtiliter carinato, ultimo fere ad basin fisso, fissura setis longis fimbriata; antennis capite thoraceque longioribus.

Femina segmento ventrali penultimo truncato, ultimo breviter emarginato, apice pilosello; antennis capite thoraceque haud longioribus.

Rocky Mountains, from the Black Hills northward into the Hudson Bay Territory. A beautiful species, allied to *L. nuttalli*, but differing by the color, and by the hind trochanters not being armed with a tooth on the inner edge. The middle tibiæ are curved, and the outer spur of the hind tibiæ broad, concave, and somewhat acute. The penultimate ventral segment in the male of *L. nuttalli* is broadly emarginate as in the present species, but the hind trochanters are armed with an acute spine, which in the female becomes a prominent angle. In *L. cyanipennis* the hind trochanters are similarly armed, but the penultimate ventral segment is acutely emarginate. *L. salicis* appears to be a variety of *L. cyanipennis*, but the condition of the specimens is very bad and renders the comparison unsatisfactory.

CALOPUS FABR.

470. *C. aspersus*. Valde elongatus fusco-testaceus, dense punctatus, cinereo-pubescentis, thorace latitudine longiore vage impresso lateribus fere rectis, versus apicem paulo rotundatis; elytris punctis parvis denudatis politis subseriatim positis. Long. ·34—·56.

Mas antennis subserratis corpore longioribus; oculis supra approximatis, segmento ventrali quinto apice emarginato.

Femina antennis tenuibus filiformibus, corpore paulo brevioribus; oculis supra distantibus; segmento ventrali quinto apice laud emarginato.

Texas, Mr. Sallé and Dr. Horn; Lower California, Mr. Xántus. This species differs from *C. angustus* not only by the small smooth spots of the elytra, but by the form of the thorax, which has the sides straight, merely a little rounded near the apex. In *C. angustus* the thorax is feebly campanulate, the sides being rounded near the apex, and then broadly sinuate to the base. The pubescence of the elytra is uniform in the latter, while in *C. aspersus* longer hairs are intermixed.

It is interesting that *C. angustus*, described by me from a single New Mexican specimen, has been found quite abundantly by Mr. William Couper, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The sexual characters have not been noticed before, and are as follows: Male with the antennæ longer than the body, flattened, tolerably strongly serrate; eyes nearly contiguous at the vertex; fifth ventral segment deeply and broadly emarginate, sixth elongated, emarginate at tip. Female with the antennæ scarcely two-thirds the length of the body, feebly serrate; eyes distant at the vertex; fifth ventral segment broadly rounded at tip, 6th retracted, truncate.

MICROTONUS LEC.

471. *M. sericans*. Elongatus fuscus, opacus, supra dense rugose punctatus, pube aurea depressa brevi sericans, fronte inter antennis linea profunda (sutura clypeali) impressa, thorace subquadrato, apice vix emarginato, angulis anticis rotundatis, lateribus paulo sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis, basi utrinque paulo obliqua, medio subemarginata, disco indistincte canaliculato, utrinque pone medium profunde oblique impresso; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, transversim modice convexis. Long. ·10—·15.

LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 259.

Not uncommon, from New York to Georgia, on leaves of trees in early summer. The antennæ are nearly filiform, but very

slightly thickened externally. The generic characters are sufficiently detailed in the work cited above. I observe no sexual differences, except that the antennæ of the male are more than half the length of the body, and the distance between the eyes is not greater than their diameter; while in the female the antennæ are shorter and the eyes more distant.*

XANTHOCHROA SCHMIDT.

472. X. trinotata. Valde elongata, fusca, breviter pubescens, capite nitido modice punctato, flavo-testaceo, vitta longitudinali, labro, palpis maxillaribus, mandibularum apice, palporum labialium articulo ultimo antennisque nigris; thorace campanulato, latitudine longiore, lateribus sinuatis, antice rotundatis, disco nitido modice punctato, antice postice et utrinque versus latera impresso, flavo-testaceo, lateribus vittaque dorsali lata nigris; elytris dense punctatis, lineis utrinque duabus elevatis versus apicem oblitteratis, tertia externa obsoleta, quartaque submarginali distincta, limbo suturali marginalique testaceo; subtus fusca, propectore, coxis anticis et mediis, femorum tibiarumque basi testaceis. Long. .50.

One specimen, Louisiana; Mr. Ulke. Easily distinguished from *X. lateralis* by the larger size, the less finely punctured thorax, which is marked with a broad black dorsal vitta.

COPIDITA LEC.

Corpus elongatum gracile. Caput latitudine longius, antice sensim angustatum; oculi subtiliter granulati, modice transversi, late distantes, antice vix sinuati; antennæ filiformes, utriusque sexus 11-articulatæ, articulo 2ndo brevi, 3io sequenti æquali, 11mo (maris) superne sinuato,

* The analytical table of genera of *Oedemeridæ*, on p. 258 of Class. Coll. N. America, is quite defective; the following may be substituted as showing the relations of the genera after *Microtonus*:—

Antennæ not embraced by the eyes; middle coxæ contiguous;

Body stout; tarsi with the joints 4, 3, 2, spongy beneath. DITYLUS.

Body slender;

Anterior tibiæ with one terminal spur;

Eyes feebly emarginate.

NACERDES.

Eyes deeply emarginate.

XANTHOCHROA.

Anterior tibiæ with two terminal spurs;

Ungues simple or obsoletely toothed;

Mandibles bifid at tip.

COPIDITA.

Mandibles acute at tip.

OXACIS.

Ungues strongly toothed at base;

Mandibles acute at tip.

PROBOSCA.

Mandibles bifid at tip.

ASCLERA.

quasi diviso; mandibulæ apice emarginatæ. Maxillæ elongatæ lobis angustis pilosis; palpi maxillares (maris) elongati, articulo 1mo parvo, 2ndo elongato, 3io brevior, 4to 2ndo haud brevior, dilatato, latitudine duplo longiore, latere externo concavo, interno curvato infra medium subangulato. Mentum trapezoideum late concavum, medio carinatum; ligula late emarginata; palpi labiales breves, articulo ultimo dilatato, apice oblique rotundato. Elytra elongata, thorace latiora, dense punctata, lineis utrinque quatuor elevatis vix distinctis. Pedes elongati, coxis intermediis contiguis, tibiis omnibus apice bicalcaratis; tarsis articulis pluribus subtus spongiosis, unguiculis angustis basi parum dilatatis.

473. C. quadrimaculata. *Probosca quadr.* Motsch. Etudes Ent. 1852, 78; *Nacerdes quadrimaculata* MANNH. Bull. Mosc. 1853, 267.

California. The sexual characters of this species are somewhat remarkable: the fifth ventral segment of the male is deeply sinuate each side, and prominent at the middle, the lobe being slightly truncate at tip; from beneath the fifth ventral proceed two long spatulate appendages, which when closed together nearly conceal the penis; under the last mentioned organ is a slender elongate corneous process, with two hooks at the extremity. The female is unknown to me.

OXACIS LEC.

The species of this genus are numerous, and are readily recognized by the tip of the mandibles being acute, the claws very slightly dilated at base, the anterior tibiæ having two terminal spurs, and the tarsi having only the penultimate joint spongy beneath. The species in my collection may be divided into three groups, according to the shape of the last joint of the maxillary palpi. The last joint of the antennæ is feebly sinuate in the male of all the species; the right mandible in *O. dorsalis* is armed with a small tooth on the upper edge near the tip:—

- A. Last joint of maxillary palpi subcultriform, inner side subangulated nearer the base than the tip;
- Prothorax with a median vitta and lateral spots dark colored;
 - Elytra strongly punctured, finely pubescent (color varied). CANA.
 - Elytra feebly punctured, densely pubescent. PALLIDA.
 - Thorax convex, without medial dark line;
 - Color pale, sides of thorax dark. TENIATA.
 - Color black, thorax rufous or yellow;
 - Thorax immaculate. THORACICA.
 - Thorax with basal and apical black spots. NOTOXIDES.
 - Thorax broadly concave; color piceous. GRANULATA.

- B. Last joint of maxillary palpi elongate-triangular, inner side subangulated nearer the tip than the base; tip subacute; Piceous; head, thorax, and legs testaceous. BICOLOR.
Dark piceous; finely pubescent. FULIGINOSA.
- C. Last joint of maxillary palpi rounded at tip, inner side subangulated at the middle. DORSALIS.

474. *O. granulata.* Pallide picea, subtiliter cinereo-pubescent, capite thoraceque confertim punctatis, punctis versus latera subtilioribus, hoc latitudine longiore, postice modice angustato, disco antice late concavo, ante basin vage impresso; elytris thorace latioribus, elongatis confertim granulato-punctatis; subtus dilutior. Long. .25—·30.

Two males, Cape San Lucas, Lower California; collected by Mr. Xántus. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is subcultriform, about twice as long as its width, and the broadest part is about one-third from the base; the 11th joint of the antennæ is slightly sinuate above. The fifth ventral segment is rounded at tip. The claws are very feebly dilated at the base.

475. *O. fuliginosa.* Picea subnitida, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, capite thoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine longiore postice angustato, ante basin foveato, margine apicali basaliq̄ue testaceis; elytris thorace latioribus elongatis, punctulatis; palpis maxillaribus articulo ultimo triangulari, oblique subtruncate. Long. .34.

Mas antennis corporis dimidio longioribus; segmento ventrali sexto prominulo profunde emarginato, membro virili conspicuo.

Femina antennis corporis dimidio haud longioribus; segmento ventrali 5to apice rotundato, 6to occulto.

One pair, collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. This species agrees with *C. bicolor* in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is elongate triangular, and obliquely truncate at the tip, the angle on the inner margin being nearer the tip than the base.

PROBOSCA SCHMIDT.

476. *P. pleuralis.* Elongata, pallida, subtiliter punctulata, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, thoracis lateribus elytrorumque vitta submarginali fuscis, oculis nigris; palpis maxillaribus articulo ultimo elongato, triangulari, latere interno ad medium subangulato; mandibulis acutis, dextro pone apicem dente emarginato. Long. .30—·40.

Two specimens, from Florida, given me by Mr. Ulke. This

species agrees with *Oxacis dorsalis* in the form of the mandibles and palpi, but the unguis are strongly toothed at the base.

477. P. lucana. Minus elongata, testacea, fusca, vel fusco-vittata, subtiliter dense punctulata, tenuiter cinereo-pubescent, thorace postice modice angustato, latitudine paulo longiore, ante medium utrinque vage impresso; ore antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis, mandibulis acutis haud dentatis. Long. ·22—·36.

Abundant at Cape San Lucas, Lower California; collected by Mr. Xántus. This species is somewhat robust in form, resembling *Oxacis dorsalis*. It varies much in color, being sometimes entirely fuscous, sometimes testaceous, but usually the thorax is varied with spots and the elytra are marked with a broad discoidal vitta, and a shorter one near the scutellum. I observe no sexual differences.

LACCONOTUS LEC.

478. L. punctatus. Elongatus niger, confertim punctatus, subtiliter pubescens, thorace latitudine haud brevior, subquadrato, lateribus antice late rotundatis, medio subcarinato, utrinque vage foveato; elytris thorace latioribus, elongatis transversim parum convexis; abdominis segmento ventrali 1mo brevi, 2do elongato macula magna pallida signato; antennis capite thoraceque haud longioribus, subserratis, articulo 3io præcedente sesqui longiore. Long. ·17.

LEC. Class. Col. N. America, 255.

One specimen, given by the Rev. D. Ziegler, as found in York County, Pa. The generic characters are sufficiently detailed in the work above cited. I will merely add that, although the head is not prolonged into a beak, I have associated this genus with *Mycterus* on account of the small size of the middle coxæ, the dilatation of the penultimate tarsal joint, and the absence of the lateral suture of the prothorax. The short 1st ventral segment is a singular character, not found in *Mycterus*, nor in any of the neighboring families; the 2d ventral is nearly as long as the two following united, and is tumid at the middle with the anterior outline convex forwards; a large pale yellow spot occupies the whole of the middle portion; the 5th ventral is not shorter than the 4th, and is rounded at tip.

I regard this genus a connecting form from *Mycterus* to *Pythidæ*, though the full development of its relationships must depend on the discovery of other specimens.

PYTHO LATR.

479. *P. strictus*. Rufo-piceus nitidus, capite parce subtilius punctato, thorace latitudine brevior, lateribus valde ampliatis-dilatatis, tumidis, prope basin sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, parce punctato, profunde canaliculato, utrinque valde excavato; elytris thorace latioribus postice vix ampliatis, subtiliter punctulatis, pone basin sulcatis. Long. .65.

One specimen from Canada. The head is more finely punctured than in *P. niger* and *americanus*, and the thorax is much more elevated and dilated upon the sides, with the hind angles quite conspicuous; the discoidal impressions are deeper, and the two portions of each impression are more distinctly defined. The elytra are as finely punctulate as in *P. americanus*.

SALPINGUS GYLL.

480. *S. tibialis*. Supra æneo-niger nitidus, capite punctato, fronte brevi late bifoveato, vertice obsolete foveato, thorace latitudine sublongiore postice angustato, utrinque ad latera impresso, ante basin transversim impresso; elytris thorace latioribus, subtilius seriatim punctatis, interstitiis alternis parce uniseriatim punctatis; subtus nigropiceus, tibiis tarsisque piceo-testaceis, antennis piceo-testaceis, articulis externis piceis. Long. .12.

One specimen, from Kansas, given me by Dr. S. Lewis. The thorax is narrower and more convex than in *S. virescens*, and the punctures are more distant, agreeing in these characters with *S. alternatus*: in the latter the thorax is scarcely impressed, and in both species the legs are completely blackish.

RHINOSIMUS LATR.

481. *R. nitens*. Elongatus, nigro-æneus pernitidus, capite cum rostro fortiter punctato, hoc fronte angustiore, plano, ultra antennis dilatato, margine apicali oreque testaceis; thorace latitudine vix longiore, postice angustato, lateribus antice rotundatis, disco rude punctato, quadri-foveato; elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis alternis uniseriatim parce punctatis, pone basin profunde arcuatim transverse impressis; subtus piceus, vel piceo-testaceus; capite subtus grosse punctato. Long. .15.

Maine and Canada; rare. I have received one specimen from Dr. A. S. Packard, and another from Mr. W. Saunders of London, C. W. The under surface with the legs is pale piceous in one, but nearly black in the other.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

- abdominalis, *Macrosiagon*, 154
Acidota patruelis, 56
 seriata, 55
 tenuis, 55
Acmæodera subbalteata, 82
acutus, *Epitragus*, 108
Acylophorus gilensis, 34
 pratensis, 34
Adranes cœcus, 27
æneolus, *Pedilophorus*, 74
ænescens, *Xylopinus*, 120
æquus, *Ilister*, 61
Alaus melanops, 83
albipes, *Tachys*, 20
Allopora lutea, 144
alternatus, *Cratognathus*, 13
americanum, *Trimium*, 28
americanus, *Oxylæmus*, 68
 Sphindus, 104
 Telmatophilus, 70
amœnus, *Anomoglossus*, 12
 Discoderus, 14
Amphicærus fortis, 101
Amphichroum floribundum, 56
Amphicyllis picipennis, 25
Anachilus mandibularis, 86
analis, *Bledius*, 52
angulare, *Lathrobium*, 43
angulatus, *Anophthalmus*, 18
angustulum, *Cerylon*, 69
Anisodactylus furvus, 14
 harrisii, 14
 punctulatus, 14
 rudis, 15
Anisoxya glaucula, 150
annularis, *Bledius*, 53
Anomala centralis, 78
Anomoglossus amœnus, 12
Anophthalmus angulatus, 18
Antherophagus convexulus, 71
apicalis, *Epistenus*, 72
 Helodes, 87
armatus, *Bledius*, 51
armiger, *Bostrichus*, 100
arundinis, *Epitragus*, 108
aspera, *Eleodes*, 115
aspersus, *Calopus*, 103
Atemeles cava, 30
athoides, *Monocrepidius*, 84
Athous maculicollis, 85
atra, *Metaclisa*, 127
atriceps, *Lebia*, 5
atrum, *Cyllidium*, 24
Attalus humeralis, 94
Aulonium tuberculatum, 67

Bactrocerus concolor, 143
badipes, *Staphylinus*, 36
balteatum, *Ptilium*, 62
baltifera, *Tachyusa*, 29
barbata, *Teunnochila*, 65
basalis, *Bledius*, 54
batrisoides, *Circocerus*, 27
Bembidium morulum, 19
 nebraskense, 19
 obtusangulum, 19
 reticolle, 19
Berginus pumilus, 72
Berosus pugnax, 24
bicolor, *Rhombodera*, 7
biguttula, *Lesteva*, 55
Blapstinus obliquus, 117
Blechnus pusio, 6
Bledius analis, 52
 annularis, 53
 armatus, 51
 basalis, 54
 diagonalis, 52
 divisus, 53
 flavipennis, 52
 forcipatus, 54
 fumatus, 52
 nitidicollis, 52
 opaculus, 54
 ornatus, 53
 ruficornis, 53
 semiferrugineus, 52
 suturalis, 54
Blethisa julii, 2
Boletobius gentilis, 31
 longiceps, 32
 rostratus, 32

- borealis, *Cymindis*, 7
Bostriehus armiger, 100
 truncaticollis, 101
brachyderus, *Catops*, 25
Bradycellus linearis, 16
Branchus floridanus, 111
 woodii, 111
brevicollis, *Helodes*, 88
brevipenne, *Lathrobium*, 44
brunneum, *Ptilium*, 62
brunneus, *Diplocælus*, 73
Bryoporus flavipes, 32
 rubidus, 33
 rufescens, 33
 testaceus, 33

californica, *Euryomia*, 80
 Loricera, 3
californicum, *Lathrobium*, 44
californicus, *Heterothops*, 35
 Lispinus, 59
callosa, *Epicauta*, 158
Calopus aspersus, 163
canadense, *Ptilium*, 62
canaliculata, *Corphyra*, 143
Canifa plagiata, 144
capax, *Tachys*, 20
carbonaceus, *Meloe*, 155
carbonatus, *Staphylinus*, 38
Carebara longula, 148
carinatus, *Eulachus*, 68
carus, *Stenolophus*, 18
caudatus, *Platynus*, 7
Catogenus linearis, 70
Catops brachyderus, 25
cava, *Atemeles*, 30
 Uloma, 124
cavicornis, *Lycetus*, 103
 Tachyusa, 29
cavifrons, *Euplectus*, 28
cavus, *Hypophæus*, 129
Celina grossula, 22
centralis, *Anomala*, 78
Cerylon angustulum, 69
chalybeus, *Dianous*, 49
Chauliognathus opacus, 90
Chlænius sparsus, 12
chiatricosus, *Staphylinus*, 37
Cicindela hyperborea, 1
cinctipennis, *Podabus*, 91
Circocerus batrisoides, 27
Clambus puberulus, 26
clavicornis, *Microscapha*, 153
elemens, *Platynus*, 8
Clerus tantillus, 96
Clivina texana, 4
Cnemidotus edentulus, 21
 muticus, 21
cœcus, *Adranes*, 27
Collops insulatus, 94
 limbatus, 94
Colpius inflatus, 22
Colydium nigrripenne, 67
comes, *Staphylinus*, 36

comma, *Stenus*, 50
communis, *Hymenorus*, 135
compotens, *Pæderus*, 38
compressus, *Gyretes*, 23
concolor, *Bactrocerus*, 143
 Diræa, 149
 Haplândrus, 121
 Lathrobium, 44
confertus, *Hymenorus*, 130
 Philonthus, 40
 Polycaon, 103
confinis, *Eustrophus*, 162
Coniontis lata, 113
connivens, *Pelecyporus*, 110
consors, *Mycetoporus*, 34
 Philhydrus, 24
convexus, *Antherophagus*, 71
convexus, *Emmenastus*, 107
convolvuli, *Epicauta*, 157
Copidita quadrimaculata, 165
Coproporus grossulus, 31
 lævis, 31
 punctipennis, 31
Corphyra canaliculata, 143
Corymbites morulus, 85
 ochreipennis, 85
 vulneratus, 86
Coryphium guttatum, 58
 notatum, 58
 pallidum, 57
costata, *Eupleurida*, 142
costatus, *Sosylus*, 68
Cotalpa puncticollis, 78
Coxelus guttulatus, 65
Cratognathus alternatus, 13
Cregya mixta, 98
Cremastochilus planatus, 81
crenatus, *Delopygus*, 130
crenistriatus, *Platynus*, 9
cretacea, *Gymnetis*, 80
cribratum, *Cryptobium*, 46
cribratus, *Dinoderus*, 102
 Micropeplus, 60
Cryptobium cribratum, 46
 despectum, 45
 pimerianum, 45
 pusillum, 45
 sellatum, 45
 serpentinum, 46
Cryptohypnus gramicollis, 83
 planatus, 84
Cteniopus murrayi, 141
Cybocephalus nigriritulus, 64
Cyehrus violaceus, 4
Cyclocephala longula, 79
 puberula, 80
 robusta, 79
 seditiosa, 79
cylindricum, *Nemosoma*, 65
cylindricus, *Ips*, 64
Cyllidium atrum, 24
Cymatodera fascifera, 95
 pilosella, 95
 angustata, 96

Cymatodera ovipennis, 96
Cymindis borealis, 7
 hudsonica, 6
 planipennis, 6

Daenochilus latus, 47
Dasydera rathvoni, 76
Dearthrus longulus, 73
debilis, *Hallomenus*, 152
 Phaleria, 126
decepiens, *Philonthus*, 40
Delopygus crenatus, 130
densicollis, *Listrochelus*, 77
densus, *Dinoderus*, 102
 Horistonotus, 83
 Hymenorus, 137
 Pinophilus, 48
depressus, *Hypocypytus*? 30
desiliolosus, *Pterostichus*, 11
despectum, *Cryptobium*, 45
despectus, *Hydrobius*, 25
Diachila subpolaris, 2
diagonalis, *Bledius*, 52
Dianous chalybeus, 49
Dicælus turbulentus, 12
dilatatus, *Microphotus*, 90
Dinoderus cribratus, 102
 densus, 102
 porcatus, 101
Diædus punctatus, 131
Diploceclus brunneus, 73
Diplotaxis puberulus, 76
Diræa concolor, 149
Discogenia marginata, 117
 scabricula, 117
Discoderus amœnus, 14
discretus, *Helops*, 134
dissectus, *Platynus*, 8
Ditoma laticollis, 66
divisus, *Bledius*, 53
Drapetes rubricollis, 82
dubius, *Philonthus*, 39
Dyschirius hispidus, 4

Eanus maculipennis, 85
Echiaster nitidus, 47
 opacus, 46
Edaphus nitidus, 50
edentulus, *Cnemidotus*, 21
Elaphrus olivaceus, 1
Eleodes aspersa, 115
 planipennis, 110
 granosa, 116
 subaspera, 115
 innocens, 114
 lucæ, 114
Emmenastus convexus, 107
 obtusus, 107
 punctatus, 106
 pinguis, 107
 texasus, 108
Enchodes sericea, 149
Endectus nitidus, 69
Enoplium scabripenne, 98

Epicauta callosa, 158
 convolvuli, 157
 pardalis, 157
 pedalis, 157
 pruinosa, 158
 sericans, 158
Epistemus apicalis, 72
Epitragus acutus, 108
 arundinis, 108
 plumbeus, 109
 tomentosus, 109
Eucinetus oviformis, 88
 testaceus, 88
Eudesma undulata, 66
Eulabis grossa, 118
Eulachus carinatus, 68
Euplectes cavifrons, 28
 ruficeps, 28
Eupleurida costata, 142
Eupsenius rufus, 28
Eurymetopon punctulatum, 105
 serratum, 106
Euryomia californica, 80
Eurytrichus flebilis, 16
Eusattus lævis, 113
 robustus, 112
Eusehides puncticollis, 111
Eustrophus confinis, 152
Euthysanius pretiosus, 86
Evarthrus torvus, 9
Evoplus ferrugineus, 128
excisus, *Megarthus*, 58
explanata, *Helodes*, 87

faretus, *Trigonogenius*, 100
fasciatus, *Isomalus*, 59
fascifera, *Cymatodera*, 95
fatuus, *Harpalus*, 17
fayi, *Podabrus*, 91
ferrugineus, *Evoplus*, 128
filiforme, *Nematidium*, 68
flavicollis, *Mycetoporus*, 33
flavipennis, *Bledius*, 52
 Macrosiagon, 153
flavipes, *Bryoporus*, 52
 Leptacinus, 41
flebilis, *Eurytrichus*, 16
floribundum, *Amphichroum*, 56
floridanus, *Branchus*, 111
fluvialis, *Oodes*, 13
forcipatus, *Bledius*, 54
fortis, *Amphicerus*, 101
foveata, *Mycetocharus*, 140
foveicollis, *Ptenidium*, 63
fraterna, *Mycetocharus*, 139
 Cistela, 139
frontalis, *Ochodæus*, 76
fuliginosa, *Oxacis*, 166
fuliginosus, *Malthodes*, 93
fumatus, *Bledius*, 52
fumigatus, *Heterothops*, 35
fungi, *Ptilium*, 62
furvus, *Anisodaetylus*, 14
fuscus, *Heterothops*, 35

- fuscus*, Prateus, 131
gentilis, Boletobius, 31
 Laccophilus, 23
gilensis, Acylophorus, 34
glabriculus, Philothermus, 69
glaucaula, Anisoxya, 150
gnatho, Heterocerus, 74
gracilis, Rhinandrus, 120
gracillima, Tachyusa, 29
grande, Lathrobium, 42
grandiceps, Leptolinus, 42
 Narthecius, 70
grandicollis, Cryptohypnus, 8
granosa, Eleodes, 116
granulata, Oxacis, 166
gratus, Philonthus, 38
grossa, Eulabis, 118
 Microstemma, 26
grossula, Celina, 22
grossulus, Coproporus, 31
guttatum, Coryphium, 58
guttulata, Lobiopa, 64
guttulatus, Coxelus, 65
Gymnetis cretacea, 80
Gynandrotarsus opaculus, 16
Gyretes compressus, 23

haldemani, Mycetochoares, 140
Hallomenus debilis, 152
 punctulatus, 152
Haplandrus concolor, 121
Haploderus laticollis, 55
 linearis, 54
Harpalus fatuus, 17
 innocuus, 17
harrisii, Anisodaetylus, 14
Helodes apicalis, 87
 brevicollis, 88
 explanata, 87
Helops discretus, 134
 impolitus, 132
 punctipennis, 133
 rugicollis, 133
 sulcipennis, 133
 tumescens, 134
 undulatus, 132
Hesperobænus rufipes, 65
Heterocerus gnatho, 74
 labiatus, 75
 luteolus, 75
 ventralis, 75
Heterothops californicus, 35
 fumigatus, 35
 fuscus, 35
 pusio, 35
hispida, Zilora, 148
hispidus, Dyschirius, 4
Hister æquus, 61
 perplexus, 61
 semisculptus, 60
 subopacus, 60
Holoparamecus pacificus, 72
Horistonotus densus, 83

Horistonotus simplex, 83
hudsonica, Cymindis, 6
 Nebria, 3
hudsonicus, Pterostichus, 11
humeralis, Attalus, 94
 Hymenorus, 135
Hydaticus piceus, 23
Hydnobius substriatus, 25
Hydnocera pedalis, 97
 schusteri, 97
 subfasciata, 97
Hydrobius despectus, 25
Hydrocanthus nanulus, 22
Hydroporus rotundatus, 21
hydropicus, Stenolophus, 17
Hymenorus communis, 135
 confertus, 136
 densus, 137
 humeralis, 135
 punctatissimus, 137
 rufipes, 136
hyperborea, Cicindela, 1
Hypocyptus? depressus, 30
Hypocyptus testaceus, 30
 ziegleri, 30
Hypophleus cavus, 129
Hyporhagus opaculus, 142
Hypotelus picipennis, 59

imberbis, Uloma, 123
impolitus, Helops, 132
impressus, Loberus, 70
inflatus, Colpius, 22
innocens, Eleodes, 114
innocuus, Harpalus, 17
insulatus, Collops, 94
Ipthimus opacus, 121
Ips cylindricus, 64
Isomalus fasciatus, 59
 nigrellus, 59
 pallidus, 58
Isomira quadristriata, 138
 velutina, 139

jacobinum, Lathrobium, 43
janthina, Lebasella, 99
julii, Blethisa, 2

labiatus, Heterocerus, 75
Lacconotus punctatus, 167
Laccophilus gentilis, 23
Lachnosterna maculicollis, 76
 nitidula, 77
lætulus, Pterostichus, 10
lætus, Dacnochilus, 47
lævis, Coproporus, 31
 Eusattus, 113
Laricobius rubidus, 99
larvalis, Palaminus, 49
Lasconotus pusillus, 67
lata, Coniontis, 113
laticollis, Ditoma, 66
Lathridius liratus, 72
Lathrobium angulare, 43

- Lathrobium brevipenne*, 44
californicum, 44
concolor, 44
grande, 42
jacobinum, 43
nigrum, 43
pedale, 43
punctulatum, 42
seriatum, 44
simile, 43
tenuis, 44
laticollis, *Haploderus*, 55
Lebasiella janthina, 99
nigripennis, 99
Lebia atriceps, 5
lobulata, 5
lepidulus, *Philonthus*, 37
Leptacinus flavipes, 41
longicollis, 41
Leptolinus grandiceps, 42
nigripennis, 42
parvus, 41
ruficollis, 42
Lesteva biguttula, 55
pallipes, 55
picescens, 55
limbalis, *Pyrota*, 160
limbatus, *Prionocephon*, 87
Collops, 94
Limnius ovalis, 74
Limonium ornatipennis, 84
linearis, *Bradycellus*, 16
Catogenus, 70
Haploderus, 54
Rhipiphorus, 154
lineatum, *Ptenidium*, 63
liratus, *Lathridius*, 72
Lispinus californicus, 59
obscurus, 59
rufescens, 59
tenuis, 60
Listrochelus densicollis, 77
lithocharinus, *Philonthus*, 38
lividus, *Palaminus*, 49
Loberus impressus, 70
Lobiopa guttulata, 64
setulosa, 63
lobulata, *Lebia*, 5
longiceps, *Boletobius*, 32
longicollis, *Leptacinus*, 41
longula, *Carebara*, 148
Cyclocephala, 79
Phaleria, 125
longulus, *Dearthrus*, 73
Loricera californica, 3
neoscotica, 3
luca, *Eleodes*, 114
Pelidnota, 78
lucana, *Probosea*, 167
lucidulus, *Mycetoporus*, 33
lutcolus, *Heterocerus*, 75
Lyctus cavicollis, 103
planicollis, 103
opaculus, 103
Lytta puberula, 162
viridana, 162
Macrobasis virgulata, 156
Macrosiagon abdominalis, 154
flavipennis, 153
marginalis, 153
maelicollis, *Athous*, 85
Lachnosterna, 76
maculipennis, *Eanus*, 85
Malthodes fuliginosus, 93
spado, 93
mandibularis, *Anachilus*, 86
marginalis, *Macrosiagon*, 154
marginata, *Discogenia*, 117
marginatus, *Ometes*, 90
Marginus rudis, 73
Megalops rufipes, 51
Megarthritis excisus, 58
melanops, *Alaus*, 83
Meloe carbonaceus, 155
montanus, 155
tinctus, 155
parvulus, 156
Metaclisa atra, 127
Micalymma stimpsonii, 57
Micropeplus cribratus, 60
sculptus, 60
Micropodus dilatatus, 90
Microscapha clavicornis, 153
Microstemma grossa, 26
motschulskii, 26
Microtonus sericans, 163
mixta, *Cregya*, 98
Monocrepidius athoides, 84
monstrosus, *Sunius*, 48
montanus, *Meloe*, 155
morulum, *Bembidium*, 19
morulus, *Corymbites*, 85
motschulskii, *Microstemma*, 26
murrayi, *Cteniopis*, 141
muticus, *Cnemidotus*, 21
Mycetochares fraterna, 139
foveata, 140
haldemani, 140
tenuis, 140
Mycetoporus consors, 34
flavicollis, 33
lucidulus, 33
nanulus, *Hydrocanthus*, 22
Narthecius grandiceps, 70
nebraskense, *Bembidium*, 19
Nebria hudsonica, 3
rudis, 3
Nematidium filiforme, 68
Nemosoma cylindricum, 65
neoscotica, *Loricera*, 3
nigrella, *Tachyusa*, 29
nigrellus, *Isomalus*, 59
nigripenne, *Colydium*, 67
nigripennis, *Lebasiella*, 99
Leptolinus, 42
Psilopyga, 64

- nigripennis, Synchita, 67
 nigrifulus, Cybocephalus, 64
 nigrovittis, Ptilium, 63
 nigrum, Lathrobium, 43
 nitens, Rhinosimus, 168
 nitidicollis, Bledius, 52
 nitidula, Lachnosterna, 77
 nitidus, Echiaster, 47
 Edaphus, 50
 Endectus, 69
 Polypleurus, 118
 Nomaspis parvulus, 156
 notatum, Coryphium, 58
 Nothus varians, 145
 Notibius opacus, 118

 obliquus, Blapstinus, 117
 obscurus, Lispinus, 59
 obtusangulum, Bembidium, 19
 obtusus, Emmenastus, 107
 Ochodæus frontalis, 76
 ochreipennis, Corymbites, 85
 Olibrus vittatus, 63
 olivaceus, Elaphrus, 1
 Omethes marginatus, 90
 Oodes fluvialis, 13
 texanus, 13
 opaculus, Bledius, 54
 Gynandrotarsus, 16
 Hyporhagus, 142
 Lyctus, 103
 Platynus, 8
 opacus, Chaulignathus, 90
 Echiaster, 46
 Ipbthimus, 121
 Notibius, 118
 Philonthus, 40
 Phytosus, 28
 Pinophilus, 49
 oregonus, Telephorus, 92
 ornaticauda, Staphylinus, 37
 ornatipennis, Limonius, 84
 ornatus, Bledius, 53
 ovalis, Linnius, 74
 oviformis, Eucinetus, 88
 Oxacis granulata, 166
 fuliginosa, 166
 Oxykæmus americanus, 68
 Oxyporus quinquemaculatus, 51
 rufipennis, 51

 pacificus, Holoparamesus, 72
 pæderoides, Philonthus, 38
 Pæderus compotens, 48
 Palaminus larvalis, 49
 lividus, 49
 pallipes, 49
 pallens, Pleotomus, 88
 pallidum, Coryphium, 57
 pallidus, Isomalus, 58
 Pentaphyllus, 126
 pallipes, Lesteva, 55
 Palaminus, 49
 parvus, Pinophilus, 48
 pardalis, Epicauta, 157
 parvulus, *Meloe*, 155
 Nomaspis, 155
 Proteinus, 58
 Patrobus rufipes, 18
 patruelis, Acidota, 56
 pedale, Lathrobium, 43
 pedalis, Hydnocera, 97
 Epicauta, 157
 Pedilophorus æneolus, 74
 Pelecyphorus connivens, 110
 Pelidnota lucæ, 78
 Pentaphyllus pallidus, 126
 perforatus, Platynus, 9
 Triphalus, 104
 perplexus, Hister, 61
 Phaleria debilis, 126
 longula, 125
 pilifera, 125
 Phileurus vitulus, 80
 Philhydrus simplex, 24
 consors, 24
 Philonthus confertus, 40
 decipiens, 40
 dubius, 39
 gratus, 38
 lepidulus, 37
 lithocharinus, 38
 opacus, 40
 pæderoides, 38
 sulcicollis, 40
 terminalis, 38
 umbripennis, 38
 Philothermus glabriculus, 69
 Phytosus opacus, 28
 picescens, Lesteva, 55
 piceus, Hydaticus, 23
 picipennis, Amphicyllis, 25
 Hypotelus, 59
 pilifera, Phaleria, 125
 pilosella, Cymatodera, 95
 pimerianum, Cryptobium, 45
 pinguis, Emmenastus, 107
 pini, Ptilium, 62
 Pinophilus densus, 48
 opacus, 49
 parvus, 48
 planatus, Cremastochilus, 81
 Cryptohypnus, 84
 planicollis, Lyctus, 103
 planipennis, Cymindis, 6
 Eleodes, 116
 planulatus, Schizogenius, 5
 Platynus caudatus, 7
 clemens, 8
 crenistriatus, 9
 dissectus, 8
 opaculus, 8
 perforatus, 9
 subsericeus, 8
 Pleotomus pallens, 88
 pleuralis, Proboscæ, 166
 Plochionus valens, 5

- plumbeus, *Epitragus*, 109
Podabrus cinctipennis, 91
 fayi, 91
 protensus, 91
Polycaon confertus, 103
 pubescens, 102
 punctatus, 102
Polypleurus nitidus, 118
Pomphopœa texana, 161
 unguicularis, 160
porcatus, *Dinoderus*, 101
postica, *Pyrota*, 160
pratensis, *Acylophorus*, 34
Pratens fuscus, 131
pretiosus, *Euthysanius*, 86
Prionocyphon limbatus, 87
Probosca pleuralis, 166
 lucana, 167
Proteinus parvulus, 58
protensus, *Pterostichus*, 12
 Podabrus, 91
Prothalia undata, 145
pruinosa, *Epicauta*, 158
Psilopyga nigripennis, 64
Ptenidium foveicolle, 63
 lineatum, 63
Pterostichus desidiosus, 11
 hudsonicus, 11
 lætulus, 10
 protensus, 12
 sphodrinus, 10
 splendidulus, 10
 texanus, 10
 tumescens, 11
Ptilium balteatum, 62
 brunneum, 62
 canadense, 62
 fungi, 62
 nigrovittis, 63
 pini, 62
 quercus, 63
 testaceum, 62
Ptosima walshii, 81
puberula, *Cyclocephala*, 80
 Lytta, 162
puberulus, *Clambus*, 26
 Diplotaxis, 76
 Schœnicus, 110
pubescens, *Polycaon*, 102
pugnax, *Berosus*, 24
pulchellus, *Tomarus*, 71
pumilus, *Berginus*, 72
punctatissimus, *Hymenorus*, 137
punctatus, *Laeconotus*, 167
punctatum, *Trogoxylon*, 104
punctatus, *Polycaon*, 102
 Emmenastus, 106
 Dicædus, 131
puncticollis, *Cotalpa*, 78
 Euschides, 111
punctipennis, *Coproporus*, 31
 Helops, 133
punctulata, *Uloma*, 124
punctulatum, *Eurymetopon*, 105
 punctulatum *Lathrobium*, 42
 punctulatus, *Anisodactylus*, 14
 Hallomenus, 152
 pusillum, *Cryptobium*, 45
 pusillus, *Laeconotus*, 67
 pusio, *Blechnus*, 6
 Heterothops, 35
 Pyenomerus sulciollis, 69
pyramidalis, *Scydmaenus*, 27
Pyrota limbalis, 160
 postica, 160
 terminata, 159
Pytho strictus, 168

quadrinaculata, *Copidita*, 165
 Nacertes, 165
 Probosca, 165
quadrispinosum, *Sinoxylon*, 100
quadristriata, *Cstela*, 138
 Isomira, 138
quercus, *Ptilium*, 63
quinquemaculatus, *Oxyporus*, 51

rathvoni, *Dasydera*, 76
recticolle, *Bembidium*, 19
renifer, *Stenus*, 50
Rhæboscelis tenuis, 82
Rhinandrus gracilis, 120
Rhinostimus nitens, 168
Rhipiphorus linearis, 154
Rhombodera bicolor, 7
robusta, *Cyclocephala*, 79
robustus, *Eusattus*, 112
rostratus, *Boletobius*, 32
rotundatus, *Hydroporus*, 21
 Stenolophus, 17
rubidus, *Bryoporus*, 33
 Laricobius, 99
rubricollis, *Drapetes*, 72
rudis, *Anisodactylus*, 15
 Marginus, 73
 Nebria, 3
 Stilicis, 46
rufescens, *Bryoporus*, 33
 Lispinus, 59
ruficeps, *Euplectus*, 28
ruficollis, *Leptolinus*, 42
ruficornis, *Bledius*, 53
 Triphyllus, 72
rufipennis, *Oxyporus*, 51
rufipes, *Hesperobænus*, 65
 Hymenorus, 136
 Megalops, 51
 Mycetophila, 136
 Patrobus, 18
rufus, *Eupsenius*, 28
rugicollis, *Helops*, 133

Salpingus tibialis, 168
Saprinus seminitens, 61
scabricula, *Discogenia*, 117
scabripennis, *Enoplium*, 98
Schizogenius planulatus, 5
Schœnicus puberulus, 110

- schusteri, Hydnocera, 97
 scopus, Telephorus, 92
 Scryptia sericea, 144
 flavicollis, 151
 rugosa, 151
 sculptus, Micropeplus, 60
 Seydmanus pyramidalis, 27
 seditiosa, Cyclocephala, 79
 seditiosus, Tharsus, 122
 sellatum, Cryptobium, 45
 semicolon, Stenus, 50
 semiferrugineus, Bledius, 52
 seminitens, Saprinus, 61
 semisculptus, Hister, 60
 seriata, Acidota, 55
 seriatum, Lathrobium, 44
 sericans, Epicauta, 158
 Microtonus, 163
 sericea, Enchodes, 149
 Orchesia, 144
 Dircaea, 149
 Phloiotrya, 149
 serpentinum, Cryptobium, 46
 serratum, Eurymetopon, 106
 setulosa, Lobiopa, 63
 simile, Lathrobium, 43
 simplex, Horistonotus, 83
 Philhydrus, 24
 Sinoxylon quadrispinosum, 100
 Sosylus costatus, 68
 spado, Malthodes, 93
 sparsus, Chlenius, 12
 sphodrinus, Pterostichus, 10
 Sphindus americanus, 104
 splendidulus, Pterostichus, 10
 Staphylinus baidipes, 36
 carbonatus, 36
 cicatricosus, 37
 comes, 36
 ornaticauda, 37
 Statira subnitida, 141
 Stenolophus carus, 18
 hydropicus, 17
 rotundatus, 17
 Stenus comma, 50
 renifer, 50
 semicolon, 50
 Stiliens rudis, 46
 stimpsonii, Micralymma, 57
 striatus, Trigonodemus, 56
 strictus, Pytho, 168
 subaspera, Eleodes, 115
 subbaltenta, Acmæodera, 82
 subcæruleus, Trigonophorus, 35
 subfasciata, Hydnocera, 97
 subnitida, Statira, 141
 subopacus, Hister, 60
 subpolaris, Diachila, 2
 subsericeus, Platynus, 8
 substriatus, Hydnobius, 25
 sulcicollis, Philonthus, 40
 Pycnomerus, 69
 sulcipennis, Helops, 133
 Sunius monstrosus, 48
 suturalis, Bledius, 54
 Symphora flavicollis, 151
 rugosa, 151
 Synchita nigripennis, 67
 Tachys albipes, 20
 capax, 20
 ventricosus, 20
 Tachyusa baltifera, 29
 cavicollis, 29
 gracillima, 29
 nigrella, 29
 tantillus, Clerus, 96
 Telephorus scopus, 95
 oregonus, 92
 Telmatophilus americanus, 70
 Temnochila barbata, 65
 tenue, Lathrobium, 44
 tenuis, Acidota, 55
 Lispinus, 60
 Mycetochares, 140
 Rhaeboscels, 82
 terminalis, Philonthus, 38
 terminata, Pyrota, 159
 testaceus, Bryoporus, 33
 Eucinetus, 88
 Hypocryptus, 30
 testaceum, Ptilium, 62
 Tetragonoderus undulatus, 6
 Tetratoma truncorum, 145
 texana, Clivina, 4
 Pomphopoea, 160
 texanus, Emmenastus, 108
 Oodes, 13
 Pterostichus, 10
 Tharsus seditiosus, 122
 tibialis, Salpingus, 168
 tinctus, Meloe, 155
 Tomarus pulchellus, 71
 tomentosus, Epitragus, 109
 torvus, Evarthrus, 9
 Trigonodemus striatus, 56
 Trigonogenius faretus, 100
 Trigonophorus subcæruleus, 35
 Trimum americanum, 28
 trinitata, Xanthochroa, 164
 Triphalus perforatus, 104
 Triphyllus ruficornis, 72
 Trogoxylon punctatum, 104
 truncaticollis, Bostrichus, 101
 truncorum, Tetratoma, 145
 tuberculatum, Aulonium, 67
 tumescens, Helops, 134
 Pterostichus, 11
 turbulentus, Dicælus, 12
 Uloma cava, 124
 imberbis, 123
 punctulata, 124
 umbripennis, Philonthus, 38
 undata, Prothalia, 145
 undulata, Endesma, 66
 undulatus, Helops, 134
 Tetragonoderus, 6

- unguicularis, Pomphopœa, 160
- valens, Plochionus, 5
- varians, Nothus, 145
- ventralis, Heterocerus, 75
- ventricosus, Tachys, 20
- violaceus, Cychrus, 4
- viridana, Lytta, 162
- vittatus, Olibrus, 63
- vitulus, Phileurus, 80
- vulneratus, Corymbites, 86
- walshii, Ptosima, 81
- woodii, Branchus, 111
- Xanthochroa trinotata, 164
- Xylopinus ænescens, 120
- ziegleri, Hypocyptus, 30
- Zilora hispida, 148