

SYNONYMICAL REMARKS UPON NORTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA.

BY JOHN L. LE CONTE, M.D.

In the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, November, 1870, I published some notes made during a rapid examination of various collections in London and Paris; subsequent opportunities enabled me to make some additional notes, and more careful studies of the species which I had not time to investigate on my first visits. These are contained in the present paper, with such corrections of my former notes as seem to be necessary at the present time.

1. *CICINDELA LONGILABRIS* Say. A specimen labelled Bermuda in the Oxford Museum.

2. *C. MAGDALENÆ*. Marked like *CINCTIPENNIS* Lec., but the prothorax is more rugose, the elytra more strongly punctured, and distinctly serrate at tip; in addition to the usual markings, dilated and connected at the margin, there is a basal white spot (as in *MACRA*), and a subsutural white vitta. Oxford Museum; found in turpentine barrels brought to London, supposed to be from North Carolina.

I have named this species in friendly recollection of Magdalen College, Oxford, the genial influence of which has been experienced by many scientific pilgrims to the University.

3. *C. lacerata* Chaud. from Louisiana, scarcely differs from the Mexican *C. HAMATA*.

4. *C. PAMPHILA* Chaud. An undescribed species from Texas, of stout form, allied to *PALLIFERA*. Elytra with the dark spaces strongly punctured, tip very finely almost absolutely serrate; last ventral segment ♀ longitudinally impressed and marked with white spots.

5. *ELAPHRUS AMERICANUS* Dej. The type in the collection of Baron Chaudoir is evidently the common species afterwards described by me as *punctatissimus*. There are many other synonyms for the various races which occur in its wide distribution from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and northwards nearly to the Arctic circle.

6. *NOTIOPHILUS aquaticus*† Kirby. The type in the British Museum does not resemble the European species; it is more brassy



than *SIBIRICUS*, with the striae of the elytra more strongly punctured; the inner rows are less impressed behind; the dorsal fovea is deep; the scutellar stria is deep, and there are four or five small punctures between it and the sutural stria. It seems therefore to be *N. SEMISTRIATUS* Say.

7. *NEBRIA* (*HELOBIA*) *castanipes* Kirby, afterwards described as *N. moesta* Lec., and previously as *N. Sahlbergi* Dej.

8. *CALOSOMA PEREGRINATOR* Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 255; *angulatum* Lec., *prominens*|| Lec. Resembles *LUGUBRE*, but is less shining and not so coarsely punctured.

9. *C. ANGULATUM* Chevr. Col. Mex. 1, No. 44. Resembles *EXTERNUM* in form, but differs in the prothorax being angulated at the sides. Mexico.

10. *C. armatum* Lap. Etudes Entom. 156; *C. ALTERNANS* Fabr. fide Chaudoir. Antilles.

11. *C. fulgidus* Gebler, coll. Mnizsech. A variety of *VIETINGHOVII*, with the elytra more coarsely reticulate. Alaska.

12. *C. MEANDER* Fischer; *Lapilayi* Lap.; *Tatumi* Motsch. Extends from North America through Kamtschatka to Siberia.

13. *C. ligatus* ‡ Kirby, the type is *C. SERRATUS* Say.

14. *CYCHRUS INTERRUPTUS* Mén. (coll. Chaudoir) is *C. constrictus* Lec.

15. *C. ALTERNATUS* Motsch. (ibid.) is as large as *C. striatopunctatus* Chaud., but the elytra are broader, and the prothorax a trifle narrower, with the hind angles more distinctly margined behind; the specimens are ♀, and they seem to belong to the large one having only two joints of the ♂ front tarsi spongy beneath.

16. *Cymindis marginata* Kirby; *reflexa* Lec.; *CRIBRICOLLIS* Dej.!

17. *C. UNICOLOR* Kirby is a small immature specimen of *C. hudsonica* Lec.; the sides of the prothorax are more widely margined than in *PILOSA*, distinctly sinuate behind, and the hind angles are prominent.

18. *C. VENATOR* Dej., according to Baron Chaudoir differs from *AMERICANA* Dej. My series is not sufficiently large to decide this point.

19. A specimen of *TRICHOETHORAX CYANEUS* Montr., from New Caledonia, in the collection of Mr. Perroud at Lyons, is very similar to the variety of our *RHOMBODERA PALLIPES* in which the prothorax and legs are yellow.

20. *Anchomenus angusticollis*† Kirby agrees with the common race of *PLATYNUS SINUATUS*, except that the basal angles of the prothorax are less prominent, the basal impressions and the elytral striae less punctured. The specimen of *P. STYGICUS* Lec. shown me on a former visit to the British Museum was erroneously labelled, but was not Kirby's type; the synonym given in *Annals and Magazine of Nat. History*, Nov. 1870, p. No. 5, is therefore incorrect.

21. *A. EXTENSICOLLIS*. Mr. Kirby's specimens belong to the elongate bluish-green race, without any elevation in the basal impressions of the prothorax.

22. *AGONUM AFFINE* Kirby is *Harrisii* Lec.

23. *A. PICIPENNE* Kirby. Var. (*a*) is a species as large as *P. RUFICORNIS* Lec., with the prothorax equally elongate, and the sides not explanate or reflexed; it seems to be *lutulentus* Lec.

24. *A. picipenne*, vars. (*c* and *d*) are *RUFICORNIS* LEC.

25. *A. SORDENS* Kirby, (*a*) could not be found; (*b*) seems to be *fuscescens* Chaud.

26. *A. SEMINITIDUM* Kirby. I learn from Mr. C. O. Waterhouse that this species differs from *P. CHALCEUS* Lec. by the elytra being shorter, more shining, and less parallel at the sides.

27. *Stereocerus similis* Kirby, is the species of *Amara* described as *FERONIA HÆMATOPUS* Dej.

28. *CYRTONOTUS RUFIMANUS* Kirby has the sides of the prothorax distinctly sinuate behind, and the hind angles prominent. It seems (without comparison) to be *A. lacustris* Lec. *C. brevilaris* Kirby is a specimen of the same species with the labrum retracted under the epistoma.

29. *C. convexiusculus* ‡ Kirby is *A. LATICOLLIS* Lec. The European species is narrower, with the prothorax much more narrowed behind and more sinuate on the sides, as in *A. JACOBINÆ* Lec.

30. *C. LATIOR* Kirby is *A. libera* Lec., = *lævistriata* Putzeys, a *Bradytus* with sides of prothorax rounded, hind angles obtuse and not rounded.

31. *AMARA IMPUNCTICOLLIS* Say. Mr. Kirby's specimens have the sides of the prothorax more oblique and less rounded, and the basal foveæ more distinct than in the specimens sent by Mr. Sprague for comparison, but I do not think that it is a different species.

32. *A. vulgaris* ‡ Kirby, is a rather elongate flattened species

with the basal foveæ of the prothorax double, distinct, and well separated, very feebly punctured; elytra strongly sinuate towards the tip; hind tibia ♂ slightly curved, not pubescent on the inner face. It is of the size of *INTERSTITIALIS*, and very nearly related to it, but more depressed, and with deeper prothoracic basal foveæ, and seems to be what I incorrectly determined as *LÆVIPENNIS* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1855, 353.

33. *A. discors* Kirby = *CHALCEA* Dej., has the hind angles of the prothorax sharply defined, the base of the prothorax is not punctured, and the sides not explanate; it seems therefore to be *A. CHALCEA* Dej.

34. *A. LÆVIPENNIS* Kirby is a small species of bright bronze color, with the sides of the prothorax not explanate, basal foveæ distinct, striæ of elytra fine, not deeper behind; antennæ apparently entirely black, hind tibiæ ♀ not pubescent on inner side. Size of European *A. communis*, but quite distinct. I have described this species as *erratica* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1855, 353.

35. *A. PALLIPES* Kirby. Correctly determined in my cabinet. Narrower and more convex than *ANGUSTATA* Say, with the basal foveæ very distinct.

36. *Isopleurus nitidus* || Kirby is *AMARA SUBÆNEA* Lec. The mentum tooth is not emarginate and but slightly impressed at tip.

37. *I. MACLEAYI* Kirby is a *Selenophorus* allied to *S. STIGMOSUS* but with the basal angles of prothorax rectangular. Probably from the Antilles, certainly not East Indian.

38. *MISCODERA AMERICANA* Mann. (coll. Chaudoir) is very similar to *M. HARDYI* Chaud., but is smaller, more bronzed, with more globose and narrower prothorax, and elytral striæ still more obliterated.

39. *DICÆLUS SCULPTILIS* Say. The more convex and shining northern race of this species has been named *INTRICATUS* by Baron Chaudoir.

40. *D. AMBIGUUS* Ferté, not different from *opacus* Ferté, and *reflexus* Lec.

41. *Badister peltatus* ‡ Dej. The insect mentioned as the American variety of this species is *B. FLAVIPES* Lec.

42. *LICINUS SILPHOIDES*. Two specimens of this insect from North American turpentine are in the Oxford Museum. I have seen several which were taken alive in Massachusetts; so that it must be regarded as fairly introduced into our fauna.

43. *CHLÆNIUS FULGICEPS* Newman, could not be found in the British Museum.

44. *C. emarginatus* ‡ Kirby, could not be found.

45. *C. impunctifrons* || Kirby, by comparison is *C. PENSYLVANICUS* Say.

46. *C. chlorophanus* Dej. is *C. SOLITARIUS* Say.

47. *C. CORDICOLLIS* Kirby is *C. chlorophanus* ‡ Lec. = *C. Lecontei* ‡ Dej.

48. *C. quadricollis* Kirby is a green variety of *TRICOLOR*, and not *BREVILABRIS* Lec., which is not among Kirby's specimens.

49. *POLPOCHILE* Sol. = *Melanotus* || Dej. = *Cratocara* Lec. = *Phymatocephalus* Schaum.

50. *Harpalus laticollis* Kirby on comparison proves to be *ANISODACTYLUS NIGERRIMUS* Dej., and not *A. HARRISII* Lec. as incorrectly stated by me in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.

51. *H. INTERPUNCTATUS* Kirby is the species which I have determined (New Species p. 15) as *A. NIGRITA* Dej., but which Baron Chaudoir considers different, and has named *A. Lecontei*.

52. *H. OCHROPUS* Kirby agrees with *desertus* Lec., except that the hind angles of the prothorax are nearly impunctate.

53. *H. BASILLARIS* Kirby is *obesulus* Lec. and = *Amara externa* Walker.

54. *DICHIRUS BRUNNEUS* Dej. (coll. Chaudoir) is like *PICEUS* in form, but smaller, with the hind angles of the prothorax rectangular and slightly prominent.

55. *Trechus similis* Kirby is the common *Agonoderus*, with the hind angles of the prothorax rounded; *COMMA* Fabr. (*fide* Zimm. *pallipes* ‡ Say, Dej.)

56. *T. flavipes* Kirby is *BRADYCELLUS RUPESTRIS* (Say).

57. *T. ruficrus* Kirby is *B. COGNATUS*, as correctly observed by Baron Chaudoir.

58. *T. immunis* Kirby is *STENOLOPHUS CONJUNCTUS* (Say).

59. *PERYPHUS CONCOLOR* Kirby. On renewed examination this appears to be *Bembidium salebratum* Lec.

60. *PERYPHUS PICIPES* Kirby. The specimen is in bad condition, but seems to be of very convex form. It is smaller than 79-78 Sprague, and has the elytral striæ very finely punctured.

61. *P. SCOPULINUS* Kirby is *B. gelidum* Lec.

62. *Notaphus variegatus* || Kirby is not *VERSICOLOR* Lec., but a

smaller species with more convex prothorax more narrowed at the base ; it seems to be *B. PICTUM* Lec.

63. *N. INTERMEDIUS* Kirby of the same size as *VERSICOLOR*, but with the sides of the prothorax distinctly sinuate near the base ; seems to be *B. rapidum* Lec.

64. *N. NIGRIPES* Kirby, very similar to *INTERMEDIUS*, but nearly black, with small pale spots and dark legs.

65. *Tachyta picipes* Kirby is *T. inornatus* (Say) = *T. NANUS* of Europe, as correctly determined by Schaum, Ins. Deutschl. i.

66. *HALIPLUS PANTHERINUS* Aubé. The type in the British Museum is a small species resembling *IMMACULICOLLIS* in size and color.

67. *COLPIUS INFLATUS* Lec. = *Suphis Doubledayi* B. M. Cat.

68. *SUPHIS FORSTERI* ‡ B. M. Cat., size of *GIBBULUS*, but the elytra are very strongly punctured.

69. *HYDROCANTHUS HARRISII* ‡ B. M. Cat., size of *GIBBULUS*, but narrower, with the elytra black, finely and obsoletely punctured.

70. *COLYMBETES PHÆOPTERUS* Kirby. ♂ with the last joint of front tarsi not deformed ; ♀ sides of prothorax finely margined, very slightly rounded, scarcely forming an angle with the elytra, very finely reticulate, somewhat dull ; elytra very finely granulato-reticulate, and sparsely punctulate.

71. *C. BICOLOR* Kirby. More regularly elliptical and convex than the preceding, also finely granulato-reticulate, but scarcely punctulate, prothorax similar in form, but not more reticulate in ♀ than ♂ ; elytra pale towards the sides. Both species are allied to *AGABUS DISCOLOR*.

72. *C. RETICULATUS* Kirby is allied to *AGABUS ARCTICUS* of Europe.

73. *COLYMBETES SINUATUS* Lec. should be compared with the European *C. GRAPPI*, which it closely resembles.

74. *Acilius Maccullochii* Kirby is *MEDIATUS* Say.

75. *HYDROPORUS EXIGUUS* Aubé. Nothing like this is in our collections.

76. *NECROPHORUS MELSHEIMERI* Kirby, evidently the form named *infodiens* Mann. The prothorax is as in *maritimus* of which it is a variety ; antennæ with the base of the club black, remaining joints red ; elytra with two bands and epipleuræ red.

77. *N. Hallii* Kirby is *ORBICOLLIS* Say.

78. *N. hebes* Kirby is a variety of *VESPILLOIDES*; the prothorax is as in *MARITIMUS*, club of antennæ entirely black, elytra with two bands, the front one extending forwards on the epipleuræ to the humeri, leaving a black portion behind the humerus on the upper side of the epipleura.

79. *LEIODES PUNCTOSTRIATUS* Kirby has the hind tarsi 4-jointed, and is therefore an *Anisotoma*, and not *Hydnobius*, as incorrectly stated by Erichson. The punctures of the rows are very large, and those of the alternate spaces also large.

80. *PSELAPHODES* Westwood is allied to *Tmesiphorus*, but differs in form of palpi.

81. *Sintectus* Westwood equals *TMESIPHORUS* Lec. The Australian species closely resembles *T. COSTALIS* Lec.

82. *ALEOCHARA PALLITARSIS* Kirby is a rather large black *Homalota*, with the prothorax broadly impressed near the base, and feebly channelled; elytra brownish, a little wider than prothorax, finely not densely punctulate and pubescent; abdomen dorsal surface shining, not strongly punctured; antennæ heavy, black, 2d and 3d joints each more than $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 4th; scape stouter and a little longer than the 2d. A common species.

83. *Tachyporus acuductus* Kirby is *VENTRICULUS* Say; the right elytron is striated and rugose towards the tip, but the left is uniformly finely punctulate.

84. *T. AFFINIS* Kirby is nearly of the same form, but less convex; the prothorax very finely, and the elytra very strongly punctulate.

85. *OMALIUM PLANIPENNE* Mäklin is *O. pineti* Thomson.

86. *DISTEMMUS ARGUS* is very similar to and perhaps identical with a European species of *Omalium*.

87. *OMALIUM MARGINATUM* Kirby is an *Olophrum* with the prothorax sparsely and coarsely punctured, slightly narrowed behind, hind angles obtuse but distinct, disk moderately convex; elytra very strongly punctured, nearly as long as the abdomen. Described by Mäklin under the same name.

88. *O. sanguineum* and *perocellatum*† B. M., from Hudson Bay, are allied to *O. CONVEXICOLLE* Lec.

89. *Acidota seriata* Lec. is *CRENATA* (Fabr.) according to Mäklin, Stettin Ent. Zeitung, 1872, 247.

89a. *NITIDULA OBSCURA* and *ossium* Kirby is the black immacu-

late species which is not uncommon in the northern parts of the continent.

90. *N. DISCOIDEA* Fabr., Kirby seems to be the Californian *Omosita inversa* Lec., but the northern specimens are smaller.

91. *EPURÆA BOREELLA* Er., a small narrow black species similar to *NIGRA* Mäklin, common to Europe and North America.

92. *EUROPS* Wollaston is *Nomophlæus* Lec.

93. *HESPEROBÆNUS TESTACEUS*† Motsch. is a species of *Bactridium*, broader than *B. NANUM* and uniformly testaceous.

94. *Atomaria atra*† Kirby is a small convex shining coarsely punctured species; elytra testaceous, legs and abdomen pale yellow. Probably a dark variety of *A. LÆTULA* Lec., and not at all like the European *A. ATRA*.

95. *ANCHOMMA* Lec. Compare with *MICROTELUS* Sol. Ann. Ent. Tr., 1838, pl. 1, f. 3.

96. *CORTICARIA DENTICULATA* Kirby is quite different from *C. SERRATA* of the same collection; it is smaller, nearly black, prothorax broadly and deeply foveate near the base, sides much rounded, regularly and less coarsely serrate.

97. *LOBERUS* Lec.; a species of this genus from Chili is in the British Museum.

98. *CATOGENUS PUNCICOLLIS* Newm. is not in the British Museum.

99. *PENTHELISPA* Pascoe (Oct. 1860) is *Endectus* Lec. (May, 1861).

100. *MINTHEA* Pascoe seems allied to *TROGOXYLON* Lec.

101. *HEMIPEPLUS MARGINIPENNIS* Lec. seems to be *Ochrosanis Dohrnii* Pascoe, 1866.

102. *Elacatis*|| Pascoe (1860), is *OTHNIUS* Lec. (1861.) The geographical distribution of this genus is very remarkable; Borneo and United States.

103. *THORICTUS*; I saw in Mr. Sallé's collection the only representative of this family thus far found in America; a small species collected in San Domingo.

104. *BYRRHUS PICIPES* Kirby, a rather large species with a transverse submarginal black spot on the elytra behind the middle. It is correctly determined in my synopsis.

105. *DICHELONYCHA VIRESCENS* Kirby is the common northern species with the prothorax tolerably densely punctured, thinly pubescent, feebly channelled; the lateral angles are distinct, the

basal ones well defined acute, but not prominent. It is *subvittata* of my synopsis, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc., 2d. ser. iii. 279.

106. *MELOLONTHA PARADOXA* Beauvois, according to Sallé, is *Rhipidandrus flabellicornis* (Sturm).

107. The Australian genera *PHYLLOTOCUS* and *MACROTHOPS* McLeay are related to *ONCERUS* Lec. in form and by the double epistoma.

108. *CHEIRAGRA* McLeay from Australia is allied to *CHNAUNANTHUS* Burm. and *ACRATUS* Horn. The position of the spiracles must be observed in these genera to determine their true affinities.

109. *Liogenys*, *Homalochilus*, and *Hilarianus* have the propygidium connate with the fifth ventral as in *DIPLOTAXIS*, which they resemble in form and sculpture.

110. *HYPOTRICHIA* Lec. and *PLECTRODES* Horn agree in form and general characters with *CLAVIPALPUS*, but the last differs in having the unguis alike, and armed with a broad acute tooth. The propygidium is connate with the fifth ventral and the spiracle is placed on the connecting suture; the fifth ventral is elongated.

111. *LEURETRA* Er. resembles *CLAVIPALPUS* by the fifth ventral being elongated, but the mouth organs are less developed, as in other *Pachypodidæ*, with which the three genera mentioned in 110 must probably be associated.

112. *DIPLOTAXIS GEORGICÆ* Blanchard (Paris Museum) is similar to *D. SUBCOSTATA* Blanch. but larger, with the prothorax more sparsely and coarsely punctured, and the interspaces of the elytra flatter and not subcostate behind. *D. MOESTA* of the same collection seems only an individual variation of *SUBCOSTATA*, larger than usual, with the punctures of the occiput and prothorax more feeble.

113. *D. Harperi* Blanch. is allied to *EXCAVATA*, but is ferruginous, with the epistoma rounded, not at all truncate, and frontal carina impressed at the middle.

114. *D. frondicola* ‡ Blanch. is also allied to *EXCAVATA*, black, with the elytra a little more rugosely punctured; seems only an individual variety.

115. *D. punctato-rugosa* Blanch. is *EXCAVATA* Lec. The form is not "breviter ovata" as described, and the upper tooth of the front tibiæ is feeble. The description being erroneous, the name should be dropped into synonymy.

116. *ANCYLONYCHA PROFUNDA* Blanchard seems to be *Lachnosterna rugosa* Lec.

117. *A. brevicollis* Blanch. is a race of *L. FUSCA*, = *consimilis* Lec.

118. *A. fervida* ‡ Blanch. (nec Fabr.) is *L. OBESA* Lec.

119. *A. puncticollis* Blanch. is a race of *FUSCA*.

120. *A. fervens* ‡ Blanch. (nec Gyll.) is *CONGRUA* Lec.

121. *A. uniformis* Blanch. is *L. EPHELIDA* (Say).

122. *A. pruinosa* ‡ Blanch. (nec Mels.) = *L. FUTILIS* Lec.

123. *A. FRATERNA* (Harris), correct.

124. *A. KNOCHII* Gyll.; correct for one ♀, sexual characters as in *PROFUNDA* (*rugosa* Lec.). Under the same label are two specimens of another species allied to *PRUNINA*.

125. *A. crenulata* ‡ Blanch. is *L. HIRTICULA* (Knoch).

126. *A. CRASSISSIMA* Blanch. is a short stout species from Texas; the ♂ sexual characters as in *FUSCA*; ♀ with last ventral segment semicircularly incised at tip; *obesa* Lec.

127. *A. GLABERRIMA* Blanch. My determination (Synopsis Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. l. c. 242) is correct.

128. *A. micans* ‡ Blanch. (nec Knoch); two ♀ which seem to be *L. CERASINA* Lec. or an allied species.

129. *A. DIFFINIS* Blanch. A very distinct species; ♂ with the fixed spur of hind tibiae elongated, and last ventral segment not impressed; antennal club very long.

130. *A. HIRSUTA* Knoch, correct.

131. *A. pilosicollis* Knoch, is the race of *L. TRISTIS* (Fabr.), with the pubescence of the elytra longer than usual.

132. *CREMASTOCHILUS HARRISII* Kirby (Mus. Oxon.) has the prothorax shining, the front angles are rounded and auriculate, the sides are deeply impressed behind the front angles; the hind angles are not much retracted, surrounded by a deep sulcus; there is a patch of hair on the disk each side in front of the hind angles; the mentum is deeply notched behind.

133. My notes on Buprestidæ from the types of Gory and Laporte, now in the collection of Count Mniszech in Paris, have been partly utilized by Mr. Crotch in his "Notes on the species of Buprestidæ found in the United States" (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1873, p. 84). But it remains for me here to express the great obligations I am under to Count Mniszech, and to the other possessors of types which I had occasion to study, for the facilities

for comparison and the great personal kindness extended to me during my short visits to the larger cities of Europe.

134. *DICERCA OBSCURA* (Fabr.) Lec. is *B. lurida* and *consimilis* Gory and Laporte.

135. *D. hilaris* Lec. ♀; *manca* Lec. ♂, is *TUBERCULATA* G. and L.

136. *D. DISTINGUENDA* G. and L. is colored like *hilaris*, but stouter, with the hind angles of prothorax less prolonged; probably a bright ♂ specimen of *D. TENEBROSA* Kirby.

137. *D. PRUINOSA* G. and L. resembles *LURIDA*, but the prothorax is slightly wider behind; middle tibiæ ♂ obtusely angulated on inner side; *soror* Lec.

138. *D. obscura* ‡ Gory is *BALTIMORENSIS* (Herbst.) Lec.

139. *D. SCOBINA* Chevr. is *molitor* Mels. and *asperata* L. and G.

140. *D. SPRETA* G. and L. is *impressifrons* Mels.

141. *D. TUBERCULATA* Chevr. is *Dumoulinii* Gory; the prothorax is widely dilated on the sides as in *CRASSICOLLIS** Lec., and the disk is deeply excavated obliquely each side; the markings are irregular as in *SCOBINA*.

142. *D. coryphæa* † Dej. is a very large southern form of *SPRETA*.

143. *D. maculosa* † Gory is *LEPIDA* Lec.

144. *D. erecta* L. and G. is *PÆCILONOTA CYANIPES* (Say).

145. *Ancylochira dilatata* Motsch. is *LÆVIVENTRIS* Lec.

146. *A. crenata* Motsch. is *LANGII* Mann.

147. *A. VILLOSA* n. sp. Elytra like *AURULENTA*, prothorax flattened, side margin thickened, disk with a broad dorsal stripe, and oblique space each side smooth; prothorax and under surface thinly clothed with long soft white hair. California, coll. Mniszech.

148. *A. APRICANS* Herbst. A specimen was collected by Lorquin in California.

149. *Melanophila luteosignata* Dej. is a small variety of *NOTATA* with more convex prothorax.

150. *ANTHAXIA BIVITTATA* L. and G. Not in our collections; nearly as elongate as *FLAVIMANA*.

151. *A. ÆNEOGASTER* L. and G. is *expansa* ♀ and *foveicollis* ♂ Lec.

152. *CHRYSOBOTHRIS ERRANS* L. and G. is very near *CUPROÆNEA* L. and G. from Cayenne, and is probably from South America.

153. *C. Alabamæ* Gory is similar to the ordinary race of *FEMORATA*, but the prothorax is more narrowed behind and more deeply channelled; *C. nigrītula* Gory is similar but more deeply punctured.

C. difficilis Gory is also similar, but with the hinder impression of the elytra more sinuated, and is = *rugosiceps* Mels.

154. *C. ignipes* Gory is SEXSIGNATA (Say).

155. *C. Germari* Gory seems to be a variety of the Mexican *C. SOLIERI*, and has not occurred thus far in the United States.

156. *C. FEMORATA* (Fabr.) coll. Dej. is *viridiceps* Mels.

157. *C. viridipunctata* Gory is a variety of HYBERNATA in which the metallic green spot at the base of the elytra extends beyond the impression.

158. *C. floricola* Gory is CALCARATA Mels. and *femorata* ‡ L. and G.

159. *C. rugosula* Gory is ACTENODES ACORNIS (Say).

160. *Actenodes bella* Lec. does not differ from AUREONOTATA Gory, found in Cuba and South America; the locality of the specimen collected in Georgia is absolutely correct.

161. *C. basalis* Lec. is ATABALIPA Gory and *Colobagaster multi. stigmosa* Mann.

162. *C. LESUEURI* Gory is *soror* Lec.

163. *G. fastidiosa* Gory is *Lesueuri* ‡ Lec.

164. *C. quadriipressa* Gory *misella* Lec. is a small variety of this species.

165. *C. nigrofasciata* ‡ Lec., Tr. Am. Phil. Soc., xi., 240, is quite different from the Mexican species, and from MELAZONA Gory; it may therefore be named ATRIFASCIATA.

166. *Polycesta obtusa* Lec. seems to be VELASCO L. and G.; there is an error in the reference to the plate in my paper, it should be fig. 6, not 7.

167. ACMÆODERA MIMA Gory is *semivittata* Lec.

168. *A. PULCHELLA* (Herbst.) Gory and *dispar* Gory are *A. variegata* and *mixta* Lec.

169. *A. STELLARIS* Chevr. is *rubronotata* Gory, *hæmorrhœa* Lec., and *fasciatopunctata* Chevr.

170. *A. FLAVOSTICTA* † Sturm is *croceonotata* ‡ Lec.

171. *A. CUPRINA* Spin.; two specimens were collected in California, by Lorquin, one of which was kindly given to me by Count Mniszech.

172. MASTOGENIUS Solier is the same as *Haplostethus* Lec.

173. CORÆBUS CALIGINOSUS Gory is a South American species.

174. AGRILUS NIGRICANS Gory, size of RUFICOLLIS, finely punctured, hind angles of thorax scarcely carinate.

175. *A. PULCHELLUS* Bland; I saw a specimen of this species from Texas, in the collection of Mr. Perroud, at Lyons; and in the same collection I saw two new species: 1, larger than *ACUTIPENNIS*, bronzed, coarsely punctured, hind angles of prothorax acutely carinated; 2, larger and stouter than *MUTICUS* Lec., more shining, bright green.

176. *A. Couesii* Lec. is *aureus* Chevr. and *perlucidus* Gory.

177. *A. ZEMES* Gory ♂ is *quadriguttatus* Gory ♀.

178. *BRACHYS CORVINA* Gory is *lugubris* Lec.

179. *B. TESSELATA* Fabr. is *LÆVICAUDA* Lec., according to Gory.

180. *B. PRÆTEXTA* Gory is the small black species resembling *TESSELATA*.

181. *PHLEGON HERCULEANUS* Lacordaire is South American, and must therefore be stricken from the List.

182. *ADELOCERA SPARSA* Cand., quite distinct; not uncommon in California.

183. *A. PROFUSA* Cand., is *cavicollis* Lec.

184. *MERISTHUS SCOBINULA* Cand. The Chinese specimens have the scutellum very strongly and acutely carinate; in the Mexican it is finely carinate, and in both the sides of the prothorax and the basal edge are *not serrate*.

185. *Alaus gorgops* Lec. is *EL. LUSCIOSUS* Hope, Griff. An. Kingd., 363, pl. 31.

186. *PERIMECUS SIMILIS* Kirby, size of *M. COMMUNIS*, but a little narrower; prothorax more coarsely and sparsely punctured, scarcely impressed behind; third joint of antennæ narrower and shorter than fourth, about twice as long, but scarcely wider than second; hind angles of prothorax bicarinate.

187. *MELANACTES PICEUS*. In the Oxford Museum I saw two specimens from the Lee collection labelled *E. aterrimus* Fabr. and one *E. lacunosus* Fabr.

188. *ODONTONYX*. There is a beautiful species of this genus from China in the Oxford Museum, in which the ♂ has the antennæ ramose.

189. *TELEPHORUS MANDIBULARIS* Kirby, is the smaller black species, with the prothorax more convex and feebly channelled, and the lustre obscured by very fine hairs. *T. FRAXINI* Say is larger and has the prothorax more polished, and more deeply impressed.

190. *DASYTES FOVEICOLLIS* Kirby belongs to *PSILOTHRIX*.

191. *Tillus picipennis* White, B. M. Cat., from India, is the cosmopolitan *TARSOSTENUS UNIVITTATUS*.

192. *HYDROCERA RUFIPES* Newm. is a beautiful blue species, of the same form as *HUMERALIS*, with the elytra very coarsely but not densely punctured, mouth, antennæ, and legs bright reddish-yellow.

193. *H. ÆGRA* Newm. Quite distinct from any species in our collections. The prothorax is narrowed behind, constricted at each end; elytra shining, strongly punctured.

194. *DRIAMERUS* Solier from Chili resembles strongly and is perhaps congeneric with *MELYRIS CRIBRATUS* Lec.

195. The Australian genus *OMMA* Newm. is evidently allied to *CUPES*, especially to *C. SERRATA* Lec., and is one of those curious examples of geographical distribution, of which we have already instances in *DERATAPHRUS*, *NYCTOPORIS*, and *TMESIPHORUS*. A species of *CUPES* occurs in Japan, which, on the other hand, resembles *C. CONCOLOR* from the Atlantic States.

196. *STAGETUS* Wollaston should be compared with *PROTHECA* Lec. The resemblances between the Coleopterous fauna of North America and the Atlantic Islands are neither few nor unimportant.

197. *LEBASIELLA PALLIPES* Klug is *nigripennis* Lec., a Mexican species to be stricken from the list.

198. *NYCTIPETUS*. One of the most extraordinary instances that I have noticed, of resemblance which, if connected by geographical coincidence, would be termed mimicry, is between a Chilian species of this genus, living in arid plains, and *AMPHIZOA LECONTEI* Matthews, a subaquatic adephage found in Vancouver and Utah.

199. *EMEAX SCULPTURATUS* Pascoe, from Australia, is a species of *NYCTOPORIS*, barely different from *N. GALEATA* Lec., which is found at San Diego, California, by the humeri being *not dentiform*, though the hind angles of the prothorax are rectangular and prominent.

200. *ELEODES TUBERCULATA* Mann. is *viator* Lec.

201. *Eleodes subtuberculata* Walker is *GRANULATA* Lec.

202. *E. latiuscula* Walker is *HUMERALIS* Lec.

203. *E. binotata* Walker is *SPONSA* Lec.

204. *E. conjuncta* and *convexicollis* Walker are *OBSCURA* (Say).

205. *Exerestus* Bates is *RHINANDRUS* Lec. (1862): *E. Jansoni* Bates is *R. ELONGATUS* Horn, from Nicaragua.

206. *Polypleurus geminatus* †Dej. according to the types in Mr. F. Bates's collection, is the smaller species with narrower prothorax.

207. According to Mr. F. Bates the genera Calcar, Zolodinus, and Centorus are exceptions to the ordinary structure of the ventral segments in the allied genera, the hind margin of the segments not being membranous, but entirely corneous, as in Asididae.

208. TENEBRIO CASTANEUS, as pointed out to me by Mr. Bates, agrees with the genera just named in the ventral segments being entirely corneous, but is peculiar in having the eyes completely divided by the eyes as in Blapstinus. It evidently indicates a new genus, to be associated with the others as a distinct tribe, CALCARINI.

209. PACHYURGUS ÆREUS (Mels.) seems to be *Encyalesthes brevicornis* Motsch., found in Java, Gilola, Malaysia; it is therefore to be stricken from the list.

210. EPHALUS Lec. does not in the least resemble LEICHENUM, with which it is united by Gemminger and Harold.

211. RHIPIDANDRUS Lec. I have seen a species from Guadeloupe in the collection of Mr. Sallé, to whom I am indebted for the remark that MELOLONTA PARADOXA Beauv. is the same as *R. flabellicornis*. Vide No. 106.

212. ICTISTYGMA Pascoe, from Australia, seems hardly different from EURYGENIUS.

213. ISCHALIA Pascoe (1860) is *Eupleurida* Lec. (1862). The North American species differs from the Bornean one chiefly in color, the latter being of a uniform indigo color, while the former is black and yellow.

214. *Macratrìa linearis* Newm. The base of the prothorax is not narrower than the widest part in front of the middle, and the species does not seem to differ from the common *M. murina*.

215. EUSTROPHUS BICOLOR. The proper authority for this species is Say, the first describer; *Mycetophagus bicolor* Fabr. is probably a *Platydema*.

215a. SCRAPTIA. Several allied foreign genera have the eyes hairy like *Xylophilus*, *Stereopalpus*, etc.

216. ANASPIS COLLARIS Lec. should be compared with the European *A. ruficollis*.

217. TOPOSCOPUS Lec. I saw in the collection of Mr. Fry an Australian species of this genus, and also a new genus having

like it divided eyes, but of broader form, with the ramus of third antennal joint as long as the others.

218. *MELOE IMPRESSA* Kirby; the prothorax is a little longer than broad, dull, sparsely punctured, elytra deeply rugose; color dark blue; ♂ with the antennæ irregular.

219. *M. NIGRA* Kirby. Quite different, prothorax shorter, more convex, more punctured, head also more punctured, elytra less deeply rugose, abdomen extremely finely rugose; color nearly black.

220. *Apate (Lepisomus) rufipennis* and *nigriceps* Kirby are specimens of *Polygraphus*.

221. *A. (L.) brevicornis* Kirby is in such bad condition as to be not recognizable.

222. CERAMBYCIDÆ. My notes on this family have been employed in the parts of the classification, New Species, and List of North America Coleoptera relating to this family, with the exception of the few here detailed.

223. *CLYTUS DECORUS* Oliv. Oxford Museum; a species of *Cyllene* not in our collections.

224. *CLYTUS CARINATUS* Gory. Oxford Museum. Not in our collections; perhaps South American.

225. *CLYTUS COMPRESSICOLLIS* Gory, like *VERRUCOSUS*, but with prothorax much more compressed and elevated; perhaps an individual variation.

226. *CLYTUS ANTENNATUS* White, Brit. Mus. Cat., 252, is *Arhopalus eurystethus* Lec.

227. *PHYTON PALLIDUM* (Say). A specimen in the British Museum is labelled *MACULATUM* Oliv. (Saperda), but it agrees so little with the description that we are not warranted in adopting the synonymy.

228. *Stenaspis unicolor* Dupont is *CER. SOLITARIUS* Say.

229. *ELAPHIDION ARCTUM* Newm. is the common small narrow species with the antennal spines short, and the elytral spines long, and was considered by Dejean as *E. VILLOSUM* Fabr.

230. *E. VILLOSUM* (Fabr.) Newm. is *putator* Peck, *pruinoseum* (†Dej.) Guérin.

231. *Agennopsis* Thomson is *Talæopora* †Dej., *ADETUS* Lec. The type given me by Dr. Melsheimer (*POLYOPSIA ANALIS* Hald.) is Brazilian, and not North American.

232. *PSENO CERUS SUPERNOTATUS* (Say.), *Acharis lunifera* †Dej.



LeConte, John L. 1873. "Synonymical remarks upon North American Coleoptera." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 25, 321–336.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/18312>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/20310>

Holding Institution

MBLWHOI Library

Sponsored by

MBLWHOI Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.