

were heavily covered with pollen, the stiff hairs retaining a considerable amount. While we do not usually think of a predaceous bug as instrumental in the crossfertilization of plants, yet this individual could have been useful to the rose if it chanced to visit other flowers.

2. *Lygæus bicrucis* Say.—While this insect has a wide range it is quite uncommon in the vicinity of New York City. A single specimen was captured in the Half Way Hollow Hills, July 4, on a small poplar.

3. *Largus succinctus* Linn.—This southern bug was found running among the dead leaves in a woods at Christian Hook, May 10, 1910.

4. *Nezara pennsylvanica* De Geer.—Found near Swan Pond, between Calverton and Manorville, Sept. 28, 1910.

5. *Tetyra bipunctata* H. S.—This is usually considered to be a southern species, but has been recently found on Long Island by several members of the New York Entomological Society. Mr. Geo. P. Engelhardt and I took a considerable number of specimens on the pitch pines at Promised Land near Montauk. This brings the known distribution of the species a considerable number of miles further to the northeast, and to the last forest of pines on Long Island. This bug has a stridulating apparatus in the form of two striated areas on the under surface of the fourth and fifth segments of the abdomen, and when the legs are rubbed against these file-like structures, the insect makes considerable noise.

NEW COLEOPTERA AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family CARABIDÆ.

Calosoma rugosipennis, new species.

Black, without distinct golden spots. Head moderately densely punctate and feebly rugose. Prothorax in its widest part narrower than the elytra at base; base and apex equal; sides subangulately rounded; lateral margin narrowly reflexed; basal margin feebly arcuate and sinuate near the angles; hind

angles obtusely rounded; surface rugose, very coarsely so along basal margin; near lateral and apical margins a few coarse punctures. Elytra about one-third longer than wide at base; sides nearly parallel; striæ distinctly impressed near base but gradually finer towards apex, striæ not punctate; surface rugose, rather coarsely at about basal third, finer and almost obsolete towards apex. Anterior tarsi of male with joints one to three hairy beneath. Length 19.5 mm.

California.

There is a faint indication of two metallic dorsal spots at sides in the single specimen, which is very old, and in my collection for a number of years. Fresh specimens may perhaps show a few more evident metallic spots.

The rather short, rugose elytra and the small size will readily distinguish this odd little species which seems to be allied to *erepicola* Fall, but the short description does not fit my specimen very well.

Anisodactylus lodingi, new species.

Black, elytra opaque. Clypeus on each side with one setigerous puncture. Prothorax at base narrower than elytra; apical and basal margins nearly equal; sides arcuate; hind angles obtuse and rounded; lateral margin rather widely depressed and densely punctulate; basal foveæ large; disk almost smooth, near apical margin finely punctate, more coarsely along basal margin. Elytra without dorsal puncture; feebly arcuate at sides; striæ impressed but not punctate; intervals convex, not punctulate. Mentum rotundate-emarginate; ligula and paraglossæ as in typical *Anisodactylus*. Terminal spur of anterior tibia dilated at middle. First four joints of anterior and second to fourth joints of middle tarsi of the male dilated and spongy pubescent beneath, first joint of middle tarsi feebly dilated and spongy pubescent beneath in about apical half. Posterior tarsi slender. Length 18-19.5 mm.

Mobile, Alabama.

The females differ from the males, besides as usual, in having a much larger head and seemingly slightly narrower thorax.

Following Dr. Horn's table¹ this species has to be placed near *furvus*, from which it differs in being much larger and more robust and having a different form of thorax.

It is with pleasure that I name this interesting new species after its discoverer Mr. H. P. Loding, of Mobile, Alabama.

Family MONÆDIDÆ.

Monædus Lec., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. X, p. 116.

Adimerus Sharp, Biol. Cent. Am., Vol. II, pt. 1, p. 441.

¹ Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., vol. XIX. p. 162.

The genus *Adimerus* was erected by Dr. Sharp for a few small Central American clavicorn beetles allied to the Colydiidæ but differing principally from these and from the rest of the *Clavicornia* by the peculiar formation of the first joint of tarsi. This first joint is broadly dilated, the second joint is inserted on the upper side of the base of the first joint, and both the second and third joints, which are very small, are invisible on the ventral aspect.

This tarsal structure as well as the other characters given by Dr. Sharp for the genus *Adimerus*, are the same as in *Monædus guttatus* Lec. Therefore, *Monædus*, as the older name, has priority over *Adimerus*, and the family will be known as Moncedidæ.

Family NITIDULIDÆ.

Carpophilus californicus, new species.

Related to *niger* but less robust and convex; elytra unimpressed below scutellum; punctuation of head and thorax less dense; lateral margin of thorax very narrowly reflexed; last ventral segment of the male on each side of the emargination broadly, shallowly impressed; last dorsal segment of female with a deep apical impression, the surface above the depression convex. The color is black or piceous; intermediate antennal joints, legs and lateral margins of thorax pale; elytra rufous with suture, apex and a little more than half of the lateral margin black or piceous. Length 4-4.5 mm.

Tulare County, California.

A single pair in the Dietz Collection, which differ sufficiently from eastern specimens of *niger* to receive a name.

Carpophilus rufiventris, new species.

Elongate oval, depressed; color piceous, underside rufous, legs and antennæ, except club, paler; upper surface feebly shining, clothed moderately with dark pubescence. Head moderately coarsely and closely punctate. Prothorax with basal and apical margin nearly equal; sides feebly arcuate; anterior angles broadly rounded; basal angles distinct, oblique not reflexed; punctuation moderately coarse, punctures on the disk distinctly separated. Elytra more sparsely punctate than the prothorax. Propygidium and pygidium more densely and slightly more finely punctured than the elytra. Fifth ventral segment of the male deeply, circularly emarginate, without impressions, anal segment ventral. Length 5-5.5 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

As usual the color is variable. In the fully colored specimens the color is black with lateral margin of thorax rufotestaceous, the

underside is piceous, but the abdomen is always rufous, especially at middle, and the legs are always paler.

It belongs to Sharp's group § 2.¹

Carpophilus deflexus Sharp, Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. II, pt. I, p. 290.

I have two females from the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, which I refer doubtfully to this species.

Carpophilus ignobilis Fall, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. XXXVI, p. 124.

A few specimens taken by me in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, which I had identified as *lacertosus* Murray, agree also with Fall's description of *ignobilis*. The two may be the same, but a comparison of typical examples will be necessary to settle this point.

Conotelus punctatus, new species.

Piceous, elytra brown, legs and antennæ pale, very sparsely pubescent. Prothorax as in *obscurus*, but surface distinctly punctate. Elytra finely granulate, the rows of punctures distinct. Abdomen not acutely margined, sparsely punctate. Length 3.5 mm.

Lake Worth, Fla. (O. Dietz.)

This species is closely allied to *obscurus* from which it is distinguished by the rather distinct punctuation of prothorax and elytra, the very sparse pubescence of upper surface and the different form of mesosternum, which is not deflexed in front as in *obscurus* but plane.

Nitidula nigra, new species.

Oblong-oval, black, rather shining, sparsely pubescent, legs piceous. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long; apex narrower than base; lateral margin reflexed; sides feebly arcuate and rather more strongly narrowing to base a little above the basal angles; surface moderately coarsely and not densely punctured at middle, with some finer punctures intermixed. Elytra finely not densely punctured. Prosternum moderately densely punctured at middle. Abdomen densely punctate. Length 4 mm.

Alaska.

The single specimen in my collection from which the above description is drawn was sent me a few years ago by my brother without more definite locality.

This species is closely allied to *rufipes* but differs in being black, with shining surface, prothorax narrower at apex with lateral margin more reflexed and relatively more sparsely punctate, especially at

¹ Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. II, pt. I, p. 288.

middle. In *rufipes* there is a more or less distinct, longitudinal impressed line near lateral margin which is absent in *nigra*.

Pocadius basalis, new species.

Piceous, elytra with a red, somewhat triangular basal space, underside ferruginous, legs and antennæ paler. Head coarsely punctured. Prothorax about twice as wide as long; sides moderately arcuate; lateral margin feebly explanate; hind angles oblique; disc rather coarsely but not very densely punctured. Elytral rows of punctures confused near suture, more distinct at sides. Prosternum, seen from the side, plane not deflected at apex. Mesosternum subcarinate at middle. Metasternum coarsely punctate. The first few segments less coarsely punctate than the last. Length 4 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species looks very much like *fulvipennis* but has the prosternum differently formed, the sides of the thorax feebly explanate and the punctuation of elytra confused.

The prosternum, viewed laterally, is relatively strongly arcuate in *fulvipennis*, less so in *helvolus* but plane in *basalis*.

TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF *Pocadius*.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Prosternum, viewed laterally, plane not deflexed behind the coxæ; mesosternum longitudinally carinate at middle; sides of thorax slightly more reflexed than in <i>helvolus</i> but less so than in <i>fulvipennis</i> ; color piceous, elytra with a red basal spot of variable size..... | <i>basalis</i> n. sp. |
| Prosternum at apex more or less deflexed | 2 |
| 2. Prosternum feebly deflexed behind the coxæ, mesosternum longitudinally acute at middle; sides of thorax and elytra feebly reflexed; color rufo-testaceous | <i>helvolus</i> Er. |
| Prosternum strongly declivous behind the coxæ; mesosternum plain, not acute at middle; sides of thorax and elytra rather strongly reflexed; color variable, from rufo-testaceous to black, elytra with large, rufous basal space | <i>fulvipennis</i> Er. |

Psilopyga nigripennis Lec., New Species, 1863, p. 64.

Dr. Horn suggested that this might prove to be a variety of *histrina*. The characters separating the two are too numerous to admit such a course. Besides those given in the following table of our species the prosternum in *nigripennis* is more convex, the third and fifth antennal joints are relatively longer and the metasternum and abdomen are much more sparsely punctate than in *histrina*.

TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF *Psilopyga*.

- | |
|--|
| 1. Head and prothorax, the latter especially near margin with fine and coarse punctures intermixed; prosternum uniformly, rather coarsely punctate |
|--|

- over the entire surface; elytral intervals, especially at basal half with confused punctuation; color uniformly black..... *histrina* Lec.
 Head and prothorax with uniform punctuation 2
 2. Prosternum almost smooth, near apical margin a row of very coarse and deeply impressed punctures; intervals with a single row of punctures; color red, elytra black.....*nigripennis* Lec.
 Prosternum equally punctate over the entire surface; elytral intervals at basal half with confused punctuation; color black or piceous, elytra with large, red basal space.....*fasciata* Sharp.

***Rhizopagus robustus*, new species.**

Differs from *scalpturatus* in slightly longer and broader thorax with sides scarcely narrowed towards base, longer third antennal joint and the more deeply impressed elytral striae. Length 4 mm.

Kentucky.

I have also a specimen of this species taken years ago on Long Island, N. Y.

Family DRYOPIDÆ.

I have followed recent European catalogues and publications in using *Dryops* for the species formerly known as *Parnus*, *Helichus* for what we have called *Dryops* and *Helmis* for *Elmis*.

In part 17 of the "Coleopterorum Catalogus" Zaitzev has placed our North American species of *Elmis* in the two genera *Helmis* and *Limnius*. As far as I know our species they do not fit in any of the European genera proposed at the expense of *Elmis*. *Elmis glaber* Horn is very close to *Heterelmis obscurus* Sharp from Guatemala and has to be placed with *latiusculus* and *nitidulus* in the genus *Heterelmis*, and *Elmis mæstus* Horn, judging from the description, seems to belong in the genus *Elsianus* Sharp. For the rest of our species, if we follow the European custom, three new genera at least have to be erected and perhaps more.

***Phanocerus clavicornis* Sharp**, Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. I, pt. 2, p. 129.

Specimens collected at Devil's River, Texas, by F. C. Pratt are in the collection of the United States National Museum which agree with the description of this species.

The genus is a member of the tribe Potamophilini (Larini Lec.) and is readily distinguished by its short antennæ with the last six joints forming a compact oval club.

Among the material kindly sent me by Messrs. Schwarz and

Barber was an apparently new species of this genus from Jamaica, West Indies.

Phanocerus hubbardi, new species.

Oblong-elongate, fuscous, prothorax and elytra densely clotted with short pubescence. Prothorax narrowing from slightly behind middle to apex, sides sinuate behind middle; hind angles acute; front angles rounded; disk slightly convex, with faint longitudinal median impression; at middle of base two, round punctures and above this an elongate puncture; on each side near the lateral margin a short, straight, linear impression; the usual subapical lateral impression feeble. Elytra wider than the prothorax; punctures of striae in about apical half small and very faint. Length 2.75 mm.

Jamaica, West Indies (H. G. Hubbard), in the collection of the U. S. Nat. Museum.

This species resembles *P. clavicornis* Sharp very closely but is slightly smaller, less convex, thorax with feeble subapical lateral impression and the series of elytral punctures almost obliterated in about apical half.

Elsianus texanus, new species.

Elongate, black, legs, antennae, palpi and last abdominal segment rufous, surface clothed sparsely with short, stiff, recumbent pale hairs. Head obsoletely granulate. Prothorax slightly wider than long; sides slightly arcuate and feebly sinuate before the hind angles; apex slightly narrower than base; apical margin broadly arcuate, deeply sinuate on each side in front of eyes, apical angles produced, lateral margin crenate; basal margin bisinuate; slightly emarginate before the scutellum; surface granulate, the granules very fine and obsolete near apex; median longitudinal line distinctly impressed in basal half; lateral carina almost entire. Scutellum small, rounded, acute at apex, sparsely granulate. Elytra at base slightly wider than the thorax at base; about one-third longer than wide at base; lateral margin crenate; disc with distinctly impressed striae, striae with coarse, shallow punctures, the lateral striae faintly impressed, intervals feebly convex, with small, not closely placed granules, which are obsolete at middle of disk. Underside somewhat densely covered with rather larger granules than upperside; laterally densely clothed with short, pale, silken pubescence. Front and middle tibiae inside with an elongate, densely pubescent space. Length 4.75 mm.

Devil's River, Texas.

A single specimen in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

This species is allied to *robustus* Sharp from Guatemala, but seems to differ in being black, of narrower form, the striae with large punctures and the surface clothed sparsely with short, stiff, recumbent hairs.

The genus *Elsianus* is a member of the subfamily Helminæ (Elminæ) separated by Dr. Sharp from the genus *Elmis* and its nearest allies by the mesosternal groove being limited anteriorly by two distinct raised lines and the longer maxillary palpi.

***Helmis ornatus*, new species.**

Oval, black, underside and legs pale; elytra with large transverse humeral and ante-apical pale spot.

Prothorax broad, gradually arcuately narrowing to apex; apical and basal angles acute; disk on each side with two longitudinal carinæ of which the outer one is short and the inner one long, reaching from base to very near the apical margin, surface finely punctate. Elytra at base scarcely wider than the thorax at base, sides arcuate; stria punctures distinctly impressed; intervals feebly convex and finely punctate; surface feebly pubescent. Length 2 mm.

Montana.

From our similarly marked oval species this new species will be readily known by the entire inner thoracic stria or carina and from those possessing an entire stria by its oval form and ornate elytra.

Family LAMPYRIDÆ.

***Rhyncheros sanguinipennis* Say**, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., III, p. 178, 1823.

The figure of *Lycostomus lineicollis* Chev. in Biologia Cent. Am. Col., Vol. III, pt. 2, pl. 1, fig. 4, and the description agree very closely with Say's species and I have very little doubt that the two are the same.

Gorham, in treating the Central American species in the Biologia, does not mention the genus *Rhyncheros*, which is, in my opinion, not well founded, as most of the species of *Lycostomus* in our list have a more or less short beak.

***Lycostomus femoratus*, new species.**

Resembles in coloration and form *fulvellus* Lec. but differs in having less arcuate hind tibiæ, femora in great part yellow and only near apex black; median thoracic spot much smaller, the thorax wider and more distinctly trisinuate in front, alternate elytral costæ distinctly more elevated than the others especially in apical half. Length 14 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This is the species I reported in my list of Lampyridæ from the Huachuca Mts., Arizona¹ as *fulvellus* but having seen lately Colo-

¹ Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. XVI, p. 62.

rado specimens of that species, the difference between the two was quite obvious.

Lycostomus simulans, new species.

Resembles very closely in form and color *loripes*, from which it differs in having a much shorter beak and shorter and wider last joint of maxillary palpi. Length 11 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species is so very much like *loripes* that it is very likely mixed in collections with that species. Only two of our species, *lateralis* and *loripes*, have a narrower, elongate beak, which especially is very long and narrow in *loripes*, the rest of our species, including *simulans*, have a much shorter and broader beak.

Lycostomus tabidus Gorh., Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. III, pt. 2, p. 4.

As far as the description goes this species seems to be very close to *L. fulvellus* Lec.

Eros nigripes, new species.

Black, elytra and lateral and apical margins of thorax red. Prothorax with five well-defined cells, the median one finely carinate. Antennæ about half as long as the body, third joint shorter than fourth; second and third joints together about as long as fourth. Hind trochanters short. Length 7 mm.

Minnesota.

A single pair in collection of Dietz, of which the female differs from the above described male as usual in shorter and stouter antennal joints.

Family CLERIDÆ.

Monophylla ruficollis, new species.

Black upper and under side of prothorax and abdomen, except last segment red. Head densely punctate; antennæ ten-jointed, last joint of female about as long as the preceding four or five joints. Form of thorax as in *terminata*, surface very sparsely punctate on the disk but coarsely and densely punctate near apical margin, near lateral margins almost impunctate. Elytra clothed with cinereous pubescence, sculpture, below basal third, somewhat granulate rugose, obliterating the punctuation, which is rather fine and sparse and only plainly visible near base. Length 7 mm.

Arizona.

I had regarded the single specimen, a female in my collection, as a color variety of *terminata*, but a closer examination shows that it

differs from that species in the relative length of the last antennal joint and the different punctuation and sculpture of prothorax and elytra. The thorax is clear red without spot and the elytra is black throughout, though there is at about middle of lateral margin a small indefinite space of dark brownish color, suggesting the possibility that specimens may occur with a pale lateral spot as in the other species.

Mr. Wolcott in Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. ser., Vol. VII, p. 341, places *pallipes* as a synonym of *californica* with the following remarks: "specimens of *californica* in the author's collection from Brownsville, Texas, agree in every detail with the brief description of the recently described variety *pallipes*, the type of which is also from Brownsville, Texas, hence they are united."

As far as his specimens are concerned the remarks are correct, but he made the mistake of wrongly identifying his Brownsville specimens as *californica*. In regard to coloration both *pallipes* and *californica* are very similar but differ decidedly in the number and shape of the antennal joints, especially in the female. Fall in his description calls attention to the difference in the number of antennal joints of *terminata* and *californica*, and Wolcott, in the publication cited, p. 342, remarks under *terminata* that the antennal joints of the males of *californica* and *substriata* are eight-jointed and ten-jointed in *terminata*, but Wolcott never took the trouble to examine the antennal joints of his Brownsville specimens, simply identifying it as *californica* on the similarity of coloration. The antennal joints in *pallipes* are very distinctly ten-jointed in both sexes, while in *californica* the antennæ are nine-jointed at least in the female and possibly in the male also. I did not care to handle very much the only two small male specimens before me, of which one belongs to Mr. Fall, but there seem to be four small joints between the second and the last three joints. The four or five antennal joints preceding the last are gradually enlarged in *ruficollis*, *terminata* and *pallipes*, while in *californica* only the two joints preceding the last are enlarged and very abruptly so.

I described *pallipes* as a variety of *terminata*, but I am convinced now since seeing more material of the three species, that it is entitled to specific standing.

In regard to coloration, the few specimens of *californica* which I

have seen, including three specimens kindly sent me by Mr. Fall for comparison, are very variable, some specimens have black elytra with pale lateral spot, others have apex and part of suture ferruginous and sometimes the base also; one specimen has an elongate ferruginous subapical heart-shaped sutural spot, the pale lateral spot is also very variable in size.

In one male kindly sent me by Mr. Fall the elytra shows very plainly near suture two longer impressed striæ and one shorter, and the black triangular lateral spots of the abdomen extend almost across the base of each segment, other specimens show a faint indication of one or two striæ near suture. In two specimens of *pallipes* there is also a faint indication of two or three striæ near suture. Wolcott described *substriata* and separated it from the rest of the species on the possession of two or three striæ near suture and the dark abdomen. As shown above, this occurs in *californica* also and if there are no other characters to separate the two *substriata* has to be united with *californica*.

Substriata Wolc. is not included in the following table, as I could not find in the description a good character to include it in the following table:¹

TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF *Monophylla*.

1. Elytra black, granulate rugose, the punctuation nearly obliterated and only visible at basal third; prothorax unicolorous red, punctuation coarse and dense at apical margin, fine and very sparse at middle of disk; last antennal joint of female about as long as the four preceding joints.

ruficollis n. sp.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Elytra distinctly punctate from base to apex | 2 |
| 2. Antennæ of female ten-jointed | 3 |
| Antennæ of female nine-jointed | 4 |
| 3. Prothorax black, elytra brownish with a more or less distinct transverse pale spot at middle of lateral margin; femora black, tibiæ generally pale; | |

¹ Through the kindness of Prof. Wickham I received the type of *M. substriata* Wolc. in time to add a note on the species.

M. substriata Wolc. is, as I suspected, the same as *californica* Fall. The thorax in *substriata* is not densely but sparsely punctate and much less rugose than in the five specimens of *californica* before me, but these, however, show enough variation in this respect to indicate that the two cannot be separated on the sculpture of thorax. The abdomen in Wolcott's type is a little compressed, but the black or piceous spots at sides can be plainly seen. The sub-sutural striæ are said to be punctate-striate, which is not the case, they are feebly impressed and cannot be seen in certain light.

- last joint of antennal club of female about as long as the preceding four joints *pallipes* Schaeef.
 Prothorax red with a central black spot of variable size; elytra black with side margin in about basal half and lateral transverse spot pale, last antennal joint of female as long or almost as long as the eight preceding joints *terminata* Spin.
 4. Prothorax black with apical margin more or less reddish, elytra with lateral pale spot and sometimes with sub-apical pale sutural spot; femora black, tibiae pale, last antennal joints of female as long or almost as long as the preceding joints *californica* Fall.

Family CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Metaleptus femoratus Schaeff., Bull. Brooklyn Inst. Mus., Vol. I, p. 384.

Metaleptus gracilis Fall., Can. Ent., Vol. XLI, p. 164.

Both names refer to the same species. The description of *M. gracilis* Fall appeared a few days later than that of *M. femoratus* Schaeff.

Calloides nobilis var. **mormonus**, new variety.

Head with two transverse fasciae of dense yellow pubescence, one above the eyes and one below. Elytra with heavy basal fascia of dense yellow pubescence, a short oblique fascia below this which does not attain suture nor lateral margin; between this and the basal fascia at lateral margin an elongate spot, below middle a slightly arcuate, internally sinuate fascia from lateral margin to suture; below this a more sinuate fascia which extends from suture to almost the lateral margin and near apex an oblique fascia from the lateral margin to suture. Apex of mesosternum and apical margin of first, second and third abdominal segments, except at middle, densely clothed with yellow pubescence. The fasciae on the elytra are all heavy and of equal width. Length 27 mm.

Beaver Cañon, Utah.

A finely marked insect, which looks very distinct from *nobilis* but presents no good character to give it specific standing.

Stenosphenus lepidus Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. XII, p. 179.

Stenosphenus longicollis Casey, Ann. N. Y. Acad., Vol. VI, p. 34.

The description of *longicollis* fits equally well *lepidus*, from which it is said to differ in having "the prosternum in front of the coxæ depressed and coarsely, densely punctate-rugose, except at apical margin, while in *lepidus* this space is divided by a polished, longitudinal elevation, forming thus two depressed areas."

I have examined a number of males of *lepidus* as well as of other species in regard to the constancy of this character and find that the

longitudinal, polished space of the prosternum is a variable character and is present in some specimens, more or less obliterated in others by being sparsely punctate and rugose, while in a few the two areas are united, owing to stronger, coarser punctuation and rugosity of the usually smooth median area.

Dr. Horn described *novatus* as having the prosternum of the male in front of the coxæ coarsely punctured and opaque but none of the males which I have seen has this, though a few have some coarser punctuation and rugosity of this part and are intermediate.

In *debilis* and *dolosus* some males have a more or less smooth median area and others have the prosternum in front coarsely punctured with scarcely an indication of a smooth median area.

In most of the specimens of *beyeri* examined, the prosternum in front of coxæ is coarsely punctate and rugose, though in a very few there is a faint indication of a smoother median space, owing to this part being less coarsely punctate and rugose, while in the specimens of *lugens* the two areas are generally very well defined.

From the foregoing it is very plain that the sculpture of the prosternum in front of coxæ is very variable and cannot be relied upon in the separation of species and even varieties as only a moderate series is necessary to show the variability of the sculpture of the prosternum in most of the species.

Family CISTELIDÆ.

Stenochidus robustus, new species.

Elongate, black. Head densely and coarsely punctate, eyes as in *gracilis* and *cyanescens*; antennæ reaching to the middle of elytra, second joint small, third joint elongate, slightly longer than fourth, the latter slightly wider at apex than third fifth and following gradually decreasing in length, but each wider than any of the preceding joints. Thorax slightly broader than long; sides feebly arcuate and deflexed near apex; apical and basal angles rounded; surface densely and coarsely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax at base, humeral angles rounded, sides feebly arcuately widening towards apex, striæ relatively very deeply impressed and finely punctate; intervals convex, feebly rugose and finely irregularly punctate. Body beneath sparsely punctate, except the underside of thorax which is more coarsely and densely punctate, prosternum transversely rugose. Tibiæ scarcely curved. Length 10.5 mm.

California. (O. Dietz.)

This species is very distinct from the others by its more robust

form, larger size, deeply impressed elytral striae and convex intervals. The specimen described is a female and has the outer antennal joints relatively wider than those of the females of *gracilis* and *cyanescens*.

The two species in our list, *gracilis* and *cyanescens*, seems to be rare, at least in collections, and have been considered by some to be possibly one variable species. I have four females of *gracilis* and a number of *cyanescens* of both sexes. They are very close and it is possible that specimens of *gracilis* may occur with black legs; however, there is a difference in the relative length of the antennal joints, which are relatively shorter and the outer ones wider in *gracilis*. The form of *gracilis* seems to be also slightly shorter and a little more convex than *cyanescens*.

I have another form which looks quite distinct on account of color and more elongate, parallel form which seems to be entitled to a name,

***Stenochidus cyanescens* var. *carbonarius*, new variety.**

Form of *cyanescens*, but more elongate and parallel; upper surface black, legs and antennae brown or piceous; thorax less densely punctate than in *cyanescens*. Length 8.25-9 mm.

Tulare County, California. (O. Dietz.)

There seems to be also a slight difference in the form of antennal and tarsal joints, but the few specimens I have are not quite perfect.

BLATCHLEY'S BEETLES OF INDIANA.¹

This is a volume of 1,386 pages with 590 figures in which 3,555 species of beetles occurring or supposed to occur in Indiana are described, 79 as new species. No such comprehensive work has heretofore appeared on American beetles and the book will be most useful to students of Coleoptera.

The book starts with a brief treatise on the external anatomy of beetles in which the technical terms to be used are explained by text and figures. A copy of the classification of families by Leconte and Horn follows, and then each family is taken up in turn. The treatment includes a brief account of the habits, the division into tribes,

¹ Bulletin No. 1, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources. On the Coleoptera Known to Occur in Indiana, by W. S. Blatchley, Sept. 20, 1910.



Schaeffer, Charles. 1911. "New Coleoptera and miscellaneous notes." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 19, 113–126.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/34070>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/21365>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

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>.