

Three new Species of Coleoptera from North Carolina.

By A. H. MANEE, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

The following species of beetles were declared to be new by the late Frederick Blanchard after whom I have named the first. Types have been placed in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Selenophorus blanchardi n. sp.

Color dark brown with wings slightly metallic, scarcely lighter beneath, antennae light, paler towards base.

Head moderate with two long and four shorter bristles in front; eyes prominent with long bristle at base; antennae not reaching to base of thorax, a bristle at front of first segment.

Thorax as wide in front as at base, sides from rounded frontal corner rounding almost evenly to very near basic angle, edge with bristle at anterior two-fifths, median stria almost or quite obsolete, without punctures, basic depressions almost or quite obsolete but slightly rugose, edge depressed quite evenly except more widely near base.

Elytra from rounded shoulders very gradually widening to middle, thence rounding in and at apical sixth more abruptly with marginal depression at apical eighth, striae distinct but shallow with intervals smooth and flat, second inner stria with four punctures at regular intervals of .5 mm. and with a fifth puncture only .25 mm. from the fourth.

Legs: all tibiae strongly bristled, hind tibia longer than tarsus, first segment of hind tarsus as long as the remainder.

Length 5 mm., width 2.3 mm., length of elytra 3 mm.

From four specimens taken by the author at Southern Pines, North Carolina, about mid-April of 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Erchomus politus n. sp.

Color piceous. The microscopic uni-pilose punctures so widely separated by such smooth spaces as to allow the appearance of a polished surface, even the microscopically crinkled head also shining, midwings, edges, legs, antennae and mouth parts lighter.

Head not large, eyes with minute facets in relief; antennae very pilose, segments 3 to 10 gradually increasing, the eleventh diminishing to tip and as long as 9 and 10 combined, extending to basic third of thorax.

Thorax at sides with sutural edge rounding out to near base, thence parallel and as wide as elytra, at basic edge a slight spur conforms to rounded shoulder of elytra, from which the base runs very evenly in a semi-cylindrical arch scarcely flattened at top.

Elytra conforming to thoracic base, sides parallel, the tip practically parallel with frontal edge.

Abdominal segmental edges pilose, the last more strongly so or bristled, four segments protruding beyond elytra or sometimes drawn in telescopically, giving the appearance of being dropped or broken off.

Length 2 mm., width 1.2 mm., length to tip of elytra 1.6 mm.

Specimens abundant under bark of dead pines and deciduous trees and when exposed very lively to avoid the light.

Coenocara nigricornis n. sp.

♂. Antennae and palpi dark or fuscous, a peculiarity seen in no other species except the very unlike *scymnoides* Lec. Color piceous, not as dark as in *oculata*, which this species most closely resembles, the more profuse pilosity giving it a gray-brown aspect; finely and densely punctulated throughout, the punctures more widely separated than in *oculata*; head proportionately larger, but eyes as small and about equal in both sexes cleft about two-thirds (in *bicolor* Germ. the eyes are nearly black, the facets more in relief, the cleft only to middle and in the ♂ much larger than in the ♀). The elytral striae, two complete near margin and one short frontal just above, are as in *oculata*.

Length 2.6 mm., *oculata* and *bicolor* being about 2 mm.

Five specimens in all, three in possession of author and one ♂ one ♀ in the Blanchard addition of the LeConte collection at Cambridge, Mass.

The North American Species of *Draeculacephala* (Homoptera).

By E. P. VAN DUZEE, Berkeley, Calif.

A fine series of these insects from Georgia and Florida received from Prof. J. C. Bradley has enabled me to make out with some degree of certainty all the known forms except *producta* Walker, and to distinguish four still undescribed. In the following key the characters have been taken mostly from the females as they are usually more abundant



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