

Dorsal fin commences behind the pectorals and ventrals, has eight or nine spinous, slightly curved rays, first short, half as long as second, second and third half as long as its succeeding one. Articulated rays 28. Dorsal groove obsolete along soft rays, the spinous rays projecting above it. Pectoral cuneate, with one very short subspinous ray. Ventrals with one spinous and five articulated rays; connected with the abdomen by a membrane. A space extending from the base of the ventrals to the vaginal orifice $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, free of scales. First three rays of anal fin spinous; two rows of fine scales along the base of the anterior third; the posterior two thirds situated in a groove. Nostrils double, anterior ones closed with a valve.

Back regularly arched, with a slight incurvation in some along the frontal bone. Curve of the belly greater than that of the back. Latter line commencing at the upper angle of the opercle and nearly concurrent with the back. Eyes very large, irides white, with a brown crescent above. Lips thin. Jaws slightly protractile. Upper lip on a line with the superior edge of the pupil, and with sides nearly vertical when the mouth is open. Head ash color and dark brown. Back light brown with metallic tints, silver white below the lateral line; 22—24 silver white longitudinal stripes. Scales above the lateral line, around the tail and anal fin smaller than the others. Outer edge of dorsal membrane, caudal and ventrals darkly punctate. Tips of the ventrals black. Length, including C. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in., width with D. 4.5; weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; D. 8 to 9 spinous, 26 ramose; P. 1 spinous, 20—24 ramose; A. 3 spinous, 32 ramose; C. 22.

Var. A. *Punctatum*. Smaller than the above, with sides punctate with black, head shorter, eyes smaller, dorsal outline more curved and facial outline more continuous with the curve of the back than the preceding.

Cymatogaster aggregatus, Gibbons.

Back slightly arched, lateral line not concurrent with the dorsal outline, belly curved more than the dorsum. Space behind the ventrals covered with scales. Head ash color. Body with eight or nine longitudinal stripes of black dots, commencing below the lateral line and becoming obsolete opposite the end of the dorsal fin, which are interrupted by three or four lemon colored vertical bands. Back dark brown with metallic tints. Belly and tail end silver white. Extreme length 5 in.; width including the dorsal, 2.25; weight 2 oz; D. 21: 9 spinous, first short, second, third and fourth double the length of its preceding one; V. 6, first spinous; A. 15 or 16, first three short and spinous; C. 20; P. 20 or 24, first short and spinous.

Cymatogaster minimus, Gibbons.

Back more curved than the preceding; back brown and with metallic tints, sides punctate with black, with lemon color patches along the middle. A diffused dark brown or black spot on the dorsal about the end of the spinous rays; membranes of the dorsal, the tail and anal punctated black, ventrals yellow at base, tipped with black; a diffused black patch under the pectorals.

D. 23 or 24, V. 6, A. 18 to 20, P. 20 to 24, C. 20. About the same size as the preceding species.

Var. All the characteristics of the type, but with larger scales and of a lighter color. Extreme length 6 in., width 3.25.

Of the genus *Cymatogaster* I have already described two species.

Synopsis of the Dermestidæ of the United States.

By JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

Following the arrangement proposed by Erichson, and introducing one new genus, *Apsectus*, our native genera are thus related:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Ocellus nullus | DERMESTES. |
| 2. Ocellus frontalis: | |
| A. Mesosternum angustum; coxæ intermediæ approximatae: | |
| (os liberum) | ATTAGENUS. |

B. Mesosternum transversum; coxæ intermediæ distantes:

a. Mesosternum bifidum; os prosterno obtectum;

Labrum mandibulæque libera: (ligula dilatata) . TROGODERMA.

Labrum solum liberum;

Fossulæ antennales submarginales; corpus pubescens . CRYPTORHOPALUM.

Fossulæ antennales marginales; corpus squamatum . ANTHRENUS.

b. Mesosternum integrum;

Tibiæ anticæ tenues; corpus longe pilosum . APSECTUS.

Tibiæ anticæ latiores, os obtegentes: corpus glabrum . ORPHILUS.

DERMESTES Linn.

a. Abdominis articulis tertio quartoque maris medio penicillatis.

1. *D. marmoratus*, oblongus, niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque fulvo-variegatis, hoc punctis tribus ad medium cinereis ornato, elytris cinereo-fulvoque variegatis, macula magna subhumerali oblonga (angulis prolongatis) cinerea; infra candidus, segmento abdominis ultimo lateribusque nigris, illo basi albo-maculato, pedibus nigris, femoribus annulo albo ornatis, antennis piceis. Long. .47.

Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 3, 197.

Nebraska and Texas. The largest of our species, and very distinct by the large subquadrate cinereous spot just behind the base of the elytra: the outer margin of the spot is prolonged along the side of the elytra, and extends on the humerus: the inner anterior angle is prolonged towards the suture, while the inner posterior angle is prolonged backwards; excluding the prolongation, this spot is about one half longer than wide, and the inner prolongation is small compared with the outer portion, which is one third the length of the elytra: in the next species the inner prolongation is large, so that the mark appears like an irregular subbasal fascia, and the spot itself is not longer than wide.

Erichson (Ins. Deutschl. 430, note) gives as synonyms *D. caninus* Germ., and *D. tessellatus* Herbst. This view appears to me entirely unfounded. The true *marmoratus* Say, seems not to be known to the German entomologists. By inadvertence Erichson also quotes the Trans. Am. Phil. Society, for the original description of Say.

2. *D. Mannerheimii*, oblongus, niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque fulvo-variegatis, hoc punctis cinereis tribus ornato, elytris cinereo variegatis, fascia subbasali extus paulo dilatata cinerea, subtus candidus, abdominis lateribus segmentoque ultimo nigris, hoc basi albo-notato, pedibus nigris, femoribus annulo albo ornatis, antennis obscure ferrugineis. Long. .31—.37.

Dermestes marmoratus† Mannerheim, Bull. Mosc., 1843, 258.

San Diego and San Francisco, California. The small size given by Count Mannerheim, enables his specimens to be referred to this species: its characters are sufficiently pointed out above. The spot or fascia extends one fourth the length of the elytra.

3. *D. fasciatus*, oblongus, niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque fulvo variegatis, elytris lineolis transversis cinereis fasciaque pone basin lata irregulari ornatis; infra candidus, abdominis lateribus segmentoque ultimo nigris, hoc basi albo tripunctato; antennis pedibusque nigris, femoribus cinereo annulatis. Long. .3—.35.

New Mexico, Mr. Fendler: also allied to the two preceding, but the fascia of the elytra is not connected with the base, is not dilated externally, and hardly even touches the scutel; the latter as in *D. marmoratus* and *Mannerheimii* is cinereous.

4. *D. nubilus*, oblongus, niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque cinereo fulvoque variegatis, elytris cinereo plus minusve variegatis, scutello densius pubescente; infra albidus, abdominis lateribus segmentoque ultimo nigris, hoc basi albo bipunctato, femoribus nigris albo annulatis, antennis obscure ferrugineis. Long. .3—.35.

Say, New Ins. of Louisiana, collected by Joseph Barabino, (1832.)

Dermestes dissector Kirby, Fauna Bor. Am. 115.

Texas, collected by Lieut. Haldeman, and by the Boundary Commission; also

in Canada (Kirby). The general direction of the markings of the elytra is transverse, sometimes they are so numerous that the elytra appear dull cinereous, with a few transverse black lines.

5. *D. murinus*, oblongus niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque cinereo-fulvoque variegatis, elytris cinereo-variegatis, scutello densius pubescente, infra albidus, abdomine lateribus segmentoque ultimo nigris, hoc basi albo-bipunctato, antennis nigris. Long. .3.

Linn. Faun. Suec. (synon. vid. Erichson, Ins. Deutschl. 429).

Middle and Southern States and Nebraska; probably imported. This species differs from the last by the color of the antennæ: the markings of the elytra are less disposed to become confluent.

6. *D. sobrinus*, oblongus, niger, subæqualiter fusco-pubescent, (sparsius in elytris); subtus albidus, abdomine maculis nigris quadruplici serie ornato, femoribus albo-annulatis, antennis obscure ferrugineis. Long. .32.

One specimen, Texas, Mr. Haldeman. This has entirely the form of *D. nubilus*, but the uniform pubescence, and the four abdominal series of spots will enable it to be readily recognized: the last joint of the abdomen is white, with two lateral and two fainter internal black spots at the base, corresponding to the spots on the other segments.

7. *D. talpinus*, oblongus, niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque cinereo variegatis, pilis fulvis intermixtis, scutello fulvo pubescente, elytris lineolis angustis transversis cinereis variegatis; subtus albidus, abdominis lateribus segmentoque ultimo nigris, hoc basi albo bimaculato, antennis piceis apice dilutioribus, femoribus albo annulatis. Long. .24—.32.

Mannerheim, Bull. Mosc. 1853, 257.

California and Oregon; abundant. The lines of the elytra are very narrow, and occasionally are varied with fulvous hairs: the color appears from the narrowness of the markings much darker than in our Eastern species.

8. *D. rattus*, oblongus magis elongatus, griseo-pubescent, (maculis denudatis variegatis) thorace minus subtiliter punctato, subtus albidus, abdomine griseo nebuloso, antennis nigris. Long. .26.

One specimen, California, Mr. Child. This species is a little narrower than the preceding, and from the appearance of the hair of the upper surface looks as if well preserved specimens would be uniformly pubescent, as in the densely pubescent varieties of *D. murinus*. The specimen being a female, I am not certain that it belongs to this division, but have placed it near those to which it seems most closely allied. The hairs of the thorax appear slightly intermixed with fulvous, and the punctures are more distinct than usual. The pectus is white as usual, but the abdomen is of a dirty clouded white color, becoming white only at the middle of the base.

9. *D. mucoreus*, oblongus, magis elongatus, nigro-piceus, pubescens, thorace lateribus et apice, elytris versus basin densius pubescentibus, subtus candidus, segmentis abdominis gutta utrinque nigra notatis, (pedibus antennisque piceo-rufis). Long. .23.

One male from New York. This specimen is evidently immature, but the white undersurface, marked only with the black lateral spots will enable it to be recognized: the last segment of the abdomen is white, having only the lateral spot each side at the base. The femora are not annulated. The appearance is that of a small *D. vulpinus*, but the sexual characters are those of the present group.

10. *D. pulcher*, oblongus, rufus, subtilius cinereo pubescens, elytris nigris humeris oblique rufis. Long. .25.

Philadelphia, Mr. Newman, in a dead oak tree. A moderately robust species, uniformly but not densely pubescent, both above and beneath, and very remarkable by its color. The elytra in some lights show some very faint traces of striæ behind the middle. Five specimens were found.

11. *D. lardarius*, subcylindricus, niger, pubescens, elytris usque ad medium dense cinereo pubescentibus, macula utrinque basali punctisque utrinque tribus nigris notatis. Long. .3—.32.

Linn. Fauna Suec. (v. Erichson Ins. Deutschl. 436); Kirby, Fauna Bor. Am. 115.

A common and destructive insect, which we owe to the other continent. The form of body is longer, more cylindrical, and less pointed than in any of the preceding species.

12. *D. elongatus*, elongatus, cylindricus, piceus, æqualiter fusco-pubescent, elytris obsolete striatis, antennis rufo-piceis. Long. .35.

Georgia, rare. Still longer and narrower than *D. lardarius*, with the hairs uniformly, but not densely placed, and permitting the punctures to be readily seen. The elytra show traces of slightly impressed striæ along their whole length.

b. Abdominis articulo quarto maris medio penicellato.

13. *D. vulpinus*, oblongus, niger, cinereo-pubescent, capite thoracisque lateribus densius pubescentibus, elytris apice mucronatis, infra niveus, abdomine lateribus nigro maculato, segmento ultimo nigro maculis duabus albis notato, ano fulvo pubescente. Long. .34.

Fabr. Spec. Ins. 1, 64, (1781), vide Er. Ins. Deutschl. 426. Oliv. Ins. 9, 8, tab. 1, fig. 6.

Dermestes maculatus DeGeer, Ins. 4, 223. (1774).

Var. Supra æqualiter dense cinereo-fusco pubescens.

Dermestes lupinus Erichson, Weigm. Archiv. (1843), 206. Mann. Bull. Mosc. (1843), 85.

New York, Nebraska, Texas, California. The variety is quite abundant in the two localities last mentioned. Erichson describes the last segment of the abdomen as having a broad black vitta; as, however, the tip is pubescent, and the lateral spots also large, it seems more natural to describe it as having two white spots at the base extending beyond the middle. By comparison with other species, it will be seen that this is the most common form of marking, and that in the present species, the spots are merely exaggerated beyond their usual size. The antennæ and feet are piceous, the bases of the thighs, especially of the posterior pair are covered with white pubescence.

ATTAGENUS Latr.

1. *A. pelli*o, ovalis, niger, supra nigro-pubescent, thorace guttulis tribus ad basin, elytris gutta utrinque ad medium albo-pilosis, infra cinereo-pubescent, antennarum basi tarsisque fuscis. Long. .2.

Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. (Mand.) 3, 126; Kirby, Fauna Bor. Am. 114.

*Dermestes pelli*o Linn. Faun. Suec. (vide Er. Ins. Deutschl. 440).

A common European insect, occurring frequently in New England and Canada.

2. *A. megatoma*, ovalis niger, supra dense punctulatus, nigro-pubescent, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, subtus fusco-pubescent. Long. .15—.25.

Erichson, Ins. Deutschl. 441,

Dermestes megatoma Fabr. Syst. El. 1, 313.

Abundant in houses. Probably imported from Europe. The specimens of Say's species in Dr. Melsheimer's collection belong here, but Say's description seems rather to refer to the next species.

3. *A. spurcus*, ovalis minus convexus piceus, infra et supra fusco-pubescent, thorace confertim punctulato, pedibus antennisque rufis, his apice fuscis. Long. .17.

? *Attagenus cylindricornis* Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 5, 185.

One female, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. Fendler. Less convex than the preceding, and easily known by the brown pubescence of the upper surface. The thorax is twice as wide as long, finely punctulate, not very convex, broadly bisinuate at base, with the posterior angles slightly produced.

Say's description is as follows: 'Body reddish brown, with very numerous

short, ferruginous, somewhat rigid, sericeous hairs: head blackish with an obscure rufous frontal spot; antennæ pale rufous, terminal joint dark brown; mouth rufous; thorax nearly as dark as the head; elytra paler than the thorax; beneath piceous black; feet pale rufous.

4. *A. dichrous*, ovalis minus convexus, niger, minus dense supra longius pubescens, thorace parce punctulato, utrinque ad basin impresso, elytris, antennis pedibusque læte rufis. Long. .16

One male, New Mexico, Mr. Fendler. Differs from all the others known to me by the coarser and longer dark greyish hair of the upper surface; the last joint of the antennæ is as long as the others united, and is slightly sinuate internally towards the apex. The thorax is more than twice as wide as long, not very convex, shining and finely but not densely punctulate; the base is broadly bisinuate and impressed, the posterior angles are rounded.

A. cylindricus Kirby, Fauna Bor. Am. 113, tab. 7, fig. 3, is unknown to me; it was found near the Rocky Mountains, and is said to have the appearance of a *Cryptophagus*.

TROGODERMA Latr.

1. *T. ornatum*, subovale, nigrum, subtus griseo-pubescens, thorace convexo, confertim subtiliter punctulato, pilis cinereis fulvisque variegato, elytris subtiliter punctulatis, lineis undulatis ferrugineis, pilisque cinereis et fulvis subfasciatis, antennis tibiis tarsisque rufo-piceis vel fuscis. Long. .14—.17.

Megatoma ornata Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. 5, 185.

One specimen from Texas, Mr. Lindheimer and others from New York. This species has precisely the form of the next, but is readily distinguished by the fine dense punctures of the thorax, and the finer punctures of the elytra. The pubescence of the thorax forms two yellow transverse lines, one near the tip, the other at the middle, and some basal white spots: that of the elytra, forms three narrow dentated lines and a basal, irregular spot; the anterior and medial lines are somewhat connected towards the suture. The club of the antennæ is elongated, composed of five points not very loosely articulated in the female, and is broad and serrate in the male.

2. *T. inclusum*, subovale, nigrum, thorace convexo, vix punctulato, pilis sparsis cinereis variegato, elytris minus subtiliter punctulatis fascia lata subbasali guttam utrinque nigram includente, lineisque duabus ad suturam connexis cinereis ornatis, antennis tarsisque rufo-piceis vel fuscis, subtus subtiliter nigro-pubescens. Long. .17.

New York: I once found a considerable number in a trunk full of duplicate insects: the antennæ are as in the female of the last, in all my specimens.

3. *T. pallipes*, subovale, nigrum, subtus griseo-pubescens, thorace convexo, parce punctulato, pilis cinereis adperso, elytris minus subtiliter punctulatis, lineis undulatis ferrugineis, pilisque cinereis et fulvis subfasciatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, clava, femoribusque infuscatis. Long. .14.

Ziegler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 269.

One female, Georgia. This species is very closely allied to *T. ornatum*, but the less dense punctures of the thorax will enable it to be separated. The specimen described by Mr. Zeigler was evidently only recently transformed, and therefore had not yet attained its full color. The club of the antennæ is as in *T. ornatum*, whence it may be concluded, that the male will be found to have pectinate antennæ.

4. *T. tarsale*, elongato-ovale, postice paulo angustius, nigrum, thorace vix punctulato, pilis cinereis adperso, elytris punctulatis, lineis ferrugineis undulatis variegatis, pilisque cinereis subfasciatis, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis femoribus infuscatis. Long. .10.

Melsheimer, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 116.

Middle States, not rare; frequently found in Zoological collections. This species is smaller and narrower than the preceding, and is slightly ovate in form,

the elytra being gradually narrowed from the base: in all those above described the body is regularly oval, being equally obtuse at each end. The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinate, those of the female are terminated by a small four-jointed club.

5. *T. pusillum*, elongato-ovale, postice haud angustius, nigrum, thorace subtiliter punctulato, pilis cinereis marmorato, elytris punctulatis lineis undulatis ferrugineis, pilisque cinereis fulvisque marmoratis, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis, femoribus infuscatis. Long. .08.

Louisiana, given me by Mr. Guex. Considerably smaller than the preceding, more obtuse anteriorly, hardly narrowed posteriorly, and with the hairy spots of the elytra forming distinct transverse undulated lines. The antennæ of the male are strongly pectinate.

CRYPTORHOPALUM Guér.

1. *C. balteatum*, ovale nigrum, cinereo-pubescent, thorace versus latera, elytrorum annulo humerali, fasciis duabus rectis apiceque densius pubescentibus, tarsis testaceis. Long. .11.

San Diego, California. From the fasciate elytra, this species has the appearance of *Trogoderma*, but the antennæ are terminated by a very large two-jointed club, which is received in an excavation just within the lateral margin of the thorax.

2. *C. triste*, subovatum nigrum, subtiliter cinereo-pubescent, thorace sat dense subtiliter punctulato, elytris confertim punctulatis, antennarum basi, tibiis tarsisque piceis. Long. .10—.13.

San Jose, California. Somewhat ovate in form, more obtuse behind than in front, but broadest about the base of the elytra. The hair is fine, and dark colored, although not sparse; the punctures of the thorax are not distinct, but those of the elytra are quite obvious.

Closely allied to this species must be *Anthrenus apicalis* Mann. Bull. Mosc. 1843, 258. It is also from California, and (by description) differs from the species here described, by the tip of the elytra, and the feet being reddish.

3. *C. picicorne*, ovatum, nigrum, subtiliter nigro-pubescent, thorace subtiliter punctulato, elytris confertim punctulatis, antennis tarsisque piceis. Long. .09.

Pennsylvania to Georgia. A little broader and somewhat less convex than the preceding, but very similar to it in characters; the pubescence appears also less dense. The base of the antennæ is sometimes testaceous; the tibiæ appear to be always black.

4. *C. ruficorne*, subovatum, nigrum, subtiliter parcius nigro-pubescent, thorace vix punctulato, elytris punctulatis, antennis tibiis tarsisque obscure rufis. Long. .08.

Southern States. Easily distinguished by the less abundant pubescence, the almost smooth thorax, and the reddish brown antennæ.

5. *C. hæmorrhoidale*, subovatum, nigrum, subtiliter cinereo-pubescent, thorace vix punctulato, elytris punctulatis, apice late rufis et cinereo subfasciatis, antennis tibiis tarsisque rufo-piceis. Long. .09.

Anthrenus hæmorrhoidalis Leconte, Ann. Lyc. 1, 170; tab. 11, fig. 4.

Middle and Southern States. In this and the preceding species, the middle of the base of the thorax is more suddenly produced than in *C. picicorne*, or *C. triste*. The apical spot of the elytra occupies nearly one third of the surface; the cinereous pubescence at its anterior portion and at the tip is more dense: occasionally on each elytron, near the middle of the spot, may be observed a fuscous dot.

6. *C. fusculum*, subovatum, nigrum, densius cinereo-pubescent, thorace subtiliter punctulato, elytris punctatis, (sæpe rufescentibus, macula communi basali triangulari picea,) antennis pedibusque rufis. Long. .06—.08.

Colorado River, California. The dense pubescence, the larger punctures of

the elytra, and the pale color of the feet and antennæ will distinguish the species; the elytra of the small specimen are black, while of the larger one, they are reddish brown, with the base blackish, the dark color extending on the suture to the middle and not being well defined.

ANTHRENUS Fabr.

A. Antennæ 11-articulatæ, clava triarticulata.

1. *A. thoracicus*, breviter ovatus supra niger, thoracis lateribus, elytris fasciis tribus, guttaque apicali albosquamosis, anterioribus extrorsum confluentibus, maculam magnam formantibus, sutura, humerisque subtus fulvo-squamosis. Long. .10—.14.

Melsheimer, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 117.

Middle and Southern States. Differs from *A. scrophulariæ*, by the large external elytral white spot, and from *A. pimpinellæ* by the orange colored suture. The antennæ and thighs are black; the tibiæ and tarsi brownish; the under surface is covered with white scales, portions of the pectus, and a lateral row of spots on the abdomen are black. The posterior of the three elytral fascia is rarely entire; the apical spot is very small. *A. adspersus* Herbst, (Käfer, 7, 332, tab. 115, fig. 7.) may be a depauperated specimen of this species, but a comparison will be necessary to determine the fact.

2. *A. lepidus*, breviter ovatus, supra niger, thoracis lateribus albo-squamosis, gutta nigra inclusa, elytris fasciis tribus angustis suturaque albo-squamosis, macula antica suturali aureo-squamosa ornatis, basi parce albo-squamosis. Long. .11.

San Diego, California: the fasciæ at their origin on the suture run obliquely backwards. The under surface is marked and colored as in the preceding.

3. *A. varius*, ovatus, niger, supra luteo-squamosus, thoracis basi utrinque et ante scutellum, elytrorumque fasciis tribus undatis albidis, infra albidus, antennis pedibusque nigris. Long. .08—.11.

Fabr. Syst. El. 1, 108. vide Er. Ins. Deutschl. 445.

Anthrenus tricolor Herbst, Ins. 7, 333; tab. 115, fig. 8.

Anthrenus destructor Mels. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 116.

Abundant in spring, on flowers, especially on those of the Peony; probably imported from Europe, but now found even in California; the larva is very injurious to zoological collections. The antennæ are entirely black, the club narrower than in the preceding species, oval, with the three joints about equal in size. The white scales of the under surface of the body are mixed towards the sides and tip of the abdomen with yellow, the first segment of the abdomen is entirely covered with scales.

4. *A. flavipes*, breviter ovatus, niger, supra luteo-squamosus, fronte thoracis lateribus (macula fulva inclusa), elytrorum guttis rotundatis suturaque antice albo-squamosis, infra albo-squamosus, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. .12.

One specimen, New York, Mr. Calverley. The club of the antennæ is broad, round and compressed; the first joint of it is very small, and the second only half as large as the last joint. The spots of the elytra seem inclined to form three fasciæ, and there is, besides, one at the middle of the base of each elytron. The form of the body is that of *A. thoracicus*, and as in that species the first joint of the abdomen has a denuded black line each side behind the coxa and the white scales are mixed with yellow towards the sides of the abdomen.

B. Antennæ 8-articulatæ, clava biarticulata.

6. *A. castaneæ*, ovalis minus convexus, niger, supra albo-conspersus, thorace lateribus subangulatis, elytris sæpissime fuscis, fasciis tribus basique densius squamosis, antennis pedibusque plus minusve testaceis. Long. .06—.08.

Melsheimer, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 116.

Abundant in the Middle and Southern States, especially upon the flowers of

Castanea pumila. This species seems to be similar to *A. museorum*; but I cannot discover any sexual differences in a large number of specimens examined. The antennæ are sometimes dark-colored towards the extremity; the feet also vary in color, the thighs being usually darker than the tibiæ and tarsi: the elytra are generally uniform testaceous brown, sometimes the margin and suture are dark fuscous.

APSECTUS Lec.

Caput prosterno receptum; oculi magni, ocellus frontalis; mesosternum transversum haud emarginatum; antennæ tenues, clava 3-articulata, scrobiculis male definitis receptæ; pedes tenues, tibiis linearibus, antici modice distantes.

A curious little insect, covered with long erect hair, and presenting the appearance of the European *Trinodes*; the antennæ are precisely as in that genus; the prosternum, however, is truncate behind, and the anterior coxæ are moderately separated; the mesosternum is short, transverse and rounded anteriorly, while in *Trinodes* it is cleft as in *Anthrenus*, *Trogoderma*, &c. The legs are slender, the tibiæ not dilated; the joints of the tarsi diminish in length from the first to the fourth, the fifth is about equal to the first. In all other characters it agrees with *Trinodes*.

1. *A. hispidus*, ovalis, modice convexus, niger nitidus pilis longis erectis nigro-cinereis vestitus, thoracis lateribus rectis submarginatis, elytris parce punctatis, antennis piceis basi pedibusque flavis. Long. .05—.08.

Syncalypta hispida Melsheimer, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 117.

Middle and Southern States, on leaves, not abundant. A specimen kindly given me by Prof. Haldeman was hatched from a protuberance on the stem of *Rhus radicans*, but as some small Hymenoptera emerged from other similar excrescences, I think that the relation of the present genus to them is very doubtful.

The last joint of the antennæ of the male is elongated, so as to be nearly equal to the others united.

Varies in color, having the head, thorax and margin of the elytra occasionally yellowish brown.

ORPHILUS Er.

1. *O. ater*, subovatus, antice subacutus, minus convexus, ater, subglaber, thorace subtilius, elytris subrugose punctatis, his versus suturam longitudinaliter impressis. Long. .10—.13.

Erichson, Ins. Deutschl. 463.

Middle and Southern States, on flowers. In comparison with the European *O. glabratus*, Erichson observes, that this one is one half smaller, less shining, with the thorax more convex and more finely punctured, and with the elytra more thickly punctured, and somewhat rugous.

Synopsis of the BYRRHIDÆ of the United States,

By JOHN L. LE CONTE, M.D.

NCSODENDRON Latr.

1. *N. unicolor*, rotundatum nigrum subnitidum, sat dense punctatum brevissime parce pubescens, antennis piceis. Long. .2—.23.

Say, Long's Expedition to Sources of St. Peter's River, 2, 274.

Middle, Southern and Western States; rare.

SYNCALYPTA Stephens.

1. *S. strigosa*, subglobosa nigra (squamulosa?) setis brevibus erectis hispida, capite thoraceque subtilius punctatis, elytris apice fere acuminatis, striis minus profundis, subpunctatis, suturali pone medium duabusque submarginalibus exaratis, pedibus rufo-piceis. Long. .10.

Simplocaria strigosa Mels. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. 2, 118.



LeConte, John L. 1854. "Synopsis of the Dermestidae of the United States." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 7, 106–113.

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