

ON SOME NEW COLEOPTERA, INCLUDING FIVE NEW GENERA.

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The principal motive in publishing the present paper is the desire to fulfill a promise made to Rev. J. H. Keen, several years ago, to write a description of an apparently new and very interesting Staphylinid discovered by him in British Columbia. For one reason or another I was compelled to defer this work, but having now an opportunity to comply with the wishes of my valued friend and correspondent of many years, the present occasion is made available to draw up a little paper, containing in addition a number of novelties received from various collectors from time to time.

BRYOTHINUSA, n. gen.—Staphylinidæ.

Body moderately slender, exactly parallel, rather depressed on the upper surface, the integuments dull, very finely and densely sculptured, the pubescence short, abundant and semi-erect; head strongly deflexed, fully as wide as long, the sides parallel and arcuate, the base very broad and inserted within the apex of the prothorax; eyes small, anterior, flat, elongate-oval, consisting of ten to twelve coarse convex facets; infralateral carina wholly wanting; epistoma broadly arcuate; labrum about twice as wide as long, rather prominent, broadly rounded at tip; antennæ long and slender, very feebly incrassate distally, the joints loosely joined, the first and second elongate and subequal, the second as long as the third and fourth combined; mentum very large, flat, trapezoidal, maxillary lobe long, slender, hooked at tip, loosely serrate within; labial palpi slender, 3-jointed, the maxillary large and well developed, densely hairy; prothorax at apex as wide as the head, gradually and moderately narrowed thence to the base, the sides nearly straight, the hypomera delimited from the pronotum by a very fine beaded edge, broad in the middle and narrowing arcuately to base and apex; scutellum very large, triangular; elytra shorter than the prothorax, the suture not beaded; abdomen more than half as long as the body, parallel, the segments not impressed at base; metasternum very short, the episternum large, gradually and rapidly narrowed anteriorly; legs rather short and stout; coxæ very large, the intermediate acitabula apparently well defined throughout; tibiæ pubescent and finely subspinulose; tarsi short and rather thick, 4-4-5-jointed, the first four joints of the posterior diminishing gradually and slightly in length, the fifth not quite as long as the preceding three combined.

This genus differs from *Thinusa* in its very long antennæ, broad hypomera, small eyes, and in many other characters. The type is the following:

B. Catalina, n. sp.—Pale yellowish-brown in colour throughout the body, legs and antennæ, the abdomen feebly clouded with piceous from rather before the middle nearly to the apex, extremely minutely and closely punctulate throughout, the pubescence pale and rather conspicuous; head rather large, flat or broadly impressed above, the antennæ half as long as the body, slender, just visibly incrassate distally, bristling throughout with short and rather stiff erect pubescence, the tenth joint distinctly longer than wide, the eleventh about as long as the preceding two combined, gradually and acutely conoidal; prothorax distinctly wider than long, broadly, feebly concave toward the middle throughout the length, except at the apical margin; base superposed over the base of the elytra, the latter flat, biobliquely truncate at tip, as wide as the prothorax and four-fifths as long, the sides parallel; abdomen strongly margined, equal in width to the elytra. Length, 2.15 mm.; width, 0.43 mm.

Catalina Island, California.

A number of specimens were recently sent to me by Mr. C. F. Baker, said to have been taken on the beach between high and low tide marks.

EUNONIA, n. gen.—Staphylinidæ.

Body broad, subdepressed, small in size, the integuments polished, very coarsely, rather sparsely sculptured, inconspicuously pubescent; head and prothorax much narrower than the hind body; head wider than long, the eyes convex, coarsely faceted, occupying the entire sides from near the antennæ to the basal constriction, which extends entirely across the very broad base, the ocelli very small, basal, widely separated and adjoining the constriction; antennæ well developed, nearly half as long as the body, rather slender, bristling with long sparse setæ, the three outer joints enlarged, forming a loose club; mentum large; maxillary palpi rather stout, the first joint small, second a little shorter than the third, the latter stout, the fourth as long as the third, obliquely inserted, conical, becoming aciculate at tip; epistomal suture between the antennæ deeply excavated, except the oblique lateral parts before the supra-antennal prominences, where it is fine; prothorax wider than the head, parallel and broadly rounded at the sides; elytra large; abdominal border broad, strongly inclined; legs rather short and slender; coxæ rather small; tarsi moderate, the first four joints very short, and together longer than the last, the first shorter and more oblique than the second.

Not closely allied to any other genus of the Omalini. This genus is represented at present by a single species, as follows :

E. Keeniana, n. sp.—Black, the upper surface, except the abdomen, with a piceous tinge, especially noticeable on the elytra ; legs dark rufopiceous, the antennæ black ; surface highly polished ; head coarsely but not densely punctate, the prothorax coarsely, closely and vermicularly sculptured, with a smooth elevated median line, and, midway between this line and each side, two irregular, slightly elevated and smooth areas ; elytra wider than long, three-fourths wider and longer than the prothorax, the sides diverging from the moderately-rounded humeri, which are not very widely exposed at base, the surface very coarsely, not densely punctate, feebly impressed toward the humeri, narrowly along the sutural bead toward base, more broadly behind the middle, this latter impressed area having on each elytron a small patch adjoining the sutural bead where the sculpture becomes subobsolete ; abdomen as long as the elytra, and, at the base, equally wide, strongly ogival, transversely convex, polished and impunctate, though rather coarsely micro-reticulate. Length, 2.25 mm. ; width, 0.95 mm.

British Columbia (Metlakatla). Rev. J. H. Keen.

I also have this species, which it gives me pleasure to dedicate to its discoverer, labeled "Queen Charlotte Islands."

LEPTOREMUS, n. gen.—Anthicidæ.

Body subcylindric, closely punctured throughout, the sculpture concealed by the dense decumbent vestiture ; erect hairs wanting ; head wider than the prothorax, the eyes extremely large, feebly sinuate anteriorly, occupying the entire sides of the head, convex, prominent, very coarsely faceted, the facets strongly convex ; tempora subobsolete ; neck rather long, about two-thirds as wide as the head ; epistoma long, the suture obscure ; maxillary palpi slender, the fourth joint much longer than the third, narrow, elongate-suboval, the apex obtusely pointed and obliquely truncate ; antennæ long, gradually attenuate, the apex very slender, joints from the third compressed, rather strongly serrate within, the serratures gradually becoming very feeble distally, the last joint very slender, still more attenuate subabruptly in less than apical half and about two-thirds longer than the penultimate ; prothorax narrow and elongate, broadly constricted at apex, finely margined at base ; scutellum small, broadly rounded ; abdomen with five free segments equal in length ; metasternum long ; mesosternum very narrowly separating the coxæ, with the episterna large and equilatero-triangular ; legs rather long, slender, the

tibiæ clothed with short decumbent hairs, with some small inclined spinules intermingled externally; terminal spurs small, slender; tarsi long, filiform; basal joint of the posterior as long as the entire remainder, the penultimate simple; claws well developed, feebly subdentate within near the base.

This genus differs from *Mastoremus* in the structure of the eyes, tempora, maxillary palpi, tarsi and vestiture of the entire body and legs, as may readily be observed on comparing the descriptions. The genus does not closely resemble *Bactrocerus*, Lec., under which name specimens were distributed by Mr. Wickham, the latter genus having the eyes much smaller, with the tempora rather long, but strongly converging behind them to the neck, which is very much narrower. The prothorax in *Bactrocerus* is transverse, gradually narrowed from near the apex to the base, the surface clothed sparsely with long erect hairs, not at all concealing the sculpture, which consists of lunate granuliform elevations having their concavities outward. The antennæ are not serrate, and the last joint is as long as the four preceding combined. *Bactrocerus concolor*, from Lower California, is 7.0 x 2.0 mm. in size. The vestiture is long and sparse throughout, shorter and less erect on the elytra. Of *Leptoremus* I have seen only the type species, which may be described as follows:

L. argenteus, n. sp.—Moderately slender, convex, black, the legs scarcely paler, the antennæ red-brown, densely, not very coarsely, roughly punctured, the surface in great part concealed by dense and closely decumbent silvery-white hairs, short or moderate in length and rather coarse, without trace of erect hairs at any point; head less than two-thirds as wide as the elytra, the eyes separated anteriorly by very much less than their own width, their inner outline obliquely rounded, the tempora behind them extremely short and subtransversely rounded to the neck, with the margin adjoining the eyes somewhat prominent; antennæ rather more than three-fourths as long as the body, rather broad and strongly compressed basally, the second joint very small and transverse, the first moderate, three to five similar and having the form of a right-angled triangle, less than twice as long as wide, seventh to ninth more than twice as long as wide, less serrate and gradually longer, tenth fully three times as long as wide; prothorax distinctly narrower than the head, and evidently longer than wide, subparallel, the sides broadly rounded anteriorly, the base two-fifths wider than the apex before the constriction;

elytra parallel, obtusely rounded behind, the humeri widely exposed at base, the sides nearly straight, the humeral angles well rounded, distinctly more than twice as long as wide. Length, 5.8-6.5 mm.; width, 1.6-1.8 mm.

California (Indio.—22 feet below sea level). Mr. H. F. Wickham.

The sexual characters of the male are not observable in any of the specimens before me. In well preserved individuals there is a feeble maculation of small spots, in which the vestiture is still denser, but of the same character; on the elytra these small rounded spots are remotely spaced in rather regular series.

LIQBAULIUS, n. gen.—Anthicidæ.

Body small in size, convex, with narrow head and prothorax and inflated hind body, the elytra largely smooth, punctureless and polished, with a strong transverse opaque impression near the base; head with the eyes well developed and noticeably before the middle, semicircularly rounded at base, the neck very narrow; last joint of the maxillary palpi moderate in size, very obliquely securiform; antennæ slender, more or less strongly and gradually incrassate distally; prothorax very convex, circularly rounded at the sides, constricted between basal third and fourth, the constriction confined to the sides; basal part feebly expanding to the base and much narrower than the rounded anterior part; apical collar well developed, much wider than the neck; elytra strongly convex behind the subbasal pubescent impression; legs moderately long, slender, the basal joint of the hind tarsi as long as the remainder, the penultimate joint slightly dilated, strongly lobed, deeply grooved above and angularly marginate at tip, the last joint inserted near its base; mesosternum expanded greatly toward the sides of the body, forming a broad polished and wholly sculptureless plate, rounded and fimbriate at the sides, the setæ sparse, the plate with a beaded edge throughout; epimera, at the sides, and episterna in front of the polished plate, both very narrow and dull in lustre, finely sculptured; anterior coxal cavities open behind.

As may be inferred from these characters, this genus is allied to *Baulius*, but differs wholly in the general facies and sculpture of the body, form of the head and absence of the fringe of setæ at the sides of the expanded mesosternal plate; it also differs in having a few series of rather long, very sparse stiff setæ on the elytra, these being wholly wanting in *Baulius*. The species known to me, which will include also the *Anthicus dromedarius* of Laferté, may be described as follows:

L. subtropicus, n. sp.—Pale red-brown throughout, the elytra black in apical three-fourths, except an oblique pale line, on each at apical third, not attaining the suture or sides and of the usual pale tint; antennæ blackish distally; pubescence wanting on the head, except an erect tactile seta at each side between the eye and the neck, fine sparse, decumbent and inconspicuous on the prothorax, dense decumbent, silvery and conspicuous in the strong transverse depression near the base of the elytra, and also similar but sparser on the posterior oblique pale lines, elsewhere wanting; head longer than wide, convex, coarsely but not closely punctate throughout; antennæ half as long as the body; prothorax narrower than the head, longer than wide, more finely punctate, the punctures dense and longitudinally confluent anteriorly, sparse posteriorly, the basal border strong, parallel with the basal margin; elytra twice as wide as the prothorax, but less than three times as long, moderately inflated posteriorly, the apex rather acutely ogival. Length, 2.6 mm.; width, 0.73 mm.

Texas (Brownsville). Mr. Wickham.

The male sexual characters are rather complex, the fifth ventral being broadly emarginate in circular arc, the surface adjoining convex and beveled toward the middle, the sixth segment also broadly emarginate, with a small cusp at the middle, the intromittent spicule very slender, the lateral members large and irregular in form. This species is closely allied to *dromedarius*, Laf.

L. Lulingensis, n. sp.—Similar to the preceding in general form, size, nature of the sculpture and coloration, the head much more sparsely and indistinctly punctate, the eyes much smaller and less prominent, and the antennæ rather more incrassate distally, somewhat more than half as long as the body; prothorax similar, but with the punctuation sparse and inconspicuous throughout; elytra notably more inflated behind the middle and narrower at the humeri, twice as wide as the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the oblique pale lines at posterior third obsolete. Length, 2.4 mm.; width, 0.65 mm.

Texas (Luling).

This species is of the same general type as the preceding, but differs very distinctly in its narrower form, more posteriorly inflated elytra and sparser sculpture. It is described from the male.

L. spectans, n. sp.—Smaller, the hind body shorter and more inflated; body and legs black, the antennæ paler toward base, the elytra with a transverse narrow pale band following the subbasal impression, the tarsi

also pale; surface brightly polished throughout, the head small, longer than wide, convex, sparsely and longitudinally strigilate throughout except toward base and on the front, not distinctly punctate; eyes moderate in size, but extremely convex and prominent; antennæ half as long as the body, very strongly and gradually incrassate distally through the outer five joints, which are also strongly compressed; prothorax extremely convex, narrower than the head and somewhat longer than wide, finely and sparsely punctate throughout; elytra about one-half longer than wide, more than twice as wide as the prothorax, strongly and gradually inflated posteriorly, finely and sparsely punctate and subglabrous throughout, even in the subbasal impression, where the punctures are simply larger but still sparse, elsewhere very minute and forming series, some of which bear the long tactile setæ, and others small, more decumbent hairs, all extremely sparse; mesosternal plate beaded anteriorly and posteriorly, but not at the sides; basal joint of the hind tarsi longer than the remainder. Length, 1.9 mm.; width, 0.62 mm.

Texas (Brownsville). Mr. Wickham.

Notably distinct from the two preceding species in sculpture and general appearance.

L. fronteralis, n. sp.—Of the same type as the preceding, but minute in size and much more slender, less convex, glabrous, dark piceo-rufous, the antennæ black distally, the elytra piceous-black, with a broad yellow band at basal fifth; legs paler, flavo-piceous; head very sparsely punctate, with a few longitudinal rugæ anteriorly toward the eyes, the latter very prominent; antennæ very slender, scarcely half as long as the body, rapidly and strongly incrassate and compressed near the tip; prothorax much narrower than the head and elongate, finely, sparsely punctate; elytra nearly twice as long as wide, more than twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually and but feebly inflated posteriorly, not distinctly punctured except some rather large but feeble and very sparse punctures in the subbasal impression, which is much feebler than usual. Length, 1.65 mm.; width, 0.45 mm.

Mexico (Frontera in Tabasco). Mr. C. H. T. Townsend.

The small size and slender form of this species will readily admit of identification when discovered.

EUVACUSUS, n. gen. (Anthicidæ).

Body broader and more convex than in *Vacusus*, the integuments opaque and densely sculptured, the elytra without trace of erect tactile setæ; tempora prominent and rounded behind the eyes; occiput broadly

and strongly impressed in the middle ; last joint of the maxillary palpi strongly securiform, moderatè in size ; antennæ long, incrassate distally ; mesosternum greatly dilated toward the sides of the body, the polished mes-epimera—between it and the elytral margin—very narrow and tumid ; legs and tarsi as in *Anthicus*.

The above name is proposed for a species differing greatly from *Vacusus* in general faciès, sculpture and vestiture, in its more obliquely securiform palpi, longer antennæ, prominent tempora, very conspicuously impressed occiput, and still more dilated mesosternum, the mes-epimera in *Vacusus* being much broader and flat. In *Euvacusus* the greatly dilated mesosternum is separated from the episterna by a strongly marked suture, and the latter extend from the sides of the body nearly to the axial line in front of the expanded mesosternum and are sculptured like the latter, the epimera being brightly polished and sculptureless. The middle coxæ are much more widely separated than in *Anthicus*, and are emarginated by a strong external trochantin. The prosternum before the coxæ is very much more longitudinally convex than in *Vacusus*.

E. Coloradanus, n. sp.—Moderately stout and rather convex, opaque, dark piceous-brown throughout, the prothorax slightly and the legs much paler and more rufous ; antennæ dusky, much longer than the head and prothorax, the outer five joints larger than the preceding five ; head wider than long, strongly convex, finely and not closely punctured, the interspaces finely strigilato-reticulate ; base broadly truncate ; eyes moderate, very prominent, at rather more than their own length from the base ; tempora as prominent laterally as the eyes ; prothorax narrower than the head, slightly longer than wide ; sides strongly, evenly rounded anteriorly, thence converging and broadly sinuate to the base ; punctures stronger and dense ; collar strong ; basal margin feebly defined ; surface almost evenly convex ; elytra not quite twice as long as wide, very slightly wider behind the middle than at base, almost twice as wide as the prothorax ; humeri rounded, widely exposed at base ; apex obtusely rounded ; sculpture consisting of larger nude punctures, with fine intermediate punctulation bearing the pubescence, which, like that of the pronotum, consists of short fine decumbent and very uniform pale hairs ; legs moderate. Length, 2.4 mm. ; width, 0.75 mm.

Colorado (Leadville). Mr. H. F. Wickham.

The type of this very interesting species is a male, the intromittent spicule being slender, subparallel, abruptly narrowed near the apex, and thence very slender to the tip, which is very feebly swollen, the upper surface of the wider portion longitudinally excavated except toward base.

ANTHICUS, Payk.

A. floridanus, n. sp.—Moderately stout, notably depressed, pale yellowish-brown, the head feebly clouded toward the middle; elytra blackish, each with two large pale spots, the anterior transversely and unevenly oval at basal fifth, extending from the side margin to inner fifth or sixth, the posterior rather behind apical fifth, somewhat elongate-oval, extending from near the side margin to inner fourth or fifth; legs pale; antennæ dusky, paler toward base; pubescence pale, rather short, moderately abundant and suberect on the elytra, inconspicuous elsewhere; head rather wider than long, broadly, rectilinearly truncate at base; eyes well developed, moderately prominent, at much less than their own length from the base, the tempora rounded, short and less prominent; surface moderately convex, shining, rather coarsely, moderately closely punctate toward the sides, the median parts impunctate; prothorax evidently narrower than the head, barely as long as wide, the sides strongly and rather narrowly rounded very near the apex, thence converging to the base, sinuate for a short distance from the latter; punctures anteriorly moderate and not dense, gradually becoming densely scabrous in fully basal half; surface feebly impressed along the median line from the basal border almost to the extreme apex; elytra long, parallel, about twice as long as wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax; rather finely and closely punctate, the sides nearly straight, obtusely rounded at tip; legs rather long and slender; basal joint of the hind tarsi fully as long as the remainder. Length, 2.8 mm.; width, 0.9 mm.

Florida (Lake Worth). Mr. Kinzel.

A fine species, readily distinguishable from most of the other pale-spotted species by its more depressed form, peculiar sculpture of the prothorax, larger eyes and many other characters; the antennæ are of the usual type but rather slender, and the median line of the head toward base is only very obsoletely impressed.

A. plectrinus, n. sp.—Moderately stout and convex, rather dull in lustre, somewhat dark red-brown, the legs and antennæ concolorous, the elytra black; punctures rather small and very close-set throughout, the vestiture short but abundant, whitish and conspicuous; head wider than long, broadly arcuato-truncate at base, the occiput very feebly impressed at the middle; eyes small, convex and prominent, at fully twice their own length from the base; tempora slightly diverging behind them, so that just before the moderately-rounded basal angles the width is about as great as

across the eyes; antennæ rather slender, as long as the head and prothorax, feebly incrassate distally; prothorax barely as long as wide, a little wider than the head, broadly, evenly convex, with distinct basal margin, the sides denticularly and conspicuously prominent at apical fifth or sixth, thence converging and nearly straight to the base; elytra parallel, the sides feebly arcuate; apex obtusely subtruncate, the humeral angles well rounded, not quite twice as long as wide, about three-fourths wider than the prothorax, and three times as long; surface almost evenly convex, feebly flattened toward the suture, the subbasal tumidity wholly obsolete. Length 3.0 mm; width, 0.9 mm.

Colorado (Colorado Springs). Mr. H. F. Wickham.

This remarkable species will form an exception in the particular arrangement of species proposed by the writer for our representatives of *Anthicus* (Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VIII., p 687), in that, being one of the larger species, it must be placed, because of its general structure and affinities, near the very small *convexus* at the end of the table. The head is finely, very closely punctured, with a narrow entire impunctate line, expanding anteriorly, where it seems to be slightly tumid.

DINOCLEUS, Csy.

D. porcatus, n. sp.—Small in size and rather narrowly suboblong-oval, deep black, partially clothed with narrow pointed decumbent white scales, a broad pronotal area but little more than half as wide in front as at base, subdenuded, the elytra very coarsely furrowed, the furrows coarsely and deeply but not closely punctured, the first and second deeper and more coarsely punctured from near the base to apical third, the third and fourth generally from basal fifth to near the middle, these more coarsely punctured parts subdenuded of vestiture, the fifth and sixth also more denuded, especially behind the middle; prothorax very strongly dentate and prominent laterally at apical fourth, the sides converging and more or less sinuate thence to the base; disk very coarsely and closely punctate; beak more or less prominent along the median line. Length from the eyes to the elytral apex, 7.0–8.5 mm.; width, 2.75–3.25 mm.

Utah (Ogden). Mr. Hugo Soltau.

Allied to *denticollis*, but smaller and narrower, and with the vestiture sparser, the elytra more coarsely and deeply furrowed, and more coarsely punctate, the elytral intervals alternately more prominent and convex, but only conspicuously so along the more coarsely punctate and denuded parts. The lateral prominences of the prothorax are even more developed than in *denticollis*.

D. interruptus, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, more convex, the surface smoother, more densely clothed with slender decumbent pointed scales, generally white in colour, but variegated on the elytra with numerous small patches, in which the scales become brown in colour, smaller in size and sparser, these patches more coarsely punctate, and forming in general an oblique line from the humeri to the middle near the suture, and thence obliquely outward and posteriorly, meeting a broad variegated area extending longitudinally from the humeri nearly to the apex; beak not more prominent along the middle; prothorax only moderately denticulate and prominent at the sides near apical fifth, the subdenuded central area moderately narrowed anteriorly, the punctures somewhat coarse but sparse; elytra not furrowed, having series of small punctures which become large in the subdenuded patches. Length, 8.2–9.5 mm.; width, 3.3–3.9 mm.

Utah. Mr. Weidt.

This species somewhat resembles the southern Californian *alboves-titus*, but is smaller in size and more convex, with the alternate elytral intervals not more convex and conspicuous, as they are in that form, and with the punctuation throughout less coarse.

D. Mexicanus, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, large in size, rather strongly convex, black, densely clothed with decumbent whitish scales of the usual elongate pointed form, not variegated in colour and not distinctly denuded in patches on the elytra; beak large and well developed, very coarsely punctate, not prominent along the middle; prothorax much wider than long, the dentiform lateral prominences at apical fourth moderate, the punctures coarse and rather close-set, the median subdenuded area very broad, moderately and sinuously narrowed anteriorly; elytra not grooved, having feebly impressed series of moderately small and deep punctures, the first and second from the suture usually coarser, and having a more denuded appearance from near the base to behind the middle, the alternate intervals just visibly more convex and more densely clothed as a rule. Length, 14.5–15.5 mm.; width, 6.0–6.5 mm.

Mexico (Guerrero). Mr. Baron.

Resembles *molitor*, Lec., to some extent, and was confused with that species by Mr. Champion. It is rather broader and less convex in form, with the scales denser and much more persistent than in *molitor*, and the prothorax is much broader and less elongate. In *molitor* the vestiture does not entirely conceal the integuments, and is very easily denuded. The two species are quite different.

YUCCABORUS, Lec.

Y. lentiginosus, n. sp.—Rather narrowly elongate-oval, convex, black, shining, the elytra dull and with many of the punctures of the intervals surrounded by a pale yellowish-white modification of the surface, the punctures along each side of the pronotum also so affected; beak slender, parallel, straight, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ inserted just beyond the middle, where there is a slight lateral swelling; punctures coarse and subconfluent; antennæ thick, the glabrous polished base of the club extending beyond the middle on the compressed sides, but confined to the basal parts on the narrow sides, the scape attaining the eyes, which are coarsely granulated, the individual facets very convex; prothorax not quite as long as wide, the sides rounded; apex much narrower than the base, transverse, feebly sinuate at the middle, the base rectilinearly truncate; punctures coarse, deep and rather close-set, polygonally crowded toward the sides; elytra a fourth wider than the prothorax, and more than twice as long, the sides parallel and straight, converging and rounded in apical third; humeri rather widely exposed at base, the angles rounded; striæ not very coarse, feebly impressed, coarsely and strongly punctured toward base, finely toward apex, the intervals each with a single uneven series of fine punctures; abdomen strongly and sparsely but only moderately coarsely punctate, strongly impressed in the middle near the base in the male; legs moderate, shining, punctate. Length, 8.5–9.5 mm.; width, 3.0–3.7 mm.

Texas (Brownsville). Mr. H. F. Wickham.

There is no described species in our fauna closely allied to this, as may be gathered from the table previously published by the writer (Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VI., 688), but it belongs with *grossus* rather than with *frontalis*, though very much smaller than that species, and less coarsely sculptured. The singular small pale spots of the elytra are a distinctive feature; they are irregularly distributed over the entire surface.

NOTES.

I have recently received a Guatemalan species of *Centrinus*, which cannot be distinguished from *lineellus*, described by LeConte from a unique, said to have been taken in California. While drawing up a redescription of this species (Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VI., p. 592), it was impossible to avoid a suspicion of some mistake in the locality, because of the tropical appearance of the species and its apparent lack of harmony

with the Pacific coast Barid fauna in general. It now seems probable that, like *Xystropus Californicus*, of Horn, the *Centrinus lineellus*, of Le Conte, is an adventitious importation from Central America, which should be removed from the list of our native Coleoptera.

The genus *Plectromodes*, Csy. (l. c. VIII., p. 829), is a synonym of *Sternechus*, Sch., previously supposed to be entirely tropical, and the genus *Capturodes*, Csy. (l. c. IX., p. 669), is a synonym of *Cylindrocop-turus*, published by Heller two years before.

COLEOPHORA TILIÆFOLIELLA, CLEM.

BY W. D. KEARFOTT, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

This species was named by Clemens* from the larval habit and food-plant only. He did not publish a description of the moth, nor, so far as I am aware, has any one else bred it, until very recently Mr. Arthur Gibson rediscovered the larvæ on basswood.

The case is of the so-called pistol-shape, of about same size and hardly differing from the well-known pistol-case on apple†, excepting that the side wings are less expanded or more closely appressed.

The following is a description of the moth :

Head, thorax and antennæ-basal brushes very light brown or pale fawn, face and under side of head whitish ; a collar of nearly white scales between head and thorax. Palpi whitish at base and beneath, gradually becoming pale brown at tips. Antennæ annulated with white and light brown.

Fore wing : Ground-colour at base and inner fourth of costa same shade as thorax, beyond and gradually increasing in intensity, overlaid with darker brown, becoming smoky black at apex. A line of white scales along middle of costa, and parallel, beneath a shorter white line, below this a few scattered white scales. Another narrow white line on costa, before apex. Continuing around outer margin to about the middle of the long dorsal cilia, the white scales of this marginal line project into the cilia. Cilia brown, gradually becoming smoky-black at apex. The tips of costa-cilial scales white.

Hind wing, cilia and under side of both wings dark smoky fuscous. Abdomen above dark shining fuscous, anal tuft, under side and legs whitish.

Exp., 14 mm. One ♀ specimen bred by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Ottawa, Canada. Larval case collected on basswood, June 21, 1904 ; issued June 30, 1904.

*Proc. Ento. Soc. Phila., Vol. I., p. 80, 1861,

†*C. malivorella*, Riley.