LIST OF THE LONGICORN COLEOPTERA COLLECTED ON THE MUSEUM EXPEDITIONS TO BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, AND THE HUACHUCA MTS., ARIZONA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES AND NOTES ON KNOWN SPECIES.

By Charles Schaeffer.

A great number of the new species of the material collected on the Museum expeditions were described in the "Journal of the N. Y. Entomological Society, vol. XII No. 4," and "Bulletin of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, vol. 1, No. 7"; but there remains however, some species in several families, which, for one reason or another, were left unnamed. Of these the Scarabaeidae, Anthribidae, Chrysomelidae and Bruchidae have been worked up since and the results published. In the present paper are described those species, which, by a recent re-arrangement of the Museum collection of Cerambycidae were found to be unnamed; also such notes, made while going over the collection, as seemed to warrant their publication, are given.

The Museum possesses undoubtedly the best representation of the semi-tropical insect fauna of the Brownsville region, which enabled me to make quite remarkable additions to the list of Coleoptera published in the Trans. of the Texas Academy, vol. V, p. 49, by Prof. Townsend from the material collected by himself, Prof. Wickham and Mr. E. A. Schwarz.

Excluding a few species, which were not actually taken in this region, Prof. Townsend enumerates forty-three species of Cerambycidae, while in the following list seventy-eight species are recorded which, with very few exceptions, are represented in the Museum collection.

Though a great number of the species, which I can add or have added already to the Brownsville list of Coleoptera, are semi-tropical insects, Prof. Townsend's estimate, that about one-fourth of the Coleoptera have to be classed as tropical—or more correctly semi-tropical—still holds good.

It is, however, interesting that we have in the family Cerambycidae the largest percentage of semi-tropical species, as a glance over the following list of Brownsville Cerambycidae, of which about one-third, or perhaps a little more, have to be classed as such, will show.
The semi-tropical insects are mostly confined to isolated areas of smaller or larger extent, which are covered with a dense forest and thick undergrowth of varied shrubbery and a rich vegetation of lower plants as Mr. Schwarz, from a very short visit to this region in 1895, has already stated.

Some of these isolated areas or thickets are the so-called palmetto groves, consisting of *Sabal mexicana* of enormous size and a variety of shrubs and trees densely overgrown or bound together by several species of vines.

In former years the Sabal palmetto must have formed a continuous forest along the river, which, in the course of time, has been reduced to the present isolated patches.

Along or between resaccas are found more densely wooded places, consisting mostly of several species of *Acacia* and allied trees, with occasionally a *Cordiera boissieri*, a few small-leaved spiny trees and a variety of spiny shrubs and lower plants. Although these places have not so much a tropical aspect as the palmetto groves, I found here a greater number and variety of semi-tropical insects than in the palmetto groves.

The palmetto groves near the Rio Grande and the densely wooded places along or between resaccas where the bulk of the semi-tropical insects are found, do not, in my experience, extend more than perhaps eight or possibly ten miles around Brownsville.* A week’s stay at Hidalgo (Edinburg) fully convinced me that the semi-tropical fauna and flora do not extend that far up the river.

A few of the species undoubtedly have a wider distribution as shown by a specimen of each of *Polytria crux-major* and *Colyphon furcatus* from New Braunfels, in the Dietz collection, but the bulk of the semi-tropical species will be found within four to six miles of Brownsville.

*Parmenosaoma griseum*, described below, is rather doubtfully included in the Brownsville list. According to the label on the specimen it was collected in Edinburg (Hidalgo), but Mr. Frank Armstrong, who collected the specimen, told me that it was taken on the trip made by him to Hidalgo. But how far up the river it was taken I do not remember.

The list of the Cerambycidae from the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, is not of such great interest as the Brownsville list, and is, with a

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*No collecting was done across the river in Mexico.*
very few exceptions, what we are accustomed to see from that region. The number of new species may be expected, as very little collecting has been done in the extreme South of Arizona and Northern Sonora.

LIST OF CERAMBYCIDÆ FROM THE BROWNSVILLE REGION.

Mallodon dasystemus Say.
Smodicum cucujiforme Say.
Achryson surinamum Linn.
   " concolor Léc.
Gnaphalodes trachyderoides Thoms.
Chion cinctus Drury.
Eburia stigmatica Cher.
   " ovicollis Léc.
   " mutica Léc.
   " var. manca Léc.
Romaleum tæniatum Léc.
Elaphidion mimeticum Schaef.
   " incertum Newm.
   " truncatum Hald.
   " spurcum Léc.
   " inerme Newm.
   " niveipenne Schaef.
   " tenue Léc.
Psyrrasa basicornis Pasc.
   " sallei Bates.
   " texana Schaef.
Ibidion exclamaticus Chev.
   " townsendi Linell.
   " textile Thoms.
   " var. alacre Bates.
Heterachthes nobilis Léc.
Piezocera serraticollis Linell.
Obrium mozinnæ Linell.
   " pallidum Say.
Rhopalophora lævicollias Léc.
   " rugicollias Léc.
   " angustata Schaef.
Dihammophora dispar Cher.
Ancylocera bicolor Oliv.
Dendrobias mandibularis Serv.
Tylossis oculata Lec.
Sphaenothecus suturalis Lec.
Ischnocnemis bivittatus Dup.
Stenosophenus lugens Lec.
  " dolosus Horn.
Cyllene crinicornis Cher.
Neoclytus luscus Fab.
  " abbreviatus n. sp.
Euderces exilis Casey.
Tetranodes niveicollis Linell.
Pentanodes dietzii Schaef.
Parmenosoma griseum n. g., n. sp.
Monilema ulkei Horn.
Thryallis undatus Lac.
Liopus wiltii Horn.
  " crassulus Lec.
  " alpha Say. var.
Leptostylus parvus Lec.
  " biustus Lec.
Dectes spinosus Say.
Lepturges symmetricus var. angulatus Lec.
  " celtis Schaef.
Ecyrus dasycerus var. texana n. var.
  " fasciatus Hamilton.
Eupognius vestitus Say.
  " fulvovestitus Schaef.
Pygmaeopsis viticola n. g., n. sp.
Desmiphora hirticollis Oliv.
Oncideres pustulata Lec.
  " texana Horn.
Ataxia crypta Say.
  " tibialis n. sp.
Aporataxia lineata Hamilton.
Parmenonta wickhami n. sp.
Sicyobius brousii Horn.
Hippopsis lineolata Serv.
Dorcasta cinerea Horn.
Mecas inornata Say.
  " pergrata Say.
Tetraopes femoratus Lec.
Amphionycha suturalis Linell.
               amoena Hamilton.
Methia consticticolis n. sp.

The following species, recorded by Townsend, are not actually
taken in the Brownsville region, and are therefore not included in
the above list.

Romaleum atomarium Drury.

Prof. Townsend recorded one specimen as being taken in a mail
sack from Alice, Texas.

Elaphidion irroratum Linn.

This is undoubtedly the species which I described as mimeticum.
The two are very close, but the Brownsville specimens differ con-
tantly in not having the long acute apical spine on the inner side
of the hind tibiae and in being slightly more robust.

Elaphidion microsclerus Fab.

This also is not taken near Brownsville. Townsend took one
specimen near Monterey.

Elaphidion unicolor Rand.

Townsend recorded this species on the authority of Prof. Wick-
ham. I have not taken this species nor is there any other record of
its being taken near Brownsville, and I suspect that it is my Psyrassa
texana, which may prove on comparison to be the same as the Mex-
ican Psyrassa castanea Bates.

Oncideres cingulata Say.

I do not think that typical cingulata occur near Brownsville, and
the specimens are also very likely texana Horn.

Leptostylus biustus and Liopus alpha var. recorded by Prof. Town-
send I have not seen from Brownsville, but included them in my
list, as they were identified by Linell; also Mecas pergrata, of which
Prof. Wickham took one specimen at San Tomas.

LIST OF CERAMBYCIDÆ FROM THE HUACHUCA MTS., ARIZONA.

Mallodon serrulatus Lec.
Prionus californicus Mots.
Criocephalus mexicanus Thomps.
Hylotrupes amethystinus Lec.
Chion cinctus var. sonorensis n. var.
Romaleum niveitectum Schaeff.
Elaphidion arizonense Casey.
" parvidens n. sp.
" simile n. sp.
" subdepressum Schae.
Aneflus levetti Casey.
" linearis Lec.
Malobidion brunneum n. g., n. sp.
Obridium constricticolle n. sp.
Rhopalophora rugicollis Lec.
" longipes Say.
" meeskei Casey.
Elytroleptus rufipennis Lec.
" ignitus Lec.
Stenaspis solitaria Say.
Tragidion annulatum Lec.
Metaleptus batesii Horn.
Tylophilus maculata Lec.
" puncticollis Bates.
Stenosphenus lepidus Horn.
" beyeri Scháf.
Xylotrechus quercus Schaef.
Neoclytus caprae Say.
Rhopalopachis irroratus Lec.
Necydalis cavipennis Lec.
Atimia dorsalis Lec., var.?
Acmæops pinicola n. sp.
Strangalia montana Casey.
" antennata n. sp.
Leptura ignita n. sp.
Leptura flaviventris n. sp.
" canadensis var. cribripennis Lec.
Ophistomis ventralis Horn.
Euryptera huachucae Schaef.
Monilema appressum Lec.
Monohammus maculosus Hald.
Ptychoodes vittatus Fab.
Cænopoeus palmeri Lec.
Leptostylus pini Schaef.
" yuccavorus Fall.
Liopus decorus Fall.
Lepturgoides pini Schae.
Lepturges symmetricus Lec.
   "    " var. yuccae Schae.
Hyperplatys aspersus var. maculatus Hald.
Acanthocinus linearis Skin.
   " obliquus Lec.
Estola tigrina Skin.
Pogonocherus arizonensis n. sp.
   " negundo Schae.
Oncideres putator Thoms.
   " quercus Skin.
Tetraopes femoratus var. oregonensis Lec.
Methia mormona Linell.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS.


_Elatersis fuliginosa_ Fab. is wrongly credited to our fauna, at least the specimens which I have seen from Florida (Key Largo, G. Beyer) are _scabrosa_ and not _fuliginosa_; the latter is the male of _lineata_ Linn.

The females of _lineata_ (_fuliginosa_ Fab.) have a white vitta on each elytron, while the females of _scabrosa_ are unicolorous as the males. The punctuation of thorax and elytra in _scabrosa_ is very strong, coarse and close; in _lineata_, the elytral punctures are extremely small and distant.


The position given this recently described genus and species by its describer is not correct. Its proper place is in the _Cerambycinae_, sub-group _Gracilae_, and is closely allied to _Hyperilis_. It differs from that genus by having the last joint of maxillary palpi longer and more slender, much longer tarsal joints, more vertical front, shorter mandibles, apex of antennal joints three to ten somewhat inflated and the last joint exceedingly long, otherwise the form of thorax, body and legs is almost the same as in _Hyperilis pallida_ Horn.


This name has to be used for the pale ochraceous specimens from Florida, which stand in many collections as var. _garganicus_. It
was described by Bates from Mexico, but the description agrees in every respect also with the Florida specimens.

The form is more convex and more cylindrical than cinctus, with relatively shorter elytra, the color and pubescence is pale ochraceous and the elytra immaculate.

*Chion garganicus* Fab. is a synonym of *cinctus* Drury and not applicable to the immaculate, ochraceous specimens.

**Chion cinctus var. sonorensis** new var.

Size and form of *cinctus*, from which it differs in having the elytra more depressed, immaculate; antennal joints three to six, prolonged at apex, especially in those of the female, into distinct spines; scutellum more elongate and densely clothed with white pubescence; middle femora at apex obtusely rounded, or very feebly acute, hind femora at apex not prolonged into spines, obtusely rounded or very feebly acute.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

The rather bluish-gray surface color, the more flattened and consequently slightly wider elytra give this form a distinct appearance, which, together with the other characters given in the description certainly entitle it to a name.

I have seen about twelve specimens, but none shows any sign of pale markings.

Bates in the "Biologia" mentions this form from Northern Sonora and Guajuco in Mexico, and calls attention to the spinous antennal joints, which in *cinctus* are acute at apex, but never prolonged into distinct spines.


I have very little doubt that *tumida* is the male of *mutica*. All the specimens of this species, which I have taken in Brownsville, and those in the Dietz collection from New Braunfels are males, while all the specimens before me, which are referrable to *mutica* are females.

The characters given for the separation of *mutica* and *manca* are variable, and with a larger series the differences are bridged over. The ivory spots differ greatly and are in some specimens almost entirely lost; in two of my specimens, there is on one side one and on the other side are two ivory spots. The elytral apices differ from distinctly truncate to almost rounded at the outer angle.

The description of this species agrees so closely with the male of Romaleum teniatum Lec. that I suspect the identity of the two.

Bates, loc. cit. p. 23, was first of the opinion that the genus Romaleum was well defined, but later, in the supplement p. 247, states that the difference between Hypermallus and Romaleum are very slight. The sensitive antennal spaces are very feeble in teniatum, the metasternal episterna scarcely differ from those of certain typical Hypermallus and the thorax of the male is the same as in the female, all of which may have induced Bates to consider this a Hypermallus.

Elaphidion brevidens new species.

Brown, pubescence yellowish, dense on the prothorax, more sparsely placed, but condensed into a number of irregular spots on elytra. Head coarsely and densely punctate. Antennae one and a half times as long as the entire body; third, fourth and fifth joints with a short stout spine; joints distinctly, longitudinally impressed on the outsides. Thorax as long as broad, feebly arcuate at sides; coarsely and densely punctate, a longitudinal, smooth, nearly entire median line, without any lateral callosities. Elytra three times as long as the thorax, almost parallel, apices truncate, outer angle rounded, sutural angle not spinose; surface coarsely punctate, finer towards apex; pubescence not intermixed with longer hairs but condensed into spots of irregular size. Prosternum narrow between the coxae, arcuate behind. Metasternum coarsely, but rather sparsely punctate. Abdomen with smaller and larger punctures intermixed. Length 12-15 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species occurs also in Yuma Co., and Nogales, Arizona, and in Santa Rosa and El Taste in Lower California, where it was collected by Mr. G. Beyer. It has to be placed near inermes from which it differs in narrower and more elongate form and the almost entire smooth median line of thorax.

The female differs from the above described male, as usual, in the shorter antennae and coarser punctuation of thorax.


This species is described from Mexico and Guatemala and is said to differ from inermes and truncatum by the pubescence being ashy and condensed into patches, which cover nearly the whole elytra, the thorax opaque with a central polished spot and curved, raised lines on the disc, the apices of elytra sharply truncate. The description also applies well to specimens from Southern Florida and the Keys, which probably stand in collections as inermes. The sculpture of thorax, however, is variable. The curved lines are also present in
all the males which I have seen, in some only faintly at sides, in
others on the disk also, but are generally shorter and not so strong
as in the female. In the larger females the curved lines are larger
and coalesce more or less; the sculpture is then reticulate. While the
apices of elytra are sharply truncate in the majority of specimens
there is in a few females a distinct short sutural spine as in truncatum.
The punctuation of thorax of the males is uniform, fine and rather
dense; in the males of truncatum and inerme very dense, much finer
and intermixed with coarser punctures.

The antennal joints in grisescens are shorter and stouter than in
truncatum and inerme.

Elaphidion simile new species.

Rather elongate, thorax and elytra sparsely clothed with recumbent cinereous
pubescence, the latter without or with an indistinct small fascia of white hairs at
middle. Head coarsely and densely punctate. Antennæ slightly longer than the
body in the male, shorter in the female; fourth joint nearly equal in length to the
third; the latter with a very short spine at apex; in the male the fourth joint
is also feebly spinous at apex. Thorax equal in the two sexes, without discal
calloisities or smooth spaces; sides feebly arcuate, narrowing more towards the base
than towards the apex; disk with rather large, shallow, closely placed punctures, the
intervals between the punctures very narrow. Elytra wider at base than the thorax;
about four times as long as wide at base; sides parallel; apex arcuate-truncate;
surface coarsely and densely punctate in basal third, punctuation gradually sparser
and finer towards apex. Metasternum more densely and coarsely punctate than the
abdomen. Length 12 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

To be placed with moestum and subdepressum both of which it re-
sembles in the reticulate sculpture of the thorax and the sparse pubes-
cence. It differs from moestum by the narrower form, more elongate
elytra, a longer fourth antennal joint, slightly different form of thorax,
and the apices of elytra almost rounded. Some of these characters
separate it also from subdepressum, which is rather more depressed
with coarser sculpture, and has on the thorax four spots of white
pubescence.


Specimens collected by Mr. Beyer in Lower California and in the
Rincon Mts., Arizona, agree well with the description of this species,
except that in the numerous specimens the third joint of antennæ is
not distinctly carinate and the spine on the fifth joint is very small
or absent. The third joint is feebly, longitudinally sulcate—especially
noticeably in the larger specimens—which gives the outer side of the joint the appearance of being carinate.

This species is not a typical Peribaxum and is in my opinion better placed in Elaphidion, with moestum, subdepressum and simile, which all have a similar sculptured thorax as reticole. The latter species is easily distinguished from the three above named species by having a more elongate thorax and the entire body, legs and antennae clothed with erect, long hairs.


A specimen before me, collected by E. A. Osler in the Huachuca Mt., Arizona, and given me by Mr. Chas. W. Leng, agrees closely with the description of this species. Mr. Casey's specimen was without antennae, which are in my specimen strongly carinate from the fourth joint. The carination of the antennal joints in this species is remarkably strong, much more so than in any of the species placed at present in the genus Anefis.

Specimens from the Baboquivaria Mts., Arizona, collected by Prof. Snow and distributed by him as Anefis protensus or as a new species, differ from the Huachuca specimen only in the better preserved pubescence and slightly larger size, otherwise there is nothing to separate the two. Identical with these is a specimen in Dietz's collection from Texas, which, according to a note made some years ago, agrees with the specimen of Axestinus obscurus in Dr. Horn's collection. The identification was made from memory only. Considering it a new Anefis I did not take the specimen with me. On another species, however, sent me by my brother from Lowell, Arizona, which seemed to agree with the description of Axestinus and which I compared with Horn's specimens, I have the note "new, the Texas Anefis is Axestinus obscurus." If Dr. Horn's specimens of Axestinus are really conspecific with levettei, then I have very little doubt that there is an error in determination as Dr. Leconte would not have overlooked and omitted in his generic description the very strong carination of the antennal joints. The antennae in Axestinus are said to be compressed serrate, 12-jointed. In levettei they can hardly be called serrate, the eleventh joint is more or less strongly constricted at apical fourth, feebly so in the Huachuca specimen, more evident in the Baboquivaria specimens and very strongly so in the Texas specimen, in which there is even a false suture on the flat side of the joint, which gives the constricted part the appearance of a distinct joint.
My specimen from Lowell, Arizona, agrees much better in antennal and other characters with the description of *Arestinus obscurus* than the specimen, which I had formerly identified as that species and which agree well with Casey’s description of *Aeneus (Elaphidion) levettii*.

Mr. Beyer has taken this year in the Rincon Mts., Arizona, a number of specimens, of which some are nearly uniformly pubescent.

*Cylindera pilicornis* Fab., Ent. Syst. 1, 2, p. 327.

This species, which occurs in the West Islands and Mexico, has been taken in Key Largo, Florida, by Mr. Gustav Beyer.

It is a pale testaceous insect, somewhat resembling *Callidium*; the elytra are coarsely punctate, each puncture bearing a moderately long, pale hair; thorax much more sparsely punctate than elytra, sometimes with a few transverse rugae, surface sparsely clothed with long pale hairs; antennae not spinous, finely pubescent and on the under surface clothed with long hairs.

Bates in the “Biologia,” following Lacordaire, placed this genus after *Heterachthes*, but in our fauna it is best placed in Leconte & Horn’s group *Cerambyci* after *Zamodes*. The only species of the latter genus is unknown to me, but the generic description agrees fairly with *Cylindera pilicornis*, except in the length of the third, fourth and fifth antennal joints and the apices of elytra truncate in *C. pilicornis*.

*Malobidion* new genus.

Antennal tubercles not prominent, contiguous, divided by an impressed line. Head transverse; eyes rather large, coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate. Antennae of the male twice as long as the body, twelve jointed; joints three to twelve flattened and gradually decreasing in width, not carinate and without spines; first joint coarsely punctate and shorter than either third or fourth; third joint slightly longer than fourth, but about one-fourth shorter than fifth; fifth and following joints nearly equal in length; joints three to twelve somewhat rugosely punctate but not coarsely; pubescence feeble, on the inner side some longer hairs. Thorax as long as wide at middle; sides obtusely subangulate at middle and feebly tuberculate; apex and base equal; surface rather coarsely punctate, median line smooth, as also is a short line from the discal callosity to base on each side. Elytra about four times as long as the thorax; sides parallel; apices rounded; coarsely but not densely punctate at base, punctures finer towards apex, from each of which arises a short pale hair. Palpi nearly equal, last joint subtriangular, truncate at apex. Ligula membranous. Prosternum narrow between the coxae, feebly arcuate behind. Anterior coxal cavities strongly angulated and open behind. Intermediate coxal cavities almost closed externally. Femora feebly clavate, slightly flattened; hind femora slightly extending over the apex of the third ventral segment. Tibiae slender. First joint of hind tarsi as long as the two following. Body narrow, linear, somewhat flattened.
Type Malobidion brunneum new species.

The species for which this genus is founded has the aspect of a flattened Ibiidion, with similar antennæ, but twelve jointed and more flattened. The intermediate coxal cavities are not closed and are not as decidedly rounded as in the Ibiidiones, but I prefer to leave it near these than place it in Leconte and Horn's Cerambyci or Lacordaire's Hesperophanides where it looks entirely out of place. It seems to be one of the new discoveries which do not fit well in any of the proposed groups.

Malobidion brunneum new species.

Unicolorous brown; elytral pubescence rather short and not dense; thorax with a few long hairs on disk and sides. Head coarsely punctate. Thorax with two discal callosities and a smooth medium space, rest of the surface coarsely punctate. Elytra coarsely but not densely punctate at base, punctures finer towards apex. Underside of head in front and prosternum with irregular transverse striae and a few coarse punctures. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely punctate. Length 10 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

The sides of thorax are angulately rounded, feebly tuberculate at middle, and the disk slightly depressed in front of the discal callosities.

Compsa puncticollis Lec., Smiths. Misc. Coll., 264, p. 188.


A Mexican specimen before me, which agrees very closely with the description of Ibidion asperulum, does not differ from the larger Lower California specimens of Compsa puncticollis. It occurs also in Arizona (Nogales, Oslar).


This Mexican species, according to the description and figure, seems to be the same as the Lower California Compsa quadriplagiata Lec. The elytra in griseolum are said to be bicostulate. In quadriplagiata the costæ are faintly indicated and scarcely visible in very small specimens.

Bates did not recognize the genus Compsa. The difference between the two genera, as far as I can see, is very slight, and consists only in the presence or absence of the carination of the tibiae.

Ibidion textile Thomps., which occurs near Brownsville, Texas, is very close to Compsa quadriplagiata Lec., from which it differs in
having the middle and hind tibiae carinate, the fourth antennal joint decidedly shorter, thorax with long, erect hairs, which arise from rather coarse punctures, almost entirely absent in *quadriplagiata*, and the elytral markings always much better defined, clearer and larger.

**Obrium constricticolle** new species.

Brown, shining, sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate and pubescent. Head rather coarsely and somewhat densely punctate; antennae as long as the body, finely pubescent with a few longer erect hairs intermixed. Thorax distinctly impressed near apex, below the impression at sides suddenly widening and then obliquely narrowing to base, deeply impressed slightly before base, the suddenly dilated sides, as usual, separated from the disk by a deep longitudinal impression; surface very sparsely and finely punctate, each puncture bearing a moderately long, erect hair. Elytra feebly wider at apical third; apices rounded; surface sparsely, but more coarsely punctate than the thorax, from each puncture arises a semi-crested pale hair. Underside scarcely pubescent, the second ventral segment of the female, as usual in this genus, deeply emarginate at apex, apical margin clothed very densely with erect, dark yellow, silken hairs, which extend, but more sparsely, along the sides to the apex of the fourth segment; the third segment apparently also deeply emarginate; the fourth and fifth concave at middle. Legs very feebly pubescent with short, intermixed with a few longer, erect hairs. Length 5.25 mm.


By its uniform brown color this species is liable to be mistaken for *brunneum* from Lower California; but the thorax distinctly impressed at sides near apex, the much finer punctuation of thorax, sparser punctuation of elytra and the eyes much more widely separated on the occiput readily distinguish *constricticolle* from *brunneum*. The apical constriction of thorax extends nearly to the middle of the disk and is much more pronounced than in *Phyton pallidum*. The thorax is feebly narrower at base than at apex, which would put this species in *Phyton*, but the discovery of a number of Mexican as well as North American species, since the erection of the latter genus, bridges over the difference between the two genera and our species formerly included in *Phyton* have to be placed in *Obrium*.

**Obrium peninsulare** new name.

I propose this name for the species described by me as *brunneum* in Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. xii, p. 223. The latter name was given to a European species by Fabricius.

**Dihammophora dispar** Chev., Arc. Nat., p. 52.

This Mexican species occurs near Brownsville, Texas (O. Dietz). The head is red or black; thorax twice as long as wide, slightly arcuate at sides, near base on each side more or less distinctly impressed, above the impression
on each side is a feeble tubercle, surface feebly depressed and relatively coarsely punctate, color red, with or without black spot or short line at middle near base; elytra as in Rhopalophora longipes, but slightly broader near apex and with a costa near lateral margin; femora and tibiae pale at base, piceous or black at apex; femora clavate as in Rhopalophora, but not quite reaching the apex of elytra.

The genus Dikammophora, a member of Lacordaire's tribe Cléoménides, is closely related to Rhopalophora from which it differs in having the antennae in both sexes short, reaching to about the middle of elytra with the outer joints subseriate and the elytra with a lateral costa.


This species was described by Leconte from a male from Sonora, collected undoubtedly in Southern Arizona or very near the border in Mexico. In the description the pubescence is not described as blue, so very conspicuous in the var. peninsulare, and the antennal joints of the male are said to be pale, at apex black, which applies better to Casey's auripenne than to the latter's definition of annulatum.

The female of this species was unknown to Major Casey, who seems to have been of the opinion that the antennal joints in this sex are colored as in the male, which is, however, not the case, they are variable in regard to color. Joints four, five and six, or five and six, or only the sixth may be pale, all at apex black, in a few specimens all the joints are black. The pubescence of the head, body and legs is black, but in a few, at the sides of head and on the hind legs, the pubescence has a somewhat bluish tint.

I took a small number of this species in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, but more females than males. A few were taken on oak, but the majority from tall weeds, and late in the afternoon.

Tragidion annulatum var. peninsulare new var.

Like annulatum Lec. but larger; head, thorax, scutellum, body beneath, and legs clothed, base of elytra narrowly so, with bluish silken hairs, last five joints of male and female antennae black, joints three to six pale, at apex black. Length 28-33 mm.

San Felipe, Lower California (Mr. G. Beyer).

This is the form considered by Major Casey to be Leconte's annulatum, but I have very little doubt, that Casey's auripenne is what Dr. Leconte had before him when he described annulatum.

There is a specimen of this form in the Dietz collection from Texas, but the locality is open to doubt.

I found lately in a lot of Mexican Coleoptera a number of specimens of this species, which I reported from Arizona. In all the Arizona specimens the apical black spot does not extend to the apical margin, as in nearly all of the Mexican specimens, of which only two of the thirty-five specimens have the apical spot as in the Arizona specimens.

Xylotrechus lengii new species.

Dark brown, elytra with brown pubescence and cinereous markings as in undulatus, but not as distinct and the fascia at about apical third directed upwards near suture. Head coarsely and densely punctate; frontal carina Y-shaped. Thorax slightly longer than wide at middle; sides arcuate; surface coarsely granulate. Elytra gradually narrowing to apex; apices obliquely truncate. Body beneath and legs with short not densely placed cinereous pubescence. Length 9 mm.

Dilley, Oregon (O. Dietz).

This species looks at first sight like a small, faintly marked undulatus but the thorax slightly longer than wide and the upwardly directed narrow, subapical fascia readily separates lengii from that species. I believe this species stands in the Horn collection as albidus Leng, but has never been described as I was informed by Mr. Leng, after whom I have named this species as a slight recognition of the many favors received.

Neoclytus abbreviatus new species.

Reddish-brown, elytra with three yellow fasciae; the sub-basal one slightly below basal fourth, obliquely directed upwards from the suture, but suddenly abbreviated at middle of elytron and not reaching the side margin; the second fascia at middle, strongly angulate anteriorly near suture; third fascia at about apical third, posteriorly nearly parallel with the oblique apices, anteriorly rather suddenly dilated near suture. Head roughly sculptured. Thorax longer than wide, narrowing to apex and base, sides scarcely arcuate; disk with a median row of a few transverse tubercles and a few on each side of which the sub-basal one is very prominent. Elytra slightly narrower behind middle; apices obliquely truncate, outer angle acute and feebly prolonged. Apex of posterior femora acute but not spinous. Posterior tibiae feebly dilated and shallowly grooved on the inner and outer side. Length 9 mm.

Brownsville, Texas (O. Dietz).

This species is closely related to approximatus, peninsularis and tenuiscriptus, but the short, strongly oblique sub-basal fascia will separate abbreviatus from any of the above mentioned species.
Acmaeops pinicola new species.

Form of proteus, black, pubescence cinereous, shorter and sparser on upper than lower surface. Head slightly prolonged and deeply, transversely impressed before the antennal insertion; moderately coarsely punctate, but more sparsely in front than behind the antennal insertion; behind the eyes obliquely narrowing to the neck; antennæ about half as long as the body, joints five to eleven slightly wider than joints two to four. Thorax convex; deeply, longitudinally impressed at middle; at apex deeply constricted; sides broadly rounded at about middle; feebly emarginate behind middle; hind angles slightly divergent; base bisinuate, slightly transversely impressed in front; surface rather sparsely and finely punctate. Elytra wider than the thorax at base; humeri rounded; sides feebly narrowing to apex, apices truncate; surface more densely punctate and slightly more coarsely than the thorax. Body beneath more densely punctured and more densely pubescent than above. Legs slender; first joint of hind tarsi as long as the three following; third joint of hind tarsi slightly more dilated than the second and with denser pubescence than joints one and two. Length 8.5 mm. (Head deflexed.)

Carr’s peak, Huachuca Mts., Arizona, on pine, elevation 9,000 ft.

In general form this species resembles proteus, but the thorax is not depressed as in that species and the head is more prolonged in front, but not as much as in pratensis, which is a shorter, stouter and more coarsely punctured insect, with a shorter fourth antennal joint.

Leptura ignita new species.

Bright red, head and femora yellow, antennæ, palpi, apex of femora, tibiae, tarsi and underside of body black. Head densely, but not coarsely punctured, transversely impressed behind the antennal tubercles; antennal joints stout, feebly flattened, except joints two to four, which are slightly narrower and more cylindrical than the outer joints. Prothorax campanulate; sides feebly emarginate from a little before middle to basal angles, the latter sub-acute; base twice as wide as apex, bisinuate; disk moderately coarsely and densely punctate; ante-scutellar impression feeble; pubescence short, reddish. Scutellum yellow, densely punctate. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax at base; humeri rounded; sides parallel nearly to apex, the latter truncate; disk rather densely but more finely punctate than the thorax; pubescence very short, red. Abdomen more sparsely punctate than the metasternum and feebly pubescent. Length, from apex of thorax to apex of elytra 12.75 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona. (One female from oak.)

A specimen taken by Mr. Beyer at the same place is orange yellow, the palpi, antennæ, apex of femora and the tibiae are black, otherwise it agrees with my specimen, in which the posterior part of the prosternum and the metasternum are brownish; the latter is at middle reddish becoming darker at sides, and the abdomen is black except the first segment at base, which is reddish, gradually darkening towards apex.
Mr. Beyer's specimen resembles closely the figure of *Ophistomis fulvoculus* on pl. xx, f. 7, Biol. Cent. Am., vol. v. but that species has the head in front of the eyes narrow and elongate and the elytral apices obtusely truncate which does not apply to our specimens. The only character separating *Ophistomis* from the allied genera is the head being strongly prolonged in front and narrowing to apex.

The color and form separates *ignita* from any of the described species of *Leptura*.

**Leptura flaviventris** new species.

Form of *instabilis*, black, moderately shining, antennæ, palpi, legs and abdomen flavous. Head densely punctate, median line distinctly impressed; pubescence sparse, behind the eyes more evident on each side and pale. Thorax transverse, convex, broadly transversely impressed at base, angulate at sides at slightly more than apical third, from the angulation to the basal angles arcuate-emarginate, basal angles divergent and prominent; base strongly margined; surface densely punctate; median line not strongly impressed; on each side, nearer the margin than the median line a shallow, round impression; pubescence pale and not very evident. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax at base; humeri rounded; sides gradually narrowing to apex; apices obtusely pointed; surface less densely punctate than the prothorax and covered with very short, dark pubescence. Metasternum rather densely punctate; abdomen sparsely punctate. Legs slender, first joints of hind tarsi as long as the next three and clothed with a few stiff, dark hairs. Length, head deflexed, 10 mm.; width, across the base, 4.75 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

I captured only a single female of this species near Carr's peak, on flowers, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. In form it is closely allied to *instabilis*, but readily separated from possible black forms of that species by the flavous legs and abdomen. Casey's *gaurotoideus* is an entirely black species with the scutellum truncate behind.


I possess, through the kindness of my friend Mr. Chas. W. Leng, a specimen of his *Acmaeops lisa* from Dunsmir, Cal., which differs only from the type in having on each elytron a small black spot. It agrees exactly with a specimen of *Leptura gnathoides* from Tulare Co., Cal., except that the thorax and underside are black.

**Strangalia antennata** new species.

Luteous; head behind the eyes, last four joints of antennæ, apex and base of thorax, two spots on each elytron, pro- and mesosternum, hind tibiae and coxae
black. Head in front of antennae broad, short, not prolonged; distinctly constricted behind the eyes; somewhat coarsely punctate, more densely behind than in front of antennal insertion. Antennae slightly longer than half the body, third joint longer than any of the following, from the fourth to the eleventh decreasing in length, outer six joints very stout and much wider than the third and fourth, joints without poriferous spaces. Thorax longer than wide at base, nearly twice as wide at base as at apex; sides scarcely arcuate, hind angles sub-acute, feebly diverging; surface moderately coarsely and densely punctate; rather deeply impressed near apex. Elytra distinctly wider at base than the thorax at base, strongly narrowing to apex, apices obliquely truncate, outer angle acute, but not prominent; sides feebly sinuate; surface somewhat cribrately and more coarsely punctate than the thorax, but not as densely; pubescence very short and inconspicuous. Body beneath much more shining than the upper surface, very sparsely punctate and scarcely pubescent; last joint of hind tarsi as long or slightly longer than the three following. Length, 13.25 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

Two specimens, both females, were taken by Mr. Gustav Beyer to whom I am indebted for one of the specimens.

In the absence of the male this species is provisionally placed in Strangalia, resembling the species of this genus more than any species of Leptura known to me. The absence of poriferous antennal spaces would not be sufficient to exclude it from Strangalia as a few of our species have these either very feebly, or entirely absent in the female. It resembles superficially some of the Mexican Ophistomis, but cannot be placed with them on account of the shortness of the head in front of antennal insertion. In general form, especially the form of thorax, it resembles a very small Bellamira scalaris. Casey's montana, of which there is a single female before me, collected by Oslar in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, is more robust with a different thorax, more slender antennal joints and a longer head.

The black spot on each elytron at about basal fifth is oblique, distinct near suture, but indistinct or obsolete towards side margin; the second spot is situated slightly before middle, not reaching the suture and internally arcuate. The color of the elytra is flavous, passing towards apex gradually into reddish brown, the humeri, side margin and thorax also more or less reddish brown.

Parmenosoma new genus.

Mandibles short, stout, strongly depressed in a little less than apical half. Support of labrum distinct, but small. Head before the antennal insertion transverse, feebly convex, between the antennal insertion feebly concave; antennal tubercles feebly prominent, distant. Antennae (female) extending to about the middle of elytra, finely pubescent; first joint robust, narrower at base than apex; third
joint elongate, about one-fourth longer than fourth; fifth and sixth about half as long as the fourth, but slightly longer than the remaining. Eyes not coarsely granulated. Prothorax slightly wider than long, convex, at sides feebly rounded; on each side at middle a small acute tubercle. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra elongate oval, apparently without wings, slightly wider at base than the thorax at base; humeri very feeble. Legs rather short; middle tibia feebly sinuate towards apex; anterior coxae feebly angulated; intermediate coxal cavities closed at side. Prosternum convex behind, mesosternal process moderately convex in front, truncate behind. Body clothed with short recumbent hairs without any longer hairs intermixed.

Type: Parmenosoma griseum new species.

This new genus belongs to Lacordaire’s group Dorcadides of the tribe Dorcadionides and to Leconte and Horn’s tribe Dorcadini.

Parmenosoma griseum new species.

Form nearly like a very small male of Monilema annulatum, black, moderately densely pubescent with very short recumbent, grey hairs, antennal joints two, three, four, six and eight annulated. Head coarsely and rather densely punctate. Thorax as coarsely, but more densely punctate than head or elytra. Elytra convex, elongate oval, humeri almost obsolete, sides feebly rounded, apices rounded, surface coarsely punctate, not as closely placed as on thorax, punctures finer towards apex. Underside finely punctate with some coarser punctures intermixed. Last joints of palpi elongate oval, truncate at apex. Length 10 mm.


This interesting little species resembles very much in form certain species of Parmena and is best placed in our fauna before Monilema.


This is not a synonym of scutellatus, but is better placed with maculosus. It agrees in sculpture and vestiture with brown specimens of that species, which occurred with dark specimens in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona. The sutural spine, or rather prolongation, in maculosus is at best obtuse and variable in distinctness, owing to the more or less distinct situation of the elytral apices before the sutural angle. In some specimens the situation is extremely feeble or entirely absent and the apices are then more or less rounded.


This species is also variable in color. I have taken a blackish specimen near the top of Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina.

Mr. George Franck received several specimens, of what I take to be this species, from Miakka, Florida, taken in February. It is recorded from Grenada, Trinidad, Guiana, Venezuela and Columbia, by Mr. Gahan.

The pubescence is grey with a reddish or orange tint; thorax, as in all the species of this genus, with several tubercles at side, disk depressed, median line slightly elevated and bare of pubescence, each side near apex and base with an oblique, shining tubercle; elytra with an entire carina curved at base, the curved part granuliform, basal region with several shining, small tubercles; rest of the surface with a number of small black spots, apices obliquely truncate with the exterior angle acute but not spiniform; first joint of antennæ large, strongly clavate at apex.

The genus Steirastoma is closely allied to Acanthoderes from which it is principally distinguished by having the sides of thorax plurituberculate.


Mr. Leng has specimens of this species from Arizona collected by E. A. Oslar in Nogales and Tucson, and Mr. Beyer has taken it in the Rincon Mts., Arizona; it occurs also in New Mexico. The majority of specimens are darker than the Lower California specimens and have the oblique subhumeral fascia very small or almost absent and a few of the larger specimens have the elytra more elongate, which gives them at first sight the appearance of a distinct species, but besides these differences, there is nothing to separate them from Lower California specimens. A few specimens from Nogales are exactly like the typical specimens of this species.

Mr. Beyer informs me that he raised this species in Lower California from giant cactus.


This species is mentioned by Bates in Biol. Cent. vol. v, p. 80, as not yet described. From his remarks it seems to be very close to peninsularis and may possibly be the same. I was, however, unable to find a description.

Liopus decorus Fall., Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. xv, p. 84.

We have this recently described species from the Beaver Range Mts., Utah; from Williams, and the Huachuca Mts., Arizona. In specimens from the latter locality, the black post-median elytral fascia is
variable and a few specimens agree exactly in markings with the
description of centralis Lec. The latter species is, according to the
description, as robust as crassulus and the elytra are said to have
small tufts of black scale-like hairs, these are absent in any of the
specimens of decorus before me and the form is also narrower and
more elongate than in crassulus.


This species is known to me only by description, but I am fully
convinced that Dr. Hamilton* made it too hastily a synonym of
Lepturges symmetricus. The long, erect flying hairs exclude it at
once from all the species of Lepturges except stigmaticus which is
from Guatemala and differently colored.


Though very constant, this seems to be only a small, pale form of
Lepturges symmetricus.

Pogonocherus arizonicus new species.

Form of mixtus, fulvous, thorax and elytra at sides with some darker spaces;
elytra below base with an oblique, pale fascia, which reaches at the sides to the
humeri, below the fascia on each side a row of three tufts of black erect hairs.
Head variegated with black, fulvous and white pubescence; rather coarsely but
sparsely punctate. Antennae feebly annulated, clothed below with long hairs.
Thorax as wide as long; sides with rather acute tubercle at middle; near apex
and base transversely impressed; disk on each side of the impressed median line
callous; the median impression limited behind by a small rounded tubercle.
Scutellum densely clothed with black pubescence. Elytra wider than the thorax
at base; humeri strongly depressed below the umbone, the latter very prominent;
apices truncate, exterior angles acute and prominent, sutural angle obtusely
rounded; surface coarsely, irregularly and rather sparsely punctate; surface not
thickly pubescent with fulvous, black and white, fine hairs, intermixed with longer,
erect, dark hairs, the sub-basal fascia formed of white and more densely placed
hairs; below the fascia on each elytron a row of three tufts of short, erect, black
hairs. Underside with recumbent and erect pale hairs, the former very dense at
apex of each abdominal segment. Femora clavate, pale in more than basal half,
black at apex, not thickly pubescent with pale recumbent hairs intermixed with some,
longer erect; pale and dark hairs. Tibiae feebly annulated. Length 13 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

I obtained only one specimen of this species from pine on Carr's
peak, elevation 9,000 ft. It is principally distinguished from mixtus
by the paler color and the three small tufts of black hairs on each
elytron, which are absent in mixtus and its varieties.

Pogonocherus californicus new species.

Black, form of oregonus, clothed with uniform grey pubescence on thorax and elytra, the latter with a few erect hairs and on the elevated intervals a few small bunches of shorter, erect, black hairs, and at sides and apex a few long white hairs; at about middle of elytra a somewhat indistinct, very oblique, black fascia, formed by a few small bunches of hairs. The antennæ are darker at apex and sparsely clothed with recumbent shorter and the underside with a few longer pale hairs. Thorax at each side with an obtuse tubercle, on each side of middle of disk a more prominent tubercle than in oregonus; surface finely punctate with some coarser punctures intermixed. Elytra coarsely, irregularly punctate, alternate intervals distinctly elevated, except in the postscutellar depression; apices rounded. Legs piceous, clothed sparsely with short recumbent and longer erect pale hairs. Underside black, sparsely clothed with white hairs, which are slightly denser along the apical margin. Length 6.25 mm.

Tulare Co., California (Dietz).

Allied to oregonus, from which the more prominent discal thoracic tubercles and the uniform grey pubescence of thorax and elytra will separate it.

Ecyrus dasycerus var. texanus n. var.

Differs from dasycerus by being larger, elytra more coarsely and densely punctate with a more uneven surface and very distinct rows of hair pencils. The color of pubescence is brown, fulvous and white, the latter forming on each elytron in well preserved examples two more or less well defined fasciae the one about middle more or less arcuate and the one below this nearly straight. Length 8.5-9 mm.

Brownsville, Texas.

The specimens look at first sight very distinct from typical dasycerus, but do not possess a good positive character to give it specific standing. The Mexican arcuatus Gah. must be very near this form, but in none of my specimens is there such a distinct broad median fascia as indicated in the description and figure of that species.

Pygmæopsis new genus.

Head between the antennal tubercles feebly concave, behind sub-convex; antennal tubercles distant; front rectangular, transverse, feebly convex. Antennæ ciliate beneath, scarcely as long as the body; first joint slightly shorter than third, feebly narrower at base than at apex; fourth about one-third longer than third; fifth about on-half as long as fourth, sixth to eleven sub-equal to the fifth, the outer slightly decreasing in length. Eyes moderate, rather coarsely granulate; emarginate, lower lobe longer than wide. Prothorax transverse; surface convex, not tuberculate; sides slightly behind middle with a distinct tubercle. Scutellum sub-quadrat. Elytra elongate; sides parallel to about apical fourth, apices rounded. Palpi equal, last joints elongate-oval. Prosternum moderately wide in front of coxae; between the coxae very narrow; behind the coxae arcuate.
Mesosternum truncate behind, almost parallel between and somewhat oblique in front of coxae. Femora feeble: clavate; middle tibiae with external sinus; first joint of hind tarsus as long as the two following; claws divaricate. Anterior coxae angulate; middle coxal cavities nearly closed. Body small, clothed with short, recumbent pubescence.

Type: Pygmaeopsis viticola new species.

This genus is proposed for a very small species which does not seem to fit in any of the described genera. It is perhaps best placed in Lacordaire's tribe Estolides, though the intermediate coxal cavities are not quite closed. To the genera having these open, it seems to be less related. In our fauna it has to be placed in Leconte and Horn's tribe Pogochoerini near the genus Zaplous.

Pygmaeopsis viticola new species.

Body above clothed with recumbent cinereous and some ochreous pubescence, nearly uniform on thorax, but variegated with blackish spots on elytra. Head rather densely punctate. Antennae (in both sexes?) as long as the body; first joint black, pale at base; two to eleven pale, black at apex; beneath ciliate with dark, somewhat stiff hairs. Prothorax wider at middle than long; sides feebly arcuate, tubercle slightly behind middle, behind which the sides are slightly arcuate emarginate; surface densely and rather coarsely punctate. Elytra about three times as long as wide at base; sides parallel; apices rounded; surface coarsely and rather densely, irregularly, punctate. Body beneath and legs with recumbent, cinereous pubescence. Length 4 mm.

Brownsville, Texas.

A few specimens beaten from heavy dead stems of vines inside of the Palmetto grove in San Tomas.

This little insignificant species, if compared with Zaplous hubbardi Lec., to which it has only a very slight resemblance, is narrower, thorax with lateral tubercles, antennae ciliate beneath with shorter scape and a shorter first joint of the hind tarsi. The pubescence of elytra is sometimes uniformly cinereous, intermixed with a few black spots; the region around the scutellum is always more or less blackish.

Ataxia tibialis new species.

Elongate, castaneous, rather densely clothed with ochreous pubescence, except in an oblique space on each elytron from the humeri to the suture, where the pubescence is white. Head densely punctate with some larger punctures intermixed, transverse, feebly convex in front and moderately impressed between the antennal tubercles. Antennae as long as the entire body; first joint as long as the third; slightly narrower at base than at apex; outside near the apex a distinct, slightly arcuate ridge; fourth joint longer than third; fifth as long as third; from the fifth to the eleventh slightly decreasing in length; the joints not annulate and scarcely
darker at apex. Thorax about as wide as long, feebly arcuate at sides; on each side of middle a feeble tubercle; near basal margin feebly transversely impressed; surface densely punctate with some large punctures intermixed, pubescence dense, nearly concealing the surface sculpture, except in a narrow space from base to middle, which is almost denuded. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax at base; humeri rounded; sides narrowing to apex; apices obliquely truncate; surface very finely and densely punctulate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, which are larger and more numerous near base than towards apex. Prosternum rather strongly, obliquely depressed in front of the coxae; nearly parallel and feebly arcuate between and behind the coxae. Mesosternum parallel between the coxae, at apex arcuate-truncate; in front declivous, above very feebly oblique. All the femora nearly equal, stout; hind femora extending to the apex of the second ventral segment. Anterior tibiae at apical half slightly dilated inside and shorter than the femora; middle tibiae without apical sinus, as long as the femora; hind tibiae broad, almost parallel from apex to about basal third, slightly longer than the femora. Tarsi short; claws divergent. Intermediate coxal cavities apparently not closed. Length 13 mm.

Brownsville, Texas (Dietz).

This interesting species is placed provisionally in Ataxia. It belongs evidently to Lacordaire's Ataxiides and seems to be more related to Ataxia than to the other genera placed by him in this tribe or admitted there later by Bates.

Ataxia tibialis differs from typical Ataxia by the shorter and obliquely descending prosternum in front of the coxae, the metasternum parallel sided between the coxae, the broad hind tibiae and the scape of antennæ with cicatrix at apex.

The genus Parysatis of the Ataxiides has the antennal scape with apical cicatrix and I was first inclined to place tibialis in this genus, but it does not entirely agree with the generic description of Thomson and Lacordaire, and as none of the species are known to me I prefer to leave it at present in Ataxia.

Recently Mr. Fall remarked on the identity of my Ataxia spini-cauda with a Cuban specimen which Mr. Schwarz had identified as Ataxia spinipennis Chev. Though using my name in his synoptic table the matter was left as rather doubtful.

I saw these specimens in Washington a few years ago and have also a Cuban specimen from Mr. Schwarz, whose attention I called at that time to the identity of my Ataxia spini-cauda with his specimens of Ataxia spinipennis from Cuba.

The true Præcha (Ataxia) spinipennis Chev. is, however, a different thing as the differences between the two species, given below, will show, which are taken from the descriptions of Chevrolat, Thomson and Lacordaire, who all had specimens of the true spinipennis.
**Ataxia spinicauta** Schaef. differs from *Pracha spinipennis* Chev. by the head being scarcely concave between the antennal tubercles, "assez fortement concave," in *spinipennis*, the first joint of antennae shorter than the third and not equal to the third; the third a little shorter than the fourth and not "plus court que 4"; the prothorax scarcely depressed and not carinate on the disk; not trituberculate on each side; but unituberculate as in *crypta*; the prosternum not prolonged into a short vertical process, the scutellum as in *crypta*, but rather large in *spinipennis*. Some of the characters mentioned above are generic, separating *Pracha* from *Ataxia*. Although size is generally not of great importance, all the Florida and Cuba specimens of *Ataxia spinicauta* which I have seen are much smaller than *spinipennis*, the latter is 19-20 mm. long.

**Parmenonta wickhami** new species:

Black, clothed above with fulvous pubescence; elytra on each side of disk, at about basal third, with a somewhat indistinct spot of whitish hairs and another, nearer the side than suture and below middle more distinct, at the apex an oval black spot. Head slightly convex in front and inclined, between the antennae almost flat; coarsely, but more densely punctate; eyes entirely divided, upper and lower lobe small; antennal tubercles indistinct. Antennae reaching to the middle of the elytra; first joint as long as fourth, second small, third as long as fourth and fifth together, fifth much shorter than fourth, the latter longer than any of the following joints, the following joints sub-equal; pubescence brown, extreme apex of each joint clothed with whitish pubescence. Thorax slightly longer than wide, nearly cylindrical and without lateral tubercle; surface coarsely punctate, punctures rather closely placed. Elytra oblong-oval, not quite twice as long as thorax, at base very feebly wider than the thorax; humeri indistinct; apices conjointly rounded; disk with irregular, rather closely placed rows of coarse punctures, the rows confused at base and apex. Apical margin of prothorax beneath broadly emarginate. Tibiae short and stout, the posterior ones as stout as the femora. Tarsi short, the joints nearly equal in length. Abdomen coarsely, not densely punctate, pubescence not dense; last ventral segment truncate at apex. Length 6 mm.

Brownsville, Texas.

One specimen taken by Prof. Wickham, in June, which remains in his collection.

This interesting new addition is to be placed in our fauna after *Sicyobius*, tribe *Hippopsini*, and will be at once recognized by the very short metasternum. This latter character, together with the elongate oval form of elytra and the supposed absence of wings, induced Lacordaire to place *Parmenonta* in his tribe *Parmenides*. From this association it was removed by Bates who placed it in his *Apome-cynini* which seems to be a much better course.

Prof. Wickham sent me a specimen from Brownsville, Texas, labelled "Adetus n. sp." Although Dr. Horn is said to have identified this specimen, the description of Sicyobius brousii fits it so closely that I am unwilling to describe it as new.

The two genera Sicyobius and Adetus are, however, very close and may prove to be the same.

Idæea texana new species.

Elongate, brownish testaceous; pubescence long and dense on thorax, much shorter and sparser on elytra. Head closely but not coarsely punctate; eyes large, contiguous above but distinctly separated below. Antennæ very long; first joint on the outer side near apical margin with a cicatrix, which is terminated by a short stout spine; second joint small; third and following nearly equal in length. Thorax cylindrical, convex, longer than wide, sides nearly parallel; surface feebly rugose, punctuation scarcely evident, on the median line at apex a smooth, polished space. Elytra shorter than the abdomen, gradually narrowing to apex; apices rounded; surface feebly pubescent and rather densely though not very coarsely punctate; costae scarcely evident. Abdomen more sparsely punctate than elytra; fifth segment truncate at apex; sixth very small and broadly, but not deeply emarginate at apex; last dorsal segment narrowly emarginate at middle. First joint of hind tarsi longer than the next two. Length 17 mm.

Burnett Co., Texas (G. Franck).

This species differs from fullerii, according to the description, in having the eyes contiguous above, much longer antennæ and shorter elytra: from californica, to which it seems more closely allied, the shorter elytra, the different sculpture and very dense pubescence of thorax may separate texana. The apical cicatrix of the first antennal joint of texana may also be present in fullerii and californica, though it is not mentioned in the descriptions.

Methia constricticollis new species.

Rufo-testaceous, elytra paler, underside piceous, last abdominal segment pale. Head coarsely punctate, somewhat swoollen behind the eyes; the latter almost divided, the two lobes connected by two or three facets at base. Antennæ about one and a half times as long as the entire body; joint two very small but plainly visible, three to eleven gradually but feebly decreasing in length, finely pubescent, hairs on the insideside slightly longer. Thorax wider than long, base strongly constricted, apex feebly so, sides slightly arcuate, base narrower than apex; surface very sparsely punctate and sparsely pubescent. Elytra short, leaving half of the abdomen exposed, slightly wider at base than the thorax, gradually but feebly narrowing to apex, apices separately rounded; disk of each elytron bicostate, the costae not very distinct, surface very feebly rugose, smoother at base. Body beneath feebly pubescent; last abdominal segment deeply triangularly excavated, the
margin fimbriate with silken hairs. First joint of hind tarsus as long as the next two. Length 7.25 mm.

Brownsville, Texas.

Like Methia mormona and aestival this species has a plainly visible second antennal joint. The type species of this genus, pusilla, which is from Florida, is said to have the second joint obsolete, but in a specimen in Mr. Beyer’s collection from Key Largo, Florida, the second joint, though exceedingly small, is visible with a strong lens.

Methia constricticollis differs from all the described species of this genus by the basally strongly constricted short prothorax.

Methia arizonica new species.

Piceous; elytra with indistinct paler vitæ, especially near apex, or pale with indistinct darker vitæ. Head rather coarsely punctate; eyes very large, deeply divided, separated above and below by a very narrow line. Antennæ very long in both sexes, but slightly shorter in the female; apical margin of first joint on the outside emarginate, which, if looked at from a certain point gives the joint the appearance of having a short spine at apex; second joint small, but visible; third and following joints nearly equal in length. Thorax as wide as long; base and apex equal in width, not constricted; sides rounded; disk very finely rugose and clothed with pale, rather long hairs. Elytra shorter than the abdomen, gradually narrowing to apex; apices separately rounded; disk finely rugose with two or three rather indistinct costa on each elytron; pubescence slightly denser and shorter than on thorax. Body beneath pubescent with rather longer hairs than on elytra. Last abdominal segment triangularly emarginate at apex, more deeply in the female than in the male. Hind tibiae of male densely pubescent inside. First joint of hind tarsus as long as the next two. Length 4.5-6 mm.

Rincon Mts., Arizona (Mr. G. Beyer).

Not knowing the typical species of Idaeaea and Stylopus I place the above described species provisionally in Methia.