NOTES ON THE SYNONYMY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN HISTERIDAE (COLEOPTERA).

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Hololepta fossularis Say [=aequalis Say].—Say published both these names together. On basis of page priority Carnochen substituted aequalis for the long-used fossularis. Marseul, as first reviser, used fossularis, and his action stands.

Platysoma leonti Marseul [=Platysoma depressum Le Conte 1845 nec Hister depressum Fabr.].—Le Conte misidentified his material as Hololepta depressa Paykull 1811 [=Hister depressum Paykull, Fauna Suecica a misidentification of Hister depressum Fabr., 1787]. Marseul 1853 renamed the American species (mis-identified by Le Conte as depressum) leonti. The European species he treated under the name Platysoma depressum Fabr. but Bickhardt 1916 sank it as a synonym of compressum Hbst. 1783. Nevertheless the name depressum is not available for any species of Platysoma later than Fabricius 1787, and the custom of recent American authors following Casey 1916 to use it as valid instead of leonti is incorrect and must be reversed. The original spelling was leonti, not leontei.

Psiloscelis blanchardi Casey. This species is identified in the Le Conte and Fall collections as repletus J. E. Le Conte, as it was formerly in Casey’s own collection. It is absurd for Casey to refer to repletus as a nomen nudum an act in which he has been followed by Hatch. Repletus was originally described at length and figured, hence is a fully available name. It may be considered a species inquirenda until the type can be located and examined, or a neotype selected, and in the meantime the name blanchardi may be retained.


Pseudister hospes Lewis ’02. This species was described from a specimen said to have been collected by H. H. Smith at Ulster, N. Y., and seems not to have been again found, at least I do not find it in any collection that I have examined nor did Casey see it. It was apparently known to Hinton (who published a key to the species in Can. Ent., 1935, 67: 11-15) only from the type and Casey had not seen it in 1916. All other species of Pseudister are neotropical, and as H. H. Smith collected extensively for many years in South America, sending much material to England it seems not unlikely that this may really be a South American insect. Smith’s New York collecting was done many years earlier, is largely in the Cornell University collection and seems unlikely to have come into the hands of Mr. Lewis. At any rate the species should be regarded as a member of our fauna only with suspicion until it is re-discovered.
Papers on N. American
Histeridae

Major John de Cart
Dr. G. H. Horn.
arated by a longitudinal sulcation; nose obtuse, somewhat conical, projecting beyond the mouth; nostrils large, on a line with the eye. Eyes oblong-oval; iris silvery, and slightly gilt, on inner margin; pupils black, operculum and preoperculum smooth, lustre bright, silvery. Mouth diagonal, and when closed the lower lip is nearly concealed beneath the snout.

*Body* elongated, slightly compressed laterally; back rises rapidly from the head to the dorsal fin, from thence to the tail it slopes more gradually and uniformly. Abdomen expands beneath the pectoral fin and then continues of the same size to the vent. It then rapidly diminishes to the tail. *Lateral* line straight, except that near its base it curves as high as the upper edge of the operculum.

*Dorsal fin* elevated, trapezoidal; *caudal* elongated, bilobed, with the tip of each lobe acute; *anal fin* falls short of the dorsal; *ventral* horizontal, and reaches to the vent; *pectoral* falcate, nearly horizontal, does not attain to the ventral by half an inch.

Length 8 inches. Head 1 \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch. Tail 1\(\frac{1}{2}\). Depth of the body at the commencement of the dorsal fin 1\(\frac{5}{8}\).

*Color.* Back and upper surface of the body and head olivaceous, sides silvery, and of a brilliant metallic lustre, with a brownish band extending the whole length of the lateral line. Pectoral and ventral fins yellowish, anal white and translucent. Three or four exterior rays of each lobe of the caudal fin, sometimes milky and opaque, and the intervening dusky.

D. 9; C. 23; A. 9; V. 9; P. 15.

*Hab.* Lake Erie.

*Observations.* This species is confined, I believe, to Lake Erie, where it is not uncommon, and is known as the *Lake Minnow*. I formerly considered it a variety of the *R. plagyrus* of Raf., but further observation has satisfied me that it is a well marked and distinct species. The young, when two inches long, are silvery and almost translucent, and are so much attenuated in their forms that they would not at first be recognized as any relatives of the full-grown specimens,
while the young of the true plagyrus bear a close resemblance to the old. This last species is found in every spring, run and rivulet in Ohio, and the former I have never met with except in the waters of the lake, where it is frequently taken in seines while fishing for other species. It affords me pleasure to dedicate it to my friend D. Humphreys Storer, M. D., to whom I am indebted for essential aid, and many important suggestions, in arranging and describing our western fishes.


The little attention which has been paid to Entomology in this country, has left the greater portion of our insects entirely unknown; and we are chiefly indebted to foreigners, for the names and descriptions of those with which we are acquainted. The difficulty of ascertaining even these is justly much complained of; for nowhere can be found collected together the various works through which they are scattered. In order, as far as possible to remedy this inconvenience, I have proposed, in conjunction with my son, to draw up from time to time monographies of such genera of Coleoptera as may appear most worthy of investigation. Those which contain the greatest number of new species, may not always prove the most so; therefore, in selecting the family of the Histeroides for the first of the series, although the greater part of the species have been long known, it is hoped that it will not prove one of the least interesting.

In the year 1811, when Baron Paykull published his Monographia Histeroidum, he was able to describe but ninety-three species, of which, he considered about fourteen as natives of North America. Twenty-six years after this, Count Dejean, in his catalogue of the insects in his collection, enumerated two hundred and fifteen, of which, thirty-three had
been received from this country. In the following pages seventy-five species are described; probably not more than one half of what may be hereafter discovered; for we have seen none that inhabit the northern and western parts of the continent, the region of the Rocky Mountains, and the country beyond them, where all the productions of nature differ so remarkably from what are found on the Atlantic coast. One species of Saprinus from the Oregon Territory, which we have seen, differed remarkably from every other species of the genus; it could not be considered as having any striae on the elytra. Eleven other species of this genus are said to have been brought from the same country, but not a single Hister.

Hereafter it may be necessary to add a supplement to this paper, which we shall not fail to do, whenever a sufficient number of species shall be collected to render it proper.

In following Mr. Erichson's distribution of this family into the genera which he has proposed in Klug's Entomological Annual, it is by no means to be understood, that an unqualified approbation is given to the arrangement of that distinguished naturalist. Many of the generic characters on which he seems to place the greatest reliance, are far from being so apparent as he supposes; and they frequently bring together species whose form, or habit, or manners ought to have placed them far from each other. We have not however, attempted to remove any of these from the genera in which he has placed them; but have been satisfied with pointing out the more evident discrepancies.

The figures have been drawn by my son with the greatest care, and it is hoped, will in all cases, be found entirely correct. The Saprinus dimidiatipennis scarcely differing, except in color, from the S. palmatus, the invariable marks on both being the same, it was thought that one figure would answer; they have accordingly been both referred to the same.

In the nomenclature, the name given to the insect by the first describer, has been scrupulously preserved, and in no instance has any species been considered as new, when it was
possible to ascertain that it had been previously described, or even named in any catalogue or private collection.

As there can be no difficulty hereafter in determining what species of this family are known, I invite all those whose attention is turned towards the study of Entomology, to communicate to us any which may not be noticed in this Monography, that they may be hereafter added, with such as we may ourselves detect, to a supplement; and we shall be pleased in return, to furnish any of which we have duplicates that may be wanting in their collections.

Familia insectorum Coleopterorum cui nomen Histeroidum vel Histeridarum imponitur, characteribussequentibusfacilè
dignoscitur.

Antennae angulatae sive fractae, scapo elongato, funiculo
7-articulato, clava 3-articulata, scilicet articulis arctè
junctis.

Maxillae cerneæ, malis plerumque membranaceis, barbatis.

Labium cerneum; ligula plerumque obtecta, paraglossis
membranaceis, porrectis.

Palpi omnes filiformes.

Thorax, lateribus leviter marginatis, anticè profundè emar-
ginatus, posticè elytris arctè contiguus.

Elytra abdomen breviora, posticè truncata, interdum paulo
rotundata, margine laterali plus minus inflexo.

Abdomen segmentis quinque compositum, obtusum, breve,
segmenta postrema compressa, superiore et inferiore manifestè
disjunctis, tertiaque superiore margini postico segmentorum
superiorum a latere solum conjuncto, ita ut extremitates ejus
inter tertium et quartum penultima segmenta superiora, trian-
gulum parvum, angustum formant. Pedes posteriores basi
distantes.

Corporis formâ, in secta hæce variant; rotunda, ovalis, ob-
longa, nunc valdè convexa est, nunc tenuis et depressa: in
excrementis, cadaveribus et fungis putridis plurima vitam
degunt, multa tamen sub cortice arborum emortuarum oc-
cultant. Capta mortem simulant. Colore obscu ro gaudent;
paeca tinctibus lactioribus adornantur. Omnia ferè striis distinctè insculpta sunt in capite, thorace et elytris; hæ sculp-
ture tamen, interdum in capite aut in thorace nonnullorum cessant; perpaeca omnino lævia sunt. Stria in fronte im-
pressa, impressio frontalis vocatur; striæ quæ thoracis latera occupant, striæ thoracicæ laterales; harum si una solum adest, anticè aliorum tendit, interdum ambiens; si duæ, interior 
solum ambit. Elytrorum pagina superior, a margine ad su-
turam utrinque, septem striis longitudinalibus adornatur, qua-
rum exteriorum (ad normam Paykullianam) marginalem signo ; 
hæc in multis speciebus deest; sex aliarum, quinque prima a 
margine introrsum numeratæ, dorsales audiant; sexta vero, 
suturæ proxima, suturalis. In epipleuris striæ alteræ laterales 
conspiciuntur: praeterea in humerum, ad basin elytrorum, 
altera stria brèvis et obliqua adest, versus marginem tendens, 
quæ humeralis nuncupatur. Pro ratione formæ, dispositionis, 
et longitudinis relativæ harum striarum, species optimè desig-
nantur.

Omnes hujus familæ species, exemplum sequens Ill. Dom. 
Erichson, in tres turmas distribuimus, prout caput retractile 
vel porrectum, et prosternum lobatum vel simplex sit.

TU R M A P R I M A. Caput porrectum. Prosternum simplex, id 
est, sine lobo anteriore: unum hujus turmae genus nostras est 
Hololepta.

TU R M A S E C U N D A. Caput retractile, et lobo anteriore elong-
gato prosterni obtectum: hujus turmae genera sunt Platyso-
ma, Omalodes, Hister, Epierus, Tribalus, Dendrophilus, et 
Paromalus.

TU R M A T E R T I A. Caput retractile, prosterni simplicis mar-
gine anteriore obtectum. Saprinus, Teretrius, Plegaderus, 
Onthophilus et Abraeus nobiscum inveniuntur.

TU R M A P R I M A.

Corpus planum, valdè depressum. 
Caput retractile, mandibulis porrectis.
Labium corneum, latum, breve, profundè emarginatum, laciniiis divergentibus, subacuminatis.

Ligula cum palpis medio labii lateris inferioris inserta.

Scrobiculi antennales nulli.

Genus HOLOLEPTA. Paykull.

Mandibulae æquales.

Maxillae sub labio insertae, coriaceæ, edentulae, elongatae, intus ciliatae.

Ligula bifida.

Palpi inæquales, articulis cylindraceis.

Labrum corneum, convexum, subemarginatum.

Antennae funiculo sensim incrassato, articulis duobus primis subæqualibus, clavatis, tertio, quarto et quinto subrotundis, sexto et septimo disciformibus.

Corpus planum, valde depressum, tenue.

Caput, fronte lateribus acutè terminato, super antennarum insertionem in dentem parvum prolato.

Thorax posticè leviter bi-emarginatus, angulis posticis plus minus obtusis.

Prosternum latum, planum, anticè plus minus rotundatum, posticè in mucronem obtusè rotundatum porrectum.

Elytra posticè obliquè truncata, angulis posterioribus exterioribus rotundatis.

Tibiae antice dilatatæ, 4-dentatae, spinula basali interiore sulco femoris congruo adaptata; intermediae et posticae latæ, extus sulcatæ, illæ 4-dentataæ, hæ 3-dentataæ apparent, spinæ omnium terminales inæquales.

Tarsi filiformes, graciles, articulis quatuor primis posticè setis duabus subtus instructis, quarum una minuta.

Abdomen planum, segmento superiore penultimo grandi, elytris complanato, ultimo angustissimo, perpendiculariter declivi.

Sub cortice arborum emortuarum habitant. Larva valde depressa, corpus cute corneo obtectum, mandibulae validæ; antennæ breves, tri-articulatae, articulis longitudine subæquali-
North American Histeroides.

bus, duobus primis apice incrassatis, ultimo graciliore, terete. Abdominis segmentum ultimum superius, duobus cornibus validis, basi unidentatis; inferius, utrinque bidentatum, dente interiore majore. Linea longitudinalis a capite per omnia corporis segmenta imprimitur. Larva Hololeptica quæ in Monographia Ill. Baronis Paykullii depingitur, revera cujusdam muscae larva fimicola est.

1. H. fossularis. Tab. I. Fig. 1.

♀ Capite et thorace foveatis; ♂ thorace sub-foveato vel simplici. Elytris striae rudimentalibus.


Habitat sub cortice arborum emortuarum, præsertim Robiniae pseudo-acacie.

Atra, nitidissima. Caput utrinque foveolatum, antennis piceis. Thorax leviter marginatus, margine antice ambiente, angulo anteriore foveato, interdumque linea longitudinali antice abbreviata per medium leviter impressa; lateribus pauci punctatis. Elytra striae duabus rudimentalibus basalibus, exteriori longiore, sulco laterali subintegra, punctata. Sternum læve; prosternum apice non punctatum; mesosternum apice vix emarginatum. Abdominis segmentum penultimum superius læve, lateribus pauci et grossè punctatis; ultimum punctatum; segmenta inferiora, exceptis lateribus, lævissima.

2. H. lucida. Tab. I. Fig. 2.

Capite foveato; thorace ♂ foveato; ♀ simplici; Elytris striae duabus; exteriori integra, interiore valde interrupta.

Hololepta lucida, Dejean Cat.

Atra, nitidissima. Caput utrinque foveatum; antennæ piceæ. Thorax tenui-marginatus, margine ambiente, linea longitudinali ponè medium antice abbreviata, sepius obsoleta: lateribus punctatis. Elytra striae duabus, striae exteriori integra basi dilatata; interiore valdè abbreviata, punctum oblon-
Le Conte's Monography of


**TURMA SECUNDA.**

*Corpus* convexiusculum aut depressum.

*Caput* retractile.

*Maxillae* propè labium insertæ.

*Ligula* lateri inferiori labii haud procul ab apice affixa, vix unquam labio æqualis.

*Scrobiculi* antennales semper adsunt, interdum tamen minimè profundi.

*Tibiae* antice dilatatæ.

**GENUS PLATYSOMA.** Leach.

*Mandibulae* exsertæ, æquales, dentatae.

*Maxillae* intus barbatæ.

*Palpi* maxillares articulo tertio secundo paulo longiore, quarto vero, secundo duplo longiore.

*Palpi* labiales articulo tertio, secundo paulo longiore.

*Labrum* triangulare, subdeflexum.

*Labium* semicirculare, interdum emarginatum.

*Antenne* funiculo sensim incrassato, articulis obconicis, primo longiore, cæteris longitudine æqualibus, capitulo ovali.

*Scrobiculi* antennales profundi.

*Thorax* posticè, rectè truncatus aut subrotundatus, angulis posterioribus rectis.

*Prosternum* sub-elevatum, posticè rotundatum, lobo anteriore lato, acutè prominentè.

*Mesosternum* breve, anticè, profundè et latè emarginatum.

*Tibiae* omnes extus denticulatae, anteriorees angustæ, spinis terminalibus inæqualibus, quorum una brevissima, altera longa et valida.
North American Histeroides.

Tarsi subgraciles, subteretes, articulis quatuor primis seta inferiori apicali instructis; unguiculi bini æquales.

Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo plus minus angusto, ultimoque semicirculari, perpendiculariter declivibus.

Corpus plus minus depressum, interdum elongatum, aut etiam cylindricum.

Frons concava.

Species omnes hucusque cognitæ sub cortice arborum emortuarum inveniuntur; in quibusdam thorax striā notatur quæ margini contigua est, sed ab angulo anteriore recedit, et postea anticè ambit, sive cum margine confluit.

1. P. Carolinum. Tab. I. Fig. 3.

Thorace stria marginali. Elytris striis tribus primis dorsalibus integris, quarta, quinta et suturali anticè abbreviatis. Tibiis anticè 5-dentatis.


Habitat sub cortice arborum.

Nigrum vel piceum, nitidum. Frons sub-concava, linea transversali impressa, antennis ferrugineis. Thorax subconvexus, stria marginali anticè ambiente, angulo anteriore a margine satis remota, postea verò margini valdè approximata. Elytra subconvexa, striis primis dorsalibus tribus integris, æqualibus, quarta et quinta paulo ponè medium, suturali ad medium anticè abbreviatis, interstitii striarum ad elytrorum apicem, puncto oblongo sive striola; marginali nulla, humerali satis conspicua; lateralibus quatuor anticè profundioribus, epipleurse lineato-punctatae. Sternum puncticulatum, prosternum apice punctatum; segmenta abdominis inferiora laevis, et excepto ultimo, lineà postica punctata. Tibiæ anticæ 5-dentatae, dentibus anterioribus approximatis, intermediae et posticis spinosis.

Variat totum rufum; unum vidi striâ suturali utrinque abbreviata.
2. P. depressum. Tab. I. Fig. 4.

Capite et thorace lateribus punctatis. Elytris striis tribus primis dorsali-
bus integris, suturali utrinque abbreviata. Tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.
Hololepta depressa, Paykull.
Habitat cum priore.

Supra nigrum, nitidum, infra piceum. Caput læve, fronte concavo, linea transversali impressa. Thorax stria laterali, anticè ambiente, angulo anteriore a margine satís remota, posticè vero margini valdè approximata; lateribus punctatis. Elytra apice rufo-submarginata, lateribus medio coarctato-im-
pressa, striis primis tribus dorsalisbus integris, æqualibus, prima et tertia basi dilatatis, quarta medio, quinta pone medium anticè abbreviatis, suturali utrinque abbreviata aut nulla, mar-
ginali nulla, humerali distincta, lateralisbus duabus integris. Sternum punctatum; segmenta abdominis inferiòra lævia, parce punctata. Pedes picei, tibiis anticis 4-dentatis, denti-
bus binis anterioribus a cæteris remotiusculis, intermediis 3-dentatis, dente apicali bifido, posticis bidentatis.

Variát totum piceum. Refer priorem, sed corpus angusti-
tus, et puncta pygidialia grossiora sunt. Etiam in Europâ invenitur.

3. P. parallellum. Tab. I. Fig. 5.

Elytra striis dorsalisbus omnibus integris, æqualibus, suturali antico paulo abbre-
viata.

Hister parallelus, Say, loc. cit. sup.
Habitat in provinciis australibus.

Nigrum, vel nigro-piceum. Caput punctatum, fronte con-
cavâ, linea transversa leviter impressa; antennis piceis, clavâ pallidiore. Thorax punctatus, marginatus, margine anticè non ambiente. Elytra puncticulata, striis punctatis, dorsali-
bus omnibus integris, suturali anticè versus basin paulo abbreviata, marginali obliterata, vix conspicua, humerali distin-
tecta; lateralisbus duabus, superiore anticè lata, profunda. Corpus totum subtus punctatum, abdominis segmenta supe-
North American Histeroides.

riora grossè punctata. *Tibiae* antice 4-dentatae, intermediae 3-dentatae, postice bi-dentatae.

* 4. P. coarctatum. Tab. I. Fig. 6.

*Elytris* striis quatuor integris æqualibus, quinta et suturali abbreviatis, hac breviore.

*Habitat cum priore.*


Refert prius, sed corpus angustius et puncta pygidialia minora.

5. P. gracile. Tab. I. Fig. 7.

*Elytris* striis dorsalisibus quatuor integris, æqualibus, quinta et suturali abbreviatis, illa breviore.

*Hister frontalis.* Say. loc. cit.

*Habitat cum priore.*


Nomen *frontalis* ad speciem aliam a Paykullio olim datum est.
6. *P. cylindricum*. Tab. I. Fig. 8.

*Fronte excavato. Thorace stria marginali. Elytris striis quatuor dorsalibus et suturali integris.*


Habitat cum prioribus.


Species hæce cum sequente ab aliis recedit, forsan revera genus distinctum, sicut a Dom. Godet, haud ita pridem habita, sed ab Ill. Erichson ad hoc genus relata. *Frons* subacutè lateribus terminatur, et super antennarum insertionem in dentem parvum profertur, non solum concavus est, sed etiam profundè excavatus, parsque posterior prominet et acutè emarginata est.

* 7. *P. attenuatum*. Tab. I. Fig. 9.

*Fronte excavato. Elytris striis dorsalibus quatuor primis et suturali integris, quinta e serie punctorum constituta.*


Elytra inconspicue puncticulata, striis punctatis, dorsalibus quatuor primis cum suturali integris, quinta, e serie punctorum constituta, post medium antice abbreviata, suturali basi extrorsum arcuata, humerali distincta, lateralis duabus, inferiore vix conspicua. Corpus totum subus punctatum, abdominis segmenta superiora punctata. Pedes picei, tibiis anticum 4-dentatis, intermediis 3-dentatis, posticum bi-dentatis.

Genus OMALODES. Dejean.

Mandibulae exsertae, æquales, subdentatae, longitudine caput sub-æquantes.

Maxillae intus barbatae.

Palpi maxillares breves, crassi, subcompressi, articulo tertio secundo paulo breviore, quarto vero duplo longiore.

Palpi labiales breves, articulis duobus ultimis æqualibus.

Labrum parvum, triangulare, apice deflexum.

Labium semicirculare, emarginatum.

Antennaæ, funiculo apice incrassato, articulis subrotundis, primo majore, capitulo globoso aut ovali.

Scrobi culi antennales angusti, profundi.

Thorax posticum sub-bi-emarginatus.

Prosternum sub-elevatum, posticum rotundatum, lobo anteriore quantum recurvo.

Mesosternum antice sub-emarginatum.

Tibiae compressæ, anteriore dentatae, intus ciliatae, posteiiores unica serie dentato-spinosaæ.

Tarsi gracies; anteriore articulis quatuor primis spina minima, inferiore, apicali instructis, primo sub-elongato; posteriores articulis quatuor primis brevibus, æqualibus, extus spinis duabus brevissimis, intus quatuor longis instructis. Unguiculi bini æquales.

Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo magno, sexangulari, declivi, ultimo perpendiculari, ovali, parvo, segmento inferiore penultimo lateribus dilatato.

Corpus crassum, convexum.

De moribus hujus generis insectorum nihil certum scimus.
*1. O. borealis. Tab. I. Fig. 10.

**Thorace** lateribus punctatis, striae margini valde approximata. **Elytris** striis dorsalis quatuor, marginali valde abbreviata, suturali nulla. **Tibiis** omnibus 4-dentatis.

Habitat ad insulam longam Noveboraci.

Ater, nitidissimus. **Caput** impressione frontali rotundata, profunde et acutè emarginata, emarginatione profunde impressa, ita ut caput duabus protuberantiiis instructum videtur; lateribus punctatis; magis vero posticè. **Thorax** lateribus punctatis, striae marginali integra, ambiente, angulo anteriore a margine satis remota, postea tamen valde approximata, vix distincta. **Elytra** versus basin dilatata, striis dorsalis tribus, prima integra, posticè leviter impressa, sparsè punctata, seconda subintegra, interdum anticè paulo abbreviata, posticè in fovem profundam, subrotundam desinente, tertia posticè ad medium abbreviata, suturali nulla, marginali post medium anticè abbreviata, humerali leviter impressa; inter striae primam dorsalem et humeralem striola parva; laterali unica. **Corpus** subitus punctatum, mesosternum vix a postisterno striae separatum; abdominis segmentum superius ante-penultimum breve, carinatum, penultimum lateribus latè impressis, punctatis. **Pedes** punctati, tibiis omnibus 4-dentatis, dente anticaeum anteriore emarginato, sive bifido, posteriore minimo.

Species haec *Omalodem Omega*, Kirby, huc usque solum in Brasilià repertum valde refert; sed mihi donata fuit upotte insulae longae hujus provincie indiges: vir tamen a quo insectum receptum fuit subdolus erat et insidiosus. Cum specie Kirbyanà collata, satis distincta appareat.

*2. O. Harrisii. Tab. I. Fig. 11.*

Punctatus. **Thorace** bistriato, striis integris, approximatis. **Elytris** striis omnibus integris. **Tibiis** anticae 4-dentatis.

Habitat in Pennsylvanià, a Dom. Harris communicatius.

Ater, opacus, totus supra et subitus punctatissimus. **Caput** impressione frontali sub-incurva. **Thorax** posticè sub-bi-
emarginatus, striis marginalibus duabus integris, approximatis, antice vero remotioribus, exterioire margine propè confluentes, interioire antice ambientes. *Elytra*, striis omnibus dorsalibus integris, quatuor primis per paria approximatis, suturali integra; inter secundam et tertiam striam dorsalem altera est, brevis et obliqua; humerali nulla, marginali interrupto dislocata, parte anteriore curvata, satis profundè impressa, posteriore recta, vix distincta, e punctis majoribus solum constituuta, laterali unica. *Mesosternum* et poststernum medio depressum, vix stria separatum. *Tibiae* antice 4-dentatae, dente anteriore emarginato, intermediae et posticae 8-spinoso-dentatae.

*Genus* HISTER. LINNEUS.

*Mandibulae* exsertæ, vel porrectae, ut plurimum æquales.

*Maxillae* coriaceæ, intus ciliatae, apice acuminatae.

*Palpi* maxillares articulo primo brevi, secundo tertio duplo longiore, quarto elongato, tertio triplo longiore. *Palpi* labiales breves, articulo primo minore, tertio secundo duplo longiore.

*Labium* sub-emarginatum.

*Labrum* latè et leviter emarginatum.

*Antennae* sub frontis margine insertæ, funiculo versus apicem incrassato, articulo primo arcuato, majore, longiore, cuncto secundo obconico, cateter subrotundis, capitulo ovali.

*Scrobiculi* antennales ut plurimum rotundati, plani, profundiæculi aut nulli.

*Thorax* margine posteriore subrotundatus, et (duabus speciebus sectionis ultimæ exceptis) unì-vel bi-striatus.

*Prosternum* subelevatum, posticè aut rotundatum, aut truncatum.

*Mesosternum* ut plurimum emarginatum.

*Tibiae* compressæ, anteriores ut plurimum extus dentatae, posteriores extus serie spinularum gemina, omnium spinis terminalibus inæqualibus.

*Tarsi* compressi, articulis quatuor primis æqualibus, setula utrinque instructis, quaram exterior brevior et gracilior est.
Unguiculi bini, æquales.

Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo quinquangulari, declivi, ultimo perpendiculari.

Corpus crassum, convexum, rotundatum aut ovale.

Genus hæcece plurimas comprehendens species, ut labor investigationis et determinationis levior sit, in sectionibus quinque divideretur; in hac divisione norma Paykulliana quoddammodo sequitur.

Insecta hæc omnia in cadaveribus, excrementis, et fungis putridis habitant.

§ I. Thorax bistriatus, elytra stria marginali.

§ II. Thorax bistriatus, elytra stria marginali nulla.

§ III. Thorax unistriatus, elytra stria marginali.

§ IV. Thorax unistriatus, elytra stria marginali nulla.

§ V. Frons concava; Thorax unistriatus aut estriatus, prosternum bistriatum, elytra stria marginali nulla. Species anomala, forsan postea genus distinctum efformaturae.

§ 1. Thorax bistriatus, elytra stria marginali.

1. H. ARCUATUS. Tab. I. Fig. 12.

Thorace striis integris, margine remotis. Elytris maculis duabus magnis, aurantiacis. Tibiis antieis bi-dentatis.


Ater, nitidus. Caput impressione frontali rotundata. Thorax margine ciliatus, striis integris, margine remotis, interstizio interdum punctato. Elytra ad basin dilatata, maculis duabus magnis, lunatis, aurantiacis, foveaque transversali utrinque ad apicem impressa; stria marginali, tribusque primis dorsalis integris, quarta ut plurimum obsoleta, vel medio valde interrupta, quinta antice valde abbreviata, suturali integra, vel medio abbreviata; lateralis duabus. Prosternum compressum, medio incurvum, lateribus punctatum; mesosternum læve, antice profundè emarginatum. Abdominis segmenta superiora grossè punctata, inferiòra punctata, medio lævia: pleuræ hir-
North American Histeroides.

sutæ et (sicut in omnibus) punctatae. *Femora magna, ferruginea, laevia; tibiae antice valde dilatatae, exterius punctatae, bi-dentatae, dentibus magnis, obtuisis, integerrimis.

Nota. Elytrorum striae, exceptis tribus primis, valde variant.

2. *H. MERDARIUS. Tab. II. Fig. 1.


*Hister merdarius, Paykull, Monog. Hister.

Habitat in excrementis bovinis.


3. *H. OBTUSATUS. Tab. II. Fig. 2.


Habitat in excrementis bovinis.

Ater, nitidus; *Caput subtilissimè punctatum, impressione frontali emarginata. *Thorax convexus, subtilissimè punctulatus, striis punctatis integris subparallelis, posticè subcoeunti-

Interdum adest linea punctorum inter striam marginalem, et primam dorsalem.

4. **H. IMMUNIS.** Tab. II. Fig. 3.


**Hister immunis,** Erichson, Klug's Jahrbücher, 1.

Habitat in excrementis bovinis.


5. **H. STYGICUS.** Tab. II. Fig. 4.


**Hister stygicus,** Dej. Cat.

Habitat in provinciis australibus.

6. H. Harrisii. Tab. II. Fig. 5.


Habitat in excrementis bovinis.


7. H. Repletus. Tab. II. Fig. 6.


*Hister repletus*, Say, MSS.

Habitat in provinciis borealibus; e *Mus. Dom. Harris.*


8. H. LÆVIPES. Tab. II. Fig. 7.

Thorace striis subequalibus. Elytris stria marginali abbreviata, tribus dorsalisbus integris. Tibiis antis inermibus.

Hister lævipes, Germar. H. simplicimanus, Dej. Cat.

Habitat ubique in stercore bovino.

Ater, nitidus. Caput impressione frontali rotundata. Thorax subciliatus, striis marginalibus subæqualibus, exterioi margini approximata, posticè parum abbreviata, interioi integra, basi incurvata, quasi rotundato-hamata. Elytra striis tribus primis dorsalisbus integris, æqualibus, quarta medio valè interrupta, interdum partibus serie punctorum connexis, interdum solum punctum ad apicem et basin, quorum basale majus et oblongum est, quinta omnino cessat, suturali integra ad basin recurva, marginali ante medium abbreviata, lateralibus duabus. Prosternum puncticulatum, lateribus punctatis; mesosternum lœve, anticè emarginatum. Segmenta abdomina-
lia inferiorea impunctata, superiorea ultimo vix punctato. Pedes picei, tibiis antis inermibus.

9. H. FÆDATUS. Tab. II. Fig. 8.

Thorace punctato, striis marginalibus inæqualibus. Elytris striis tribus dorsalisbus integris. Tibiis antis 5-dentatis.

Hister melanarius, Dej. Cat.

Habitat ubique in excrementis bovinis.

Ater, nitidus. Caput punctatum, impressione frontali emarginata. Thorax punctatus, magis ad latera, striis marginalibus inæqualibus, interiore basi paulo abbreviata, exterioi margine approximata, valè abbreviata. Elytra striis punctatis,

Nomen Dejeanii specie alteri jamdudum adscitum.

10. **H. Punctifer.** Tab. II. Fig. 9.


**Hister punctifer**, Paykull, Monog. Hist.

Habitat in Pennsylvania.


* 11. **H. Decisus.** Tab. II. Fig. 10.


Habitat in Georgia cadaveribus.

12. *H. abbreviatus*. Tab. II. Fig. 11.


Habitat ubique in stercore bovino.


13. *H. bifidus*. Tab. II. Fig. 12.


*Hister bifidus*, Say, loc. cit.
Habitat in excrementis et fungis putridis.


* 14. *H. spreitus.* Tab. III. Fig. 1.

*Thorace* margine postico punctato, striis subaequalibus, interstitio lævi. *Ellytris* striis tribus integris, quarta et suturali abbreviatis, quinta penè obsoleta, marginali dislocato-interrupta; *tibiis* anticis 2 seu 3-dentatis.

Habitat in Georgia, in excrementis.


Pars dislocata striæ marginalis interdum cessat.
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* 15. H. CURTATUS. Tab. III. Fig. 2.

Thorace striis inæqualibus. Elytris striis dorsalisbus quatuor integris, marginali utrinque valde abbreviata. Tibiis anticis 3-dentatis, dente anteriore emarginato.


16. H. DEPURATOR. Tab. III. Fig. 3.

Thorace striis inæqualibus. Elytris striis tribus dorsalisbus integris, quarta et quinta obsoletis, marginali obsoleta. Tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

Hister depurator, Say, loc. cit.; H. anthracinus, Dej. Cat.

Habitat ubique in fungis putridis, et excremento bovino.

§ II. Thorace bistriatus, elytra stria marginali nulla.

17. H. biplagiatus. Tab. III. Fig. 4.

Thorace striis equalibus. Elytris duabus maculis magnis arcuatis rubris, striis tribus integris. Tibiis anticus bi-dentatis. 
Hister bi-plagiatus, Dej. Cat. H. binotatus, Lat.

Habitat in provinciis australibus rarius.


18. H. civilis. Tab. III. Fig. 5.

Thorace striis inaequalibus. Elytris striis solum tribus, integris. Tibiis anticus edentatis.

Hister civilis, Erichson, in Mus. Berolinensi.

Habitat in Massachusetts et Pennsylvania a Dom. Melsheimer et Zimmerman receptus.

19. H. INDISTINCTUS. Tab. III. Fig. 6.

_Thorace_ striis æqualibus. _Elytris_ striis quatuor dorsalibus integris. _Tibiis_ anticus 3-dentatis.

_Hister indistinctus_, Say, loc. cit.

Habitat in excrementis, a Dom. Zimmerman benevolent missus.


20. H. AMERICANUS. Tab. III. Fig. 7.

_Thorace_ striis inæqualibus. _Elytris_ striis omnibus dorsalibus integris, quinta basi introrsum versa. _Tibiis_ anticus 3-dentatis.

_Hister Americanus_, Paykull.

Habitat in excrementis bovinis ubique.

Ater, nitidus. _Caput_ impressione frontali anticiè transversodeplanata. _Thorax_ striis marginalibus inæqualibus, exterioire margini approximata, ante medium posticiè abbreviata, interdum obsoleta, interioire integra. _Elytra_ apice rufo marginata, striis impunctatis, dorsalibus omnibus integris, quinta ut plurimum basi introrsum flexa, suturali ut plurimum anticiè paulo abbreviata, interdum cum quinta dorsali conjuncta, lateralibus tribus. _Prosternum_ apice punctatum; _mesosternum_ non emarginatum. _Segmenta_ abdominis inferiora lævia, lateribus punctatis. _Pedes_ picii; _tibiis_ anticus 3-dentatis, dente anteriore emarginato.

Stria quinta dorsalis interdum _non_ arcuata, et stria exterior thoracis obsoleta.
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* 21. H. dispar. Tab. III. Fig. 8.

Thorace striis inæqualibus, exteriore brevissima. Elytris striis dorsalisibus tribus, cum suturali integris. Tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

Habitat in Georgia rarius.


§ III. Thorax unistriatus, elytra stria marginali.

22. H. sedecemstriatus. Tab. III. Fig. 9.

Thorace stria subintegra. Elytris striis quatuor dorsalibus integris, quinta et suturali anticè connexis, stria marginali gemina. Tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

Hister sedecem-striatus, Say, loc. cit.

Habitat ubique in excrementis.

23. H. cognatus. Tab. III. Fig. 10.

Thorace lateribus punctatis, stria marginali posticè abbreviata. Elytris striis quatuor integris, quinta et suturali anticè abbreviatis. Tibiis anticus 5-dentatis.

Habitat Noveboraco.


Stria dorsalis quarta interdum integra est, et cum suturali arcuatim conjuncta; haec conjunctio tamen et arcuatio ut plurimum rudimentales aut obliterate sunt.

24. H. marginicollis. Tab. III. Fig. 11.

Thorace puncticulato, stria exarata, integra. Elytris striis dorsalisibus tribus, marginalique integris. Tibiis anticus 5-dentatis.

Hister marginicollis, Dej. Cat.

Habitat Noveboraco, in stercore bovino.


Stria quarta dorsalis, interdum integra.
25. H. exaratus. Tab. III. Fig. 12.

Thorace stria integra. Elytris striis tribus integris, reliquis anticè paulo abbreviatis, æqualibus, quinta et suturali anticè subconnexis. Tibiis anticès 3-dentatis.

Hister exaratus, Dej. Cat.
Habitat in Georgia et Carolina.


Species hæcce optimè hanc familiam cum sequente conjunct.

§ IV. Thorax unistriatus, elytra stria marginali nulla.

26. H. bi-maculatus. Tab. IV. Fig. 1.

Thorace puncticulato, anticè bi-foveato, stria abbreviata. Elytris posticè, diagonaliter rubris, striis dorsalisibus integrís. Tibiis anticès 4-dentatis.


Habitat in excrementis bovinis, in locis sabulosis.

Ater, nitidus. Caput punctatum, impressione frontali emarginata. Thorax puncticulatus, foveola subrotunda in angulo antico utrinque impressa; stria marginali a margine remota, pone medium abbreviata. Elytra ab angulo ferè exteriore anteriore, ad angulum interiorem posteriorem diagonaliter rubra; striis omnibus dorsalisibus integrís, subæqualibus, scilicet quarta et quinta reliquis paulò brevioribus, suturali ad medium anticè abbreviata, lateralibus duabus, anticè abbreviatis.
Prosternum apice punctatum; mesosternum non emarginatum. Segmenta abdominis inferiorea, exceptis primo et ultimo, punctata. Pedes picei, tibiis anticis 4-dentatis, dentibus obtusis: Coxis anticis ferrugineis.


27. H. subrotundus. Tab. IV. Fig. 2.

Thorace punctato, stria marginali subintegra antice non ambiente. Elytris striis dorsalisibus integris, suturali abbreviata. Tibiis anticis crenato-6-dentatis.

Hister subrotundus, Knoch, Say, loc. cit. Dendrophilus granarius, Dej. Cat.

Habitat in stercore bovino.

Piceus, nitidissimus. Caput punctatum, fronte concavo, marginato, impressione nulla; antennæ rufæ, clava picea. Thorax punctatus, magis vero lateribus, stria margini approximata, ad angulum superius curvata et a margine recedente, antice non ambiente. Elytra posticè angustata, utrinque ad apicem extrorsum rufa, striis dorsalisibus integris, suturali ante medium antice abbreviata, humerali distincta; lateralisibus duas, superiore post medium antice abbreviata, inferiore punctata. Mesosternum non emarginatum, sed obtuse acuminatum, posticè pauci-punctatum. Segmenta abdominalia inferiorea, exceptis lateribus, laevia. Pedes rufi, tibiis anticis serrato 6-dentatis.

Variat totus niger, et thorace nigro, elytris rufo-piceis.

28. H. vernus. Tab. IV. Fig. 3.

Thorace stria nulla. Elytris punctatis, striis quatuor dorsalisibus integris, quinta cum suturali abbreviata. Tibiis anticis serrato 6-dentatis.

Hister vernus, Say, loc. cit.; Dendrophilus pedicularius, Dej. Cat.

Habitat in excrementis, praesertim in provinciis australibus. Piceo-niger, nitidissimus. Caput punctatum, fronte mar-

29. H. nanus. Tab. IV. Fig. 4.

Thorace stria marginali subintegra, antice non ambiente. Elytris striis dorsalibus integris, quinta introrsum arcuata. Tibiis anticus serrato-dentatis.

Dendrophilus nanus, Dej. Cat.

Habitat

Piceus, nitidus. Caput punctatum, fronte concavo, impressione nulla; antennis rufis. Thorax punctatus, magis vero lateribus, stria margini approximata, ad angulum superius curvata et a margine recedente, antice non ambiente. Elytra utrinque ad apicem extrorsum rufa, striis dorsalibus integris, quinta basi introrsum arcuata cum suturali conjuncta, suturali ut plurimum integra, interdum vero basi paulo abbreviata: humerali distincta, lateralibus duabus, superiore post medium antice abbreviata, inferiore integra. Sternum Pedes rufi, tibiis anticus subtiliter serratis.

Specimen nostrum imperfectum et mutilatum. Epierus sit; attamen partes quæ restant, ad hoc genus religant.

Genus EPIERUS. Erichson.

Mandibulae retractae, planæ.
Maxillæ mala interiore intus, exteriore ad apicem solum barbata.
Palpi maxillares validi, articulis primis tribus brevibus, quarto elongato-ovali, longo, acuminato.

Palpi labiales articulo ultimo ovali, crasso.

Labium apice sub-bi-emarginatum, dente obtuso subprorecto.

Labrum semicirculare.

Antennae in frontis margine insertae, funiculi articulo primo elongato, obconico, cæteris multo minoribus, æqualibus, capitulo ovali compresso.

Scrobiculi antennales profundi.

Thorax margine postico rotundato, elytris arctè junctis.

Prosternum subelevatum, bistriatum, apice truncatum.

Mesosternum apice subemarginatum.

Tibie breves, angustæ, antice compressæ, extus serratae, spinulose, intermediae serie exterio re spinarum, postice unica spinula apicali, spinulae terminales omnes subinæquales.

Tarsi graciles, articulis quatuor primis seta utrinque subtus instructis, articulo primo secundo breviore.

Abdomen segmentis duobus superioribus ultimis breviusculis, penultimo subarcuato, oblique declivi, ultimo semicirculari, penultimo æquali, pene perpendiculari; segmento inferiori primo latissimo, reliquis multo angustioribus.

Corpus parvum, ovale, convexum; capite et thorace estriatis. Elytra striis sex.

Species omnes hujus generis sub cortice arborum emortu - rum vitam degunt.

1. E. nigrellus. Tab. IV. Fig. 5.

Punctatus, striis omnibus integris, punctatis, lateralibus tribus: tibiis anticeis serratis.

Hister nigrellus, Say, loc. cit.; Dendrophilus pulicarius, Dej. Cat.; Epierus pulicarius, Erichson.

Habitat ubique.

Ater, nitidus. Caput punctatum, fronte convexo, impressione nulla, antennæ rufæ. Thorax punctatus. Elytra punc-
North American Histeroides.

ticulata, striis omnibus integris, punctatis, humerali vix distincta, lateralis tribus exaratis et profundè punctatis. Sternum et epipleuræ punctatæ, prosternum striis parallelis, mesosternum leviter emarginatum. Segmenta abdominis superiora puncticulata, nitidissima, segmenta inferiora lateralis punctatæ. Pedes rufi; tibiis anticus subtiliter serratis.

* 2. E. Minor. Tab. IV. Fig. 6.


Præcedenti refert, sed duplo minor.

Genus TRIBALUS. ERICHSO""
Pedes longi, recti.
Tibiae anticae planae, subgraciles, extus serrato-spinosae, spine terminales minutissimae, posticae sub-compressae, serie exteriore spinarum parvarum sparsim instructae.
Tarsi graciles, articulis quatuor primis subtus fasciculato-pilosis, posteriores articulo primo reliquis minore.
Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo angusto, plano, obliqué-declivi, ultimo majore, semicirculari, perpendiculari.
Corpus parvum, breve, subquadratum, punctatum. Elytra strisi rudimentalibus.
Species unica in Georgiâ et Carolinâ inventur, sub cortice arborum emortuarum latens.

* 1. T. Americanus. Tab. IV. Fig. 7.
Punctatissimus; elytris striis obliteratis; lateralisbus duabus, tibiis inermibus.
 Hemispherecus, niger, obscurus, punctatissimus, marginatus, margine reflexo. Antennae piceae. Elytra striis sex obliteratis, interioribus tribus rudimentalibus, reliquis exterioribus integrioribus, paulo evidentioribus, suturale et marginali nullis, lateralibus duabus. Tibiis omnibus inermibus.

Genus Dendrophilus. Leach.

Mandibulae exsertae, breves, latae.
Maxilla mala exteriore apice solum, interiore intus barbatæ.
Palpi maxillares articulo primo minuto, ultimo longo, cylindrico, subacuminato.
Palpi labiales breves, articulo primo minutissimo, vix distincto, secundo subobconico, tertio ovato.
Labrum brevissimum rotundatum.
Labium breve, rotundatum, subemarginatum.
Antennae articulo secundo majore, longiore, cæterisque quinque sequentibus crassiore, hi parvi, breves et æquales sunt, octavo duplo latiore, capitulo arctè conjuncto, ita ut capitu-
lum quadriarticulatum videtur. Capitulum compressum, ovale, truncatum.

_Scrobiculi_ antennales profundi.

_Thorax_ brevis, posticè rotundatus, angulis posterioribus acutis, scutellum elongatum.

_Prosternum_ subelevatum, posticè subrotundatum, lobo anteriore breviusculo.

_Mesosternum_ latè et profunde emarginatum.

_Pedes_ breves.

_Tibiae_ latæ, extus obtusæ angulatae, apice rotundatae, spina brevissima exteriore instructæ, spinae terminales, præter unam quæ tibiis anticus inseritur, parvae, breves.

_Tarsi_ longiussculi, articulo primo longiore.

_Abbdomen_ segmento superiore penultimo angustissimo, ultimo majusculo perpendiculäriter declivi, inferiore primo latisсимo, reliquis angustis.

_Corpus_ convexum, crassum, ovale.

Sub cortice arborum emortuarum habitant.

1. _D. punctulatus_. Tab. IV. Fig. 8.

_Punctatus_. _Elytris_ strīis dorsālibus duabus primis subintegris, subaequalibus, reliquis abbreviatis, suturali nulla. _Tibiis_ anticus crenatis.

_Hister punctulatus_, Melsheimer, Say, loc. cit.

_Habitat_ in Pennsylvania rarius.

_Piceus_, opacus, supra et subtus punctatissimus. _Elytra_ basi rufo-marginata, strīis dorsālibus duabus primis subintegris, subaequalibus, tertia et quarta inaequalibus, ante medium posticè abbreviatis, quinta valdè posticè abbreviata, suturali nulla, marginali utrinque abbreviata, humerali vix distincta, laterālibus duabus, superiore profunda. _Prosternum_ strīis parallelis; _mesosternum_ profundè emarginatum. _Tibiis_ anticus crenatis, apice obliquè truncatis.

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Genus PAROMALUS. Erichson.

Mandibulae exsertae.

Antennae articulo secundo longiore, obconico, ceteris brevis-bus, æqualibus, capitulo ovali, compresso.

Scrobiculi antennales lati.

Thorax posticè rotundatus, angulis posterioribus subobtusis, elytris vero arctè aptatis.

Prosternum subelevatum, plus minus posticè rotundatum, lobo anteriore subdecinato.

Tibiae anteriores latae, subarcuatæ, spina terminali unica, valida, curvata, posteriores angustæ, intermediae margine exterioere spinose, postice spina solitaria apiicali.

Tarsi articulis quatuor primis brevissimis, subcompressiis, utrinque subtus seta instructis.

Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo angusto, ultimo parvo, semicirculari, subfornicato, perpendiculariter declivi, inferioribus, primo excepto, angustis.

Corpus parvum, plus minus depressum, vel planum.

1. P. æqualis. Tab. IV. Fig. 9.

Punctatus. Striis omnibus plus minus obsoletis. Tibiis anticiis sub-4-dentatis.


Habitat ubique sub cortice arborum emortuarum.

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* 2. P. affinis. Tab. IV. Fig. 10.


Habitat sub cortice arborum emortuarum. Noveboraci rarissimé.


3. P. bistriatus. Tab. IV. Fig. 11.


*Paromalus* bistriatus, Erichson, loc. cit.

Habitat sub cortice arborum.


4. P. seminulum. Tab. IV. Fig. 12.


*P. seminulum*, Erichson, loc. cit.

Habitat in Carolina, a Dom. Zimmerman benevolè missus.

Niger, nitidus, oblongo-ovalis, convexiusculus, punctatus. *Antennae* rufae, clava pallidiore. *Elytra* stria dorsali unica,
ante medium posticè valdè abbreviata, satis profundè impressa, suturali levissima, vix conspicua, utrinque abbreviata, lateralibus duabus, integris. 

Sternum ————. 

Abdominis segmentum superius ultimum levissimè puncticulatum. 
Pedes picei, 
tibiiis dentatis, anticis dilatatis.

5 P. conjunctus.  
Tab. V.  
Fig. 1.

Punctatus.  

Elytris striis dorsalis quatuor integris, quarta cum suturali arcuatim connexa. 

Tibiiis anticis serratis.

Hister conjunctus, Say, loc. cit.; Paromalus pumilio, Erichson, loc. cit.; 

Abreus erythrocerus, Dej. Cat.

Habitat in excrementis, præsertim in provinciis australibus.

Piceus, nitidus, ovalis, convexiusculus, supra et subtus punctatus. 

Caput fronte subconcavo, anticè linea incurva impressa, antennis rufis, clava obscura, palpis rufis. 

Thorax anticè utrinque impressus, punctatus, punctis lateralibus majoribus. 

Elytra posticè rufo-sub-marginata; striis dorsalis quatuor primis integris, quinta ante medium anticè abbreviata, interdum pene obsoleta, quarta cum suturali anticè arcuatim conjuncta (junctura sepe series punctorum); marginali post medium anticè abbreviata, humerali leviter impressa, lateralis duabus integris, profundiusculis. 

Prosternum striis parallelis, mesosternum anticè emarginatum. 

Pedes picei; 
tibiiis pallidoribus, anticis serratis, apice paulo angustatis, intermedii suberenatis, posticis arcuatis.

Facie et moribus à ceteris differt; an genus revera distinctum?

TURMA TERTIA.

Caput retractile, fronte anticè abruptè contracta. 

Maxillae prope labium insertæ. 

Prosternum simplex, hoc est sine lobo anteriore.

Genus SAPRINUS.  

Erichson.

Mandibulae exsertæ, breves. 

Maxillae intus barbatae.
North American Histeroides.

Palpi maxillares validiusculi, articulo primo minimo, secundo obconico, terto subcylindrico, ultimo cylindrico, duas præcedentes æquante.

Palpi labiales articulo secundo obconico, terto longiore, oblongo-ovali, apice truncato.

Labrum breve, in quibusdam emarginatum, in alii integer-rimum.

Labium parvum, subquadratum, anticè emarginatum.

Antennæ sub frontis margine insertæ, articulo secundo majuscolo, ceteris minutis, æqualibus, capitulo subgloboso.

Scrobiculi antennales in prosterni lateribus siti.

Thorax posticè bi-emarginatus, angulis posticis acutis.

Prosternum elevatum, extans, compressum, striatum.

Mesosternum anticè non emarginatum.

Pedes ut plurimum longi, validi.

Tibiae anteriores late, compressæ, extus, aut dentatae, dente singulo spina instructo, aut integræ margine exteriore spinoso; posteriores compressæ, extus serie densa, longa spinarum, aliaque ad medium superficie externe ciliæ, instructæ, spine terminales tibiarum omnium parvæ.

Tarsi compressi, articulis quatuor primis subæqualibus, extus et subtus seta apicali, intus vero serie setarum instructis.

Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo angusto, declivi, ultimo magno, perpendiculari, segmentis inferioribus, excepto primo, angustis.

Corpus crassum, ovale aut rotundatum, plus minus punctatum.

Elytra striata, striis dorsalibus obliquis, suturali si modo integra, cum dorsali quarta semper arcuatim juncta, stria quinta semper deest.

Habitant ut plurimum in cadaveribus.

In sectiones tres hoc genus dividitur.

§ I. ‘Striis lateralibus tribus.

§ II. Striis lateralibus duabus, frons lateraliter marginatus; impressione frontali nulla.
§ III. *Striis* lateralibus duabus, frons lateraliter marginatus, linea elevata transversa, *impressioneque* frontali rotundata, recurva.

§ 1. *Striis lateralibus tribus.*

1. S. *Rotundatus.* Tab. V. Fig. 2.


Habitat in Pennsylvania, in museo Dom. Harris.


* 2. S. *Imperfectus.* Tab. V. Fig. 3.


Niger, nitidus. Caput punctatum, fronte marginato, palpis et antennis rufis, clava obscuriore. Thorax anticiè impressus, disco lævi, lateribus latè, margine postico angustè punctatis. Elytra medio posticè punctatissima, striis punctatis dorsalibus omnibus posticè abbreviatis, tertia breviore, quarta anticiè introrsum arcuato, cum suturali utrinque abbreviata, non conjuncta; spatio inter striam primam et secundam striolis parvis obliquis plus minus sculpto, humerali distincta, marginalibus duabus, ambabus cum humerali conjunctis, posticè abbreviatis, superiore vero brevissimo. Epipleurae punctate, *striis* lateralibus tribus, superiore posticè abbreviata, interme-
North American Histeroides.

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§ II. Striis lateralisbus duabus, frons lateraliter marginatæ, impresione frontali nulla.

3. S. Lugens. Tab. V. Fig. 4.


Saprinus lugens, Erichson, loc. cit.


4. S. Pennsylvanicus. Tab. V. Fig. 5.


Hister Pennsylvanicus, Payk.; loc. cit.

Habitat ubique in cadaveribus putridis, præsertim piscium. Totus æneo-nigricans. Caput punctatum. Thorax anticè

5. *S. assimilis*. Tab. V. Fig. 6.

Ater: thoraci lateribus anticeque, *elytris* extrorsum, posticeque punctatis, stria prima dorsali sub-integra; *tibiis* antice crenulatis.

*Hister assimilis*, Paykull, loc. cit.

Habitat cum priore.


6. *S. conformis*. Tab. V. Fig. 7.


*Hister conformis*, Dej. Cat.

Habitat cum priore.

Niger, nitidus. *Caput* punctatum. *Thorax* antīcē ad la-
North American Histeroides. 73
tera non impressus, crebrè punctatus, macula basali oblonga, impercutata, margine postico angustè punctato. Elytra posticè medio, juxta suturam punctatissima, humeris punctatis, lateribus supra levibus, subitus punctatis, stria dorsali prima vix punctata, posticè paulo abbreviata, reliquis majus abbreviatis, sensim brevioribus, suturali integra, marginali anticè abbreviata, humerali distincta, cum prima dorsali subparallelæ. *7. S. piceus. Tab. V. Fig. 8.*


Habitat ad oras maris rarissimè.


* 8. S. minutus. Tab. V. Fig. 9.*

Thorax disco levì, lateribus latè, marginè postico angustè punctatis. Tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

Habitat in excrementis bovinis.

Supra ater, nitidissimus, subtus piceus. Caput punctatum. Thorax anticè simplex, scilicet non impressus, disco levì, lateribus latè, marginè postico angustè punctatis. Elytra posticè obliquè introrsum punctata, anticè et in limbum lateralem levissima; striis dorsalis tribus primis subæqualibus, ponè medium abbreviatis, prima paulo longiore, quarta ante medium abbreviata, suturali posticè abbreviata, marginali
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* 9. S. IMPRESSUS. Tab. V. Fig. 10.

Thorace antice utrinque grande et profundè impresso, disco laevi, marginebus punctatis. Elytris posticè et lateribus punctatis. Tibiis anticos dentato-spinosis.

Habitat in Georgia, rarius.


* 10. S. DELETUS. Tab. V. Fig. 11.

Totus punctatus. Thorace æquali. Elytris vix macula impunctata ad basin, stria suturali fere obliterata, brevissima; tibiis anticos 4-dentatis.

Habitat in Georgia.

Ater, nitidus, totus punctatus. Thorax æqualis, hoc est, non impressus, plus quam in cæteris arcuatus. Elytra vix macula impunctata ad basin, stria dorsali prima integra, reliquis posticè abbreviatis, subæqualibus, suturali fere obliterata, brevissima, ad basin elytrorum, ubi cum quarta dorsali arcuatim sub-connectitur. Humerali cum prima dorsali parallela, marginali vix conspicua, utrinque abbreviata. Prosternum striis parallelis anticè convergentibus. Pedes picei, tibiis anticos 4-dentatis.
* 11. S. Oregonensis. Tab. V. Fig. 12.


Habitat in territorio Oregonensi, Mus. Dom. Harris.


§ III. *Striis* lateralis duo, frons laterali margina- tis, linea elevata transversa, impressioneque frontali rotundata, recurva.

12. S. dimidiatipennis. Tab. VI. Fig. 1.

_Elytris_ postice diagnostier rubris, striis dorsalibus omnibus postice abbreviatis. _Tibiis_ anticeis 5-dentatis.


Habitat in cadaveribus piscium, præsertim ad oras maris.

Ater, nitidus. *Thorax* laevis, linea basali punctorum. *Elytra*, margine angusto extante, postice punctata et diagnosticer rubra, striis dorsalibus æqualibus, paulo ponè medium abbreviatis, sutrali integra, marginali antice abbreviata, cum humerali juncta. *Prosternum* laev, compressum, acutè carina-
tum, medio incurvum, striis convergentibus confluentibus, basi solum distinctis. Segmenta abdominis inferiora, exceptis lateribus, lævia, omnia excepto ultimo linea postica punctorum. Tibiae antice 5-dentatae, dentibus tribus anterioribus magnis, obtusis.

13. S. PALMATUS. Tab. VI. Fig. 1.


H. palmatus, Say, loc. cit.

Habitat cum priore, cum quo in forma et sculptura exactè quadret.


14. S. PATRUELIS. Tab. VI. Fig. 2.


H. patruelis, Dej. Cat.

Habitat cum priore.

Virdi-aeneo-nigricans. Thorax lævissimus, antice utrinque area parva subrotunda impressa, cum margine angusto postico punctata. Elytris medio et introrsum juxta suturam, punctatis, lateribus impunctatis, striis dorsalis equalibus, propè medium posticè abbreviatis, prima punctata; suturali integra, marginali antice abbreviata, humerali cum prima dorsali parallela. Prosternum striis parallelis, approximatis, ad
basin divergentibus. *Abdomen* ut in praecedentibus. *Pedes* picci; *tibiis* anticis 5-dentatis, dentibus duobus anterioribus magnis.

Unam vidimus stria prima dorsali impunctata.

* 15. *S. bigener.* Tab. VI. Fig. 3.


Habitat in cadaveribus piscium ad oras maris.


16. *S. fraternus.* Tab. VI. Fig. 4.

Opacus, aciculatus; *thorace* macula ponè disci medium, elytrisque altera subscutellari lævissimis nitidis; stria dorsali prima integra. *Tibiis* anticis 5-dentatis.


Habitat in cadaveribus piscium ad maris oras.

17. S. spheroides. Tab. VI. Fig. 5.


Hister spheroides, Dej. Cat.
Habitat cum priore.


Genus TERETRIUS. ERICHSON.

Mandibulae retractae, late, breves, supra armatae, intus ad basin ciliatae, denticulo parvo apicali.

Maxillae intus barbatae.
Palpi maxillares, breves, crassi, articulo ultimo longiusculo, acuminato.

Palpi labiales articulo secundo longiusculo, obconico, ultimo brevi, ovali.
Labium bi-laciniatum, laciniis brevibus, rotundatis, emarginationem laevem formantibus.

Antennae in frontis excavationem parvum lateralem insertae, pedunculus extus obtusangulariter dilatatus, funiculus articulo primo, cæteris parvis, æqualibus, arctè adpressis, duplo majore; capitulo ovali, subcompresso.
Scrobiculi antennales subrotundi, in medio thoracis siti.

Thorax latus, posticè vix bi-eminatinus.
Prosternum subelevatum, latum, subporrectum, rotundatum, posticè emarginatum.
Mesosternum anticus obtusè acuminatum.
Scutellum minimum.

Pedes validi, tibiae late-compressae, anteriores margine ex-
teriore dentatæ, posticæ dentibus duabus apicalibus, spīnæ terminales omnium inæquales.

*Tarsi* graciles, articulis duoibus primis brevibus, ultimo longo.

*Abdomen* segmento superiori penultimo brevi, obliquè de-vexo, ultimo magno, semicirculari, perpendiculariter declivi, inferiori primo lato, reliquis, excepto ultimo, minimis.

1. T. *picipes.* Tab. VI. Fig. 6.

Punctatus; *elytris* estriatis, stria laterali nulla: *tibiis* anticis 5-dentatis.


Habitat in Pennsylvania sub cortice arborum rarissimè, a Dom. Melsheimer benevolè communicatus.


*Genus* **PLEGADERUS.** *Erichson.*

*Mandibulae* retractae.

*Antennae* in ipso frontis margine, propè oculi marginem interiorem insertæ, articulo primo subgloboso, ceteris brevissimis, æqualibus, arctè applicatis, paulo majore; capitulo ovali, subcompresso.

*Scrobi culi* antennales subrotundi, propè prosternum siti.

*Prosternum* striatum, latissimum, subelevatum, anticè et posticè truncatum, sulco interrupto, transverso, profundo, mediali.

*Pedes* breviusculi, graciles.

*Tarsi* mediocres, graciles.

*Abdomen* segmento superiore penultimo angusto, obliquo, ultimo semicirculari, perpendiculariter declivi, segmento infe-riore primo latiuscolo, reliquis minoribus, angustioribus.

*Corpus* minutum, breve, depressum, subquadratum, thorax striatus, elytra estriata.

Sub cortice arborum emortuarum inveniuntur.
1. P. transversus. Tab. VI. Fig. 7.

Thorace posticè non marginato, sulco utrinque laterali, alteroque mediali transversali; tibias inermibus. 

Hister transversus, Say; Plegaderum casum. 

Habitat ubique.


Differt insuper a P. caso, thorace minus convexo, posticè non depresso, linea transversa minus profunde impressa, punctis oblongis non rotundis. Elytrorum puncta confluentiora sunt præcipuè ad basin; cum in P. caso hæc ad latera propè apicem confluent.

2. P. pusillus? Tab. VI. Fig. 8.

Thorace posticè non marginato, sulco utrinque laterali: tibiis inermibus.

Hister pusillus, Payk. loc. cit.

Habitat in Carolina, a Dom. Zimmerman benevolè datus.


Genus ONTHOPHILUS. Leach.

Mandibule retractæ, breves, margini interiore ciliato.

Maxillæ intus barbatae, mala exteriose solum ad apicem.
North American Histeroides.

*Palpi* maxillares porrecti, articulo primo parvo, obconico, secundo longiusculo, apice subincrassato, tertio brevi, quarto fusiformi.

*Palpi* labiales parvi, articulo primo angusto, porrecto, secundo brevi, tertio angustiusculo, ovali.

*Labium* latissimum, breve, anticè vix emarginatum.

*Frons* subconcavus.

*Antennæ* ante oculos insertæ, pedunculo breviusculo, compresso, articulo secundo obconico, tertio gracili, præcedenti subæquali, ceteris brevioribus, minus solito arctè aptatis, capitulo ovali, subcompresso.

*Scroboiculi* antennales angusti, profundi, ad marginem thoracis anteriorem siti.

*Thorax* et *elytra*, lineis elevatis insculptis.

*Prosternum* latum, anticè truncatum, et paulo prolatum, posticè leviter emarginatum.

*Pedes* elongati, graciles; tibiis omnibus inermibus, spinis terminalibus parvis, brevibus.

*Abdomen*, segmento superiore penultimo lato, ferè perpendiculari, ultimo ovali, supra subtruncato, prope abdominis planitiem sito, quo segmenta inferiora, excepto primo, arctè comprimuntur, et angustissima evadunt.

Insecta parva in excrementis, sicut nomen indicat, habitantia, et facile ab omnibus aliis Histeroidis, thoracis et elytrorum lineis elevatis distinguenda.

* 1. O. PLURICOSTATUS.

*Thorace* lineis sex elevatis, prima anticè, tertia posticè paulo abbreviatis. *Elytris* costis 14 elevatis.


Habitat in Georgia, rarissimè, e Dom. Ludovico Le Conte receptus.

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secunda subsinuata, integra, tertia postice abbreviata, omnibus anticè convergentibus. *Elytris* costis quatuordecem elevatis, integris, alternis paulo humilioribus, interstitiis striatis, punctis simplici serie, quae striis interrumpunt, interjectis. *Segmenta* abdominis superiora grossè punctata, penultimum lineis tribus longitudinalibus elevatis; ultimum obovatum, linea elevata per medium; inferiòra angusta, punctata, primo laiòre, serie antica punctorum insignium, profundiorum.

Différentiæ inter hujus generis species iconibus, nisi immaniter ampliatis, exprimi non possunt: quare, unum solum delineare visum est. Icon O. *alternati*, formæ et aspectus omnium notitiàm rectè praebet.

2. O. *ALTERNATUS*. Tab. VI. Fig. 9.

*Thorace* lineis sex elevatis, prima anticè abbreviata, caeteris integris. *Elytris* costis octo elevatis, costulisque intermedìis.


*Hisier alternatus*, Say, loc. cit.

Habitat a Pennsylvania ad Carolinam rarius, e Dom. Zimmerman recepìtus.

North American Histeroides.

* 3. O. nodatus.

Thorace lineis sex elevatis, prima antice abbreviata, secunda integra, tertia postice paulo abbreviata. Elytris costis octo elevatis.

Long. lin. 1½. Larg. 1½.

Habitat in Georgia ad montes, a Dom. Ludovico Le Conte benevolè missus.


Genus ABRÆUS. Leach.

Mandibulae retractae.

Antenneæ in sulcis minutis, acutè marginatis, inter oculos inserte, ad marginem horum sulcorum interiorem; frons in angulum parvum elevatur. Pedunculus breviusculus, validus: funiculus articulo secundo, pro ratione longiusculo, caeteris brevissimis arctè aptatis, vix versus apicem in crescēntibus, capitulo ovali-compresso.

Scrobiculi antennales magni, subrotundi, ante medium thoracis, haud procul a margine laterali siti.

Prosternum latum, paulo prolatum, antice rectè truncatum. Scutellum nullum.

Pedes breves et angusti.

Tibiae antiores latiusculæ, postice leviter curvatae.

Tarsi parvi.

Abdomen segmento superiore penultimo oblique declivi, ultimo semielliptico, ad planitiem abdominis perpendiculæ. segmentis inferioribus, excepto primo, angustissimis.

Corpus minutum, subrotundatum, supra punctatum.

Habitant hæc insecta sub cortice arborum emortuarum.
1. A. aciculatus. Tab. VI. Fig. 10.

Habitat in Georgia et Carolina.

* 2. A. simplex. Tab. VI. Fig. 11.

Puncticulatus. Elytris stria rudimentali vix conspicua.
Habitat cum priore.

* 3. A. obliquus. Tab. VI. Fig. 12.

Punctatus. Elytris stria basali obliqua, abbreviata.
Habitat in Carolina, a Dom. Zimmerman benevolè missus.

* 4. A. fimetarius.

Long. lin. ¾.
Habitat in Georgia in fimeto, a Dom. Ludov. Le Conte inventus.
Rotundato-ovatus, niger, nitidus, supra et subtus punctatus.

Præcedentem valdè refert, sed thorax posticè non marginatus, et podex fèrè lævis.

Species obscura, aut nobis incognita.


"Inner thoracic stria abbreviated a little behind the middle, elytra each with a basal puncture. Elytra with the marginal and four dorsal striae entire, the fourth hardly reaching the base, fifth less than half the length of the elytron. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate."

Hæc species thoracis stria interiore abbreviata insignis. Erichsonio eadem ac merdarius habebatur; nobis tamen, H. obtusato confinior videtur; striatione tamen thoracica ambabus abhorret. (Vide Obs. post H. depuratoris descriptionem.)

2. Hister thoracicus, Paykull, Monographia, Hist. p. 20. Tab. II. Fig. 6.


Orbicularis, ater, opacus. Frons stria profunda, medio subobliterata., Thorax lateribus ciliatis, bistriatus, striis anticè paulo abbreviatis, sulcis parvis propè marginem anteriorem, subprofundis. Elytra stria suturali et marginali nullis, quatuor primis dorsalibus integrís, quinta post medium anticè
abbreviata, laterali leviter punctata. Tibiis anticis 3-dentatis, dentibus acutis. Long. 4 lin.


“Black; head punctured, compressed before and destitute of ruge. Thorax densely punctured, punctures smaller on the disk, and particularly behind the middle: elytra densely punctured, a transverse common space near the base and humerus impunctured, marginal stria entire; dorsal striae abbreviated rather behind the middle, feet piceous-black: anterior tibiae not dentated, but with remote, short, thick spines. Length ¾ of an inch.

Saprinus fraternum referre dicitur, sed stria prima dorsalis corrigitur, tibiaèque anticae edentatae sunt.


Descripтиo hæc ex iconе speciei hujus facta est.

7. Abreus ? lævigatus. Hister lævigatus, Paykull, Monog. p. 84, Tab. XI. Fig. 7.

SYNOPSIS OF THE HISTERIDÆ OF THE UNITED STATES.

By George H. Horn, M.D.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, June 20, 1873.)

It is now twenty-eight years since the revision of the species of this family by Major John Leconte, and it has appeared to me that the time has arrived when a second revision is much needed. All the species known to Marseul have been described by him in his very exhaustive Monograph, and in supplements published from time to time, any new or old species previously unknown to him have been fully described. Numerous species are, however, still unknown in nature to Marseul, and his work is to that extent incomplete. To the large majority of our students, Marseul's Monograph is practically inaccessible, and as it deals with the species of the entire globe, the student of a limited fauna like our own finds it no easy matter to deal with the subject rendered all the more difficult by the vast number of species.

In the preparation of this essay I have availed myself of the cabinet and library of Dr. Leconte, which have at all times been as accessible as if they were my own. At this time I must also record the great kindness of M. de Marseul, who, through the kind intercession of M. Aug. Sallé, loaned me many of his unique types for study, and also a similar favor on the part of M. Chevrolat. By these kind acts I have had before me for personal inspection, either the types of the majority of our species or those which are almost types by comparison with the types of authors.

The subdivision of the genera of this family into two tribes appears to me the most natural method, viz.: Head porrected, mandibles very prominent.............HOLOLEPTINI. Head retracted, bend downward, mandibles not very prominent................................. HISTRINI.

Tribe HOLOLEPTINI.

This tribe contains in our fauna but one genus, Hololepta, formed by the union of that genus as recognized by Marseul and Lionota, the differences between the two do not appear to be sufficient for their separation.

HOLOLEPTA. Payk.

Head prominent, mandibles long produced in the plane of the body, not toothed, inner edge grooved in nearly their entire length for the reception of the maxilla. Labrum deeply and broadly grooved apex, strongly bent downwards and triangular; on each side slightly notched by the mandibles. Mentum large, entirely corneous, triangularly emarginate in front for the reception of the tip of the labrum. Anterior tibia dentate on the inner edge at base, very near the articulation.

By means of these characters the genus Hololepta may be known from all those which follow. The antennæ are inserted under the margin of...
the front, and the club has no distinct cavity for its lodgment, being merely received in a slight depression on the under side of the thorax in front of the coxae.

The following are the species known to us:

**Head with supra-orbital stria.**

Elytra without an entire stria; propygidium smooth at middle; mentum not carinate; proternum moderately prolonged in front but obtuse.

First and second striae visible at base only, the second short. .............................................................. ą Yucateca.

First and second striae basal, the second very short, but with an apical portion extending forward to the end of the first stria. .............................................................. ą grandis.

Elytra with the second stria entire; mentum with oblique ridge on each side; proternum lobe very acute in front; propygidium and propygidium subopaque, the latter sparsely punctured at middle.

First elytral stria short, continued by a row of fine punctures, second entire. .............................................................. cacti.

**Head without supra-orbital stria; proternum in front truncate.**

Elytra with one stria entire.

Second stria entire, first short, basal.

Head without frontal stria; sides of thorax smooth quadridentata.

Head with sinuous frontal stria sometimes interrupted at middle; sides of prothorax coarsely punctured. .............................................................. vicina.

First stria entire, second very short.

Front not striate, sides of thorax with few punctures. .............................................................. lucida.

Elytra without entire striae, first and second striae short basal, the latter very short.

Second stria without apical appendicular stria........... fossularis.

Second stria with apical appendix, advancing forward nearly opposite the end of the first........... populnea.

**H. Yucateca;**, Mars. Mon. 1853, p. 203, pl. 5, fig. 1; 1859, p. 606; **grandis ą Mars. 1. c. p. 204, pl. 5, fig. 2; princeps Lee. Proc. Acad. 1859, p. 310.**

Mentum transversely slightly concave, anteriorly triangularly emarginate, surface sparsely punctured and without elevated lines. Head with supra-orbital stria and a slight process on each side behind the mandibles. Elytra with two short dorsal striae, the inner very short and without apical appendix to second ą, or with apical appendix reaching nearly the tip of the first ą; subhumeral deeply impressed extending two-thirds the length of the elytra. Propygidium smooth with fine punc-
tures at the sides only, pygidium coarsely but not densely punctured. Lower crest of hind tibiae not dentate. Epipleuræ unistriate. Length .36-.40* inch; 9-10 mm.

The above synonymy is that of Marseul, confirmed by a comparison with a specimen from Mexico.

The species has a wide distribution, occurring from Cajon Pass, California, to Camp Grant, Arizona.


Mentum coarsely punctured, triangularly emarginate, with an elevated line extending obliquely from the hind angles to the middle of the emargination on each side. Prosterum in front acute. Supra-orbital stria as in the preceding, front on each side near the base of mandibles with rudimental frontal stria. First dorsal stria short, not reaching the middle; second entire, subhumeral moderately deep extending from apex to basal fourth. Propygidium shining at middle, opaque at the sides and apex, and coarsely and sparsely punctured; pygidium opaque, sparsely and equally punctured. Hind tibiae as in the preceding species. Length .20-.30 inch; 5-7.5 mm.

Occurs with the preceding. My specimens of both were taken in decomposing Cereus.

**H. quadridentata.** Fab. Ent. Syst. I., p. 74; Payk. Mon. p. 109, pl. 9, fig. 4; Mars. Mon. 1853, p. 212, pl. 5, fig. 10; 1860, p. 608; *platysma*, Er. Jahr. 1834, p. 95.

Mentum slightly concave transversely, sparsely punctured and with feeble oblique line, in front triangularly emarginate. Head without supra-orbital stria. Elytra with two dorsal stria, first short extending one-third, second entire, slightly arcuate, subhumeral moderately deep, extending three-fourths to base. Propygidium shining coarsely punctured at the sides, pygidium opaque, coarsely and equally punctured. Hind tibiae with the lower and upper crests dentate. Epipleuræ smooth unistriate. Length .16-.20 inch, 4-5 mm.

Occurs in the Southern States, West Indies and South America.

In the males the anterior angle of the thorax has a moderately deep fossa; the females are devoid of it.


Head without supra-orbital stria, a bisinuate frontal stria. Mentum transversely concave, shining, sparsely punctured. Thorax punctured at the sides. Elytra with the second dorsal entire, first short, scarcely one-third, subhumeral four-fifths the length of the elytra. Propygidium

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*All measurements in the present paper are made from the anterior margin of the thorax to the tip of the elytral suture; the same method is used by Marseul.*
coarsely, and very sparsely punctured: pygidium cribrately punctured. Lower hind tibial crest not dentate. Length .20 inch; 5 mm.

The first dorsal has sometimes a short apical appendix.

The sexes are marked as in the preceding species.

Collected near San Diego, California.

H. lucida, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 37, pl. 1, fig. 2; Mars. Mon. 1853, p. 177, pl. 4, fig. 18.

Mentum transversely concave, smooth, triangularly emarginate in front. Thorax punctured at the sides, marginal stria entire. Elytra with first dorsal entire, second short basal, rarely with a very short apical appendix, third punctiform, basal, subhumeral deep abbreviated at both ends. Propygidium smooth at middle, coarsely punctured at the sides and apex, pygidium coarsely and equally punctured. Hind tibia with upper crest alone dentate. Length .20 inch; 5 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States and Kansas.

H. fossularis, Say, Journ. Acad. 1829, p. 47; Lec. Bost., Journ. V., p. 37, pl. 1, fig. 1; Mars. Mon. 1853, p. 147, pl. 4, fig. 5; equalis, Say, loc. cit.

Resembles the preceding, but differs in the striation of the elytra. The first stria is short, not larger than a fourth of the elytra, the second shorter, and the third merely a trace, subhumeral deep. Otherwise as in lucida. Length .20 inch; 5 mm.

Occurs with the preceding.


Mentum as in lucida. Thorax very sparsely punctured at the sides. Elytra with first dorsal short, scarcely a third the length of the elytra; second shorter, and with an apical appendix frequently advancing opposite the tip of the first. Propygidium smooth, at sides very sparsely punctured, pygidium sparsely punctured. Hind tibia as in lucida. Length .18 inch; .45 mm.

Occurs in Arizona, between the layers of dead Cottonwood bark.

Tribe HISTRINI.

This tribe may be again subdivided:

Prosternum distinctly lobed in front.............................. HISTRINI.
Prosternum not lobed in front.............................. SAPRINI.

The prosternal lobe appears to be a piece distinct from the prosternum, and between the two the suture is more or less distinct. In the majority of cases the lobe is provided with a lateral extension, which joins the prothoracic epipleuron, and when it exists is called the pectoral plate. In every case when the pectoral plate exists it forms part of the boundary of the antennal fossa, and usually renders the latter partially invisible from beneath.

The subtribes as thus defined are essentially the same as in the "Classi-
Hornification of Dr. Leconte. *Bacanius* has been removed from the first and placed near *Acritus* in the second, the reasons for which will be given in the proper place. *Tribalus* has the prosternal lobe short, but its lateral prolongations form the lower boundary of the antennal fossa, a structure which cannot exist in the second sub-tribe.

**Sub-Tribe Histrini.**

- This sub-tribe contains in our fauna the larger number of genera and species.

The genera are thus distinguished:

Antennal cavities at the anterior angle of the thorax, usually closed beneath more or less entirely by the pectoral plate, but open in front.

Antennal club more or less oval, pubescent, and usually, distinctly annulated.

Mandibles moderately prominent, upper edge rounded, not clasping the epistoma, labrum trapezoidal.

Antennal club broadly oval, distinctly annulated, elytra never acutely margined

Antennal club elongate oval, apparently solid but pubescent, elytra acutely margined

Mandibles retracted, upper edge acute, at base clasping the epistoma, labrum short, very transverse.

Prosternum broad, lobe short, elytra scarcely striate, form ovate

Prosternum moderate, lobe moderately prolonged, elytra striate, form oblong

Antennal club obconical, solid, glabrous.

Prosternal lobe thick, horizontal. Epistoma truncate, labrum normal

Prosternum thin, broad, deflexed. Epistoma bifurcate, labrum small

Antennal cavities slightly behind the anterior angles, open beneath, closed in front by the thickening of the inflexed portion of prothorax.

Antennae frontal

Antennal cavities at the middle of the thorax beneath, in front of the outer portion of the coxae, prosternal plate not prolonged laterally.

Anterior tibiae with moderately large terminal spur...

Anterior tibiae slightly dilated, middle and hind tibiae slender

Tibiae all dilated

Anterior tibiae with small terminal spur. Anterior tibiae slightly dilated, middle and hind tibiae slender.
Many species of Hister (arcuatus, beipes, interruptus, etc.), have no proper pectoral plate, and the antennal cavity is entirely uncovered. This character cannot be made use of in a systematic manner, as the transition is so gradual from one form to the other.

In the last three genera, the funicle of the antennae when at rest passes through an incisure between the prosternum proper and the episternum. The prosternal lobe in Dendrophilus is broader and shorter than in Paromalus.

Hister, Linn.

For convenience of study this genus may be divided into the following sub-genera, some of which have been considered sufficiently well founded as to have been retained as genera. In the scheme published by Dr. Leconte, Proc. Acad. 1852, p. 38, they have all been united under the name Hister, subsequently, Class Col. N. A. p. 76, Phelister alone was separated, at the same time doubts were expressed as to the propriety of the course.

Anterior tibiae with the tarsal groove badly defined, straight.

Internal marginal thoracic stria more or less distinct, always entire; mesosternum emarginate or truncate at apex.

Hind tibiae broad at base, with a single row of spines

Hind tibiae narrow at base, two rows of spines.

Elytral striae obliterated, surface opaque, punctured with smooth flattened tubercles.

Elytra striate.

Internal marginal thoracic stria entirely absent; mesosternum more or less produced in front, prosternum at tip emarginate.

Hind tibiae with two rows of spines; elytra striate.

Anterior tibiae with tarsal groove well defined; internal marginal thoracic stria entirely absent. Middle and hind tibiae dentate.

Anterior tibiae without tooth on inner margin; prosternum at apex flattened and without marginal line.

Anterior tibiae with a small internal tooth near the base; prosternum convex and with marginal line.

Sub-genus Psiloscelis.

Thorax with two marginal striae closely approximated, the outer very close to the margin. Hind tibiae scarcely narrower at base than apex, strongly compressed, and with a single row of spines, anterior tibiae feebly dentate. Epipleurae bistratiate. Elytra with subhumeral stria abbreviated at apex. Surface densely punctured.
Prosternum with marginal line at tip; surface opaque, ftovelato-punctate .................................................. planipes.
Prosternum not margined; surface moderately shining, coarsely punctured.................................................. subopacus.


Black, opaque, thorax less opaque than the elytra. Head densely punctured, frontal stria well marked. Thorax densely and equally punctured. Elytra opaque, foveolato-punctate, with six dorsal stria, of which four are entire, the fifth and sutural approaching at base and obliterated, humeral stria very short, subhumeral moderately impressed obliterated at apex. Pygidium and propygidium densely foveolato-punctate, the latter less densely than the former. Body beneath more shining than above, foveolato-punctate. Prosternum with marginal line at apex. Legs shining, sparsely punctate. Length .26 inch; 6.5 mm.

Occurs from Massachusetts to Georgia.

H. subopacus, Lec. New Species, 1863, p. 60.

Subopacu. Head densely punctured, frontal stria deeply impressed. Thorax coarsely and densely punctured, more densely at the sides. Elytra coarsely and rather densely punctured, punctures of sutural interval fine; each elytron with six dorsal stria, the sutural and fifth abbreviated at base, humeral stria very short, subhumeral moderately impressed, abbreviated at base and continued at apex, by a row of coarse punctures. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely punctured, the latter more densely. Body beneath more shining than above, coarsely punctured at the sides, more finely and less densely at middle. Femora sparsely punctate. Prosternum without marginal line at tip. Length .24 inch; 6 mm.

Narrower, less convex and less opaque than planipes, and readily known by the absence of the marginal line at apex of prosternum.

Two specimens are known, collected in Nebraska and Vancouver.

Sub-genus Margarinotus.

Marginal stria of thorax confused, scarcely visible, the inner very distant from the margin. Hind tibiae slender at base, biseriately spinulose. anterior five dentate, the upper tooth small. Elytra with the intervals of the striae with smooth sub-depressed tubercles, striae almost entirely obliterated. Epipleura of elytra either unistriate (guttifer) or not striae (scaber).

The only character separating Margarinotus from Hister is the sculpture of the surface of the body; and not recognizing this to have any great importance, I have united the former genus to the latter.


As the sculpture of this insect has been as nearly produced as the varying tendencies of the individuals admit, nothing further need here
be added. Between the punctures, however, the striae, in a partially obliterated condition appear, and at the sides an almost entire subhumeral appears. Thorax without external marginal stria, inner stria nearly obliterated and very distant from the margin. Epipleurae of elytra unistriate. Length 4.5-5 mm.

Occurs along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, from Nebraska to Texas.

The only other species of the sub-genus is the **scaber** of Southern Europe. The two differ primarily in the surface sculpture particularly that of the thorax, and which can be best seen by a comparison of the figures of the two. The outer marginal striae of the thorax do not exist in **guttifer**, two are said to exist in **scaber**, of which however one only is at all distinct. The subhumeral stria is nearly obliterated in **scaber** and almost entire and very distinctly impressed in our own. The epipleurae are punctured and not striate in the former and very distinctly unistriate in the latter. The under surface of the body is coarsely punctured in the former and nearly smooth at middle in the latter, and the femora of each species partake of the sculpture of the under surface. Both species are broadly oval.

**Sub-genus Hister.**

Thorax with two lateral marginal striae and occasionally with the evidences of a third. Hind tibiae narrower at base than at apex and biseriately spinulose and rarely with the spinules somewhat confused, anterior tibiae variable, either bi-, tri- or multidentate. Elytra always striate. Tarsal groove of anterior tibiae badly defined.

The sub-genus Hister as above restricted contains a very large number of species which for convenience may be divided into groups.

**Margin of thorax ciliate.** Antennal cavities shallow.

- Outer marginal thoracic stria entire, anterior tibiae dentate.......................... Gr. arcuratus.
- Outer marginal stria abbreviated, anterior tibiae not dentate.......................... Gr. lacertipes.

**Margin of thorax not ciliate.** Antennal cavities deep.

**Mesosternum emarginate.**

**Subhumeral stria entire.**

- Elytra 3-striate; outer thoracic stria very close to margin.................................. Gr. sexstriatus.
- Elytra 4-striate; outer thoracic stria often absent or when present distant from margin.
- Outer thoracic stria entire.......................... Gr. mordarius.
- Outer thoracic stria much abbreviated or absent. Gr. foedatus.

**Subhumeral stria interrupted, often entirely obsolete.**

- Tibiae serrulate.................................. Gr. abbreviatus.
- Tibiae tridentate.................................. Gr. depurator.

**Mesosternum truncate (Atholus, Thoms.)**

- Epipleurae very narrow, unistriate.................. Gr. bimaculatus.
- Epipleurae bistriate and broader.................. Gr. americanus.
1873.

Owing to the difference which have resulted, by the adoption of the above method of subdivision, the system of numbering the groups has not been adopted, and in lieu thereof a typical and usually a common species has been selected as the representative of each group, in order that the groups here made might not be confounded with those of Marsseul and Dr. Leconte.

Group *Arcuatus*.


The following species compose this group:

Thorax with apical intermediate confused stria.

Elytra with three dorsals and a sutural stria.................. *arcuatus*.

Elytra with three dorsals only................................. *sellatus*.

Thorax with two thoracic striae only.

Anterior tibiae bidentate.

Prosternal lobe acute.................................. *Gloveri*.

Prosternal lobe rounded at apex.

Elytra with no subhumeral stria.

Hind tibiae with outer row of spinules densely placed; thorax densely fimbriate.................. *instratus*.

Hind tibiae sparsely spinulose; thorax densely fimbriate.......................... *biplagiatus*.

Elytra with apical subhumeral, usually deeply impressed.......................... *Ulkei*.

Anterior tibiae tridentate apical tooth divided.

No subhumeral stria.................................. *Lucanus*.


External and internal thoracic striae entire gradually approaching at base, and between them at apex a confused intermediate stria extending usually beyond the middle. Three entire dorsal striae to the elytra, a short basal fourth, and a sutural extending in front of middle. Subhumeral feeble at apex, humeral appendix usually deeper. Elytra black with arcuate red space at middle of each. Hind tibiae with spinules confusedly arranged. Anterior femora brownish, middle and hind femora red tipped at each end with black. Length .26 inch; 6.5 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States, but not common.


More elongate than the preceding, and with similar thoracic striae. The elytra have three striae and a mere rudiment of a fourth at base, the sutural is entirely obsolete. The subhumeral stria is entirely wanting, with rarely but a trace represented by a few punctures, the humeral appendix being entirely wanting. The hind tibiae are spinulose.
in three oblique series. The elytra are entirely red with a narrow apical margin, and sub-scutellar trapezoidal spot black. Legs entirely black. Length .22 inch; 5.5 mm.

Occurs in California and Oregon.


From all the species of the group this may be once known by the very acute prosternal lobe. In the typical specimen the color is entirely black, while a variety in the cabinet of Dr. Leconte has the elytra colored as in biplagiatls, but with less distinctness of definition between the black and red portions.

Kansas and Indian Territory.


Similar in form to sellatus. Thorax with lateral striae both entire and with no apical intermediate stria. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, a rudiment of a fourth and moderately long sutural, subhumeral stria wanting or with merely a faint trace of a short humeral appendix. Elytra colored as in sellatus. Legs colored as in areuatls. Hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Length .22 inch; 5.5 mm.

His species is very closely allied to biplagiatls, Loc., but differs by its more robust form, its more distinctly fimbriate thorax, and by the outer row of spinules of the hind tibiae being composed of spinules very closely approximated. In the specimen before me there is a very short appendicular stria under the humeral prominence very feebly impressed, which never exists in any biplagiatls that I have seen. From Gloveri it differs in having the tip of the prosternal lobe broadly rounded and not acute.

Occurs in Kansas.

H. biplagiatls, Loc. Bost. Journ. V., p. 55, pl. 3, fig. 4; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 532, pl. 9, fig. 119.

There is no trace whatever of subhumeral stria or humeral appendix in any specimens before me. There are three entire dorsal striae and rarely a trace of the fourth at base. The sutural frequently extends one-half to base, usually much shorter. Thorax sparsely fimbriate, hind tibiae distantly spinulose, legs black or piceous. Length .20 inch; 5 mm.

Abundantly distributed from the Middle States to Georgia, and westward to Kansas.

Resembles the preceding in form and coloration, and differs in the presence of an apical subhumeral stria extending two-thirds to base, close to the first dorsal, and rarely with a short subhumeral appendix. There is also a fourth dorsal at apex of varying length, sometimes extending in front of middle, and more rarely the traces of a fifth. The hind tibiae agree with those of biplagiatus. Legs black or piceous. Length .16-.22 inch; 4-5.5 mm.

Occurs in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Arizona.

H. Lucasus, n. sp.

Thorax sparsely fimbriate, lateral striae two, entire, at base coarsely punctured, punctures more numeros and coarser toward the sides. Elytra red with sides, apex and trapezoidal scutellar spot black, three entire dorsal striae and a sutural extending in front of middle. Epipleurae bistriate. Anterior tibiae tridentate, the upper tooth feeble, the apical bifid. Hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Body beneath and legs black and shining. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

Resembles biplagiatus but easily known by the form of the anterior tibiae. The subhumeral stria is entirely wanting. One specimen, Cape San Lucas, Lower California.

Group Levipes.

Anterior tibiae of elongate triangular, outer margin straight, not dentate. Thorax bistriate, outer stria close to the margin and somewhat abbreviated. Epipleurae bistriate, subhumeral short, apical. Antennal cavities shallow.

H. Levipes, Germ., Ins. spec. nov. p. 87; Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 59, pl. 1, fig. 7; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 233, pl. 7, fig. 49.

Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, a very short basal fourth and an almost entire sutural. Subhumeral stria apical, close to the first dorsal and half its length. Propygidium sparsely punctured at the sides, smooth at middle, pygidium convex smooth with a very few punctures at the sides. Legs black, smooth. Length .14-.18 inch; 3.5-4.5 mm.

Occurs from Pennsylvania to Georgia.

This species is the only one in our fauna belonging to this group, and may be distinguished from every other by the simple anterior tibiae.

Group Sexstriatus.

Thorax bistriate, outer stria close to the margin, and abbreviated at each end. Anterior tibiae quadridenticulate, apical tooth bifid. Antennal cavities deep, partially enclosed by the prolongation of the sides of the prosternal lobe. Hind tibiae subtridentate.


Anterior angles of thorax sparsely and finely punctured, more coarsely
punctured along a narrow basal space especially at the sides. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, sutural obsolete, subhumeral entire and straight. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely but not densely punctured, the latter the more sparsely. Length .23-.28 inch; 5.5-7 mm.

Occurs in California.

**Group Merdarius.**

Thorax bistriate, outer striae entire and as distant from the margin as from the inner stria, this latter usually shorter than the outer. Anterior tibiae quadridentate, hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Elytra with four entire striae. Epipleurae unistriate, subhumeral stria entire. Antennal cavities deep.

Surface above, sparsely punctured.......................... Harrisii.

Apical tooth of anterior tibiae more prominent than the second.......................................................... merdarius.

Apical tooth much less prominent than the second.

Sutural stria long extending in front of middle............. interruptus.

Sutural stria very short, apical................................. stygiicus.


Surface sparsely and equally punctured. Anterior tibiae quadridentate, apical tooth shorter than second. Thorax bistriate, outer striae entire and arcuate at base, inner slightly shorter than the outer, and confused at basal end. Elytra with four entire striae, fifth extending to middle, sutural longer than the fifth, subhumeral entire. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely and rather densely punctured and subopaque. Length .16-.20 inch; 4.5 mm.

Occurs from the Middle States to Georgia.


Sides of thorax with a few sparsely placed punctures, bistriate, outer striae entire and straight, inner somewhat sinuous, frequently slightly shorter than the outer. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth slightly abbreviated at base, fifth and sutural nearly equal, extending to the middle, subhumeral entire nearly straight. Anterior tibiae quadridentate, apical tooth more prominent than the second, and slightly notched at the tip. Propygidium sparsely punctured, pygidium more densely and equally punctured. Length .20-.23 inch; 5.5-5.5 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States, is common in Europe.

Thorax at sides smooth, bistriate, striae entire, equal, straight. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth slightly abbreviated at base, fifth short, apical, sutural extending in front of middle, subhumeral entire. Propygidium coarsely but sparsely punctured, pygidium more finely and sparsely punctured, nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibiae sub-5-dentate, apical tooth shorter than second and slightly bifid. Length .20-.26 inch; 5-6.5 mm.

Middle and Western States, common.

**H. stygicus**, Lea. Bost. Journ. V., p. 48, pl. 2, fig. 4; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 301, pl. 9, fig. 94.

There are absolutely no characters on which to separate this species from *interruptus* excepting the following:

Species much smaller, form more broadly oval, thoracic striae entire, parallel and equi-distant from each other, and from the margin. Elytral striae exactly as in *interruptus*. Propygidium coarsely but very sparsely punctulate, pygidium shining very minutely and sparsely punctulate. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

The species is described as having four entire striae, the fourth stria is abbreviated at base. Marseul mentions a basal arc opposite the fifth stria; this may or may not be present in any species of this group. The head is said to have an impressed point at middle of front; of the two typical specimens one has it, the other has not.

Two specimens from Georgia.


Sides of thorax bistriate, striae entire, parallel and straight. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth slightly abbreviated at base, fifth very short, apical, sutural either very short or entirely obsolete, subhumeral entire. Propygidium coarsely and evenly punctured, pygidium more finely punctured especially at apex. Anterior tibiae sub-5-dentate, apical tooth shorter. Length .20 inch; 5 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States, and also in California.

**Group Foedatus.**

Inner thoracic stria entire or very nearly so, outer either entirely absent or very much abbreviated. Anterior tibia multidentate.

Thoracic margin thickened, inner stria, entire; epipleurae unistriate. \[\text{marginicollis}\].

External thoracic stria entirely obliterated.

Thoracic margin not thickened.

Stria posteriorly abbreviated; epipleurae unistriate. \[\text{cognatus}\].

Stria entire; epipleurae bistriate. \[\text{remotus}\].

External thoracic visible, usually very short, rarely half the length of the inner.

Inner stria slightly abbreviated at tip; epipleurae unistriate. \[\text{foedatus}\].
H. marginicollis, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 58, pl. 3, fig. 11; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 542, pl. 9, fig. 113.

Surface of thorax minutely punctulate, at sides sparsely punctured near the base, inner stria entire, margin convex. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth abbreviated at base, extending slightly in front of middle, fifth very short, apical, subapical as long as the fourth, subhumeral entire. Epipleuræ unistriate. Pygidium and propygidium sparsely and rather coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae 5-dentate, teeth acute. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

Middle States rare. Marginal line of prosternal lobe distinct, entire.


Lateral stria of thorax abbreviated at tip, confused by punctures which also extend forward on its inner side. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth nearly entire, fifth short apical, subapical rarely extending in front of middle, subhumeral entire. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely and evenly, but not densely punctured. Anterior tibiae sub-5-dentate, apical tooth very small. Length .10-.14 inch; 2.5-3.5 mm.

Closely resembles foedatus, but the absence of an exterior thoracic stria as well as the margined prosternal lobe at once distinguish it. Two specimens are before me in which the punctures within the inner stria of the thorax are entirely absent, and the stria longer, but I feel unwilling to separate them on these characters without a larger series of specimens.

Middle States, Canada, Illinois, Wisconsin. Not rare.


Sides of thorax near the stria with few punctures, stria distant from the margin, entire and slightly sinuous. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth slightly abbreviated at base, fifth one-third the length of the elytra, subapical somewhat longer, subhumeral entire. Propygidium coarsely and sparsely, pygidium more densely punctured. Prosternal lobe with marginal line distinct. Anterior tibiae pluridentate. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

This species is the most oblong of any in the group.

Occurs at Fort Tejon, California.

H. foedatus, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 50, pl. 2, fig. 8; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 292, pl. 8, fig. 88.

Outer marginal stria of thorax usually forming a short arc near the anterior angle, rarely extending half the length of the thorax, inner stria usually abbreviated at tip. Disc of thorax very minutely punctulate, at the sides more distinctly punctured near the stria. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth slightly abbreviated; fifth one-third, subapical one-half the length of the elytra, subhumeral entire. Pygidium and propygidium densely punctured. Anterior tibiae pluridentate. Length .14-.22 inch; 3.5-5.5 mm.

The prosternal lobe has the marginal line entirely obliterated in the
large majority of specimens. A variety occurs in the cabinet of Dr. Lecoute, bearing the manuscript name *proximus* in which the sides of the thorax are scarcely at all punctured, the outer stria at its maximum, and the prosternal lobe with the marginal line distinct. I feel unwilling to separate it, however, as the characters are those which are the most likely to be variable, and transitional forms in one or other character constantly appear. A variety occurs in Oregon and Vancouver with the outer thoracic stria half the length of the inner, the prosternum not margined, and the form approaching *remotus*. These have been associated with the latter species in cabinets, but the outer thoracic stria and the unistrate epipleurae at once distinguish it.

Occurs from Canada to Georgia, and westward to Vancouver and Oregon.

Group *Abbreviatus*.

Subhumeral stria interrupted, often very short or even entirely absent. Anterior tibiae serrulate or mutic. This group and the following may be distinguished from the three which immediately precede by the interrupted or even entirely absent subhumeral stria. This stria when present may be represented by the basal or the apical portion, sometimes both are present and are usually separated; when they are united the union is produced by the extension of a few punctures from the humeral portion, which do not however join the end of the apical portion. The stria never presents that straight continuous form of the preceding groups. The subhumeral in the preceding groups is always the external, and is more distant at apex from the first dorsal than the latter is from the second. The subhumeral in this and the next group is internal, and nearer the first dorsal than the latter is from the second, and when the humeral appendix forms an union with the apical portion, as above indicated, the basal tip of the latter always passes beyond this point in the direction of the fine oblique humeral stria, which is really the continuation of an internal subhumeral.

The species of this group have the anterior tibiae sometimes multidenticulate, usually serrulate and rarely nearly mutic, the serrulations being composed of spinules, and are independent of any denticulation of the tibia itself.

Subhumeral stria apical, deeply impressed.

Outer margin of anterior tibiae regularly arcuate, minutely serrulate.

- Front flat; anterior tibiae multidenticulate .................. *caenosus*.
- Front with a moderate impression; anterior tibiae finely quadridentate ........................................... *punctifer*.

Outer margin of anterior tibiae sinuate and multidentate.

Subhumeral with humeral appendicular stria .................. *Abbreviatus*.

Subhumeral entirely obliterated or with mere trace.

Elytra 3-striate, outer thoracic very short or absent.

- Anterior tibiae finely serrulate or mutic; outer thoracic stria visible at apex .................. *civilis*. 

[1873.] 287 [Horn.]
H. caenosus, Er. Jahrb., 1834, p. 154; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 276, pl. 8, fig. 76; decius, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 51, pl. 2, fig. 10; repletus, Lec. loc. cit. p. 49, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Thorax bistrati¢, inner stria entire, outer abbreviated but extending beyond the middle, and between the two stria at apex are either a few punctures or a very short stria. Front not impressed. Elytra with four entire stria, a fifth extending to middle and the sutural longer, subhumeral at apex deeply impressed, and with a very short feebly impressed humeral appendix. Epipleure bistrati¢. Propygidium very sparsely punctured, pygidium very minutely punctulate, and with a few coarser punctures near the sides. Anterior tibiae with the outer margin regularly arcuate, minutely denticulate. Hind tibie biseriately spinulate. Length .18–.22 inch; 4.5–5.5 mm.

I cannot find that repletus differs except in having the fifth dorsal stria a trifle longer.

Occurs from the Gulf States to Mexico.

H. punctifer, Payk. Mon. p. 25, pl. 4, fig. 1, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 51, pl. 2, fig. 9; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 265, pl. 8, fig. 67.

The surface sculpture of this species is precisely that of caenosus, and differs as follows: Head with a shallow fovea. Outer thoracic stria no; extending to middle. Humeral appendicular stria short deeply impressed. Propygidium on each side with a shallow impression. Anterior tibiae feebly quadridentate. Length .22 inch; 5.5 mm.

One specimen said to have been found in the Middle States, corresponding exactly with Marseul’s description, is before me.

H. thoracicus, Payk. Mon. p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 5.

From the description this species appears to be allied to the preceding. It is, however, entirely unknown, either to us or Marseul.

H. abbreviatus, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 53; Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 52, pl. 2, fig. 11; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 283, pl. 8, fig. 82; subhemisphericus, Beauv. Ins. p. 180, pl. 6, fig. 7; bifidus, Say, Journ. Acad. 1825, p. 34; Lec. loc. cit. pl. 2, fig. 12; Mars. loc. cit. p. 284, pl. 8, fig. 83.

Thorax at sides bistrati¢, outer stria extending to middle, inner entire. Elytra with four entire stria coarsely punctured, fifth short, apical, sutural half the length of the elytra. Subhumeral at apex deeply impressed, with humeral appendix extending to base, also deeply impressed, and joining the apical portion behind its tip. Propygidium coarsely and sparsely punctured, pygidium nearly impunctate. Anterior tibiae feebly 4-dentate apical tooth bifi¢. Length .12–.20 inch; 3–5 mm.

This species varies somewhat in the length of the outer thoracic striae, as well as in the depth of the elytral striae. One specimen before me has a mere trace of an external subhumeral near the apex.

Middle States to Georgia, and westward to Montana and Kansas.

H. civilis, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 55, pl. 3, fig. 5; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 570, pl. 9, fig. 134.
Inner thoracic stria entire, outer very short, forming merely an arc at the anterior angle. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth existing merely as a trace at apex, sutural very short, subhumeral entirely absent. Propygidium coarsely and very sparsely punctured, pygidium more finely punctured and nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibiae very finely denticulate, often almost entirely mutic. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

By the entire absence of subhumeral stria, as well as by the nearly mutic anterior tibiae this species is abundantly distinguished from any in the group.

Occurs from the Middle States to Illinois.

Group Depurator.

In this group the anterior tibiae are denticulate, the teeth being formed by processes of the tibiae itself, and not as in the preceding group merely spinules attached, so to speak, to the outer edge of the tibia.

The species are as follows:

Thorax unistriate; elytra tristriate.

Epipleuriae unistriate; anterior tibiae 4-dentate...... semisculptus.

Epipleuriae bistriate; anterior tibiae 3-dentate.............. dispar.

Thorax bistriate.

Elytra tristriate.

Apex of prosternal lobe truncate, on each side slightly prominent ...................................... furtivus.

Apex of prosternal lobe rounded, normal.

Epipleuriae tristriate, fourth dorsal basal rudimentary; no subhumeral......................... incertus.

Epipleuriae bistriate, fourth dorsal wanting or apical.

Apical subhumeral moderately impressed, elytra black........................................... deparator.

Subhumeral entirely wanting, elytra bicolored'.... militaris.

Elytra with four entire striae.

Outer thoracic stria abbreviated, usually very short.

A short humeral appendix; form oblong............ curtatus.

No subhumeral whatever; form broadly oval........ defectus.

Outer thoracic stria entire.

Pygidium smooth, very minutely punctulate........... indistinctus.

Pygidium very coarsely punctured................... servus.

H. semisculptus, Lec. New Species, 1863, p. 60.

Inner stria of thorax alone entire, external entirely absent. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth and fifth very short, sutural one-fourth the length of the elytra, subhumeral entirely absent at apex, a faintly impressed subhumeral appendix alone existing. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely and equally punctured. Epipleuriae unistriate. Anterior tibiae with outer margin arcuate, 4-dentate, apical tooth bifid. Length .20 inch; 5 mm.

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This species by its oblong form recalls remolus. Differs from all the species of the present group by the unistriate epipleuræ.

One specimen, Illinois.


Thorax at sides unistriate, stria distant from the margin. Elytra with three entire striae, sometimes with trace of fourth at base and apex, sutural extending three-fourths the length of the elytra, subhumeral entirely absent. Epipleuræ bistriate. Propygidium coarsely but very sparsely punctured, pygidium more finely punctured and nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibia tridentate, apical tooth feebly bifid. Length .12-.16 inch; 3–4 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States, Georgia, Illinois and Kansas.


Thorax bistriate, inner stria always entire, outer variable, sometimes nearly entire, more frequently extending to middle only. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth apical rarely extending to middle, fifth existing in mere trace, sutural extending to middle, subhumeral at apex moderately deeply impressed, humeral appendix usually present always very feeble. Epipleuræ bistriate. Propygidium coarsely but very sparsely punctured, pygidium more finely punctured and nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibia tridentate, upper tooth feebly, apical prominent and slightly bifid at tip. Length .22 inch; 5–5.5 mm.

Distributed from Canada to Georgia.


This species closely resembles the preceding, and differs by the total obilitation of the subhumeral stria. The apex of the prosternal lobe is truncate or emarginate with the sides of the emargination slightly prominent. This latter character will serve to distinguish it from every other species in our fauna. Length .20–.22 inch; 5–5.5 mm.

Occurs from Canada to Georgia.

**H. incertus**, Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 269, pl. 8, fig. 70.

Closely allied to *depurator*, but differs in the absence of any subhumeral stria, and the epipleuræ distinctly tristriate. Length .16–.24 inch; 4–6 mm.

Occurs from the Middle States to Florida and Texas, and westward to Kansas.


Inner thoracic striae entire, outer very short, apical and between the two a few punctures. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth extending to middle, fifth very short, apical, sutural half the length of the elytra,
subhumeral entirely absent. Epipleurbe bistriate. Pygidium and propygidium moderately densely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae tridentate, apical tooth feebly emarginate. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

Occurs at Fort Yuma, California.

Differs from all the species of the group by the color of the elytra, which are in great part red with the apical margin and trapezoidal scutellar spot black. The form is also sub-hexagonal.

H. curtatus, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 54, pl. 3, fig. 2; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 273, pl. 8, fig. 73.

Form oblong oval. Inner thoracic striae entire, outer very short, forming merely a short arc at the anterior angle. Elytra with four entire dorsal striae, fifth short apical, sometimes extending to the middle, sutural longer than the fifth, subhumeral appendix short. Epipleurbe bistriate. Propygidium shining, very sparsely punctate, pygidium nearly smooth with very few punctures at the sides only. Anterior tibiae feebly tridentate, apical tooth slightly bifid. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

Differs from the species with 4-striate elytra by its more oblong form, and by the presence of the very short humeral appendix. There is no apical subhumeral stria.

Pennsylvania and Illinois.

H. Haldemanni, Mars. Mon., 1869, p. 547, pl. 7, fig. 37.

From the description and comparisons made by Marséul, I cannot separate this species from curtatus. A verification of this must be made before placing this in synonymy.


Broadly oval. Inner thoracic striae entire, outer short apical. Elytra with four entire striae, fifth short, apical, sutural half the length of the elytra, subhumeral entirely absent. Epipleurbe bistriate. Propygidium sparsely punctured, pygidium nearly smooth, and with a few punctures near the base and sides. Anterior tibiae tridentate apical tooth deeply bifid. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

Very closely allied to the following species, and differs from servus by the short external thoracic striae.

Georgia and South Carolina.


Thoracic striae entire. Pygidium more distinctly punctured. Length .12-.14 inch; 3-3.5 mm.

The above points are all those from which it differs from defectus.

North Carolina and Georgia.


Thorax with two entire striae. Pygidium convex, coarsely and moder-
ute densely punctured, propygidium more coarsely and more densely punctured. Length 12-14 inch; 3-3.5 mm.

The species, otherwise than in the above noted characters agrees precisely with defectus.

Occurs in Maryland, South Carolina, Arizona, and in the West India Islands.

These last three species have the emargination of the mesosternum reduced to a minimum, so that they approach the next group in which the mesosternum is truncate.

**Group Bimaculatus.**


Thorax with a broad shallow impression at the anterior angles within the striae. Side of thorax unistriate, stria fine and not entire. Elytra with five entire striae, sutural stria extending in front of middle, subhumeral absent. Epipleuræ narrow unistriate, side pieces of meso- and metasternum with a broad moderately deep groove. Anterior tibiae tridentate. Length 16 inch; 4 mm.

The elytra are black with that portion external to a line drawn from the humerus to the tip of suture, red. The truncate mesosternum, narrow and unistriate epipleuræ, with the lateral groove of the thoracic side pieces, at once distinguish this from every other Hister in our fauna.

Occurs all over Europe and in the Middle States.

**Group Americanus.**

Mesosternum truncate, epipleuræ moderate, bistriate, side pieces of meso- and metasternum not grooved.

Elytra with two subhumeral striae.

Outer subhumeral entire; thorax unistriate.......... sedecimstriatus.

Outer subhumeral short; thorax bistriate............ ambigena.

Elytra without subhumeral stria.

Elytra with five entire dorsal striae.

Thorax with two lateral striae, outer short.

Surface smooth........................................ americannus.

Surface distinctly punctured........................ perplexus.

Thorax with the inner stria only...................... exaratus.

Elytra with four entire dorsals or less.

Thorax with two lateral striae, outer short.

Four entire dorsal striae. Epipleuræ bistriate.... nubilus.

Three entire striae, fourth short basal. Epipleuræ tristriate.......................... pollitus.

Thorax with inner stria only.

Four entire dorsal striae. Epipleuræ bistriate... relictus.

Thorax with the internal lateral stria entire. Elytra with five entire stria, deeply impressed, the fifth arching at base, and joining the sutilral. two subhumeral striae, outer entire, inner more deeply impressed terminating at humerus, but continued by the fine oblique humeral. Epipleura bistriate. Propygidium coarsely and sparsely punctured, pygidium nearly smooth, very minutely punctulate. Anterior tibia finely tridentate, apical tooth finely bifid. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

Middle States and Canada. Abundant.


Inner thoracic stria entire, outer abbreviated, extending nearly to the middle of thorax. Elytra with five entire stria, fifth arching and joining the sutilral, two subhumeral striae, finely impressed, equal in length, and extending slightly in front of middle. Anterior tibiae finely 4-dentate, apical tooth bifid. Propygidium and pygidium very sparsely and not coarsely punctured, the latter smoother at apex. Length .14 inch: 3.5 mm.

One specimen, Vermont.

H. americanus, Payk. Mon. p. 31, pl. 9, fig. 1; Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 56, pl. 3, fig. 7; Mars. Mon., 1854, p. 575, pl. 10, fig. 135.

Thorax with inner stria entire, outer abbreviated, rarely more than an are at the anterior angle. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth very slightly abbreviated, fifth curved at base and very rarely joining the sutilral, striae finely impressed. Upper surface smooth. Epipleura bistriate. Propygidium coarsely but sparsely punctured, pygidium more finely punctured and nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibiae tridentate, apical tooth prominent, and finely bifid at tip. Length .12–.16 inch: 3-4 mm.

Occurs abundantly from Canada to Georgia and Kansas.


Closely allied to the preceding species, and differing in the following slight characters: Surface sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra with three entire striae, fourth very slightly shorter, fifth equal to the fourth, and joining the sutilral. Striae rather strongly impressed and punctured. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

As the specimens of this species are better developed than the preceding, it seems probable that they are mere local varieties.

Occurs in Canada, Middle States, Illinois and Wisconsin.


Closely allied to perplexus, but differs as follows: Thorax with the inner stria only. Elytra with striae finer. Surface not punctured. Length .14 inch; 3-5 mm.

One specimen, Georgia.

Inner thoracic stria entire, outer very short apical. Elytra with four entire striae, fifth short apical, sutural extending in front of middle. Epipleurae bistriate. Propygidium sparsely punctured, pygidium more finely punctured and nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibiae finely 4-dentate, apical tooth slightly bifid. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

The fourth stria is so very slightly abbreviated at base that it may be called entire, as is also the same in the three preceding species.

Kansas.


Closely resembles the preceding, and differs as follows: Outer thoracic stria extending beyond the middle of thorax. Fourth dorsal stria of elytra short basal. Epipleurae finely tristriate. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

Kansas.

H. relictus, Mars. Annales, Belg. XIII, p. 89.

Lateral stria deeply impressed, slightly abbreviated at base, a slight impression within the angle at apex. Elytra with four entire punctured striae, fifth and sutural abbreviated at basal end. Subhumeral wanting. Epipleurae bistriate. Pygidium convex sparsely punctured, propygidium similarly, but more coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae with four fine teeth, the apical large and prominent. Length 4 mm. (.16 inch).

This species is known by the description only and from it the above extract has been made. Marseul compares this species with coreinus, which it resembles very closely, and is probably that cited by Zimmerman (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1869, p. 252) as coreinus. The specimen on which the determination was made, does not appear in the cabinet of the latter author.

United States (Marseul), South Carolina (Zimm).

Sub-genus Phelister.

Inner thoracic stria entirely absent, outer stria sometimes present, and then very close to margin. Tarsal grooves not limited on the outer side. Mesosternum prominent in front, prosternum at tip correspondingly emarginate. Hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Prosternum striate. 

Prosternum between the striae flat, striae distant; surface metallic. Thorax without sub-marginal stria.

From oblong...........................aneomicans. From broad...............................venustus.

Prosternum between the striae convex, striae approximate; surface piceous or black.

Thorax with distinct sub-marginal stria; five entire dorsals, subrotundus. Thorax with no sub-marginal stria; four entire dorsal elytral striae.

Pygidium smooth, very sparsely and finely punctulate vernus. Pygidium densely punctulate..........................Saunieri.
H. aneomicans, n. sp.
Oblong oval, subdepressed, surface brilliantly aeneous, antennae and legs rufous. Head sparsely punctured, front not concave supra-orbital striae distinct. Thorax sparsely punctured on the disc, more coarsely at the sides, marginal stria entire. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex, humeral stria short, basal; dorsals 1–4 entire, fifth abbreviated at base, continued at apex by punctures, stria punctured except the basal portion of the fourth; sutural stria short basal half wanting, apical portion continued by punctures. Propygidium coarsely punctured, pygidium more finely and less densely punctured. Anterior tibiae sub-quadridentate, the upper tooth obsolete. Length .67 inch; 1.75 mm. Plate V., fig. 1.

This species is closely allied to venustus, from which it differs by its more oblong form, smaller size, front not concave, more deeply impressed elytral striae and much more coarsely punctured thorax. The two species differ remarkably on comparison, and much more than the description would seem to indicate.

One specimen in the cabinet of Mr. Ulke, collected in the District of Columbia.


Oval, moderately convex, brilliant greenish-blue. Antennae and legs reddish-brown. Front concave, coarsely and sparsely punctured. Thorax very finely and sparsely punctulate at middle, more coarsely toward the sides. Elytra at tip with a few coarse punctures, surface with four entire striae, a very short humeral, fifth and sutural extending to middle. Propygidium coarsely and sparsely punctured, pygidium more densely and finely. Anterior tibiae quadridentate, the second and third teeth more distant. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Marseul states that the hind tibiae of this species have a single terminal spur, but two closely approximate spurs of equal length are distinctly visible with sufficient power.

One specimen has the fifth dorsal entire, but very fine at base.

Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, very rare.


Broadly oval, black, shining, antennae and legs reddish-brown. Front concave, sparsely punctured. Thorax finely punctulate on the disc, more coarsely at the sides. Marginal stria distinct, close to margin. Elytra with five entire striae, sutural extending in front of middle. Propygidium sparsely punctured, pygidium nearly smooth, sparsely and minutely punctulate. Anterior tibiae multidenticulate. Length .03–.10 inch; 2–2.5 mm.

Occurs over the entire country from Canada to Kansas, and southward to Georgia and Texas.

H. vernus, Say. loc. cit., p. 40; Lec. loc. cit. pl. 4, fig. 3; Mars. Mon., 1853, p. 478, pl. 14, fig. 11.
Closely allied to the preceding species, it differs by the absence of any marginal thoracic stria and by having four entire dorsal striae only, to the elytra, the fifth and sutural extending from apex to middle. Length .08–.10 inch; 2–2.5 mm.

Occurs with the preceding species.

H. Saunieri, Mars. Mon., 1861, p. 102, pl. 4, No. 15, fig. 6.

Differs from *vermus* by its stronger punctuation, and especially by the pygidium being densely punctured.

Found by Marseul near Rochester, New York. Unknown to us.

Sub-genus Platysona.

Anterior tibiae with tarsal groove deep, sinuate. Thorax without inner lateral stria. Prosternum without marginal line at apex. Middle and hind tibiae dentate. Anterior tibiae with inner margin straight, and without dentiform process near the base.

Body broad, not twice as long as wide, depressed; elytra with not more than three entire dorsal striae.

Anterior tibiae 5-dentate sutural stria well marked. *carolinus.*

Anterior tibiae 4-dentate; sutural obsolete or wanting. *sordidum.*

Sides of thorax smooth. *aurelianus.*

Sides of thorax punctured. *Lecontei.*

Body elongate, more or less cylindrical, always as long or longer than twice the width. Elytra with more than three entire dorsal striae.

Sutural stria entire.

All the dorsal elytral striae entire; sub-cylindrical; *parallelus.*

Fifth dorsal abbreviated at base; depressed; mesosternal interrupted. *aquus.*

Sutural stria short, or at least, abbreviated. *punctiger.*

Mesosternal stria entire.

Thorax evenly punctured; fifth and sutural striae long. *coarctatus.*

Thorax smooth at middle; fifth and sutural abbreviated. *basalis.*

Mesosternal stria broadly interrupted. *sordidum.*

H. carolinus, Payk. Mon., p. 45, pl. 10, fig. 2; Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 39, pl. 1, fig. 3; Mars. Mon., 1853, p. 269, pl. 7, fig. 14; Say. Journ. Acad., 1825, p. 44.

Broadly ovate, sub-depressed. Thorax with outer marginal stria entire; surface smooth, impunctate. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth and fifth apical, extending to middle, sutural somewhat longer. Propygidium coarsely and not very densely punctate, pygidium much more finely and sparsely punctured, nearly smooth at apex. Anterior tibiae finely 5-dentate, second and third denticles more distant, middle tibiae 4, hind tibiae 3-spinous. Body black, shining, legs reddish-brown. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

Occurs from the Middle States to New Mexico.

Slightly longer and more depressed than *carolinus.* Thorax smooth at middle, sparsely punctured at the sides, marginal stria entire. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae, fourth apical, extending to middle sometimes very nearly entire, fifth short apical, sutural feeble equal to the fifth. Propygidium coarsely, but very sparsely punctured, pygidium coarsely punctured at base, more finely and sparsely at apex. Anterior tibia 4-dentate, middle 3-, apical 2-spinous. Length .10–.12 inch; 2.5–3 mm.

Occurs abundantly over nearly our entire territory. The specimens from California all differ from those of the Atlantic region by the entire obliteration of the frontal stria. As there are no other discoverable points of difference, I prefer to regard them merely as varieties.

H. aurelianus, n. sp.

Closely allied to *Lecontii*, but more depressed and differing as follows:

Thorax not punctured at the sides. Elytra with three entire dorsals, fourth very short, apical, fifth obsolete, sutural entirely absent. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

Kindly presented to Dr. Leconte, by M. Sallé, who received it from the neighborhood of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The above three species have the mesosternal stria entire.


Moderately elongate, sub-cylindrical. Thorax sparsely and evenly punctured. Elytra with the five dorsal and sutural striae entire, and with a short basal humeral stria. Pygidium and propygidium very coarsely, but sparsely punctured. Mesosternal marginal stria entire. Anterior tibia 4-dentate, apical tooth bifid, middle tibia 4-, posterior 2-spinous. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Occurs in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.


Closely allied to the preceding, but more depressed. Fifth dorsal stria always abbreviated at base. Mesosternal stria broadly interrupted at middle. Middle tibia 3-spinous. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

Occurs in Georgia.

H. coarctatus, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 41, pl. 1, fig. 6; Mars. Mon., 1853, p. 282, pl. 7, fig. 25.

Elongate parallel, cylindrical. Thorax evenly but not densely punctured. Elytra with four entire dorsal striae, fifth three-fourths and sutural two-thirds the length of the elytra, a very short basal humeral. Propygidium coarsely, but sparsely punctured, pygidium finely, and very nearly smooth at apex. Mesosternal stria entire. Length .10–.12 inch; 2.5–3 mm.

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Closely resembles parallelus, but is narrower and slightly more convex. Occurs with the parallelus. I have also seen a specimen from Canada.


Thorax minutely punctulate on the disc, more coarsely punctured at apex and at the sides. Elytra with four entire dorsals, a trace of humeral, fifth extending to middle, sutural longer. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely and sparsely punctured. Mesosternal stria entire. Anterior tibiae quadridentate, middle 4, posterior 2-spinous. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

More robust than the preceding species, and differing more by its general aspect than by any well defined characters.

Occurs in California, Oregon and Nevada.


Closely allied in sculpture to punctiger, but more robust. Pygidium and propygidium more sparsely punctured, the former nearly smooth at apex. Mesosternal stria broadly interrupted at middle. Middle and hind tibiae 3-spinous. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

Occurs in Ohio.

Sub-genus *Cylistix*.

Thorax with inner stria absent, outer stria entire and close to the margin. Anterior tibiae with small dentiform process on the inner edge near the base. Prosternum convex, with a marginal stria continuing around the apex. Mandibles moderately prominent. Form cylindrical, elongate.

Marginal stria of prosternal lobe entire. Sutural stria entire.

Hind tibiae with two teeth at middle................cylindricus.

Hind tibiae with one tooth at middle................ attenuatus.

Marginal stria of prosternal lobe broadly interrupted.

Fifth dorsal and sutural striae abbreviated at base.... gracilis.

**H. cylindricus**, Payk. Mon., p. 91, pl. 10, fig. 5; Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 42, pl. 1, fig. 8; Mars. Mon., 1852, p. 289, pl. 7, fig. 1; Lec. Atlas, pl. 17, fig. 2; ? *cylindricus*, Beav. Ins., p. 178, pl. 6, b, fig. 1.

Elongate, cylindrical, black, shining. Legs reddish-brown. Head sparsely punctured, clypeus concave, the concavity extending in triangular form on the front. Thorax quadrate, sparsely punctured with moderate and fine punctures intermixed. Elytra with four entire striae, fifth extending from apex to basal fourth, sutural entire. Propygidium and pygidium with very coarse and sparsely placed punctures. Anterior tibiae 4, middle 4, posterior 3-dentate. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

Occurs from Massachusetts to Texas, not common.

**H. attenuatus**, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 42, pl. 1, fig. 9; ? *elongatus*, Beav. Ins., p. 178, pl. 6, b, fig. 2.
Closely allied to the preceding, but smaller and more slender. Fifth dorsal stria short, composed almost entirely of punctures. Anterior tibiae 4-, middle 4-, posterior 2-dentate. Length .10–.13 inch; 2.5–3 mm.

Occurs in North Carolina and Georgia.

H. gracilis, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 41, pl. 1. fig. 7; Mars. Mon., 1857, p. 403, pl. 11, No. 9, fig. 24.

Similar in aspect to attenuatus, but with the front less concave, sutural stria extending three-fourths, fifth stria extending to middle. Propygidium very sparsely punctured, pygidium nearly smooth. Marginal stria of prosternal lobe entirely obliterated. Anterior tibiae 4-, middle 3-, posterior 2-dentate. Length .10–.12 inch; 2.5–3 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States.

Tribalister, n. g.

Prosternum moderately lobed in front, lobe slightly depressed. Mesosternum truncate in front. Antennae inserted under a slight frontal process, front joint moderate, joints of funicle gradually thicker, club gradually formed, solid, pubescent, oval and not truncate at tip. Antennal cavity in the anterior angle of the thorax between the dorsal and pectoral laminae.

The solid club of this insect allies it not only with Heterius, but also with Scupicalis. In both these genera, however, the club is truncate, and in the former glabrous. The legs are those of Phelister, while the form of the body resembles Tribalus, inasmuch as the margins of the thorax and elytra are continuous and slightly reflexed. From Scupicalis it differs not only in the form of the legs, but also in the construction of the first joint of the antennae, which in the present genus is that which is usual in the Histeridae, while in Scupicalis the form is nearly that of Echinodes.


Pale reddish-brown, smooth shining. Head shining, supra-ocular stria well marked, frontal stria obliterated, front slightly concave. Thorax twice as wide at base as long, sides feebly arcuate, anterior angles broadly rounded, disc moderately convex, smooth shining, margin slightly reflexed. Elytra as broad as long, moderately convex, smooth shining, apex slightly punctured, margin acute continuous with the thoracic and slightly reflexed, disc with four nearly entire striae, the outer side of each elevated in the form of an acute carina, which is very strong at apex and gradually feebler to base, striae gradually converging to apex, suture simple extending from apex half to base, epipleure bistratate. Pygidium sparsely punctured, shining, propygidium more densely punctured. Prosternum flat, bistriate, stria obliterated at apex. Mesosternum with marginal line entire. Anterior tibiae 5-denticate, middle and hind tibiae finely spinulose. Length .08 inch. 2 mm. Plate V., fig. 2.

The curious sculpture of the elytra of this insect has no parallel
among our Histerides, and will serve to make it known should the unique specimen before me be duplicated.

The affinities of this insect may be summed up as a Phelister with a gradually formed antennal club, the latter solid, oval, not glabrous, nor truncate, and with the elytral and thoracic margins continuous.

One specimen, Maryland.

_Epierus_, Er.

Antennae inserted under the frontal margin, cavity at the anterior portion of prothorax, within the angle and partly concealed beneath by the pectoral plate, open in front and laterally.

Our species resemble each other closely, and are known by the following table:

**Elytra with all the striae entire.**

Epipleura deeply bistratiate...
Epipleura unistratiate.

Pygidium finely rugulose, coarsely punctured............. novellus.
Pygidium smooth, finely punctured.

Body moderately convex; subhumeral sinuous........... pulicarius.
Body subdepressed; subhumeral straight.................. ellipticus.

Elytra with the fifth dorsal and sutural abbreviated at base.

Clypeus not tuberculate......................... planulus.
Clypeus with acute tubercle at middle of anterior margin... nasutus.

_E. coproideus_, Mars. is omitted in the above table as it is without doubt South American.


Oblong oval, black, shining, legs piceous. Head shining, minutely punctulate. Thorax not densely punctulate, punctures coarser and finer intermixed, both grades becoming rather coarser toward the base. Each elytron with six entire punctured striae, intervals sparsely and minutely punctulate, subhumeral entire, rather deeply impressed, epipleural fold deeply bistratiate and coarsely punctured. Propygidium with moderate punctures sparsely placed, pygidium minutely punctured. Length .08-.12 inch; 2-3 mm.

I am unable to find any differences whatever between the _regularis_ and _vicinus_, the characters given by Marseul, vanishing entirely even in a small series.

Occurs in Georgia, Texas, Arizona and Southeastern California, under bark of trees, in the latter locality under cottonwood bark.


More elongate and parallel than the preceding species. Thorax more coarsely punctured. Elytral striae entire, intervals sparsely punctulate,
subhumeral stria moderately impressed, inferior to the margin and slightly arcuate at basal end, epipleura unistriate, sparsely punctured. Propygidium and pygidium finely rugulose and coarsely, but sparsely punctured. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

One specimen, North Carolina.


Oval, moderately convex, piceous black, shining. Thorax sparsely punctured. Elytra with six entire striae, subhumeral slightly inferior, epipleura finely unistriate, sparsely punctured. Pygidium minutely punctured, punctures at base coarser, propygidium sparsely and more coarsely punctured. Length .06-.08 inch; 1.5-2 mm.

Occurs in Florida, Georgia and Texas.


This species differs from *pulicarius*, by its broader and more depressed form. The subhumeral stria is marginal and straight, and not sinuous and inferior as in the preceding species. Length .10-.12 inch; 2.5-3 mm.

Occurs in the Southern States.


Oblong oval, moderately depressed. Elytra with four entire dorsal striae, fifth extending three-fourths to base, sutural extending slightly in front of middle, subhumeral inferior, slightly sinuous, epipleura unistriate sparsely punctured. Pygidium and propygidium sparsely punctured. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Occurs near Fort Yuma, California.

**E. nasutus**, n. sp.

Almost precisely identical with *planulus*, and differing only in having a dentiform process from the clypeus at its middle slightly behind the anterior margin. Length .08-.10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

Occurs at Fort Yuma, and in Arizona, under Cottonwood bark.

Four specimens precisely identical, otherwise this character might be considered an accidental deformity.

**Tribalus**, Erichs.

Antennae inserted under the margin of the front, club rounded, feebly truncate at tip. Antennal cavity at the anterior angle of the thorax between the dorsal and pectoral plates, open in front and laterally.

Two species occur in our fauna.

Pygidium oblique, elytra obsolete striae .................. americanus. Pygidium inflexed, elytra with outer striae of the elytra replaced by fine raised lines .................. californicus.

**T. americanus**, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 64, pl. 4, fig. 7; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 159, pl. 9, No. 31, fig. 5.
Broadly oval, convex, black, feebly shining, rather densely punctured. Elytra with four dorsal striae, the first and second apical, third and fourth basal. Pygidium and propygidium densely punctured, the former vertical. Thoracic and eelyral margins continuous, and on both members slightly reflexed. Length .08–.10 inch; 2–2.5 mm.

This insect though not very common is contained in nearly all the collections, and may be readily known from all our Histeridae by the generic characters, and the above short extract.

Occurs from Maryland to Texas and Illinois.


Broadly oval moderately convex, feebly shining. Head and thorax coarsely but sparsely punctate. Elytral margin continuous with the thoracic and acute. Elytra with three entire fine raised lines, and a fourth abbreviated, extending from base to the middle of the elytra. Intervals obsolete punctured. Body beneath sparsely punctate. Legs pale reddish-brown. Length .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

Occurs near Sacramento, California.

Notwithstanding the dissimilarity of this species and the preceding, I cannot find it generically different, even with the difference in the position of the pygidium.

*T. levisimus*, Payk. (*levisimus* Lec.), is West Indian and South American. Its reference to the United States is doubtless erroneous.

**Onthophilus**, Leach.

Antennae inserted on the front immediately in front of the eyes. Club oval, annulate. Antennal fossa under the margin of the thorax behind the anterior angle, deep and closed in front, open beneath. Tibiae slender, the anterior finely denticulate.

Two species only are known in our fauna.

Thoracic carinae feeble, elytral carinae equal, pygidium shining, surface even without carinae ..................... Lecontei.

Thoracic carinae strong, elytral carinae unequal, pygidium and propygidium opaque, and with elevated lines .................. alternatus.


Broadly oval, black, moderately shining. Head densely punctured, V-shaped carina feeble, front slightly concave. Thorax twice as wide at base as long, at apex broader than the length, sides gradually arcuate from base to apex, margin slightly reflexed; disc densely punctured, shining with six feeble carinae, the middle two beginning at the apical margin, but not attaining the base, the second slightly abbreviated at apex and base, outer carinae arcuate and abbreviated at apex and base; the four middle carinae nearly equidistant. Elytra with six dorsal and a marginal entire carinae, carinae moderately elevated, intervals finely tri-carinulate, the middle carina of each interval interrupted by a row of coarse punctures. Epipleura coarsely punctured shining, limited above
by a sinuous elevated line. Propygidium transversely hexagonal, moderately shining, coarsely punctured, pygidium elongate oval, inflexed, more finely punctured than the propygidium and more shining. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

Que specimen, Fort Tejon, California.

O. alternatus, Say. Journ. Acad., 1824, p. 46; Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 82, pl. 6, fig. 9; var. piuricostatus, Lec. L. c., p. 81; var. nodatus, Lec. L. c., p. 83; Mars. Mon., 1856, p. 558, pl. 11, No. 40, fig. 4 (alternatus); L. c. p. 556, fig. 3 (nodatus).

Broadly oval, very convex above, surface either moderately shining or opaque. Head with strong V-shaped carina, vertex slightly concave with short acute carina. Thorax twice as wide as long, disc coarsely punctured margins slightly reflexed, sides strongly arcuate, disc with six carine, the middle four entire, equidistant and slightly convergent to apex, outer carinae short basal. Elytra carinate, carinæ variable in size. Epipleurae coarsely foveatato-punctate. Propygidium coarsely punctate, with three longitudinal carinae, the median entire, the lateral short. Pygidium coarsely punctured with two semicircular elevated lines at base and a longitudinal short carina at apex. Body beneath very coarsely punctate.

Var. nodatus, Lec. Thorax with the sides more strongly arcuate. Elytra with three entire dorsal and a marginal, costa; intervals finely carinulare, the third carinula slightly stronger, 2 and 4 interrupted by distant punctures. Length .10-.12 inch; 2.5-3 mm.

Var. alternatus, Say. Surface more shining, thorax with sides less arcuate, third carinula stronger. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

Var. piuricostatus, Lec. Resembles alternatus, but less shining. Third carinula equal to the main carina. Length .08-.10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

I find it impossible with the series of specimens before me to separate, other than as varieties, the species above noted.

Occurs from Massachusetts to Georgia, but rare.

Het.erius, Erichs.

Anterior angles of thorax dilated.

Legs, especially the posterior long............................ morsus.

Anterior angles not dilated, thorax arcuately narrowed from base to apex.

Lateral thickened margin of thorax with a transverse sulcus................................. brunnipennis.

Lateral thickened margin notched slightly behind the middle................................. californicus.


Ferruginous brown, feebly shining, very sparsely clothed with very
short bristly recumbent hairs, with a very few erect hairs more sparsely placed. Head concave, opaque. Thorax broader than long, on each side a broad oblique groove smooth at bottom, broader and deeper behind, disc of thorax (that is, the part between the grooves) truncate in front, arcuate at base and nearly twice as wide as apex, surface feebly shining, sparsely pubescent with recumbent bristle-like hairs; margin of thorax (part exterior to the grooves), divided behind the middle by a deep fossa into two portions, the posterior globular, the anterior of irregular pentagonal shape, the upper surface of which is flat, subopaque and pubescent. Elytra more shining than the thorax, less pubescent, with strie indicated by finely elevated lines, of which the subhumeral and first dorsal are entire, the second dorsal three-fourths, and the third nearly two-thirds the length of the elytra. Propygidium transversely hexagonal, sparsely punctured, pygidium oval, longer than wide, minutely and very sparsely punctulate. Prosternum at tip deeply emarginate, marginal line scarcely evident, surface opaque; behind the lobe constricted and with a transverse impression, tip of lobe emarginate. Antennae with first joint triangular, coarsely punctured, club not annulated, glabrous and truncate at tip. Anterior tibiae gradually broader at basal third, then parallel to apex which is rounded, outer edge in its entire length minutely denticulate, tarsal groove straight and shallow; middle and hind tibiae similar in form to the anterior, outer edge finely spinulose. Length .12 inch; 3 mm. Plate V., fig. 3.

In its general aspect, and by the length of the legs this species resembles the genus *Terapus*.

One specimen, Fort Tejon, California.


Pale chestnut brown, shining. Front slightly concave, shining. Thorax on each side with a groove parallel with the margin, disc smooth, shining, marginal space less shining and divided by a shallow transverse fossa slightly behind the middle, anterior angles obliquely truncate. Elytra with entire subhumeral stria, dorsal striae as in *morsus*, but less distinctly defined by the elevated lines, and with erect fine hairs sparsely placed along the line of the striae. Propygidium and pygidium as in *morsus*, but absolutely smooth and shining. Prosternum between the coxae smooth and shining with an elevated marginal line. Tip of prosternal lobe emarginate. Legs similarly formed to *morsus*, but less elongate. Length .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

This is our nearest species to the *quadratus* of Europe, from which it abundantly differs by the transverse sulcus in the thickened margin.

Occurs in the Middle States and Illinois.


Head shining, pubescent. Thorax nearly twice as wide at base as
long, lateral sulci moderate anteriorly, deep and broad at base, margin convex, shining with a constriction slightly behind the middle; sides of thorax pubescent. Elytra with three entire dorsal striae and subhumeral entire. Pygidium and propropygidium smooth shining. Prosternum between the coxae narrow with elevated marginal line meeting in front above the middle of prosternum. Prosternal lobe in front feebly emarginate. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

Collected at Sonoma, California.

**Echinodes, Zimm.**

Prosternal lobe elongate, broad and slightly deflexed. Antennae with the first joint elongate truncate at tip and concealing the joints of the funiculus when viewed from the front, second joint inserted near the base of the first, club elongate oval, glabrous, truncate at apex.


Broadly oval, moderately convex, rufo-piceous, moderately shining. Front obtusely carinate and with a transverse groove at the base of clypeus. Clypeus moderately prominent, narrow at base, dilated toward apex and acutely emarginate, on each side of base of clypeus a short acute process. Thorax nearly three times as wide at base as long, apex moderately emarginate, base arcuate, sides moderately arcuate and gradually narrowing to apex. Surface shining with sparsely placed fine setigerous punctures, at sides with fine stria close to the margin. Elytral margin continuous with the thoracic, acute nearly to apex and with six dorsal and a sutural stria replaced entirely by punctures, the two outer stria with the punctures in a double series, those of the inner rows gradually more confused and broader, each puncture setigerous, intervals smooth shining. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely but sparsely punctured, each puncture bearing a short seta. Prosternum at tip emarginate, bistriate, stria divergent at tip, and continuing to the base of lobe. Lobe broad, deflexed, smooth. Mesosternum produced at middle. Tibia elongate oval, finely spinulose on the outer margin. Entire length .06 inch; 1.5 mm. Plate V., fig 4.

Resembles *Eretmotus* in the form of the antennae and somewhat in the form of the legs, but differs abundantly from all the *Heterius*-like genera by the broader and longer prosternal lobe. The peculiar sculpture of the head recalls that of some species of *Dyschirius* in the mode of its formation.

Rare in South Carolina and Georgia, occurs with a pale species of Ant, the name of which is unknown to me, and which has the metathoracic segment bispinos, and the first two segments of the abdomen slender and gibbous above.

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[June 20.

PAROMALUS, Erichs.

The antennal club is received in a cavity at the middle of the pro-
thoracic prapleure.

The species are thus distinguished:

Form strongly depressed, elytra without entire striae. Prosternum bistriate.
Third dorsal stria strongly impressed, more than one-third the length of elytron.aequalis.
Third dorsal stria obliterated or existing in a mere trace.estriatus.

Form moderately convex, elytra striate. Prosternum bistriate.
Fourth dorsal stria joining the sutural by an arc; subhumeral very short or obsolete.
Elytra normally striate, intervals flatconjunctus.
Elytra with deeply impressed striae, intervals concavegeminatus.

Fifth dorsal or none joining the sutural, fourth not arched.
Surface metallic. Subhumeral stria entire, fifth dorsal abbreviatedmimeticus.
Surface not metallic, black or piceous.
Subhumeral stria entire.

Form oval, moderately convex.
Fifth dorsal stria entire.
Sutural stria entire, joining the fifth...quatuordecimstriatus.lantus.

Fifth dorsal continued by distant punctures.
Sutural stria abbreviatedopuntiae.

Form parallel, subcylindricaltejonicus.
Subhumeral short, apical, sometimes wanting.

Form broadly oval, convex.
Subhumeral distinct at apex; a short outer subhumeralconsors.
Subhumeral entirely obliteratedgilensis.
Form oblong strongly depressed.
Subhumeral abbreviated at base and apex...tenellus.

Form convex, elytra without entire striae, proster-
num not striate, anterior tibiae minutely 4-den-
tate.

Form oblong, subdepressed, marginal stria of mesosternum visible at middlebistriatus.
Form oval, convex, mesosternal stria broadly interruptedseminulum.
**P. aequalis**, Say. *Journ. Acad.*, 1825, p. 41; *Lec. Bost. Journ. V.*, p. 63, pl. 4, fig. 9; *affinis*, Lec. loc. cit. fig. 10; *Mars. Mon.*, 1855, p. 103, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2.

Sub-elliptical, piceous shining, strongly depressed, surface sparsely and finely punctulate. Elytra with deep oblique humeral stria, first dorsal visible at middle only and usually deep, second extending from apex to beyond the middle, third stria basal, short. Propygidium finely and sparsely punctulate. Pygidium coarsely sculptured, cinctrix like $\xi$, smoother and much less rugose $\varphi$. Anterior tibiae 5-dentate. Length .10-.13 inch; 2.5-3 mm.

I have united the species *affinis*, Lec. to that of Say, as there does not appear to exist between them any point of difference. The form of the two is precisely identical, the difference in this respect indicated by Marsen being rather sexual than specific; the striae vary greatly in the degree of impression, and by this, two forms might be selected as types of the two species between which very few individuals would form a perfect series. A glance at the figures by Marsen and Lecoule will show the propriety of placing the two as synonymous.

Occurs from Canada to Georgia.


Slightly more convex than *aequalis* and differs in its sparser and finer punctuation and by all the stria obliterated with the exception of a faint trace of the second at apex and the third at base. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

I have also considerable doubt as to the propriety of retaining this species as distinct, but the total obliteration of the first dorsal stria with the somewhat more convex form have induced me to retain it until intermediate forms present themselves.

Occurs from Canada to Louisiana.


Oval, moderately convex, black, shining. Thorax finely punctulate, punctures at the sides more distinct. Elytra with a very short and fine subhumeral stria at apex, dorsals 1-4 entire, punctured, the fourth broadly arching at base and joining the sutural, fifth stria extending in front of middle. Propygidium moderately punctured, pygidium shining, sparsely and minutely punctulate. Anterior tibiae bidentate. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Occurs in the Gulf States.


Similar in form to the preceding, but less shining. Elytra with the subhumeral striae fine, extending from apex three-fourths to base, dorsals 1-4 entire, the latter arching at base to join the sutural, fifth stria abbreviated at base, stria deeply impressed, intervals slightly concave. Propygidium rather coarsely but sparsely punctured, pygidium nearly
smooth, very sparsely and minutely punctulate. Anterior tibiae bidentate and above the upper tooth minutely denticulate. Length .08-.10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

The peculiar striation of the elytra at once distinguishes this species from all others in our fauna. Occurs in Middle States and Illinois.

**P. mimeticus**, n. sp.

Oblong oval, sub-depressed, surface brilliant metallic blue, legs and antennæ piceous, under surface black. Head feebly convex, sparsely punctured. Thorax equally punctured with moderate punctures with coarser punctures intermixed at the sides. Elytra sparsely punctulate, more evidently punctured at apex, subhumeral stria entire, dorsals 1-4 entire, finely punctured, fifth abbreviated at base, sutural replaced by punctures which extend slightly in front of middle. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely and finely punctured. Prosternal striae well impressed, mesosternal stria entire. Anterior tibia bidentate and multidenticate above the upper tooth. Length .06 inch; .5 mm. Plate V., fig. 5.

Closely allied to *ameicollis* and *dominicanus*, and differs from the first by the abbreviated fifth dorsal, and from the latter by the entire stria of mesosternum.

One specimen in cabinet of Mr. Ulke, collected in Arizona.


Oblong oval, convex, piceous black, shining, antennæ and legs reddish-brown. Thorax sparsely punctulate, punctures at the sides coarser. Elytra with the subhumeral stria entire, striae 1-5 entire, punctured, the fifth slightly arching at tip, and joining the entire sutural. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely punctured, the latter much more finely and sparsely. Anterior tibia bidentate. Length .08-.10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

This species occurs in many parts of the world, and it is found in our own country from the Middle States to Georgia.


More elongate and convex than the preceding species. Thorax sparsely punctured, punctures moderately coarse and evenly distributed over the entire surface. Subhumeral stria entire, dorsals 1-5 entire, sutural abbreviated at base and not joining the fifth dorsal. Pygidium and propygidium sparsely and finely punctulate. Anterior tibia bidentate. Length .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

Occurs in North Carolina.


Oblong oval, moderately convex, piceous black, shining. Thorax very minutely and sparsely punctulate, punctures more evident at the sides. Elytra with the subhumeral stria straight and entire, dorsals 1-4 entire, fifth abbreviated at base and continued by punctures and gradually converging toward the sutural which is also similarly abbreviated. Propy-
gidium moderately, coarsely and sparsely punctured, pygidium minutely punctulate. Anterior tibiae bidentate. Length .10-.12 inch; 2.5-3 mm. Occurs at San Diego in decomposing Opuntia.

**P. Tejonicus**, n. sp.

Oblong, parallel, subcylindrical, piceous, legs and antennae reddish-brown. Head sparsely punctulate, frontal stria obsolete. Thorax broader than long, slightly narrower in front, sides feebly arenate, surface rather coarsely but sparsely punctured, marginal stria fine, entire. Elytra parallel, longer than wide conjointly, surface sparsely punctulate, subhumeral stria fine, entire, dorsals 1-5 entire, sutural more deeply impressed, abbreviated at apex and base. Propygidium coarsely and moderately densely punctured, pygidium more finely and less densely punctured. Prosternum bistriate striae joining at tip. Mesosternum with marginal stria entire. Anterior tibiae finely 4-dentate, middle tibia with two subapical, and a supra median spinule, hind tibia with two subapical spinules. Length (entire) .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

This insect resembles to a remarkable extent some of the species of Platysoma or Cylistix.

One specimen, Fort Tejon, California.


Resembles *opuntiae*, and differs in having the inner subhumeral stria abbreviated at base, and a short outer subhumeral visible at the middle of the sides only. The fifth dorsal and also the sutural are also more decidedly obliterated at basal end. Length .08-10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

Occurs with the preceding, and extends its habitat southward into Mexico, etc.


Closely resembles *consors*, but differs in having the subhumeral stria entirely obliterated. Length .08-10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

Occurs in the valley of the Gila River, Arizona.

This species is not synonymous with *P. tenellus*, Er., as stated by Marseul.


Oblong oval, depressed. Elytra with four dorsal striae entire, fifth and sutural abbreviated at base, subhumeral very short, faintly impressed, abbreviated at apical and basal extremities. Propygidium coarsely, pygidium very finely punctulate. Length .06-.08 inch; 1.5-2 mm.

The species which we have long known as *corticalis*, Lec., agrees perfectly with the description and figure of Erichson’s *tenellus*, and it is probably by an accidental error that the preceding species was placed as the synonym.

Occurs along the borders of the Colorado River, California, under bark.
P. bistriatus, Er. Jahrb., 1834, p. 171; Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 67, pl. 4, fig. 11; Mars. Mon., 1862, p. 26; 1861, pl. 15, No. 25, fig. 8.

Oblong oval, sub-depressed, piceous black, shining, antennae and legs reddish-brown. Head sparsely punctured, frontal stria entire. Thorax moderately coarsely but sparsely punctured, marginal stria entire. Elytra more coarsely and sparsely punctured than the thorax, first and second stria short basal, sutural entirely absent. Propygidium finely and sparsely punctured, pygidium more densely. Prosternum not striate. Marginal line of mesosternum distinctly impressed at middle. Anterior tibiae finely 4-denticulate. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States and Kansas.

P. seminulum, Er. Jahrb., 1834, p. 171; Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 67, pl. 4, fig. 12; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 120, pl. 8, No. 23, fig. 12.

Oval, moderately convex, piceous, shining. Head sparsely punctulate, frontal stria entire. Thorax sparsely punctulate, marginal stria entire. Elytra more coarsely punctured than the thorax, disc with traces of two striae at base and a short faintly impressed sutural. Propygidium and pygidium punctulate, the latter more densely and finely. Prosternum with the striae obsolete. Marginal stria of mesosternum broadly interrupted at middle. Anterior tibiae finely 4-denticulate. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

Closely allied to the preceding but the more oval and convex form as well as the presence of sutural stria at once distinguish it.

Occurs from Middle States to Texas.

DEンドロフィルス. Leach.

Antennal fossa under the side of prothorax near the middle, broadly open, pectoral plate broadly incised. Tibiae moderately dilated, outer margins finely denticulate. Spur of anterior tibiae large.


Piceous black, oval, moderately convex, shining. Head finely punctulate. Thorax sparsely and evenly punctulate, marginal line wanting in front, finely impressed at basal end. Elytra sparsely punctured, punctures denser toward the apex, outer subhumeral entire, deeply impressed, inner sub-obscure; dorsal stria 1-2 nearly entire, 3-4 gradually shorter, basal, sutural entirely wanting. Epipleurae punctured. Propygidium very short, sparsely and finely punctulate, pygidium oval, vertical, feebly convex near the sides slightly concave, coarsely and rather densely punctured. Mesosternum deeply emarginate, without stria. Prosternum on each side striate, apex rounded, lobe short. Tibiae similarly dilated, outer edge finely denticulate. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States region, under bark.
Anapleus, n. g.


From the insertion of the antennae, this genus must be placed near Dendrophilus from which it differs by its slender middle and hind tibiae, its shorter prosternal lobe, the mesosternum rounded in front, and many other points. From Bacanites it differs notably in the presence of scutellum, and from Spherosoma, in which the species has been placed by the form of the antennal cavity and the form of the antennae themselves.


Broadly oval, regularly convex, piceous, subopaque. Head coarsely punctured, front concave. Thorax coarsely and rather densely punctured especially at base. Elytra coarsely punctured much less densely and more coarsely than the thorax, margin acute slightly reflexed, and continuous with the thoracic margin, disc with traces of the third dorsal stria at base. Propygidium short, invisible from above sparsely punctured, pygidium vertical more sparsely punctulata. Epipleural margin of elytra broad with a fine, entire line at middle. Prosternum as broad as long, on each side striate, surface moderately convex coarsely, but very sparsely punctured, lobe short sub-truncate at apex. Mesosternum broad, anteriorly rounded, surface very sparsely punctured and without stria. Anterior tibiae slightly arcuate, slender at base and feebly dilated toward the middle, and less dilated at apex, outer margin simple, middle and hind tibiae slender. Spurs of anterior tibiae minute, of middle and hind tibiae not visible, perhaps wanting. Length .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

The appearance of this insect is that of Tribalus. As in Dendrophilus the under side of the prothorax is entirely excavated and receive not only the antennae, but also the femur and tibia in repose.

Occurs in Illinois and District of Columbia (Ulke).

Sub-tribe, Saprini.

The genera of this tribe are fewer in number than the preceding and more readily distinguished.
Antennal cavities at the sides of the prosthernum. Antennae inserted under the frontal margin. Saprinus.
Antennal cavities on the under side of prothorax in front of the coxae. Antennae frontal.
Eyes finely granulated, not prominent.
Thorax without deep lateral groove. Teretrius.

Eyes coarsely granulated and very convex.
Hind tarsi five-jointed. Scutellum invisible. Bacanius.
Hind tarsi four-jointed. Scutellum distinct. Acritus.
Scutellum invisible. Aeletes.

Bacanius has been removed from the preceding sub-tribe and placed near Acritus with which it appears to have many points of resemblance. The eyes of the last three genera are rounder and more convex than is usual in the entire family and very coarsely granulated. The scope of the antennae is lodged in a deep groove immediately in front of the eyes, which are not bordered by a narrow cornaceous band in front. The deep groove adds still further to the apparent convexity of the eyes.

Saprinus, Leach.

The arrangement of the species of this genus in groups, adopted by Dr. Leconte (Proc. Acad. VI., p. 40), appears to afford the most natural method of their subdivision and is, at the same time founded on characters which are much the least variable of any that can be made use of. With some slight modification to avoid the use of the epipleural striae, the following system is identical, and the groups here retained are equivalent to those already established.

Front not margined.

Hind tibiae more slender than the middle tibiae and at apex narrower than at middle, outer edge and apex not spinulose. Group, i.

Hind tibiae as broad or broader than the middle, at apex always broader, outer edge spinulose. Prosternum flat, strie horizontal and united in front. Group, ii.

Prosternum at least moderately convex. Group, iii.


Strie divergent and ascending. Prosternum moderately convex.

Prosternum anteriorly not foveate. Group, v.

Prosternum foveate. Group, vi.

Front distinctly margined.
Prosternum compressed, strie entire or nearly so, convergent in front.
Hind tibiae biseriately and usually finely spinulose. . . . . Group viii.
Prosternum compresso-carinate, strie short, united in front, sometimes entirely absent.
Hind tibiae at least triseriately often confusedly spinulose,
spinules robust and frequently very short. . . . . . . Group, ix.
In the above scheme Gnathoneus and Pachylopus have been included as synonymous with Saprinus.

Group I.

Species of moderately robust form. Front anteriorly not margined, head with distinct supra-orbital stria extending to, and slightly on the margin of the front. Thoracic margin fimbriate. Prosternum moderately elevated, feebly convex but narrow at its summit; strie following the slight curve of the prosternum, not ascending, broadly divergent at base, slightly divergent in front, nearly attaining the front margin of the prosternum, but not terminating in a fovea. Hind tibiae more slender than the middle tibiae, gradually but feebly broader from base to a little beyond the middle, then narrowed to apex, hinder margin not spinulose.
By these characters a California species may readily be separated from all our other Saprinus. The epipleural fold is also triseriate, but this character is difficult to appreciate, and is moreover uncertain in its existence.


Black with tinge of violet. Head sparsely and finely punctulate. Thorax at sides coarsely and densely punctured, disc smooth and shining. Elytra with the first dorsal entire, second, third, and fourth extending slightly beyond the middle and gradually obsolete, the fourth at base slightly arched, but not joining the sutural which is slightly abbreviated at base, but extends to apex and thence along the edge of the elytron to the marginal; internal subhumeral not joining the humeral, external subhumeral short, distinct at humerus only. Surface shining with an opaque space, sparsely punctured, enclosed between the first and fourth strie extending from base to apex, and narrowly along the apex to the suture, enclosing a smooth space on the third and fourth interspaces one-fifth from the base of the elytra; discal space smooth, lateral region shining, sparsely punctulate. Propygidium and pygidium finely and rather densely punctured. Marginal stria of mesosternum entire, surface smooth. Anterior tibiae multidenticulate, middle tibiae uniseriately strongly spinulose, hind tibiae mutic. Length .16-.26 inch; 4-6.5 mm.

Occurs in Owen's Valley and San Diego, California, and also in Arizona.

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Group II.

Front not margined, middle and hind tibiae similar in form and spinulose. Prosternum horizontal, summit flat, striae converging and united in front.

The following species are contained in this group:

Sutural stria very short, basal, not joining the fourth dorsal by an arc.

Antennal fossae narrowing the prosternum in front........ rotundatus.

Sutural stria entire or nearly so, arching with the fourth dorsal; antennal fossae not narrowing the prosternum.

Dorsal striae normal; elytral sparsely punctured at apex.

Front without supra-orbital stria; anterior tibiae multi-denticulate........................................ Behrensii.

Front with supra-orbital stria; anterior tibiae coarsely dentate......................................... planisterus.

Third dorsal entirely absent, elytra at apex densely strigoso-punctate abruptly limiting the disca! space.... rugipennis.


Piceous or black, shining, legs brownish-red. Head sparsely punctulate. Antennae brownish-red. Thorax coarsely punctate and with a slight ante-scutellar impression. Elytra with the first dorsal striae entire, but very fine beyond the middle, second and fourth equal, not extending beyond the middle, third somewhat longer, fourth slightly arcuate at base, fifth represented by a very short are sometimes uniting the fourth dorsal and sutural, the latter always very short, basal, never extending beyond the basal fourth; subhumeral of variable length not joining the humeral; epipleural fold with three feeble striae; surface sparsely punctured, punctures finer toward the sides and base. Pygidium and propygidium moderately punctured. Prosternum strongly narrowed in front, striae gradually convergent, and uniting at the tip. Anterior tibiae 5-denticulate, the second and third teeth more distant than the others, middle and hind tibiae uniserrately spinulose, the latter the more finely. Length variable, .10-.14 inch; 2.5-3.5 mm.

Var. interceptus, Lec. Elytral punctures coarser and apparently denser.

Var. communis, Mars. Punctures of the elytra more generally diffused, and more distinct in the sub-scutellar region, striae somewhat more distinctly impressed.

I have before me a specimen of rotundatus from Europe, and it is from an examination of this, and a comparison of the other two forms that I feel compelled to unite them as mere varieties. In fact the variation
here is not nearly so great as has been long known in *pensylvanicus* and *lugens*.

The forms identical with the European occur in the entire Atlantic region, and also in California; *communis* is Canadian, and *interceptus* from California and Oregon. An examination of Marseni's type of *communis* convinces me of the absolute identity of it with *rotundatus*.

S. Behrensii, n. sp.

Broandy oval, pices black, shining. Antenna and legs reddish-brown. Head finely punctulate. Thorax sparingly punctulate, punctures at sides denser and toward the base coarser. Elytra with the first dorsal extending three-fourths the length of the elytra, second, third and fourth equal extending beyond the middle, the fourth broadly arching at base and joining the sutural which extends nearly to the apex, subhumeral obsolete, humeral distinct and close to the first dorsal; epipleural fold with two striae finely impressed; surface moderately coarsely but sparingly punctured at the apical third, the punctures not extending beyond the first dorsal, and at the suture extending slightly in front of middle. Pygidium and propygidium moderately punctured. Prosternal striae strongly convergent in front and unifying before the apex, prosternum not narrowed in front and on each side a small fovea. Anterior tibiae finely multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae uniseriately spinulose. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

The appearance of this species agrees with Group IV., but the converging and united striae forbid its position in this group. The prosternum in front is not narrowed as in its preceding species. This narrowing is caused by the extension of the antennal fossa, which thus becomes more anterior in *rotundatus* than in any other species of the genus. The genus *Guathoneus* proposed by Duval for the species allied to *rotundatus* does not seem worthy of being retained. This species was sent me by Mr. Jas. Behrens from San Diego, California.

S. planisternus, Mars. Mon., 1862, p. 477, pl. 12, fig. 36.

Oval, moderately convex, surface shining, with distinct bronze lustre, legs brownish. Head sparsely punctulate. Thorax with the margin smooth, a short submarginal stria beginning in a shallow fossa near the anterior angle, and within the stria the surface sparsely punctured. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex beyond the tips of the striae and near the suture; subhumeral striae entirely absent, oblique humeral very fine; first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, 2-3-4 subequal extending to three-fourths, fourth dorsal arching at base joining the sutural which is entire. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely punctured, the latter more finely. Anterior tibiae with the apical three teeth coarse, the upper three finer, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Prosternal striae gradually convergent and uniting in front near the tip of the prosternum. Length .15 inch; 3.75 mm.

This species is one of the most distinct in our fauna. The thoracic sculpture is peculiar. Near the apical angle and equi-distant from the
apical margin and sides is a slight fossa from which extends posteriorly
a short stria, within which especially in front is a punctured space. The
figure given by Marseul is very characteristic.

The type of this species was kindly loaned by M. Chevrolat, through
the intervention of M. Aug. Sallé.

No special locality for its occurrence is known; probably Texas.

S. rugipennis, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 417, pl. 16, fig. 51.

Oval moderately convex, piceous, shining. Head sparsely punctured,
supra-orbital stria entire, extending on the sides of the epistoma.
Thorax with a narrow space of coarse punctures along the lateral mar-
gin, a few punctures at the sides of the base and a slight ante-scutellar
impression. Elytra at apex densely strigoso-punctate and opaque, punctu-
tured space terminating abruptly in front, extending along the space
between the first and second stria by sparse punctures to base and also
to the extreme margin at the apex; external subhumeral stria indistinct,
internal moderately long, oblique humeral finely impressed; first dorsal
short feebly impressed, second extending nearly to middle, third entirely
obliterated except a rudiment at base, fourth dorsal as long as the second
arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Propygidium and
pygidium moderately densely and coarsely punctured. Prosternum
horizontal, stria convergent and uniting in front. Anterior tibiae 5–6
denticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

This species at first sight has the aspect of relationship with vitiosus,
Lec., but the form of the prosternum and the arrangement of the stria
absolutely forbid any such reference. The group is, as at present con-
stituted, rather heterogeneous in aspect and might be divided into those
species with the prosternum not narrowed in front by the prosternal
fosse, and those in which it is so narrowed, although such a course is at
present unnecessary.

The unique before me (the type) was kindly loaned by Marseul, and is
said to be from America. I introduce it in our fauna, that attention may
be directed to it as its general aspect is that of a southern California
species.

Group III.

Prosternum transversely convex, longitudinally very feebly sinuous
anteriorly truncate, stria entirely wanting. Front not margined.


Oblong, piceous black, surface with slight bronze lustre. Head densely
punctured, supra-orbital stria wanting. Thorax with the disc nearly
smooth, at base narrowly, and at apex and with a broad space punctured,
punctures denser at the margins and gradually finer toward the centre.
First dorsal stria of elytra extending to middle, 2–3–4 sub-equal and
longer, the third stria double, fourth dorsal broadly arching at base and
joining the sutural which is nearly entire, internal subhumeral obsolete,
humeral short, external subhumeral very short, basal, and close to the marginal stria, marginal stria strongly impressed, epipleural obsolete; surface between the striae 1-4 sparsely punctured from the base, becoming gradually more dense toward the apex and forming a narrow space along the apex. Pygidium and propygidium moderately punctured. Anterior tibiae 5-dentate, middle and hind tibiae uniseriately spinulose. Mesosternal stria obsolete anteriorly. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

The elytral punctures extend not only in the space indicated, but also along the suture and base, the sides of the elytra beyond the first stria are nearly smooth. The smooth space between the fourth dorsal and sutural is of oblong form and on each elytron more than twice as wide as long. One specimen in my cabinet has the third elytral stria single and not duplicated as in the type, and this character is not of specific value.

This species is thus far rare in California. Pl. v. fig. 6.

Group IV.

Prosternum broadly convex, striae at base slightly divergent, then parallel or nearly so, horizontal and abbreviated in front, prosternum in front not narrowed, and on each side with a slight fovea.

The following table will aid in distinguishing the species:

| External subhumeral not distinct from the marginal stria. |
| Internal subhumeral stria entirely absent......................... pectoralis. |
| External subhumeral stria distinct from the marginal. |
| Internal subhumeral distinct and moderately long. |
| Prosternum at summit moderately convex, striae long, internal subhumeral strongly impressed......................... obscurus. |
| Prosternum carinate, striae very short, internal subhumeral very fine................................. Florida. |
| Internal subhumeral replaced by a row of coarse, disconnected punctures................................. posthumus. |
| Internal subhumeral entirely absent. |
| Thorax finely and sparsely punctured at sides; elytra finely punctured................................. pauminosus. |
| Thorax coarsely punctured at the sides, elytra at apex coarsely punctured................................. Copei. |

The external subhumeral stria in this group is always very short, basal, and joined by its basal end to the marginal stria. In the case of pectoralis the presence of that stria is only known by the marginal being slightly deeper at base. In posthumus and Florida the external subhumeral is very close to although distinct from the marginal stria, in all the rest of the species the two striae are very distinct. Increased collections will undoubtedly decrease the number of the species, two of them may however be known with certainty, pectoralis by the prosternal striae long and convergent in front, and Florida by the prosternal carinate between the striae.


Piceous black, shining; legs and antennae reddish-brown. Head
sparsely punctulate, without supra-orbital stria. Thorax sparsely and finely punctulate, punctures toward the sides denser and at the margin finer and more sparse, basal margin with very coarse punctures. Elytra with first dorsal stria extending three-fourths, 2-3-4 subequal and extending slightly beyond the middle, stria punctured and terminating in punctures; fourth dorsal arching and joining the sutureal which is very nearly entire, oblique humeral finely impressed, external subhumeral conflounded with the marginal, internal entirely absent, surface moderately coarsely punctured at the apical third punctures extending slightly in front of the tips of the stria and along the suture slightly in front of middle and becoming gradually more sparse. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely but not densely punctured, and on the former gradually finer and less dense toward the apex. Anterior tibiae finely serrulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Prosternum moderately elevated, stria slightly convergent toward the tip, but not attaining the tip nor united. Length .14-.16 inch; 3.5-4 mm.

This species resembles S. Behrensis of Group II., in all its superficial characters, but the latter has the prosternal stria united near the middle of the prosternum. From the characters given in the synoptic table it will be seen that all the species of this group are very closely allied.

The specimens before me are the types collected at San Diego, California.


Thorax sparsely punctured, punctures gradually coarser and more dense to the extreme margin, along the basal margin still coarser and in front of scutellum a slight impression. Elytra with first stria extending three-fourths the length of the elytra, second and third equal extending two-thirds, fourth shorter and arching at base and joining the sutural which extends nearly to the tip; oblique humeral finely impressed, internal subhumeral long, not joining the humeral, external subhumeral short, visible under the humeral protuberance and joining the marginal at its basal end; surface sparsely, but not coarsely punctured at apical third, punctures gradually becoming finer and rapidly more distant and scatter over the entire surface. Propygidium and pygidium rather finely and moderately densely punctured, punctures evenly disposed over the entire surface. Anterior tibiae finely serrulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Prosternum moderately convex, sparsely punctulate, stria exactly parallel, horizontal, and extending three-fourths to apex. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

The disc of the thorax is much more distinctly punctured than any species of this group.

Occurs at San Diego, California.

S. Floridæ, n. sp.

Broadly oval, piceous black, shining, legs and antennæ reddish-brown, club darker. Head sparsely punctured. Thorax nearly smooth at middle, sparsely punctured toward the sides and apex, base with coarse punc-
tures and a faint impression opposite the scutellum. Elytral striae faintly punctured, first dorsal extending three-fourths to apex, second nearly as long, third and fourth attaining the middle only, the latter arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire; external subhumeral very close to the marginal, humeral oblique, internal subhumeral finely impressed attaining the tip of the first dorsal, but not joining the humeral at base; surface very sparsely punctured, punctures extending from the apex two-thirds to base and as closely placed anteriorly as at the apex. Propygidium and pygidium closely, but not densely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely multidenticulate, middle and hind, tibiae finely spinulose. Prosternum strongly elevated, striae short scarcely attaining the middle, parallel. Length .10 inch; 3.5 mm.

This species is the only one of the group in which the prosternum is acutely elevated.

One specimen in my cabinet from Florida.

S. posthumus, Mars. Mon., 55, p. 460, pl. 18, fig. 82.

Head densely punctulate, supra-orbital stria absent. Thorax sparsely punctured at middle, sides more densely and coarsely, at base with coarser punctures, and in front of scutellum a slight impression. Elytra with first dorsal extending three-fourths to apex, 2-3-4 sub-equal; the latter arching at base, joining the sutural which extends nearly to apex; striae punctured; external subhumeral very short, humeral finely impressed, external subhumeral formed of disconnected very coarse punctures; surface at apex very coarsely but sparsely punctured, punctures extending from the first striae to the suture, and anteriorly to the tips of the other striae, and thence anteriorly becoming rapidly finer and more sparse. Pygidium rather densely and coarsely punctured, propygidium more finely and sparsely punctured. Prosternum very feebly convex, striae deeply impressed, horizontal and very slightly convergent, extending four-fifths to apex. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .14-.16 inch; 3.5-4 mm.

The external subhumeral is so short as to be with some difficulty observed. The unusually coarse elytral punctures and the disconnected internal subhumeral will at once distinguish it from any species of the group.

One specimen from Marsenl in Cab. Leconte, and one in my own without special designation of locality. I have received a specimen from Mr. F. Blanchard, collected by him in Massachusetts.


Head sparsely punctulate. Thorax very sparsely punctulate on the disc, at sides more coarsely but still sparsely, at base more coarsely and opposite the scutellum a slight impression. Elytra with first dorsal extending three-fourths, second and third equal, extending slightly beyond the middle, fourth slightly shorter and arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire; external subhumeral short but very distinct, in-
ternal entirely absent, humeral very finely impressed; surface at apex very sparsely and rather finely punctate, becoming rapidly sparser and finer to apex. Anterior tibiae finely serrulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Prosternum broad, moderately convex, striae parallel, horizontal and attaining the apical four-fifths. Length .12-.14 inch; 3–3.5 mm.

Occurs at San Diego, California.

S. Copei, n. sp.

Broadly oval black, shining, legs and antennæ reddish-brown, club darker. Head moderately, neither densely nor coarsely punctured. Thorax sparsely and finely punctured at middle, more densely and very coarsely punctured toward the sides and at margin more sparsely; along the base with coarse punctures, and in front of scutellum a slight depression. Striae of elytra coarsely punctured, first dorsal extending to apical four-fifths, second and third equal and nearly as long, fourth extending slightly beyond the middle, arching at base, and joining the sutural which is as long as the first dorsal; oblique humeral very fine, internal subhumeral entirely wanting, external subhumeral one-fifth the length of the elytra, distinctly impressed, and joining the marginal in front; surface at apical third coarsely but not densely punctured, punctures becoming rapidly finer near the base, and also near the first stria Propygidium and pygidium coarsely and rather densely punctured, the latter much more finely at apex. Prosternum moderately convex, sparsely punctured, striae strongly impressed, very feebly divergent in front, and very slightly ascending. Anterior tibiae finely multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely spinulose. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

By the slightly divergent and slightly ascendant prosternal stria, this species tends toward the next group. The striae extend four-fifths to apex. The prosternum in front has on each side a slight fovea. Among the species of the group it most closely resembles posthumus, from which it differs by its more coarsely punctured thorax, more finely punctured elytra, and differences in the elytral and prosternal stria as noted above.

Dedicated to Prof. E. D. Cope, by whom it was collected in the region of Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory.

Group V.

Prosternum broad at summit moderately convex, striae divergent in front and ascending, but not terminating in a fovea in front. Head with distinct supra-orbital stria extending slightly along the front. Inflected portion of elytra bistriate; fourth dorsal not arched at base, punctured space of elytra opaque.... alienus.

Inflected portion of elytra bistriate; fourth dorsal arched at base, and usually joining the sutural, punctured region not opaque.
Fourth dorsal feebly arched at base, not joining the sutural, the latter short, rarely extending beyond the punctured region; interstrial region coarsely and densely punctured.

Fourth dorsal strongly arched at base, usually joining the sutural, interstrial region very slightly or not punctured.

Sutural stria wanting at basal and apical portions, visible for a very slight extent at middle only. imperfectus.

Sutural stria distinctly impressed at apical portion, and joining the apical marginal stria. Surface metallic; interstrial spaces not punctured; pensylvanius.

Surface piceous or slightly bronzed; interstrial space more or less punctured; prosternum feebly convex. oregonensis.

Elytral punctures aciculate or very dense impressus.

Elytral punctures sparse and distinct. Internal subhumeral and humeral continuous infaustus.

Internal subhumeral not continuous with humeral.


Broadly oval, robust, black, with slight bronze tinge, antennae and anterior legs reddish-brown. Head densely and coarsely punctured, supra-orbital stria distinct, not advancing across the front. Thorax with slight impression near the anterior angles, disc smooth, at sides punctured, punctures dense and coarser nearer the margin, at base with very few punctures, especially at middle. First dorsal stria of elytra extending slightly beyond the middle, second, third and fourth gradually shorter, fourth not arched at base, sutural very fine and entire; external subhumeral short, deeply impressed, not joining the marginal, humeral fine, joining the short internal subhumeral; inflexed portion of elytra with the marginal and two epipleural striae; surface with the space between the striae opaque, not densely punctured, the punctures and opacity following nearly the curve of the inner dorsal stria to the apex of the suture. Propygidium and pygidium moderately punctured, the latter more sparsely at apex. Anterior tibiae finely 6-denticate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Prosternum smooth, feebly convex, stria scarcely ascendant, gradually divergent in front. Length .14-.16 inch; 3.5-4 mm.

This species is one of the most readily known of the group. It had been placed in Group I., with which it has indeed considerable resemblance, and has been separated solely on account of the form of the hind tibiae of the unique species of that Group.

Occurs at San Diego, and in Owen’s Valley, California.

Black moderately shining. Head rather densely punctured in front. Occiput smooth, frontal stria entire, but feeble at middle. Thorax with very feeble impression near the front angles, disc smooth, at sides with punctured space broader in front and base, continuing to the margin except near the hind angles, and narrowly along the basal margin. Elytra with moderately well defined, smooth scutellar space, and a subhumeral space also smoother, remainder of surface densely punctured, punctures becoming aciculate toward the apex; external subhumeral stria distinct, oblique humeral long, extending beyond its junction with the internal subhumeral, which is longer than the first dorsal; first and second dorsals subequal extending two-thirds the length of the elytra, third and fourth equal and slightly shorter than the preceding two, fourth dorsal rarely arched at base, and then the arch formed of punctures, sutural stria short, scarcely extending beyond the punctured space. Propygidium and pygidium rather densely and coarsely punctured. Prosternum in front moderately convex, strike anteriorly divergent and slightly ascending. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Length .16-.24 inch; 4-6 mm.

Some of the smaller specimens of this species resemble distinguendus very closely.

A very abundant species occurring along the entire plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and westward along almost the entire Pacific region.

S. imperfectus, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 70, pl. 5, fig. 3.

Black shining. Head sparsely punctured, frontal stria entire. Thorax smooth at middle, and near the sides with a coarsely punctured space distant from the margin and with the punctures more sparse posteriorly, basal region with a few coarse punctures. Elytra at apex sparsely punctured, punctures extending in the first interstria, which is also slightly wrinkled near the base; external subhumeral distinct; oblique humeral long, bifid at tip, the outer branch joining the internal subhumeral which is slightly longer than the first dorsal; dorsals 1-2-4 subequal, extending slightly beyond the middle, third dorsal much shorter than the others, fourth dorsal slightly arched at base, sutural very short, represented by a few closely approximated punctures near the middle of the elytra. Propygidium and pygidium moderately densely and coarsely punctured, the latter slightly reflexed at the sides. Prosternum moderately convex, striae in front divergent and slightly ascending. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae biseriately and rather coarsely spinulose. Length .18 inch ; 4.5 mm.

This species, from the figure and description, appears to be closely allied to concinnus, Mann., from Siberia, but it has a longer third stria.
The type and only specimen known to me, was procured by Maj. Leconte from Melsheimer, by whom it was said to be from Pennsylvannia, but as other insects have been obtained from the Melsheimer cabinet with erroneous localities, this might be looked upon with some suspicion.

**S. pensylvanicus**, Payk. Mon., p. 62, pl. 5, fig. 6; Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 71, pl. 5, fig. 5; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 435, pl. 17, fig. 63.

Form broadly oval, robust, color variable from brilliant metallic-green to bronze. Head very sparsely and finely punctulate, frontal stria broadly interrupted. Thorax smooth with a few moderately coarse sparsely placed punctures along the sides distant from the margin, finer near the base, and a narrow basal series of rather coarse punctures; margin sparsely fimbriate. Elytra coarsely but sparsely punctured at the apical half, not extending to the first dorsal stria; external subhumeral distinct, humeral fine, oblique, internal subhumeral longer than the first dorsal, strongly impressed, but not joining the humeral; first dorsal extending two-thirds to apex, second shorter, third very short, but variable, sometimes subobsolete, fourth shorter than the second, broadly arching at base and joining the suture which is entire. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely and rather densely punctured. Prosternum convex in front, stria divergent and ascending. Anterior tibia coarsely serrate, middle and hind tibia biseriately spinulose. Length .16-.20 inch; 4-5 mm.

Occurs everywhere in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

**S. oregonensis**, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 75, pl. 5, fig. 12; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 397, pl. 16, fig. 36; var. distinguendus, Mars. loc. cit. p. 441, pl. 17, fig. 68; spurcus, Lee. Col. Kansas, 1859, p. 7; sejunctus, Mars. Mon., 1862, p. 449, pl. 12, fig. 10.

Black, shining, submetallic. Head sparsely punctured, stria interrupted at middle. Thorax smooth at middle, toward the sides sparsely and coarsely punctured in a narrow space, punctures finer posteriorly, margin much smoother, a few coarse punctures along the base, obsolete at middle. Sides of elytra very sparsely punctured, dorsal surface rather densely punctured at apical half, punctures variable in their extent between the stria; external subhumeral short distinct, oblique humeral finer and joining the internal subhumeral, which is longer than the first dorsal; dorsal stria subequal, extending slightly beyond the middle, fourth arching at base and joining the suture, which is usually entire, sometimes interrupted near the base. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely and rather densely punctured. Prosternum broad, stria divergent in front and scarcely ascending. Anterior tibia finely denticulate, middle and hind tibia finely biseriately spinulose. Length .12-.18 inch; 3-4.5 mm.

Var. oregonensis, Lee. (spurcus, Lee.), fourth dorsal stria arching at base and joining the suture, which is entire and strongly impressed. Punctures of elytra extending to the base in the entire first interstria, and in the outer portion of the second. Oregon, Utah.
Var. distinguendus, Mars. Sutural stria as in the preceding. Punctures of the elytra extending along the first and second interstrial spaces to base. Canada, Wisconsin.


The series before me being very much larger than those seen by Marsen, I find myself compelled to unite all the above under one name. The latter variety may seem distinct by the characters given, but the extent of punctuation varies in all the forms to such a degree as to be of no value whatever in the separation of species. The interruption of the union between the fourth dorsal and sutural stria, has caused Marsen to place distinguendus and sejunctus in separate groups. I have specimens which are true sejunctus in punctuation with the arc entire, and others even with the sutural interrupted on one side and entire on the other, in fact every conceivable variation between distinguendus, the most densely punctured form, and sejunctus on the other extreme.

This is an abundant species, occurring from Arizona to Oregon, and along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and eastwardly to Canada.


Black, shining, legs piceous. Head very sparsely punctulate, frontal stria interrupted at middle. Thorax at anterior angles slightly impressed, disc smooth, sides coarsely punctured to the extreme margin, base coarsely punctured and slightly impressed opposite the scutellum. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex, punctures sparsely extending to base along the first interstria, which is also wrinkled near the base; external subhumeral short, humeral oblique, finely impressed, joining the internal subhumeral, which is slightly longer than the first dorsal; the latter extending two-thirds to apex, and equal to the third, second slightly longer, fourth shorter than the third and arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely and rather densely punctured, the latter more sparsely at apex. Prosternum moderately broad, stria slightly divergent at apex and not ascending. Anterior tibiae minutely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

Two specimens, Georgia.


Piceous, shining. Head sparsely punctate, frontal stria wanting. Thorax smooth at middle, sparsely punctured at sides and base, and slightly impressed at the anterior angles. Elytra sparsely punctured at apical half, punctures sparsely extending to base of first interstria; external subhumeral scarcely evident, oblique humeral very fine, widely separated from the internal subhumeral, which is strongly impressed and longer than the first dorsal, the latter extending three-fourths to apex,
strike 2–3-4 subequal, slightly shorter than the first; fourth arching at base, joining the entire sutural. Pygidium and propygidium moderately coarsely, but not densely punctured. Prosternum broad, sparsely punctured, striæ deeply impressed, slightly divergent in front and scarcely ascending. Legs brownish red. Anterior tibiae finely and distantly denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Closely allied to the preceding species, differing in its smaller size, scarcely evident external subhumerul and the disconnected internal subhumerul.

One specimen, Pennsylvania.

I have seen specimens from Oregon and Vancouver, differing from the unique of infaustus in having the external subhumerul somewhat more distinct, and by the form more regularly oval. I do not feel inclined to separate them at present, as I find no tangible character on which to found a specific distinction.

Group VI.

Prosternum more or less convex at summit, striæ entire, divergent in front, terminating in a fovea. Supra-orbital striæ rarely present. Thorax rarely fimbriate.

The species are more numerous than in the preceding groups, and are distinguished in the following manner:

Pygidium with a deep marginal groove.

Groove following the entire apical and lateral margins................................. aeneicollis.

Groove at apex only................................. assimilis.

Pygidium not grooved.

Thorax not ciliate at the sides.

Elytra punctured at apex, and thorax at sides, only.

Elytra densely aciculately punctured, striæ short. cubecola.

Elytra sparsely punctured, striæ moderately long.

Fourth dorsal and sutural united, the latter strongly impressed at base.

Sutural striæ continued by punctures to apex, elytra at apex rather coarsely punctured.

External subhumerul short, distinct...... conformis.

External subhumerul striæ entirely absent.

Dorsal striæ hooked at base............. placidus.

Dorsal striæ simple............. vescus.

Sutural striæ entire, usually joining the apical line.

Dorsal striæ 1–3 hooked at base; thorax distinctly punctured at sides........ parumpunctatus.
Dorsal stric not hooked at base; thorax very minutely punctulate.
Sutural stria not joining an apical line, the latter obliterated at middle.
Sutural stria continued by an entire apical line.
Fourth dorsal arched at base, sutural interrupted at base.
Sutural stria moderately deeply impressed, abbreviated at base only.
Color piceous; pygidium smooth at apex.
Color, brownish; pygidium sparsely punctured.
Sutural stria very feeble, interrupted at base and apex.
Elytra more or less punctured over the entire surface; thorax either densely punctured over the entire surface or punctured as strongly at middle as at the sides.
Fourth dorsal joining the sutural by a strong arc; pygidium moderately convex.
Sutural stria feeble at base; thorax sparsely punctured.
Sutural stria strongly impressed; thorax rather densely punctured.
Fourth dorsal simply hooked at base; pygidium strongly convex, apical portion inflexed at a right angle to the superior portion.
Thorax ciliate at the sides; head coarsely punctured; sutural stria interrupted at base.

From the construction of the above table it will be inferred that the species are very closely allied, and it is probable that collections made across the continent will unite some of those, not only in this but also in other groups, which are separated on trifling characters, which are really more geographical than entomological. I have united three species under the name insertus, to avoid the other alternative of giving nearly every specimen a name.

Form moderately robust, surface metallic, thorax dark, elytra greenish-blue. Head moderately densely punctured, front slightly impressed, without stria. Thorax impressed at the anterior angles, disc smooth, at sides coarsely punctured, punctures more dense in front, margin comparatively smooth. External subhumeral stria short but distinct, humeral oblique moderately impressed, internal subhumeral deeply impressed, apical, not joining the humeral; first dorsal long, extending three-
fourths to apex, second shorter, continued by regular punctures, third short, basal, continued by irregular punctures, fourth as long as second, and similarly continued, broadly arching at base and joining the sutural, which is entire, but rather feebly impressed at its basal portion; between the fourth and sutural an irregular row of punctures extending slightly in front of middle forming a quasi fifth stria; surface of elytra at apex moderately coarsely but sparsely punctured; punctures coarser near the suture, and extending more anteriorly. Propygidium and pygidium densely and coarsely punctured, the latter somewhat aciculate, and with the entire margin surrounded by a deep groove. Body beneath black, legs piceous. Anterior tibiae multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Prosternum moderately elevated, but not carinate, stria divergent in front and strongly ascendent, terminating on each side in front in a fovea. Length .18 inch; 4.5 mm.

One specimen from Texas. Resembles *penzylecanicus* at first sight, but may be known from every other Saprinus in our fauna by the entire marginal groove of the pygidium. The entire surface of the elytra has a few punctures over the entire surface, but very distantly placed.

*S. assimilis*, Payk. Mon. p. 63, pl. 5, fig. 7; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 431, pl. 17, fig. 60; *extraneus*, Knoch. Illig. Mag. VI., p. 34.

Broadly oval, black, shining. Head sparsely punctulate, supra-orbital stria obsolete. Thorax impressed near the anterior angles, disc smooth, sides coarsely and densely punctured, margin smoother, base with very few punctures and distinctly impressed in front of scutellum. Elytra coarsely punctured at apex, punctures extending in the sutural region to the middle; external subhumeral stria short, deeply impressed, close to the marginal; humeral oblique not joining the internal subhumeral, which is rather deeply impressed and terminating in punctures at apex; first dorsal extending three-fourths to apex, second somewhat shorter, third and fourth equal shorter than the second, and terminating in coarse punctures; fourth stria joining the sutural which is deeply impressed at basal portion, gradually becoming more feeble, and not attaining the apex; apical marginal stria wanting. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely and rather densely punctured, the latter with a deep marginal groove at apex, and a slight impression at tip. Anterior tibiae finely multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae biseriately spinulose, the posterior the more finely. Prosternum smooth, broadly convex, stria strongly ascending, terminating on each side in a fovea. Length .16-.30 inch; 4-5 mm.

Occurs from the Middle States to Texas.


Black, shining. Head sparsely punctured, occiput slightly impressed, supra-orbital stria subobsolete. Thorax smooth, at anterior angles broadly impressed, at sides punctured, coarsely in front, more finely and sparsely toward the base and the extreme margin, basal margin with a
line of coarse punctures. Elytra densely aciculately punctured at apical two-thirds, punctures extending to the bases of all the interstriae except the inner; external subhumeral close to the marginal, short, humeral slightly oblique, internal subhumeral represented by a few punctures; first dorsal extending beyond the middle, striae 2–3–4 short, subequal, fourth arching at base joining the sutural, which is entire and continuous with the apical marginal. Propygidium coarsely, but sparsely punctured. Pygidium, convex, sides slightly reflexed, surface coarsely and moderately densely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Prosternal stria divergent, strongly ascending, terminating in front in a fovea. Length, .16 inch; 4 mm.

One specimen in my cabinet from Key West, others will probably occur in Florida.

S. conformis, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 72, pl. 5, fig 7; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 484, pl. 18, fig. 103.

Black, shining. Head sparsely punctulate, supra-orbital stria entirely wanting. Thorax smooth at middle punctured at the sides to the extreme margin, punctured space narrowest at middle. Elytra coarsely but not densely punctured at apex, punctures forming an irregular triangular space, extending at suture slightly in front of middle; external subhumeral short, close to the marginal, humeral very fine, internal subhumeral short, subapical and moderately deeply impressed; first dorsal extending four-fifths to apex, 2–3–4, gradually shorter, the fourth arched, joining the sutural which extends two-thirds to apex and thence continued by punctures; apical marginal line obliterated near the suture, Pygidium and propygidium densely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle biseriately spinulose, hind spinulose at apex only. Prosternum strongly convex, striae divergent in front, ascending, terminating in a fovea, anteriorly. Length .10–.12 inch; 2.5–2 mm.

Occurs from Pennsylvania to Georgia.


Black, shining. Head finely punctulate, supra-orbital stria subobsolete. Thorax smooth at middle, sparsely punctured at the sides. Elytra sparsely but rather coarsely punctured at the apical third; external subhumeral stria absent, humeral fine, internal subhumeral, short apical, separated from the humeral; first dorsal deeply impressed in its entire length, extending beyond the middle, second somewhat longer, gradually less deeply impressed to tip, third and fourth sub-equal, the latter arching at base, joining the sutural which does not attain the tip of the elytra; apical marginal line obsolete at middle. Propygidium sparsely punctured, pygidium sparsely punctured at base, gradually becoming shorter at apex. Prosternum rather acutely convex, striae divergent and ascending. Legs piceo-rufous, anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .08–.10 inch; 2–2.5 mm.
Occurs in Georgia and Missouri. Closely allied to conformis, but differs by the absence of the external subhumeral, and the thorax much more finely punctulate at the sides. It is compared by Marseul to neglectus, with what it appears to have very little in common. S. latubris, Lec., is a variety with the internal subhumeral reduced to a point.

S. vescus, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 488, pl. 17, fig. 106.

Oblong oval, black, shining, moderately convex. Head sparsely and finely punctured. Thorax sparsely punctured at the sides, and with a row of coarse punctures along the base. Elytra sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured at the apical half, punctures extending between the striae; external subhumeral stria entirely absent, oblique humeral moderately impressed; internal subhumeral short apical; dorsal stria deeply impressed and punctured, first dorsal extending four-fifths to apex, and at tip approaching the second dorsal, second and third nearly equal, slightly shorter than the first, fourth somewhat shorter than the third, arching; at base joining the sutural which extends three-fourths to apex. Propygidium moderately densely punctured, pygidium more sparsely and finely punctured, gradually smoother to apex. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely spinulose. Length .12 inch, 3 mm.

This species is very closely allied to placidus, Er., but differs in its less convex form and more broadly convex prosternum. The elytral punctures are finer and more densely placed, but extend more anteriorly and also between the striae. The striae are also longer and not hooked at base as is always the case in placidus. Marseul's figure of vescus is not characteristic.

Through the great liberality of M. Marseul, I have been enabled to study this unique type from his cabinet.

Occurs in Texas.


Broadly oval, castaneous, shining. Head sparsely punctured, supraorbital stria obsolete. Disc of thorax smooth, towards the sides sparsely but not densely punctulate, punctures extending along the base in a moderately wide space. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex, punctures very sparsely extending to base along the suture; external subhumeral very close to the marginal and scarcely distinct; oblique humeral moderately impressed; not joining the internal subhumeral which is feebly impressed; first dorsal extending four-fifths to apex, second and third sub-equal, very slightly shorter, fourth extending to middle, arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire; apical marginal line obliterated near the suture. Propygidium sparsely punctured, pygidium more densely and coarsely punctured except near the apex. Prosternal striae divergent scarcely ascending. Metasternum very coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

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The dorsal striae 1-3 are all hooked at base, or rather have a short process extending parallel with the base.

One specimen, Kansas. The pale color may, in part, be due to immaturity.

**S. convexiusculus**, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 404, pl. 19, fig. 111.

Black, shining, surface with faint bronze tinge. Head punctulate, supra-orbital stria obsolete, frontal stria visible at the sides. Thorax smooth at middle, with a broad space at sides and very minutely punctulate, and at base more coarsely punctured. Elytra very sparsely punctured at apical third, punctures extending within the striae and along the suture in front of middle; external subhumeral entirely absent, humeral fine, oblique, not joining the short internal subhumeral; first dorsal extending four-fifths to apex, 2-3-4, gradually and but slightly shorter, the latter arching at base joining the suture, which is entire, apical marginal line obsolete. Propygidium and pygidium moderately densely punctured. Prosternal stria divergent, feebly ascending. Legs brownish-red, anterior tibiae fine denticulate, middle and posterior finely biseriately spinulose. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

One specimen from North Carolina, from the collection of the late Dr. Zimmermann.

**S. minutus**, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 73, pl. 5, fig. 9; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 486, pl. 18, fig. 104.

Black, with slight tinge of bronze, shining. Head, sparsely punctulate, supra-orbital striae wanting, frontal stria obsolete at the sides. Thorax smooth at middle, very finely and sparsely punctulate towards the sides. Elytra very sparsely punctulate at the apical third, punctures extending forward along the suture, in front of the middle; external subhumeral stria wanting, oblique humeral moderately impressed, usually continuous with the external subhumeral which extends three-fourths to apex; first and second dorsals equal extending three-fourths; third extending slightly beyond middle, and fourth to middle only, joining the suture which attains the apex, and continued by the apical line to the marginal. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely punctured. Legs rufous. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Prosternal striae divergent and strongly ascending. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

This species is very closely allied to the preceding, and differs principally in the longer internal subhumeral. The elytral punctures of this species are coarser and much less closely placed than in *convexiusculus*. In the "Catalogus (Gemm. and Harold) p. 789, this species is placed as synonymous with *plenus,*" which it does not even remotely resemble.

Occurs in the Middle States.


Piceous, shining. Vertex very minutely punctulate, clypeus rugose, supra-orbital stria obsolete, frontal visible at the sides. Thorax with a
few distant fine punctures on the disc, at sides very sparsely punctulate. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex, punctures at middle extending two-thirds to base. External subhumeral very short, humeral oblique, finely impressed, not joining the internal subhumeral which is short and deeply impressed, dorsals 1-2-3 equal, extending slightly beyond the middle, fourth shorter, arching at base, sutural deeply impressed, basal third obliterated, joining at apex the marginal line. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely and rather finely punctured. Prosternal striae divergent and nearly horizontal. Legs brownish-red, anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .06-.08 inch; 1.5-2 mm.

One of the smallest species of Saprinus and readily known by the characters in the table. From *scrupularis* it moreover differs by the entirely smooth disc of thorax, which in that species is moderately coarsely but sparsely punctured. Occurs in California.


Piceous, shining. Legs brownish-red. Head sparsely punctured, frontal stria slightly visible at the sides. Thorax very sparsely punctulate at the disc, more coarsely and densely at the sides. Elytra at apex sparsely punctured, punctures fine at apex and extending in the interstriae and sutural space nearly to base; external subhumeral short but distinct, humeral finely impressed, internal subhumeral finely impressed, disconnected; first dorsal extending to middle, second and third somewhat longer, fourth slightly shorter than first, arched at base; sutural finely impressed, basal third obliterated, attaining the apical margin, apical line obsolete. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely and rather finely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae, finely biseriately spinulose. Length .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

Resembles *laridus*, which, however, has the sutural abbreviated at apex, and the thorax nearly as closely punctured at middle as at the sides. Occurs in the Southern States.

*S. wacoensis*, n. sp.

Broadly oval, black shining. Front sparsely, clypeus more densely punctured; supra-orbital stria obsolete, frontal visible at the sides. Thorax smooth at the middle, moderate densely punctured towards the sides, margin smoother. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex; punctures forming a triangular space, the apex at the basal fourth of the suture; external subhumeral wanting, humeral fine, oblique, internal subhumeral obsolete; first dorsal extending four-fifths to apex, second and third nearly equal, slightly shorter than first, fourth extending to middle only, arched at base; sutural short, feebly impressed, apical fifth and basal third entirely obliterated. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely but not densely punctured. Prosternal striae divergent, feebly ascending, proternum broadly convex. Legs brownish red, anterior tibiae finely serru-
late, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

This species in its general aspect resembles *convexiusculus*. It is the only species in the group with both subhumeral striae obliterated, and with the sutural also obsolete at base and apex.

One specimen (No. 546) collected by Mr. G. W. Belfrage, at Waco, Texas.

With the next species begins a small group in which the thorax is punctured over its entire surface, always equal (or very nearly so) at the disc and sides. The elytra are also punctured from apex to base, and like the thorax, nearly equally over the entire surface.


Piceous, shining, legs brownish-red. Head rather coarsely punctured, supra-orbital and frontal striae obliterated. Thorax coarsely, but sparsely punctured, slightly more densely at the sides, in front of scutellum slightly impressed. Elytra sparsely punctured over the entire surface, somewhat less densely at base; external subhumeral short, but distinct, humeral oblique, rather deeply impressed, separated from the internal subhumeral by a very slight space, the latter stria deeply impressed at the basal portion, extending three-fourths to apex; dorsals 1–4 sub-equal, extending slightly beyond the middle, the fourth areuate at base joining the sutural, which is rather less impressed at basal third and apt to become obsolete and obliterated at apical fourth. Propygidium and pygidium moderately coarsely, but not densely punctured, the latter much smoother at apex. Prosternal stria strongly divergent and slightly ascending. Anterior tibiae minutely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .06–.08 inch; 1.5–2 mm.

It is in this species that the smallest representatives of the genus *Saprinus* occur in our fauna. In its aspect it recalls *scissus* but differs in its punctuation and other characters as given above.

Occurs in California.


Black, shining, surface with faint bronze tinge. Head moderately, densely and coarsely punctured; supra-orbital stria obliterated, frontal slightly visible at the sides. Thorax rather coarsely but not densely, and nearly equally punctured over the entire surface, punctures at sides slightly acutulate. Elytra punctured similarly to the thorax; external subhumeral confluent with the marginal; oblique humeral moderately impressed, nearly continuously with the internal subhumeral, which extends three-fourths to apex; first dorsal extending three-fourths, second slightly beyond the middle, third and fourth slightly shorter, the latter arching at base, joining the sutural, which is entire. Propygidium and pygidium densely and rather coarsely punctured. Prosternum broadly convex, punctured, striae divergent and slightly ascending. Anterior tibiae
finely multidenticate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .10-.14 inch; 2.5–3.5 mm.

After repeated examination I am unable to find any characters on which to separate the three species in the above synonymy. Occurs in California and Oregon.

I have in my cabinet a specimen from the Yo Semite Valley, California, which is closely allied to the preceding, differing in its less convex form, stria longer, elytra very densely aciculately punctured at apex, and with a narrow basal space somewhat broader at the suture nearly free of punctures. At present I do not feel warranted in giving it a name as I have never seen other than the one specimen.

Oblong oval, black, feebly shining. Head moderately densely punctured, supra-orbital obsolete, frontal slightly visible at the sides. Thorax nearly equally, coarsely and rather densely punctured over the entire surface. Elytra densely punctured over the entire surface; external subhumeral wanting, humeral fine oblique, joining the internal subhumeral which extends four-fifths to apex; dorsal stria straight, parallel, first extending four-fifths to apex, 2–3–4 gradually and very slightly shorter, the fourth not arcuate at base; sutural stria feeble especially at base where it forms a slight arc within the fourth dorsal. Propygidium densely and coarsely punctured, pygidium apparently double, upper portion vertical, apical part horizontal, surface densely and coarsely punctured. Prosternum broadly convex, punctured, stria divergent and very feebly ascending. Anterior tibiae finely multidenticate, middle and hind tibiae finely biseriately spinulose. Length .12–.14 inch; 3–3.5 mm.

This species is one of the most distinct and easily recognizable in our fauna. Pl. v. fig. 8.

Occurs near San Francisco, California.

Broadly oval, brownish, surface with slight bronze tinge. Head densely rugos;o-punctate, supra-orbital moderately distinct and frontal stria slightly visible at the sides. Thorax with the entire margin ciliate with moderately long hairs, disc sparsely punctured, sides densely and aciculately punctured to the extreme margin. Disc of elytra sparsely and finely punctured, sides and apex densely aciculately punctured; external subhumeral short basal, humeral fine, oblique, uniting by punctures with the internal subhumeral, which extends two-thirds to apex, first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, third extending nearly to apex of elytra, second intermediate between the first and third, fourth extending to apical three-fourths and arched at base; sutural finely impressed, entirely obsolete at basal fourth; apical marginal line obsolete. Propygidium and pygidium moderately densely but not coarsely punctured. Prosternum broadly convex, stria divergent and slightly ascending. Legs rufous, anterior tibiae rather coarsely denten-
late, middle and posterior tibiae biseriately spinulose. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

The rather coarsely denticulate tibiae and fimbriate margin ally this species to some of the following groups. The middle tibiae are also more coarsely spinulose than is usual in this or any of the preceding groups.

This species appears to be rare in California.

Group VII.

Prosternum narrow, acute at summit, striae almost entirely lateral, strongly divergent anteriorly, ascending, terminating in a shallow depression. Thorax with margins fimbriate in nearly all the species.

This group and the preceding are very closely allied, and it becomes a matter of difficulty with some of the species of both groups to decide to which they should be referred. It is probable that a more natural division would be into those which have, and those which have not the margins of the thorax fimbriate. In the event of such a division of the groups, neglectus and rubriculus should enter the preceding, and ciliatus removed from it.

With the exception of two unique types before me, all the species are represented by good series of specimens, and an amount of variation is seen leading to the belief that were similar series collected of all the species, the number of our Saprini would be reduced fully one-half.

A study of the material before me has resulted in the following table, which I believe exhibits the forms which are entitled to rank as species:

Prothorax with margins not fimbriate.

Prosternal striae well-marked, fossae simple................... neglectus.
Prosternal striae feeble, fossae linear uniting at the summit of the prosternal carina in front......................... rubriculus.

Prothorax with fimbriate margins.

Elytra with smooth scutellar space, sometimes well-limited.
Third dorsal stria entirely obliterated......................... vitiosus.
Third dorsal normally developed.
Scutellar mirror distinctly limited behind.
Interstrial spaces densely punctured......................... lubricus.
Smooth space at the base between striae 2-4............. plenus.
Scutellar mirror not well defined, punctures diffuse.
Third dorsal attaining the base of elytra.................. fimbriatus.
Third dorsal abbreviated at base......................... acilina.
Elytra punctured over the entire surface which is opaque.
Color, bluish; elytra less densely punctured in the sub-scutellar region................. coerulescens.
Color, brownish; elytra equally densely punctured..... vestitus.
S. neglectus, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 491, pl. 18, fig. 108.

Oval, convex, surface distinctly bronzed. Head moderately punctured. Thorax moderately coarsely punctured at the sides, more finely along the apex, and with a few coarse punctures along the basal margin. Elytra rather coarsely, but sparsely punctured, punctures extending slightly in front of middle and outside of the first stria to the base; external subhumeral stria not distinct from the marginal, internal moderately long joining the humeral; first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, second extending two-thirds, third and fourth equal to the first, fourth arching at base with the sutural which is entire. Propygidium densely punctured, pygidium more sparsely punctured. Anterior tibiae multidenticulate, middle and hind tibia spinulose. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

This species is closely allied to those of the preceding group, with which it had been associated. The prosternum is, however, acutely carinate. In this species may be seen the rather curious tendency of the striae to be prolonged by smooth lines between the punctures. This character is, however, much better shown in jimbratus.

This species occurs in Georgia.

S. rubriculus, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 489, pl. 18, fig. 107.

Oblong oval, moderately convex, ferruginous brown, shining. Head finely and densely punctured. Thorax sparsely punctured over the entire surface, slightly more densely at the sides. Elytra sparsely punctured, punctures coarser in front, and denser at apex, extending slightly in front of middle, and also between the striae; external subhumeral absent, internal short apical; first dorsal extending two-thirds the length of the elytra, 2–3–4 gradually shorter, the latter arching at base, sutural attaining the apex interrupted at base, continued by fine punctures to the arch of the fourth dorsal. Pygidium moderately convex densely and moderately coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae 5–6 denticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Prosternal carinate, striae very indistinct. Prosternal fosse linear uniting at the summit of the carina in front. Length .09 inch; 2.25 mm.

The type of this species is before me, and although not properly authenticated as far as habitat is concerned, is introduced into the present essay from its decidedly American aspect. From all the species of Saprinus in our fauna it may be distinguished by the curious form of the prosternal fosse in which the stria terminate. In place of being merely rounded pits as is usual when they occur, these fosse are linear and extend to the summit of the prosternal carina parallel with the anterior margin of the lobe, which is also more prolonged than is usual in the genus. The interrupted sutural stria is also peculiar to this species in the present group.

One specimen, locality doubtful.


Oval, convex, brownish, surface distinctly bronzed. Head moderately
densely punctured, frontal stria slightly interrupted at middle. Thorax with fimbriate margin, surface minutely and very sparsely punctured on the disc, much more densely and coarsely at the sides, and with a row of coarse punctures along the base. Elytra densely punctured at apex, punctured space neatly limited in front, and extending equally densely along the interstrial spaces to base, except a space near the base between the striae 2–4; external subhumeral confluent with the marginal, internal moderately long; joining the humeral; first dorsal confused at base extending beyond the middle, second distinct equal to the first, third entirely obliterated, rarely a rudiment at base or a few punctures, fourth dorsal extending to middle, arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Propygidium and pygidium coarsely and moderately densely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely 6–7 denticulate, middle and third tibiae spinulose. Length 10–14 inch; 2.5–3.5 mm.

The juxta-scutellar unpunctured space varies in extent. All the specimens agree in the entire obliteration of the third dorsal. This species and *rugipennis* have a remarkable superficial resemblance, but differ in the structure of the prosternum.

Occurs from Owen's Valley, California, southward to Cape San Lucas, also in Arizona.


Oval, moderately convex, black, shining, surface slightly bronzed. Head coarsely and moderately densely punctured, frontal stria interrupted at middle. Thorax with lateral margins fimbriate, at sides with moderately broad and well defined space coarsely and densely punctured; punctures slightly stronger at the margins, a narrow basal space punctured. Elytra with well defined smooth space, punctures coarse and dense at apical third, extending also to the bases of the interstrial spaces and equally dense; external subhumeral absent, internal feebly impressed continuous with the humeral; first dorsal confused at base extending nearly to middle, second somewhat longer, third equal to the first, fourth equal to the second, arched at base joining the sutural which is entire and deeply impressed, sutural interspace with a row of punctures. Propygidium and pygidium densely, but not very coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length 10–14 inch; 2.5–3.5 mm.

This is the only species of the present group in which the scutellar space is entirely surrounded by a dense punctuation. The type of *rotundifrons*, Mars., is before me, and is an exact reproduction of the type of *lubricus*.

Occurs in California, especially in the southern portion of the State.


Oval, convex, shining, surface distinctly bronzed. Head convex,
moderately coarsely and densely punctured. Thorax with margin ciliate, disc minutely and very sparsely punctulate, sides coarsely and moderately densely punctured; punctures extending slightly along the apex, and very narrowly along the base. Elytra densely punctured at apex, punctured space nearly limited in front, punctures extending to the bases of the first and second interstriae; external subhumeral very short, internal short, feebly impressed and disconnected; first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, 2-3-4 gradually shorter, the latter arched at base joining the sutural which is entire. Pygidium moderately densely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .10-.14 inch; 2.5-3.5 mm.

The smooth space at the base of the two inner interstriae varies in extent. The species is somewhat variable. The above description is drawn from the type, pratensis is a smaller form less distinctly bronzed, oldus is more broadly oval.

By some unaccountable error, Gemminger and Harold quote minutus as synonymous with pleurus. In the "List" of the Coleoptera of N. A., desertorum, Mars., is similarly placed, but erroneously. This species is the aeiculatus of the MS. catalogue of Dr. Leconte, and specimens may have been distributed under that name.

This species is widely distributed from California, through Arizona and New Mexico to Texas and Kansas.

S. fimбриatus, Lec. Ann. Lyc. V., p. 169; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 495, pl. 19, fig. 112; desertorum, Mars. Mon., 1857, p. 443, pl. 11, No. 33, fig. 88. b; var. orbiculatus, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 497, pl. 19, fig. 114.

Oval, convex, piceous, elytra brownish, surface bronzed. Head moderately punctured, frontal stria interrupted at middle. Thorax with margins fimбриate, disc minutely and very sparsely punctulate, sides with broad punctured space, punctures moderately dense and gradually coarser to the margin, a slight impression near the anterior angles, and a narrow space punctured along the basal margin. Elytra punctured at apical half, punctures sparse and moderately coarse, extending along the outer two interstrial spaces to base; external subhumeral always present, variable in length, usually short, internal moderate joining the humeral; first dorsal extending to middle, second longer, third shorter than the first, fourth equal to first, arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire; striae continued by smooth lines between the striae, of variable distinctness. Propygidium and pygidium moderately densely and coarsely punctured. Legs rufous, anterior tibiae multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .08-.14 inch; 2-3.5 mm.

Var. fimбриatus, Lec. Punctures extending in the first two interstriae to base, sparse but moderately coarse. External subhumeral deeply impressed, short and distant from the margin, stria of elytra very distinctly continued by smooth spaces.

Var. desertorum (Lec. ï), Mars. Elytral punctures very sparse and
much finer in the interstrie. smooth lines very indistinct, external subhumeral closer to the marginal and relatively longer, first dorsal as long as the second.

Var. orbiculatus, Mars. Elytral punctures in the apical region sparse, scarcely extending in the interstrie, external subhumeral parallel with the marginal and moderately long, first dorsal equal to the second.

Notwithstanding the remarkably different aspect of the types of fimbriatus and orbiculatus, I am compelled to unite them as varieties of one form. I have a large series before me, and every gradation can be detected between the forms above indicated.

Occurs abundantly in California, also in Nevada, Kansas, Arizona, Texas and Lower California.

S. acilinea, Mars. Mon., 1862, p. 477, pl. 16, fig. 36.

Oval, convex, piceous, shining, surface slightly bronzed. Head coarsely sub-rugosely punctulate, frontal stria broadly interrupted at middle. Thorax fimbriate, disc finely and sparsely punctulate, at sides more coarsely, and near the anterior angles more densely, and a narrow space along the basal margin coarsely punctured. Elytra at apical half punctured, punctures coarse, more dense and serrate near the tips of the outer stria and extending in the interstrie, and in the outer two to the base; external subhumeral short basal, internal feeble, disconnected, oblique humeral sub-obsolete; first dorsal extending to middle, second longer, third shorter than the first, abbreviated at base, fourth equal to first, arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Pygidium and propygidium densely and rather coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae multidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

The only difference that I can detect between this and var. desertorum of the preceding species is the abbreviation of the third dorsal at base. The size given by Marseul, is evidently too great, as is shown by the figure, the measurement above being from the type.

One specimen is before me (type), collected in the United States (possibly Texas), without definite locality.


Broadly oval, moderately convex, surface sub-opaque, steel-blue, prothoracic epipleurae, and legs rufous. Head densely punctured, frontal stria entire. Thorax with margins sparsely fimbriate, disc sparsely punctured, punctures gradually becoming more dense to the sides where they are coarser, and almost confluent. Elytra moderately coarsely punctured over the entire surface, punctures less dense in the scutellar and sutural regions, humeral space smoother; external subhumeral short close to the marginal, internal short apical, humeral obliterated by punctures; first dorsal extending two-thirds to apex, second slightly longer, 3-4 gradually shorter, the latter arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Pygidium and propygidium densely and moderately
Coarsely punctured. Anterior tibia multidenticulate, middle and hind tibia spinulose. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

Easily known by its sub-opaque, steel-blue surface, punctured over its entire extent.

One specimen, California.


Oval, feebly convex, piceous, opaque. Head moderately densely punctured, frontal stria interrupted at middle. Thorax with margin sparsely fimbriate, surface moderately coarsely punctured, punctures denser at the sides, but not rugose. Elytra moderately coarsely and equally punctured, over the entire surface, but not densely; external subhumeral short basal, internal feebly disconnected; first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, 2-3-4 gradually shorter, 2-3 hooked at base, fourth arched, joining the entire sutural. Pygidium and propygidium sparsely, but not densely punctured. Body beneath, and legs reddish-brown, anterior tibia multidenticulate, middle and hind tibia spinulose. Length .07-.10 inch; 1.75-2.50 mm.

Occurs in California near San Francisco, rare.

Group VIII.

Species usually of robust facies. Front distinctly margined. Prosternum moderately compressed, foveate at tip, strile usually entire, convergent in front. Anterior tibiae rather coarsely denticulate, middle and hind tibiae biseriately spinulose.

The species of this group may be readily distinguished by the following table:

**Elytra with distinct sutural stria.**

- Sutural stria entire, punctured space at apex of small extent; dorsal stria not entering the punctures..........sphaeroides.
- Sutural stria abbreviated at apex, or confused.
- Elytral punctures apical only, basal region impunctured.
- Thorax strigoso-punctate at sides and apex; elytra densely punctured at apex and sub-opaque; surface bronzed..........................seminitens.
- Thorax sparsely punctured at sides; elytra sparsely punctured; color brownish, shining, not bronzed....ferrugineus.
- Elytral punctures dense, extending to base between the striae, scutellar mirror more or less defined.
- Elytra coarsely punctured.
  - Mirror sharply defined; sutural stria entire, confused at tip..........................fratermus.
  - Mirror not defined; sutural stria obsolete at apex.....mancus.
- Elytra strigoso-aciculate..........................bigemmeeus.

**Elytra with sutural stria wanting.**

- Scutellar mirror well defined; fourth dorsal distinct....Fitchii.
- No scutellar mirror; fourth dorsal and arc obliterated. estriatus.
S. sphæroides, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 78, pl. 6, fig. 5; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 719, pl. 29, fig. 154; bi•gener, Lee. loc. cit., p. 77, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Surface bronzed or cupreous. Head distinctly margined in front, smooth, and with a faintly marked chevron. Thorax sparsely punctured in front and at the sides, basal margin more coarsely punctured, disc smooth. Elytra punctured at apex, punctured space extending to the middle along the suture; external subhumeral moderately long, humeral finely impressed, not uniting with the internal subhumeral; first dorsal long, extending four-fifths to apex, and sinuate at tip; stria 2-3-4 gradually shorter, the latter arching at tip, joining the sutural which is entire. Propygidium moderately but not densely punctured, Anterior tibiae coarsely denticulate, the apical three teeth much shorter than the others; middle and hind tibiae biseriately finely spinulose. Length .10-.14 inch; 2.5-3.5 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States and Canada, on the banks of streams or on the sea shore.


Surface bronzed, moderately shining. Head distinctly margined, front anteriorly rugulose. Thorax punctured and at sides finely strigose, base coarsely punctured, unpunctured space short and very transverse. Elytra with large space moderately coarsely and densely punctured, extending in front of middle, and enclosing the tips of the striae, scutellar space smooth, shining, interstrial space, sub-opaque; external subhumeral moderate, parallel with the marginal, humeral obsolete, internal subhumeral moderately impressed; first dorsal extending four-fifths to apex, striae 2-3-4 gradually shorter, the latter arching at base, joining the sutural which extends two-thirds to apex. Pygidium and propygidium moderately densely and coarsely punctured. Legs reddish-brown, tibiae as in the preceding species. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

One specimen, Nebraska. The interstrial space in this as in the preceding species, is unpunctured.

S. ferruginæus, Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 712, pl. 19, fig. 148.

Oblong oval, moderately convex, rufo-ferruginous shining. Head smooth, front margined, and with a very faintly impressed chevron. Thorax very sparsely and finely punctured at the apex and sides, and a few coarser punctures along the base. Elytra very sparsely punctured at apex, punctures extending slightly in front of middle, external subhumeral stria absent, oblique humeral finely impressed, internal subhumeral short, disconnected; first dorsal extending to middle, second to two-thirds, third slightly longer than the first, fourth shorter, arching at base, joining the sutural which extends slightly beyond the middle, becoming finer at apex. Pygidium moderately convex, finely punctulate. Anterior tibiae 5-6 denticulate, hind tibiae biseriately spinulose. Prosternum carinate, stria approximate. Length .09 inch; 2.25 mm.

This species is easily recognized from this excellent description and
figure, by Marseul. The type is before me through the kindness of M. Marseul.

Occurs in Texas.

S. fraternus, Say. Journ. Acad., 1823, V., p. 40; Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 77, pl. 6, fig. 4; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 701, pl. 19, fig. 149.

Broadly oval, convex, black, aeneous, subopaque. Head flat, front rugose at middle, and with two obsolete chevrons, stria entire. Thorax moderately densely punctured, punctures at the sides somewhat strigose, discal broad triangular space nearly smooth. Elytra densely punctured and opaque with a well-defined small scutellar mirror usually limited at the sides by the fourth dorsal; external subhumeral stria obsolete, internal entire, oblique humeral fine; first dorsal long, curved at tip, 2-3-4 extending nearly to the middle, and gradually shorter, fourth arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire, rarely somewhat confused at tip. Pygidium and propygidium very densely punctured. Anterior tibiae 7-8 denticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

Occurs on the Atlantic and Lake shores, abundant.


Broadly oval, convex, black, aeneous, subopaque. Head flat, front coarsely punctured, and with a single chevron limiting a smooth triangular space, stria entire. Thorax moderately densely punctured; punctures denser and strigose in front, and at the sides, less dense and finer on the posterior portion of the disc. Elytra densely punctured, punctures strigose, scutellar mirror not well defined; external subhumeral short, close to the marginal, internal long, nearly joining the fine oblique humeral; first dorsal long arcuate at tip, 2-3-4 attaining the middle, successively slightly shorter, fourth arching at base, joining the sutural which extends to middle, its apical portion, and also the apical marginal stria obliterated. Pygidium and propygidium densely punctured. Anterior tibiae six-denticulate, middle and hind tibiae spinulose. Length .10-.14 inch; 2.5-3.5 mm.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but readily distinguished by the characters above given. The scutellar mirror varies in extent as well as in degree of definition, and in some specimens is almost entirely obliterated by strigosity.

Occurs in the Northern States and Canada.


Surface distinctly bronzed. Head margined anteriorly, front rugoso-punctate. Thorax broadly punctured at the sides and in front, and more coarsely punctured along the base. Elytra densely strigoso-accinate, opaque, mirror small, well defined; external subhumeral very short, basal
humeral finely impressed, joining the internal subhumeral; first dorsal well defined, extending four-fifths to apex and sinuate at tip; second extending to middle, and finely impressed, third and fourth very finely impressed and rapidly shorter, the fourth arching at base, joining the suture which extends two-thirds to apex, and is gradually obliterated by the punctures. Pygidium and propygidium moderately, and not densely punctured. Legs as in the preceding species. Length .08-.10 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

Occurs on the sea-coast, of California.


Surface distinctly bronzed. Head margined, front punctato-rugose. Thorax with a broad space at sides and apex coarsely punctured, at margin strigose, discal smooth space moderately well defined, basal margin coarsely punctured. Elytra densely and coarsely punctured, and opaque over the entire dorsal aspect, except a well defined scutellar mirror; external subhumeral obsolete, humeral-fine, not joining the internal subhumeral which is moderately long; first dorsal nearly entire, well marked sinuous at tip, second short, indistinct, third obsolete, fourth very short arcuate at base, suturel entirely wanting. Propygidium and pygidium moderately but not very densely punctured. Legs as in the preceding species. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

One of the best defined species of the group. One specimen from Lowell, Massachusetts, kindly presented by Mr. P. S. Sprague.


Black, subopaque. Head distinctly margined, front with one or two chevrons more or less obliterated. Thorax moderately densely punctured, and at the sides substrigose, disc with spaces of irregular form impunctured. Elytra densely and moderately coarsely punctured over the entire dorsal aspect excepting three small smooth spaces, the first humeral, and extending along the sides, the second small oval and slightly within and beneath the first, the third larger than the preceding and at one-third from the base; external subhumeral not distinct from the marginal, humeral obsolete, internal subhumeral moderately impressed, first dorsal obsolete at base, apical portion nearly entire, sinuate at tip; second, third and fourth striae entirely wanting, suturel entirely obliterated at base, apical portion sometimes evident. Pygidium and propygidium moderately densely and finely punctured, the former with a median narrow space and apex much smoother. Legs as in *fraternus*. Length .12-.18 inch; 3-4.5 mm.

Oregon and California, not common.

Group IX.

Front distinctly margined. Prosternum compresso-carinate, striae united in front, usually short, sometimes obsolete. Hind tibiae with
moderately coarse spinules arranged in a triple series or densely and irregularly placed.

Hind tibiae with moderately long spinules arranged in three series; thorax punctured or rugose at the sides.

Elytra with punctures in the apical region only.

Thorax with narrow space within the margin punctured.

Sutural stria entire; elytral punctures coarse......

Thorax with wide lateral and apical space strigose;

sutural stria abbreviated ......................

Elytra densely and coarsely punctured, except a small scutellar space not well defined; thorax coarsely punctured over nearly the entire surface............ aneipunctatus.

Hind tibiae with short spinules densely placed; thorax with basal margin only punctured.

Elytra sparsely punctured at apex only.

Elytral punctures coarse; marginal stria of mesosternum sinuous at middle......................dimidiatipennis.

Elytral punctures finer; marginal stria of mesosternum straight.................................

Elytra coarsely punctured over the greater part of the surface.

Elytra punctured over the entire surface; marginal thoracic stria not extending on the base; anterior tibiae moderately denticulate....................

Elytra with impunctured space at base; marginal stria of thorax extending along the base; anterior tibiae with two apical teeth very large..........

S. patruelis, Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. pl. fig. ; Mars. Mon., 1855, p. 711, pl. 20, fig. 147; Jucetii, Mars. loc. cit. p. 709, pl. 20, fig. 146.

Form robust, surface shining with bluish-green or slightly bronze lustre. Head distinctly margined, front smooth and with a chevron more or less marked. Thorax with a narrow band of punctures within the lateral margin extending usually along the apex; basal margin with a narrow space coarsely punctured. Elytra very coarsely but not densely punctured at apex, punctures extending along the suture two-thirds to apex; external subhumeral obsolete, humeral oblique, fine and long, internal subhumeral disconnected, short; first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, second shorter, third as long as first, fourth shorter than the preceding, and arched at base joining the sutural. Pygidium and propygidium sparsely and not coarsely punctured, the former smoother at apex. Anterior tibia six-denticulate, the apical three teeth much coarser, hind tibia biserially spinulose. Length .10-.14 inch; 2.5-3.5 mm.

In this species the punctuation of the sides of the thorax varies, and its extent may be reduced to a small patch near the anterior angle.
Occurs from the Middle States to Kansas.


Oblong oval, black with slight tinge of bronze. Head distinctly margined, front smooth, with a well marked chevron. Thorax sparsely punctured on the disc, more densely at the sides and apex, where they become strigose. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex, punctures extending to the middle along the suture; external subhumeral wanting, humeral moderately impressed, joining the internal subhumeral which is moderately long; first dorsal extending two-thirds to apex slightly sinuous at tip, second and third longer, fourth shorter, arched at base joining the sutural, which extends slightly beyond the middle. Propygidium and propygidium coarsely and densely punctured. Legs as in the preceding species. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Occurs at San Diego, California.


Oblong oval, black, opaque, elytra with aeneous lustre at bottom of punctures. Head margined in front, with a faintly impressed chevron. Thorax moderately, coarsely and densely punctured over nearly the entire surface except a narrow lateral and small discal space. Elytra very densely and coarsely punctured over the entire surface except at humerus and sides, and more rarely a badly defined space on each elytron near the scutellum and beneath the arch; external subhumeral obsolete, humeral obliterated by punctures, internal subhumeral moderate; first dorsal long, indistinct, second short with an arc at base, third obsolete, fourth very short, uniting by an indistinct arc at base with the sutural, which extends very indistinctly two-thirds to apex. Propygidium and pygidium densely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibia 5 or 6-denticulate, apical three teeth very coarse; hind tibiae distinctly triseriately spinulose. Length .18 inch; 3 mm.

The striae of the elytra are nearly as much obliterated as in estriatus, from which it may be readily known by the form of prosternum and the armature of the hind tibiae.

Occurs on the sea-coast near San Francisco, Cal.


Form robust, black, shining, elytra usually black, sometimes obliquely divided, the inner portion black, the outer red. Head strongly margined, front smooth, with distinct chevron. Thorax smooth, shining with a narrow space of punctures along the base. Elytra sparsely punctured at apex, punctures extending to middle along the suture, and rarely beyond the third stria, lateral region sparsely punctured; external subhumeral moderately distinct, humeral fine, internal subhumeral not
joining the humeral, and broadly interrupted at its middle; first dorsal extending to middle, second and third longer, fourth equal to the first, arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely but sparsely punctured. Anterior tibiae as in the preceding species, hind tibiae densely and irregularly spinulose on the outer face. Length .12-.16 inch; 3-4 mm.

Occurs on the sea-coast of the Middle States region.

The two synonyms by Marseul, refer to the same insect, which is the nearly totally black form, which was given him as having come from the Rocky Mountains.


Oblong oval, black, shining, with slight tinge of bronze. Head distinctively, margined front smooth without chevron. Thorax smooth with very narrow space of punctures along the base. Elytra sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured at apex, punctures extending in front of middle; external subhumeral very close to the marginal, humeral moderately long, internal subhumeral short, disconnected; first dorsal extending slightly beyond the middle, second very nearly as long, third very short, fourth one-third the length of the elytra, arched at base, joining the sutural which is entire and deeply impressed. Pygidium sparsely and rather coarsely punctured. Tibiae as in the preceding species, but with the first two teeth very close and the third more distant. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

Occurs on the California sea-coast, but is rare.


Black, moderately shining, elytra brownish opaque. Head margined, front smooth, chevron feebly marked. Thorax smooth, sparsely punctured along the basal margin. Elytra very coarsely but not densely punctured over the entire surface, except a narrow space extending from the humerus along the outer side of the first dorsal stria; external subhumeral distinct, humeral finely impressed, internal subhumeral disconnected, short; first dorsal extending to middle, second and third slightly longer, fourth shorter than the first, arching at base, joining the sutural which is entire. Pygidium and propygidium coarsely and moderately densely punctured. Anterior tibiae 7-8-denticulate and more finely than usual in the group; hind tibiae densely clothed with short stout spinules. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

Occurs on the sea-coast at San Diego.


Form robust, black, subopaque. Head distinctly margined, front with a feeble chevron. Thorax smooth, very convex, with a narrow line of punctures at base, marginal stria advancing along the base, and deeply impressed to the middle of each elytron. Elytra densely and coarsely punctured with smoother spaces at humerus, outer apical angle and

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under the arch of the fourth dorsal; marginal stria arched at base; external subhumeral confounded with the marginal, humeral fine, internal subhumeral obliterated; dorsal stria very short indistinct, except at base where all are more or less arched, fourth joining the subtral which extends very indistinctly nearly to apex. Pygidium and propygidium densely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae with two very coarse teeth at apex, above which the tibiae are finely serrulate; hind tibiae stout, densely spinulose. Length 1.8-20 inch; 4.5–5 mm.

Occurs on the sea-coast of California.

**Teretrius, Erichs.**

Body cylindrical, prosternum emarginate at tip, receiving the mesosternum, tibiae denticulate. Antenna frontal, antennal fossa at the sides of thorax under the anterior angle.

Two species only occur in our fauna.

Elytra with a short, very oblique stria at base............ obliquulus.

Elytra punctured without stria.................. americanus.


Oblong robust, piceous shining. Head sparsely punctured. Thorax sparsely punctured, punctures finer and slightly more dense at the sides, marginal stria entire ending abruptly at base. Elytra sparsely punctured, punctures finer toward the sides, subhumeral space smooth, at base a short, very oblique moderately impressed stria. Pygidium moderately coarsely, but not densely punctured. Prosternum broad, broadly emarginate in front, acutely notched behind, mesosternum with entire marginal line, coarsely and sparsely punctured. Anterior and middle tibiae 6-denticulate, hind tibia 4-spinose. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

Occurs near Sacramento, California.


Oblong, moderately robust, piceous shining. Head sparsely punctured. Thorax sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured, punctures finer at the sides, marginal stria entire, extending slightly along the base very close to the margin. Elytra sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured, punctures coarser at base, subhumeral smooth space small. Pygidium and propygidium moderately coarsely but sparsely punctured. Prosternum subtrunacate in front. Anterior tibiae 5-6 denticulate, middle tibia more coarsely 5-dentate, hind tibia bispinose at apex. Length .06-.08 inch; 1.5–2 mm.

This species is very closely allied to the *piceipes* of Europe, and appears to differ only in the greater distinctness of the lateral margin of thorax, and by the incurved end of the marginal stria being closer to the base so that the slight groove seen in the European form is obliterated. It is probable that with more specimens this slight difference would disappear.

Widely distributed, but appears to be rare.
Teretriosoma, n. g.

Form subcylindrical, short, obtuse. Head deeply inserted, vertex convex, front inflexed; no frontal stria. Antennae inserted on the front, antennal fossa broad and shallow, situated on the underside of thorax in front of the coxae.

Prosternum short, broad, without striae, anteriorly subtruncated, posteriorly emarginate; mesosternum prominent in front, received by the prosternum, and with entire marginal line.

Thorax nearly as long as the elytra, subquadrate, anteriorly emarginate, at base broadly rounded.

Elytra punctured. Scutellum minute.

Propygidium transverse short. Pygidium double, upper portion, transversely oval, feebly convex, inferior portion longitudinally concave, transversely scarcely convex.

Anterior tibiae slender at base, dilated at apex, exteriorly finely serrulate with many spinulose teeth, middle and hind tibiae similar, the latter with the spinules less densely placed. Tarsi bi-unguiculate.

This genus is closely allied to Teretius and Xiphonatus, and apparently nearly intermediate between the two. From the former it differs especially by the double pygidium, and from the latter by the absence of the prothoracic projection in front, and the two claws to all the tarsi, and the form and armature of the tibiae. The vertex and front are not in the same continuous curve, but the latter is flat and more strongly inflexed than the former, and longitudinally concave.

T. chalybeum, n. sp.

Form subcylindrical, short, obtuse, surface shining bluish with slight tinge of green, sparsely, equally, and not coarsely punctured, antennae and legs reddish-brown. Thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, sides feebly arcuate, and slightly convergent in front. Elytra slightly longer than the thorax, and scarcely longer than wide, at base slightly impressed. Propygidium transverse, punctured similarly to the elytra. Pygidium double, basal portion more than twice as wide as long, and at distal end arcuate, surface similar in color and punctuation to the propygidium; apical portion viewed directly in front, crescentic, vertically slightly concave, transversely scarcely convex, surface piceous, less distinctly punctured and subopaque. Prosternum as broad as long, moderately convex, sparsely and coarsely punctured. Meso- and metasternum coarsely and sparsely punctured, the suture obliterated. Length .12 inch; 3 mm. Plate 5, fig. 9.

One specimen, Texas, received from Dr. Summers, of New Orleans.

Plegaderus, Erichs.

Plegaderus may be readily known from all the genera of Histeridae by the structure of the prosternum. The prosternum is broad and has on each side a broad, deep channel extending from the lobe to the tip,
slightly arcuate, so that the two approach slightly at middle, and also a broad transverse groove which divides the median convex portion of the prosternum into two unequal portions. The lateral grooves extend also on the meso- and metasternum, and are there divergent, running parallel with the sutures. On the outer side of the grooves, and limiting them in their entire length is a ridge more or less acute as the groove is broader, and in *P. Sayi*, the ridge approaches so closely to the lateral carina of the prosternum, especially in front that the channel which usually exists between the two ridges is entirely obliterated. In consequence of this in separating our species (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1870, p. 142), I described *Sayi* as having a single sulcus on each side and *nitidus* and *fraterinus* two on each side. This method of expression is however faulty and may mislead, and should therefore be lost sight of.

The following table will serve to distinguish our species:

Transverse thoracic impression usually obliterated, rarely visible at the sides; meso-metasternal plate sparsely punctured.

Elytral punctures round, coarse and sparsely placed....... Barbelini.

Transverse thoracic impression entire and moderately deep.

Elytra strigoso-punctate, ............................................ transversus.

Elytra coarsely punctured, punctures round, not strigose.

Body beneath coarsely and rather closely perforato-punctate. ......................................................... Sayi.

Body beneath very sparsely punctate.

Transverse sulcus of prosternum scarcely broader than the lateral sulci, posterior division of prosternal carina of moderate extent, the anterior elongate oval. Thorax moderately coarsely but not densely punctured. Lateral sulcus of pronotum entire.

Posterior portion of prosternal carina trapezoidal...... consors.

Posterior portion of prosternal carina triangular..... fraterinus.

Transverse sulcus of prosternum very broad, wider than the lateral sulci, posterior division of prosternal carina very minute, anterior transverse. Thorax very sparsely and finely punctulate. Lateral sulcus of pronotum not attaining the base........ nitidus.

P. Barbelini, Mars. Mon., 1862, p. 684; 1861, pl. 4, No. 46, fig. 2; *pusillus*, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 80, pl. 6. fig. 8; *Erichsonii*, Lec. List, p. 28.

Oblong oval, moderately convex, brownish, shining. Head finely and not densely punctured, front slightly concave transversely. Thorax sub-quadrate, slightly broader than long, base not margined, lateral groove deep, not quite attaining the basal margin, marginal space convex, not interrupted; disc with slight trace of transverse impression at the sides near the anterior third, frequently entirely wanting; surface sparsely punctured, marginal space more densely and coarsely. Elytra coarsely
and not densely punctured, punctures round and distinct; marginal stria short, extending to middle and deeply impressed,* and at humerus a slight trace of an oblique stria. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely and moderately coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae finely spinulose, middle and hind tibiae ciliate. Prosternum on each side deeply sulcate, median convex portion broadly divided transversely by a deep sulcus ciliate at bottom, anterior division broadly oval, coarsely, but sparsely punctured, posterior portion small, narrow, cariniform. Mesosternal plate coarsely but very sparsely punctured. The two suci are united in front by a fine transverse groove parallel with, and close to the anterior margin of the prosternum. The lateral ridge of the prosternum is moderately distant from the ridge bounding the sulci externally, and the space between them is sulciform and smooth. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

Occurs abundantly in North and South Carolina. Marseul's name has priority by one year, and must be adopted.

P. transversus, Say. (Hister), Journ. Acad. V., 1825, p. 45; Lee. Bost. Journ. V., p. 80, pl. 6, fig. 7; Mars. Mon., 1:56, p. 277, pl. 22, fig. 9.

Oblong oval, brown, moderately shining. Head sparsely punctured, front transversely slightly concave. Thorax slightly broader than long, marginal stria deep, lateral sulcus entire, moderately deep, gradually less impressed to base, margin convex, not interrupted, more densely punctured at the anterior angles; disc divided unequally by a moderately impressed transverse sulcus, anterior portion smaller, and more closely punctured than the posterior, punctures sparsely placed and of elongate form. Elytra strigoso-punctate, more densely near the humeral angles, at humerus a short oblique stria moderately impressed; marginal stria short basal. Pygidium coarsely and moderately densely punctured. Prosternum as in the preceding species, but with the portion behind the transverse sulci slightly more distinct. Length .05 inch; 1.25 mm.

Occurs from Canada to Texas, more abundant in the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States.

P. Sayi, Mars. Mon., 1856, p. 269, pl. 11, No. 33, fig. 7.

Oblong oval, brownish, shining. Head sparsely punctulate, front transversely slightly concave. Thorax slightly broader than long, marginal stria moderately deep, lateral sulcus entire, marginal space convex, not interrupted, coarsely and rather densely punctured; disc unequally divided by moderately deep transverse sulcus, anterior portion more finely and densely punctured than the posterior. Elytra coarsely and rather closely punctured, suture slightly elevated, oblique humeral and one dorsal stria short, rudimentary, marginal short basal. Pygidium and propygidium densely and coarsely punctured. Metasternal plate densely

* Marseul calls the short stria an internal marginal stria, but from the position of the two striae, I find that the short stria is really the marginal, while the other of which he speaks, composed of coarse punctures, is really a portion of the sculpture of the side pieces of the meso- and metasterna.
and coarsely perforato-punctate. Prosternal sulci deep, broad, transverse sulcus not wider than the lateral, anterior portion of prosternum oval, coarsely punctured, posterior portion oval, truncate in front; lateral carina of prosternum confluent with the ridge limiting the sulcus before attaining the front of prosternum. Length .06 inch; 1.5 mm.

This species is readily known by the very coarsely perforato-punctate meso-metasternal plate.

Not common. Occurs in the Middle States.

**P. consors**, n. sp.

Oblong oval, black, shining. Head sparsely punctulate, front slightly concave transversely. Thorax slightly broader than long, marginal stria moderately deep, lateral sulcus moderately deep, entire, marginal space convex, sparsely punctured; disc unequally divided by a transverse sulcus, anterior portion slightly more than half the posterior and more finely but not more densely punctured. Elytra coarsely but not densely punctured, suture slightly elevated, at base a short oblique humeral and rudimentary dorsal; marginal stria feeble extending one-third to apex. Pygidium moderately, neither coarsely nor densely punctured. Metasternum sparsely punctured. Prosternum nearly as in *Sayi*, posterior portion of carina broader than long, trapezoidal, lateral carina of prosternum extending entirely to apex. Length .05 inch; 1.25 mm.

Narrower and less convex than *Sayi* and with the meso-metasternal plate very sparsely punctured.

One specimen, Colorado.


Oblong oval, brownish, moderately shining. Head sparsely punctured and slightly transversely concave. Thorax slightly broader than long, marginal stria moderately deep, lateral sulcus entire, marginal space convex, sparsely punctured, more densely in front; disc unequally divided by a transverse sulcus less distinct at middle, surface sparsely punctured, the anterior division more finely. Elytra sparsely punctured, punctures coarse, round and deeply impressed, suture slightly elevated, at base with short oblique humeral and rarely a rudimentary dorsal, marginal short moderately deeply impressed. Pygidium moderately coarsely and densely punctured. Metasternal plate sparsely punctured. Prosternum nearly as in *Sayi*, the portion behind the transverse sulcus oval, subacute in front, lateral ridge entire, the space between it and the marginal ridge of the sulcus not channeled. Length .05 inch; 1.25 mm.

Smaller than the preceding species and relatively broader. Differs especially in the form of posterior division of the prosternum which results from a narrower transverse sulcus.

Occurs in California and Nevada.


Oblong oval, black, shining. Head sparsely punctulate, front transversely slightly concave. Thorax slightly broader than long, marginal stria
moderately impressed, lateral sulcus moderately deep in front, gradually shallower behind and not attaining the basal margin, marginal space moderately convex, sparsely punctured, more densely in front, disc sparsely and finely punctured, unequally divided by transverse sulcus. Elytra frequently with two rudimentary dorsal and oblique humeral striae, surface sparsely and rather finely punctured; marginal stria fine extending one-third. Pygidium moderately coarsely but not densely punctured. Metasternum sparsely punctured. Prosternal sulci broad, deep, transverse sulcus much broader, anterior prosternal division transversely oval, posterior small, obtusely cariniform. Length .07-.09 inch; 2-2.5 mm.

One of our most distinct species, easily known by its black, shining, sparsely and rather finely punctured surface. Occurs in Nevada and Oregon; in the latter place collected rather abundantly by Lord Walsingham.

Bacanius, Lee.

Frontal suture distinct. Eyes coarsely granulated. First joint of antenna gradually thicker to the tip, second joint broader than long, rhomboidal, third longer than the two following, antennal fossa as in Dendropilus. Prosternum broader than long, at tip truncate, lobe nearly as long as the prosternum, mesosternum truncate. Anterior tibia dilated and bidenticulate, middle and hind tibiae dilated, but less than the anterior.

The species of this genus are all minute and are thus distinguished:

Prosternum and mesosternum smooth sparsely punctured, mesosternal stria visible at the sides, obliterated at middle. Elytral punctures simple.

Elytra with subhumeral and first dorsal entire. Epipleural fold smooth, impunctured. Pygidium very minutely punctulate. ................................................................. misellus.

Elytra with subhumeral abbreviated at apex, first dorsal short. Epipleural fold sparsely punctured. Pygidium punctured. ................................................................. tautillus.


Broadly oval, subglobose, brownish-red, moderately shining. Head very sparsely and minutely punctulate. Thorax sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra more coarsely punctured, punctures simple and sparsely placed, subhumeral stria entire, first dorsal entire, more deeply impressed than the subhumeral. Pygidium shining, very sparsely and
finely punctulate. Meso-metasternal plate shining, very minutely punctulate. Legs paler than the under surface. Length .03 inch; .75 mm.

Occurs in the Middle States region.

**B. tantillus, Lec. loc. cit., p. 291.**

Larger, more broadly oval and less convex than the preceding species. Thorax more coarsely punctured. Elytra with subhumeral stria abbreviated at base and subobsolete at apex, first dorsal apical, attaining the middle only. Pygidium coarsely punctured. Meso-metasternal plate sparsely punctured. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

Occurs from Pennsylvania to Louisiana.

**B. punctiformis, Lec. loc. cit., p. 288.**

Similar in form to *misellus.* Thorax similarly punctured. Elytra without subhumeral stria, first dorsal entire broadly arching at base, surface densely aciculately punctured and with a substrigose aspect. Pygidium coarsely but not densely punctured. Meso-metasternal plate densely foveato-punctate. Length .03 inch; .75 mm.

Occurs in Pennsylvania, Florida, Missouri.

**Acritus.** Lec.

This genus contains the most minute species of the family. It may be at once known by the four-jointed hind tarsi. *Bacanitus* bears a superficial resemblance to *Acritus,* but may be known by the five-jointed hind tarsi, the prosternum slightly lobed in front and without striae, and the form of the tibiae. They have in common, however, the prominent, coarsely granulated eye, in front of which the antennal scape is lodged, when at rest, in a deep groove.

The four-jointed hind tarsus results from the union of the first two joints, consequently the first joint thus formed is long, always equal to the two following united, and in the majority of cases much longer. The scutellum is small and difficult to see from the very fine sutures between it and adjacent parts, and although small it is proportionately as large as in many *Suprinus.* Several species I find to be totally deprived of scutellum between the basal angles of the elytra; these I have separated as a distinct genus.

As thus restricted our species are as follows:

Thorax without basal transverse row of punctures.

Anterior tibiae rather broadly dilated. Prosternum much longer than wide at base, stria in front strongly divergent, at base parallel.......................... **maritimus.**

Anterior tibiae scarcely broader than the middle.

Prosternum scarcely longer than wide at middle; elytra finely punctured.......................... **Arizonae.**

Prosternum twice as long as wide; elytra sparsely punctured.......................... **exiguus.**

Thorax with basal transverse row of punctures.

Prosternum scarcely longer than wide; marginal stria of mesosternum interrupted.
Basal row of punctures short, arcuate; mesosternum slightly concave longitudinally sulcate; meso-metasternal suture obliterated. Basal row of punctures long, nearly straight; mesosternum flat, meso-metasternal suture distinct. Form orbicular; metasternum sparsely and finely punctured. Form oval; metasternum coarsely punctured. Prosternum much (usually twice) longer than wide; mesosternal stria entire. Elytra with very deep humeral and dorsal stria; thorax very minutely and sparsely puncticulate. Elytra with scarcely a trace of stria; thorax moderately punctured. Prosternal stria not more divergent in front than at base, elytral punctures much less distinct at base. Prosternal stria more divergent in front, elytral punctures as deep at base as at middle.

_A. maritimus_, Lec. Ann. Lyc. V., p. 170; Proc. Acad., 1853, p. 290. Oblong, feebly convex, brownish-black, shining. Head sparsely puncticate. Thorax sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra moderately coarsely, but not densely punctured, punctures feebly strigose at apex; disc with faint oblique dorsal stria extending nearly to the middle of the margin; marginal stria deeply impressed, entire; suture slightly channelled at base. Pygidium smooth shining. Prosternum much longer than wide at base, stric posteriorly parallel, anteriorly very strongly divergent, surface feebly shining, very finely alutaceous. Mesosternal stria entire. Anterior tibiae dilated, anterior face slightly concave, outer margin finely spinulose. Length 0.045 inch; 1 mm. Occurs in California. It is the largest species in our fauna. The measurement above is the entire length, and it is really more than 1 mm. long.

_A. Arizonæ_, n. sp. Broadly oval, convex, brownish-black, shining. Head sparsely punctulate. Thorax sparsely punctured, punctures at apex fine, becoming gradually coarser to base. Elytra rather sparsely and moderately finely punctured, punctures finer at apex; disc with a short scarcely evident humeral and dorsal stria not attaining the base, marginal stria fine. Pygidium very sparsely punctulate. Prosternum broad, nearly as wide at middle as long, surface sparsely punctured. Mesosternum moderately punctured, marginal stria interrupted, metasternal suture distinct. Metasternum sparsely punctulate. Anterior tibiae scarcely broader than the middle. Length .04 inch; 1 mm. Occurs in Arizona, at Camp Grant, under Cottonwood bark.

Oblong oval, brownish, slightly convex, shining. Head sparsely punctulate. Thorax moderately coarsely and sparsely punctured. Elytra more coarsely but not more densely than the thorax, marginal stria moderately deep, entire. Pygidium finely and sparsely punctulate. Prosternum more than twice as long as wide, surface with very few punctures. Mesosternal stria interrupted at middle, meso-metasternal plate rather coarsely but sparsely punctured. Anterior tibiae slender. Length slightly less than .04 inch; 1 mm.

After a careful study of the types of all the above synonyms, I confess myself unable to separate them. *Natchez* is said to have the mesosternum with an entire marginal stria, but I am thoroughly convinced that the stria is not entire and that the appearance is entirely owing to a very slight elevation of the anterior edge of the mesosternum, against which the tip of the prosternum abuts. The presence of the dorsal stria on which *obliquus, aciculatus* and *cribripennis* have been founded, is a character of no value whatsoever here, as every variation occurs from a moderate stria touching the base, to a shorter stria not attaining the base, and from this to no stria at all.

Occurs not uncommonly in the Middle, Southern and Western States, under bark.

*A. Floridæ*, Mars. Mon., 1863, p. 693, pl. 4, No. 51, fig. 2.

Oblong, feebly convex, piceous, shining. Head sparsely punctulate. Thorax moderately, densely, and coarsely punctured at base, with a short row of closely approximate punctures, arcuate, and terminating within the middle of the elytra. Elytra more coarsely punctured than the thorax at base; punctures less distinct, at middle and near apex slightly strigose; marginal stria fine, entire; two very short striae at base, very feebly impressed. Pygidium finely and not densely punctured. Prosternum scarcely longer than broad, sparsely punctured. Mesosternum slightly concave, surface longitudinally sulcate, stria interrupted. Metasternum sparsely punctured, suture obliterated. Anterior tibiae slender. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

More elongate and convex than *discus*, but equal in size. Occurs in South Carolina, Florida (Marseul), Louisiana (Sallé).


Oblong, brownish, moderately convex, shining. Head sparsely and minutely punctulate. Thorax finely punctured, at base a transverse, nearly straight, row of punctures extending nearly to the basal angles. Elytra moderately punctured, more coarsely than the elytra and finer and slightly aciculate at apex, marginal stria fine, entire, slightly sinuous at base, and with a very faint trace of a dorsal stria. Pygidium subopaque, finely alutaceous. Prosternum scarcely longer than wide
at middle, coarsely but sparsely punctured. Mesosternum flat, coarsely punctured, stria interrupted, metasternum finely alutaceous, sparsely punctured, suture fine but distinct. Legs pale rufous, anterior tibia slender. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

Occurs in Georgia, under bark.


Oval, moderately convex, piceous, shining. Head sparsely and minutely punctulate. Thorax sparsely and finely punctulate, at base a transverse, nearly straight row of punctures extending beyond the middle of each elytra. Elytra sparsely punctured, more coarsely than the thorax, at apex slightly aciculate, marginal stria entire, moderately deep. Pygidium finely transversely strigose and sparsely punctured. Prosternum scarcely longer than wide, sparsely punctured, mesosternum flat, coarsely punctured, stria interrupted, metasternum coarsely punctured, suture distinct. Anterior tibiae slightly dilated at apex. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

Scarcely as long as discus, but more oval and convex, and with the elytra more coarsely punctured with deeper marginal stria.

Occurs in the Middle and Southern States.

A. Sallei, n. sp.

Oval, convex, brownish, shining. Head minutely punctulate. Thorax very finely and sparsely punctured, at base a short row of punctures, nearly straight close to the basal margin and not attaining the middle of the elytra. Elytra coarsely punctured, punctures finer and slightly aciculate at apex, disc with two oblique very deeply impressed striae, the inner longer and extending to middle and between the tips of the two striae the rudiment of another, marginal stria deep, entire. Pygidium finely alutaceous. Prosternum nearly twice as long as wide at middle, very sparsely punctured. Mesosternum striae entire, meso- and metasternum coarsely punctured, suture very fine. Anterior tibiae slender. Length .03 inch; .75 mm.

Closely allied to strigosus, but differs by the much more finely punctured thorax, deep dorsal and marginal stria. The latter stria is very much deeper at base, and there appears to be an additional stria at that point, parallel with and very close to it. In size it is equal to strigosus.

Georgia and Louisiana. Respectfully dedicated to M. Aug. Sallé, Paris, whose kindness during the progress of this paper has already been acknowledged.


Oval, moderately convex, brown, shining. Head sparsely and finely punctulate. Thorax sparsely and moderately finely punctured, and with a basal row of fine punctures not extending beyond the middle of the elytra. Elytra coarsely punctured, punctures at apex strigose, marginal
stria fine, disc with or without faint traces of an oblique dorsal stria. Pygidium finely alutaceous. Prosternum nearly twice as long as wide, striae not more divergent in front, surface with a few punctures. Mesosternal stria entire, meso- and metasternum coarsely punctured, the latter less so, suture fine. Tibiae slender. Length .03 inch; .75 mm.

I am totally unable to appreciate the differences between lateralis, Mars., and strigosus, Lec., and after a careful examination of the species, believe conformis to be merely a somewhat smoother form.

Occurs in the Southern States.

A. acaroides, Mars, Mon., 1856, p. 618, pl. 14, No. 43, fig. 18.

Oval, convex, piceous, shining. Head sparsely punctulate. Thorax finely and moderately densely punctured, basal row of punctures moderately coarse, close to the margin and short. Elytra coarsely punctured, punctures strigose at apex, marginal stria moderately deep. Pygidium extremely finely alutaceous. Prosternum longer than wide at middle, striae divergent in front. Mesosternal stria entire, meso- and metasternum coarsely punctured, suture fine but distinct. Tibiae slender. Length .05 inch; 1.25 mm.

I have the type alone before me. Closely allied to strigosus.

Occurs in the Southern States.

A. atomus, Lec., cited by Marseul from New Orleans, is from Cuba.

Æletes, n. g.

The absence of scutellum is the only character separating the species below from Acritus.

They are as follows:

Surface smooth, impunctured.

Prosternum twice as long as wide.................. politus.

Prosternum nearly as wide as long................... brevisternus.

Surface punctured. Thorax with basal row of punctures.

Basal row of punctures short, arcuate............... basalis.

Basal row of punctures straight, long............... simplex.


Oval, convex, brown, shining, impunctured. Prosternum twice as long as wide. Mesosternum longitudinally sulcate, stria obliterated at middle, suture not evident. Length .03 inch; slightly less than 1 mm.

Occurs in the Middle, Southern and Western States.

A. brevisternus, Mars. Mon., 1856, p. 609, pl. 14, No. 44, fig. 9.

Oval, convex, brownish, shining, impunctured. Prosternum scarcely longer than wide. Mesosternum with stria interrupted, surface nearly impunctured, suture indicated by a transverse row of coarse punctures, the punctures finer at the sides and elongate in the middle. Length .035 inch; .8 mm.

One specimen, the type, is before me. Occurs in Louisiana.

Oval, moderately convex, piceous, shining. Head sparsely and finely punctulate. Thorax moderately punctured at base with a row of punctures strongly arcuate at middle, and slightly prolonged along the basal margin. Elytra moderately punctured, punctures coarser than those of the thorax, marginal stria moderate. Pygidium shining, very sparsely punctulate. Prosternum as broad as long. Mesosternum with the stria interrupted, metasternum sparsely punctured. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

The punctures forming the arcuate line of the base of the thorax are longitudinally prolonged, and the base of the thorax is apparently sulcate.

Occurs in the region near Fort Yuma, Cal.

A. simplex, Lec. Bost. Journ. V., p. 84, pl. 5, fig. 11; Mars. Mon., 1856, p. 630, pl. 14, No. 43, fig. 20; acupictus, Mars. loc. cit. p. 618, fig., 17.

Oval, brownish, moderately convex, shining. Head minutely punctulate. Thorax sparsely and finely punctured, basal row of punctures long, slightly arcuate at middle, punctures at middle sulciform. Elytra sparsely punctulate, punctures fine and aciculate, marginal stria fine. Pygidium smooth. Prosternum nearly as broad as long. Mesosternum and metasternum smooth, suture indicated by a row of coarse punctures, coarser at middle. Length .04 inch; 1 mm.

I have carefully compared the types of Marseul and Leconte, and find them identical, although simplex is said by Marseul to have a narrower prosternum. This is certainly not the case in any specimen examined by me. This and the preceding species are closely allied, but differ in the thoracic and elytral punctuation and also by the more strongly arcuate basal line of the former.

Occurs principally in the Southern States.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Hister æneomicans Horn.  Fig. 6. Saprinus interstitialis Lec.


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