

Article XVII.—STAPHYLINIDÆ FROM FLORIDA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES¹

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PLATE XXXIX

Lispinus tenuis LeConte

This species is given as a synonym of *L. tenellus* Erichson, in the Junk-Schenkling Catalogue. Erichson's species was described from Colombia, South America and the West Indies and he uses the adjective nitidus (shining), whereas LeConte's species is described as subnitidus (feebly shining). The specimens at hand are very distinctly longitudinally strigose and dull in lustre and it seems very probable that they should be regarded as a species distinct from *L. tenellus*.

Miami, March 10.

Thoracophorus costalis (Erichson).

Punta Gorda, November 17; (Leng). Enterprise, October 25, November 15, "under bark."

Omalium humerosum (Fauvel).

Enterprise, October 19.

TROGOPHLÆUS Mannerheim

Trogophlæus maculicollis, new species

Form rather slender, parallel, subdepressed. Color dark castaneous; head and abdomen blackish; thorax with a large, nubilous blackish spot on the disk, extending to the apical margin; basal joint of the antennæ and the legs pale flavate. Pubescence very fine and inconspicuous. Integuments slightly shining on elytra and abdomen, distinctly less so on the thorax and head. Head and thorax very finely but strongly granulate-punctate, the margin of the thorax granulose. Punctures on the elytra clearly separated but very close, one-half their diameters apart, fine, shallow, umbilicate. Punctuation of the abdomen like that of the elytra but distinctly finer and denser. Head slightly transverse, a little narrower than the thorax. Antennal tuberculations strong, eyes large, moderately convex, coarsely granulate; tempora straight, one-third the diameter of the eyes, distinctly but obtusely angulate. Antennæ slightly longer than the head and thorax, feebly incrassate; second and third joints elongate, subequal; fourth and fifth just visibly elongate; the tenth as long as

¹In the preparation of this paper especial acknowledgements are due to Mr. C. W. Leng for the privilege of using the proof-sheets of his new 'List of the Coleoptera of North America' which has greatly expedited the work. Acknowledgements are also due to Col. T. L. Casey, Mr. E. T. Cresson, Jr., Librarian of the American Entomological Society, and to Mr. A. J. Mutchler of The American Museum of Natural History.

wide. Thorax four-fifths the width of the elytra, one-third wider than long, widest at apical third where the sides are narrowly rounded, thence straight and strongly convergent to the apical angles which are produced, subdentiform; slightly more strongly convergent and feebly sinuate to the base which is slightly more than one-half the greatest width and very distinctly narrower than the apex; disk rather distinctly bi-impressed. Elytra just perceptibly wider than long, about one-third longer than the thorax, strongly longitudinally impressed near the suture. Abdomen narrower than the thorax, distinctly wider to the apex of the fourth segment; sides feebly arcuate. Length, 2.45-2.8 mm.; width, .5-6 mm. Twenty-three specimens.

Type, labeled "Fla." Seven paratypes: 2, Cape Sable; 1, Key West; 4, labeled "Fla." Other specimens, Enterprise, November 22 and December 12; Titusville, November 8, at light; (Lutz).

This species is closely related to *fulvipes* Erichson described from Porto Rico. Erichson, however, states that in *fulvipes* the apical margin of the elytra is often paler. No trace of this is to be found in the twenty-two specimens at hand, not even in a pale-colored immature example. The elytra are in fact distinctly somewhat nubilously darker in the outer apical angles. The dark cloud on the thorax, also, is entirely constant. *T. texanus* Casey, which is given as a synonym of *fulvipes*, differs by its broader thorax and more widely spaced elytral punctures and probably more rounded tempora.

Trogophlœus basicornis, new species

Form somewhat robust and convex. Color dark castaneous; head and abdomen black; tarsi, tibiæ, and basal joint of the antennæ pale flavate. Integuments rather shining. Head and thorax with the punctures fine, distinct, separated by about half their diameters; punctures of the elytra twice the diameters of those on the thorax and separated by more than their diameters; the punctures somewhat bronzed; abdomen rather strongly micro-reticulate but very finely and sparsely punctate. Head scarcely transverse, very slightly narrower than the thorax; antennal tuberculations not very strong; eyes small but convex and coarsely granulate; tempora equal in length to the eye, strongly rounded and equally prominent. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax, slender, second joint almost as long as the next two and very much thicker, as thick as the first; third joint distinctly, fourth very slightly elongate; ninth and tenth joints distinctly larger, as long as wide. Thorax about three-fourths the width of the elytra, one-third wider than long, widest before the middle, sides nearly parallel anteriorly, rounded and nearly straight posteriorly, base about two-thirds the greatest width; angles not distinct, discal impressions very feeble. Elytra scarcely transverse, about one-half longer than the thorax, sutural impressions very feeble. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, subparallel to the apex of the fifth segment. Length, 1.75-2 mm.; width, .4 mm. Three specimens.

Type and paratype, labeled "Fla." and one specimen, Enterprise, September 14.

This species is related to *T. nanulus* Casey and *T. modestus* Casey but differs by its slender antennæ with the outer joints not transverse. The antennal structure is like that of *T. corticinus* Grav. and *T. gracilis*

Mannerheim European specimens of which are at hand. The basal joint in *corticinus* is dark, however, and the fourth joint in *gracilis* is smaller and distinctly transverse. In both these species the elytra are longer than wide.

Oxytelus insignitus Gravenhorst.

Chokoloskee, April 8; South Bay, Lake Okeechobee, May 1, beating; Everglade, April 15, in traps; (Grossbeck).

Oxytelus nanus Erichson.

Gainsville, October 1, under cow dung; Monticello, October 8, in cheese traps; (Mutchler).

BLEDIUS Stephens

Series *Armati*

1. Flanks of the thorax convex 2.
Flanks of the thorax concave along the side margins 5.
2. Thorax scarcely wider than long; lateral thoracic angles obsolete 3.
Thorax distinctly wider than long, two-fifths to one-third; lateral thoracic angles distinct 4.
3. Head narrower; elytra rufo-piceous; size larger, 5.5-6 mm. *armatus* Say.
Head wider, nearly as wide as the thorax; elytra piceous black; size smaller, 4.3-4.9 mm. *arizonensis* Fall.
4. Apex of the thorax truncate; apical angles distinct *strenuus* Casey.
Apex of the thorax broadly rounded; apical angles broadly rounded *furtivus* Casey.
5. Under surface of the thorax without an impressed line parallel to the margin . . 6.
Under surface of the thorax with an impressed line parallel with the margin . . 8.
6. Elytra finely and densely punctate 7.
Elytra coarsely and less densely punctate *nigriceps*, new species.
7. Elytra much longer than the thorax *fenyessi* Bernhauer.
Elytra scarcely as long as the thorax *monstratus* Casey.
8. Median line of the thorax indistinct and incomplete 9.
Median line of the thorax distinct, entire 11.
9. Head without a tubercle but with a fovea 10.
Head with a tubercle on the vertex; without a fovea *consimilis* Fall.
10. Thorax opaque *flavipennis* LeConte.
Thorax shining *ineptus* Casey.
11. Thorax finely punctate 12.
Thorax coarsely punctate 14.
12. Elytral punctation closer; punctures separated by about their own diameter 13.
Elytral punctation sparser; punctures separated by more than twice their diameter *agonus* Casey.

13. Median thoracic line feebly impressed; head finely and strongly punctate; elytra one-third longer than the thorax.....*lectus* Casey.
Median thoracic line more strongly impressed; head with few fine and scattered punctures; elytra one-fifth longer than the thorax.....*episcopalis* Fall.
14. Head without a tubercle.....15.
Head with a prominent divided tubercle.....*gradatus* Fall.
15. Head with an impression on the vertex.....16.
Head without any impression on the vertex.....*politus* Erichson.
16. Dorsal line of the thorax fine, feebly impressed.....17.
Dorsal line of the thorax wide and very deeply impressed.....*eximius* Casey.
17. Elytra finely and densely punctate.....*cuspidatus* LeConte.
Elytra feebly, sparsely, and somewhat coarsely punctate.....*tenuis* Casey.

Bledius nigriceps, new species

Form rather slender, parallel, strongly convex. Color of head black; abdomen piceous black; thorax rufous; elytra testaceous, rather broadly blackish along the suture; antennæ rufous, legs testaceous. Head moderately shining, uniformly, finely but strongly granulate-reticulate; thorax and elytra very strongly shining, thorax very feebly reticulate near the margins; abdomen moderately shining, rather feebly reticulate. Head about four-fifths the width of the thorax, feebly convex, without punctures; antennal tubercles large and strong; anterior angles of the epistoma with small but strong and acute teeth; vertex with a rather large, broadly rounded tuberculation; epistomal suture fine, arcuate, scarcely impressed. Antennæ reaching the middle of the thorax; third joint as long as the second, as long as the next two; tenth joint one-third wider than long. Thorax as wide as the base of the elytra, four-fifths the width of the apex, as wide as long, sides parallel and straight for apical two-thirds thence broadly rounded to the base, lateral and basal angles completely rounded; apex subtruncate, apical angles rounded; disk very sparsely, unevenly, rather coarsely and indistinctly punctate; median line wide, entire and strongly impressed. Elytra about one-fourth longer than wide, suture about one-fourth longer than the thorax, sides nearly straight; glabrous, punctures coarse but not dense, separated by somewhat less than their diameters. Abdomen parallel to the apex of the fourth segment, not as wide as the elytra, nearly impunctate. Length, 4-4.5 mm.; width, .75-1 mm. ♂, ♀. Seven specimens.

Type and five paratypes, Fort Meyers, March 30, at light; (Grossbeck). One specimen from the type locality.

Series Semiferruginei

1. Basal thoracic angles rounded, indistinct.....2.
Basal thoracic angles not rounded, somewhat prominent.....*turgidus* Casey.
2. Thoracic episterna not triangular, sutures parallel with the side margin of the under surface of the thorax.....3.
Thoracic episterna very distinctly triangular, sutures directed to the front angles of the pronotum.....6.
3. Dorsal line of the thorax present.....4.
Dorsal line of the thorax wanting.....5.

4. Dorsal line faint *analis* LeConte.
Dorsal line well impressed *piceus* Fall.
5. Thorax very densely punctate; punctures moderate in size *assimilis* Casey.
Thorax coarsely but not densely punctured *nitidicollis* LeConte
6. Sides of the thorax very much rounded 7.
Sides of the thorax slightly rounded, nearly parallel in front 9.
7. Head not or obsoletely punctured 8.
Head coarsely punctured *semiferrugineus* LeConte.
8. Thorax wider than long, densely punctured *rotundicollis* LeConte.
Thorax not wider than long, more coarsely punctured *fumatus* LeConte.
9. Head shining, not reticulate 10.
Head more or less dull 13.
10. Head punctured 11.
Head impunctate except for the median fovea 12.
11. Head and thorax sparsely not very coarsely punctured; thorax longer than wide
 nitidiceps LeConte.
Head and thorax very coarsely and rather closely punctured; thorax as long as
wide *canaliculatus*, new species.
12. Thorax feebly reticulate laterally *specularis* Fall.
Thorax strongly granulate-reticulate throughout *regularis* Fall.
13. Thorax more or less strongly reticulate, dull 14.
Thorax not or feebly reticulate, more or less strongly shining 16.
14. Black, elytra paler. Head more or less distinctly punctate. Median thoracic
line more or less strongly impressed 15.
Black. Head impunctate; median thoracic line fine *opacifrons* LeConte.
15. Tenth antennal joint as long as wide; sides of the thorax straight anteriorly.
 tallaci Fall.
Tenth antennal joint slightly transverse; sides of the thorax slightly arcuate
anteriorly *philadelphicus* Fall.
16. Thorax and abdomen black 17.
Abdomen rufo-testaceous, thorax more or less darker 19.
17. Outer antennal joints more or less transverse; thorax finely reticulate; head
uniformly reticulate 18.
Outer antennal joints not transverse; thorax not reticulate; area contiguous
to the cephalic fovea polished *foraminosus* Casey.
18. Elytra distinctly longer than the thorax, suture one-fifth longer, brownish black;
antennal joints less transverse; thoracic episterna less narrowed anteriorly,
width at the front angles one-half that at the coxal fissures *deceptivus* Fall.
Elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, rufo-castaneous, blackish on the base
and suture; antennal joints more transverse; thoracic episterna more
narrowed anteriorly *relictus* Fall.
19. Thorax coarsely and densely punctured *rubiginosus* Erichson.
Thorax finely and sparsely punctured *gravidus* Casey.

Bledius canaliculatus, new species

Form rather slender, parallel, convex. Color rufo-piceous, head and thorax black; antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous, the former slightly infusate distally. Integument's shining throughout; abdomen, only, feebly and partially reticulate. Head as wide as the thorax; eyes large and very convex; antennal and epistomal tubercles feeble; epistomal suture distinctly impressed; a feeble impunctate tuberculation on the vertex with a fovea behind it; sides of the front with numerous large, rather deep punctures separated by less than their diameters, those on the clypeus less distinct. Antennæ long and slender, nearly reaching the base of the thorax; third joint slightly shorter than the second; fourth and fifth elongate, fourth scarcely shorter than the third, fifth slightly shorter than the fourth; outer joints gradually and very moderately larger; tenth as long as wide. Thorax as long as wide, three-fourths as wide as the elytra, sides in the anterior two-thirds straight and parallel thence broadly rounded posteriorly, angles and base completely obsolete; apex just visibly arcuate, apical angles rounded. Median line rather wide but feebly impressed; punctures large, deep, separated by about their diameters, showing a marked tendency to canaliculation especially on the sides. Elytra as long as wide, on the suture about one-fifth longer than the thorax; punctures distinctly smaller than those on the thorax but as closely placed, evenly distributed; pubescence whitish, rather long and conspicuous but not dense, that on the abdomen longer and pale fulvous. Abdomen scarcely narrower than the apex of the elytra, sides subparallel to the apex of the fourth segment; punctures fine and very sparse dorsally, more numerous, rather coarser but very indistinct ventrally. Length, 5 mm.; width, 1 mm. One specimen.

Type, Fort Myers, March 30, at light; (Grossbeck).

Bledius punctatissimus LeConte.

Pablo Beach (on the beach just above high-tide mark), November 4, in or under dung, boards, etc.; Punta Gorda, November 16, sweeping grasses on edge of standing rain-pool; (Leng).

Bledius basalis LeConte.

Dunedin, March 4; (Blatchley). Pablo Beach (on the beach just above high-tide mark), November 4, in or under dung, boards, etc.; (Leng).

Bledius dimidiatus LeConte.

Enterprise, October 1.

Bledius cordatus (Say).

Marco, April 17, at light; (Grossbeck).

Osorius politus LeConte.

Titusville, November 8; (Lutz).

OSORIUS Latreille**Osorius brevicornis**, new species

Form elongate, parallel, cylindrical. Color black; front of the head, antennæ, legs, thorax and elytra rufous; elytra slightly paler. Head feebly reticulate, shining with rather numerous, moderate-sized and somewhat indistinct punctures, divided by a median smooth line of moderate width; thorax still more feebly reticulate, strongly shining, with irregular series of elongate punctures divided medially by a

smooth line, punctures slightly larger and more distinct than those on the head, not very closely placed, separated by more than their diameters; elytra strongly shining but somewhat rugose with the punctuation rather indistinct except near the base where the punctures are about the size of those on the thorax; abdomen rather more finely and closely punctured but not rugose. Head slightly transverse, as wide as the thorax, strongly arcuato-angulate anteriorly, front and vertex evenly convex; eyes small, distant more than their diameters from the base. Antennæ short, rather stout scarcely reaching the middle of the thorax; first joint very long, as long as the next five; second joint stout, about one-half longer than wide; third shorter, but slightly elongate, one-fourth as long as wide; fifth and sixth globular, visibly transverse; remaining joints suddenly somewhat larger, all transverse, eight to ten one-third wider than long; terminal joint very slightly elongate, a little longer than the tenth; mentum trap zoidal, scarcely transverse, narrower in front, strongly granulose. Thorax closely connate with the head, a very little longer than wide, sides somewhat strongly narrowed posteriorly, feebly arcuate, apical angles acute, basal rounded. Elytra parallel, scarcely wider or longer than the thorax, distinctly impressed along the suture. Abdomen as wide as the elytra at base, sides straight and distinctly divergent to the apex of the fifth segment where it is distinctly wider than any part of the body. Length, 4.5 mm.; width, .75 mm. One specimen.

Type, Pensacola, October 11, sweeping; (Mutchler).

This species may be distinguished from *O. latipes* Erichson as represented by a Kentucky specimen agreeing with Erichson's description, by its color, more indistinctly punctured head and elytra, abdomen wider posteriorly, but especially in the antennal structure. The outer joints in *O. latipes* are as long as wide and the funicular joints all visibly elongate; the third is nearly twice as long as wide, whereas the third in *O. brevicornis* is not more than one-fourth longer.

STENUS Latreille

Stenus teter, new species

Form rather slender. Pubescence short and fine, very inconspicuous. Head rather small, twice as wide as long; interocular lines meeting at about two lengths in advance; interocular surface rather broad, slightly more than twice the width of the eye; sulcations broad, rather shallow, separated by a short, not very prominent, but highly polished tuberculation; punctures rather coarse and close, separated by about one-half their diameters, more or less coalescent in groups of two or three; interspaces very shining. Antennæ somewhat longer than the width of the head; basal joints black, the remainder dark piceous; slender; joints three to seven decreasing gradually in length, seventh a little stouter, eighth very slightly elongate, club moderate; maxillary palpi dark piceous throughout, moderate in length. Thorax nearly one-third longer than wide, widest a little in front of the middle where it is three-fourths the width of the head, thence nearly straight and slightly convergent to the anterior angles, convergent and distinctly sinuate to the posterior angles, apex arcuate, equal in width to the base which is nearly straight; surface rather uneven, more or less distinctly impressed on the sides, with a fine, almost linear, median canaliculation which is subentire; punctures rather coarse, slightly larger than those of the head,

unevenly distributed, closer and more or less canaliculate in the lateral impressions where they are separated by half their diameters, more widely spaced in irregular median areas; interspaces highly polished. Elytra at base just visibly wider than the head, as wide as long, suture one-fifth longer than the thorax, sides parallel, feebly arcuate; surface very uneven, strongly impressed along the suture; a humero-discal impression and an apico-lateral impression; punctures similar in size and arrangement to those on the thorax. Abdomen nearly as wide as the elytra at base, very gradually decreasing in width to the apex of the fourth segment, punctuation fine and confined more or less to the sides of the segments; transverse carinæ four-cuspid, the cusps sub-similar. Legs rather long and slender, dark piceous, first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the next two, a little shorter than the last, fourth simple. Length, 3.75–4.25 mm.; width, .7–.8 mm. ♂, ♀. Two specimens.

Male.—Fifth ventral segment just perceptibly sinuate at middle, sixth with a very broad and shallow emargination, occupying the whole width of the segment, seventh segment truncate with a rather long acute tooth at either end.

Female.—Sixth segment broadly rounded.

Type male and allotype female, Enterprise, December 15, "débris, L. shore."

This species is evidently related to *S. pluto* Casey. It may be distinguished by its narrower elytra with coarser punctuation and uneven surface and by its narrower and more elongate thorax.

***Stenus sectilifer* Casey.**

Titusville, November 8; (Lutz). Punta Gorda, November 16; (Leng).

***Stenus meridionalis* (Casey).**

Enterprise, November 22, December 12 and 15. Fort Meyers, November 15, at roadside pool, apparently rather permanent; (Lutz).

***Stenus callosus* Erichson.**

Monticello, October 8, dredging lakes in cypress swamp at Lake Micesoukee; (Mutchler). Titusville, November 8, in a roadside pond, probably part of a wet-weather run; (Lutz).

***Stenus lutzi*, new species**

Form slightly robust, convex. Subglabrous. Integuments very highly polished. Head large, twice as wide as long; interocular surface flat, twice as wide as the eye; ocular lines meeting at about one length in advance; a median, fusiform, impunctate callosity on the vertex and indistinct callosities either side near the eye; supra-antennal ridges smooth and polished; punctures moderate in size and close-set, separated by about one-third their diameters. Antennæ longer than the width of the head, slender, rather pale brownish testaceous; club darker, third joint nearly as long as the next two which are of equal length and distinctly longer than the sixth; seventh incrassate, elongate; eighth slightly transverse; ninth and tenth subequal in length; terminal joint much longer. Thorax three-fourths the width of the head, widest at the middle where it is just visibly narrower than long, sides arcuate and

convergent anteriorly, equally convergent and sinuate posteriorly, apex arcuate and equal to the base which is much less arcuate. Punctures coarse, distinctly larger than those on the head, more widely and unevenly spaced on the disk, with a median, fusiform, highly polished smooth area, on the sides separated by about half their widths. Elytra strongly convex, at base slightly narrower than the head, suture slightly longer than the thorax, conjointly slightly transverse, sides rather strongly divergent posteriorly so that the apex is distinctly wider than the head; suture feebly impressed, punctures equal in size to those on the thorax, sparse along the suture, more dense laterally where they are separated by about their diameters; sides strongly rounded apically. Abdomen much narrower than the elytra, unmargined; transverse carinæ without cusps; segments rather closely punctured in the basal impressions, nearly impunctate apically, punctures much finer than those on the elytra. Legs of moderate size; basal joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the next three, fourth deeply bilobed; color pale brownish testaceous, femora indefinitely darker to the knees. Length, 3 mm.; width, .75 mm. One specimen.

Female.—Sixth ventral segment evenly rounded posteriorly.

Type female, Monticello, October 8, dredging lakes in cypress swamp, at Lake Miceoukee; (Mutchler).

This species is very distinct from *S. callosus* Erichson by its large head, short transverse elytra, with the sides strongly divergent posteriorly and the slightly darker legs with indefinitely infuscate femoral apices.

Pinophilus latipes Gravenhorst.

Fort Meyers, March 30, April 1 and 22 at light; (Grossbeck).
Key West.

Palaminus testaceus Erichson.

Enterprise, October 25.

Palaminus contortus LeConte.

Lake Island, February 25; (Blatchley).

Gastrolobium bicolor (Gravenhorst).

Enterprise, November 22.

Hesperobium cinctum (Say).

Fort Meyers, March 30, at light; (Grossbeck).

Pæderus littoreus Austin.

Clearwater, April 30; (Van Duzee). Newberry, November 18, under boards, near pines in sandy field; (Leng).

Pæderus floridanus Austin.

Fort Meyers, November 12, at light; (Lutz).

Pæderus obliteratus LeConte.

Sanford, April 4; (Blatchley). Enterprise, November 12, December 12.

TETARTOPEUS Czwalina**Tetartopeus nigriceps**, new species

Form elongate, subfusiform, scarcely convex. Color piceous, head black, elytra with the outer apical angles sharply testaceous; labrum, mouth-parts and the two basal joints of the antennæ rufous; legs dull testaceous; the apex of the abdomen not distinctly paler; apical joint of the antennæ paler. Head to the bases of the antennæ as wide as long, orbicular; the eyes moderate in size, at less than twice their diameters from the base. Head behind the eyes convergent throughout, in the female perfectly circular, in the male the base is just visibly truncate and the sides feebly subangulate; neck one-third the width of the head, surface distinctly, more or less closely punctate with a smooth area on the vertex, rather coarse punctures mixed with fine. Antennæ even in thickness, attaining the base of the thorax; first joint considerably longer; the second slightly shorter; the third somewhat longer than the remaining which are of equal length, about twice as long as wide. Gular sutures at apex separated by about one-eighth the width of the head, straight and slightly convergent to the base; under side of the head not closely, rather finely and indistinctly punctured. Thorax scarcely wider than the head (♂), just visibly so (♀), a little less than one-third longer than wide, about two-thirds the width of the elytra, sides very feebly arcuate (♂), absolutely parallel (♀); angles all equally moderately rounded, surface rather coarsely and closely punctate with a smooth median line equal in width to the thickness of the first antennal joint. Elytra a little less than one-third longer than wide, just visibly more elongate in the female; the suture a sixth longer than the thorax, sides parallel, apex somewhat strongly emarginate, surface strongly and rather closely punctate, the punctures very slightly smaller than those on the thorax. First joint of the posterior tarsi distinctly shorter than either the second or the third. Length, 8 mm.; width, 1.4–1.5 mm. ♂, ♀. Two specimens.

Type male and paratype female, labeled "Fla."

Male.—The second ventral segment of the abdomen slightly flattened and glabrous medially, the third, fourth, and fifth longitudinally impressed, the sixth with a rather deep and narrow and acutely triangular emargination about one-third the length of the segment. The sixth dorsal broadly rounded.

Female.—The sixth ventral segment with a broad lobe, at base two-thirds the width of the segment, broadly rounded at the apex, length about two-thirds that of the segment. The sixth dorsal segment strongly angulate.

The shape of the head in this species allies it to *T. nigrescens* Casey but the sexual characters are those of *T. angularis* LeConte from which it differs considerably in proportions.

Pseudolathra analis (LeConte).

Enterprise, December 15.

Linolathra dimidiata (Say).

Enterprise, December 12 and 15.

Lathrobiella ventralis (LeConte).

Enterprise, November 17, December 12 and 14.

Lithocharis ochracea (Gravenhorst).

Enterprise, October 12, November 22.

SCIOCHARIS Arribálzaga

(Sciocharella Casey)

Sciiocharis (Sciocharella) quadriceps, new species.

Form elongate, moderately slender, rather depressed. Color brownish testaceous; head darker, tinged with piceous; elytra paler, testaceous. Body evenly, finely, rather indistinctly micro-reticulate and punctate throughout, punctures little more than a circular ring with a minute hair at the center; lustre feebly shining. Head to the bases of the antennæ slightly transverse; sides parallel, base truncate, posterior angles moderately rounded; eyes round, moderate in size, distant somewhat more than their own diameters from the base. Labrum narrowly and deeply emarginate medially with a denticle either side of the emargination. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; first two joints greatly thickened; second nearly as long as the next two. Gular sutures well separated at base, about one-seventh the width of the head, parallel for a short distance then arcuate and rather strongly divergent to the base. Neck a little less than one-half the width of the head. Thorax as wide as long, about four-fifths the width of the elytra, visibly narrower than the head, base and apex equally moderately arcuate, angles rounded, anterior slightly more distinct than the basal. Elytra scarcely wider than the head, slightly longer than the thorax, about one-fourth longer than wide, sides parallel, apex distinctly emarginate. Abdomen a little narrower than the elytra, parallel to the apex of the fourth segment. Prosternum not carinate, somewhat convex medially. Anterior tarsi not dilated; four basal joints of the posterior tarsi subequal in length, terminal joint as long as the preceding three. Length, 2.5–2.75 mm.; width, .4 mm. ♂, ♀. Nine specimens.

Male.—Fifth ventral abdominal segment with a broad, short median lobe, not quite one-third the width of the segment; sixth with a deep, cuspidiform median emargination.

Type male and allotype female, labeled "Fla." Paratypes: four, Enterprise, October 12 and 19, rubbish; three, labeled "Fla."

This species differs from *S. delicatula* Casey in its larger size, larger eyes and narrower, somewhat elongate elytra.

Scopæus carolinæ Casey.

Enterprise, October 27, November 1 and 19, "débris, L. shore."

Scopæus macilentus Casey.

Enterprise, October 25.

Scopæopsis opaca (LeConte).

Enterprise, November 19 and 22, Titusville, November 8, sifting leaves in forest; (Lutz).

Stiliculus angularis Erichson.

Enterprise, October 15 and 19.

Stannoderus pallidus Casey.

Enterprise, October 19, "palm."

Astenus binotatus (Say).

Punta Gorda, November 16, sifting débris on beach of Charlotte Harbor; (Leng).

Astenus spectrum (Casey).

Enterprise, November 15, December 12.

Astenus fusciceps (Casey).

Cape Sable.

Leptogenius brevicornis Casey.

Enterprise, December 15.

Gyrohypnus temporalis (LeConte).

Enterprise, December 12.

Gyrohypnus luteiventris Casey.

Newberry, November 18, beating pine; (Leng).

Lithocharodes nigripennis (LeConte).

Enterprise, October 19, November 19 and 22, December 12.

Diochus schaumii Kraatz.

Enterprise, December 12, 14 and 15. Titusville.

OPHIOÖMMA, new genus

Labial palpi with the penultimate joint large, somewhat inflated; terminal joint very small, elongate, parallel, the apex truncate. Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint with short, coarse hairs, oval, internal edge more arcuate, the apex oblique; the terminal joint very small, conical, acute.

Head broad, flattened, quadrangular, front truncate; labrum large, strongly obliquely truncate either side with a deep triangular, median emargination; antennæ inserted at the apical angles of the epistoma, some distance before the eyes, not closely approximate. Eyes small, distant from the base; neck narrow; one-third the width of the head; gular sutures approximate anteriorly, arcuate and strongly divergent posteriorly, separated at the base by one-third the width of the head. Antennæ short, distinctly capitate; first joint stout elongate, second very short. Mandibles with strong tooth near the apex.

Thorax with the side margin acute, entire, becoming inferior anteriorly; prosternum truncate at apex, moderate before the coxæ, which are separated by a thin vertical lamina which attains the mesosternum; cavities moderately open.

Intermediate coxæ contiguous; mesosternum rather long, posterior projection acute between the coxæ, with a large, round, deep, median fovea; metasternum short, posterior coxæ conical, prominent, contiguous.

Abdomen inflated, segments gradually increasing in length posteriorly.

Legs slender and moderate in length.

Antennæ and legs pubescent.

This genus seems best placed in the Xantholini with the genus *Hyptioma* Casey from which it is distinguishable by its divergent gular sutures, narrow neck, capitate antennæ and foveate mesosternum.

Ophioömma rufa, new species

Form elongate, parallel, somewhat ventricose. Color uniform dull rufous; legs and antennæ scarcely paler. Pubescence short, pale, inconspicuous. Head and thorax with the punctures rather fine, separated on both by a narrow impunctate median line; punctures without arrangement, more dense on the sides of the head behind the eyes. Punctures on the elytra coarser and more distinct, slightly rugulose. Abdomen finely, evenly, rather indistinctly and not closely punctate. Head behind the antennæ about one-fourth wider than long; eyes small, not prominent, at more than twice their diameters from the base, sides nearly straight, slightly divergent posteriorly, posterior angles rather narrowly rounded; base truncate; front strongly narrowed before the eyes; antennæ separated at base by a little more than one-third the width of the head. Head beneath with large, widely spaced, perforate punctures bearing setæ. Antennæ reaching the middle of the thorax; first joint stout, elongate; second one-half the length of the first, as long as wide, equal in length to the third and stouter; joints four to eight moniliform; the last three abruptly slightly larger; nine and ten slightly transverse; eleven scarcely as long as the two preceding, not much longer than wide, acutely pointed. Thorax just visibly narrower than the head; widest at the apex where it is just visibly wider than long; apex arcuate, anterior angles obtuse but distinct, sides nearly straight and slightly convergent to the broadly rounded posterior angles; base scarcely truncate, distinctly pedunculate. Elytra slightly narrower than the thorax at base, as wide at apex; sides straight, conjointly about one-fourth wider than long; suture not overlapping, four-fifths the length of the thorax. Abdomen as wide as the elytra at base with the sides broadly arcuate, widest at the apex of the third segment where it is distinctly wider than the head. Anterior tarsi dilated and pubescent beneath. Posterior tarsi with the first joint elongate, as long as the next two and also as the terminal joint; joints two to four of equal length. Length, 2.3 mm.; width, .5 mm. Two specimens.

Type and paratype, Punta Gorda, November 16, sifting débris on beach of Charlotte Harbor; (Leng).

This species resembles the smaller *Lathrobia*, but seems structurally related to the Xantholini.

Cafus bistriatus (Erichson).

Punta Gorda, November 11, sifting débris on shore at mouth of Peace River, at high-tide mark, November 12; (Leng).

Neobisnius umbripennis (LeConte).

Enterprise, October 12, November 22. Pebbly Beach, Jacksonville, May 9.

Actobius cinerascens (Gravenhorst).

Enterprise, November 1 and 22, December 12 and 14.

Actobius parvus Horn.

Enterprise, October 15.

Philonthus hepaticus Erichson.

Enterprise, September 17 and 21, October 1, November 22. Punta Gorda, November 12, sifting débris on beach of the Charlotte Harbor at high-water mark; (Leng).

Philonthus flavolimbatus Erichson.

Enterprise, September 17, October 12.

Philonthus gopheri Hubbard.

Three specimens marked "Fla." and three Enterprise, October 15, one of these labeled "Gophers Hole."

Philonthus alumnus Erichson.

Enterprise, October 19, November 22, December 15. Fort Meyers, April 22; Everglade, April 9, at light; (Grossbeck).

Philonthus fulvipes (Fabricius).

Sanford, May; (Van Duzee).

Philonthus lomatus Erichson.

Enterprise, December 12 and 14. Key West.

Belonuchus formosus (Gravenhorst).

Three specimens in which the head and thorax are entirely red, do not differ in other respects from those typically colored.

Enterprise, October 16, December 12. Cape Sable. New River.

Crocophilus maxillosus var. **villosus** (Gravenhorst).

Enterprise, November 1. Fort Meyers, April 26, from a hog's head; (Grossbeck).

Tanygnathus bicolor Casey.

De Funiak Springs, October 17, under board; (Mutchler).

Acylophorus pronus Erichson.

Enterprise, December 14.

Tachyporus macropterus Stephens.

Enterprise, September 14, October 16 and 25, November 22.

Erchomus ventriculus (Say).

Key West.

Erchomus lævis (LeConte).

Dunedin, January 15 (Blatchley). Enterprise, December 14.

Conoscma ornatum (Sharp).

Two specimens agree in all respects with the description of the above species, with the exception of slight differences in color which Sharp states is variable.

Enterprise, September 22.

Conoscma basalis Erichson.

Enterprise, November 15 and 22.

Conoscma scriptus (Horn).

Enterprise, November 20.

Brycporus rufescens LeConte.

Ortega, near Jacksonville, November 3, sifting thin leaf covering, mainly pine needles, of sandy soil; (Leng).

Boletobius pygmæus (Fabricius).

Pensacola, October 13, in mushroom fungus; (Mutchler).

Deinopsis myllænoides Kraatz.

Enterprise, November 11.

MYLLÆNA Erichson

The following synopsis of this genus, being based in large part on descriptions alone, must be considered somewhat tentative. European specimens of the three European species listed from North America are at hand. In regard to *Myllæna minuta* Gravenhorst, it should be noted that the following phrase is used in the original description: "Coleoptra elytris quadratis"; and that in the preceding description of *Aleochara (Myllæna) dubia* the following phrase is used: "Coleoptra elytris latitudine paulo longioribus, subquadratis" (Gravenhorst, Mon. Col. Microp., pp. 174-176). Erichson, in the 'Genera et Species Staphylinorum' (pp. 209-211), does not give the proportions of the elytra; and Ganglbauer, in the 'Kafer von Mittleuropa,' in the generic diagnosis, states: "Die Flügeldecken so lang oder kurzer als der Halsschild:" in his descriptions of the species *dubia* and *minuta*, he states: "Flügeldecken so lang als der Halsschild." In specimens of five European species sent to the author, including those noted, the elytra are conjointly distinctly transverse.

In regard to *Myllæna vulpina* Bernhauer it should be noted that the original description (Deutsche Ent. Zeits., 1907, p. 381.) states: "Die Flügeldecken länger als der Halsschild." Blatchley in the 'Coleoptera of Indiana,' however, states: "The elytra as wide and as long as thorax." The specimens at hand identified as *vulpina* Bernhauer agree with Blatchley's description in this point.

Because of the excellence of Col. Casey's descriptions, the author feels justified in offering the following synopsis as an aid to the student of this somewhat obscure genus.

1. Elytra not distinctly shorter than the thorax..... 2.
Elytra distinctly shorter than the thorax; suture not more than four-fifths the length of the latter..... 18.
2. Antennæ longer; the tenth joint one-half or more longer than wide..... 3.
Antennæ shorter; the tenth joint at most one-fourth longer than wide..... 11.
3. Thorax narrow, one-third wider than long..... 4.
Thorax broader, about one-half wider than long..... 6.
Thorax still broader, three-fifths wider than long..... *insipiens* Casey.

4. Head large, three-fifths the width of the thorax; antennæ dark 5.
Head smaller, one-half the width of the thorax; antennæ pale.
vulpina Bernhauer.
5. Posterior angles of the thorax more obtuse, not prominent; antennæ longer.
intermedia Erichson.
Posterior angles of the thorax prominent; antennæ shorter *fuscipennis* Kraatz.
6. Posterior thoracic angles projecting slightly posteriorly 7.
Posterior thoracic angles not projecting posteriorly *prociua* Casey.
7. Size larger; more than 2 mm.; fifth abdominal segment one-half as wide as the
base 8.
Size small; 1.4–1.6 mm. Fifth abdominal segment nearly three-fourths as wide
as the base. Abdomen less narrowed posteriorly *arcana* Casey.
8. Thoracic base broadly arcuate and sinuate laterally 9.
Thoracic base feebly arcuate; elytral sinuses large and deep 10.
9. Basal angles of thorax right; elytral sinuses unusually feeble. *insomnis* Casey.
Basal angles of thorax strongly obtuse; elytral sinuses deep. *ubia* Gravenhorst.
10. Pubescence uniform; eleventh antennal joint much shorter than the two preced-
ing; elytral suture nearly as long as the thorax *dissimulans* Casey.
Pubescence not uniform, longer erect hairs mixed with the dense decumbent
pubescence; eleventh antennal joint nearly as long as the two preceding;
elytral suture very slightly shorter than the thorax *molesta* Casey.
11. Head small, about one-half as wide as the thorax 12.
Head larger, not less than three-fifths as wide as the thorax 14.
12. Thorax narrower, less than one-half wider than long; elytra not longer than the
thorax 13.
Thorax broader, three-fifths wider than long; elytra longer than the thorax.
umbra Casey.
13. Thorax a little less than one-half wider than long, widest a little behind the
middle; sides straight thence to the apex. Abdomen more strongly nar-
rowed; fifth segment distinctly less than one-half the width of the base.
currax, new species.
Thorax one-third wider than long; sides evenly arcuate from base to apex.
Abdomen less narrowed; fifth segment rather more than one-half the width
of the base *minuta* Gravenhorst.
14. Head smaller, three-fifths the width of the thorax 15.
Head larger, two-thirds the width of the thorax; surface somewhat shining,
punctures less dense 17.
15. Thorax narrow, one-third wider than long 16.
Thorax broader, three-fifths wider than long; punctures everywhere very dense.
esuriens Casey.
16. Posterior thoracic angles rounded; antennal joints slightly longer than wide.
cuneata, new species.

- Posterior thoracic angles distinct; antennal joints almost wider than long.
fenyesi Bernhauer.
17. Thorax with sides evenly arcuate; basal angles feebly prominent posteriorly.
frivola Casey.
Thorax widest behind the middle; base without lateral sinuations; posterior angles broadly rounded. *obscurata* Casey.
18. Thorax more transverse, three-fifths or more wider than long. 19.
Thorax less transverse, not much more than one-half wider than long. 21.
19. Head larger, three-fifths as wide as the thorax. 20.
Head smaller, one-half as wide as the thorax. *scobinella* Casey.
20. Elytra shorter, suture two-thirds the length of the thorax. Abdomen more narrowed; fifth segment but little more than one-half as wide as the base. Lustre more shining. *impellens* Casey.
Elytra longer, suture four-fifths the length of the thorax. Abdomen less narrowed; fifth segment nearly two-thirds as wide as the base. Lustre duller.
brevicollis Casey.
21. Antennæ more elongate; tenth joint one-half or more longer than wide. 22.
Antennæ less elongate; tenth joint about as long as wide or slightly wider than long. 25.
22. Head small, one-half as wide as the thorax. 23.
Head larger, three-fifths as wide as the thorax. *immunda* Casey.
23. Elytra longer; suture about four-fifths as long as the thorax. 24.
Elytra shorter; suture but little more than two-thirds as long as the thorax.
vegeta Casey.
24. Size smaller, 2 mm. Abdomen less narrowed; fifth segment more than one-half as wide as the base; angulation of the sixth segment in the male twice as long. Lustre dull. *abdita* Casey.
Size larger, 2.55 mm. Abdomen more narrowed; fifth segment rather less than one-half as wide as the base; angulation of the sixth segment in the male a little shorter than its basal width. Lustre more shining. *audax* Casey.
25. Punctuation moderately dense. Thorax with the base slightly sinuate laterally. The fifth abdominal segment slightly more than one-half as wide as the base. 26.
Punctuation very dense. Thorax with the base not sinuate laterally. The fifth abdominal segment three-fifths or more the width of the base. 27.
26. Thorax wider, one-half wider than long. *decreta* Casey.
Thorax narrower, less than one-third wider than long. *infuscata* Kraatz.
27. Color piceous-black. Elytra longer, three-fourths the length of the thorax. Vestiture not uniform; longer erect hairs mixed with the decumbent pubescence. *ludificans* Casey.
Color paler brown. Elytra shorter, two-thirds the length of the thorax. Pubescence uniform. *brevivestis* Casey.

Myllæna cuneata, new species

Rather slender, moderately convex, somewhat shining. Color piceous; basal portions of the five basal segments blackish; antennæ and legs slightly paler. Pubescence fine, pale decumbent and uniform. Punctures fine and dense. Head large, three-fifths as wide as the thorax. Antennæ (♂) moderately long, slightly incrassate; the outer joints about one-fifth longer than wide, the terminal joint wider, acutely pointed, not as long as the two preceding. Thorax slightly less than one-third wider than long, feebly and evenly arcuate from base to apex; base scarcely arcuate, lateral sinuations just perceptible; posterior angles obtuse and rather broadly rounded. Elytra parallel, distinctly transverse, equal in width to the thorax; the suture very slightly shorter, the lateral sinuses deep. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra, strongly narrowed, the fifth segment scarcely one-half the width of the base, the sixth with the apical angulation in the male broader than long; the apex strongly rounded. Length, 1.5-1.75 mm.; width, 4.5 mm. ♂, ♀. Fifteen specimens.

Type male and allotype female, labeled "Fla." Paratypes: 3 labeled "Fla." 3 Enterprise, November 19 and December 12. Other specimens, Enterprise, November 22.

Myllæna currax, new species

Not stout, moderately convex, somewhat shining. Color piceous, basal portions of the five basal segments of the abdomen blackish; antennæ and legs scarcely paler; pubescence and punctuation as in the preceding. Head one-half as wide as the thorax. Antennæ (♀) distinctly thicker than in the preceding; joints less elongate; the tenth very slightly longer than wide; eleventh about as long as the preceding two. Thorax slightly less than one-half wider than long, widest a little behind the middle, sides thence straighter and rather strongly convergent to the apex, slightly convergent to the posterior angles which are obtuse but very distinct; base as in the preceding. Elytra parallel, transverse, as wide as the thorax; the suture about as long as the thorax; the apical sinuses deep. Abdomen as in the preceding but with the apical angulation of the sixth segment broader, nearly twice as wide as long. Length, 2 mm.; width, .5 mm. ♀. One specimen.

Type, Enterprise, December 12.

Myllæna infuscata Kraatz.

One specimen labeled "Fla."

Oligota parva Kraatz.

Enterprise, September 22, October 5 and 19.

Group SILUSÆ

Dr. Fenyès places ten genera in this group (Gen. Ins., Fasc. 173A, p. 7). The following synopsis of these genera is constructed from the descriptions. Several of them do not mention certain characters of importance. The synopsis is therefore conjectural in certain points. Kiesenwetter does not state the proportions of the ligula in relation to the first joint of the labial palpi in *Halmæusa*. Bernhauer does not give the

proportions of the tarsal joints in *Parasilusa* nor are they given in the descriptions of *Pectusa*, *Eudiestota* and *Eusipalia*. In *Diestota*, Rey States that the end joint is equal in length to the three preceding. It seems a fair inference to suppose that the proportions are normal in those genera in which they are not given. The genera in the last section cannot be satisfactorily separated with the characters given. In *Parasilusa* the ligula is said to be divided to the middle, but the prosternum is not described. The ligula is not mentioned in the others. Notwithstanding these defects sufficient data is given to show the relationships of the proposed genus.

1. Mesos'ernum acute at apex; middle coxæ narrowly separated. 2.
Mesos'ernum broad between the coxæ; truncate or slightly rounded at apex. . . 5.
2. Ligula entire. 3.
Ligula bifid at apex. *Schistacme*, new genus.
3. Ligula less elongate, not surpassing the first joint of the labial palpi. 4.
Ligula very elongate, surpassing the first joint of the labial palpi.
Linoglossa Kraatz.
4. Last joint of the maxillary palpi one-half longer than the penultimate.
Halmæusa Kiesenwetter.
Last joint of the maxillary palpi equal in length to the penultimate.
Silusa Erichson.
5. Terminal joint of the intermediate tarsi longer than the three preceding united. 6.
Terminal joint of the intermediate tarsi not longer than the three preceding united. 8.
6. Prosternum simple; mesos'ernum extending to the middle of the coxæ. 7.
Prosternum carinate; mesos'ernal process extending to two-thirds the length of the coxæ; infralateral carinæ distinct. *Tomoxelia* Bernhauer.
7. Abdominal segments strongly impressed; fourth and fifth of equal length; infralateral carinæ very indistinct. *Apheloglossa* Casey.¹
First three abdominal segments finely and very feebly impressed; fifth much shorter than the fourth; infralateral carinæ fine but entire. . . *Pectusa* Casey.¹
8. Prosternum simple. 9.
Prosternum compresso-carinate. *Eudiestota* Sharp.
9. Mesos'ernum not foveolate. 10.
Mesos'ernum between the intermediate coxæ foveolate. . . . *Eusipalia* Sharp.
10. Ligula divided to the middle. *Parasilusa* Bernhauer.
Ligula entire. Antennæ with joints six to ten very strongly transverse, almost perfoliate. Head exserted. *Diestota* Rey.

¹Col. Casey supplies the following concerning the genera *Apheloglossa* and *Pectusa*: "In *Apheloglossa* the prosternum is not carinate. In *Pectusa* the last joint of the middle tarsi is longer than the first three combined by about a third. The prosternum is not carinate and the ligula is apparently entire and rather pointed."

SCHISTACME, new genus

Maxillæ elongate, not very narrow; the inner lobe about three times as long as wide, widest at two-thirds its length, very slightly narrowed to base, strongly narrowed to apex which bears a narrow acute tooth projecting inward; the apical third of the inner edge carries about ten, long, bristle-like teeth; the outer lobe is slightly longer than the inner but no thicker, the apex is bluntly rounded and ciliate for about one-quarter of its length; the lobe is slightly bent at apical third.

Maxillary palpi four jointed; the second and third joints are subequal in length, not very incrassate; the third is about twice as wide as long, a little wider than the second, and strongly narrowed in less than basal third; the very narrow subulate fourth joint is about one-half the length of the third.

Mandibles broad at base, apex rather long, narrow and strongly bent, the inner edge obtusely angulate near the base and finely serrate from a little before the angulation to the apical tooth; the teeth become gradually less distinct toward the apex. (There is a deep fissure in the inner edge of the left mandible at the base of the apical tooth giving it the appearance of an appendiculate tarsal claw. The fissure is apparently lacking in the right mandible.)

Ligula moderately elongate, narrow, bifid at apex; paraglossæ not apparent.

Labial palpi two jointed; joints of equal length, elongate, first joint surpassing the ligula.

Mentum broad, truncate at apex, slightly narrowed in front.

Infralateral carinæ strong, entire.

Labrum short, twice as wide as long, truncate, with a small rather shallow median notch.

Prosternum broadly angulate posteriorly with a small acute point at middle and a strong median carina.

Mesosternum simple; intermediate coxæ narrowly separated, projection long and acute, more than two-thirds the length of the coxæ, fitting over the metasternal projection which is also acute.

Coxal cavities rather small, marginal bead entire.

Last joint of the intermediate tarsi not quite as long as the three preceding; basal joints of the posterior tarsi elongate, decreasing gradually in length; first shorter than the next two.

Tibiæ setose.

Antennæ short, strongly incrassate.

Schistacme obtusa, new species

Plate XXXIX, Figure 1

Form moderately stout, slightly convex. Color pale rufo-testaceous. Rather shining. Punctuation and pubescence coarse, not at all close; punctures on the head umbilicate, elsewhere asperate, less numerous on the fifth segment, surface alutaceous throughout. Head rather large, transverse, a little more than one-half the width of the thorax, slightly wider than the thorax at apex; eyes moderate, not projecting, distant from the base a little less than their own diameters. Antennæ not as long as the head and thorax; first joint stout, oval, one-third longer than wide; second and third elongate, twice as long as wide, obconic, third a little shorter and more slender than the second; fourth globular; fifth one-half wider; sixth two-thirds

wider; tenth twice as wide as long. Terminal joint conical, apex obtusely rounded, nearly as long as the preceding three. Antennæ not conspicuously setose. Thorax three-fifths wider than long, just perceptibly wider than the elytra, rather convex, without impressions, narrowed anteriorly, sides evenly and rather strongly arcuate, base broadly arcuate and feebly sinuate laterally; posterior angles obtuse, broadly rounded. Elytra parallel, transverse, conjointly one-half wider than long; the suture slightly shorter than the thorax, apex very feebly emarginate, apical sinuses moderately deep. Abdomen very slightly narrower than the elytra, moderately narrowed posteriorly, fifth segment three-fourths the width of the base; three basal segments with feeble transverse impressions. Length, 1.5 mm.; width, .45 mm. Eleven specimens. ♂, ♀.

Male.—Sixth dorsal segment of the abdomen broadly biemarginate, tricusped; sixth ventral with a strong median triangular projection one-third the width of the segment, at base a little broader than long, apex rounded with a few closely placed hairs.

Female.—Sixth dorsal segment of the abdomen with a very broad median emargination, four times as broad as deep.

Type male, labeled "Fla."; allotype female, Enterprise, November 15. Nine paratypes: 6 Enterprise, November, 15, "bark"; 3 labeled "Fla."

Enterprise, November 15, "bark".

***Thecturota fracta* Casey.**

Enterprise, September 14, October 15; November 15, December 12, "rubbish."

***Thecturota nevadica* Casey.**

Enterprise, November 22.

It is surprising to find specimens of the above two species of *Thecturota* described from Arizona and Nevada respectively, in Florida material, but the descriptions fit so perfectly that identification seems certain.

Group BOLITOCARÆ

1. Infralateral carinæ of the head lacking or very incomplete..... 2.
Infralateral carinæ of the head present and entire..... 3.
2. Size larger; mesosternum carinate..... *Bolitochara* Mannerheim.
Size very small; mesosternum not carinate..... *Caloderina* Ganglbauer.
3. Mesosternum not or incompletely carinate..... 4.
Mesosternum carinate; carina entire..... *Ditropalia* Casey.
4. Head feebly narrowed posteriorly..... 5.
Head strongly narrowed posteriorly..... *Gastrophæna* Fauvel.
5. Mesosternal projection broad anteriorly, rapidly narrowed, its apex narrowly rounded or subacute, free and separated from the metasternal projection by a considerable longitudinal discontinuity; basal joint of the hind tarsi scarcely as long as the next two combined..... *Phymatura* Sahlberg
Mesosternal process longer, narrow and more parallel, free and rounded at tip, virtually attaining the apex of the metasternal projection; basal joint of the hind tarsi fully as long as the next two combined... *Silusida* Casey.

SILUSIDA Casey

Silusida tenuicornis, new species

Plate XXXIX, Figure 10

Form very moderately s'out, scarcely convex. Color pale rufo-tes'aceous; outer join's of the an'ennæ infusca'e; ely'ra and four h abdominal segment black'sh; elytral humeri and basal segmen's of the abdomen paler, tes'aceous. Punc'ua'ion modera ely fine, dis inct, ra her close; abdomen more shining, punc'ua'ion scarcely discernible. Pubescence fine, not conspicuous. Head transverse, nearly one-half wider than long, about four-fif h the wid h of the thorax; eyes ra'her large but not prominent; genæ two-'hirds the leng'h of the eye, moderately convergen't, neck very broad; infrala'eral carinæ s'rong, en'ire. Ligula elonga'e, deeply bifid at apex. Labial palpi three-join'ed, second joint shor'er. An'ennæ ra'her long and slender, gradually very modera'ely incrassa'e dis ally; second and third join's of equal leng h; second twice as long as wide, th rd sligh'ly more slender; four'h, fif h and seventh as long as wide; six h slightly elonga e; eigh h to 'en'h just visibly transverse, s'rongly obconic. Terminal joint long oval, as long as the three preceding. Thorax 'wo- hirds wider than long, sligh'ly narrower than the elytra, wides'a midd'e, sides feebly convergent and arcua'e in front, s'raigh't and sligh'ly less convergent to the posterior angles which are very ob'use but dis inct; base broadly rounded; hypomera visible from the side. Ely'ra sligh'ly divergen't, sligh'ly more transverse than the horax; su'ure sligh'ly longer than the thorax. First and second abdominal segmen's strongly transversely impressed; third less so. In'ermedia'e coxæ ra'her broadly separa'ed; mesos'ernal projec'ion short, no't reaching 'he middle of the coxæ, broadly rounded at apex, separa'ed from the me'as'ernal projec'ion which is narrower and more acu'e. Four basal join's of the pos'erior tarsi elonga'e, equal in leng h. Terminal joint as long as the preceding three. Leng h, 2 mm.; width, .7 mm. Two specimens. ♂, ♀.

Male.—Six'h dorsal abdominal segment deeply emargina'e ei'her side, the median projec'ion be'ween the emargina'ions one- hird wider than long, rec'angular, broadly and feebly emargina'e at apex wi h a small too h at the cen'er of the emargina'ion; apical angles of the projec'ion rounded and s'rongly thickened. Ou'er angles of the la'eral emargina'ions produced inwards as s'rong tee'h which par'ially enclose 'he emargina'ions. Side margins of the segmen'ts wi h a small terminal too h. Ventral segmen's unmodified.

Female.—Without modifications.

Type male, labeled "Fla." Allotype, female, En'erprise, Sep'tember 14.

This species is very distinct by reason of the structure of the antennæ, hind tarsi, and the peculiar male abdominal modifications. These differences do not seem quite sufficient, however, to demand the erection of a new genus.

ELACHISTARTHONINI, new tribe

This new tribe is erected to contain the two new genera *Elachistarthron* and *Orthodiatelus* here described. It is characterized by the tarsal formula 4-4-5, eleven-jointed antennæ, four-jointed maxillary palpi, and one-jointed labial palpi. The two genera may be separated as follows.

1. Intermedesocoxal projections rounded at apex; the meta, distinctly narrower than the meso; terminal joint of the intermedia'e tarsi as long as the three preceding.....*E achistarthron*, new genus.
2. Intermedesocoxal projections wider, subequal in width, their apices contiguous on a straight transverse suture; terminal joint of the intermedia'e tarsi very distinctly longer than the three preceding.....*Orthodiatelus*, new genus.

ELACHISTARTHON, new genus

Maxillæ moderately elongate, lobes rather less than three times as long as wide of equal length, outer lobe entirely membranous, inner lobe obliquely truncate in apical two-fifths; digitus short and inconspicuous; a longer and more prominent tooth at basal end of the truncature; edge of the truncate with very short bristle-like teeth, a few long bristle-like setæ below the truncate, outer lobes straight.

Maxillary palpi four-jointed, second and third joints strongly incrassate, subequal in length, the third slightly thicker, suboval, twice as long as wide. Terminal joint subulate but unusually long and thick, slightly more than one-half the length of the third.

Ligula small slender, briefly divided at apex.

Labial palpi one-jointed, long, slender, parallel; apex rounded.

Mandibles much broadened at base, strongly curved, acuminate, inner edge with a minute tooth about two-fifths from the apex.

Mentum large, trapezoidal, about one-third wider than long, apex three-fifths the width of the base, feebly emarginate, angles rounded, bilaterally impressed.

Eyes large, moderately prominent; tempora short, inconspicuous, one-half the diameter of the eyes. Infraorbital carinae strong, entire; gular sutures widely separated, diverging at the base.

Antennæ short, gradually moderately incrassate; third joint shorter than the second.

Prosternum very short; projection broadly triangular. Intermedia'e coxæ rather widely separated, mesosternal projection about two-fifths the length of the coxæ, broadly rounded at apex, almost contiguous with the metasternal projection which is longer and somewhat narrower, also rounded at the apex.

Thoracic hypomera visible from the side. Mesepimeron narrow, parallel.

Legs moderately long, basal tarsal joints subequal. Terminal joint equal in length to the preceding three.

Elachistarthron ambiguum, new species

Plate XXXIX, Figures 2 and 7

Form moderately elongate, subparallel, subdepressed. Color brownish testaceous; thorax and abdomen slightly paler, tinged with rufous. Moderately shining, surface finely reticulate, punctures on head, thorax and elytra moderately coarse and rather dense; abdomen much more shining, surface with fine, sparse and indistinct punctures; pubescence rather long, decumbent and conspicuous throughout. Head moderately transverse, nearly one-third wider than long, as wide as or slightly wider than the thorax; tempora slightly convergent; front convex. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; first joint, oval, twice as long as wide, slightly thicker but no longer than the second which is more obconic; third one-fourth shorter than the

second; fourth as long as wide; fifth to tenth gradually more transverse; tenth more than twice as wide as long. Terminal joint as long as the three preceding, oval, apex very broadly rounded. Thorax four-fifths the width of the elytra, three-fifths wider than long, widest at apical third, very feebly arcuate anteriorly and straight posteriorly to the posterior angles which are very obtuse but distinct; base feebly and somewhat angularly arcuate, a narrow and rather feeble transverse impression before the scutellum. Elytra conjointly about one-fourth wider than long, suture nearly one-half longer than the thorax, sides parallel, apex not emarginate, sinuses not evident. Abdomen narrower than the elytra at base, sides very broadly and evenly arcuate, fifth segment distinctly longer than the others, three basal segments with strong transverse impressions, that on the fourth feeble. No sexual differences noted. Length, 1.4-1.6 mm.; width, .4 mm. Eight specimens.

Type and paratypes, labeled "Fla.," except one paratype labeled Enterprise, December 12.

ORTHODIATELUS, new genus

Maxillæ with the lobes rather long and slender, well separated; outer lobe membranous, slightly longer than the inner, ciliate at apex; inner lobe about four times as long as wide, evenly, arcuately narrower from base to apex, digitus very small, inner edge with short teeth on apical third, a few long cilia below.

Maxillary palpi four-jointed, second and third joints rather short, moderately incrassate, third thicker, subulate fourth joint two-thirds as long as the third. Labial palpi very long, slender, linear, one-jointed.

Ligula bifid at apex, moderately long, slender, linear.

Mentum trapezoidal, about one-third wider than long; apex two-thirds the width of the base, feebly circularly emarginate, strongly rugose at base.

Eyes large, convex; tempora short convergent; infralateral carinæ strong, entire; gular sutures rather widely separated, very slightly divergent to the base, sinuate.

Antennæ rather short, rather gradually and strongly incrassate distally; third joint scarcely shorter but more slender than the second, outer joints transverse.

Prosternum very short, simple. Intermediate coxæ widely separated; intermesocoxal processes equal in width, contiguous in a straight transverse suture at about the middle of the coxæ.

Thoracic hypomera visible from the side throughout their length. Metepisterna parallel.

Tarsi with the basal joints of subequal length; terminal joint of the intermediate tarsi very distinctly longer than the preceding three.

Orthodiatelus innotabilis, new species

Plate XXXIX, Figures 3, 9, and 11

Form slender, parallel, subdepressed. Color piceous brown, apical abdominal segments gradually blackish; basal antennal joints and legs paler. Integuments rather closely and distinctly micro-reticulate. Head, thorax, and elytra distinctly and rather densely punctate; head slightly less densely; punctures on the abdomen very sparse; pubescence moderate in length and coarseness; abdomen with longer and more bristle-like hairs; lustre rather dull throughout. Head about one-third wider than long, slightly narrower than the base of the thorax; eyes large moderately

convex, tempora convergent, about one-half the diameter of the eyes. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; first joint slightly thicker, elongate; fourth joint very slightly transverse; outer joints gradually more transverse; tenth joint twice as wide as long; terminal joint wider, conical, apex rather blunt, longer than the preceding two. Thorax four-fifths the width of the elytra, two-thirds wider than long, widest at the middle, apex distinctly narrower than the base; sides anteriorly feebly arcuate, posteriorly nearly straight and subparallel, base rounded, indistinctly sinuate laterally; posterior angles obtuse but distinct, disk convex, very faintly impressed before the scutellum. Elytra conjointly nearly one-third wider than long, suture about one-fourth longer than the thorax, sides parallel, apex not emarginate, sinuses very feeble. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, subparallel to the apex of the fourth segment; fifth segment with the sides slightly converging; three basal segments with strong transverse impressions, that on the fourth less distinct. Length, 1.8–2 mm.; width, .5 mm. ♂. Two specimens.

Male.—Sixth dorsal abdominal segment with six large parallel-sided, round-ended teeth on the middle of the apical margin, separated by a longer interval from a longer and more acute lateral tooth.

Female.—Unknown.

Type, Enterprise, October 12. Paratype, labeled "Fla."

The two genera *Elachistarhron* and *Orthodiatelus* are closely related to each other and probably to the genera *Amenusa* Casey, *Pectusa* Casey, and *Diestota* Rey. Casey states that the head is exerted in *Diestota mayeti* Rey, the type species of that genus, and that the species is intermediate in its characters between the *Gyrophænæ* and the *Bolitocharæ* (Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 1906, p. 279). The form of the intermesocoxal parts in *Elachistarhron* separates it from the other genera named. *Pectusa* Casey differs from *Orthodiatelus* in the fine and feeble impressions of the basal abdominal segments, these impressions being confined to the first three only. This is also a characteristic of *Amenusa*. In *Pectusa* the fifth abdominal segment is much shorter than the fourth, but in *Amenusa* and *Orthodiatelus* these two segments are of equal length. In *Pectusa* and *Amenusa* the infralateral carinæ are very fine or even obsolescent; in *Orthodiatelus* they are rather coarse and entire.

Sharp has described a number of species from Mexico and Central America which he assigns to the genus *Diestota*. Casey, in the passage cited above, expresses doubt as to Sharp's correctness in so assigning them. Of these species one has the same rather striking male modifications of the sixth abdominal segment found in *Orthodiatelus*. This species, *D. laticornis* (Biol. Cen. Amer., I, part 2, p. 248), which seems to differ somewhat distinctly from the others, may prove to be congeneric with *Orthodiatelus innotabilis*. It is described as a short species of fine and feeble punctuation and pubescence, probably strongly shining, since it is said to resemble *Atheta testaceipes* Heer. It is black in color with pale elytra. The third joint of the antennæ is said to be short.

Elachistarhron ambiguum and *Orthodiatelus innotabilis* resemble each other very closely in form. They have a strong athetid facies and would be taken for members of that genus. They resemble *A. coriaria* Kraatz but are quite distinctly more slender and parallel.

The ligula in these two species is apparently like that of the *Bolitocharæ* being bifid at apex. The labial palpi have been examined under quite favorable circumstances and it seems to the author that it would be hyperinferential to call them other than one-jointed.

***Eumicrota corruscula* (Erichson).**

Enterprise, October 23.

***Eumicrota anomala*, new species**

Plate XXXIX, Figure 8

Form very short and broad. Color very dark piceous; antennæ, mouth-parts and legs pale testaceous; abdomen black. Inegumen's moderately shining, microreticulate. Head and thorax moderately closely but very indistinctly punctate; elytral punctures distinct but not more dense. Head one-half wider than long; eyes moderately large; tempora not apparent. Maxillæ moderate in length, outer lobe membranous, elongate, not wider at base, about three times as long as wide, inner lobe rather broadly oval, inner edge arcuate from base to apex, digitus not distinct, thickly set with minute spines from basal third to apex. Maxillary palpi four-jointed, second and third joints subequal, third strongly incrassate, second feebly incrassate; subulate terminal joint long and rather thick, about two-thirds the length of the third. Ligula short and broad, shorter than the first joint of the labial palpi, rounded at apex. Labial palpi two-jointed, joints elongate, second joint two-thirds the length of the first and distinctly more slender; joints even in thickness. Mentum large, slightly transverse, narrowed in front, apex broadly bilobed. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; first joint elongate, slightly incrassate; second two-thirds the length of the first and slightly more slender; third two-thirds the length of the second and about one-half as wide; fourth globular, slightly wider; fifth to tenth very gradually wider, fifth just perceptibly transverse, tenth about one-third wider than long. Terminal joint conical, moderately acute at apex, as long as the preceding two. Thorax slightly wider than the head, twice as wide as long, slightly narrowed in front, base broadly arcuate and laterally sinuate. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax, one-half wider than long, slightly divergent posteriorly, suture as long as the thorax. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, moderately narrowed posteriorly. Inermidia's coxæ widely separated, meso- and meso- and meso-ernum solidly united between them, the suture straight and transverse, a little behind the middle. Basal joint of the inermidia's tarsi slightly longer than the following, terminal as long as the three preceding; four basal joints of the posterior tarsi subequal in length, terminal joint equal to the two preceding. No sexual difference is observable in the specimens at hand and they are probably all females. Length, 1 mm.; width, .4 mm. Sixteen specimens.

Type and nine paratypes, Monticello, eastern arm of Lake Micesoukee, October 8, in fungus; (Muehler).

Other specimens from the type locality and one from Enterprise, November 12.

***Eumicrota insolita*, new species**

Resembles the preceding, may be distinguished by its slightly less transverse thorax, less narrowed anteriorly, antennæ shorter, fourth joint slightly transverse, feebler and sparser punctation; abdomen less narrowed posteriorly and generally paler coloration. Length, .9-1.4 mm.; width, .3-.4 mm. Thirteen specimens.

Type, labeled "Fla." Five paratypes: 3, labeled "Fla."; 2, Monticello, eastern arm of Lake Micesoukee, October 8, in fungus; (Mutchler). One, Enterprise, September 12. Other specimens Enterprise, September 20, November 20.

These two species on account of their antennal structure would not be included in *Eumicrota* as defined by Col. Casey. They do not seem distinct enough in other respects to require more than a section of the genus.

***Gyrophæna floridana* (Casey).**

Enterprise, September 11 and 24, October 16. Pensacola, October 13 and 14, in fungus, Monticello, October 5, on horse skeleton; (Mutchler).

***Gyrophæna lætula* Casey.**

Monticello, October 5, on horse skeleton; (Mutchler).

Tribe HOPLANDRIINI

In volume I of his Memoirs, p. 174, Col. Casey makes the following statement: (*Hoplandria*) "*pulchra* Kr., does not seem to be strictly congeneric with *ochracea*, if the sexual characters are correctly described; I have not seen it." Specimens of a species evidently closely allied to *pulchra* Kraatz are in the material at hand. Since no structural differences other than those of sexual modifications and of form are discernible between this species and specimens believed to be *H. lateralis* Melsheimer (Pl. XXXIX, fig. 5) collected at Windsor, N. Y., an examination of the maxillæ was resorted to. These parts of the mouth have been considered of great importance in generic distinctions in the Aleocharinæ by Kraatz and other students. Considerable differences in the form of the inner lobe were found, which are set forth in the following descriptions, and have led the author to introduce a new genus as suggested by Col. Casey.

1. Intermediate coxæ not contiguous..... 2.
Intermediate coxæ contiguous..... *Tetrallus* Bernhauer.
2. Basal joints of the posterior tarsi of unequal length..... 3.
Basal joints of the posterior tarsi of equal or subequal length..... 5.
3. Mesosernum not carinate. (Male with conspicuous processes or carinæ on the elytra and abdomen.)..... 4.
Mesosternum carinate. (Male without conspicuous processes or carinæ on the elytra and abdomen.)..... *Tinotus* Sharp

4. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi almost twice as long as the second; inner lobe of the maxillæ simply ciliate with a free slender extremity having a minute supplementary joint. *Platonica* Sharp.
 Basal joint of the posterior tarsi slightly longer than the second; inner lobe of the maxillæ with long, coarse cilia and a long strongly curved digitus. *Platandria* Casey.
5. Mesosternum not carinate. 6.
 Mesosternum carinate. *Exaleochara* Keys.
6. Eyes moderate in size, tempora distinct; ligula bifid. (Clypeus in the male without a longitudinal carina.) 7.
 Eyes large, tempora not distinct; ligula entire. (Clypeus of the male with a strong longitudinal carina.) *Lophomucter*, new genus.
7. Free corneous extremity of the inner lobe of the maxillæ short, straight, apex rounded without digitus. (Male with a carina at the inner apical angles of the elytra.) *Hoplandria* Kraatz.
 Free corneous extremity of the inner lobe of the maxillæ long, broadly curved inwards from its base, apex acuminate. (Male with a strong, acute, curved process near the outer apical angles of the elytra.) . . . *Genosema*, new genus.

GENOSEMA, new genus

Maxillæ with the lobes unequal in length, the inner two-thirds the length of the outer which is entirely membranous, thick, about as long as broad, straight, ciliate on apical half; inner lobe with a broad membranous appendage attached to the basal half; free apical corneous part moderately slender, strongly bent inward at its base, moderately arcuate, the extreme apex more attenuate and arcuate.

Maxillary palpi five-jointed; second and third joints very moderately and nearly equally incrassate, subequal in length. Labial palpi four-jointed, first longer and thicker than the second which is much shorter, third more slender, longer, but shorter than the first.

Ligula very long and slender, as long as or slightly longer than the first joint of the labial palpi, deeply divided at apex.

Mentum trapezoidal, apex about one-half the width of the base, very feebly triangularly emarginate, strongly transverse, bilaterally impressed.

Eyes moderate in size; tempora convergent, not conspicuous, two-thirds the diameter of the eyes; infralateral carinæ strong entire; gular sutures widely separated, diverging and slightly arcuate to the base.

Antennæ moderately long and gradually moderately incrassate; first joint thickened; second and third equal in length; third slightly more slender.

Prosternum very short. Intermediate coxæ widely separated; mesosternal projection reaching the middle of the coxæ, contiguous with but not united to the metasternal projection.

Basal tarsal joints of the posterior tarsi equal in length.

Males with a strong, acute process near the outer apical angles of the elytra and a longitudinal carina on the fifth dorsal segment.

Genosema sexualis, new species

Plate XXXIX, Figure 4

Form (♂) moderately broad, (♀) more slender, slightly fusoid, moderately convex. Color testaceo-rufous, thorax and legs more testaceous; head, antennæ except the extreme tip, elytra except the humeri, the fifth abdominal segment and the metepisterna blackish. Integuments very strongly shining. Head very sparsely and indistinctly punctured; thorax and elytra moderately coarsely, subasperately, but not densely punctured; abdomen nearly impunctate except for rows of rather coarse punctures close to the bases of the basal segments. Head about one-fourth wider than long, a little more than one-half the width of the thorax (♂), two-thirds the width of the thorax (♀); eyes moderate in size, tempora two-thirds their length, slightly convergent, not at all prominent. Antennæ longer than the head and thorax; fourth joint very slightly elongate; fifth and sixth as long as wide; seven to ten transverse; ten one-half wider than long (♂), less transverse (♀). Terminal joint oval-conic, acute, longer than the two preceding. Thorax three-fifths wider than long in male (♂), one-third in female (♀), as wide as the elytra at their base but narrower than their apex; apex of the thorax slightly narrower than the base, sides and base strongly rounded, posterior angles nearly obsolete; disk rather strongly convex with a large median impression slightly before the base in the male. Elytra conjointly a little more than one-fourth wider than long in the male (♂), nearly one-half wider than long in female (♀), suture slightly longer than the thorax (♂), as long as the thorax (♀); outer apical angles more strongly produced in the male than in the female. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, sides broadly arcuate and narrowed; fifth segment about half as wide as the base (♂), wider (♀). Length, 2.5-3 mm.; width, .7-.8 mm. ♂, ♀. Four specimens.

Male.—Elytra with a strong, acute process near the outer apical angles; the inner sutural angles strongly swollen. First and second abdominal segments with lateral spines, those on the second about one-half as long as those on the first; fifth dorsal segment with a large, acute, median, carinate tooth.

Female.—Unmodified.

Type male, allotype female, and two paratypes, Monticello, eastern arm of Lake Micesoukee, October 8, in cheese traps; (Mutchler).

H. debilis Sharp (Guatemala, Biol. Cen. Amer., I, part 2, p. 224) and *H. pulchra* Kraatz (Louisiana, Georgia, Linn. Ent. Zeits., XI, p. 6) probably belong with the above described species. *H. debilis* is a black species; the third antennal joint is said to be rather shorter than the second and the elytral processes recurved. *H. pulchra* is described as having the thorax more than twice as wide as long, the sides and base slightly rounded; surface densely and finely punctured; elytra one-half longer than the thorax with dense, strong, rugulose punctures; the male with a short lateral spine on the second abdominal segment only.

LOPHOMUCTER, new genus

Maxillæ with the lobes more or less fused and indistinguishable; outer lobe short, membranous, ciliate; inner lobe shorter than the outer, narrowed to a more or less acute apex, straight, inner edge straight with an angulation near the middle, ciliate above the angulation.

Maxillary palpi five-jointed; second joint rather strongly pedunculate and slightly arcuate; third straight, subequal in length to the second, very slightly thicker and evenly, not very strongly incrassate; fourth joint subulate, about two-thirds the length of the third. Labial palpi four-jointed; first joint elongate and thicker; second short; third long but shorter and more slender than the first.

Ligula elongate, linear, about as long as the first joint of the labial palpi; apex blunt, entire.

Mentum trapezoidal, about one-third wider than long; apex two-thirds the width of the base, feebly circularly emarginate, bilaterally impressed.

Mandibles obtusely curved and acuminate at apex; inner edge with an obtuse angulation at middle.

Eyes large, strongly convex; tempora very short, scarcely apparent; infralateral carinæ very strong, entire; gular sutures moderately separated at apex, straight and rather strongly divergent to the base.

Antennæ moderate in length, rather strongly incrassate; first joint long and stout, as long as the next three; second and third of equal length.

Prosternum short. Intermediate coxæ widely separated; meso- and metasternal projections solidly united, suture transverse, slightly before the middle of the coxæ.

Tarsi 4-5-5 jointed; four basal joints of the posterior tarsi of equal length.

Males with the elytra carinate at the humeri and with short processes at the apical, sutural angles.

Lophomucter lævicollis, new species

Plate XXXIX, Figure 6

Form rather broad, moderately convex. Color rufo-testaceous; head and the elytral suture narrowly, blackish; outer antennal joint's slightly infusate. Integuments strongly shining, finely, very sparsely and indistinctly punctate throughout. Thorax with four distinct discal punctures. Head nearly one-third wider than long, nearly two-thirds the width of the thorax. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; second and third joints moderately elongate; fourth joint as long as wide, somewhat rounded; fifth joint nearly one-half wider than long, distinctly wider than the fourth; outer joints slightly wider and more transverse, forming a rather parallel-sided, elongate club; terminal joint short, conical, as long as the preceding two. Thorax one-half wider than long, as wide as the elytra at base, narrower than the elytral apex, strongly rounded on sides and base; apex slightly narrower than the base; hypomera visible from the side. Elytra conjointly one-half wider than long, sides arcuate and divergent, suture four-fifths the length of the thorax; apex not emarginate. Abdomen much narrower than the elytra at base, as wide as or slightly wider at the apical margin of the second segment; fifth segment about two-thirds the width of the base; side margins very broad and flattened above. Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 2.25 mm. ♂. One specimen.

Male.—Clypeus with a strong longitudinal carina. Elytra with a short humeral carina and a rather small, blunt pointed, carinae too high at the sutural angle. Abdomen with a moderate-sized, rounded tuberosity at the middle of the second segment and a low, carinate tooth on the fifth dorsal segment. (It is possible that some of these modifications may occur in both sexes.)

Female.—Unknown.

Type, Fort Myers, April 26, from a hog's head; (Grossbeck).

This species is one of considerable systematic interest. Although evidently a close ally of *Hoplandria*, the form of the head, the intermesocoxal parts and the smooth, quadripunctate thorax indicate a distinct relationship to the bolitocharid genus *Gyrophæna* and its allies.

TINOTUS Sharp

Tinotus amplus, new species

Form rather stout, fusiform, moderately convex. Color dark rufo-piceous, elytra slightly paler, head and abdomen darker, nearly black, the latter with the apical margins of the segments rather broadly paler, rufo-piceous; sixth segment entirely pale. Surface strongly micro-reticulate; lustre dull; abdomen more shining; punctures on the head rather fine and indistinct and somewhat sparse; those on the thorax and elytra strong, dense and asperate, those on the elytra a little more coarse; punctures of the abdomen rather fine and sparse, not strigose nor imbricate except feebly so on the basal segments but with very faint elongate impressions behind each puncture. Pubescence thick, pale reddish. Head less than a third wider than long, one-half the width of the thorax, evenly convex; eyes moderate in size, not prominent; tempora one-half their diameter. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax, slender; third joint slightly longer than either the first or the second; first cylindrical, thicker; second and third obconic; fourth joint as wide as long; outer joints very slightly incrassate; tenth joint about one-third wider than long; terminal joint obviously pointed, as long as the preceding two. Infralateral carinae strong, entire. Thorax two-thirds as wide as long, strongly convex, sides subparallel in basal half, strongly rounded and converging in apical half; base very moderately rounded, posterior angles very obtuse but distinct. Elytra very slightly wider than the thorax, sides parallel, conjointly three-fifths wider than long; suture equal in length to the thorax, outer apical angles slightly retracted with feeble sinuses. Abdomen as wide as the elytra at base, sides almost straight and feebly convergent to the apex of the fifth segment which is three-fourths the width of the base. Length, 2 mm.; width, 1.25 mm. ♂. One specimen.

Male.—Thorax with a large round impression occupying more than the median third of the disk. Fourth dorsal abdominal segment with the apex broadly, arcuately emarginate, the emargination the width of the segment. One specimen.

Female.—Unknown.

Type, Enterprise, October 30, Cassias.

This species differs in antennal structure and the punctuation of the abdomen from those described hitherto.

Tinotus brunnipes, new species

Form slightly robust, subparallel, moderately convex. Color dark brownish-piceous; bases of the abdominal segments more or less blackish, base of the antennæ and the legs paler. Lustre dull; surface micro-reticulate. Punctures of the head fine and indistinct; of the thorax and elytra distinct, rather close and asperate, those on the disk of the thorax distinctly finer. Basal segments of the abdomen imbricate; imbrication obsolete on the fourth and fifth dorsal segments. Head very slightly wider than long, nearly two-thirds the width of the thorax, widest behind the eyes, narrowed anteriorly; eyes moderate in size, very much flattened, slightly longer than the tempora. Antennæ short, as long as the head and thorax; second and third joints elongate, of equal length; fourth and fifth as long as wide; outer joints gradually wider, strongly transverse, nearly twice as wide as long; terminal joint obtusely pointed, as long as the two preceding. Thorax strongly convex, one-half wider than long, sides evenly, arcuately narrowed from base to apex; base rounded, feebly sinuate laterally, posterior angles not distinct. A faint basal impression either side at the scutellum. Elytra (♀) very slightly wider than the thorax; the suture as long as the latter, sides feebly arcuate; apical sinuses feeble. Abdomen as wide as the elytra at base; sides arcuate and slightly narrowed to the apex of the fifth segment which is three-fourths the width of the base. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi equal in length to the next two. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.; width, .6-.75 mm. ♀. Two specimens.

Type and paratype, labeled "Fla."

This species is distinguishable from the preceding by its narrower thorax, larger head, antennæ with much more transverse outer joints: Both seem to be distinguishable by the feebler abdominal sculpture and the head distinctly wider posteriorly as well as by other characters from those described by Col. Casey.

Tinotus planulus, new species

Form not stout, subparallel, slightly convex. Color dark piceous, nearly uniform; apical margins of the dorsal abdominal segments slightly paler; basal joints of the antennæ not paler; legs pale with a reddish tinge. Lustre very dull; head very indistinctly punctured, more shining; thorax and elytra micro-reticulate, punctures close and asperate, not medially finer on the disk of the thorax. Abdomen strongly imbricate throughout but not at all micro-reticulate. Head sub-orbicular, two-thirds the width of the thorax, about one-fourth wider than long, widest behind the eyes which are moderately large but flat; tempora very little more than one-half the diameter of the eyes. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax; third joint slightly shorter and more slender than the second; fourth as long as wide; fifth distinctly transverse; outer joints gradually strongly incrassate; the ninth and tenth slightly more than twice as wide as long; terminal joint very short, slightly longer than wide, as long as the two preceding. Thorax one-third wider than long, widest a little before the base, sides rather feebly arcuate and narrowed anteriorly; base broadly rounded and feebly sinuate laterally; posterior angles very obtuse, slightly distinct; disk moderately convex, without basal impressions. Elytra at apex very

slightly wider than the thorax, conjointly one-half wider than long, suture distinctly shorter than the thorax; sides subparallel, very feebly arcuate. Abdomen very nearly as wide as the elytra at base, fifth segment nearly four-fifths the width of the base. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the next two. Length, 1.25-1.5 mm.; width, .4 mm. Twenty-two specimens.

Type and six paratypes, Gainesville, October 1, under cow dung; (Mutchler). Three paratypes labeled "Fla." and one Enterprise, October 12. Other specimens: eight from the type locality; two, Enterprise; two, labelled "Fla."

The specimens at hand are apparently all females. The sixth dorsal segment is just perceptibly emarginate medially.

The species is distinguished by its narrow slightly flatter thorax. It is evidently related to *T. parvicornis* Casey. In that species the thorax is described as three-fourths wider than long.

Trichiusa ursina, new species

Form short and stout, rather parallel. Pubescence long, abundant and conspicuous throughout. Color pale rufo-testaceous (immature). Head behind the antennæ one-third wider than long, three-fourths the width of the thorax; eyes rather large and convex, distant about their diameters from the base; tempora straight and slightly convergent; front strongly impressed; infralateral carinæ lacking. Antennæ reaching the basal third of the elytra, gradually rather strongly incrassate; second joint stouter and slightly longer than the third, both feebly elongate; fourth as long as wide; the outer joints becoming rapidly more transverse; tenth twice as wide as long; terminal joint as long as the two preceding. Thorax narrower than the elytra at base, widest at middle where it is three-fifths wider than long, sides arcuate and convergent anteriorly, nearly straight and very slightly convergent posteriorly to the obtuse and scarcely distinct posterior angles; disk very convex, with a broad impression before the scutellum. Head and thorax strongly shining, punctuation very fine and indistinct. Elytra conjointly three-fifths wider than long; suture as long as the thorax, sides slightly divergent, humeri well exposed, punctuation consisting of rather fine serrate-bearing punctures only; lustre duller than that of the thorax. Abdomen rather more distinctly but less densely punctate. Length, 1.6 mm.; width, .65 mm. One specimen.

Type, Punta Gorda. November 12, sifting débris on beach of Charlotte Harbor, at high-tide mark; (Leng).

This species is distinguished by its antennal structure, thoracic form and short elytra with simple punctuation. It is probably near to *T. convergens* Casey and *T. monticola* Casey.

Atheta Thomson

Atheta macrops, new species

Form moderately slender, parallel, slightly convex. Color piceo-testaceous. Thorax and basal segments of the abdomen with a reddish tinge; head and segments three and four of the abdomen blackish; outer antennal joints infusate. Surface micro-reticulate; head and abdomen rather strongly shining; thorax and elytra feebly shining. Head nearly impunctate, punctures very fine, sparse and indistinct.

Thorax and elytra rather finely but distinctly and somewhat densely punctate. Basal segments of the abdomen rather densely punctate; fifth segment nearly impunctate. Pubescence on the thorax and elytra rather long. Head one-third wider than long, five-sixths the width of the thorax; eyes very large and prominent; tempora little more than half their diameters, rather strongly convergent, not at all parallel; infralateral carinæ strong and entire. Antennæ longer than the head and thorax, feebly incrassate; second and third joints elongate, subequal in length; fourth as wide as long; tenth about one-fourth wider than long; terminal joint oval, conic, slightly longer than the preceding two. Thorax one-half wider than long, slightly wider than the elytra; sides subparallel to the apical fourth thence rounded to the apical angles, base broadly rounded, posterior angles very obtuse but somewhat distinct; a rather indistinct median impression and basal fovea. Elytra conjointly one-fourth wider than long, suture scarcely perceptibly longer than the thorax. Abdomen narrower than the elytra at base, sides broadly and evenly arcuate. Basal joints of the posterior tarsi elongate, subequal. Intermediate coxæ separated by about one-fifth the width of one of the coxæ; the meso- and metasternal projections contiguous at slightly behind the middle of the coxæ; apex of the mesosternal projection rounded. Length, 2-2.5 mm.; width, .5-.6 mm. ♂, ♀. Eight specimens.

Male.—Apex of the sixth dorsal abdominal segment with an emargination either side; the rather broad median projection feebly emarginate with its angles broadly rounded; the outer edge of the lateral emarginations prolonged in a short tooth; the lateral emarginations trapezoidal.

Female.—Sixth ventral strongly rounded with its apical margin finely fimbriate.

Type male, labeled "Fla.," allotype, female, Enterprise, November 15. Four paratypes: three, labeled "Fla.," one, Monticello, eastern arm of Lake Micesoukee, October 8, in cheese trap; (Mutchler).

This species resembles *A. coriaria* Kraatz quite closely in color and form. It is more slender and parallel, the thorax less transverse, the head more transverse, the eyes much larger and the outer antennal joints less transverse. The male abdominal modifications are like those of *A. crenuliventris* Bernhauer.

***Atheta aspericauda* Bernhauer.**

Enterprise, October 12. Pensacola, October 14, in fungus; (Mutchler).

***Atheta (Hilara) fulviceps*, new species**

Form slender parallel, scarcely convex, moderately shining. Color pale rufotestaceous, fourth and fifth segments of the abdomen only slightly infusate. Punctures of the thorax and elytra rather coarse and dense, separated by about their diameters. Pubescence rather coarse but not dense. Head as long as wide; eyes rather large, but feebly convex, distant from the base of the head by slightly less than their diameters; tempora evenly, arcuately and feebly convergent; infralateral carinæ strong and entire. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax, gradually rather strongly incrassate; first joint more than twice as long as long as wide; second about two-thirds the length of the first, third about two-thirds the length of the second, strongly obconic, fourth distinctly transverse, fifth to tenth twice as wide as long,

gradually larger but not perceptibly more transverse. Terminal joint conical, apex rounded, equal in length to the two preceding. Head, thorax and elytra subequal in width. Thorax one-third wider than long, widest in front of the middle, sides evenly but not strongly arcuate, base broadly rounded, posterior angles indistinct. Elytra conjointly as wide as long, suture scarcely longer than the thorax. Abdomen narrower than the elytra at base, slightly wider to the apex of the fifth segment which is slightly longer than the fourth. Three basal dorsal segments strongly transversely impressed. Mesosternal projection long and slender, nearly two-thirds the length of the coxal cavity, apex narrowly rounded and contiguous with the metasternal projection which is narrower and more parallel. The mesosternal projection is margined throughout, but the margin of the metasternal projection stops at about half its length, the remaining apical portion though narrow is in the same plane as the mesosternal projection. Length, 1 mm.; width, .3 mm. One specimen.

Type, labeled "Fla."

Ganglbauer (Kaf. v. Mitteleu., II, part 1, p. 149) separates the subgenera *Microdota* and *Hilara* by the punctuation of the thorax. The punctures on the thorax of a specimen of (*Microdota*) *amicula*, microscopically viewed, are distinctly finer and separated by about twice their diameters. The punctures on the thorax of (*Hilara*) *palleola* are about as coarse as those of (*H.*) *fulviceps* but are separated by about three times their diameters. The species bears some resemblance to the small *Leptusæ* but the intermediate tarsi are certainly five-jointed as proved by a dissection in balsam.

Acrotona Thomson

Dr. Fenyès (Gen. Ins., Fasc. 173A, pp. 20, 21) gives the type species of this genus as *A. aterrima* Gravenhorst and for *Colpodota*, *C. pygmæa* Erichson. Ganglbauer, however, places both these species in *Colpodota* (Kaf. v. Mitteleu., II, part 1, p. 146). The work of Mulsant and Rey, the original authority on the two genera, is not available. Ganglbauer separates *Acrotona* and *Colpodota* as follows:

1. Abdomen equally and more or less densely pubescent.

Colpodota Mulsant and Rey.

Abdomen much less densely pubescent on the fourth and fifth dorsal segments.

Acrotona Mulsant and Rey.

Synopsis of the Species

(*Acrotona*)

1. Punctures on the thorax and elytra more or less dense; lustre dull.....2.
Punctures very remote and sparse; integuments very highly polished. (*Neada* Casey).....*lubricans* Casey.
2. Outer antennal joints strongly transverse, one-half wider than long.....3.
Outer antennal joints not or very slightly transverse.....5.

3. Thorax one-half wider than long.....4.
 Thorax one-third wider than long; elytra as long as the thorax.
bakeri Bernhauer.
4. Head extremely finely and sparsely punctate; elytra slightly longer than the
 thorax; size larger, 2-2.3 mm..... *pasadenæ* Bernhauer
 Head coarsely and rather closely punctate; elytra very slightly shorter than the
 thorax; size smaller, 1.6 mm..... *hebeticornis*, new species.
5. Elytra distinctly longer than the thorax; suture one-third longer.....6.
 Elytra not distinctly longer than the thorax.....9.
6. Head not strongly transverse.....7.
 Head strongly transverse eyes at less than their diameters from the base.
adjuvanus Casey.
7. Thorax narrower than the elytra.....8.
 Thorax as wide as the elytra..... *lividula* Casey.
8. Fifth and sixth segments of the abdomen polished and coarsely punctured.
modesta Melsheimer.
 Fifth and sixth segments of the abdomen very sparsely, feebly, and subasperately
 punctured..... *fusiformis* Casey.
9. Elytra distinctly shorter than the thorax; suture not more than four-fifths its
 length.....10.
 Elytra not distinctly shorter than the thorax.....11.
10. Thorax wider than any part of the elytra; the latter four-fifths the length of
 the thorax..... *shastanica* Casey.
 Thorax as wide as the apex of the elytra; the latter shorter, three-fourths the
 length of the thorax..... *prudens* Casey.
11. Thorax wider than any part of the elytra.....12.
 Thorax as wide as the elytra.....14.
 Thorax distinctly narrower than the elytra.....15.
12. Head distinctly inflated or swollen at base.....13.
 Head not inflated at the base; antennæ slender; form stout. *renovata* Casey.
13. Antennæ more distinctly incrassate, tenth joint distinctly transverse; thorax less
 rounded at base; elytral suture as long as the thorax; form stout.
severa Casey.
 Antennæ less incrassate, tenth joint not transverse; thorax broadly rounded at
 base, basal impression small and obsolescent; elytral suture not quite as
 long as the thorax; form more slender..... *ardelio* Casey.
14. Head transverse; color dark; abdomen not as wide as the elytra.
digesta Casey.
 Head suborbicular, less transverse; color pale; abdomen as wide as the elytra.
malaca Casey.
15. Fourth antennal joint normal, slightly smaller than the fifth.....16.
 Fourth antennal joint very small, one-half as long as the fifth and much nar-
 rower..... *fuscipes* Herr.

16. Thorax not strongly convex..... 17.
 Thorax strongly convex..... 18.
17. Color darker; thorax broader, nearly one-half wider than long; size larger.
 2-2.3 mm..... *subpygmaea* Bernhauer.
 Color paler; thorax narrower, less than one-third wider than long; size smaller.
 1.6 mm..... *picescens*, new species.
18. Antennæ paler, at least at base; thorax shorter, one-half wider than long. . . 19.
 Antennæ darker; thorax not so short; one-third wider than long, more nar-
 rowed anteriorly..... *orbata* Erichson.
19. Thorax less narrowed anteriorly; basal dorsal segments of the abdomen more
 densely punctured..... *fungi* Gravenhorst.
 Thorax more narrowed anteriorly; basal dorsal segments of the abdomen not
 more densely punctured..... *clivata* Erichson.

Homalota modesta Melsheimer seems to be rather doubtfully an *Acrotona* and its position in the above table is more or less conjectural.

***Acrotona picescens*, new species**

Form rather slender, distinctly fusoid, feebly convex, moderately shining. Color rather pale piceous, posterior abdominal segments slightly blackish; legs and antennæ not noticeably paler. Micro-reticulation coarse but very indistinct; punctures on head and thorax large, shallow, umbilicate, separated by about their diameters; those on the elytra subasperate, surface slightly rugulose; punctuation of the abdomen fine, sparse and indistinct. Head, thorax and abdomen more shining. Head very moderately transverse, less than one-third wider than long; tempora about two-thirds the length of the eyes, parallel for half their length. Antennæ nearly attaining the middle of the elytra; first joint longer than the second or the third which are of equal length, about twice as long as wide; fourth and fifth joints as wide as long; outer joints gradually slightly wider; tenth joint slightly transverse; terminal joint oval, conic, slightly longer than the two preceding. Infralateral carinae strong, entire. Thorax less than one-third wider than long, moderately, evenly and arcuately narrowed from base to apex; base broadly rounded, not perceptibly sinuate laterally, posterior angles not distinct. Elytra as wide as the thorax at base, slightly wider at apex; suture very slightly shorter. Abdomen narrower than the elytra at base, sides evenly and arcuately narrowed. Mesosternal projection long, narrow, reaching the posterior third of the coxæ, narrowly rounded at apex, almost contiguous with the metasternal projection. Coxæ narrowly separated. Basal joints of the posterior tarsi subequal, first joint very slightly longer. No sexual differences observable. Length, 1.5-1.6 mm.; width, .35-.45 mm. Nine specimens.

Type, Enterprise, December 15. Eight paratypes: 4, Enterprise, October 17, November 1 and 22, December, 12; 2 labeled, "Fla."; 1 Punta Gorda, November 11, sifting débris on shore at mouth of Peace River; (Leng).

Acrotona hebeticornis, new species

Form slightly stout, slightly convex, fusoid. Color piceous brown; elytra paler more testaceous; abdomen black, basal segments more or less brownish; basal joints of the antennæ and the legs rather pale testaceous. Micro-reticulation and punctuation as in the preceding. Head as in the preceding. Antennæ shorter and slightly more slender, as long as the head and thorax; fourth joint as wide as long; fifth joint very slightly transverse; outer joints very gradually larger and more transverse; tenth joint one-half wider than long; terminal joint very slightly longer than the two preceding, very obtusely rounded at apex, feebly conic. Infralateral carinæ strong, entire. Thorax nearly one-half wider than long, apex narrower than the base, sides evenly and rather feebly arcuate, base broadly rounded, slightly flattened laterally, posterior angles scarcely evident; disk without impressions. Elytra as wide as the thorax at base, slightly wider at apex, very slightly shorter than the thorax on the suture. Abdomen narrower than the elytra at base. Basal joint of the hind tarsi elongate, a little longer than the second. Intermesocoxal parts as in the preceding. No sexual differences observable. Length, 1.75 mm.; width, 4 mm. Three specimens.

Type, Enterprise, December 15. Two paratypes: 1 Enterprise, November 19; 1 Punta Gorda, November 11, sifting débris on shore at mouth of Peace River; (Leng).

This species resembles the preceding very closely. It may be distinguished by the antennal structure and distinctly more transverse thorax.

Gnypeta floridana Casey.

Enterprise, December 12.

Aleodorus partitus (LeConte).

Enterprise, October 12. Titusville.

Group FALAGRÆ

Synopsis of the Genera

1. Dorsal segments of the abdomen transversely impressed.....2.
Dorsal segments of the abdomen not transversely impressed.. *Demera* Fauvel.
2. Posterior thoracic angles not dentiform.....3.
Posterior thoracic angles produced, dentiform; form broad, fusoid.
Dorylonilla Wasmann.
3. Prosternum not carinate.....4.
Prosternum carinate..... *Ecitonilla* Wasmann.
4. Intermediate coxæ not contiguous.....5.
Intermediate coxæ contiguous..... *Drepanopora* Bernhauer.
5. Mesosternum not carinate.....6.
Mesosternum carinate..... *Lophagria* Casey.
6. Metasternum not elevated nor subcarinate.....7.
Metasternum elevated anteriorly, subcarinate..... *Amurodera* Fauvel.
7. Thoracic hypomera delimited from the flanks of the pronotum by a carinate edge or by a difference in the sculpture.....8.

Thoracic hypomera not delimited from the flanks of the pronotum.

Cardiola Mulsant and Rey.

8. Mesosternum on the same plane with the metasternum 9.
 Mesosternum elevated, on a different plane from the metasternum.
Chitalia Sharp.
9. Flanks of the pronotum separable from the hypomera by differences of sculpture only 10.
 Flanks of the pronotum with a carinate edge 12.
10. Head with the posterior angles more rounded, sides less distinct; front not impressed. Form convex 11.
 Head subquadrate with the sides more parallel; front longitudinally impressed; form distinctly flattened *Borboropora* Kraatz.
11. Mesosternal projection long, reaching the middle of the coxæ and separated from the metasternal projection. Thorax less strongly narrowed posteriorly and less strongly sulcate. Head not transverse *Lissagria* Casey.
 Mesosternal projection short, extending to anterior third of the coxæ, fitting over the metasternal projection. Thorax more strongly narrowed posteriorly, deeply sulcate. Head strongly transverse and truncate at base.
Omoschema, new genus.
12. Antecoxal part of the prosternum moderate in size 13.
 Antecoxal part of the prosternum very large *Stenagria* Sharp.
13. Mesosternal projection reaching the middle of the coxæ 14.
 Mesosternal projection but slightly produced between the coxæ.
Santhota Sharp.
14. Head not broader behind, more or less rounded; thorax convex, moderately to strongly narrowed posteriorly 15.
 Head broader behind the eyes; thorax flatter, feebly narrowed posteriorly.
Eccoptoglossa Luze.
15. Corneous plates under the anterior coxæ united on the median line 16.
 Corneous plates under the anterior coxæ very small and rudimentary, not united *Falagriota* Casey.
16. Thoracic hypomera shorter and broader 17.
 Thoracic hypomera long and narrow *Lorinota* Casey.
17. Scutellum carinate *Falagria* Mannerheim.
 Scutellum not carinate *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer.

Omoschema, new genus

Labial palpi elongate, slender, three-jointed, joints scarcely differing in length or thickness. Maxillary palpi rather long and slender, third joint a little longer than the second and thicker but not strongly inflated; terminal joint very slender, about half as long as the preceding.

Mentum trapezoidal, strongly transverse. Gular sutures well separated, very slightly divergent posteriorly.

Head truncate at base, strongly transverse; eyes large, distant from the base; antennæ long, distinctly incrassate, second joint longer than the third. Neck very narrow.

Thorax moderately convergent posteriorly, disk strongly sulcate, marginal carinæ wanting.

Prosternum very short before the coxæ, broadly dilated behind and under them, completely filling the post-coxal opening.

Intermediate coxæ well separated. The mesosternal projection extending only to the anterior third of the coxal length; apex parallel, rounded, fitting over the end of the long metasternal projection; coxal cavities without a beaded edge posteriorly.

Abdomen ventricose, wider than any other part of the body.

Posterior tarsi elongate, slender, the first joint as long as the next three.

Scutellum coarsely, variolately punctate.

Omoschema laticeps, new species

Form elongate, ventricose, rather convex. Color dark brownish-testaceous; legs somewhat paler, terminal joint of the antennæ very pale, basal joint slightly so. Head and thorax finely and somewhat densely punctured; abdomen more densely punctate on the sides of the segments, nearly smooth medially. Pubescence throughout fine, rather long, dark and inconspicuous. Head behind the antennæ nearly twice as wide as long; eyes rather large, distant from the base their own diameters, base truncate, sides parallel, nearly straight, posterior angles moderately rounded, neck about one-fourth the width of the head. Antennæ long, rather stout distally, reaching the middle of the elytra; second and third joints strongly elongate; four to seven distinctly elongate; nine and ten as long as wide; terminal joint large, oval-conic, slightly longer than the preceding two. Thorax scarcely perceptibly narrower than the head, about three-fourths the width of the elytra, widest at apical fourth where it is very nearly as wide as long, sides strongly rounded and convergent anteriorly, very moderately convergent and broadly sinuate posteriorly, posterior angles very obtuse but distinct. Thoracic disk very convex with a strong, deeply impressed median sulcus reaching the apex and broadening to a deep fovea at the base. Abdomen widest at the apex of the fourth segment.

Length, 2.5 mm.; width, .5 mm. One specimen.

Type, Titusville, November 8, sifting leaves in forest; (Lutz).

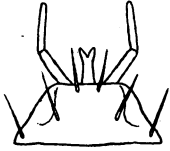
The elytra are unfortunately lacking in the single specimen at hand but the structural features are sufficient to distinguish the species.

Baryodma nitidicollis Casey.

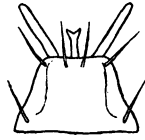
Enterprise, November 20.

PLATE XXXIX

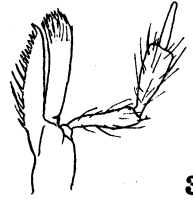
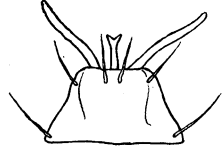
- Fig. 1. *Schistacme obtusa* (labium, maxilla).
- Fig. 2. *Elachistarthron ambiguum* (labium, maxilla).
- Fig. 3. *Orthodiatelus innotabilis* (labium, maxilla).
- Fig. 4. *Genosema sexualis* (maxilla).
- Fig. 5. *Hoplandria lateralis* Melsheimer (maxilla).
- Fig. 6. *Lophomucter lævicollis* (labium, maxilla).
- Fig. 7. *Elachistarthron ambiguum* (intermesocoxal parts, intermediate tarsus).
- Fig. 8. *Eumicrota anomala* (maxilla).
- Fig. 9. *Orthodiatelus innotabilis* (sixth dorsal abdominal segment, ♂).
- Fig. 10. *Silusida tenuicornis* (sixth dorsal abdominal segment, ♂).
- Fig. 11. *Orthodiatelus innotabilis* (intermesocoxal parts, intermediate tarsus).



1



2



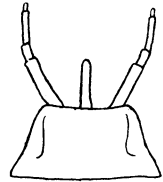
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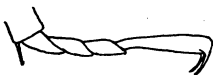
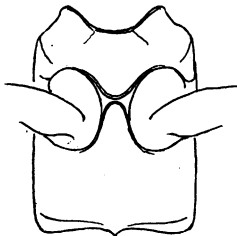
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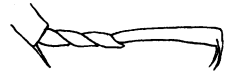
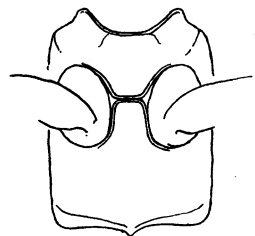
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