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ENTOMOLOGY.—*Description of a new species of Sphenophorus from Florida (Coleoptera).* F. H. CHITTENDEN, Bureau of Entomology.¹

Recently, during studies of the weevils of the genus *Sphenophorus*, an undescribed species collected in Florida by Hubbard and Schwarz has come to my attention. This may be known from the following brief description:

***Sphenophorus deficiens* Chittenden, sp. nov.**

Body more than twice as long as wide. General color black, moderately shining. Head finely, sparsely, punctulate. Rostrum half as long as thorax, feebly arcuate, rather wide, moderately, nearly equally compressed, this compression more pronounced at the base; base much widened but not dilated in front of scrobes, flattened, not sulcate, interocular impression shallow, foveate; apex feebly dilated; surface finely not deeply punctulate, at base moderately punctate, punctures shallow and sparse. Thorax one-fourth longer than wide, posterior half with nearly parallel sides, very little narrower at base, anterior half narrowing toward apex, which is very feebly constricted at sides and scarcely above; surface coarsely irregularly punctate, punctures finest and sparsest just in front of middle where there is a short, nearly smooth, but scarcely elevated space representing the median vitta; a little coarser each side of the middle on the posterior half in what corresponds to the lateral vittae; the surface between these vittae very coarsely irregularly foveate-punctate, some of the punctures contiguous and some confluent; a shallow fossa each side of the vittae there caused by the coarse punctures coalescing at these points. Elytra one-fifth longer than thorax, subovate, at base distinctly margined, at humeri broadly rounded, gradually narrower toward apex; surface uneven, distinctly finely striate, striae interrupted by large, rounded, moderately deep punctures; intervals flat, of unequal width, but not

¹ Received May 3, 1920.

alternate; the third interval widest, the sutural faintly regularly uniseriately, the others very faintly irregularly sparsely, punctulate. Pygidium moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate, strongly narrowed at apex, which is rounded and without visible tufts of hair at sides. Ventral surface very coarsely punctate; on prosternum deeply sparsely punctate at middle, less deeply and more sparsely at sides; on mesosternum very coarsely punctate at middle which is deeply concave, more sparsely at sides, and finely on lateral margins of the concavity, coarsely on first abdominal, less coarsely on last segment, finely and sparsely on middle of second, third and fourth segments. Second abdominal segment connate with first except for a depressed line each side of middle not extending to margin of elytra.

The anterior coxae are more widely separated than is usual in this genus. The anterior tibiae are obliquely truncate, without spur; the middle subtruncate, a little prolonged at apex; the posterior rounded, feebly spurred, and with a small inner tooth. Tarsal joints equal, feebly fimbriate.

Length 9.5 mm.; width 3.8 mm.

Crescent City, Fla. (Hubbard & Schwarz). Also collected in Florida by Prof. W. S. Blatchley.

Type No. 23076, U. S. National Museum.

This species has somewhat the appearance of *Sphenophorus ulkei*, but the resemblance is entirely superficial, as it has characters that distinguish it from any other known in our fauna, as may be seen at a glance. It is to be regretted that the type is somewhat defective, as it lacks the antennal club and the anterior tarsi.

PETROGRAPHY.—*On an iron meteorite found at Yenberrie, Northern Territory of Australia.* JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, Department of Mines, New South Wales. (Communicated by GEO. P. MERRILL, U. S. National Museum.)¹

The iron meteorite described below was found on July 30, 1918, by Mr. John Hoare, embedded in sandy soil about 20 miles south southeast of Yenberrie. The entire mass weighed about 291 pounds, of which a portion weighing some 28 pounds passed into the hands of Mr. Watkin-Brown of Sydney, by whom it was sent to the United States National Museum, where it was divided among the three museums of Chicago, New York and Washington, in the proportions respectively of 4500, 3760,

¹ Received April 14, 1920.



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