

THREE WEST INDIAN CARABIDÆ IN FLORIDA

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Oxydrepanus rufus (Putz.): Of this common Cuban species I took a small series at Homestead, near the southern tip of the mainland of Florida, in June, 1929. They were in floating vegetation in pools, the usual habitat of species of this genus. *O. rufus* is plain rufous, shaped like a *Clivina* but small as a *Dyschirius*, 3 mm. or less in length. From both the genera mentioned it differs in having the tips of the apical segments of both pairs of palpi finely produced.

Pseudaptinus (Thalpius) cubanus (Chd.): one specimen, also from Homestead, June, 1929, was taken in trash beside a flooded pool. It has been compared with a series from Cuba one of which in turn has been compared with Chaudoir's type by Mr. René Oberthür, in whose collection the type now is. The species is easily known by the very dull surface, caused by the fine, very dense punctuation.

Selenophorus discopunctatus Dej. (*chokoloskei* Leng): I have several specimens of this species from Dunedin, Florida, from Mr. W. S. Blatchley. Leng's types were from Chokoloskee and Everglade, Florida. My specimens answer Leng's description perfectly, and at the same time are indistinguishable from our large series of the common *discopunctatus*, which ranges over all the West Indies and much of South America.

MEGACEPHALA (TETRACHA) AFFINIS ANGUSTATA CHEV.

(COLEOPTERA: CICINDELIDÆ)

NORTH OF MEXICO

Of this species, not before recorded from the United States, I took four specimens at Brownsville, Texas, June 11 to 16, 1933. They were under street lights at night along the river just above the town, running with numer-

ous specimens of *Tetracha carolina* (L.). My identification has been confirmed by Dr. Walther Horn. *T. angustata* is similar to *carolina* but is obviously more slender, a little less shining, lacks the rosy color at the base of the sutural region, and has the pale apical lunules of the elytra narrower, not distinctly expanded anteriorly. The subspecies has been known previously from Mexico to Costa Rica; the species *affinis* Dej. as a whole ranges to the Argentine.

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THE MALES OF CERTAIN PRIOCNEMIS (PSAMMOCHARIDÆ)

Some twenty years ago in collecting I noted that certain fairly common species of *Priocnemis* were known only from females and that various species of the *Agenia* group were known only from males. I have never found any mating, but from field observations decided that *Agenia pulchrina* Cress. must be the male of *Priocnemis nebulosus* Dahlb. In talking with Mr. Rohwer about it and looking over the collection we concluded that *A. dakota* Cress. was the male of *Priocnemis fulgifrons* Cress. In recent years I have placed the common *Agenia iridipennis* Cress. as the male of the equally common *Priocnemis pompilus* Cress., and that the male of *Priocnemis fortis* Cress. is *Agenia nigripilosa* Cress. There are still some *Priocnemis* and *Agenia* unmatched. This makes it necessary to overlook the presence and absence of tibial teeth as separating the two groups. It, however, is not surprising, as there is much variation in size of the teeth in those males of *Priocnemis* which have teeth; in some cases very small. Moreover in *Pepsis* and in *Hemipepsis* there is often a sexual difference in tibial armature.

NATHAN BANKS.

METATRICHIA IN NEW ENGLAND (SCENOPINIDÆ)

This genus is not listed in Johnson's New England Diptera nor in the New York State List. It was described by Osten Sacken from Central Missouri. Last summer I took two specimens of *M. bulbosa* O. S. at Holliston, Mass., on the flowers of yarrow, 17 July.

NATHAN BANKS.



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