

LUCANIDÆ.

PLATYCERUS Geoff.

A sexual character, which seems to have escaped observation, exists in perhaps its greatest development in *quercus*. It will be seen that in this species, the posterior tarsi of the female are much shorter than in the male. In *oregonensis* the same condition holds, but to a less-marked degree, and in *Agassii* the character completely disappears, the tarsi in both male and female being very long and slender, with the fourth joint twice as long as wide. The type of *californicus* is a female, and, as the posterior tarsi are extremely short, relatively more abbreviated even than in the female of *quercus*, with the fourth joint fully as wide as long, it is probable that the male, also, has a shorter tarsus than *Agassii*, and that the species is to be associated with *quercus* and *oregonensis*, rather than with *Agassii*.¹

Through the kindness of Mr. J. J. Rivers of Berkeley, California, who has made the study of this genus somewhat of a specialty, I have been permitted to examine a larger series than has been hitherto available to me, and find that there are several species similar to *Agassii* in having the mandibles small and inconspicuous in the males, and the hind tarsi nearly as long as the tibiae. The series alluded to affords sufficient material for a tolerably complete study, and consists of twelve specimens of *Agassii*, three of *pacificus*, and two of *parvicollis*. These three species may be defined as follows, the characters given referring to the male only:—

Sides of the prothorax—viewed vertically—distinctly subangulate.

Pronotum finely, densely punctate; antennal club much longer than the funicle, the last joint strongly asymmetric, the longest dimension being in a direction oblique to the axis of the club, and very much exceeding the width; sixth joint of funicle strongly produced anteriorly; fifth joint of hind tarsi as long as the first and second combined; elytra equal in width to the prothorax.....**Agassii**

¹ I have recently had occasion to inspect the original female type of *Agassii* in the museum at Cambridge, Mass., and find that the specimens heretofore regarded by Mr. Fuchs and myself as representing that species, were correctly identified. The type, apart from its slightly paler color due to immaturity, does not differ in the slightest degree from the average female, and the punctation of the pronotum is equally dense.

Pronotum much more coarsely and sparsely punctate; antennal club equal in length to the funicle, the last joint much less, although distinctly, asymmetric, slightly longer than wide; sixth joint of funicle just visibly more prominent anteriorly; fifth joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer than the first two combined; elytra at apical two-fifths fully one-fourth wider than the prothorax; color pale, brown.....**parvicollis**
 Sides of prothorax—viewed vertically—broadly, evenly arcuate, subangulate when viewed laterally, the surface much more convex and declivous at the sides; pronotum finely and very sparsely punctate; antennal club slightly but distinctly longer than the funicle, the last joint wider than long; sixth joint of funicle not at all prominent anteriorly; elytra equal in width to the prothorax; surface highly polished; color deep black.....**pacificus**

P. parvicollis n. sp.—Form slender, rather depressed; sides parallel; dark reddish-brown, somewhat bronzed; head and pronotum darker; legs throughout dark brown; integuments polished. *Head* rather small, coarsely, deeply and rather densely punctate; front with several long coarse fulvous setæ; mandibles small; antennal club about equal in length to the funicle; last joint very slightly oblique, slightly longer than wide. *Prothorax* small, widest very near the middle where it is nearly twice as wide as long, and where the sides are distinctly angulate from above, the angle narrowly rounded; apex broadly, very feebly emarginate, slightly narrower than the base; the latter transversely truncate; angles slightly prominent, acute, not at all rounded; sides nearly straight anteriorly and posteriorly, rather strongly convergent in both senses, feebly sinuate near the base; disk broadly, feebly convex, rather broadly but not strongly reflexed at the sides, coarsely and strongly punctate, the punctures rather sparse in the middle, with a narrow, incomplete, impunctate median line, dense toward the sides, except in the reflexed portion, where they are very sparse and coarser. Scutellum much wider than long, parabolic, very sparsely, coarsely punctate at base. *Elytra* at base fully as wide as the prothorax; sides parallel, distinctly arcuate behind, nearly straight and feebly divergent in the basal fourth; together evenly and rather strongly rounded behind; disk transversely and moderately convex, four-fifths longer than wide, three and one-third times as long as the prothorax, widest at two-fifths the length from the apex where it is one-fourth wider than the latter; striæ nearly equidistant, feebly impressed, rather finely, deeply punctate, the punctures closely approximate; intervals feebly convex, sparsely creased, finely, unevenly and sparsely punctate. *Legs* slender; posterior tarsi just visibly shorter than the tibiæ. Length 10.3 mm.; width 4.0 mm.

California.

Readily distinguished from *Agassii* and *pacificus* by the pale color, small prothorax which is here much narrower than the elytra, and by the great relative length of the latter. The type is a male; the antennal club being relatively very much shorter than in either of the species mentioned. In *Agassii* the funicle is three-fifths as

long as the club, in *pacificus* three-fourths, and in *parvicollis* about equal in length, the comparisons being made from males. In the female of *Agassii* the club is small and very distinctly shorter than the funicle.

P. pacificus n. sp.—Oblong, rather convex, polished, black; sides parallel and nearly straight. *Head* moderate in size, sparsely, coarsely punctate; antennal club distinctly longer than the funicle, last joint almost symmetrical, distinctly wider than long. *Prothorax* widest at one-third the length from the base, where it is two and one-half times as wide as the head, and two-thirds wider than long; sides—viewed vertically—broadly rounded, sinuate near the basal angles which are acute, not rounded, and slightly prominent; apex slightly narrower than the base, broadly and feebly emarginate, the latter transversely truncate; disk broadly convex, rather broadly and strongly reflexed at the sides, very sparsely, finely punctate in the middle with an impunctate median line; punctures much denser laterally; in the reflexed portion along the margin they are again sparser but much coarser. Scutellum ogival, slightly wider than long, punctate at base, impunctate in the apical half. *Elytra* at base about as wide as the prothorax; sides parallel, distinctly arcuate posteriorly, straight in the basal third or fourth; together broadly rounded behind; disk transversely, rather strongly convex, two and three-fourths times as long as the prothorax; striæ feeble, rather closely punctate, equidistant; intervals very feebly convex, creased, more finely and very sparsely punctate. *Legs* black; tarsi very slightly paler toward apex, the posterior nearly as long as the tibiæ. Length 10.0 mm.; width 4.2 mm.

California.

This species is easily distinguished from *Agassii* by its very sparse punctuation and form of the prothorax, the sides of the latter being much more broadly rounded, when viewed vertically, than in *Agassii*, although when viewed obliquely they are subangulate.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

ACOMA n. gen. (Melolonthinæ).

Clypeus rather prolonged, concave; apex with a small median notch and feebly bidentate, strongly inflexed for a great distance beneath, the labrum entirely connate and obsolete, not visible except as a minute reflexion of the infraclypeal surface. Mentum minute, very narrow, elongate, nearly flat. Maxillæ large, the palpi rather large; basal joint small; second and third subequal, longer than wide; fourth as long as the preceding together, wider, elongate-oval, with a broad shallow groove on the outer face throughout the length, the apex with a minute oval impressed area. Labial palpi very minute. Eyes large; inferior portion much larger than the upper, separated

beneath by much less than their own width. Antennæ nine-jointed; basal joint as long as the next three together, slender at base, strongly inflated toward apex, the apical margin fringed with a single row of long erect setæ; second wider than long, narrower than the first, strongly narrowed at base; third to fifth subequal in length, longer than wide, subcylindrical and sub-anchylosed; sixth very short, strongly transverse, slightly wider; seventh to ninth forming a very large club, twice as long as the stem—measured in a direction perpendicular thereto—strongly arcuate toward apex, and, in shape and relationship with the stem, exactly as in *Polyphylla*. Vertex with a fine longitudinal ridge over each eye; clypeal suture obsolete except near the sides where it is fine and transverse. Anterior margin of the pronotum with a broad flat bead throughout; posterior margin with a very much finer one, which becomes abruptly very fine in the middle and also laterally. Scutellum rather large, ogival. Elytra projecting well behind and partially concealing the pygidium. Anterior coxæ large, transverse, strongly conical and prominent internally; prosternum very short before them, the anterior margin broadly bisinuate between the strongly advanced and acute anterior angles of the pronotum; hypomera rather wide, nearly flat and almost horizontal; femora large, broad, flattened, posterior very large; anterior tibiæ with a small acute internal spur near the apex, two external obtuse teeth, and a prolonged apical process which is slightly dilated toward apex; middle and posterior tibiæ robust, festooned in the middle with an oblique girdle of spinules, obliquely truncate and dilated at apex, with a fringe of short robust spinules, and two long terminal spurs; tarsi very long and slender, twice as long as the tibiæ; joints very long, slender and cylindrical; basal joint longest; claws very slender, long, finely acuminate, very feebly arcuate, equal and very minutely carinate internally at base. Metasternum very obliquely truncate at the sides behind, in the middle longer than the abdomen; episterna short and broad. Abdomen extremely short in the middle, broad, consisting of five segments; sutures distinct throughout the width; first segment almost completely covered by the very large posterior coxæ. Pygidium moderate, about as long as wide, feebly convex, rounded at apex, very feebly and inwardly oblique.

The very long slender tarsi and nine-jointed antenna seem to point at first to a relationship with *Macrodactylus*, but the very large mentum, feebly inflexed clypeus and abdominal structure of the latter prohibit any such association. From the *Sericini* it differs in its very minute elongate mentum, this organ in that group being large and transverse. From the *Dichelonychini* it differs in its minute mentum and obsolete labrum, and from all these in the form of the labial palpi. The latter are extremely minute, scarcely visible, and closely approximate, the two basal joints very small, sub-globular, the third longer than the first two together, elongate-oval.

In the genus *Podolasia* the clypeus is formed nearly as in *Acoma*, but is slightly more developed above, and inflexed for a much shorter

distance beneath. The labial palpi are large and very evident; the antennæ are nine-jointed, with a small robust three-jointed club, and with the second joint large and globular; the anterior tibiæ are devoid of internal spine, and the long apical process is acute and strongly excurvate. The claws are long and slender, with a small longitudinal carina internally at base, but not properly toothed. The first four abdominal segments are connate, the sutures excessively feeble in the middle, but not entirely obliterated, the fourth suture wide and membranous.

I think, therefore, that this interesting genus may be placed for the present near *Podolasia*, but with the assumption that it constitutes a connecting bond with some other group in its almost perfectly free abdominal segments, extremely minute labial palpi, and greatly developed antennal club of the male.

In *Chnaunanthus* the ventral sutures are absolutely obliterated in the middle, and this genus is therefore a more highly specialized representative of the group *Oncerini*, than either *Podolasia* or *Acoma*.

A. brunnea n. sp.—Form oblong, the sides nearly parallel, moderately convex, dark reddish-brown throughout; head and prothorax almost glabrous, but rather densely fimbriate with long erect hairs at the sides; elytra sparsely clothed with rather long erect hairs, which are longer and more conspicuous at the sides; under surface bristling with long slender sparsely placed hairs, especially conspicuous on the fimbriate femora. *Head* coarsely, very densely and deeply rugoso-punctate, the clypeus, which is nearly as long as the remainder of the head, coarsely, deeply and sparsely punctate. *Prothorax* four-fifths wider than long; sides strongly rounded just behind the middle, thence convergent and feebly sinuate to the acute apical angles, broadly rounded to the base, the basal angles being broadly rounded and obsolete; base broadly, very feebly arcuate, abruptly distinctly and more strongly so opposite the scutellum; apex broadly emarginate, bottom of emargination broadly bisinuate; disk moderately convex, polished, feebly impressed along the median line except near base and apex, finely, sparsely punctate; punctures entirely wanting in a broad median line, and also along the basal margin. Scutellum almost impunctate. *Elytra* widest in the middle, slightly longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax; sides parallel, feebly arcuate, together broadly, obtusely rounded behind; humeri slightly prominent; disk feebly convex, strongly so at the sides, finely, feebly and unevenly striate; striæ more approximate and very much confused at the sides, where the surface is distinctly rugulose; striæ very finely and approximately punctate; intervals each with a very uneven single line of larger, more distant punctures. Length 5.0–5.5 mm.

Texas (El Paso). Mr. G. W. Dunn.

This very anomalous little beetle apparently lives in flowers or on plants; the three specimens before me are males; I have not seen the female.

POLYPHYLLA Harris.

The American species of this genus appear to agree very well with the European, and differ principally in their shorter, more robust legs. The following species belongs near *decemlineata*, and may be at once interpolated in the table given by Dr. Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., IX, p. 73).

P. speciosa n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex; prothorax trivittate; lateral vittæ interrupted.

Female.—*Head* much wider than long; clypeus two and one-half times as wide as long; sides parallel, feebly arcuate; apex broadly and very feebly bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, more prominent and more strongly reflexed; front coarsely and very densely punctate, rather sparsely clothed with short erect hairs, and squamose with large pointed scales toward the eyes and along the margins of the clypeus; antennæ rather robust; basal joint pyriform, robust, as long as the next two together; second and third elongate, the latter much the longer, fourth obconical, slightly produced inwardly at apex, feebly transverse; club feebly arcuate, six-jointed, first narrower and more acuminate than the others, pointed, and but little more than one-half as long, remaining joints equal in length and nearly as long as the entire stem including the basal joint. *Prothorax* widest just behind the middle, narrowed rather rapidly thence to the apex, the latter about two-thirds as wide as the base, broadly emarginate and feebly bisinuate; base broadly arcuate, more strongly so in the middle; sides subangulate, angle narrowly rounded, thence just visibly arcuate to the apical angles, and extremely feebly sinuate to the base, broadly and very feebly subcrenulate throughout; basal angles obtuse, not at all rounded; disk convex, with a very small feeble impression near each lateral edge at the middle of the length; vittæ white, very dense, the lateral interrupted anteriorly, remainder sparsely covered with large elongate pointed yellow scales, which are denser near the basal margin except in the middle; surface anteriorly with a very few short erect hairs; punctures large, shallow, round and variolate, rather densely but unevenly distributed, each enclosing a scale. *Scutellum* broadly parabolic, vittate. *Elytra* three-fifths longer than wide, in the middle one-third wider than the prothorax; sides parallel and feebly arcuate, subtruncate behind; humeri slightly tumid; apical umbones large and feeble; each elytron with three broad dense white vittæ, and a fourth very narrow and interrupted between the second and third from the suture; third vitta abruptly terminating near the apex, feebly and evenly arcuate throughout, first and second meeting on the apical umbo, the first irregular toward base; suture narrowly vittate, the vitta continuing

to the apex; intermediate surface finely, sparsely punctate, and covered sparsely with moderate pointed yellow scales. *Pygidium* slightly wider than long, triangular; sides equally arcuate; surface feebly convex, slightly impressed at the sides, sparsely clothed with elongate whitish scales which are dense along the base, and much sparser in a very narrow median line; surface also very sparsely and finely pubescent. *Abdomen* with small robust whitish scales, much denser along the apical margins of the segments, and also with very sparse erect pubescence. Length 36.0 mm.

Colorado (exact locality unknown—♀); New Mexico—♂.

This fine species is easily distinguishable by its antennal structure from any other in the genus. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is very feebly lunate, and is pointed at apex. The anterior tibiae are robust, the outer teeth strong, the one nearest the base very broad, obtuse, and feebly developed.¹

¹ I take the present opportunity to describe an interesting new species, received a short time since from Central America. The description refers to the female.

P. concurrens n. sp.—Form nearly as in *decemlineata*, pale brownish-rufous. Clypeus truncate, broadly arcuate in the middle; angles right, not rounded, but also not prominent, its surface feebly and very narrowly reflexed at the apical margin, having a few widely scattered, coarse, squamigerous punctures; front immediately behind the suture abruptly, coarsely, extremely densely and deeply punctate, the punctures in mutual contact, the occiput again abruptly totally impunctate; antennae moderate, club as long as joints two to four combined; sixth joint rather less than one-half as long as the remainder, which are equal. *Prothorax* nearly as in *decemlineata*, but very much more sparsely punctate, the median line very deeply impressed, and the vittae narrow; scales large and robust. Scutellum polished, with a narrow median vitta. *Elytra* with ten very narrow, densely squamose vittae, the second from the lateral margin long, extending to apical third, but very widely interrupted; intervals extremely sparsely squamose, the scales smaller and narrower than those of the vittae. Length 25.0 mm.; width 11.0 mm.

Honduras. (One specimen.)

Although resembling *decemlineata*, this species is smaller, less robust, and differs greatly in the form of the pygidium, which is slightly longer than wide, transversely convex, and extremely sparsely squamose, a narrow median line entirely glabrous. The anterior tibiae are tridentate, the basal tooth very broad and feebly developed. The front and vertex in this species, and also in *speciosa*, are very much more densely and coarsely punctate than in *decemlineata*, where the punctures are separated by their own widths. All comparisons have been drawn from the female, which is the more constant sex.

THYCE Lec.

The single species, which has been regarded as the type of this genus, has hitherto been represented by a single female, and the recent discovery of the male by Mr. Dunn at El Paso, Texas, indicates the absence of generic difference between it and most of the Californian species separated as *Plectrodes*.¹ The structure of the anterior coxæ is identical, and the teeth of the tarsal claws are quite plainly unequal, to fully as great a degree in fact in *T. squamicollis*, as in many of the recognized species of *Plectrodes*. Our species may be separated as follows, the characters referring to the males:—

Fourth joint of the maxillary palpi one-third as long as the antennal club.²

Carpenteri

Fourth joint three-fifths as long as the antennal club; elytra nearly glabrous.

squamicollis

Fourth joint three-fourths as long as the antennal club.

Elytra moderately densely pubescent; last palpal joint oval, with the groove almost evenly elliptical³.....**palpalis**

Elytra extremely densely clothed with very minute, recumbent, squamiform hairs; last palpal joint robust, the groove widening toward base.

pulverea

Fourth joint just visibly shorter than the antennal club, the apex acute and deflexed.....**fossiger**

Fourth joint two-thirds longer than the antennal club.....**Harfordi**

In *Carpenteri* and also in *Plectrodes pubescens* the excavated groove in the fourth palpi joint is narrow, shallow and feeble, and is much shorter than the joint; in the remainder it is narrow, very deep, and extends throughout the length.

The females are much less abundant than the males, and differ considerably. The fourth palpal joint is small and more uniform in size with reference to the antennal club, and, although impressed externally, the groove is shallow and only partial, even in the

¹ The genus *Plectrodes* is represented only by the original *P. pubescens* of Horn. In this species the anterior coxæ do not differ in form from the same members in *Thyce*, but the abdominal segments are much shorter, and are almost completely free, requiring but slight force to break them asunder. In all the other species the ventral segments are long and connate, to absolutely the same degree as in *Thyce squamicollis*, being indicated only by feebly impressed lines. The genus *Plectrodes* should therefore be placed in the Melolonthini, where it will constitute one of the transitions to the Macrophyllini.

² Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 146, and Pl. III, fig. 7. ³ Ibid.

females of such strongly developed forms as *pulverea* and *Harfordi*. The antennal club is much shorter, more compact and oval. The anterior tibiae are stouter and with more strongly developed external teeth. The vestiture is very much shorter, finer, and sparser, so that the general color is darker.

The species of *Thyce* are nocturnal, being abundantly attracted by bright lights at certain seasons of the year.

T. squamicollis Lec.—The female of this species is much larger than the male, but is almost precisely similar in vestiture. The pronotum in both sexes is very sparsely clothed with small, closely recumbent, squamiform hairs which are slightly denser along a narrow median line, as is usual throughout the genus; the lateral vittae are, however, not definite. The name is therefore somewhat inappropriate. In the male the antennal club is nearly three-fourths as long as the stem, and in the female only one-half as long as the latter, oval and more compact.

Although the upper surface is more than usually glabrous, the long dense silken pubescence of the under surface is as well developed as in any other species.

T. pulverea n. sp.—Form elongate-oval, convex; elytra and abdomen dark reddish-brown; head and prothorax darker, piceous, the latter clothed moderately densely with small robust recumbent hairs, and longer erect pubescence; elytra and abdomen very densely covered with minute, recumbent, squamiform hairs; remainder of the under surface with long very dense silky pubescence; mesosternal parapleuræ, hypomera, and exposed surface of maxillæ devoid of long erect pubescence, but having whiter, dense and recumbent, squamiform hairs, a small indefinite spot at the sides of each abdominal segment also whiter and denser, remaining vestiture cinereous. *Head* wider than long; clypeus concave, truncate and very feebly sinuate in the middle, the angles slightly rounded, the base very slightly narrower; antennal club as long as the stem; last joint of the maxillary palpus nearly one-half longer than the preceding together, and fully three-fourths as long as the antennal club, rather robust, apex oblique but not deflexed and with a small circular truncation, the groove very deep, widening toward base, entire. *Prothorax* one-half wider than long; sides broadly angulate, the angles rounded; basal angles obtuse and rounded, apical obtuse but not rounded; apex very feebly emarginate, one-half as wide as the base, the latter broadly angulate, the angle broadly rounded; disk convex, finely, feebly and densely punctate. Scutellum white, more densely pubescent. *Elytra* nearly one-half longer than wide, widest near the middle, nearly one-third wider than the prothorax; sides very feebly arcuate; apex broadly sinuate; humeri slightly tumid; apical umbones very feeble; disk with the most feeble and indefinite traces of fine costæ, very finely, feebly and densely punctate. *Pygidium* one-third wider

than long, feebly convex, very minutely and densely punctate and pubescent. *Legs* moderate; femora fringed with fine erect pubescence, the flat surfaces with very small, recumbent, squamiform hairs not very densely placed; tarsi as long as the tibiae; claws arcuate, finely attenuate; tooth of anterior claw of anterior tarsi erect, near the base, slightly arcuate, stout and scarcely one-third as long as the remainder; tooth of the posterior claw, less than one-half as large, projecting but slightly above the basal carina; proportions in the other claws nearly similar, the tooth of the posterior claw of the hind tarsi, on its outer edge, nearly one-fifth the internal length of the remaining portion; corresponding ratio of the anterior claw one-third. Length 22.0 mm.

California (Los Angeles Co.).

The diagnoses here given are taken from the male; in the female of the present species the tarsal claws are rather smaller, the teeth more nearly equal, the greatest difference being in those of the anterior tarsi, the posterior being almost absolutely equal.

In *Thyce* the fourth palpal joint is received at base in a broad excavation in the apex of the robust transverse third joint, and the latter in turn is similarly connected with the second.

The proportional length of the fourth palpal joint in *pulverea* is the same as that given for *palpalis*, but the two species can be distinguished by the apparently denser pubescence of *pulverea*, by the more robust palpal joint in which the groove, according to the figure given by Dr. Horn, is differently shaped, and by the claws of the posterior tarsi, in which the teeth are said to be very nearly equal in *palpalis* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 147).

T. fossiger n. sp.—Form rather broadly oval, convex, castaneous; head and prothorax piceous; vestiture throughout nearly as in *pulverea*, but slightly coarser, and with the erect hairs of the pronotum decidedly longer. *Head* small, wider than long; clypeus concave, truncate; angles narrowly rounded; sides parallel, strongly arcuate; antennal club slightly shorter than the stem and but very slightly longer than the fourth palpal joint, the latter elongate, rather slender, the apex distinctly deflexed, and with the usual minute circular truncation, one-third longer than the three preceding together; external groove entire, very narrow and deep, slightly enlarged near the base, and again much more feebly so near the apex. *Prothorax* two-thirds wider than long; sides laterally strongly angulate, the angle rounded; sides very feebly sinuate anteriorly, feebly arcuate toward base and nearly coarctate with the latter, the basal angles being very obtuse and broadly rounded; apical angles right, not rounded; apex very feebly emarginate, one-half as wide as the base, the latter broadly, feebly angulate, the angle broadly rounded; disk convex, even, finely, feebly and densely punctate. *Elytra* two-fifths longer than wide and two-fifths wider than the prothorax; sides feebly arcuate; apex broadly angularly emarginate; humeri very feebly tumid; disk with

very feeble traces of costæ, very minutely, feebly and densely punctate. *Pygidium* one-third wider than long, feebly convex, punctured, and very densely pubescent like the elytra. *Legs* moderate; tarsi as long as the tibiæ; claws nearly as in *pulverea*. Length 20.0 mm.

California (Los Angeles Co.).

This species is closely allied to the last, but differs in its shorter, more robust and flattened form, its shorter, more transverse prothorax with more angulate sides, which are more rapidly convergent toward base when viewed vertically, and in the structure of the antennæ and palpi. The pubescence of the elytra is more densely placed, and the pygidium more nearly vertical.

T. Harfordi n. sp.—Oval, convex, piceous-black throughout; vestiture yellowish-cinereous; silky hairs of under surface very long and dense; abdomen moderately densely covered with small robust recumbent hairs, each segment with a paler spot of denser pubescence at the side near the apex; maxillæ, hypomera, mesosternal parapleuræ, and metasternal epimera whiter and with short stout recumbent pubescence; vestiture of the elytra dense, the hairs robust, recumbent and rather long, sparser on the pronotum, the fine erect hairs of the latter long, dense and conspicuous. *Head* small, but very slightly wider than long; clypeus concave, broadly, feebly sinuate, the angles narrowly rounded and the sides parallel and feebly arcuate; antennal club robust, oval, much shorter than the stem and scarcely more than two-thirds as long as the fourth palpal joint; the latter greatly developed, more than one-half longer than the preceding joints together, elongate, and but moderately robust when viewed laterally, with the lower edge straight, the upper broadly arcuate, the apex scalpellate, the lower point of the apex not deflexed, and with an exceedingly minute circular truncation, having externally, an entire groove which is wide, elongate, elliptical, and extending fully one-half through the joint. *Prothorax* two-thirds wider than long; sides rather strongly angulate, the angle rounded; sides near it straight; basal angles obtuse and moderately rounded; apex very feebly emarginate, scarcely one-half as wide as the base, the latter broadly and rather strongly angulate, the angle broadly rounded; disk convex, very narrowly and feebly impressed along the median line, rather finely, feebly and densely punctate. Scutellum with a very fine subdenuded median line. *Elytra* two-fifths longer than wide and nearly two-fifths wider than the prothorax, with very feeble traces of broad costæ, together broadly, angularly emarginate at apex when viewed longitudinally; sides parallel and feebly arcuate; disk minutely, feebly and densely punctate. *Legs* moderate; tarsi about as long as the tibiæ. Length 19.0–20.0 mm.

California (Alameda Co.).

The claws are nearly as in the preceding species, but the teeth are slightly more slender and acute. The pygidium is but one-fourth wider than long. This species is very distinct in its strongly

developed palpi and correspondingly smaller, more robust and oval antennal club; it was taken very abundantly at night in the suburbs of Alameda, Cal., and is dedicated to an enthusiastic friend of entomological science—Mr. W. G. W. Harford, of Oakland, Cal.

DINACOMA n. gen. (Melolonthini).

Clypeus concave, parallel, subtruncate. Mentum moderate, subquadrate, concave. Maxillæ moderate, the palpi well developed; first joint very small, narrow, obconical; second and third longer than wide, the former the longer, both obconical and obliquely truncate; fourth slightly shorter than the preceding three together, pointed, deeply impressed or excavated on its outer face. Labial palpi very small; third joint ovoidal, obtusely acuminate, as long as the two preceding together. Labrum short, transverse, free, impressed in the middle. Antennæ ten-jointed; middle joints of stem subanched, short; club three-jointed, very long and arcuate in the males. Anterior coxæ transverse, but slightly prominent. Metasternal episterna moderate in width. Abdominal segments connate, the sutures fine but not entirely obliterated, rendered distinct by the disposition of the vestiture. Metasternum well developed. Legs rather short and slender; tarsi short, the posterior much shorter than the tibia; claws moderate, evenly and strongly arcuate, toothed near the base, the teeth distinctly unequal.

The above characters indicate a genus intermediate in many characters between Polyphylla and Thyce. It is founded upon *Thyce marginata* Casey (Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci., II, p. 39). The deep excavation of the fourth palpal joint, which is present in this genus in common with Thyce, is by no means confined to this group of genera, as it is a common character in Diplotaxis, although generally less developed.

The characters agreeing with Thyce, reside in the structure of the palpi and tarsal claws, and those which ally it most directly with Polyphylla, are found in the greatly developed male antennal club, and the short tarsi.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

EDROTES Lec.

The four species of this genus may be separated as follows:—

Pubescence long and erect.

Pubescence more condensed in several narrow widely distant lines on each elytron; surface highly polished, very minutely and sparsely punctate,



Casey, Thos. L. 1889. "Coleopterological notices I." *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 5, 163–174.

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