

Iowa: Iowa City 1 ♂, 3 ♀; New Liberty 1 ♂.

Sponsa is most readily distinguished from the other *vespertina*-like *Sericas* by its coarse, dense puncturation, especially on the face where it tends to obscure the clypeal suture, and by the small antennal club of the male. Mr. Blatchley's species *evidens*² is the most closely allied species at present known to the writer. It also has very dense facial puncturation and the small antennal club in the male, but differs from *sponsa* at a glance, by the sharp carination of the median line of the front and of the clypeal suture, also by the less uniform and remarkably dense puncturation of the pronotum especially toward the sides of the discal area. *Evidens* is the only species at hand in which the male genital armature is at all comparable to that of *sponsa*, but even here the resemblance is not close.

RECORDS AND NEW SPECIES OF CARABIDÆ.

BY HOWARD NOTMAN,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

While identifying some Carabidæ belonging to Mr. C. W. Leng, a number of species were discovered which seemed to be undescribed. These with some others, part of a collection acquired from Mr. Gustav Beyer, and one species of *Patrobis* collected in the Adirondack Mountains during the summer of 1918, form the material for the following descriptions. The species in the Beyer Collection had been marked new or left with blank labels, with the exception of one species of *Harpalus*, which was found under the label *Harpalus herbivagus* Say. With the descriptions are included a number of records from the Beyer Collection which seem of interest in extending the known range of a number of species.

Pachyteles beyeri new species.

Form very elongate, parallel; color dark castaneo-piceous, nearly black, finely alutaceous and subopaque; palpi, antennæ and legs rufo-piceous. Head two fifths longer than wide, five sixths as wide as the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex; very sparsely but deeply and strongly punctate; front rugose,

² Canadian Entomologist, LI, p. 153; new name for *carinata*.

strongly bi-impressed, impressions triangular; clypeus with three shallow impressions, the median one anterior; penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi very short, quadrate, terminal joint, cylindrical, truncate; terminal joint of the labial palpi broad, triangular, slightly shorter than the penultimate; mentum deeply emarginate with a large acute tooth; ligula narrow, bisetose at apex, paraglossæ equal in length broadly rounded at apex; antennæ short, stout, not reaching the base of the thorax, outer joints very little longer than wide, joints six to eleven strongly compressed, four basal joints glabrous. Thorax one fourth wider than long, five sixths as wide as the elytra, distinctly narrower at base than at apex, apex emarginate, base feebly bisinuate, squarely truncate; sides broadly rounded in front, broadly sinuate in front of the posterior angles, all the angles strongly rounded, the anterior slightly obtuse, prominent but not produced, the posterior nearly rectangular; side margins broad, strongly reflexed, wider in front and behind; basal foveæ not distinct; transverse impressions strong, the anterior rugose; median line fine, strongly impressed, abbreviated before and behind; a row of strong, coarse punctures along the anterior margin, disk punctate as the head, punctures smaller and less distinct. Elytra three times as long as the thorax, nearly three times as long as wide, basal margin inferior; sides parallel to apical fourth, thence strongly rounded to the apices, which are separately rounded, sinuation distinct; striæ feeble, intervals sub-carinate with single rows of very indistinct, widely spaced punctures, those on the inner intervals almost indistinguishable. Abdomen punctate-setose, punctuation elsewhere on the underside, sparse and indistinct. Anterior femora with a strong tooth on the lower edge at basal two fifths; tibiæ and tarsi pubescent; fourth tarsal joint slightly emarginate; claws slender, simple; tibial spurs very short. Length, 14 mm.; width, 3 mm. 1 ♂.

Male: First two joints of the anterior tarsi moderately dilated and squamulose beneath; lateral margin of the elytra sharply expanded at apical fourth.

San Felipe, Low. Cal. (Beyer).

Of the many species in this genus described from Mexico and South America, one only of those with dentate anterior femora has rounded posterior thoracic angles. This species, *P. morio* Klug (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., II, 1867-1868, p. 52) is larger (16-17 mm.), with differently proportioned head and thorax, the thorax with the anterior angles produced. *P. parca* Lec. (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., XII, 1885, p. 2) from Arizona is of the same size and general form, but the thorax is described as "as long as wide, with the dorsal line entire, . . . front angles somewhat acute," elytra with interspaces "each with a row of well-marked distant punctures." It is not stated that the thoracic angles are rounded, which would be a strange omission in describing the present species. (The description of *P. unicolor* Fairm. from Chili could not be found.)

Bembidium nevadense Ulke.

Placer Co., Cal. Through C. V. Riley, 1888. 2 specimens.

This species is recorded from Reno, Nevada, by Casey and from Cal. and Or. by Hayward.

Bembidium consanguineum Hayw.

Or. 1 specimen.

This species is recorded from New Mexico, Colorado (Boulder Co.), Utah (Southwestern), Arizona (Tucson and other parts) by Casey, and from Cal., Utah, Ariz., Col., Guadalupe Isd. by Hayward.

Bembidium micans new species.

Form oblong, parallel, moderately convex; color black, very shining, head and thorax very faintly æneous, an indistinct spot on the humerus and a sub-marginal one at apical two fifths dull testaceous. Head as wide as the thorax at apex; eyes large; frontal sulci single, straight, parallel, not deep; antennæ reaching the basal third of the elytra. Thorax obtrapezoidal, one half wider than long, base as wide as the apex, moderately convex, sides moderately rounded in front, very slightly sinuate in front of the posterior angles which are sub-rectangular; margin rather broad, narrowly reflexed at edge; basal foveæ strong, bistriate, rugose, carinæ long and sharply defined; anterior impression distinct; median line strong, slightly impressed, abbreviated in front and behind. Elytra one half wider than the thorax, parallel, three fifths longer than wide, strongly arcuate from apical third to the apex, humeri subangulate; striæ very fine, abbreviated at apex, finely punctate on basal half, the seventh obsolete, represented at base by a row of very indistinct punctures, eighth very deep and indistinct from the margin; two impressed punctures on the third stria at basal one third and apical two fifths. Length, 5-5.5 mm.; width, 1.8-2 mm. 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

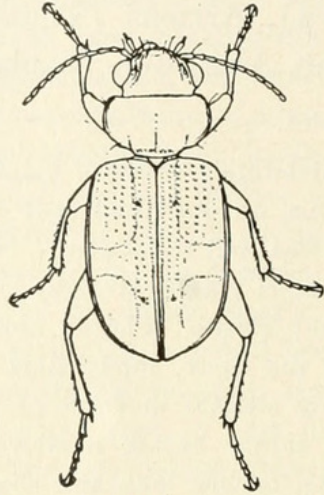
Dallas, Ore. Collection C. W. Leng.

In Col. Casey's recent revision of *Bembidium* (Mem. Col., VIII, 1918), this species would be placed with *lugubre* Lec., because of its maculate elytra and trapezoidal thorax. It seems, however, most closely related to *nitens* Lec. (*grapei* Gyll.), because of its highly polished integuments and finely punctured and indistinct striæ. In Mr. Hayward's arrangement of the genus, it would be placed near *breve* Mots., from which it differs by its maculate elytra.

Bembidium dilaticolle new species.

Form rather broad, sub-depressed. Color black, head and thorax slightly greenish metallic, elytra pale testaceous, the suture and a transverse fascia behind the middle blackish piceous; palpi, antennæ and legs pale rufo-testa-

ceous. Head wider than long, wider than the thorax at apex; eyes very large strongly convex; frontal sulci strongly convergent but not joining at the clypeal margin, a short outer sulcus on either side and two smaller sulci within; mentum with a strong entire tooth; antennæ short, reaching the base of the thorax, joints sub-equal, twice as long as wide. Thorax strongly convex, twice as wide as long, smooth, impunctate, three fourths the width of the elytra; sides strongly rounded, anterior and posterior angles not distinct; basal transverse impression strong, beaded, close to the posterior margin; basal foveæ linear, short, strongly impressed, distant from the angles which are not cari-



nate; anterior impression distinct; median line scarcely visible; side margin moderate, edge reflexed. The distance between the basal setæ is very slightly less than the width of the thorax at apex. Elytra three times as long as the thorax, one half longer than broad; disk slightly depressed; sides moderately and evenly arcuate from the rounded humeri to the apical one third, thence strongly rounded to the apex; basal margin entire below the disk. Sutural striae strong only on the apical third, the remaining very indistinct, their positions marked by six rows of coarse punctures, obliterated behind the middle; the punctures of the other rows are larger than those of the inner; the eighth stria is indistinct from the margin and very strongly impressed; two impressed punctures on the third interval near the third stria at basal fourth and apical third. Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1.45 mm. 1 ♀.

Huachuca Mts., Ariz., 7-'05. (Beyer.)

This species would be placed in Group XIII, *sphaeroderum* (*Cyclolopha*) of Col. Casey's revision, but differs from the species therein described by its broader thorax and maculate elytra. It also differs from *B. cyclodes* described by Bates from Southern Mexico (Biol. Cent. Am. Col., i (I), p. 290) in form, maculation and elytral sculpture.

Bembidium constricticollis Hayw.

Rincon Mts., Ariz., 7-'07. (Beyer.) 2 specimens.

This species is recorded from Colorado Springs by Casey and from the San Juan River, New Mexico and Winslow, Arizona, by Hayward.

Tachys rectangulus new species.

Form elongate-oval, convex. Color rufo-testaceous, head and thorax darker; elytra iridescent with an indefinite median cloud slightly behind the middle. Head as wide as the thorax at apex; eyes flattened, not prominent; antennæ long, reaching the basal third of the elytra, joints five to seven, three times as long as wide; mentum with two forameniform punctures. Thorax one third wider than long, base and apex equal in width; sides strongly rounded on the apical half, oblique and straight behind to the basal sixth, where they are suddenly sinuate; anterior angles not evident, posterior angles long, rectangular and reflexed, base slightly oblique either side. Elytra elongate-oval, widest at the middle, three times as long as and one fifth wider than the thorax; sides evenly arcuate throughout, humeri rather narrow; two inner striæ distinct, impunctate, eighth broadly interrupted at the middle; recurved portion of the sutural striæ parallel with the suture, hooked at apex with a puncture within the hook; anterior puncture at basal third. Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 1 mm. 1 ♂.

Male: Two basal joints of the anterior tarsi dilated, with the inner apical angles prolonged.

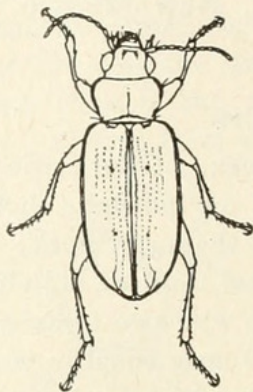
North America, locality uncertain. Collection C. W. Leng.

This species resembles *T. proximus* Say, but is more elongate and the thorax is larger and less transverse with prominent rectangular posterior angles.

Tachys conjugens new species.

Form elongate, subparallel, depressed. Color rufo-testaceous, eyes black. Head as wide as long, wider than the thorax at apex, eyes moderately large and convex; frontal impressions short, broad and shallow, not extending on the clypeus; mentum strongly emarginate, tooth strong with a broadly rounded apex; forameniform punctures absent; antennæ moderately long and slender, reaching basal one fourth of the elytra, joints sub-equal, basal joint stouter, two, three and four more slender, the others twice as long as wide, slightly compressed. Thorax one third wider than long, two thirds as wide as the elytra, widest at apical third; base as wide as the apex; sides strongly rounded in front, slightly sinuate at basal third, thence straight and slightly oblique to the obtuse and sharply defined posterior angles; anterior angles not defined, apex slightly emarginate, posterior transverse impression strong, angulate at middle and punctate; base margined, basal area faintly rugose;

anterior transverse impression indistinct, median line distinct, abbreviated before and behind; side margins moderate, edge reflexed. Elytra three times as long as the thorax, twice as long as wide; sides straight and nearly parallel to the apical third, thence moderately arcuate to apex; disk with five distinct



and punctured striae, sixth represented by a row of indistinct punctures; the second and third curve out at apex and join the incurved portion of the sutural stria, which is strongly marked and parallel to the suture and not hooked; the second and third striae are indistinct where they join the incurved sutural; eighth stria broadly interrupted at the middle. Two impressed punctures on the third stria. Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 1 mm. 2 ♀.

Rincon Mts., Ariz., 7-'07. (Beyer.)

This species with the form of the group *vittiger* belongs by its structural characters in the group *incurvus* (*Tachyura* Mots., *Barytachys* Chaud.). In Col. Casey's arrangement of *Tachyura*, it would be placed next to *tripunctatus* Say from which it is distinguishable by the absence of the three basal thoracic punctures. In Hayward's arrangement it would be placed next *ferrugineus* by its distinctly punctured striae. It is distinguishable from *ferrugineus* by its elongate and depressed form and more numerous striae.

T. conjugens agrees with the description of *T. curvans* Bates (Biol. Cent. Am., i (I), p. 143) from Guatemala with the exception of the incurved portion of the sutural stria which in *curvans* Bates states to be visible only "under a high power of the microscope." In *conjugens* it is as strong as in any of the North American species of the subgenus *Tachyura*. Bates also states: "A species very closely resembling this (*curvans*) but having a rather narrower and more cordate thorax, has been sent to me from California as *Tachys* n. sp. by Mr. H. K. Morrison." No such species has been described. It may be that *conjugens* is the one referred to.

Patrobus longipalpus new species.

Form elongate-oblong, depressed. Color black, moderately shining, antennæ, palpi, tibiæ and tarsi rufo-piceous. Head one third longer than broad, as wide as the thorax at apex, basal constriction not evident; eyes moderately prominent; frontal impressions long, deep, extending on the clypeus, a few indistinct rugæ behind the eyes; mandibles prominent; third joint of the maxillary palpi long, slender, subcylindrical, not wider at apex, one half longer than the second; terminal joint of the labial palpi shorter and stouter, penultimate joint bi-setose in front; mentum moderately and broadly emarginate with a short, deeply bifid tooth; antennæ moderately slender, first joint short and stout, less than twice as long as wide, third nearly three times as long as the second, fourth to eleventh shorter, subequal, more than twice as long as wide, two basal joints glabrous. Thorax one half wider than long, as wide at base as at apex, depressed, sides slightly rounded in front with a distinct sinuation or flattening at apical one third, anterior angles slightly prominent, broadly rounded; oblique behind and broadly sinuate at basal third, posterior angles slightly obtuse, not rounded; margins moderately wide, edge narrowly reflexed; basal foveæ, broad, oblique, indistinct, strongly rugose, transverse impressions indistinct, coarsely and sparsely punctate and rugose; base oblique at either side. Elytra three times as long as the thorax and one fourth wider; basal margin below the disk; humeri sub-angulate, sides nearly straight and parallel to apical two fifths, thence evenly arcuate to apex; striæ moderately strong, finely and distinctly punctate on basal half, intervals slightly convex; three impressed punctures on the third stria; sterna sparsely punctate. Legs moderate, femora moderately stout, tibiæ scarcely wider, at apex; posterior trochanters two fifths the length of the femora, with rounded apices. Length, 10 mm.; width, 3.5 mm. 1 ♀.

Keene Heights, Essex Co., N. Y., 6 July, 1918. (Notman.)

This species may be distinguished from *P. rugicollis* by its smaller size, broader and more rugose thorax and by the long terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, differing from the terminal joint of the labial palpi. It may be distinguished from *P. septentrionis* by its broad depressed and rugose thorax.

Pterostichus lævilatus new species.

Form oval, slightly elongate, slightly convex. Color black, strongly shining, elytra dark piceous, slightly bronzed, mandibles, palpi, antennæ and legs rufous. Head as wide as the thorax at apex, as long as wide; frontal impressions broad, not deep, rounded and sparsely and indistinctly punctate; palpi subcylindrical, truncate at apex; mentum with a broad bifid tooth. Thorax one fourth wider than long, three fourths as wide as the elytra, widest before the middle; base equal in width to the apex; sides broadly rounded, strongly sinuate at basal one sixth, thence straight to the sharply rectangular

posterior angles; anterior angles rounded, not prominent, apex slightly emarginate; basal foveæ broad, shallow, coarsely punctate, strongly bistrate, inner striæ longer, angles strongly carinate; transverse impressions indistinct; median line, strong, abbreviated before and behind; side margins narrow with narrowly reflexed edge, the usual two setæ on either side at posterior angles and apical one fourth. Prosternum not margined at apex. Elytra two and one half times as long as the thorax; two thirds longer than wide, widest at middle, slightly wider than the thorax at base, humeri sub-dentiform; sides strongly and evenly rounded from humeri to apex; striæ strong and distinctly punctate, outer striæ less distinct, scutellar striæ very short; two small punctures on the second stria, one slightly before the middle and the other at apical one fourth. Metasternal side-pieces short, slightly longer than wide. Three basal joints of the posterior tarsi grooved on the outer side. Length, 9 mm.; width, 3.5 mm. 1 ♀.

Golden, B. C. Collection C. W. Leng.

This species seems closely related to the species of the subgenus *Omasus*. The short metasternal side-pieces and short scutellar striæ would associate it, however, with the species *tumescens*, *obscurus* and *ventralis* of section B of the third division of Leconte's synopsis. The strongly oval, somewhat ventricose elytra and indistinct outer striæ also indicate a relationship with these species. The bipunctate second elytral striæ would distinguish it from either of these groups.

Amara humilis Casey.

Rockaway B., L. I., May 15, 1910. (W. T. Davis.) Ramsey, Bergen Co., N. J., May 30, 1917. Keene Valley, Essex Co., N. Y., May 24, 1916, June 18, 1917. Johnstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., April 28, 1918. Greenwood Lake, Passaic Co., N. J., and Orange Co., N. Y., May 5, 1918. (Notman.)

This species, recently described by Casey (Mem. Col., VIII, p. 302), is recorded by him from Rhode Island (Boston Neck) and Long Island (Huntington and Wyandanch)—Schott.

Platynus imitans new species.

Form oblong, subdepressed. Color piceous, palpi, antennæ, legs and margins of the thorax pale rufo-piceous; impunctate, shining. Head longer than wide, three fourths as wide as the thorax, as wide as the thorax at apex; frontal impressions broad, shallow, indefinite; antennæ long, slender, reaching the middle of the elytra, outer joints four times as long as wide, pubescence beginning on the fourth joint. Thorax as long as wide, as wide at base as apex, three fifths as wide as the elytra, apex distinctly emarginate, base arcuate; sides broadly and evenly arcuate from base to apex; anterior angles

sub-prominent, rounded, posterior angles rounded; side margins, moderately broad, slightly wider and more strongly reflexed behind; anterior transverse impression indistinct, posterior distinct; median line strong, sub-entire; basal foveæ large, round, indistinct, indistinctly rugose and finely alutaceous. Elytra two and one half times as long as the thorax, one and one half times as long as wide; humeri broadly rounded; sides nearly straight to apical one third, thence strongly rounded to the apex, indistinctly sinuate at apex; striæ deep, distinctly crenate-punctate; intervals convex, smooth, strongly shining, third interval with three punctures, first at basal fourth on the third stria, second and third behind the middle on the second stria. Legs moderate in length, tarsi of the intermediate and posterior pairs, strongly grooved. Length, 6.5 mm.; width, 2.5 mm. 1 ♂.

North America, locality uncertain. Collection C. W. Leng.

This species seems best placed with *P. collaris* Say in section D of Leconte's synopsis, from which it would differ by its color, small size, and narrower thorax.

Platynus foveiceps new species.

Form elongate-oblong, depressed. Color black, shining, bronzed with a purplish tinge. Head slightly longer than wide, as wide as the thorax at apex, strongly longitudinally rugose, either side, with a punctiform impression over either eye; antennæ slender, reaching the base of the thorax, second joint shorter, outer joints three times longer than wide. Thorax one fifth wider than long, three fourths the width of the elytra, as wide at base as at apex, widest before the middle; sides rounded in front, nearly straight and oblique behind to the strongly rounded posterior angles; anterior angles rounded, not prominent; apex slightly emarginate; basal foveæ distinct, linear, angles with a strong blunt tubercle; side margins narrow, very slightly broader and reflexed behind; transverse impressions obsolete; median line strong, entire or nearly so, surface strongly transverse-rugose throughout. Elytra as wide as the thorax at base, two and one half times as long, twice as long as wide; humeral angles broadly rounded, sides moderately and evenly arcuate to near the apex, thence strongly arcuate and faintly sinuate to the apex; striæ moderately fine, impunctate, intervals flat, third with six impressed punctures, first on the third stria. Tarsi grooved. Length, 9.5 mm.; width, 3.5 mm. 1 ♀.

Franktown, Nevada. Collection C. W. Leng.

This species resembles *P. fossiger*. It may be distinguished by the strongly rugose head and thorax, the punctiform impressions on the occiput, the basal thoracic tubercles and the thorax flatter behind the middle.

Coptodera unicolor Chevr.

Rincon Mts., Ariz., 5,000 ft., 7-'07. (Beyer.)

This species is recorded from Orizaba, Mexico, by Chevrolat (Col. Mex., 2d fasc., mars, 1834, No. 40), from Mexico by Chaudoir (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 12, p. 179), and from Arizona by Schaeffer (Sc. Bull., Mus. Br. Inst., V. 1, No. 17, p. 400).

Plochionus bicolor new species.

Form rather broad, depressed, widest near the apex of the elytra. Color rufo-testaceous, elytra excepting the margins, black. Head as long as wide, three fourths as wide as the thorax; eyes very large and convex; neck constricted behind the eyes; frontal impressions shallow, indistinct, longitudinally rugulose; labrum broad, truncate at apex, slightly narrowed to the base, angles rounded; terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, slender, cylindrical, of the labial palpi wider and obliquely truncate at apex; mentum with an acute tooth; antennæ rather short, reaching the base of the thorax, second joint short, five to ten stouter, parallel, one and one half times as long as wide, terminal joint subequal to the preceding two; four basal joints glabrous. Thorax depressed, twice as wide as long, widest at middle, two thirds as wide as the elytra, width at apex scarcely more than one half that at base; sides strongly and evenly rounded to behind the middle, thence nearly straight to the base; anterior angles completely rounded, posterior angles obtuse but distinct, base faintly bisinuate at middle; side margins broad and depressed, much broader behind, slightly undulate with the edge slightly reflexed before the middle; impressions indistinct, median line abbreviated before and behind, surface, sparsely transverse-rugose. Elytra strongly depressed, three times as long as the thorax, one half longer than wide, as wide as the thorax at base; humeri broadly rounded; sides very slightly arcuate to apical fifth, thence rounded and truncate to apex; striæ fine, intervals convex, finely, very sparsely and irregularly punctate; third interval with two setiferous punctures, one at basal one fourth, the other at apical one fifth. Fourth tarsal joint very deeply emarginate, claws pectinate. Length, 6 mm.; width, 2.5 mm. 2 ♂.

Key Largo, Fla. (Beyer.)

This species is distinctly narrower in form than *P. dorsalis* Horn.

Apenes hilariola Bates.

Santa Rosa, Low. Cal. (Beyer.)

This species is recorded by Bates from Cuernavaca, Colima City, Mex. (Tr. Ent. Soc. Lon., 1891, p. 271).

Harpalus cyrtonotoides new species.

Form oblong, parallel, slightly elongate, slightly convex. Color dark piceous, strongly shining; palpi, antennæ, legs and margins rufous. Head as

wide as the thorax at apex, wider than long, three fifths as wide as the thorax; eyes rather small, but convex and prominent; frontal impressions very small, perforate punctate, in contact with the clypeal suture which is slightly incurved either side; mentum tooth short with broadly rounded apex; antennæ short and slender, not reaching the base of the thorax. Thorax rather large, two fifths wider than long, widest in front of the middle, scarcely narrower than the elytra, base slightly wider than the apex; sides strongly rounded in front, nearly straight and distinctly convergent behind to the rather narrowly rounded posterior angles; apex distinctly emarginate, anterior angles rather broadly rounded; base very distinctly and broadly emarginate, posterior angles distinctly inclined backwards; disk moderately and evenly convex from side to side; transverse impressions sub-obsolete; marginal gutter narrow and even in width throughout; basal foveæ linear and deep, slightly impressed with a few coarse punctures, area between the foveæ and the angles convex and impunctate; marginal gutter with an irregular row of coarse punctures extending nearly to the middle; basal margin interrupted at the middle. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax at base and twice as long, one half longer than wide; sides very broadly and evenly rounded to apical one fourth, thence strongly rounded and oblique to apex, sinuation very feeble; striæ, strong, deep; intervals convex, impunctate, a puncture on the second stria at apical third. Accessory abdominal setæ absent; abdomen punctured between the coxæ. Length, 9.25 mm.; width, 3 mm. 2 ♂.

Col. (Collection C. W. Leng.)

This species is closely allied to *spadiceus* Dej. It may be distinguished by its broader thorax with base emarginate and the basal margin interrupted at the middle. It seems also closely allied to *æquabilis* Csy. (Mem. Col., V, p. 100), one of several grouped together by a short broadly rounded mentum tooth, also found in *spadiceus* Dej. The proportions are similar but certain features of the thorax are not in accord—the marginal gutter even in width throughout, basal angular are moderately convex and impunctate and the conformation of the base. The row of coarse punctures in the marginal gutter could scarcely be overlooked and none is mentioned in *æquabilis*.

Harpalus cordifer new species.

Form oblong, elongate. Color black, shining (♂), slightly alutaceous (♀), elytra dark piceous, epipleuræ and margins paler; palpi, antennæ and legs dark rufous, tarsi darker. Head wider than the thorax at apex, wider than long, four fifths the width of the thorax; frontal foveæ punctiform, deep, broadly impressed; clypeal suture very distinct connecting the foveæ, but indistinct between the latter and the margins of the head; eyes rather small but prominent; mentum with a narrow, acutely pointed tooth; antennæ surpassing the

base of the thorax; joints more than twice as long as wide. Thorax one third wider than long, four fifths the width of the elytra, as wide at base as at apex, widest slightly before the middle; sides broadly rounded in front, broadly sinuate and oblique behind to the sub-rectangular and not rounded posterior angles; apex moderately emarginate, base distinctly, but less emarginate than the apex; side margin narrow, not expanded basally; basal margin distinct and entire; transverse impressions indistinct, median line strong, abbreviated in front; basal foveæ deep, linear, broadly impressed, coarsely rugose-punctate; basal third of the disk coarsely punctate, the rest with sparse, fine and rather indistinct punctuation. Elytra wider than the thorax at base and two and one half times as long, nearly twice as long as wide, evenly elongate-oval, apical sinuation strong and abrupt; striæ deep, intervals moderately convex, impunctate; third interval without impressed punctures. Abdomen without accessory setæ; indistinctly punctate between the coxæ. Length, 7.5-8.75 mm.; width, 3-3.5 mm. 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

Br. Col. (Beyer.)

This species is closely allied to *H. retractus* Lec. It differs by its much smaller size, larger head, longer and more strongly punctured basal area of the thorax with deep linear foveæ, and its narrow and acute mentum tooth.

Anisodactylus depressus new species.

Form oblong, somewhat broad, depressed. Color black, shining in both sexes; palpi and antennæ rufous, legs dark rufo-piceous; tarsi paler. Head broader than long, two thirds as wide as the thorax, slightly narrower than the thorax at apex; frontal foveæ punctiform, broadly impressed, slightly removed from the clypeal suture, which is very fine; eyes rather large but flattened, not prominent; ligula narrow, not wider at apex and bisetose, paraglossæ much broader and longer, apex broadly rounded; mentum with a short but distinct tooth; antennæ slender, extending beyond the base of the thorax, outer joints three to four times as long as wide, three basal joints glabrous. Thorax twice as wide as long (♂), slightly less (♀), four fifths as wide as the elytra, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides broadly and evenly rounded throughout; apex very slightly emarginate, anterior angles not at all prominent, broadly rounded; posterior angles slightly obtuse, very narrowly rounded; side margins rather broad, widening rapidly from the middle and disappearing at basal one third in the general depression of the posterior angles; basal impressions large, shallow and indefinite, not distinctly punctate, but rather strongly rugose; anterior transverse impression strong, basal indistinguishable median line nearly obsolete. Elytra depressed, three times as long as the thorax, more than two thirds longer than wide; sides very slightly arcuate to apical third, thence strongly rounded to the apex, apical sinuation distinct; striæ strong, intervals broadly convex; an impressed puncture adherent to the second stria at apical one fourth. Body beneath impunctate.

Anterior tibial spurs slender; basal joints of the posterior tarsi equal in length to the next two. Length, 13.5 mm.; width, 5 mm. 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Austin, Tex., 10/20. Collection C. W. Leng.

The structural characters of this species place it in the group given the generic name *Anisotarsus* by Chaudoir. It is distinguishable from *A. brevicollis* Chaud. by its much larger head, impunctate thorax and shorter and more strongly striate elytra. It closely resembles the larger species of the *fraternus* group of the genus *Harpalus*.

EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS.

BY CHARLES W. LENG,

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Edward Doubleday Harris was born September 20, 1839, in Cambridge, Mass., the son of Dr. Thaddeus W. Harris, the author of "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," and a descendant of the English people who first settled in New England. He died of pneumonia, without pain, on Sunday afternoon, March 2, 1919, having attained a greater age than any of his forefathers, "the Patriarch of the Harris family," as he described himself a short time ago.

He was a man of many activities. By profession an architect, after studying in the Massachusetts School of Architecture, he came to New York in 1872 and became associated with A. T. Stewart in the building of St. Paul's School, St. Mary's School and St. Mary's Cathedral at Garden City and in the remodelling of the Grand Union and Windsor Hotels at Saratoga, and later in the rebuilding and management of the Stewart building at No. 280 Broadway, New York, where he had his own office. Among his other important architectural works were Woodlawn, Judge Hilton's 1,600-acre estate at Saratoga, and the Park Avenue Hotel in New York, at first called the Woman's Hotel. He was so successful in these important matters that he became later one of the executors of the Stewart Estate and afterwards of the Hilton Estate. Outside of these duties, which brought him a sufficient income, he devoted himself to church matters, being warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Yonkers



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Journal of the New York Entomological Society 27, 225-237.

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