

268. Col. Robinson suggests that "Basal part of" should be inserted after *a* and *aa* of key, as in all species the distal part of the tooth is at right angles with femur. He also suggests that "pubescence condensed on and behind scutellum" should be omitted from *aa* as this is true of all members of the group.
299. Insert "not" after "color" in *c* of key.
349. Last line in *bb* of first key, cut out "or longer than" and insert "as."
386. Change numbers and name of second species to:
587 (11,168). ***Odontocorynus pinguescens*** Casey, 1892, 599.
425. Fourteenth line, insert "usually" before "prolonged."
426. Second line of *bb* of key, insert "to cut off the third" after "prolonged."
431. Exchange the second line of the description of *Acanthoscelis curtus* Say for the second line of that of *Acanthoscelis mendicus* Dietz. In making corrections of the two lines the printer put each one back in the wrong place.
440. First line, add "to cut off the third" after "sides."
443. Serial number 694 should be 684.
444. Line beginning with "channel" under No. 686 should take the place of line beginning with "channel" under No. 687, and vice versa.
454. In third line of *cc* of key add "except in *Rhinoncus*."
537. Fifth line under Rhyncolini, change "latter" to "former."
540. Insert (11,227) after the serial number 847.

COLEOPTERA COLLECTED AT WINDSOR, BROOME CO., N. Y., 26 MAY TO 5 JUNE, 1918, WITH NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

BY HOWARD NOTMAN,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela sexguttata Fabr. (10)

Cicindela purpurea Oliv. (4)

Cicindela purpurea,

var. *graminea* Schp. (1)

Cicindela repanda Dej. (9)

CARIBIDÆ.

Carabus limbatus Say. (1)
Calosoma calidum Fabr. (1)
Elaphrus cicatricosus Lec. (1)
Elaphrus ruscarius Say. (12)
Nebria pallipes Say. (5)
Dyschirius globulosus Say. (1)
Clivina impressifrons Lec. (1)
Schizogenius lineolatus Say. (9)
Schizogenius amphibius Hald. (1)
Bembidium punctatostriatum Say. (8)
Bembidium inæquale Say. (13)
Bembidium honestum Say. (1)
Bembidium nigrum Say. (2)
Bembidium simplex Lec. (4)
Bembidium planiusculum Mann. (2)
Bembidium complanulum Mann. (2)
Bembidium basicorne n. sp. (3)
Bembidium fugax Lec. (3)
Bembidium planum Hald. (17)
Bembidium grandiceps Hayw. (18)
Bembidium picipes Kby. (11)
Bembidium postremum Say. (1)
Bembidium oberthüri Hayw. (1)
Bembidium variegatum Say. (1)
Bembidium posticum Hald. (3)
Bembidium patruale Dej. (49)
Bembidium decipiens Dej. (6)
Bembidium versicolor Lec. (5)
Bembidium 4-maculatum Linn. (10)
Bembidium semistriatum Hald. (8)
Tachys scitulus Lec. (6)
Tachys corruscus Lec. (4)
Tachys lævus Say. (11)
Tachys tripunctatus Say. (18)
Tachys incurvus Say. (23)
Pterostichus honestus Say. (2)
Pterostichus stygicus Say. (3)
Pterostichus lucublandus Say. (17)
Pterostichus luctuosus Dej. (1)
Pterostichus erythropus Dej. (4)
Amara angustata Say. (3)
Amara pallipes Kby. (3)
Amara æneopolita Csy. (1)
Amara edax n. sp.

Platynus angustatus Dej. (1)
Platynus decens Say. (1)
Platynus reflexus Lec. (1)
Platynus extensicollis Say. (15)
Platynus anchomenoides Rand. (5)
Platynus atratus Lec. (3)
Platynus melanarius Dej. (5)
Platynus cupripennis Say. (17)
Platynus nitidulus Dej. (2)
Platynus picipennis Kby. (1)
Galerita janus Fabr. (5)
Lebia atriventris Say. (1)
Lebia viridis Say. (7)
Lebia ornata Say. (5)
Apristus cordicollis Lec. (2)
Brachynus ballistarius Lec. (1)
Brachynus fumans Fabr. (1)
Agonoderus pallipes Fabr. (1)
Agonoderus comma Fabr. (7)
Harpalus vulpeculus Say. (1)
Harpalus viridiæneus Beauv. (3)
Harpalus compar Lec. (1)
Harpalus pleuriticus Kby. (1)
Harpalus viduus Lec. (1)
Stenolophus fuscatus Dej. (1)
Stenolophus rotundatus Lec. (5)
Bradycellus rupestris Say. (1)
Bradycellus debilipes Say. (6)
Bradycellus tantillus Chd. (1)
Philodes testaceus Lec. (1)
Anisidactylus harrisii Lec. (4)
Anisodactylus nigerrimus Dej. (2)
Anisodactylus discoideus Dej. (1)

DYSTICIDÆ.

Laccophilus maculosus Germ. (13)
Bidessus affinis Say. (4)
Hydroporus modestus Aubé. (3)
Ilybius biguttulus Germ. (1)

GYRINIDÆ.

Gyrinus limbatus Say. (7)
Gyrinus dichrous Lec. (2)
Dineutes discolor Aubé. (14)

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Tropisternus glaber Hrbst. (1)
Laccobius agilis Rand. (8)
Philhydrus cinctus Say. (1)
Philhydrus perplexus Lec. (1)
Cymbiodyta fimbriata Mels. (2)
Cymbiodyta blanchardi Horn. (2)
Creniphilus digestus Lec. (9)
Sphæridium scarabæoides Linn. (2)
Cercyon unipunctatus Linn. (1)
Cercyon incrematus n. sp.
Cercyon basillaris n. sp.
Cryptopleurum minutum Fabr. (1)

SILPHIDÆ.

Necrophorus marginatus Fabr. (2)
Silpha inæqualis Fabr. (1)
Silpha noveboracensis Forst. (1)
Colon asperatum Horn. (1)
Anisotoma punctatostriata Kby. (1)
Liodes obsoleta Mels. (1)
Agathidium exiguum Mels. (7)

SCYDMAENIDÆ.

Scydmanus perforatus Schm. (2)

PSELAPHIDÆ.

Pilopius lacustris Csy. (1)
Decarthron exiguum n. sp.
Batrisodes spretus Lec. (1)
Rhexius insculptus Lec. (3)

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Paralesteva pallipes Lec. (13)
Geodromicus brunneus Say. (2)
Trogophlæus quadripunctatus Say. (10)
Trogophlæus morio Er. (11)
Trogophlæus rivularis Mots. (12)
Trogophlæus difficilis Csy. (1)
Trogophlæus volans n. sp.
Trogophlæus vespertinus n. sp.
Trogophlæus subtilis Er. (1)
Trogophlæus pudicus Csy. (1)
Oxytelus laqueatus Marsh. (1)
Oxytelus nitidulus Grav. (2)

Oxytelus tetracarínatus Block. (1)
Platystethus americanus Er. (1)
Bledius fracticornis Payk. (4)
Bledius emarginatus Say. (4)
Stenus bipunctatus Er. (10)
Stenus fulvoguttatus n. sp.
Stenus junó Fabr. (1)
Stenus edax n. sp.
Stenus perexilis n. sp.
Stenus obtrusus Csy. (10)
Stenus colonus Er. (7)
Stenus flavicornis Er. (9)
Stenus canadensis Csy. (1)
Stenus punctatus Er. (2)
Stenus cænicolus Ntm. (5)
Euæsthetus americanus Er. (1)
Gastrolobium bicolor Grav. (2)
Hesperobium cribratum Lec. (1)
Pæderus littorarius Grav. (10)
Lathrobium procerum Csy. (1)
Lathrobium armatum Say. (1)
Lathrobioma othioides Lec. (1)
Lathrobioma tenuis Lec. (1)
Lathrobiella collaris Er. (19)
Lathrobiella fragilis Csy. (2)
Scopæus quadriceps Ntm. (2)
Astenus discopunctatus Say. (6)
Gyrophypnus melanops Csy. (1)
Gyrophypnus fusciceps Lec. (2)
Neobisnius sobrinus Er. (3)
Neobisnius pæderoides Lec. (2)
Neobisnius terminalis Lec. (3)
Philonthus quadricollis Horn. (1)
Philonthus lomatus Er. (2)
Philonthus blandus Grav. (1)
Staphylinus badipes Lec. (1)
Staphylinus maculosus Grav. (1)
Ontholestes cingulatus Grav. (1)
Creophilus maxillosus,
 var. *villosus* Grav. (1)
Acylophorus pronus Er. (3)
Tachinus repandus Horn. (1)
Tachyporus jocosus Say. (2)
Tachyporus chrysomelinus Linn. (2)
Tachyporus brunneus Fabr. (3)

Conosoma opicum Say. (1)
Boletobius cincticollis Say. (1)
Boletobius quæditor Horn. (1)
Bryoporus rufescens Lec. (1)
Myllæna vulpina Bernh. (3)
Silusida blanchardi Csy. (3)
Gyrophæna flavicornis Mels. (34)
Hoplandria latèralis Mels. (8)
Atheta nigrītula Grav. (3)
Atheta dentata Bernh. (6)
Atheta palustris Kiesw. (15)
Pelurga luridipennis Mann. (1)
Daya ingrātula Csy. (1)
Metaxya magniceps Sahl. (16)
Aloconota cambrica Wollas. (4)
Pancota panda Csy. (13)
Coprothassa sordida Marsh. (2)
Colpodota parva Sahl. (1)
Gnypeta baltifera Lec. (2)
Tachyusa cavicollis Lec. (14)
Falagria dissecta Er. (1)
Aleochara bimaculata Grav. (1)
Oxytoda schaefferi n. sp.
Oxytoda obliqua Csy. (1)

TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

Ptenidium foveicolle Lec. (1)
Trichopteryx aspera Hald. (1)
Trichopteryx discolor Hald. (16)
Smicrus filicornis Fairm. (1)

SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

Scaphisoma rubens Csy. (8)

PHALACRIDÆ.

Stilbus atomarius Linn. (14)

COCCINELLIDÆ.

Megilla maculata DeG. (1)
Adalia bipunctata Linn. (1)

EROTYLIDÆ.

Languria mozardi Lat. (3)
Acropteroxys gracilis Newm. (2)
Tritoma thoracica Say. (2)

Tritoma flavicollis Lac. (6)

COLYDIIDÆ.

Cerylon castaneum Say. (2)
Philothermus glabriculus Lec. (1)

CUCUJIDÆ.

Silvanus planatus Germ. (1)
Lamophlæus convexulus Lec. (1)
Lamophlæus adustus Lec. (2)

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Tomarus pulchellus Lec. (26)
Agathengis lineola Ntm. (1)
Atomaria pusilla Payk. (1)
Atomaria ochracea Zimm. (1)
Atomaria ochracea,
 var. *pennsylvanica* Csy. (1)
Atomaria oblongula Csy. (11)
Atomaria ephippiata Zimm. (3)

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

Mycetophagus picta Csy. (1)

DERMESTIDÆ.

Dermestes lardarius Linn. (1)
Attagenus deficiens Csy. (2)

HISTERIDÆ.

Hister abbreviatus Fabr. (1)
Hister lecontei Mars. (4)
Aeletes politus Lec. (1)

NITIDULIDÆ.

Epuræa peltoides Horn. (1)
Epuræa labilis Er. (1)
Soronia undulata Say. (1)
Cyllodes biplagiatus Lec. (7)
Cychramus adustus Er. (1)
Cryptarcha ampla Er. (1)
Ips quadriguttatus Fabr. (1)

LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Lathridius liratus Lec. (2)
Corticaria serrata Payk. (1)

Melanophthalma picta Lec. (2)
Melanophthalma villosa Zimm. (8)
Melanophthalma distinguenda Com. (7)
Melanophthalma longipennis Lec. (1)
Melanophthalma cavicollis Mann. (4)

BYRRHIDÆ.

Cytilus sericeus Forst. (1)
Syncalypta spinosa Rossi. (4)

PARNIDÆ.

Psephenus lecontei Lec. (1)

HETEROCERIDÆ.

Heterocerus ventralis Mels. (1)

DASCYLLIDÆ.

Cyphon obscurus Guér.

ELATERIDÆ.

Adelocera obtecta Say. (1)
Hypnoidus planatus Lec. (1)
Hypnoidus striatulus Lec. (6)
Hypnoidus melsheimeri Horn. (4)
Hypnoidus obliquatus Mels. (3)
Monocrepidius auritus Hbst. (1)
Elater nigricollis Hbst. (1)
Elater vitiosus Lec. (1)
Elater nigricans Germ. (2)
Elater rubricus Say. (1)
Elater areolatus Say. (1)
Agriotes mancus Say. (2)
Agriotes pubescens Mels. (12)
Dolopius lateralis Esch. (4)
Melanotus difficilis Blatch. (1)
Limonius griseus Beauv. (1)
Limonius anceps Lec. (12)
Sericus incongruus Lec. (5)
Sericus silaceus Say. (1)
Sericus flavipennis Mots. (1)
Ludius tessellatus Linn. (2)
Ludius hieroglyphicus Say. (1)

THROSCIDÆ.

Throscus constrictor Say. (3)

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Dicerca prolongata Lec. (6)
Anthaxia quercata Fabr. (1)
Chrysobothris femorata Fabr. (13)
Chrysobothris soror Lec. (1)
Agrilus vittaticollis Rand. (3)
Agrilus acutipennis Mann. (1)
Agrilus politus Say. (1)
Agrilus obsoletoguttatus Gory. (1)
Taphrocerus gracilis Say. (4)
Brachys ovata Web. (2)
Brachys ærosa Mels. (8)
Brachys æruginea Gory. (16)
Pachyscelus purpureus Say. (1)

LAMPYRIDÆ.

Lucidota punctata Lec. (2)
Ellychnia corrusca Linn. (1)
Pyractomena angulata Say. (1)
Photuris pennsylvanica DeG. (2)
Podabrus rugulosus Lec. (2)
Podabrus basillaris Say. (3)
Podabrus modestus Say. (1)
Podabrus punctatus Lec. (2)
Telephorus dentiger Lec. (2)
Telephorus fraxini Say. (1)
Telephorus carolinus Fabr. (4)
Telephorus nigrifolius Lec. (1)
Telephorus flavipes Lec. (6)
Telephorus rotundicollis Say. (1)
Telephorus bilineatus Say. (1)
Malthodes exilis Mels. (1)
Malthodes fuliginosus Lec. (2)

MALACHIIDÆ.

Malachius æneus Linn. (2)
Pseudebæus oblitus Lec. (1)
Hydnocera tabida Lec. (2)
Hydnocera longicollis Ziegl. (6)

PTINIDÆ.

Ernobius mollis Linn. (1)

LUCANIDÆ.

Platycerus quercus Fabr. (1)
Ceruchus piceus Web. (1)

SCARABÆIDÆ.

- Onthophagus pennsylvanicus* Har. (1)
Onthophagus hecate Panz. (1)
Atanius strigatus Say. (1)
Dialytes striatulus Say. (1)
Aphodius fimetarius Linn. (2)
Aphodius fossor Linn. (4)
Odontæus filicornis Say. (1)
Geotrupes splendidus Fabr. (1)
Hoplia trifasciata Say. (2)
Dichelonycha diluta Fall. (5)
Dichelonycha testacea Kby. (4)
Dichelonycha elongata Fabr. (3)
Serica vespertina Gyll. (1)
Diplotaxis atlantis Fall. (1)
Lachnosterna anxia Lec. (1)
Euphoria fulgida Fabr. (1)
Cremastochilus canaliculatus Kby. (2)
Trichius affinis Gory. (4)

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Cyrtophorus verrucosus* Oliv. (3)
Pachyta monticola Rand. (3)
Acmaeops thoracica Hald. (4)
Leptura lineola Say. (5)
Leptura aurata Horn. (1)
Leptura mutabilis Newm. (3)
Psenocerus supernotatus Say. (1)
Saperda concolor Lec. (1)
Oberea bimaculata Oliv. (1)
Oberea filum Csy. (4)

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

- Donacia emarginata* Kby. (1)
Syneta ferruginea Germ. (1)
Anomæa laticlavata Forst. (2)
Chlamys plicata Fabr. (1)
Exema dispar Lac. (3)
Cryptocephalus quadruplex Newm. (1)
Pachybrachys bivittatus Say. (19)
Typophorus canellus
 var. *sellatus* Horn. (1)
 var. *scutellaris* n. var.
 var. *pumilus* Lec. (1)
 var. *quadriguttatus* Lec. (1)

var. *vittatus* Horn. (1)

- Xanthonia decemnotatus* Say. (1)
Graphops marcassitus Cr. (1)
Chrysodina globosa Oliv. (3)
Calligrapha similis Rogers. (4)
Calligrapha elegans (1)
Calligrapha bigsbyana Kby. (2)
Plagiodera versicolor Laich. (1)
Gastroidea polygoni Linn. (1)
Lina tremulæ Fabr. (4)
Gonioctena pallida Linn. (1)
Phyllodecta vitellinæ Linn. (5)
Luperodes cyanellus Lec. (4)
Diabrotica vittata Fabr. (1)
Galerucella americana Fabr. (2)
Galerucella sexvittata Lec. (2)
Galerucella cavicollis Lec. (4)
Galerucella tuberculata Say. (1)
Galerucella decora Say. (7)
Hypolampus pilosa Illig. (1)
Ædionychis limbialis Mels. (2)
Ædionychis quercata Fabr. (3)
Haltica ignita Illig. (8)
Haltica fuscoænea Mels. (1)
Crepidodera helxines Linn. (13)
Crepidodera rufipes Linn. (2)
Epitrix cucumeris Harris. (6)
Mantura floridana Cr. (3)
Systema hudsonias Forst. (13)
Microrhopala excavata Oliv. (1)
Microrhopala vittata Fabr. (2)
Chalepus ruber Web. (2)
Chalepus nervosa Panz. (8)
Physonota unipunctata Say. (2)
Coptocycla bicolor Fabr. (2)
Coptocycla signifera Hrbst. (1)

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

- Nyctobates pennsylvanica* DeG. (1)
Iphthimus opacus Lec. (1)

CISTELIDÆ.

- Isomira quadristriata* Coup. (1)

LAGRIIDÆ.

- Arthromacra ænea* Say. (9)

MELANDRYIDÆ.

Melandrya striata Say. (1)*Canifa pallipes* Mels. (2)

CEPHALOIDÆ.

Cephaloön lepturides Newm. (1)

MORDELLIDÆ.

Anaspis rufa Say. (2)*Mordellistena aspersa* Mels. (1)*Mordellistena pustulata* Mels. (1)*Mordellistena convicta* Lec. (3)*Mordellistena morula* Lec. (4)

ANTHICIDÆ.

Corphyra lugubris Say. (1)*Anthicus festinans* Csy. (3)

MELOIDÆ.

Pomphopæa sayi Lec. (4)

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Attelabus rhois Boh. (7)*Hormorus undulatus* Uhler. (2)*Phyxelis rigidus* Say. (4)*Apion pennsylvanicum* Boh. (1)*Apion impeditum* Fall. (1)*Phytonomus meles* Fabr. (1)*Phytonomus polygoni* Fabr. (1)*Phytonomus nigrirostris* Fabr. (1)*Hyperodes sparsus* Say. (1)*Hypomolyx piceus* DeG. (1)*Bagous mammillatus* Say. (2)*Anthonomus robustulus* Lec. (4)*Anthonomus sycophanta* Walsh. (2)*Anthonomus rufipennis* Lec. (1)*Anthonomus consimilis* Dietz. (2)*Anthonomus musculus* Say. (1)*Orchestes niger* Horn. (1)*Orchestes pallicornis* Say. (1)*Tychius picirostris* Fabr. (5)*Tyloderma foveolata* Say. (2)*Tyloderma nigra* Csy. (1)*Cryptorhynchus lapathi* Linn. (1)*Auleutes asper* Lec. (3)*Ceutorhynchus cyanipennis* Germ. (1)*Ceutorhynchus punctiger* Sahlb. (3)*Ceutorhynchus semirufus* Lec. (1)*Pelenomus sulcicollis* Fabr. (4)*Rhinoncus pyrrhopus* Lec. (2)*Sphenophorus melanocephalus* Fabr. (2)

SCOLYTIDÆ.

Pityophthorus consimilis Lec. (1)*Xyloterus politus* Say. (1)*Dryocætes americanus* Hopk. (1)*Ips grandicollis* Eich. (1)*Micracis asperulus* Lec. (1)

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Eurymycter fasciatus Oliv. (1)*Brachytarsus tomentosus* Say. (1)

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

Bembidium simplex Lec.***Bembidium planiusculum*** Mann.***Bembidium complanulum*** Mann.

Abundant material is at hand which is separable into these three species as defined by Hayward. Though not abundant at Windsor, they may be collected in some numbers along the more elevated streams in the Adirondack Mts. At lower elevations they are replaced by *B. planum* Hald. and *B. grandiceps* Hayw., which are similar in their habits. The author believes that the species named

B. rusticum which Col. Casey describes from the Catskill Mts. is the same species which Hayward describes as *B. planiusculum* Mann. (Mem. Col., VIII, p. 33). Col. Casey believes that *B. planiusculum* and *B. complanulum* belong in the next group of his synopsis (l. c., p. 37). He separates the two groups (erasum) and (planatum) by the convexity of the body and the strength of the outer striae of the elytra. It should be noticed, however, that although he places *rusticum* in the group (erasum) in which the body is more convex and the outer striae obsolete, he describes the species as having the seventh stria distinct and the body rather depressed.

***Bembidium basicorne* new species.**

Form rather short and broad, depressed, not very distinctly oval. Color black, rarely with a feeble metallic shimmer on the head and thorax; antennae, side margins of the thorax and elytra and the apical half of the sutural margins of the latter piceous; first joint of the antennae bright rufous; femora blackish piceous, apices of the latter and the tibiae paler, tarsi brownish testaceous; palpi brownish. Head finely, thorax very obsoletely alutaceous. Elytra polished, shining, distinctly opalescent. Head about three fourths the width of the thorax, distinctly wider than the thorax at apex; eyes strongly convex, frontal grooves broad, strong, connected with the foveate punctures of the clypeus; antennae moderately long and slender, reaching the basal third of the elytra; joints about three times as long as wide. Thorax one third wider than long; about three fifths the width of the elytra, base slightly narrower than the apex; sides strongly rounded in front, oblique and slightly sinuate behind the middle; posterior angles sharp and minutely rectangular, apex strongly emarginate, apical angles prominent, rounded; side margins rather wide, narrowly reflexed at edge; basal impressions broad rather deep, bistriate, obsoletely sculptured, carinae rather long and strong, median line strong, distinctly impressed, subentire. Elytra about one third longer than wide, sides feebly arcuate and divergent to apical two fifths, thence strongly rounded to the apex; the first four striae distinct on the disk, the first two entire; outer striae apex; the first four striae distinct on the disk, the first two entire; outer striae very close to the margin, confluent with it at basal fourth; the striae extremely minutely and indistinctly punctate. The third stria bipunctate, the anterior at basal third, the posterior at nearly apical fourth. Length 3.75 mm.; width, 1.5-1.6 mm. ♂♀. Three specimens.

This species is allied to *B. iridescens* Lec. It occurs in the Adirondack Mts. in numbers with the above three species and shows no variation of importance. It differs from *iridescens* in the absence of the pale area at the apex of the elytra, its dark legs, the thorax slightly

narrower at base, the elytral apex more obtusely rounded and its smaller size. It differs from *impium* Csy. in its form and the color of its legs.

Amara edax new species.

Form rather short, broad and convex. Color black with an extremely feeble metallic lustre, legs black; tibiæ and tarsi dark rufo-piceous, three basal joints of the antennæ rufo-testaceous, outer joints fuscous. Head and thorax smooth, strongly shining, very finely alutaceous in the basal angles; elytra very finely alutaceous but shining. Head scarcely one half the width of the thorax, slightly narrower than the apex; striae scarcely apparent; antennæ not quite reaching the base of the thorax; third joint strongly carinate on basal third. Thorax one half wider than long, just perceptibly narrower than the elytra, widest one third before the base, sides strongly and evenly rounded, apex about one half the width of the base, strongly emarginate, apical angles narrowly rounded; basal angles rounded, rather strongly bent back; puncture nearly twice as far from the side as from the basal margin; median line fine, distinctly impressed; anterior transverse impression feeble, basal impressions and foveæ altogether obsolete, basal area impunctate, surface evenly convex. Elytra one third longer than wide, sides evenly arcuate from about the middle to the apex, apical sinuses distinct. Striæ fine, impunctate; the scutellar with an ocellate puncture at base, not joined to the first at apex; punctures of the eighth stria with three wide intervals at middle; elytral intervals almost flat. Length, 7.35 mm.; width, 3.5 bb. ♂. One specimen.

This species is probably close to *A. laurana* Csy. described from Boulder Co., Col. The form is broader, the elytra shorter, the thorax distinctly wider before the base with the sides more evenly arcuate, the hind angles rounded, punctures nearer the basal margin.

Cercyon incrematus new species.

Form oval, widest near the base of the elytra, moderately convex. Color black, side margins of the thorax rather broadly and indefinitely dark rufous; elytra dark rufo-piceous, apical third and broad side margins rather indefinitely obscure testaceous; antennæ, mouth parts and legs rufo-piceous. Head moderately closely and somewhat finely punctate, about one half the width of the thorax. Thorax more than twice as wide as long, sides more strongly arcuate and narrowed in front; basal marginal line extending to the fourth elytral stria, surface moderately closely and somewhat finely punctate, scarcely less closely on the sides. Elytra not quite three times the length of the thorax, one third longer than wide, widest at basal fourth where they are distinctly wider than the thorax, thence narrowed and feebly arcuate to about apical third, thence acutely rounded to the apex; ten striae, striæ not closely punc-

tate, punctures separated by about their diameters, all the striae abbreviated at base, the first four very faint in the scutellar area; intervals more finely and less closely punctate than the striae, eighth interval with a somewhat irregular double row of punctures. Body beneath black, opaque. Prosternum carinate; metasternal area shining, punctures fine, separated by about twice their diameters; area not extended by an oblique line to the anterior angles. Anterior tibiae not emarginate at apex. Length, 2.5 mm.; width, 1.7 mm. One specimen.

***Cercyon basillaris* new species.**

Form elongate-oval, widest near the base of the elytra, moderately convex. Color black, elytra rufo-piceous, scarcely indefinitely paler at the extreme apex, narrow basal margin and the first interval to the middle blackish; mouth parts and femora piceous, tibiae and tarsi paler, rufo-piceous. Head moderately closely, somewhat less faintly punctate than in the preceding; one half the width of the thorax. Thorax more than twice as wide as long, sides evenly, gradually narrowed and arcuate from base to apex; basal marginal line extending inwards only as far as the sixth stria, surface moderately closely and somewhat finely punctate, not at all sparser on the sides. Elytra rather more than three times the length of the thorax, nearly one half longer than wide, widest at basal fourth where it is distinctly wider than the thorax; form just perceptibly angulate at this point due to the feeble and flattened arcuation of the thorax; sides posteriorly nearly evenly narrowed and arcuate to the apex. Elytra ten striate, tenth subobsolete, striae punctate, punctures separated by about their diameters, punctures of the intervals finer, not at all dense, less distinct towards the apex. Eighth interval narrow with a single very irregular row of punctures. Body beneath black, subopaque, metasternal area shining, punctate, punctures a little sparse and irregular, area not extended by an oblique line to the anterior angles. Anterior tibiae not emarginate at apex. Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 1.7 mm. One specimen.

The species which Horn describes as *C. quisquilius* does not agree at all well with the descriptions of the European authors. It is possible that the above described *C. basillaris* may be Horn's species. It seems doubtful, however, because the eighth elytral interval is narrow and uniseriately punctate and the sides of the thorax are not pale. In *C. incrematus* the form of the thorax does not agree with Horn's description and the elytra have a distinct apical pale area which extends along the sides to the base.

***Decarthron exiguum* new species.**

Form moderately slender. Color uniform brown, legs and antennae not paler. Head to the clypeal margin one half wider than long, eyes very large and convex, occupying the whole side of the head, tempora lacking; head be-

hind the eyes very oblique; occiput with two large foveæ which are separated from each other by a little less than twice the distance between them and the eyes; antennæ rather stout, as long as the head and thorax, first joint one half longer than wide, obconic, second square, as long as wide, third and fourth as long as wide, decreasing slightly in size, five to nine transverse, five just visibly so, nine twice as wide as long and about twice the width of the second; terminal joint wider than the ninth, slightly elongate, oval-conic. Head finely pubescent but not visibly punctate. Thorax one fourth wider than long, widest at apical two thirds where it is rather broadly rounded, straight and slightly convergent posteriorly. Fovea large, round and deep, surface punctulate. Pubescence not dense, pale and decumbent, moderately long. Elytra one fourth wider than long, scarcely wider at base than the greatest width of the thorax; humeri oblique, not at all prominent, sides divergent, feebly arcuate, nearly straight in front, surface moderately convex, discal striæ distinct to apical third, punctulate, the pubescence rather coarse, dense and decumbent, pale in color. Carinæ of the first abdominal segment straight, divergent, half the length of the segment, separated by half the width of the segment between the margins. Length, 1.2 mm.; width, .5 mm. ♀. One specimen.

This species resembles *D. formaceti* Lec. It may be distinguished as follows: antennæ shorter and stouter, funicular joints nearly all transverse; thorax more transverse and more broadly rounded on the sides. Elytra slightly more transverse, less convex, sides less strongly arcuate, humeri much less prominent; color yellow brown without the strong reddish tinge characteristic of *formaceti*; pubescence coarser.

Trogophlæus volans new species.

Form somewhat slender, piceous, abdomen black; three basal joints of the antennæ and the legs dull rufous. Pubescence rather short, fine and dense, pale cinereous, more conspicuous on the abdomen, less so on the head and thorax. Head slightly transverse, slightly narrower than the thorax, convex, prominences moderately strong; punctures rather coarse, very dense and evenly distributed but distinct, separated by slightly more than their diameters; eyes large, rather strongly convex; tempora less prominent, broadly rounded, one half the diameter of the eye; antennæ slender, feebly and gradually incrassate, not reaching the base of the thorax, third joint three fourths the length of the second, the latter twice as long as wide, fourth scarcely elongate, fifth distinctly so, ninth and tenth slightly transverse. Thorax one fifth wider than long, widest at apical third where it is three fourths the width of the elytra, sides rather broadly rounded anteriorly, nearly straight and convergent posteriorly, base nearly four fifths the width of the apex; discal impressions moderately distinct, more or less interrupted at middle; punctures similar in size to those of the head, evenly distributed, a little more closely placed.

Elytra one fifth longer than wide, one half longer than the thorax; punctures nearly twice the size of those on the thorax, separated by about their diameters, interspaces slightly rugulose, shining; strongly impressed along the suture from base to apical third. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, as wide at the apex of the fifth segment; surface reticulate, very finely, moderately punctate. Length, 1.9–2.25 mm.; width, .5–.6 mm. Seven specimens.

This species is an intermediate form between groups IV and V of Casey's synopsis. It would be distinguished from *delicatus* Csy. by its larger size, narrower thorax, not transverse fourth antennal joint.

Trogophlæus vespertinus new species.

Form somewhat slender, rather depressed; piceous, abdomen black, elytra somewhat paler, three basal joints of the antennæ and legs brownish testaceous. Pubescence pale, fine, short and dense. Integuments feebly shining; head, thorax and elytra very finely, densely and shallowly punctate throughout, elytra slightly more coarsely but no less densely. Head slightly transverse, scarcely narrower than the thorax; eyes large but only moderately convex, coarsely faceted; tempora slightly less prominent, broadly rounded, one half the diameter of the eye; frontal prominences strong, antennæ reaching the base of the thorax, somewhat stout, second joint as long as the next two and much stouter, fourth joint slightly transverse, fifth larger, quadrate, sixth to tenth distinctly transverse, tenth one third wider than long. Thorax one fourth wider than long, widest at apical third where it is just perceptibly narrower than the elytra, sides rounded in front, nearly straight and convergent behind, base slightly narrower than the apex; discal impression well marked, distinctly divided; apical angles obtuse but distinct, basal rounded. Elytra scarcely longer than wide, one third longer than the thorax, scarcely impressed along the suture at base. Abdomen as wide as the elytra at base, slightly wider to the apex of the fourth segment which is distinctly the widest part of the body. Length, 1.5 mm.; width, .35 mm. Two specimens.

This species may be distinguished from *T. volans* by its smaller size, stouter antennæ and wider abdomen. The thorax and elytra are narrower than in *T. incertus* Csy. or *delicatus* Csy. to which it is evidently related.

Bledius fracticornis Payk.

The specimens at hand agree exactly with European examples. *B. deceptivus* Fall is closely related to this species and perhaps synonymous with it. It has not been recorded heretofore from North America.

Stenus fulvoguttatus new species.

Form somewhat robust. Pubescence very short, distinctly visible only on the abdomen; color whitish. Head large, twice as wide as long; interocular surface strongly depressed, twice the width of the eye, median convexity broad but narrower than the lateral declivities; punctures of moderate size, separated by about one half their diameters; ocular lines meeting at three lengths in advance; antennæ longer than the width of the head, very slender; third joint nearly as long as the next two, four to seven decreasing very slowly in length, seven very elongate, eight one half longer than wide, nine as wide as long, shorter than the tenth and the eleventh which are elongate and subequal; club only moderately thick; palpi rufo-testaceous, last joint somewhat infusate at apex. Thorax widest at middle where it is three fourths the width of the head and about as wide as long; not very strongly arcuate in front, rather deeply sinuate posteriorly; the apex slightly narrower than the base; punctures coarse and very close, separated by less than half their diameters; median canaliculation distinct from base to apex, very strong in middle third where the disk is somewhat swollen either side. Elytra slightly narrower than the head at base, about as wide at the widest where they are as wide as long, suture a little longer than the thorax; sides arcuate and slightly divergent, apex moderately emarginate; punctures coarser than those on the thorax, polygonally crowded along the suture and apically; disk distinctly impressed on the suture at base and laterally; a small fulvous spot on the center of each just behind the middle. Abdomen narrower than the elytra at base, rather rapidly decreasing in width posteriorly, basal segments coarsely and closely punctate, fourth and fifth with the punctures much finer and sparser. Legs long and slender; femora pale testaceous at base, gradually darker apically; first joint of the posterior tarsi equal in length to the next three. Length, 4.5-5 mm.; width, 1 mm. ♂♀. Two specimens.

Male. Fourth ventral abdominal segment broadly and very feebly emarginate in median third, a small subcarinate tubercle at either end of the emargination. Fifth segment broadly subtriangularly emarginate in median third, emargination about four times as wide as deep; surface posterior to the emargination depressed for half the length of the segment bounded on either side by a carinate edge which is bluntly dentiform at the posterior extremity. Sixth segment with a deep subtriangular emargination as wide as deep and about one fourth the width of the segment and half its length. Seventh segment truncate at apex with an acute tooth at either side.

Female. Ventral segments unmodified.

This species is easily distinguished from the others of the group by the form of the thoracic canaliculation. From *S. semicolon* Lec., which it most closely resembles, it may be also distinguished by its larger size and much longer and more slender antennæ. The thoracic canaliculation is like that of the palæarctic *S. bimaculatus* Gyll., but

the head in the latter species is smaller, less transverse and the median interocular convexity much broader.

Stenus edax new species.

Form slightly robust. Pubescence short cinereous, conspicuous only on the abdomen. Head moderate in size, twice as wide as long; interocular surface two and two thirds times the width of an eye; ocular lines meeting at about one length in advance, sulcations distinct, the intermediate convexity narrower than the lateral portions, evenly convex; punctures moderately coarse, evenly, closely distributed, somewhat polygonal, a small smooth spot at the anterior end of the convexity; antennæ short not as long as the width of the head, black throughout, the club composed of five joints, the ninth narrower than the tenth which is as long as the last, the eighth large and distinctly transverse, the seventh slightly elongate and much thickened at apex; the funicular joints short, three to six decreasing rapidly in length, three scarcely shorter than the next two. Palpi rather short, entirely black. Thorax widest slightly before the middle where it is very slightly longer than wide and about four fifths the width of the head; disk somewhat flattened and the sides compressed making a rather vague longitudinal ridge either side, intervening surface anteriorly and posteriorly very slightly concave, median canaliculation very fine, scarcely impressed, extending from base to apical fifth; punctures close, coarse, even throughout, a more or less distinct whorl on the middle of the disk. Elytra at base just perceptibly wider than the head, conjointly as wide as long, the sides very slightly divergent and arcuate, the humeri very prominent, the suture about a fifth longer than the thorax, the surface somewhat undulated, the punctures very close and strongly canaliculated, isolated punctures not discernible; whorl entirely behind the middle. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, gradually and rapidly decreasing in width posteriorly, evenly, rather coarsely and closely punctate throughout, punctures slightly finer and sparser on the fifth segment. Transverse carinæ tricusped, the middle cusp long, subcarinate. Legs entirely black; fourth tarsal joint simple, first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the next three, as long as the fifth. Length, 3.7 mm.; width, 1 mm. ♀. One specimen.

Male. Unknown.

Female. Sixth ventral segment strongly rounded at apex.

This species seems distinct from *S. laccophilus* Csy. by its antennal structure, general proportions and rapidly narrowed abdomen.

Stenus perexilis new species.

Form very slender and parallel. Pubescence fine, short, cinereous, longer and denser on the abdomen though not very conspicuous. Head large, twice as wide as long, interocular surface slightly more than twice the width of the eye, ocular lines meeting at two lengths in advance; sulcations very feeble, the

median convexity not at all evident; punctures moderate in size, evenly distributed, separated by about half their diameters, interspaces feebly shining; antennæ long and slender, very distinctly longer than the width of the head; black; joints three to six decreasing very slowly in length, three but little longer than four; seventh elongate, enlarged apically, eighth globular, not wider; club distinct but not strong. Thorax widest at apical third where it is three fourths the width of the head and one third longer than wide; sides feebly arcuate and convergent anteriorly, slightly more convergent and feebly sinuate posteriorly; apex arcuate, slightly wider than the base which is less distinctly arcuate; surface even, feebly shining, punctures of moderate size, very dense, a fine and rather faint median canaliculation extending from the base to a little before the middle. Elytra conjointly one fourth longer than wide, widest at the middle where it is exactly the width of the head; apex feebly emarginate, as wide as the base, sides feebly arcuate, suture one sixth longer than the thorax; punctures larger than those of the thorax, very dense and canaliculated, without whorls. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, scarcely perceptibly narrower to the apex of the fifth segment; transverse carinæ four cusped, punctures finer than those of the thorax, rather dense, but slightly less so on the fifth segment. Legs black, fourth joint of the tarsi simple, first joint of the posterior tarsi not as long as the next two, shorter than the fifth. Length 3.25 mm.; width, .65 mm. One specimen.

Female. Unknown.

This species is related to *S. colonus* Er. It is more slender and the head is larger. The thoracic canaliculation places it in the preceding group of Casey's synopsis with those having four cusped abdominal carinæ. It would be distinguished from *militaris* by its elongate thorax and form.

Scopæus quadriceps Ntm.

Florida specimens answering to the description of *S. macilentus* Csy. were found in some material recently identified by the author for the American Museum of Natural History. The species is quite distinct from the above.

Pelurga luridipennis Mann.

A specimen in the material at hand is practically indistinguishable from a European example of the above species except by its small size—2 mm. It is somewhat immature and is possibly merely a dwarfed form. Ganglbauer states that the species is found throughout Europe and on the island of Madeira so that its presence in North America would not be surprising.

Daya (*Phasmota*) **ingratula** Csy.

This species was described from Mississippi. The specimen at hand agrees so perfectly with the description there seems no possibility of doubting the identification though its presence in New York is somewhat surprising.

Metaxya (*Hygracia*) **magniceps** Sahl.

A large series in the material at hand agrees very closely with Ganglbauer's description of the above species. Comparison has also been made with a specimen of the closely allied European species (*H*) *debilis* Er. which differs by its pale antennæ. (*H*) *magniceps* is known from Finland and Germany.

Oxypoda (*Demosoma*) **schaefferi** new species.

Form slightly robust and distinctly fusoid, moderately convex, feebly shining; color black, thorax, elytra, legs and antennæ piceous, the basal joints of the antennæ not paler; tarsi somewhat paler. Head, thorax and elytra strongly alutaceous; punctures fine, shallow, umbilicate on the thorax, asperulate on the elytra, separated by twice their diameters; abdomen imbricate-reticulate, punctures asperate, sparser on the fifth segment; pubescence somewhat fine, equally dense throughout. Head transverse, rounded, slightly more than one half the width of the thorax; eyes scarcely prominent, rather large, at slightly less than their own diameters from the base; the tempora slightly divergent, infralateral carinæ very strong, entire; antennæ about reaching the base of the thorax, somewhat stout but not strongly incrassate, second joint slightly longer than the first, distinctly longer than the third, fourth slightly transverse, outer joints very gradually larger and more transverse, tenth three fifths wider than long, terminal joint obtusely pointed at apex, as long as the two preceding. Thorax scarcely one half wider than long, widest slightly behind the middle, sides strongly convergent and nearly straight anteriorly, feebly arcuate and subparallel posteriorly; base rounded, posterior angles completely rounded, disk indistinctly biimpressed at base. Elytra scarcely as wide as the thorax at base, distinctly wider at apex, sides straight and distinctly divergent, conjointly about one fourth wider than long, suture slightly longer than the thorax, sinuses rather strong. Abdomen slightly narrower than the elytra at base, feebly narrowed posteriorly (excluding the margins). Basal joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the next three combined. Length 1.75 mm.; width, .75 mm. Two specimens.

This species is very close to the European *O. (Demosoma) rugicollis* Kr. The thorax is slightly more shining, the sides in front straighter, the elytra are longer and the legs and antennæ are dark.

It seems to be different from the species described by Casey. *O. vetula* from New Jersey probably belongs to a different subgenus.

Typophorus canellus Fabr., **scutellaris** new variety.

Black, head rufous with the occiput and a large spot on the front black; legs with the tibiae and tarsi rufous; narrow anterior margin of the thorax, a large elongate scutellar spot and the narrow apical margin of the elytra rufous. One specimen.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 17.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M. in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-president John D. Sherman, Jr., in the chair, with nineteen members present, and President L. B. Woodruff later in the evening. One visitor, Mr. Emerson, of British Guiana, was also present.

Mr. Dickerson read a paper on "Miscellaneous Insects of the Evening Primrose" which will be printed later.

On motion by Dr. Lutz it was voted to publish plates for this paper at the expense of the Society.

Mr. Nicolay read a paper on "The Species of *Taphrocerus* and *Pachyscelus*," exhibiting his collection and that of Mr. Leng. He also called attention to an entomological illustration in "Ladies' Home Journal."

Mr. Sherman spoke, in connection with popular entomology, of the product of the Savage Northrup Animated Toy Co., imitating beetles.

Dr. Bequaert read a paper, "Some Remarks on North-American Conopidae," reviewing the classification, distribution, and life habits, calling attention especially to the lack of definite knowledge of the habits of *Stylogaster*.

Mr. Davis spoke of the contents of a red-eyed vireo's nest found February 14, where, with two grains of corn beneath the old leaves, reposed *Euschistus variolarius*.

MEETING OF MARCH 2.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., on March 2, 1920, in the American Museum of Natural History President L. B. Woodruff in the chair, with twenty-six members and four visitors present.

Mr. Davis donated \$100.00 to the Society's fund, which amount on motion by Dr. Lutz was added to the Permanent Fund, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis.

Mr. E. A. Smith, 2 Arden St., New York City, was nominated by Mr. Watson for active membership.



Notman, Howard, 1881-. 1920. "Coleoptera collected at Windsor, Broome Co., N.Y., 26 May to 5 June, 1918, with notes and descriptions." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 28, 178–194.

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