

Hetærius strenuus, n. sp.

This name is proposed for a form similar in all general features to *tristriatus* but larger and more densely punctate throughout. In *tristriatus* the head, prosternum posteriorly, legs and pygidium are sparsely, finely punctate. In *strenuus* these parts are all rather densely, more strongly punctate. Length 3 mm.; width 2 mm. In *tristriatus* the length is 2.5 mm.

The type bears label—Santa Cruz Mts., California, April 17, 1900. It occurs with a black *Formica* with dark, rufo-piceous legs. A second precisely similar specimen has been taken at Pasadena by Mr. J. O. Martin—March 31, 1916—in whose collection it now is. It, together with one or more examples of *H. californicus* were found under the same stone in nest of what I believe to be *Formica pilicornis*.

H. loripes Csy. The description recently published agrees so perfectly in all respects except the punctuation of the head with *tristriatus*, that it is difficult to believe it can be really distinct from the latter, more especially since it comes from the region inhabited by *tristriatus*.

H. exiguus Mann. I have a specimen of this species collected by Dr. Fenyès, at Porvenir, New Mexico. As Mann's specimens were all taken at Pullman, Washington, I had supposed my New Mexico specimen to be something new until I made careful comparison with a paratype of *exiguus* kindly given me by Mr. Mann.

H. minimus Fall. This little species—described from Colorado—also occurs in New Mexico. It has been taken at "Lower Pecos" by Dr. Fenyès.

SAPRINUS.

Saprinus carinifer, n. sp.

Broadly oval, black, legs dark rufous, upper surface minutely alutaceous and dull throughout. Head finely rugulose. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides strongly convergent and nearly straight to apical third; surface very sparsely, minutely, nearly evenly punctate, the sides longitudinally rugulose in about the lateral fourth, side margins fimbriate with very short hairs. Elytra across the humeri one-fifth wider than the sutural length, punctuation baso-medially similar to that of the prothorax, the punctures becoming only slightly larger and closer toward the sides, but