

the carinae in front of the eye and meeting the front in an obtuse angle. Face in profile rounding, about equally margining eye from the base to the ocelli, front constricted at base, where it is one-third the width between the antennae, the median carina obsolete at base. Pronotum roundly emarginate posteriorly, the lower posterior angle scarcely, if at all, inclined backwards.

Colour: vertex and front fuscous, the carinae light, scutellum testaceous, carinae testaceous. Elytra milky, the nervures smoky brown, with very faint punctures, sometimes light at base, the punctures slightly more distinct.

Posterior margin of male genital segment in the form of an equilaterally triangular tooth. Styles but little longer than the tooth, broad at base, narrowing down to just before the apex, where they are knobbed and produced into stout hooks on the inner margin.

Described from twenty-four specimens from Neb., Kans., Colo. and Utah.

*Ecleus campestris*, n. sp.

Form and general appearance of *obtusus*, slightly larger, darker and with a broader vertex and front. Length: ♀ 6 mm., ♂ 5 mm.; width 2.25 mm.

Vertex broad and short, but little over twice longer than wide, meeting the front in an obtuse angle, which is produced but a trifle in front of the eye. Front broad, rather flat, regularly widening from the broad base to just before the apex, where it is scarcely twice as wide as at the base, the median carina usually extending to base, pronotum longer than in *obtusus*, the posterior margin broadly angulate, the lower posterior angles acute and inclined backwards.

Colour: vertex and front black, the carinae light, scutellum brownish, with the five carinae testaceous and often another pair of testaceous lines outside these. Elytra hyaline, the nervures yellow, heavily marked with dark spots, the sutural margin light, often twice interrupted with fuscous and the stigma is often fuscous marked.

Male genital segment produced posteriorly in a rounding or obtusely triangular lobe, produced at the apex into an acutely triangular tooth. Styles long, set vertically, expanded towards the apex and bearing on their inner faces, at nearly one-third their length from the apex, rounding or cylindrical protuberances.

Described from twenty-four examples from Lamar, Colo.