

as orange lines across the disc between the black and red areas; axillæ yellow; scutellum bright red, prominent; metathorax black; tegulæ red, very finely punctured; wings fuliginous; legs red, hind femora suffused with blackish; abdomen black, with an interrupted yellow band on first segment, and four yellow spots each on second to fifth; the broad apical segment wholly black; first three segments shining and rather sparsely punctured, the others with large dense punctures.

San Bernardino, Paraguay, (*K. Fiebrig*). U. S. Nat. Museum. This is the first recognized South American *Stelis*, and from its resemblance to the species of *Dianthidium* of the same general region, it seems possible that it represents an independent development, not derived from the *Stelis* of the Northern Hemisphere. *Dianthidium nudum* Schrottky appears to be congeneric, and may be called *Stelis nuda*.

***Dianthidium bicoloratum* (Smith).**

Male.—Clypeus yellow, greater part of mesopleura and hind margins of first four abdominal segments red. Carcarana, Argentina (*Bruner* 18).

***Dianthidium multifasciatum* (Strand).**

San Bernardino, Paraguay (*K. Fiebrig*).

Erratum. Can. Ent., p. 349. For *Nescorynura* read *Neocorynura*.

SOME NEW OR SCARCE COLEOPTERA FROM
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA—II.

BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

(Continued from Vol. L., p. 424.)

***Mycetophagus pini* Zieg.**—Three examples of what I take to be this uniform fuscous-brown species were taken at Dunedin in December. They were found on different occasions, two in fleshy fungi, the other by beating dead branches. Col. Casey, who has examined one of them, is inclined to doubt its being *pini*, stating that "they are not so elongate as that species and the antennal structure appears to be different." They accord, however, with all the brief descriptions of *pini*, the type of which was from North Carolina. No species of *Mycetophagus* has before been recorded from Florida.

***Hister cœnosus* Ehr.**—This large well-marked *Hister* is recorded by Schwarz as "common in Northern Florida," but no records for the southern half of the State are known. Two specimens were taken at Dunedin, on Dec. 19 and March 29, respectively, both being sifted from carrion traps.

***Hister lecontei* Mars.**—This widely distributed species does not seem to be previously known from Florida, at least no published record can be found. A single specimen was taken from beneath the lake beach debris near Moore Haven on March 3.

***Hister coarctatus* Lec.**—Horn in his "Synopsis of U. S. Histeridae" says that this species occurs with *H. parallelus* Say, the latter having been previously mentioned by him as "occurring in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida." This indirect record is the only one I can find for Florida. A single

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