

## TWO NEW PTINIDÆ.

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A number of new species, either entirely new or known only from Mexico or Central America, have been brought back by me from the lower Rio Grande. The description of these new species, together with a list of the species known to occur in that region, will be published by me in the Bulletin of the Museum of the Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sciences. The two following species are here described in advance, in order that they may be included in the revision of the Ptinidæ on which Prof. Fall is at work.

The types are in the collection of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts in Sciences.

*Trichodesma Texana*, n. sp.—Cylindrical oblong, form of *sordida*, black, twice as long as wide, with white and fulvous recumbent pubescence, intermixed with longer erect hairs. Antennæ brown, last three joints longer than the preceding. Head black, densely granulated, pubescence white, intermixed with fulvous. Thorax broader than long, sides arcuate in front, sinuately narrowing to the hind angles, disc gibbous, hardly sulcate at the gibbosity, surface granulate and densely clothed with white and fulvous short recumbent hairs, intermixed with longer erect hairs, gibbosity with four black spots, two at the summit and two below these, no brush-like tufts. Elytra as broad as the thorax at middle, regularly striate, with coarse, deep, closely-placed punctures, very densely clothed with white recumbent pubescence, reaching nearly to the apex, terminated by a few black spots; apex sparsely clothed with fulvous pubescence. Body beneath black, shining, with dense gray pubescence.

Length, 4-5 mm.

Esperanza Ranch, near Brownsville, Tex.

This species seems to be very near *T. albina*, Gorh.\*, but, judging from the description and figure, is distinct from it. All the specimens I have taken are quite constant, except in the distinctness of the hind angles. These are in some specimens distinct, and the sinuation before them is very pronounced, in others the angles can be called rounded, in these the sinuation is much less pronounced.

\* Biol. Central. Americana, Vol. III., part 2, p. 199.