

the basal depressions of the elytra and throughout the wider surface. Antennæ slightly longer than the vertical diameter of the eye, serrate from the fourth joint, outer joints transverse. Head coarsely punctate, feebly concave, with fine median impressed line; front with a shallow rounded impression each side the median line. Prothorax wider than long, sides as viewed from above straight and parallel in basal half, then narrowed and nearly straight to apex; anterior margin broadly arcuate at middle, hind margin deeply sinuate each side, the median lobe truncate and a little emarginate; surface uniformly feebly convex, without costæ or depression except the carinæ of the hind angles, which are well defined and nearly half the length of the thorax; punctuation similar to that of the head, and not forming rugæ or strigæ. Scutellum not carinate. Elytra parallel, sides moderately sinuate at middle, surface evenly convex except for the basal depressions, rather finely imbricate, apices separately rounded and minutely serrulate; pygidium not carinate. Body beneath with dark greenish lustre, except the legs, which are bronzed; pubescence more abundant than above, and with the dense efflorescence nearly concealing the surface; prosternum broadly arcuato-truncate in front, the intercoxal process broad and subtruncate at tip; first ventral suture visible from side to side, margin of last ventral not distinctly serrate. Front tibiæ arcuate, inner apical angle mucronate; middle tibiæ slightly arcuate, and with a small mucro at tip; hind tibiæ straight, simple; claws with a moderate tooth, which is not inflexed, and is a little longer in the anterior pair.

Length, 9.5 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Arizona, "Bill Williams Fork" (Snow).

The type is a male, judging from the arcuate and mucronate tibiæ, but there are no prosternal or ventral characters to support this view. The very broad form gives it a facies entirely different from any of the known species of our fauna, nor is there anything like it in the "Biologia," as I am informed by Mr. Blanchard, who kindly investigated this point for me. By Horn's table the present species would be associated with *Wal-singhami* and *pulchella*, in which the first ventral suture is better developed than elsewhere. Notwithstanding the decidedly *outré* appearance of *Snowi*, there appear to be no grounds for generic separation. It may be noted that the submarginal carina of the protharacic flanks is more nearly parallel to the margin than in any other species known to me.