

broadly arcuate, nearly truncate, not bisinuate; with a strongly developed acute, basal, transverse carina towards the sides; the side margin produced, acute from the hind angle forward for two-thirds the length, excavated on under side below the subacute margin; the disc only moderately convex, finely punctured and densely granulate or finely rugulose, the granulation pointing chiefly towards the meson which is a fine raised line; densely clothed with red pubescence of two lengths, long erect hairs increasing in length from base to apex and beneath these a vestiture of very short suberect bristles. Scutellum is circular, extremely minute and not depressed.

The *elytra* have the base only slightly arcuate, not serrate; the sides parallel, slightly arcuate for two-thirds of the length, then gradually arcuate to the narrowly rounded apex; rather narrowly rounded behind as viewed from above; the declivity steep; the striae very finely and not strongly impressed almost obsolete near the base, gradually stronger to the declivity where they are moderately but finely impressed; the last stria deeply impressed about the middle of the declivity; the sutural striae together with the sutural interspaces marked and impressed towards the base; the striae punctures small on the disc and declivity, very small on the sides; the interspaces wide and flat becoming gradually moderately convex upon the declivity; the interspaces closely indistinctly punctured and very densely and coarsely granulate, except upon the declivity which has the interspaces densely, minutely punctured, not granulate, and uniseriate finely tuberculate; the sutural interspaces much narrowed towards the base; rather densely clothed with long red hairs and finer pubescence; uniseriate hairs of each interspace numerous, long and erect, extending from base to apex; the remaining pubescence rather long and erect towards the base becoming shorter behind, and minute and somewhat scale-like upon the declivity.

The *ventral surface* rather closely and rather finely punctured and moderately hairy; the venter of the prothorax very densely granulate-punctate; the first and fifth visible abdominal segments longest, the second little shorter than the first and hardly as long as the next two combined; the mesosternum moderately protuberant; the third tarsal segments moderately widened and deeply bilobed; the prosternum deeply excavated with the ridges acute; the legs black, the tibiae very wide and very coarsely toothed.

We have two specimens from Clouderoft, N.M., obtained through the kindness of Mr. W. Knaus. A third specimen from the Cornell collection "S. Fe Canon N.M., 7,000 ft., Aug., 1880 (Snow)", is evidently the same species but has the long hairs somewhat shorter than in the type and the declivity more noticeably scaly. It is possibly the male. We have also seen specimens from California.

Hylastes scaber, n. sp.

Allied to *porculus* Er. but much more coarsely punctured, with the *elytra* striae more strongly impressed, and the interspaces rugose; distinctly more slender than in *salebrosus* Eichh., with wide striae, not so deeply impressed, less coarsely rugose interspaces, pronotum more coarsely punctured and straight on the sides behind, and with moderately toothed tibiae. Length, 4 mm.; width 1.4 mm.

The *head* has the front rather coarsely, very closely, roughly punctured; the transverse impression moderate; the epistoma broadly impressed on each side, with the median carina well developed and reaching to the transverse impression.

The *pronotum* is but little longer than wide, moderately but distinctly narrower than the *elytra*, the hind angles rounded, the sides parallel, nearly straight to beyond the middle, then constricted, moderately bisinuate, and broadly rounded on the front margin; the disc extremely coarsely and not ver-