

punctured, the pubescence nearly wanting. Head testaceous in front, labrum blackish; occiput entirely green, sparsely, finely punctured and shining. Antennæ in great part piceous; under side of body and legs testaceous, varied with dark green or piceous. In the male the last ventral is rather strongly and broadly emarginate at apex; in the female there is a small subcircular emargination, the sides of which nearly meet behind. The inner division of the claws is as usual a little shorter and more divergent in the female. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Monterey, California (Fenyès).

The brilliant green colour, sparse pubescence, shining surface and dark labrum are the distinguishing characteristics of this species. The punctuation of the elytra is also evidently coarser than in *flavolimbata*, and much coarser than in *luteocincta*, in both of which species the labrum is pale, or at most slightly dusky, the head more densely punctate and dull, the occipital plaga less extended, not as a rule involving the upper inner margin of the eye.

Trirhabda eriodictyonis, n. sp.—Oblong, rather robust, not broader behind, testaceous throughout, antennæ dusky except at base, head with a very small occipital plaga, which becomes linear in the female, and is rarely entirely wanting. Prothorax with the three spots small, black; elytra with greenish elongate humeral spot, which may extend the entire length of the elytra, or may become almost obsolete. Head densely, rather coarsely punctate, feebly shining; prothorax sparsely, feebly punctate or nearly smooth, polished; elytra densely, finely punctate.

Male with broad but distinct apical ventral emargination; female with much narrower but relatively deeper emargination. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

This species occurs rather abundantly on a species of *Eriodictyon* ("Yerba Santa") at Pasadena, San Bernardino and elsewhere in Southern California.

It has been distributed quite generally as *caduca*, on the basis of an erroneous identification made years ago for the writer. The latter species is much smaller, very sparsely pubescent, more shining, less densely punctate, the dark markings without metallic lustre, the occipital spot much larger. It is known only from Owens Valley. *Nigrohumeralis*, Schf., is still closer to the present species, but in it the punctuation is somewhat coarser, and, like *caduca*, it is smaller and the dark markings are not at all metallic.