

head, much less than twice as long as wide, sides plainly convergent posteriorly, apices separately rounded and serrulate, surface very densely, coarsely punctate, becoming strongly cribrate toward the apex. The pubescence is somewhat condensed, and transversely inclined on the posterior pale spot. Legs rufotestaceous, the thighs all more or less infusate.

Length, 3.5 mm.

Fedor, Texas. One male.

A specimen in the LeConte cabinet bears the manuscript name, *granipennis*, which I have changed to the more appropriate one here given. The sculpture of the elytra is rougher than in any other species known to me, but is nearly approached by *Knausii*, which, however, differs much in its coloration, more slender form, less densely punctured thorax and sparser vestiture.

*Hydnocera affiliata*, n. sp.—Similar in form and colour to *pallipennis*, to which it is very closely related, differing only as follows: Head and prothorax closely punctate and feebly shining (sparsely punctate and shining in *pallipennis*), elytral punctures a little closer, the apex always pale, and usually with a small antiapical black spot.

California (Pasadena and Pomona).

*Hydnocera sobrina*, n. sp.—Slender, shining, black, with faint aeneous tinge, front and middle legs pale, hind legs black, the knees and tarsi pale; pubescence sparse, erect, uniformly distributed, ochreo-cinereous. Head finely but distinctly, not closely punctate, eyes not very prominent; antennæ pale, the tip of the terminal joint darker. Prothorax fully as long as wide, anterior dilatation not very strong, much as in *verticalis*, apical constriction moderate, sides parallel behind, lateral foveæ feeble; surface rather sparsely and finely punctate, median line faintly elevated for a short distance behind the anterior constriction. Elytra parallel, much shorter than the abdomen, dehiscent at apex, the tips rounded and feebly serrate, punctuation moderately strong and close, but much finer than in *verticalis*.

Length, 4 mm.

Oak Creek Canon, Arizona, July (Snow).

This is a rather inconspicuous species, which is in general form related to *verticalis*, but seems quite distinct from any of our described species.