

XXX., 17-113, 1894). One new genus has been established by Sausure and Pictet since its publication, but it may perhaps not be distinct from *Ceuthophilus*. *Hadenceus* Scudd., and *Daihinia* Hald., are the only North American genera not known to occur on the Pacific Coast.

*Ceuthophilus* Scudd.

Undoubtedly many species of this genus remain to be discovered on the Pacific Coast. The following include all known to me up to the present time :

9. *Ceuthophilus celatus* Scudd.—Originally described from Siskiyou Co., Shasta Co., San Francisco, and Los Angeles Co., Cal. Mr. Morse brought specimens from Victoria, B. C., Sept. 29, and Divide, Lane Co., Oregon, Sept. 12.

10. *Ceuthophilus agassizii* Scudd.—Recorded from islands in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver and Washington; Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and Oregon.

11. *Ceuthophilus polluticornis*, sp. nov.—Allied to *C. mexicanus* and *C. pallescens*, but much darker than they, castaneous or testaceous, heavily and irregularly mottled with fuscous; hind femora testaceous, dotted with luteous and more or less clouded with fuscous, with a large and conspicuous dark fuscous patch on the lower half of the outer face, at least in the male, the lower margin luteous basally. Antennæ very slender, about or nearly three times as long as the body, luteous or testaceous except basally, where for a distance about equal to the breadth of the body, excepting generally in the female, they are dark rufo-fuscous. The legs are not very slender. Fore femora no stouter than middle femora, about a fifth longer than the pronotum and less than half as long as the hind femora, the inner carina with only a short subapical spine. Middle femora with only a single short spine on either inferior carina, besides the longer subapical spine of the front and the genicular spine of the hind carina. Hind femora not so long as the body and more than twice as long as the fore femora, rather stout and with hardly any equal distal portion, about three (♂) or three and a half (♀) times as long as broad, with but few scattered raised points along the upper surface in the male, the outer inferior carina serrulate, with a rather large preapical spine (♂) or unarmed, with a broad tooth or angulation in place of the spine (♀), the inner spinulose with a similar spine more distant from the tip (♂) or with three or four subapical spinules (♀). Hind tibiæ straight, slightly longer than the femora, armed beneath with a pair of