

five irregular pale brown fasciæ; pubescence sparse, fine, short, suberect and entirely whitish in colour. Antennæ very strongly serrate (♂) or moderately so (♀), the serration beginning with the fourth joint, which is as wide as the fifth; joints 4-10 all much broader and long. Head densely punctate, very feebly impressed. Prothorax one-half wider than long, sides not very strongly rounded, apex four-fifths as wide as the base, surface densely, almost cribrately punctate, median impression feeble, lateral basal foveæ moderately deep. Elytra barely as wide as the prothorax, sides feebly sinuate basally, gradually narrowed behind, striae impressed, closely, moderately punctate, intervals narrow and more or less convex. Beneath with sparse white recumbent pubescence, prosternum truncate in front; abdomen rather sparsely, not coarsely, punctate, and polished; last ventral without apical plate. Length,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.

The type is one of three examples taken by Dr. Fenyès at Mojave, Cal., on *Larrea*. In one specimen the brown bands are darker and wider, and the elytra might more properly be described as brown, with irregular yellow fasciæ. In this species the sexual differences in the antennæ are remarkable. Joints 4-10 are not only very broad in the male, but they are very densely minutely punctulate and clothed with an exceedingly short, erect blackish pile. In the female the surface of the joints is moderately punctulate and shining, and clothed as usual. By the broad fourth joint of the antennæ this species is related to *cribricollis*, *gemina* and *insignis*. By some mischance, *cribricollis* is, in my Synopsis of this genus, erroneously tabulated with those species having the fifth antennal joint abruptly wider than the fourth. The species is really very close to the one here described, but differs in having the elytral markings black instead of brown (perhaps not constant), the punctuation of the ventral segments coarser, especially apically, the last ventral with evident thick marginal crest. Males of *cribricollis* are as yet unknown, so it is not possible to say if a similar sexual disparity in the form of the antennæ exists.

*Trirhabda labrata*, n. sp.—Form and size of *flavolimbata*. Elytra brilliant green, with narrow pale margin, pubescence unusually sparse and short, the surface quite strongly shining, punctuation dense and rather coarse. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, more or less strongly transversely impressed, and with the usual three spots, these being large, sometimes confluent, metallic-green; surface highly polished and sparsely