

The *elytra* are one-half longer than the pronotum; a little narrower at the base than the pronotum, very slightly wider behind; the sides nearly parallel for about four-fifths the length, then rounded to the declivity, which is steep and truncate as viewed from above, with the tips dehiscent and slightly tuberculate; the elytral striae regular, distinctly, but slightly, impressed on the disc, except the sutural striae, which are much wider and deeper than the others and widened behind; the lateral striae not impressed; the striae punctures rather small and closely placed, more closely on the first two and the lateral striae; the first interspace convex, finely granulate near the declivity; the second convex, faintly granulate near the declivity; the remaining discal interspaces flat; all the discal striae uniseriately punctured throughout their length, closely towards the declivity, very sparsely towards the base; the lateral interspaces more closely punctured, uniseriately above, confused near the lateral margin, with the punctures nearly as coarse as those of the striae; the *declivity* very abrupt, deeply concave, not closely punctured, more coarsely than the disc; the suture elevated, and smooth on the lower two-thirds; the margin strongly elevated and armed with four teeth on each side; the tooth of the second interspace well developed, acute, recurved, preceded by a few minute granules; that of the third obsolete, or represented by the largest of a row of small granules; those of the fourth and fifth interspaces united at the base, the connecting ridge nearly vertical; the tooth of the fourth interspace acute, recurved; that of the fifth stout, capitate, acute-pointed; the fourth tooth conical, in the type occupying nearly all the short space between the raised apical margin and the third tooth; the raised apical margin wide, moderately produced and entire; the pubescence of the elytra long, erect, fine, rather dense on sides below and about the declivity; the discal pubescence fine and sparse.

The *female type* differs from the above only by the less strongly developed epistomal armature, and the different declivital teeth. The teeth are all acute and less strongly developed than in the male; the second and third teeth are similar in shape, conical, united at the base and but little larger than the first and fourth.