

tured area finely alutaceous and dull, the impunctate area between the first and fourth striae also slightly dull owing to an extremely fine, scarcely visible ground sculpture; area between the fourth striae highly polished. Propygidium and pygidium evenly rather closely punctate, the punctures becoming gradually a little smaller toward the pygidial apex. Prosternal lines approximate, gradually convergent anteriorly, becoming subconfluent and evanescent at about the anterior fourth.

Length (to elytral apex) 2.1 mm.; width 1.75 mm.

Described from two examples submitted by Mr. Norman Criddle, who took them at Aweme, Manitoba, V-31-1909 (type) and VII-1-1915. I thought on first sight that these might be small specimens of the rare *seminitens* of LeConte, to which they are certainly allied. On comparing them, however, with the unique type of the latter I find it to be not only much larger, but also a much more coarsely and densely sculptured species with brown bronze surface lustre (not at all bluish) external subhumeral stria distinct from the marginal, the fourth stria joining the sutural and strongly impressed all the way around. None of the more recently described species of Blatchley, Wolcott and Casey agree very closely with the present one.

***Telephorus neglectus*, sp. nov.**

Very similar to *carolinus* with which it is likely to be found mixed in most collections. It may easily be recognized by the following comparative characters.

Neglectus.

Size smaller, averaging 8-9 mm.
Antennae a little shorter,
joints 4-10 each, about three
times as long as wide.
Front, before the antennae,
broadly infusate.
Prothorax more strongly
transverse.
Claws with a rather strong
but acute basal tooth.

Carolinus.

Size larger, averaging 9-10 mm.
Antennae a little longer,
joints 4-10, about four
times as long as wide.
Front, before the antennae
more narrowly infusate at middle
Prothorax less strongly
transverse.
Claws "cleft"; the basal
tooth long and narrow.

The types (σ , φ), mounted on one pin, bear labels "Framingham, Mass., V-23-10, C. A. Frost and "Beating oak." Other specimens before me are from Sherborn, Hopkinton and Tyngsboro, Mass., and Berkely, R.I. I am indebted to Mr. Frost for calling my attention to the difference in the claws, which led him to separate his *carolinus* material into two species. The two species are about equally common in Eastern Massachusetts, and it would be interesting to know how widely *neglectus* is dispersed beyond the type region. The form with cleft claws, which is doubtless the true *carolinus*, is quite widely diffused, the material in my own cabinet ranging from New England to Nebraska and North Carolina.