

A NEW CARABUS AND CYCHRUS, WITH MISCELLANEOUS
NOTES ON COLEOPTERA.

BY THOS. L. CASEY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Among a large series of Coleoptera collected by Mr. C. H. T. Townsend in the northwestern part of Mexico and forwarded to me some years ago, I note an interesting new *Carabus*, which may be described as follows:—

Carabus Townsendi, n. sp.—Somewhat similar to *Forreri*, Bates—Ann. & Mag., N. Hist., ser. 5, IX., p. 320—from Durango, but narrower in form, the elytra having similarly close-set unimpressed series of very minute punctures, but having each only two series of larger, widely-spaced, impressed foveæ, the inner of the three series of *Forreri* being wholly obsolete, the middle series only present in basal half and the outer extending only to apical fourth, the lateral margin more narrowly reflexed and with bluish reflection. Length, 21 mm.; width, 9 mm.

The single specimen in my cabinet was taken at Meadow Valley, six miles south of Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Mexico, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, at an elevation of 7,300 feet.

Cychnus pustulosus, n. sp.—Black, dull in lustre, with shining elytral tubercles; head coarsely punctato-rugose, with well-marked supra-orbital ridges, the front but feebly elevated at the middle; prothorax rather wider than long, the sides broadly rounded anteriorly, becoming oblique and nearly straight toward the base as in *Hemphilli*, the angles obtuse, the surface coarsely punctato-rugose and dull, the margins very finely reflexed; elytra oval, having each three series of large, widely-spaced, rounded and polished tubercles, increasing in size to the summit of the declivity and even more conspicuous than in *tuberculatus*, though less numerous, the intervening surfaces with single series of small tubercles, the interspaces also minutely and irregularly tuberculose or granulose, dull and lustreless. Length, 17 mm.; width, 8 mm. Washington State.

The single female before me differs from *tuberculatus*, not only in its oblique sides of the prothorax toward base, but in its smaller size, less robust form and stronger elytral tubercles. The prothorax of *Hemphilli*, *Rickseckeri* and *pustulosus* is oblique and nearly straight at the sides toward base, while in *tuberculatus* the sides are broadly sinuate posteriorly, the basal angles being right.

The European *Cryptophilus integer*, Heer., seems to be cosmopolitan in distribution, and, although unknown to me at the time of revising our