

One male, Virginia City, Nevada, Mr. Edwards. Nearly allied to *X. Agassizii* Lec., but the prothorax is distinctly narrowed behind and subsinuate, very much as *Spondylis upiformis*, and the sculpture of the elytra is not suddenly finer behind the middle.

The convex sides of the prothorax are less coarsely and more densely punctured than the disk. The antennæ are two-thirds the length of the body, quite hairy, and the 4th joint is very little shorter than the 5th.

#### GANIMUS Lec.

Head moderately large, eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, lower lobe very large, genæ extremely short, front short, perpendicular; mandibles short, stout, acute at tip, external outline with a well-defined obtuse angle near the tip, so that the front margin is straight and transverse; palpi very unequal, last joint triangular, obliquely truncate. Antennæ (♂) longer than the body, 11th joint indistinctly divided; 1st joint thicker, and about two-thirds as long as the 3d joint, very rough with small acute spines, 3d and following rough but gradually becoming smoother, fringed beneath but not densely with hairs, which also gradually become thinner and shorter. Prothorax wider than long, feebly rounded on the sides, not constricted either before or behind, transversely impressed before the base, which is produced into a broad subtruncate lobe; disk rather flat, with a narrow, smooth dorsal line, and two vague discoidal impressions; scutellum broad, rounded behind; elytra as wide at the base as the thorax, gradually narrower behind, and rounded at tip. Prosternum laminiform between the coxæ, but not prolonged as in *Oeme*; surface in front of coxæ finely transversely rugose, and depressed each side; the finely roughened dorsal surface extends on the flanks to the prosternal suture, as in *Eucrossus*, and *Oeme*, in which the prosternum is similarly sculptured, but not depressed; the coxæ are widely angulated externally, and the whole extent of the coxal fissure is open, though not so widely as in *Oeme*. The mesosternum is very narrow, and deeply sunk between the coxæ which are very large and prominent, and the cavities are widely open externally; the hind coxæ are prominent. Legs as in the two genera just mentioned, thighs rather stout and compressed, tibial spurs small, hind tibiæ with 1st joint as long as