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above are given, the sketches having been made with the aid of a camera lucida. Care has been taken to get a like point of view in each case. The spine of the middle leg has been figured as part of the trochanter in A. Lecontei by Dr. Brendel*, who was misled, I suppose, by the use of imperfect lenses. In specimens of an Adranes from Iowa City, determined by him as his Lecontei, the spine is femoral in origin, as shown in my figure

(Fig. 1a), to which I have added a sketch of the antennæ (Fig. 1b) for comparison with the others.

The new forms may be described thus: -

Adranes pacificus, n. sp.—Reddish yellow, less shining than A. Lecontei or A. Taylori. Above finely punctured, pubescence yellowish, recumbent, coarser than in either of the previously mentioned species and more inclined to form tegular lines. Head (in profile from above) broadest just behind the antennæ, thence almost regularly narrowed to base, sides hardly arcuate, frontal margin truncate. Second antennal joint straight, distinctly narrowed to the tip and somewhat thicker in proportion to the length than in A. Lecontei. Pronotum resembling that of A. Taylori, but the lateral impressions are less deep, and in consequence the sides in front of them appear less bulging; basal fovea naked, deep and almost exactly circular. Elytra at base about equal to the base of the prothorax or very slightly wider, conjointly deeply

^{*}Bulletin from the Laboratories of Natural History of the State University of Towa, Vol. I., pl. VI., Fig. 3. The same origin is ascribed to this spine in A. cacus, I. c. pl. VI., Fig. 5; and p. 221. However, I have not seen the latter species, and make no further comment.