

basal depression; lacking the two anterior foveæ; lateral margin more sinuate; at middle slightly broader than the elytra at the base; carina of the hind angles obsolete; tips of the elytra more acute and prolonged and having a sutural angle equal to one-seventh the length of the elytra; between the first and second segments of the abdomen there is a distinct suture extending half way to the middle of the body; last segment rounded with the edge eroded-granulate; the pubescence is a yellowish white. Length 11.8 mm., width 3 mm. at base of elytra and 3.5 mm. behind the middle at the enlargement. The colour of this specimen is slightly olivaceous as in the type.

This species is closely related to those specimens that have been referred to by Dr. Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. XVIII., page 308) as the olivaceous variety of *acutipennis* but the form and the golden pubescence should at once separate it from that variety.

It appears to me that the term "last abdominal segment serrate" has not been hitherto clearly defined or the serrations have escaped notice in many species. In the present species the lower edge of the vertical portion of the abdomen is strongly serrate. The serrations begin near the middle of the last segment where the overhang of the superior part commences to be prominent, and, increasing in coarseness, extends to the smooth apical area where the two edges of the superior portion merge directly beneath the pygidial carina. The inferior portion of the last segment at the tip, which is the part referred to in the previous description, is granulate near the edge. In the females the first four abdominal in the larger specimen and the first three in the other are visible when the specimens are viewed from directly above. In the males only the first two segments are so visible.

The short grayish pubescence that covers the elytra and thorax in specimens of *anxius* and related species is here almost invisible except on the apices of the elytra and for a short distance along the suture. This pubescence arises from slight depressions in the furrows between the rugæ and is seen to be arcuately decumbent in a lateral view across the elytra toward the light. Under a high-power hand lens it appears as minute silvery points on the elytral disk of this species. By placing specimens with the head toward the light and the body inclined backward toward the observer pubescent spots and apical vittæ can be seen on many species that have been described as being without elytral pubescence.

In conclusion it may be said that the studies in the *otiosus* and *anxius* groups have been, so far, rather disappointing, due to the difficulty of getting series of both sexes. The only species at all abundant in this locality is *otiosus*, taken on oak leaves. The olivaceous variety of *acutipennis* has been encountered quite often on oak, and *bilineatus* occurs in favourable places on oak sprouts; but in general the species turn up singly or in pairs, with aggravating slowness. Several very interesting problems are suggested by the material at hand, and more specimens from widely separated localities may present a solution.

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