

Chætocnema cribrifrons Lec.—Taken at Dunedin by sweeping in February. Horn gives its distribution as Colorado, Texas, Dakota, Georgia and California.* This is the first record for Florida.

Epitrix parvula Fab.—Horn says of this species: "Occurs throughout the entire U. S. extending also to the West India Islands." It has not been reported from Florida. A specimen was taken by sweeping on Hog Island, March 26.

Bruchus coryphæ Oliv.—One specimen beaten from a mass of Spanish moss near Dunedin, Dec. 23. No previous published record for the State. Schwarz (Ms.) notes its occurrence at St. Augustine and Haw Creek.

Bruchus cruentatus Horn.—Hibernates like the preceding in bunches of Spanish moss. Quite frequent near margins of lakes at Lakeland, Feb. 22, and also taken at Dunedin on several occasions, Nov. to March. Recorded only from Tampa. The hind legs of Florida specimens are more often red than black. The form with red spots absent, *nigrinus* Horn, also occurs near Dunedin, but only two specimens have been found.

Bruchus macrocerus Horn.—This species, known heretofore only from New Jersey, Tennessee and District of Columbia, occurs also near Dunedin, three specimens having been taken in March while sweeping huckleberry and other low shrubs.

Bruchus compressicornis Schæff.—Frequent at Dunedin; also taken at Ormond and Sanford. Occurs on flowers of the frost-weed, *Helianthemum corymbosum* Michx., in March and April. Described from Brownsville, Texas, and not elsewhere recorded.

Strongylium anthrax Sz.—Described from Enterprise, and noted by Schwarz (Ms.) as occurring at St. Augustine. One specimen taken at porch light at Dunedin, Aug. 6.

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The family Cistelidae is especially well represented in western Florida. Five species from there have been described by the writer in previous papers, and at least half a dozen which cannot be placed by the literature extant are at hand. Examples of all species taken were recently sent to Col. Casey, who monographed the family some years ago.** He states that a number of them are unknown to him. Notes on several of the species and descriptions of three which are undoubtedly new are herewith given as follows:

Hymenorus difficilis Casey.—Two specimens, so pronounced by Casey, are from Ormond and Dunedin. They were taken in April by beating. His type was from New York.

Hymenorus dichrous, sp. nov.—Elongate-oval, large for the genus. Nearly uniform dark brown, shining; head and thorax often slightly darker; elytra with basal third more or less tinged with dull red; antennæ, palpi and legs pale reddish brown. Head small, coarsely and sparsely punctate between the eyes which are very large, coarsely faceted, separated by about their own width (female), almost contiguous (male); clypeus, and occiput behind the constriction, coarsely and densely punctate. Antennæ short, stout, the apex of eighth joint reaching base of thorax, the third and following joints subequal in length, the second only one-fourth the length of third. Thorax one-third wider than

*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XVI, 1889, 261.

**Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. VI, 1891, 69-170.