- bb. Tarsi with third joint lobed beneath.
  - c. Bright green or bronzed species, pubescence fine, recumbent, without intermixed bristles.
    - d. Acuminate behind, the elytra narrowing from in front of the middle.
  - cc. Blackish species, metallic tinge lacking or inconspicuous.

    - ee. Pubescence whitish or yellowish, not intermixed with bristle-like hairs. .16 inch. hesperus, n. sp.

In a cabinet arrangement it might be better to place oblongus between acuminatus and aneolus, and to make subcanus follow hesperus rather than precede it. This is the sequence I have adopted in the notes below.

P. Lecontei, n. sp.—Oblong-ovate, very convex, bronzed, shining, with extremely fine, sparse, recumbent pubescence. Head with fine, well-separated punctures, front convex. Antennæ gradually clavate, passing the base of the thorax, blackish, the intermediate portion reddish; first joint large, second subglobose, third nearly twice as long as the second, but much more slender, fourth to tenth becoming broader, but subequal in length, eleventh oval, pointed. Thorax broadest at base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, sides scarcely arcuate, a rather deep submarginal lateral impression, which curves inward at the hind angles; posterior angles large, acute, but with somewhat irregular outline, basal marginal line distinct, fine, a small fovea in front of the scutellum; disk finely, regularly punctured, the punctures separated by a space about equal to their own diameters. Elytra continuing the outline of the thorax, becoming slightly broader to a point about one third from apex, thence rapidly narrowing, tips separately rounded; an oblique impression near the apex, which renders the declivity more gibbous; surface deeply, regularly and rather closely punctured in longitudinal bands, which leave the sutural region and four vittæ on each elytron nearly smooth. Beneath rather coarsely and deeply-punctured abdominal segments becoming gradually smoother in sequence. Legs closely punctured, all the femora