

the apex, widening posteriorly, and absorbing the whole basal foveæ, making a broad flattened space internally from the apex of the basal angle; basal foveæ strongly marked, and with the margin heavily and confluent punctured; basal angles obtuse, somewhat rounded; elytral striæ deep; interstices convex, and at the sides punctured, in some specimens confluent; no dorsal puncture; mentum distinctly toothed. The broadly rounded sides, the wide and punctured margin of the thorax, with the side punctures of the elytra, are the special parts that differ from the following species, to which it is most nearly allied.

Harpalus compar, Lec. — Mass. to Cal. Long. .55 in. Oblong oval; above reddish black, somewhat shining; beneath lighter; legs, antennæ and mouth reddish yellow; thorax one-fourth broader than long; strongly but narrowly depressed at sides; distinctly narrowed behind; basal foveæ shallow, confluent punctured in centre; basal angles obtuse, scarcely rounded; flattened above, and with the side margin finely punctured; elytral striæ well marked, not deep, with the interstices flattened, and with a few obsolete punctures at the sides; no dorsal puncture; mentum tooth distinct. This species differs from *H. pensylvanicus* by the thorax being distinctly narrowed behind the middle instead of broadly rounded; the depressed margin is narrower; not so broad and flattened at the basal angle, yet somewhat depressed; the punctures are finer and not confluent except in basal foveæ; the apex of basal angle is quite well defined; the interstices of elytra are flat; the punctures at the sides nearly obsolete; sometimes only a few points are seen on the seventh and ninth interstices. This beetle was described quite a number of times by our early entomologists under different names, which being pre-occupied necessitated a new one, which was given by Dr. LeConte.

Harpalus erythropus, Dej. Oblong oval; above black; thorax nearly square; punctured on both sides behind; basal foveæ shallow; posterior angles nearly right; elytra striate; behind obliquely sinuate; antennæ and feet reddish-yellow. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Penn. This beetle much resembles *fauvus* (see under the head of *H. pensylvanicus*), but is a little smaller; it is very nearly of the same color; the thorax is less rounded at the sides; sides not depressed; basal foveæ less marked; elytra nearly of the same form; interstices smooth, not punctured at the sides; palpi, antennæ and feet reddish-yellow. N. A., Dej. Sp. IV. 258. The above is a translation of the original description of DeJean. My description of *H. compar* will answer for this species, with the following differences: it is much smaller; long. .44–.50 in.; the sides of the thorax are perhaps more distinctly narrowed; the punctures of basal foveæ and sides a very little deeper, and without punctures at sides of elytra. Were a large *erythropus* and a small *compar* placed side by side, the only real difference would be the punctures