

female of *pubescens* the last ventral has a much smaller emargination of nearly same shape as in the male, while in *deleta* (♀) the emargination is bisinuate. *Pubescens* is evidently broader and a little less convex than *deleta*, and—so far as my experience goes—may always be distinguished from the allied *deleta*, *deserta* and *lixa* by the anterior discal impression of the pronotum, which though slight is very constant, but is entirely lacking in the others. *Deleta* has a transverse series of four small callosities on the pronotum, the outer two often ill-defined. In *pubescens* these callosities are lacking, while in *deserta* they are larger and all four distinct. *Deserta* and *deleta* are very closely related; in fact, one of the two examples of the former in the Horn collection is really *deleta*. This specimen is from the vicinity of San Diego, in which region *deleta* seems to occur more frequently than elsewhere, while the type of *deserta*—the specimen bearing the label—is from the Mojave Desert. In this latter the eyes are separated on the vertex by a distance subequal to half the length of the pronotum on the median line, and the third antennal joint is fully twice as long as wide, while in *deleta* the eyes are separated by a distance equal to two-thirds the length of the pronotum, and the third antennal joint is less slender, never quite twice as long as wide. There is virtually no difference in the form of the anterior tibiae of the male in these two species, notwithstanding Horn's remark, nor do I believe the elytral costae can be depended on as a mark of distinction.

There is a manifest inconsistency in the Horn tabulation of groups in this genus, in which it is stated that the species of Groups II–V have the “disk of the thorax irregular, median line more or less sulcate.” This character completely fails in Group V, which includes the species we are now considering. A better character for the separation of this group would be the pubescence of the entire upper surface, which is always very obvious in even fairly well preserved specimens, and which does not exist elsewhere in our species.

• *Chrysobothris smaragdula*, n. sp.—Moderately elongate, bright green above, dark green, with slight violaceous tint, below, surface moderately shining, glabrous. Antennae with first three joints green, outer joints piceous, feebly metallic, gradually decreasing in width, third joint nearly as long as the next three. Front feebly convex, strongly, closely punctate; clypeus broadly triangularly emarginate, arcuate each side. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, sides straight and parallel