

NEW COLEOPTERA CHIEFLY FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—V.

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The new species herein described have, with a single exception, come to hand during the past year (1911) and seem worthy of prompt publication.

Quedius compransor, n. sp.

Robust, head and prothorax black, elytra and abdomen dark rufous, the latter dusky toward the base. Head including the mandibles (♂) slightly longer than wide, gradually wider posteriorly; eyes small, not at all prominent, distant from the nuchal constriction by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their longest diameter; a large setigerous puncture at the base of the antennæ, one at the upper margin of the eye, and two others posteriorly in a transverse line and fully twice as far from the eye as from the nuchal constriction; front without punctures. Labrum bilobed. Antennæ rather stout, filiform, but little longer than the head, joints 4-10 subsimilar and a little wider than long. Prothorax about $\frac{1}{4}$ wider than the head, $\frac{1}{5}$ wider than long and evidently wider than the elytra at base, and equal to the width of the latter posteriorly; narrowed in front, sides rounding into the base with but feeble evidence of hind angles; disk entirely without punctures, margin evidently but not strongly explanate posteriorly. Scutellum impunctate. Elytra subequal in length to the prothorax, punctuation fine and rather close throughout. Abdomen similarly but slightly less closely and evenly punctate. Head beneath with a few fine scattered punctures, lateral carina broadly interrupted. Hind tibiæ spinulose.

Length 9-11 mm.; width 2.5-3.2 mm.

Manhattan, Kansas.

Described from three males sent me by Mr. Knaus, who writes that they were taken Jan. 6, from the burrow of a "pocket gopher."

By Horn's table this interesting species would fall with *spelæus*, to which it is allied by the small eyes and explanate side margins of the thorax, this latter character being however less marked than in *spelæus*. It differs from *spelæus* in its stouter form, colour, ovate head (parallel at sides in *spelæus*), with the infraorbital carina obliterated except toward its extremities, and the absence of the usual discal series of punctures near the front of the pronotum, the marginal punctures only being present. The surface of the head and pronotum appears to the eye to be smooth and polished, but as in most species of the genus is really strigillate with