

antennæ nearly twice as long as the funicle, the latter slightly but distinctly shorter than the club; funicular joints, except the first, transverse, the outer ones gradually slightly wider; club three-jointed, distinctly wider in the male than in the female, its basal joint more than twice as wide as the preceding one. Prothorax large, one-half to four-fifths wider than long, widest but little behind the middle, sides strongly rounded but not angulate, deeply sinuate posteriorly, the hind angles right or somewhat acute; side margins moderately reflexed; disc closely and strongly punctate, the punctures less close toward the middle, where they are separated by from one-half to quite their own diameters. Elytra from one-third to two-fifths longer than wide, distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax, width at base a trifle less than the latter at its widest part; disc not distinctly striate, the punctures strong, close and subserial in arrangement. Tarsi about three-fourths as long as the tibiæ in the male, scarcely more than half the tibial length in the female.

Length, 9-11 mm.

Described from 3 ♂'s and 6 ♀'s taken in Placer Co., California, and 1 ♀, apparently not different, from Alameda Co.; all collected by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke.

*Latus* is evidently similar in its robust convex form to *thoracicus*, Casey, but of this species Casey says: "Scape of antennæ slightly longer than the funicle, the latter a little longer than the club," while in *latus* the scape is sensibly twice as long as the funicle, and the latter is shorter than the club. In *thoracicus* the thorax is said to be widest at the basal third, which is not the case in any of the ten examples of *latus*.

The following notes, contained in a letter from Dr. Van Dyke, are of especial interest. He says, speaking of the species above described: "My Placer Co. specimens were from Forest Hill, altitude about 2,700 ft. Inasmuch as I found several about old Libocedrus stumps, and one quite well into the heart of one, I surmise that it feeds on this. I would wish to find the larvæ before being certain, though. It flies only at dusk and at night. My *P. Agassizii* were all found in broad daylight resting on leaves or wandering over tanbark oak stumps. *P. Oregonensis* and *depressus* I have caught flying in the hottest part of the day. Our two species of *Ceruchus* are both night fliers like the new *Platycerus*. Another resemblance in habit, if it should prove true that this feeds on the Libocedrus, is the fact that both species of *Ceruchus* feed on conifers. All the other species of *Platycerus* that I have observed feed on non-