

Legs in great part pale; pygidium, sides of the abdomen, and frequently the elytra with cretaceous spots.

Prothorax nearly as strongly punctured at middle as at sides; less strongly narrowed from base; elytra green, with testaceous margin *limbalis*.

Prothorax much more sparsely and finely punctate at middle than at sides; more strongly narrowed from base; elytra uniform in coloration, varying from green to brownish yellow. *fulgida*.

Legs concolorous with the lower surface; cretaceous spots lacking; scutellum less elongate *holochloris*.

Prionus heros, n. sp.—Nearly black, the under surface and legs tending to castaneous in the female. Form very robust, prothorax nearly as wide as in *laticollis*, but distinctly more coarsely and densely punctate than in that species, sex for sex; lateral teeth more acute than in *laticollis*, but less so than in *Californicus*. Elytra moderately shining, the raised lines sharply defined in the male, feeble in the female, punctuation nearly as in *Californicus* in the female, coarser in the male, but not at all rugose. Antennae 12-jointed, of the usual form. Prosternal process strongly ascending at tip when viewed laterally, more inflated apically and subhorizontal in *laticollis*. Metasternum moderately hairy in the male, nearly glabrous in the female. Soles of hind tarsi densely spongy pubescent, with a distinct median channel which is wider on the basal joint, and evidently wider on all the joints than in *laticollis*. In the female the median channel is still wider, and is well marked in the middle tarsi, scarcely so in *laticollis*.

Length, 40 (♂); 48 mm. (♀).

Described from a single pair taken in Southern (?) Arizona.

Heros should stand between *laticollis* and *Californicus*, differing from the former in its larger size, more coarsely punctate prothorax, with more acute lateral teeth, smoother elytra, strongly ascending prosternal process, and less completely pilose tarsal soles. From *Californicus* it differs in its more robust form, wider prothorax and glabrous metasternum in the female. There do not seem to be any Mexican species with which the present one can be confused, both *Flohri* and *Mexicanus*, the only species accredited to that region in the "Biologia," differing in the number of antennal joints, thirteen in the former and fourteen in the latter.