

decided to let it stand for the present as a species which should go between *fulgida* and *echo* (though more closely allied to the former), since the characters used in diagnosis seems absolutely constant in my series. The backward extension of the marginal portion of the median band, unaccompanied as it is by any tendency to forward expansion, is a striking character, though not in itself of any great taxonomic value.

SCYMNUS, Kug.

*S. virginalis*, n. sp.—Form broadly oval, convex, outline of thorax and elytra nearly continuous. Beneath testaceous, the femora more or less piceous, above black, anterior angles of the prothorax indefinitely paler, each elytron with a large oval spot (most of which is antemedian), and a triangular lateral mark, broadest on the base and gradually narrowing posteriorly, orange-red. Head extremely sparsely and minutely punctured. Prothorax sparsely and finely punctured, narrower at apex, broadest in front of the middle, sides arcuate anteriorly, more nearly straight behind, basal margin not regularly curved, but sub-sinuate laterally and truncate in front of the scutellum, the marginal line visible, but not well marked. Scutellum finely punctured. Elytra more deeply and coarsely punctured than the prothorax, the surface (when denuded of pubescence), shining. Prosternum with the elevated ridges subparallel. Mesosternum punctate and rugulose, metasternum more coarsely punctured at sides. Abdomen not closely nor coarsely punctured, the metacoxal arc covering only about half the width of the first abdominal segment and not attaining the outer anterior segmental angle. Length, 2.85 mm., .114 inch.

Found at Leeds, St. George and Chadburn's Ranch, all in the Virgin River basin, of southern Utah. I took a number of specimens of this fine large species, in July, and they show considerable variation in coloration. The pattern described above is that of the type, and seems to be the most characteristic; some individuals, however, have the reddish elytral spot confluent anteriorly with the latero-basal mark, so that only the sutural region and a large apical blotch remain black. The head, in one specimen, becomes reddish, and in this individual there is also a narrow transverse reddish stripe on the prothorax. The extent of the prothoracic pale margin is somewhat variable, and the abdomen is occasionally clouded along the middle. The pubescence, above and beneath, is whitish, not concealing the surface colour. By Dr. Horn's synopsis, this species belongs next to *cinctus*, Lec., and it seems certainly different from any of those described later by Major Casey.