

7. *Lachnus* Burmeister.Syn. *Lachniella* Del Guercio.Type *L. fasciatus* Burm.

Since no type had previously been established for *Lachniella*, and since the genus contained a number of diverse species the placing of it thus, according to the writer's reasoning, indicates *fasciatus*, one of the included species of *Lachniella* as its type. Otherwise there would be no reason for so placing the genus. In his most recent paper (1919) Wilson has used *Lachniella* in quite a different sense, and would exclude *fasciatus* from the genus. This species, the present writer contends, is the only one that has in any way been suggested as type of *Lachniella*, and he believes that it is the type of the genus. Otherwise the genus is without a type.

This leaves the genus *Lachniella* of Wilson without a name, and to this genus we give the name *Wilsenia* and fix *Lachniella gracilis* Wilson as its type. The different genera with designated types will thus stand as follows, at least until some definite ruling has been made changing the present legitimate type of *Lachnus*.

Genus *Lachnus* Burm.—Type *Lachnus punctatus* Burm.Genus *Lachniella* Del Guercio—Type *Lachnus fasciatus* Burm.Genus *Wilsenia* Baker—Type *Lachniella gracilis* Wilson.

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NEW COLEOPTERA. VIII.

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The receipt of a very distinct new species of *Ochthebius* from California which it is desirable to make known, affords the opportunity for recording one or two errors in the literature of this genus. Descriptions of a few other new species are added. All types are in the author's collection.

***Ochthebius martini*, sp. nov.**

Form very broad, aeneo-piceous, side margins of elytra explanate throughout and paler in colour. Labrum deeply triangularly emarginate. Prothorax one-third wider than long, widest at anterior third, sides arcuate in basal half, then suddenly deeply sinuate, nearly as in *rectus* (See Horn's figure), transparent border extending from apex to base, becoming very narrow in front of the middle, the sides strongly obliquely convergent from the point of maximum width, feebly arcuate to nearly straight basally; median line deep and entire; discal foveæ rather small and not very conspicuous, well separated, the posterior narrow and about twice the length of the anterior; lateral impressions deep and subparallel sided; surface rather densely, coarsely, evenly punctate, distinctly alutaceous throughout between the punctures. Elytra not more than one-

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