

20. Form narrowly elongate-oval, rather strongly convex, the prothorax elongate, broadly rounded and narrowed toward tip, the sides slightly sinuate posteriorly just before the small and sharply everted basal angles; elytra rather strongly narrowed and broadly, feebly arcuate from base to apex, the latter relatively narrow and arcuate-truncate; striae feebly impressed, finely punctate, the intervals nearly equal and but slightly convex, strongly so at the sides, minutely, not densely punctulate. Length ( $\delta$ ) 28.5 mm.; width 7.6 mm. Arizona (Benson), Dunn..... *Behrensi*, Cand.

The form of the pale margin of the prothorax seems to be comparatively constant and therefore useful in classifying the species as above. The species figured in the "Biologia" as *Webbi*, by Mr. Champion, and subsequently referred to *Apacheanus*, is distinct from both; it has the marginal pronotal vittae broader than in *Apacheanus* and allies, and slightly dilated inwardly near the middle, a character never observable in those forms. It may be named *Sonoricus* (n. sp.). In like manner the species published on Plate 12 of Vol. III, part 1, fig. 3, of the "Biologia," appears to be more than a variety of *virginalis*, and it may take the name *Championi* (n. sp.). The form given in fig. 8 of the same plate, as a variety of *Desmaresti*, may take the name *brevicollis* (n. sp.); it is narrower and more parallel than *Desmaresti*, with a much shorter prothorax, having a broader median dark vitta and with much finer elytral ridges between the striae. *Aztecus* and *sodalis*, of the above table, are related to *approximatus*, Er., differing in their much narrower form, less anteriorly converging sides of the prothorax and less dilated elytra, among other characters, and *amictus* is related to *pistorius*, being very much more narrowly oval. The form identified above as *Behrensi*, Cand., may not be wholly identical, but it reasonably satisfies most of the characters of the very short description of that species. The species of *Chalcolepidius* are very local in distribution in the Sonoran regions, as in the case of many other genera.

#### ZOPHERINI.

The genera of this tribe are well defined in available works, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat the table given by Leconte and Horn in the "Classification"; it should be mentioned, however, that the genus *Zopherus*, as at present organized, is composed of four genera, three of them at least very sharply delimited and distinct in structure and facies. These genera may be defined as follows: