

evidently though gradually so toward the apex, where they are separated by about their own diameters; dorsal striae obsolete, represented by fine carinae, the sutural attaining the apex but becoming obsolete near the base; fourth dorsal reaching the apical third, joining the obsolete sutural at base; third to first dorsals increasing in length, the last named entire; oblique humeral obsolete, internal subhumeral extending from base to apex, cariniform throughout; external subhumeral short, impressed. Propygidium and pygidium more coarsely and closely, nearly uniformly punctured. Body beneath coarsely, closely punctate at sides, minutely and sparsely so at middle. Prosternum very feebly convex at middle, the striae horizontal, diverging a little before and behind the coxae, broadly arcuately uniting behind the prosternal apex; interstrial area with a few minute punctures. Anterior tibiae quadridentate. Length 3.5 mm.; width 2.8 mm.

California. Described from a single example taken by Mr. G. H. Field in the mountains on the western border of the Colorado Desert. This is one of the finest and most distinct species in our fauna. The posterior tibiae are scarcely as wide as the middle ones, but are hardly narrowed apically. This fact, together with the nearly flat prosternum, indicates a position between Horn's first and second groups; it may, however, with about equal propriety be included in Horn's group IV. The rugosity at the sides of the thorax is not due to the increase in size or longitudinal confluence of the punctures; the latter are scattered over and between the rugosities and remain about as minute and sparse as at the middle of the disk.

***Saprinus ciliatoides*, n. sp.**

Closely related to, and very like *ciliatus*, but on comparison with type of the latter seems distinct by its larger size and generally sparser, more minute punctuation. In the type the elytra are as Horn describes them, "densely aciculate punctate at sides and apex," the punctures well separated only in the baso-sutural region and narrowly along the suture posteriorly. The punctures are in general elongate, a tendency that is evident even where they are sparsest. In the present species the punctures are everywhere nearly round, very sparse and fine on the disk, and even where closest, as at the sides and apex, they are rarely much closer together than