

impression, becoming gradually evanescent behind the middle. Metasternum without mesocoxal line, epipleuræ without raised line at base.

Length 1.6 mm.

Luling, Texas, three examples taken by the writer July 4-6, 1893. Two of the three specimens are quite surely males, judging from the broad parallel-sided prothorax; the third has the thorax equal in width to the elytra, but is scarcely more narrowed in front than in the other two; it may be a female. The type is a male.

This minute species is obviously closely related to *pusillus* but the size is conspicuously smaller, the base of the thorax is unmarginated, and the male shows no trace of the mandibular lobe which is characteristic of *pusillus*. Horn describes *pusillus* as having the mesocoxal line, but says it is indistinct. There is absolutely no trace of the line in any one of my specimens.

H. mundulus, sp. nov.

Pale flavo-testaceous throughout, elytra with a small, vague fuscous shade behind the scutellum, the labrum also more or less infusate; pubescence fine short, concolorous, the marginal fringe inconspicuous; entire upper surface very finely densely punctulate. Prothorax moderately transverse, equal in width to the elytra (♂) or slightly wider (♀), with the sides feebly arcuate and subparallel, basal sinuation not distinctly margined. Elytra without striæ. Body beneath finely densely punctulate, metasternum often a little infusate. Mesocoxal line indistinct but usually traceable, no epipleural line; stridulating ridge of first ventral segment complete.

Length 2.6-2.9 mm.

El Paso, Texas. Nov. 13, 1889. Twelve examples.

This pallid little species together with the much larger *H. pallidus* were seen in abundance on the wing just before sunset in the dry, sandy bed of the Rio Grande on the above-mentioned date. It is only recently that I have discovered the species to be a *Littorimus*. There is very little difference in the form of the thorax in the specimens before me, and I feel somewhat uncertain as to the sexes. In one or two the thorax and head seem slightly larger than the rest, and it is probable that these are males. The metasternal intercoxal process is barely as wide as the coxal width in this species, much narrower than in the other species of *Littorimus*.

H. moleculus, sp. nov.

Form oblong, obtuse at the extremities, as in *auromicans*; colour piceous, sides and median line of prothorax obscure testaceous, elytra with irregular, often interrupted pale fasciæ of the usual type, which vary greatly in development; pubescence very fine, short, yellowish and recurved on the elytra, darker and erect on the prothorax, margin not fimbriate with longer hairs. Head and thorax densely minutely punctulate, elytra with a dual punctuation consisting of relatively coarse punctures separated by their own diameters on the average, the interspaces very minutely punctulate. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, as wide as the elytra in the female, just perceptibly wider in the male, sides nearly parallel, feebly narrowed apically, sides of base a little oblique, and very distinctly margined. Elytra not at all striate. Body beneath piceous, legs, tip of prosternal lobe, pro- and epipleuræ and margins of ventral seg-