

across the eyes; antennæ rather slender, as long as the head and prothorax, feebly incrassate distally; prothorax barely as long as wide, a little wider than the head, broadly, evenly convex, with distinct basal margin, the sides denticularly and conspicuously prominent at apical fifth or sixth, thence converging and nearly straight to the base; elytra parallel, the sides feebly arcuate; apex obtusely subtruncate, the humeral angles well rounded, not quite twice as long as wide, about three-fourths wider than the prothorax, and three times as long; surface almost evenly convex, feebly flattened toward the suture, the subbasal tumidity wholly obsolete. Length 3.0 mm; width, 0.9 mm.

Colorado (Colorado Springs). Mr. H. F. Wickham.

This remarkable species will form an exception in the particular arrangement of species proposed by the writer for our representatives of *Anthicus* (Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VIII., p. 687), in that, being one of the larger species, it must be placed, because of its general structure and affinities, near the very small *convexus* at the end of the table. The head is finely, very closely punctured, with a narrow entire impunctate line, expanding anteriorly, where it seems to be slightly tumid.

DINOCLEUS, Csy.

*D. porcatus*, n. sp.—Small in size and rather narrowly suboblong-oval, deep black, partially clothed with narrow pointed decumbent white scales, a broad pronotal area but little more than half as wide in front as at base, subdenuded, the elytra very coarsely furrowed, the furrows coarsely and deeply but not closely punctured, the first and second deeper and more coarsely punctured from near the base to apical third, the third and fourth generally from basal fifth to near the middle, these more coarsely punctured parts subdenuded of vestiture, the fifth and sixth also more denuded, especially behind the middle; prothorax very strongly dentate and prominent laterally at apical fourth, the sides converging and more or less sinuate thence to the base; disk very coarsely and closely punctate; beak more or less prominent along the median line. Length from the eyes to the elytral apex, 7.0–8.5 mm.; width, 2.75–3.25 mm.

Utah (Ogden). Mr. Hugo Soltau.

Allied to *denticollis*, but smaller and narrower, and with the vestiture sparser, the elytra more coarsely and deeply furrowed, and more coarsely punctate, the elytral intervals alternately more prominent and convex, but only conspicuously so along the more coarsely punctate and denuded parts. The lateral prominences of the prothorax are even more developed than in *denticollis*.