

*Ecleus fulvidorsum*, n. sp.

Form of *obtusum* nearly, but smaller and with a tricarinate scutellum. Colour pale yellow, scutellum fulvous. Length: ♀ 5 mm., ♂ 4 mm.; width 1.75 mm.

Vertex a little over three times longer than wide, parallel margined, meeting front in an obtuse angle as in *obtusum*, front short and broad at base, where it is half as wide as at apex. Pronotum angularly excavated posteriorly, scutellum tricarinate or with another pair of very faint carinae.

Colour: pale creamy yellow, the clypeus and scutellum fulvous. Elytra pale creamy, the nervures concolorous, dotted with testaceous beyond the apex of clavus.

Male genital segment long, posterior margin produced in the form of a narrow finger-like process, slightly widest at base. Styles stout, subcylindrical, but little longer than the process, their apices nearly truncate, a pair of short stout processes on their inner faces just before the apex.

Described from twenty-three specimens from Grand Junction, Colo., and one from Phoenix, Ariz. The pale yellow colour and the tricarinate scutellum easily separate this species.

*Ecleus acutus*, n. sp.

Form of *lineatus* nearly, lighter coloured, with a narrower vertex and tricarinate scutellum. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Vertex very long, simply a line on the posterior half, widening out slightly beyond the eyes, extending nearly half its distance in front of eyes and meeting front in an acute angle, front very narrow, evenly rounding in profile. Pronotum long and shallowly excavated posteriorly, scutellum tricarinate, the two lateral carinae very near the median one.

Colour: pale yellow, slightly washed with orange on disc of scutellum. Elytra subhyaline, the nervures light with very small fuscous punctures.

Male genital segment produced into a broad short tooth with an obtusely rounding apex. Styles narrow, twice as long as the tooth, broadened at the apex, before which there is a recurved tooth on the inner margin.

Described from two males from Port au Prince, Hayti. (R. J. Crew.)

A glance at the long vertex and the three close-set carinae on the scutellum is all that is necessary to determine this species.