

bisinate, front margin broadly but feebly emarginate, hind angles rectangular, very coarsely and closely punctured at the sides, more sparingly and finely along the middle, the spaces between the punctures very finely and sparingly punctate; elytra long, convex, rounded at the sides, widest about the middle, scarcely wider than the thorax at the base, with regular rows of very coarse rounded impressions distinct to the apex, interstices flat with scattered very fine punctures. Beneath shining, with large, very coarse, rounded impressions, the ventral segments towards the apex sparingly and finely punctured.

Length 10–11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Puebla (*Sallé*), Tehuacan (*Höge*).

Found in some numbers by Höge.

EURYMETOPON.

Eurymetopon, Eschscholtz, Zool. Atl. iv. p. 8 (1831); Lac. Gen. Col. v. p. 66 (1859); Horn, Rev. Ten. N. A. p. 267 (1870); Lec. & Horn, Class. Col. N. A. p. 363 (1883).

Cryptadius, Lec. Ann. Lyc. New York, v. p. 140 (1851).

Some half-dozen North-American species constitute this genus; we have now to record two from Mexico. The winged species of *Emmenastus* and *Eurymetopon* are stated to occur beneath bark of *Prosopis* or mesquit; those without wings under stones.

1. *Eurymetopon rufipes*.

Eurymetopon rufipes, Eschsch. Atlas, iv. p. 8, t. 18. f. 1 (1831)¹; Mann. Bull. Mosc. ii. p. 264; Horn, Rev. Ten. N. A. p. 267 (1870)².

Eurymetopon abnorme, Lec. Ann. Lyc. New York, v. p. 138³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Colorado desert³, Arizona², California¹.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Apparently common in Sonora.

2. *Eurymetopon brevicolle*. (Tab. I. fig. 7.)

Oblong ovate, brownish black, slightly shining, winged. Head dull, the vertex sparingly and finely punctured; the epistoma broad, truncate in front, separated on each side from the lateral lobes by an oblique impression, anterior margin reddish, a little more coarsely and closely punctured; prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, but little narrowed behind, widest a little behind the middle, somewhat strongly narrowed in front, the angles sharp triangular, hind angles rectangular, base slightly bisinate and almost straight, finely and rather closely punctured, with an indistinct central raised line; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, slightly rounded at the sides, three times as long as the thorax, with indistinct rows of fine punctures, the interstices flat, with scattered very fine punctures and some slight traces of transverse wrinkles. Legs and antennæ red.

Length 8½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, San Pedro in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*).

One example. Allied to *E. sodale*, Horn, and the head formed as in that species, but larger, and the thorax broader behind, less rounded at the sides, less convex, and very short in proportion to the length of the elytra.