

7. *Sphenophorus cicatistriatus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 3, 3 a, b, ♂.)

Sphenophorus cicatistriatus, Fähr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 958¹.

Sphenophorus cicatripennis, Fähr. op. cit. viii. 2, p. 262²; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, pp. 110, 111³.

Sphenophorus ulkei, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 413⁴.

Sphenophorus irrelitus, Dugès, in litt.⁵.

♂. Anterior and intermediate femora clothed with coarse erect hairs along their lower face, the hairs towards the base clustered into a matted tuft, the coxæ of the same legs also with a pencil of hairs; all the tibiæ sinuate, sulcate, and fringed with long hairs within; anterior and intermediate tarsi with the third joint wider than in the ♀; ventral excavation broad and deep, extending far forwards along the metasternum.

♀. Anterior and intermediate femora with a small tuft of hairs at the base, a little larger than that on the coxæ; tibiæ clothed with shorter hairs.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ –11, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming⁴. — MEXICO^{1 2 3 5} (*Mus. Brit.*; *ex coll.* Sturm; Truqui; Flohr), Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Guanajuato, Izucar, Puebla (*Sallé*), Mexico city (*Palmer*, Höge), Cholula, Morelia, Irapuato, Cerro de Palmas (*Höge*), Toluca (*Höge*, Wickham), Mixcoac, Salazar (*Wickham*), Yucatan (*Mus. Brit.*).

A common insect on the Mexican plateau, specimens from thence agreeing perfectly with others from Colorado and Wyoming sent me by Prof. F. H. Chittenden. It may be known by the slightly produced outer apical angle of the anterior tibiæ, and the large, oval or horseshoe-shaped, foveæ (fig. 3 b) placed along the narrow, sharply-cut, elytral striæ, the foveæ in some examples being divided into two by the raised edges of the stria. The sculpture of the prothorax is very variable, but the V-shaped, coarsely punctured, depressed area at the base and the oblong similarly-punctate depression in front are always traceable. The anterior tibiæ are sharply dentate on the inner side towards the apex. The rostrum is short and stout, narrowly sulcate at the base, and, as seen in profile, sharply, rectangularly dilated at the apex beneath. The pygidium has a small tuft of hairs on each side at the apex. In one of two examples from Guanajuato (a ♂) the puncturing of the prothorax is unusually dense, and the alternate elytral interstices are narrowly raised and here and there transversely confluent. In another (♀), from Sonora, the prothorax is comparatively smooth, with the coarsely punctured basal and apical depressions only just indicated, and the foveæ on the elytra rounded and somewhat widely separated. *S. cicatripennis* was based upon examples with a comparatively smooth prothorax, fewer foveæ on the elytra, and the depressions of the surface "pulverulent." Mr. Wickham met with this species at various places near the city of Mexico in August last. We are indebted to him, and to Prof. Chittenden, for specimens of *S. ulkei*, Horn.