

<i>Tomicus pyri.</i>	<i>Galleruca decora.</i>
<i>Molorchus bimaculatus.</i>	<i>Engis 4-maculata.</i>
<i>Leptura ruficollis.</i>	<i>Dacne heros.</i>
<i>sphaericollis.</i>	<i>Triplax sanguinipennis.</i>
<i>Orsodacna Childreni.</i>	<i>Mycetina perpulchra.</i>
<i>Chrysomela vulgatissima.</i>	<i>Psyllobora 20-maculata.</i>
(blue var.)	<i>Hyperaspis elegans.</i>
<i>Haltica violacea Mels.</i>	<i>Scymnus lacustris.</i>
<i>Diabrotica vittata.</i>	

List of COLEOPTERA collected near Fort Whipple, Arizona, by Dr. Ellett Coues, U. S. A., in 1864-65.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

At the request of Dr. Coues, it was my intention to prepare a catalogue of the Coleoptera, thus far known from Arizona. On reflection, it seems to me that such a list would be at present of but little value to entomologists; partly because all the species previously examined by me are mentioned in my memoir on the Coleoptera of the U. S. and Mexican Boundary,* but still more, because Dr. G. H. Horn, recently Surgeon of California Volunteers, having spent four years in collecting through California and Arizona, has returned with much new material. Any list of species now made would, therefore, soon be rendered useless by the investigation of his collections. For these reasons I have confined myself to a list of the species submitted to Mr. Ulke and myself by Dr. Coues. The new species are described with others in the present number of the Proceedings.

<i>Amblychila cylindriformis.</i>	<i>Macroductylus angustatus.</i>
<i>Cicindela obsoleta</i> (race β).	<i>Plusiotis gloriosa.</i>
<i>nigrocærulea.</i>	<i>Cyclocephala manca</i> n. sp.
<i>guttifera.</i>	<i>Xyloryctes Satyrus.</i>
<i>punctulata</i> var.	<i>Dynastes Tityus.</i>
<i>Calosoma carbonatum.</i>	<i>Strategus cessus</i> n. sp.
<i>Lachnophorus elegantulus.</i>	<i>Gyascutus sphenicus.</i>
<i>Discoderus impotens.</i>	<i>Ancylochira alternans.</i>
<i>Tachys audax.</i>	<i>Melanophila atropurpurea.</i>
<i>Acilius flavomaculatus.</i>	<i>Acmaeodera amplicollis</i> n. sp.
<i>Laccophilus truncatus.</i>	<i>decipiens</i> n. sp.
<i>Hydroporus striatellus.</i>	<i>Agrilus Conesii</i> n. sp.
<i>Berosus punctatissimus.</i>	<i>Chalcolepidius Webbiai.</i>
<i>subsignatus.</i>	<i>Cryptohypnus inops.</i>
<i>Hydrocharis glaucus.</i>	<i>Floristonotus simplex.</i>
<i>Silpha truncata.</i>	<i>Photinus nigricans.</i>
<i>Creophilus villosus.</i>	<i>Chauliognathus scutellaris.</i>
<i>Belonuchus formosus.</i>	<i>Pristoscelis convergens</i> n. sp.
<i>Philonthus flavolimbatus.</i>	<i>atricornis</i> n. sp.
<i>inquietus.</i>	<i>Amphicerus punctipennis.</i>
<i>Saprinus pratensis.</i>	<i>Eurymetopon abnorme.</i>
<i>Tribrachys caudalis.</i>	<i>Epitragus</i> n. sp.
<i>Trogosita</i> n. sp?	<i>Zopherus</i> n. sp.
<i>Lasconotus laqueatus</i> n. sp.	<i>Eleodes obscura.</i>
<i>Aulonium longum</i> n. sp.	<i>sulcata.</i>
<i>Dorcus?</i> <i>mazama.</i>	<i>obsoleta.</i>
<i>Canthon indigaceus</i> n. sp.	<i>extricata.</i>
<i>Ochodæus simplex.</i>	<i>Embaphion contusum.</i>
<i>Trox punctatus.</i>	<i>Blapstinus pubescens.</i>

* Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 2d ser., iv, 9, (1858).

Cerenopsis sulcipennis.	Criocephalus sp.
Hypophloeus parallelus.	Sphenotheca suturalis.
Sitophagus plannus.	Tylosis sellatus.
Notoxus, two species.	Elaphidion procerum.
Pentaria trifasciata.	tenue.
Meloe sublaevis.	Clytus sagittatus.
Megetra cancellata.	Ætheceus Wilsoni Chev.
Epicauta maculata	Arhopalus Wils. Horn.
sericans.	Clytus cinctus Chev.
ferruginea.	Ædilis spectabilis.
Lytta biguttata.	Tetraopes basalis.
puberula.	Oncideres sp.
Tetraonyx fulva.	Chrysomela dislocata.
Memognatha immaculata.	Chrysomelide not determined.
Tanymecus lautus.	Hippodamia convergens.
Prionus californicus.	

Revision of the DASYTINI of the United States.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

Having recently had occasion to examine all the species of Dasytini in my collection, I have detected among specimens received since the publication of my previous memoir, in 1852, several undescribed species. In order to fix more definitely the characters, not only of the new species, but of those previously described, I have prepared a sketch of the genera and analytical tables of the species before me.

Much of the Pacific district yet remains unvisited by collectors, and a large increase in the number of representatives of this tribe may be expected from future explorations.

In all the genera found in our territory, as far as known to me, the terminal spurs of the anterior tibiæ are very small. They may be tabulated as follows:

A. First joint of tarsi not shorter than the second; (claws of tarsi equal in length, second and third joints of tarsi not dilated, and last joint of palpi not securiform in any of our genera):	
Anterior tibiæ with an external row of spines.....	Pristoscelis.
Anterior tibiæ without spines:	
Membranous appendages equal, nearly as long as the claws; in great part connate.....	Listrus.
Appendages connate; one long, the other shorter	Dolichosoma.
One appendage long, connate, the other denti- form.....	Allonyx.
Both appendages short, connate, usually denti- form.....	Dasytes.
Membranous appendages long, equal, free to the base.....	Eschatocrepis.
B. First joint of tarsi shorter than the second.....	Melyris.

On comparing this table with those of European genera, as given by DuVal* and Kiesenwetter,† it will be seen that the characters here ascribed to Listrus correspond with those of Lobonyx, and those of Eschatocrepis with those of Haplocnemis. The differences will be mentioned under the respective genera.

* Genera des Coleopt. d'Europe. iii., 190.
† Insecten Deutschlands, iv., 624.