

as orange lines across the disc between the black and red areas; axillæ yellow; scutellum bright red, prominent; metathorax black; tegulæ red, very finely punctured; wings fuliginous; legs red, hind femora suffused with blackish; abdomen black, with an interrupted yellow band on first segment, and four yellow spots each on second to fifth; the broad apical segment wholly black; first three segments shining and rather sparsely punctured, the others with large dense punctures.

San Bernardino, Paraguay, (*K. Fiebrig*). U. S. Nat. Museum. This is the first recognized South American *Stelis*, and from its resemblance to the species of *Dianthidium* of the same general region, it seems possible that it represents an independent development, not derived from the *Stelis* of the Northern Hemisphere. *Dianthidium nudum* Schrottky appears to be congeneric, and may be called *Stelis nuda*.

Dianthidium bicoloratum (Smith).

Male.—Clypeus yellow, greater part of mesopleura and hind margins of first four abdominal segments red. Carcarana, Argentina (*Bruner* 18).

Dianthidium multifasciatum (Strand).

San Bernardino, Paraguay (*K. Fiebrig*).

Erratum. Can. Ent., p. 349. For *Nescorynura* read *Neocorynura*.

SOME NEW OR SCARCE COLEOPTERA FROM WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA—II.

BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

(Continued from Vol. L., p. 424.)

Mycetophagus pini Zieg.—Three examples of what I take to be this uniform fuscous-brown species were taken at Dunedin in December. They were found on different occasions, two in fleshy fungi, the other by beating dead branches. Col. Casey, who has examined one of them, is inclined to doubt its being *pini*, stating that "they are not so elongate as that species and the antennal structure appears to be different." They accord, however, with all the brief descriptions of *pini*, the type of which was from North Carolina. No species of *Mycetophagus* has before been recorded from Florida.

Hister cænosus Ehr.—This large well-marked *Hister* is recorded by Schwarz as "common in Northern Florida," but no records for the southern half of the State are known. Two specimens were taken at Dunedin, on Dec. 19 and March 29, respectively, both being sifted from carrion traps.

Hister lecontei Mars.—This widely distributed species does not seem to be previously known from Florida, at least no published record can be found. A single specimen was taken from beneath the lake beach debris near Moore Haven on March 3.

Hister coarctatus Lec.—Horn in his "Synopsis of U. S. Histeridæ"* says that this species occurs with *H. parallelus* Say, the latter having been previously mentioned by him as "occurring in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida." This indirect record is the only one I can find for Florida. A single

*Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., XIII, 1873, 298.

specimen was taken at Dunedin on March 25 while sweeping huckleberry and other low vegetation.

Soronia undulata Say.—A specimen was given me by Dr. E. W. Berger, Entomologist of the Florida State Plant Board, who reared it from larvæ sent in to him as damaging the fruit of guavas at Bradentown. It has not before been recorded from the State. Horn* gives its range as Middle States to Utah.

Cryptarcha strigata Fab.—An introduced European species not before reported from Florida. Two specimens were taken, one at Dunedin, February 11, while beating, the other at La Belle, February 27, by sweeping.

Trogosita hubbardi Leveille.—A subarctic species described from Biscayne Bay, and since taken by Schwarz (Ms.) at Key West and Punta Gorda, Fla., and Cayamas, Cuba. Two specimens were beaten from Florida button-bush, on Hog Island, March 14.

Elater manipularis Cand.—LeConte gives** the range of this species as "Canada to Texas." I can find no record of its occurrence in Florida. Two specimens were taken at Dunedin in December, and one at Lakeland, Feb. 22, all by beating bunches of Spanish moss in which they were hibernating.

Dicerca punctulata Schön.—One specimen beaten from pine at Dunedin, Jan. 15. LeConte, in his Revision, gives its range as New York to Georgia. Not mentioned in any of the Florida lists.

Mastogenius subcyaneus Lec.—Several specimens of this small Buprestid are taken at Dunedin each spring by sweeping ferns and beating in Skinner's Hammock. I have also taken it at Eustis. Schwarz (Ms.) notes it from St. Augustine. There is no previous published record for the State.

Agrilus floridanus Cr.—A half dozen specimens of this handsome bronzed species were swept from huckleberry and other low shrubs at Dunedin during the latter part of March. It was described from northern Florida and is recorded elsewhere only from Tampa.

Agrilus cupricollis Gory.—This species was described from St. Augustine and has been taken by me at Ormond and Dunedin. At the latter place it begins to appear about March 10 and occurs on huckleberry and other low shrubs.

Taphrocerus albonotatus sp. nov.—Elongate, slender, strongly tapering behind. Black, shining, very sparsely and finely pubescent; the elytra with eight isolated white pubescent spots, arranged in three cross rows, two each in the first and third, and four in the second or middle row; the spots of the third row crescent-shaped, the others rounded or oblong, the first row at middle, the others equally spaced behind it. Head as broad as front of thorax, finely alutaceous, not punctate, the occiput with a wide, shallow, median impression. Thorax twice as wide as long, base slightly wider than apex, disk uneven, but less so than in *gracilis*; surface minutely alutaceous and with large, shallow, scattered ocellate punctures. Elytra at base slightly narrower than base of thorax, sides broadly sinuate in front of middle, straight and strongly converging from apical third to the obtusely rounded tips; disk with irregular rows of large shallow punctures, these becoming obsolete towards apex. Abdomen with

*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VII, 308.

**Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XII, 1884, 9.

large, very shallow punctures, each enclosing a small oblong white scale. Length 3.5—4.5 mm.

Frequent in southern Florida, on huckleberry and other low shrubs in late fall and early spring. Taken by me at Lakeland, Ft. Myers, La Belle and Dunedin, October 20 to April 10. Confused heretofore with *T. gracilis* Say from which it differs by its more slender and more strongly tapering body, black colour without bronze tinge as in *gracilis*, and by the isolated white pubescent spots, the pubescence in *gracilis* coalescing to form two white cross bars on apical half of elytra. *T. puncticollis* Sz. is distinct by the punctate head and lack of elytral pubescent spots or bands. It has been taken by me at Okeechobee City, Bassenger and Dunedin.

Taphrocerus agriloides Crotch.—A half dozen specimens of this scarce form were taken near Moore Haven by sweeping low vegetation along the margin of Lake Okeechobee. It was described from Texas and is recorded by Schwarz as very rare at Haulover, Fla.

Brachys lugubris* Lec.—This name should be replaced in our lists either as a valid species or a well marked variety of *B. ovata* Web. The surface is black with a bluish tinge, never bronzed, the pubescence always white. The last ventral of male is not visible from above as in *ovata*, and its marginal teeth are much finer. In the female this segment is not truncate, as stated by Le Conte, but broadly rounded. About Dunedin it was swept from Ericads and low vegetation along the borders of lakes on several occasions in February and March, and was also taken under like conditions at Lakeland.

Calochromus perfacetus Say.—Two specimens of this Lampyrid were taken at Lakeland on Feb. 21. It was also found by me at Ormond on April 14. LeConte, in his synopsis of the family, gives its range as "Atlantic States," but this is the first record from Florida.

Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus DeG.—This species, whose general range is more northern than that of *C. marginatus*, was taken at La Belle on Feb. 27. It is mentioned in Schwarz's manuscript list as occurring at St. Augustine and Crescent City.

Phengodes floridensis sp. nov.—Elongate, slender. Pale reddish yellow, pubescent with yellow hairs; antennæ, except the two basal joints, apical or narrowed halves of elytra, inner wings and margins of dorsal segments of abdomen, fuscous. Head with deep transverse curved channel behind the eyes, the latter globose, prominent; occiput and front densely punctate, not grooved lengthwise; antennæ strongly plumose, half the length of body. Thorax slightly wider than long, convex, front angles rounded, hind ones acute, side margins flattened, horizontal, slightly narrowed in front, disk very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra subulate, reaching scarcely beyond base of abdomen. Length 9 mm.

One male, swept from ferns in Skinner's Hammock northeast of Dunedin, March 19.

Eupactus obsoletus Fall.—A specimen taken at electric porch-light at Dunedin was received on June 15. Identified by Mr. Fall, who states that it has

*Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., XI, 1859, 251.

not previously been reported from Florida. *E. punctulatus* Lec. has also been taken at light at Dunedin.

Copris inemarginatus Blatch.—An examination of the male genitalia of this species and of *C. anaglypticus* was kindly made for me by Prof. R. W. Dawson of Lincoln, Neb. He reports that the claspers are uniformly less elongate and less slender in *inemarginatus* than in *C. anaglypticus*. He examined also the genitalia of other species of *Copris*, viz., *mæchus minutus* and three tropical forms, and states that "the differences between the genitalia of these unquestionably distinct species are little if any greater than those between *inemarginatus* and *anaglypticus*." His conclusions therefore are but additional evidence that the Florida form was worthy of a distinctive name*.

Onthophagus alutaceus sp. nov. —Rounded-oval, small for the genus. Black, feebly shining, not at all bronzed; palpi, tarsi and front tibiae brownish. Head of male without carina, sparsely punctate above, more closely near the margins, the clypeus with a broad, rather shallow triangular notch. Thorax twice as wide as long, longest at middle; sides straight in front, then rounded into base, the latter broadly rounded, sinuate near hind angles, distinctly margined; disk strongly convex, its front third declivent and with an obtuse triangular median projection; surface finely alutaceous, sparsely, evenly, coarsely and shallowly punctate, each puncture bearing a short, coarse, stiff, erect, brown hair. Elytra at base distinctly narrower than middle of thorax; striae very fine; intervals wide, coarsely alutaceous, each with two rows of fine, aciculate punctures, each puncture bearing a fine, short, inclined yellow hair. Spur of hind tibiae half the length of tarsi. Pygidium, femora and sterna coarsely, shallowly and sparsely punctate; abdomen almost smooth. Length 4 mm.

One male, taken on the wing at Dunedin, Jan. 7. Chas. Schaeffer, who recently published a review of the North American species of *Onthophagus*,** says it is undescribed form, close to a new species in his collection from Texas, which has the front tibiae armed with a distinct, moderately long hairy pencil as in "*anthracinus*, *landolti*, etc.," this being absent in the Florida specimen. The broad, strongly alutaceous elytral intervals with rows of aciculate punctures resembling minute tubercles, taken in connection with the small size, black colour and notched clypeus, are the principal distinctive characters of *alutaceus*. It is closely related to *cribricollis* Horn, the latter being bronzed, with different sculpture of upper surface and broader clypeal notch.

Aphodius bicolor Say.—One specimen taken at Dunedin, March 18. The first record for the State.

Polyphylla occidentalis Linn.—One specimen taken at porch-light at Dunedin, June 10. Specimens in the Gainesville collection are from Lake City. The *P. occidentalis* of the Schwarz List was based on *P. gracilis*, there being no published record of true *occidentalis* from the State.

*In the last paragraph of the notes following the description of *C. inemarginatus* (Can. Ent., February, 1918), line 8 from the bottom of p. 55 should read "and take the punctures out of" instead of "and put the punctures in."

**Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXII, 1914, 290.

Heterachthes pallidum Hald.—Elongate, slender, cylindrical. Rather dark reddish brown or rufc-testaceous throughout, strongly shining. Thorax cylindrical, twice as long as broad, narrowed at base, finely, sparsely and irregularly punctate without callosities or antemedian constriction as in *quadrimaculatus*. Elytra twice as long as thorax, slightly wider at base, finely sparsely and irregularly punctate, each puncture bearing a very slender, erect hair. Under surface smooth, glabrous. Length 6.5 mm.

The above description, I take it, is that of the insect mentioned* as a variety of *H. quadrimaculatus* Newm., Haldeman's brief description following that of *H. quadrimaculatus*, being as follows: "Var. *pallidum*. Pale, posterior spots wanting. Three lines long." As described above the differences between the two forms are sufficient to restore Haldeman's name, if not as a valid species, at least as a good variety. One male was taken by beating in Skinner's Hammock northeast of Dunedin, March 23. The antennæ, as is usual with males of the genus, have joints 1 to 6 uniformly thickened, the second very small, globular; the terminal joints much more slender. *H. ebenus*, the only other species known from Florida, was taken at Moore Haven and Okechobee City.

(To be continued)

THE NORTH AMERICAN DIPTERA DESCRIBED BY NILS S. SWEDERUS.

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON, BOSTON, MASS.

In Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar, 1787, vol. VIII, pt. 4, Swederus described seven Diptera, including two from North America. The author states that he has followed the classification of Linné, the genera of Fabricius being placed in parenthesis. On page 287 is described *Musca* (*Syrphus* Fabr.) *monoculus*, ⁴³"Hab. in America Septentrionali." I am unable to identify this species. On page 288, *Musca* (*Syrphus* Fabr.) *americana* is described, "Hab. in America Sept." This is probably the species referred to as "*Musca tomentosa* Swederus" in Osten Sacken's Catl. N. Amer. Diptera, page 136, 1878, in the synonymy under ⁴⁴*Brachypalpus verbosus* (Harris) Walker," and later placed in the synonymy under *Criorhina verbosa* by Williston (Synopsis N. Amer. Syrphidæ, page 211, 1886). The name "*Musca tomentosa* Swederus" is evidently an error, as no species by that name was described by him. In regard to *Musca* (*Syrphus*) *americana* Swederus being the same as *C. verbosa* Walker, there seems to be too many discrepancies, the description agreeing far better with *Eristalis flavipes* Walker.

The name *Musca americana* was previously used by Fabricius 1775. On the other hand, *Syrphus americanus* was used by Wiedemann in 1830. Does the use of Fabricius' genus in parenthesis by Swederus invalidate the name used by Wiedemann? I am inclined to think it does, as the author's intention seems very clear, for, following this description, three other species are described in which only the genus *Musca* is used. To avoid confusion it seems necessary to rename Wiedemann's species. I, therefore, propose the name *Syrphus wiedemanni* n. n., placing *Musca* (*Syrphus*) *americana* Swederus in the synonymy under *Eristalis flavipes* Walker.

*Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., X, 1847, 43.