

ART. VII.—*New Fossil Elateridæ from Florissant:* by
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Corymbites Latr.

C. granulicollis (figure 1).—Body rather short and stout. Head about equal in length and breadth, front apparently transversely rugose; antennæ broken, but the remaining portion shows them to have been rather slender and only very little serrate, probably not attaining the hind angles of the

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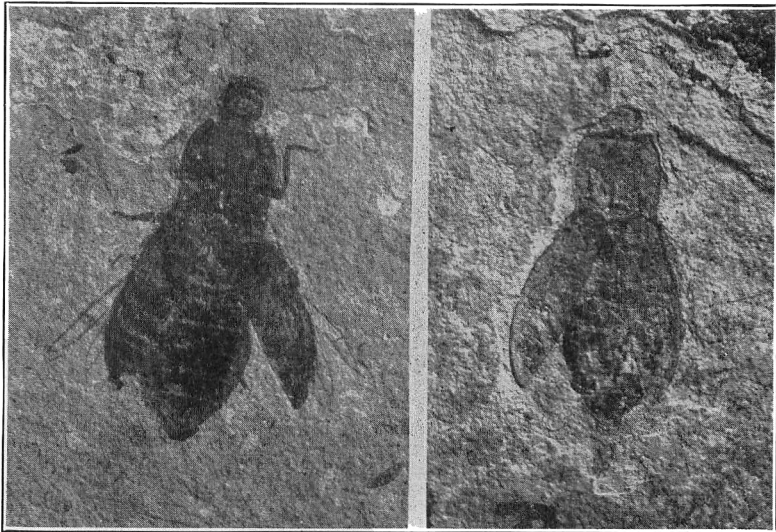


FIG. 1. *Corymbites granulicollis*, n. sp. $\times 2$.

FIG. 2. *Corymbites primitivus*, n. sp. $\times 2$.

thorax. Prothorax emarginate and narrower at apex, growing broader with equal lateral curve to about the middle, then arcuately narrowing to a point just anterior to the posterior angles, which are rather markedly divergent and distinctly uncarinate; the disk with small closely placed granules, each with a minute central puncture. These granules become much finer and more crowded near the sides, and a median basal area (which may have been canaliculate) is nearly devoid of them. Elytra finely alutaceous, finely and sharply striate but not punctured. Anterior leg (the only one visible) short, second, third and fourth tarsal joints about equal.

Length (of entire insect) .96 in., of elytron about .60 in., of prothorax about .23 in.; width of prothorax about .26 in.

I place this insect in *Corymbites* from the general form; the shape of the prothorax strongly recalls that of *C. carbo* Lec., and *C. areipennis* Kby.

One specimen (Cat. No. 1, Peabody Museum, Yale), Station 14; S. A. Rohwer.

C. primitivus (figure 2).—Form rather stout, head finely and rather closely punctured. Prothorax emarginate at apex, front angles obtuse, sides broadly arcuate, more sharply in front of the middle, the greatest width being at about one-third of the length, hind angles distinctly carinate but rather short and not strongly divergent; disk finely densely subrugosely punctate, less closely along the middle. Elytra with fine sharp impunctate striae, interstitial spaces finely irregularly punctured. Legs and antennae invisible.

Length, entire, .87 in., of elytron .50 in., of prothorax along median line .20 in.; width of thorax .23 in., of elytron about .13 in.

One specimen (Cat. No. 2, Peabody Museum, Yale), Station 13; Geo. N. Rohwer.

Here, again, I have placed the species by its general appearance, the truly generic characters all being obscured.

Melanactes Le Conte.

M. cockerelli (figure 3).—Body moderately elongate. Head narrower than thoracic apex, antennae attaining base of thorax, basal joints obscured, the seven distal ones subequal in width and but slightly serrate, each very little longer than wide, front fairly closely but not coarsely punctured. Prothorax slightly broader than long, narrowest at apex, arcuately wider to a point a little behind the middle, thence slightly narrowed to near the hind angles which are somewhat (but not markedly) divergent, disk finely and closely punctate towards the sides but much more sparsely and a trifle more coarsely about the middle; the marginal bead of the pronotum is very distinct, but it is uncertain whether the hind angles are carinate or not. Elytra apparently distinctly alutaceous, striate, the striae fine and marked at their bottoms with rows of moderately deep slightly elongate punctures which are separated by intervals arranging approximately the lengths of the punctures. Legs invisible.

Length, entire, .94 in., width of prothorax, slightly behind the middle, .26 in., of elytron .37 in.

One specimen (obverse and reverse, Cat. No. 3, Peabody Museum, Yale), Station 14; Mrs. W. P. Cockerell.



FIG. 3. *Melanactes cockerelli*, n. sp. $\times 2$.

In life, this insect must have been about the size of *M. densus* Lec., or *M. piceus* De G., resembling the former very closely in thoracic and elytral sculpture.

Named after a good friend and ardent entomologist, Professor Cockerell, from whose hands the foregoing species were received.

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