Cilea silphoides Er.—Dallas, Sept. 10.

Platystethus americanus Er.—Dallas, Sept. 23.

Platystethus spiculatus Er.—Dallas, July 30, Aug 3, 19.

Oxytelus sculptus Grav.—Dallas, Aug. 3, Oct. 28.

Family HISTERIDÆ.

Hister abbreviatus Fab.—Victoria, Oct. 14.

Hister cænosus Er.—Victoria, April 15. Dallas, June, July.

This species is predaceous. It was found devouring the larvæ and puparia of *Pseudopyrellia cornicina*, and undoubtedly attacks other species, including the horn-fly.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

Canthon lævis Dury.—Victoria, April 15.

Aphodius fimetarius Linn.—Dallas, Oct. 19.

Aphodius lividus Oliv.—Dallas, Sept. 10, Oct. 18.

Aphodius vestiaris Horn.—Victoria, April 15, Oct. 20, Aug. 4.

Aphodius sp.—Victoria, April 15.

The various species of *Aphodius* are by far the most common beetles found in cow manure.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Family TINEIDÆ.

Setomorpha rutella Zeller (det. Aug. Busck)—Victoria, Nov. 23.

The occurrence of this species in cow manure may be accidental.

NEW SPECIES OF THE COLEOPTEROUS GENUS
COLLOPS ER.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

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Special help employed last year at our Museum to catalogue the collections made it necessary to rearrange certain boxes as well as to identify unnamed species. In the genus *Collops* several species collected on our museum trips, and from other sources, proved to be new, were given names and entered in our catalogue. It was my intention to revise the entire genus later on and the descriptions of the different forms drawn were kept back for this reason. However, as I have for some reason, to delay at present a revision of this genus, the descriptions of the new species are published in advance, in order that the names entered in the catalogue may stand.

The measurements of the species herein described are taken from specimens with the head deflexed.

June, 1912

Collops nigratus, new species.

Head black, densely punctate; clypeus reddish. Antennæ with first joint relatively strongly angulate at middle, red with a black spot; second joint reddish, on underside blackish; following joints black, rather feebly serrate. Prothorax red; surface densely punctate with the usual short, pale and erect black hairs. Elytra black, very densely punctate. Basal half of each ventral segment black, apex red. Legs black, apex of anterior coxæ reddish. Length 3.5 mm.

Arizona.

A single male found among the unmounted material of the Dietz collection.

From all species with unicolorous elytra, this species differs by the rather strongly angulated first antennal joint of the male, the densely punctate prothorax, and the black elytra.

Collops parvus, new species.

Head bluish-black; clypeus reddish. Antennæ black, first joint red, excavate on inner side. Prothorax red; surface shining, scarcely punctate on the disk. Elytra elongate-oval, blue, feebly shining; surface moderately densely punctate. Trochanters and femora black, tibiae and tarsi red. Ventral segments red, black at sides. Length 3 mm.

A single male in the O. Dietz collection from Arizona labelled *punctatus*.

Collops eximius, var. *floridanus*, new var.

Like *eximius* Er., except thorax red, without large, black spot. Length 5 mm.

Florida, collected by R. F. Pearsall and received from A. Nicolay.

A large series of *eximius* Er. which I have seen, shows very little variation in the form of the black spot. The series in Mr. Nicolay's collection from Florida is also constant, except that in some specimens two faint, narrow, dark spots are visible on the thorax.

Collops aulicus Er.—Entomographien, p. 55.

I have taken a female specimen in the Huachuca Mts., Ariz., which, according to the figure in the Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. III, pt. 2, pl. VI, fig. 21 and 22, seems to be that species. However, I have not seen the original description, but, as the species is also reported from Guanajuato, it is more than probable that my surmise is correct. A specimen in the Dietz collection from Arizona, which agrees well with the description of

marginicollis, differs only from the above mentioned specimen by having the thorax black, with side margins near base, more or less narrowly pale. If the two should prove to be the same, *aulicus* Er. as the older name, has to be accepted for this species.

Collops argutus Fall—Occ. Pap. Cal. Acad., VIII, p. 242.

A few specimens from the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, agree closely with the description of this species, except that the abdomen is red, with last segment black. The abdomen in the description is said to be black in some specimens, and rufous at middle near base in others, which indicates that the colour of abdomen at least is variable.

Collops femoratus, new species.

In coloration, nearest to *pulchellus* Horn, but not quite as elongate; elytra more finely and closely punctate; basal antennal joint of male not excavate on the inner side; front and middle femora and hind femora at base red, tibiae and tarsi black. Length 4 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

The ventral segments are red in a few males; in one male and in the females they are spotted with black at sides. A female from Brownsville, Texas, with clear, red abdomen, does not seem to differ otherwise from the Arizona specimens.

Collops scutellatus, new species.

Red; metasternum and palpi black; head with central bluish spot and elytra with basal and elongate-oval, blue, apical spots; the two spots on each elytra narrowly divided. Thorax narrower than in *pulchellus*, *argutus* or *femoratus*; scutellum clear-red. Basal antennal joint rather slender, feebly enlarged towards apex; and not excavated on inner side; the outer joints feebly dilated. Length 3.25 mm.

One male, New Braunfels (O. Dietz.)

The coloration, the scarcely apically dilated basal joint of antennae, the red scutellum and the more shining elytra will separate this from all previously described maculate species.

Collops tibialis, new species.

Head blue, clypeus and a large, oval, median spot from the clypeus to almost the middle of the head, reddish. First two antennal joints of male red, the outer blackish and feebly serrate. Prothorax shining, red, feebly punctate at middle, distinctly so at sides. Elytra with two large blue basal spots connected at suture, and oval sub-apical spot on each

side, involving largely the lateral margin. Surface punctured similarly to *quadrimaculatus*. Femora black, tibiae red, abdomen red. Length 3 mm.

Nogales, Arizona (F. W. Nunnenmacher.)

A small species with thorax less transverse than the other species.

Collops similis, new species.

Head bluish-black, inter-antennal space and clypeus red. Antennal joints red; first joint stout, the other serrate. Thorax red at middle with two, rather indistinct, darker lines. Elytra red, with basal and oval sub-apical spot blue; surface more coarsely punctate than in *quadrimaculatus* Fab. Front and middle femora red; hind femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Abdomen red. Length 3.50 mm.

S. W. Utah, collected by J. Chr. Weidt, of whom I bought a few specimens some years ago. This type is in the Museum collection. This species has more coarsely punctate elytra than any other of the known maculate species.

Collops punctulatus, var. *texanus*.

Like *punctulatus* Lec., except that the thorax is bright red. Length 2 mm.

Brownsville, Texas.

A few specimens have the blue elytral vittae narrowly divided, forming two large spots on each elytron; in one specimen the spots are confluent as in typical *punctulatus*.

Collops punctulatus, var. *utahensis*, new var.

Differs from *punctulatus* in having the elytral vittae broadly divided. The basal spot is small and more or less transverse. The apical spot oval. Length 2-2.25 mm.

Buckskin, Utah. (Doll & Engelhardt.)

Apparently a constant, local form of *punctulatus*.

Collops sublimbatus, new species.

Closely allied to *C. georgianus* Fall, from which it differs in having the head polished, the disk of prothorax shining, and scarcely punctate. Length 3.5-4 mm.

Clayton, Georgia.

Through the kindness of my friend, Mr. William T. Davis, I have seen a number of specimens which agree very closely with Fall's description of *georgianus*, except as above stated. From *limbellus*, it differs in having the outer antennal joints not serrate, and the second joint is much wider than long.