

than usual, more than half as thick as the eleventh, finely punctatogrose, and with bristling pubescence; prothorax with the usual sulci and foveæ, moderately transverse, only slightly narrower than the head, very sparsely granose at base; elytra but little shorter than wide, fully as long as the head and prothorax and nearly one-half wider, the humeri pronounced, the discal lines rather distinct, the second extending to slightly before, the third to slightly behind, the middle; abdomen about as long and wide as the elytra, the basal impression nearly half the total width, limited abruptly by oblique lines at the sides. Length, 1.5 mm.; width, 0.54 mm. Virginia (Norfolk).....*virginicus*, n. sp.

Form, colour and general characters nearly as in the preceding, but with the basal joint of the antennæ sensibly more slender in the male, as compared with the male of *virginicus*; general form a little stouter throughout, the prothorax decidedly shorter and more transverse, scarcely visibly narrower than the head; elytra broader, much more evidently shorter than wide, the second impression very short, basal, the juxta-humeral impression large and deep, rapidly becoming very faint and narrow, and barely traceable to the middle; abdomen nearly similar. Length, 1.5 mm.; width, 0.58 mm. Cab. Levette, probably from Indiana.....*transversus*, n. sp.

The last two species, and particularly *virginicus*, are probably more especially allied to *substriatus*, Lec., founded upon a unique from Tampa, Fla., which I have not seen; it is said to be larger, darker and less convex than *insculptus*, the eyes small, the elytra each with four faint striæ, of which the subhumeral is longer and more distinct, the others extending only to about the middle; the antennæ have the ninth and tenth joints less abruptly larger than in *insculptus*. The length is 1.5 mm.

Mr. Keen has recently sent me a specimen of *Megarafonus ventralis*, from Metlakatla, British Columbia, showing that its range is somewhat extended.

#### A NEW GENUS OF BYRRHIDÆ.

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The following is one of the more interesting of the many recent discoveries of Mr. J. H. Keen, and I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to suggest for it a probable systematic position in the Byrrhid series:

*Exoma*, n. gen.

Body small, oval, very convex, the elytral striæ so deeply impressed as to form coarse sulci; head deflexed, deeply inserted, subquadrate, the arcuate frontal margin reflexed, the clypeus short, broadly arcuate; labrum large, transverse, sinuate, vertically inflexed under the clypeus; maxillary palpi slender, the last joint oval, acuminate; eyes basal, flattened, transversely oval, with convex separated facets; the antennæ are 11-jointed, inserted in small ante-ocular excavations, slender but short, the basal joint thicker, oval, the last three larger, gradually increasing and forming a loose club; prosternum broadly lobed anteriorly, flattened and produced between the coxæ, its sinuato-truncate apex received within a mesosternal pit between the middle coxæ; metasternum ample, the episterna narrow and completely fused; abdomen with five free segments, much above the plane of the metasternum; epipleuræ broad, parallel and horizontal to the end of the metasternum, being there abruptly broken, ascending and thence much narrowed posteriorly, disappearing before the apex; the posterior wall of the metasternum and epipleura forms a shelter for the hind thighs; legs short, the two anterior free though retractile; tarsi well developed, 5-jointed, coarsely hairy, the first and fifth joints of the posterior elongate, the three intermediate shorter.

The peculiar epipleural structure and the sulcate elytra constitute of this genus such a marked exception that it is impossible to associate it with any thus far known; its divergencies are apparently tribal or subtribal in nature. The type is the following:

*E. pleuralis*, n. sp.—Deep black, shining, the upper surface with short, erect, curved setæ, very easily removed and forming a single series on each of the convex elytral intervals, more persistent on the head and pronotum, which are frequently covered with concealing foreign matter; head finely, sparsely punctulate, the erect setæ very small and inconspicuous; prothorax transverse, at base as wide as the elytra, narrowed anteriorly, the surface with very minute and remote asperulate punctulation bearing the stronger curved setæ; elytra barely as long as wide, inflated basally and widest at about basal third, rapidly narrowed thence to the narrowly-rounded apex. Length, 1.5–1.6 mm.; width, 0.9–1.0 mm. British Columbia (Metlakatla).

This genus will be considered again in a general revision of the American Byrrhidæ which the author has in contemplation, and he takes this occasion to say that material of any kind in this family, from any part of the continent, would be most welcome.