

**Synopsis of the United States species of NOTOXUS and
MECYNOTARSUS.**

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NOTOXUS Geoff.

Since the publication of the Synopsis of the Anthicides by Dr. LeConte (Proc. Acad. 1852), material has accumulated, and from want of proper study, was so arranged in our cabinets as to indicate a great number of undescribed species, the variations in color affording a basis for an indefinite division.

As a general rule variations of color and markings are the least reliable means for the separation of species, and should be made use of only when supported by other characters. Structural characters are much more definite and positive in their nature. It is true that these are not always easy to discover, but patient study will often make plain what has been passed over as inextricable. Modifications of structure of a sexual nature are very constant, practically invariable within specific limits, and afford the means of at least grouping species in series, and very often of separating species otherwise very closely allied. The use of sexual characters has been objected to on the ground that in a cabinet the particular sex used may not be present, and specimens of the opposite sex may be almost indeterminable. The objection is certainly valid as far as the naming of specimens is concerned, but it must not be forgotten that the aim of a paper like the present when dealing with a more or less intricate subject is to indicate the characters, by means of which species are distinguished, and the possessor of a few specimens must await the acquisition of the required sex or have the specimens determined by comparison.

In the arrangement of the species known to him Laferté divided *Notoxus* into four groups based on the style of elytral ornamentation. One of his groups is entirely without value as many species of his other groups may have unspotted elytra. In glancing over large series of our species three types of elytral markings appear: *first*, elytra totally black, opaque, finely punctured; *second*, elytra piceous, with two transverse yellow bands; *third*, elytra more or less testaceous, with a piceous band and various spots or stripes. In the first and second there is but one species to each,—*bicolor* and *bifasciatus*. In the third group *anchora*

may be assumed as the most perfect development of the type. There is a transverse band about one-third from the apex consisting of a broadly crescentic division on each elytron; these join at the suture, and extend forward, forming a common sutural band broadest in front, a lateral elongate spot is seen behind the humeral protuberance. It is easy to trace the development of the markings observed in the other species from this form by the interruption of the sutural stripe and a narrowing or interruption of the band or by an extension and suffusion of all the markings. As these modifications run almost insensibly from one into another it is absolutely impossible to separate species by them. In fact the markings on the elytra can only be described in the most general way.

The sexual characters give the only sure means of separating the species into groups in any respect natural. It is consequently necessary before attempting any study of the species to determine the sexes of the specimens. The males have usually decided characters, the females are known only negatively, having but rarely special characters. The males of all the species have certain characters in common. The pygidium is obtuse or truncate at tip, and a small additional segment is visible beyond it, the last ventral is more obtuse than in the female, and is usually more or less impressed or even with a large fovea (*nuperus*).

In five species the male elytra are obliquely truncate, so that the sutural angle is retracted, the outer angle formed by the truncation is sub-spinous. In the other species the elytra are separately or conjointly rounded. One species (*calcaratus*) has a well marked tooth near the middle of the inner side of the front tibiæ. The thoracic horn is usually narrower and more parallel in the male, but this is not always easy to detect, and in *anchora* absolutely fails.

In the females very little has been observed. The tips of the elytra are very distinctly truncate in *talpa*, and in *anchora* nearly as much so.

In four of the species the elytra are impressed behind the base, as a general rule more distinctly in the males than in the females.

The vestiture of the surface is of two kinds,—a fine, short, recumbent pubescence, and a coarse hairyness. With the former it is rare to see any erect hairs, and then they are very inconspicuous, while in the coarsely hairy species long erect hairs are constantly present.

The thoracic horn, as already stated, varies with the sex in its form. Within specific limits there is considerable variation in the degree and extent of the serration of its margin, so that it is as useless to attempt the separation of species on this basis as on the elytral markings. The crest varies usually less than the horn, but from a fair degree of promi-

nence it may become nearly obsolete, as in *monodon*. The crest seems to be normally absent in one species, *planicornis*.

With these preliminary words the following table of our species is presented :

Elytra rounded at tip in the male.....	2.
Elytra obliquely truncate at tip in the male	10.
2.—Pubescence fine, recumbent, very rarely a few short semi-erect hairs in series.....	3.
Pubescence coarse, with many conspicuous erect hairs either irregularly placed or in series.....	8.
3.—Thoracic horn distinctly cristate.....	4.
Thoracic horn without crest.....	7.
4.—Elytra black, uniform in color.....	bicolor.
Elytra variegated.....	5.
5.—Last ventral of male with a large deep fovea, elytra in both sexes conjointly rounded	nuperus.
Last ventral of male simply impressed.....	6.
6.—Elytra sub-opaque, truncate in the female	talpa.
Elytra shining, conjointly rounded at tip in both sexes.....	bifasciatus.
7.—Elytra moderately densely punctured	planicornis.
8.—Thorax relatively small, horn very narrow.....	apicalis.
Thorax normal, the horn rather wide and distinctly serrate.....	9.
9.—Anterior tibiæ of male toothed at middle on the inner side, elytra fasciate at middle.....	calcaratus.
Anterior tibiæ of male simple, elytra fasciate slightly behind the middle.	monodon.
10.—Thoracic horn broad, wider than its crest, and always serrate.....	serratus.
Thoracic horn narrow, rarely wider than the crest, very feebly or not at all serrate.	11.
11.—Crest of horn badly defined, not distinctly margined, very feebly elevated.	anchora.
Crest of horn distinctly elevated, well margined at least at the sides.....	12.
12.—Thorax nearly truly globose.	
Elytra parallel, coarsely punctured.....	denudatus.
Elytra slightly oval, sparsely punctured.....	conformis.
Thorax transverse, elytra oval.....	cavicornis.

N. bicolor Say.—Black, thorax and legs rufo-testaceous; head finely punctured and pubescent, the front concave; antennæ rufous, somewhat darker externally; thorax oval, very slightly broader than long, the horn moderate in length, rather broad, obtuse at tip, the sides coarsely serrate, crest feebly elevated, scarcely margined, but serrate; surface of thorax finely sparsely punctured, the pubescence silken and recumbent; elytra oblong, humeri distinct; surface opaque black, finely but not densely punctured, clothed with a fine, cinereous recumbent pubescence, in which are placed slightly longer hairs, very little erect, arranged in rows; apices of elytra conjointly rounded and exactly alike in the two sexes; beneath opaque, very finely punctured, and clothed with cinereous hairs. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

The sexual differences are extremely slight. The male has the last ventral segment truncate at tip, in the female it is oval. The thoracic horn is also a little wider in the female.

Occurs in the Atlantic States, and is at times very abundant.

N. nuperus n. sp.—Form moderately elongate; head piceous, front flat or slightly concave; surface finely punctulate and pubescent; thorax transversely oval, rather coarsely, not densely punctate, sparsely and finely pubescent, horn moderately wide, distinctly margined at apex, scarcely serrate at the sides, crest rather abruptly elevated, one-half the width of the horn, distinctly margined but not serrate; elytra oblong, opaque, finely and densely punctured, pubescence fine and entirely recumbent; humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded in both sexes, the sutural angle being slightly obtuse; color reddish testaceous, apical fourth black, near the middle a transverse band, broadest externally, and which extends broadly along the suture enclosing the usual scutellar spots; body beneath piceous, finely punctulate, and with fine cinereous pubescence; legs piceous, tibiae and tarsi paler. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

The sexes are alike in the form of the elytra at tip, and do not differ appreciably in the form of the thoracic horn. The last ventral segment of the male has an unusually large and deep excavation extending from the tip to the preceding segment.

The color varies but little. The thorax may be piceous or rufous. The elytral markings are very constant in their extent and form in the dozen specimens before me. The type of marking is the same as that of *talpa*.

The only species resembling this is *talpa*, and the two may be known by the sexual characters, the female of *talpa* having truncate elytra, while the male of *nuperus* has the deep fovea in the last ventral segment.

Occurs in Arizona (Morrison), New Mexico and Kansas.

N. talpa Laf.—Beneath piceous; thorax, antennae and legs testaceous; elytra testaceous, with post-scutellar spots, median sinuous band and apical space piceous; head piceous, sparsely punctate, front rather deeply concave, very sparsely pubescent; thorax oval, distinctly transverse, punctulate, sparsely pubescent, sub-opaque, horn moderate in length, oval at tip, rather widely margined and serrate feebly at the sides, crest abruptly elevated, strongly margined and slightly crenulate; elytra rather elongate, humeri distinct, the apices separately rounded in the male, or truncate in the female; disc distinctly obliquely impressed behind the humeri in the male, scarcely so in the female; punctuation fine but not dense, pubescence fine, cinereous and recumbent, with a few short semi-erect hairs; body beneath rather densely punctulate and sparsely pubescent. Length .14–.16 inch; 3.5–4 mm.

In the male the last ventral segment is truncate and slightly emarginate, the apices of the elytra separately rounded, and the thoracic horn very little wider than the crest. In the female the apices of the elytra are sinuate truncate, the sutural angle being sharply rectangular.

The elytral marking are very variable. The general color is testaceous, with a scutellar spot on each side, a fascia exactly median, which, when entire, sends a process forward on the suture, the apical third is also piceous, the anterior border of this space is deeply concave forward. Some of the paler varieties resemble *monodon*, while the darker forms approach *bifasciatus*.

With this species I have no hesitation in uniting *subtilis* Lec. and *elegantulus* Laf. The latter species was obtained by Laferté from the same collection, and from the description and the series of specimens before me I am convinced that *elegantulus* is one of those males in which the oblique humeral impression is unusually well marked.

It may be well here to note that *talpa* and *elegantulus* were collected by Piccolomini, and all his specimens were credited to California. I have already had occasion to express my views that none of the specimens were collected in California as at present understood, and these add another link to the chain of evidence.

Occurs from Montana to Texas, and from Illinois to Colorado.

N. bifasciatus Lec.—Piceous, shining. pubescence sparse and fine; elytra piceous, with two yellow fasciæ, the anterior nearly transverse, divided by the suture, the posterior at apical third interrupted by the suture and oblique; head piceous, sparsely punctulate and rather shining, pubescence very sparse, front flat, not concave; antennæ ferruginous; thorax globose, slightly transverse, sparsely but distinctly punctate, very sparsely pubescent, shining, horn moderate in length, distinctly margined, feebly serrate at the sides, oval at tip, crest abruptly elevated, distinctly margined, not serrate; elytra oblong, humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded in both sexes; disc transversely impressed behind the base; surface finely not densely punctulate, finely pubescent, and with few short semi-erect hairs; body beneath finely punctulate and sparsely pubescent. Length .12—.14 inch; 3—3.5 mm.

In the male the last ventral segment is truncate, and with a very slight impression. The thoracic horn is much narrower in the male, so that the crest is very nearly as wide as the horn itself.

This species shows very little variation beyond what may be considered a greater or less maturity of the specimens, the thorax and legs being at times quite red, at others piceous. The bands of the elytra are quite constant in their position and size, and the post-basal transverse impression is always well marked in both sexes. The pubescence on the elytra imitates the color of the surface, from which it arises. I refer a specimen with entirely piceous elytra; to this species, it was collected in Colorado.

Occurs everywhere from Canada to Arizona, and westward to the Rocky Mountains.

N. planicornis Laf.—Moderately elongate, rufo-testaceous, finely pubescent; elytra with scutellar spot, median and ante-apical bands piceous; head rather shining, very sparsely punctulate, scarcely pubescent, front concave; thorax nearly spherical, shining, very sparsely finely punctured, and with very little pubescence, horn stout and broad, margined, serrate at the sides, the crest not elevated, its margin indicated by a few slight tubercles; elytra oblong, humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded; disc distinctly obliquely impressed behind the humeri; surface moderately shining, punctuation moderate, not dense; body beneath extremely finely punctured and sparsely pubescent. Length .12 inch; 3 mm.

The male has the last ventral segment truncate at tip with a slight triangular impression.

This species greatly resembles *monodon*, especially that form with feeble crest. It may, however, be known by the very fine pubescence, without trace of erect hairs, and by the oblique impression of the base of the elytra.

One specimen, Capron, Florida.

N. apicalis Lec.—Elongate, testaceous; elytra with scutellar spots, post-median sinuous band and apex piceous; head sparsely punctulate and pubescent, with very few erect hairs, front flat; thorax relatively small, globose, sparsely punctulate and shining, feebly pubescent, horn rather narrow, strongly margined in front, the sides feebly serrate, crest suddenly and rather strongly elevated, margined, not serrate; elytra rather elongate, humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded in both sexes, feebly shining, moderately punctate, the punctures much finer at apex, pubescence rather short and recumbent, intermixed with erect hairs arranged in rows, markings closely, resembling *monodon*, with the tip also piceous; body beneath very finely punctulate, and with fine silken pubescence. Length .16 inch; 4 mm.

The thoracic horn is plainly narrower and longer in the male, and less obviously serrate at the sides. The last ventral segment is very distinctly truncate and transversely concave, but not foveate.

The markings on the elytra are very nearly those of *monodon*, with the addition of an apical piceous border, which in some specimens extends narrowly along the suture, and even the sides, to join the transverse band.

To this species I refer some specimens from the high Sierras of California, which have the thoracic horn a little wider and the pubescence coarser. The elytral marks have nearly entirely disappeared.

Occurs from Michigan to Kansas, Texas and California.

N. calcaratus n. sp. —Rufo-testaceous, coarsely pubescent; elytra with apex, median broad sinuous fascia and scutellar spots piceous; head sparsely punctate, front slightly concave, sparsely clothed with hair, much of which is erect; thorax transversely oval, sparsely rather finely punctate, the horn broad and stout, distinctly margined and coarsely serrate at the sides; crest abruptly elevated,

strongly margined, not serrate, a distinct carina within the crest; elytra oblong, humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded in both sexes; surface slightly shining, moderately, densely, finely punctulate, clothed with rather coarser hair, much of which is long and erect, color rufo-testaceous, the apex narrowly black, a transverse band at middle, broadest at the suture and entire, and a small scutellar spot on each side of the same color; body beneath rufo-testaceous: abdomen sometimes piceous, moderately, densely punctulate, and clothed with fine silken cinereous pubescence. Length .14—.18 inch; 3.5—4.5 mm.

The thoracic horn in this species attains greater dimensions than any other in our fauna. In the female it is nearly as broad as long, and its area when viewed from above nearly equal to half the body of the thorax. The male has a narrower horn. The last ventral segment of the male is truncate, and near the margin very feebly triangularly impressed.

The most striking sexual character is observed in the anterior tibiae of the male, which are provided with a strong triangular tooth at middle on the inner side. There is no described species presenting such a character. The color variations as far as observed are slight, and consist in a narrowing of the middle band, and the extreme tip of the elytra pale.

The type of the markings is similar to *monodon*, but in the present species the band is exactly median.

Occurs in Nevada, Arizona, Texas and Lower California.

N. monodon Fab.—Moderately elongate, testaceous, clothed with coarse pubescence, much of which is erect; elytra with scutellar spots, and a band slightly post-median piceous; head sparsely punctate, front black; surface finely pubescent, and with numerous erect hairs; thorax oval, slightly transverse, shining, rather sparsely punctulate, horn moderate in length, margined, serrate at the sides, crest variable, normally moderately elevated, slightly margined and serrate, sometimes feebly elevated, scarcely margined, the margin indicated by granular elevations; elytra oblong, humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded in both sexes; surface rather coarsely and moderately densely punctured, clothed with coarse, rather long pubescence, with intermixed semi-erect longer hairs arranged in rows; body beneath rather densely punctulate, finely pubescent. Length .10—.20 inch; 2.5—5 mm.

The sexual differences are very feeble. The last ventral segment of the male is more obtuse at apex, but I can find no trace of the impression usually observed in the other species. The horn is broader in the female, but the difference is so slight that the sexes can hardly be separated in this manner.

The variations in the form of the horn are numerous, and independent of sexual differences; these will be observed in the extent of the margin, the mode and extent of the serration, and the form of the crest. In the larger specimens the crest is well marked, distinctly margined and serrate; in smaller specimens the crest is scarcely elevated, and the margin is

merely indicated by small tubercles. These forms approach *planicornis*, and might be mistaken for that species. The elytral markings also vary. The usual form is — a small scutellar spot on each side, a transverse band which begins at the side behind the middle, and approaches the suture by curving forward and sending a short process along the suture. The median band occasionally divides, so that the sutural portion is separated from the lateral portion forming a small detached square spot. Rarely the apices of the elytra are slightly piceous. Specimens rarely occur entirely testaceous.

Occurs everywhere in the United States, also in Lower California.

N. serratus Lec.—Testaceous, sparsely clothed with rather coarse pubescence intermixed with erect hairs; elytra with scutellar and post-humeral spots, and a transverse band at apical third extending along the suture, and often interrupted; head somewhat shining, coarsely punctate, sparsely hairy, front slightly concave; thorax transversely oval, moderately shining, finely punctate, sparsely hairy, horn moderately broad, rather widely margined, coarsely serrate at the sides, crest strongly elevated, margined, scarcely serrate; elytra moderately elongate, humeri distinct, apices variable in the sexes; surface moderately densely punctured, and clothed with rather coarse pubescence intermixed with erect hairs; body beneath somewhat shining, minutely punctulate, and sparsely pubescent. Length .14—.20 inch; 3.5—5 mm.

The males have the last ventral segment truncate and vaguely triangularly impressed. The apices of the elytra of the male are obliquely truncate, the sutural angle obtuse but not rounded, the outer angle obtusely dentiform. The apices in the female are conjointly rounded and rather obtuse. The differences in the horn in the sexes is not very great; in the male the sides are parallel; in the female arcuate, so that the latter are somewhat broader.

The elytral markings are of the *monodon* type with the addition of the post-humeral vitta, the transverse band is, however, more posterior than in that species. The variations in color from this type are in two directions,—an increase of the extent of the piceous markings and a decrease, so that on the one hand the surface may be entirely piceo-testaceous, or entirely pale, without markings.

This species can hardly be mistaken for any other when the male is present. The dark varieties approach similarly dark forms of *anchora*, but the more strongly serrate horn and the elevated crest will readily separate the two.

Occurs from Kansas and Colorado, westward to Oregon and eastern California.

N. anchora Hentz.—Rufo-testaceous, sparsely pubescent, with erect hairs intermixed; elytra with a transverse piceous band behind the middle extending broadly forward along the suture, a lateral piceous spot at the margin; head somewhat darker in color, densely and rather coarsely punctured, sparsely pubescent with erect hairs, front slightly concave; thorax oval, not wider than long, very abruptly widening from the base of the horn; surface slightly shining, rather densely punctate, somewhat rugose, horn rather narrow and long in both sexes, margined and serrate at the sides; crest narrow, very feebly elevated, slightly margined, but distinctly serrate; elytra oblong, moderately shining, rather densely punctured, sparsely clothed with rather coarse pubescence with erect hairs intermixed, apices variable in the sexes; body beneath finely not densely punctured, very sparsely pubescent. Length .14 inch; 3.5 mm.

There is no perceptible difference between the sexes in the width of the thoracic horn, and the last ventral segment is very feebly truncate in the male. The apices of the elytra in the male are obliquely truncate, the sutural angle rounded, the outer angle somewhat more distinct, the female has the apices separately rounded.

The usual elytral ornamentation consists of a transverse, more or less crescentic band on each elytron at the apical third; these join at the suture and extend forward, becoming broader at the base; near the side margin, behind the humeri is a vitta of varying size, and sometimes wanting. Specimens rarely occur with nearly the entire surface piceous, with some indistinct testaceous marks on the elytra.

In its normal style of marking this species is easily known.

This species is widely distributed, but has not been observed in Arizona or the Pacific States.

N. denudatus n. sp.—Form slender, parallel, piceous; thorax rufous; elytra indistinctly marked as in *monodon*; surface shining, very sparsely hairy; head piceous, sparsely punctate, front flat; thorax rufo-testaceous, shining, very sparsely but distinctly punctate, very slightly hairy; horn moderately long, narrow, margined at sides and apex, slightly serrate posteriorly; crest scarcely elevated, margined distinctly at the sides, obsoletely in front, not serrate; elytra oblong, parallel, shining, coarsely, rather deeply but not closely punctured, sparsely clothed with rather short pubescence with intermixed short erect hairs in series; body beneath very sparsely punctulate. Length .12—.14 inch; 3—3.5 mm.

The male has the elytra obliquely truncate and sub-spinous at tip, the female conjointly rounded and rather obtuse. The last ventral segment of male is more obtuse, and has a slight fovea near the apex. The thoracic horn shorter, no difference in the two sexes, and is scarcely wider than the crest.

The elytral markings are as nearly as possible those of *monodon*, but the elytra may become almost entirely piceous.

Occurs in California.

N. conformis Lec.—Testaceous, moderately shining, sparsely clothed with coarse hair with erect hairs intermixed; elytra with scutellar and lateral spots, and band slightly post-median piceous; head very sparsely punctate, front nearly flat; thorax globose, very sparsely punctate and hairy; surface shining, horn narrow, scarcely wider than the crest, rather widely margined at the sides and in front, not serrate, crest abruptly but not much elevated, margined at sides and apex, not serrate; elytra oblong, humeri distinct, apices obliquely truncate and sub-spinous in the male, conjointly rounded and very obtuse in the female, the surface shining, with sparse punctures, which become obsolete toward the apex: body beneath very sparsely punctate and slightly pubescent. Length .12—.14 inch; 3—3.5 mm.

The males in addition to the elytral character have the last ventral segment more obtuse, and with a slight depression. The crest of the horn rises more abruptly in the male, and is somewhat higher; the sides of the horn being nearly parallel in the male, but more oval in the female.

The color of the elytra varies greatly. The normal style is that noted above, that is a small post-scutellar spot on each side, an oblong spot behind the humeri, a transverse band behind the middle as in *monodon*. These markings may become suffused, and the color nearly entirely piceous, or they may fade entirely, and the whole surface become uniformly testaceous.

This species is one of a group of three which are troublesome to separate. The thorax is nearly truly globose, and the elytra oblong; in these particulars it differs from *cavicornis*. In *denudatus* the form is still more elongate, and the elytra unusually coarsely punctured.

Occurs in Southern California and Arizona.

N. cavicornis Lec.—Dark testaceous, slightly robust in facies; surface sparsely hairy; elytra with piceous markings as in *conformis*, but more irregular and less distinct; head sparsely punctate, front slightly concave; thorax oval at least one-fourth broader than long (excluding the horn); surface moderately shining, sparsely punctate and hairy, horn narrow, moderately long, feebly margined at the sides, more broadly in front, margin not serrate, crest abruptly elevated, distinctly margined, not serrate; elytra oval, humeri distinct, apices obliquely truncate in the male, conjointly rounded and obtuse in the female; surface moderately punctate, nearly as in *monodon*; body beneath very sparsely punctulate and pubescent. Length .12 inch: 3 mm.

The sexual characters are as in *conformis*, but the female has the crest as strongly elevated as in the male, while the horn itself is scarcely broader.

The elytral markings preserve the type of *conformis*, but the spots are less defined, and the transverse fascia sends processes from the front and hind margins of an indefinite extent. The differences between this species and those more closely resembling it have been referred to.

Occurs near San Francisco, Cal., and Nevada.

MECYNOTARSUS Laf.

This genus was separated by Laferté from *Notoxus* by the structure of the tarsi. On all the legs the tarsi are slender and much longer than in *Notoxus*, and the penultimate joint is simple.

Three species are now known in our fauna, two from the Atlantic region and one from California. They may be distinguished in the following manner:

Elytra very minutely punctured, the surface clothed with very fine silken pubescence; color pale testaceous.

Thorax oval, narrowed behind, not wider than long; elytra testaceous, with a sutural cloud.....**delicatulus.**

Thorax transverse, elytra pale testaceous.....**candidus.**

Elytra coarsely punctured; surface densely clothed with silvery white and brown scale-like hairs, forming a conspicuous design; color black; head, thorax and legs rufo-testaceous.....**elegans.**

M. delicatulus Horn.—Pale testaceous, elytra with a common sutural piceous clouding; surface clothed with fine silken pubescence; head finely punctured, front flat; thorax oval, somewhat narrowed behind, as long as wide; surface rather densely punctate, horn large and broad, triangular, margined at the sides, suddenly narrowed at base, and rather finely serrulate, the crest narrow, margined incompletely in front, finely serrulate, and with a central carina; elytra oval, the humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded, the sutural angle slightly obtuse; surface densely punctulate and sub-opaque; body beneath colored as above, finely punctulate and pubescent. Length .10 inch; 2.5 mm.

I have seen but three specimens, all females.

Collected at Fort Yuma, California.

M. candidus Lec.—Pale yellowish testaceous, almost translucent; surface clothed with very fine silken pubescence; head finely and densely punctulate, front flat; thorax oval, broader than long, rather densely and finely punctulate, horn moderate in size, triangular, suddenly narrowed at base, margined and serrulate all around, crest feebly elevated, narrow, feebly margined and serrulate; elytra oval, very finely and densely punctulate; humeri distinct, but obtuse; apices conjointly rounded in both sexes, with the sutural angle obtuse; body beneath as above. Length .08 inch; 2 mm.

The males have the last ventral segment more obtuse, and with a distinct depression at middle.

An extremely delicate species, much paler than *delicatulus*, with finer pubescence and less distinct punctuation.

Occurs at Fortress Monroe and in South Carolina.

M. elegans Lec.—Piceous, nearly black; head, thorax and legs rufo-testaceous; head punctulate with fine silken pubescence, front convex; thorax nearly globose, moderately convex, rather coarsely and moderately densely punctured, densely clothed with brown scale-like hairs on the disc, silvery white at the sides and base, horn moderate, suddenly narrowed at base, margined on each side

coarsely tridentate, crest narrow and long, reaching nearly the tip of the horn, feebly elevated, distinctly margined, slightly serrulate; elytra oval, humeri distinct, apices conjointly rounded, disc coarsely, deeply and moderately densely punctured, densely clothed with silvery white scales, with brown scales forming a design as follows: a fascia exactly median, the suture from the fascia to the scutellum, an oblique fascia on each side between the middle and apex; body beneath finely punctured and clothed with fine silvery white pubescence. Length .06—.08 inch; 1.5 mm.

The male has the last ventral segment slightly emarginate at tip.

This species is remarkably constant in the form of the thoracic horn and the markings on the elytra, the only variation observed is in the partial obliteration of the oblique fascia.

Collected at Capron, Florida, not rare.

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- N. nuperus** n. sp.
- N. talpa** Laf. Mon. p. 50.
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- N. bifasciatus** Lec. (*Monocerus*) Journ. Acad. n. s. i, p. 89; Synopsis p. 94.
- N. planicornis** Laf. Mon. p. 89, pl. 21, fig. 8.
- N. apicalis** Lec. Synopsis, p. 93.
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- N. calcaratus** n. sp.
- N. monodon** Fab. (*Anthicus*) Syst. El. i, p. 289; Say, Amer. Ent. pl. x; Laf. Mon. p. 37, pl. 21, fig. 7; Lec. Journ. Acad. n. s. i, p. 90; Synopsis, p. 93.
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