

Alberta, and Coast Range of British Columbia and find that considerable variation exists in the shape and length of the apical portion of the sacculus; the Utah specimen which was received from Dr. Barnes and marked as agreeing with a specimen compared with the type of *laerta* is much closer to the Scotch specimen in shape of the sacculus than are the Alberta specimens which otherwise agree with *melanopa* in maculation, whilst the British Columbia specimens are rather intermediate between the two, although quite close to the Utah specimen in amount of black on the secondaries.

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#### NEW COLEOPTERA XI.

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##### ***Dyschirius criddlei* n. sp.**

Of large size, reddish brown throughout. Head broadly transversely impressed between the eyes, front and vertex coarsely transversely wrinkled, not noticeably punctulate; epistoma truncate at middle, lateral angles prominent. Prothorax slightly ovate,  $1\frac{1}{6}$  longer than wide, anterior impressed line strongly rugose, surface feebly transversely wrinkled throughout. Elytra barely perceptibly wider than the thorax, twice as long as wide, sides parallel in basal half; striae fine, traceable throughout but nearly effaced at the extreme base; strial punctures very fine, disappearing at about the middle; third interspace with a single very fine setigerous puncture near the middle close to the second stria. Front tibiae not dentate externally as viewed from the front, terminal process moderately curved and distinctly longer than the spur. Length 5.4 mm.; width 1.7 mm.

Described from a single male specimen collected at Baldur, Manitoba, 15-VII-1923, by Mr. Norman Criddle, from whom I have received it and to whom it is dedicated with a keen appreciation of his success in bringing to light rare species of the Canadian fauna, and of many kind donations to my own cabinet.

The present species is quite unlike in color any species of *Dyschirius* known to me, being in this respect almost precisely like *Clivina impressifrons*, which species it also approaches in size. It is possible that the color may be due to immaturity but there is no other indication of this. It is larger than any species of our fauna except *obesus* and *marinus* and the more or less mythical *edentulus* Putz., which is said to have a length of 7 mm. Although *sphaericollis* and *truncatus* are said to attain a length of 5.5 mm., the largest specimens in my collection do not much exceed 5 mm. The presence of a single puncture on the third interspace of the elytra, if normal, is a remarkable character, known to me only in *unipunctatus*, and its situation close to the second stria is also exceptional, the usual position being close to the third stria. The rufous color, together with the fact that this insect is one of a lot of specimens sent me as having been taken on the shore of an alkaline lake, suggests at once that it may belong to that small group of paler colored species known to be partial to such situations; the facies is however different from that of the *salivagans* group, and the presence of two setigerous punctures in the impressed apical portion of the eighth stria indicates that it is not closely allied to *salivagans*, *sellatus* or *punctipennis*, in all of which, so far as I have examined specimens, there is

only a single setigerous puncture so situated. There is in this same Baldur lot a single example of a *Dyschirius* truly belonging to the *salivagans* group. It is closely allied to *salivagans* but differs in the somewhat more oval, less parallel-sided thorax, generally less narrow form and more prominent eyes. It is not unlikely a distinct species, but I am unwilling to describe it without confirmation of these characters by other specimens.

Since writing the above I have received from Mr. Criddle a second specimen of *criddlei*. It is even larger than the first (6.8 mm.) and agrees with it in all respects except that the transverse wrinkling of the head and thorax is less pronounced. This specimen was taken by Mr. Criddle, June 23, 1924 at Baldur, and was the only one secured. It will be deposited as a paratype in the National Collection at Ottawa.

#### ***Dyschirius desertus* n. sp.**

Moderately elongate, black with feeble green-bronze lustre, antennae and legs dark rufous, the front thighs becoming piceous above. Epistoma broadly emarginate, the bottom of the emargination just perceptibly bisinuate. Front moderately transversely impressed, vertex smooth. Prothorax ovate, very slightly longer than wide, a little narrowed towards the front, transverse anterior line not at all rugose, side margin very fine. Elytra parallel, twice as long as wide, sides broadly feebly arcuate; striae entire, a little impressed except at the extreme base and toward the sides, punctate throughout, though very finely so apically; third interspace tripunctate, the punctures virtually on the third stria. Body beneath piceous to rufopiceous; anterior tibiae not dentate on external margin, terminal process long, moderately curved, longer than the apical spur, the latter subequal in length to the first two tarsal joints. Length 4.9 mm.; width 1.5 mm.

The unique type is a female collected by Mr. G. R. Pilate at Olancha (Owen's Lake) California, June 18, 1916.

By LeConte's table this species must be referred to the first group with tripunctate third interspace of elytra, and may precede *aeneolus* in a cabinet arrangement. It is the largest species of the group thus far described.

#### *Anisotoma*

The two following species are allied to *A. obsoleta* by the vertical mesosternum, and will possibly be found mixed with it in collections.

#### ***Anisotoma puritana* n. sp.**

Rather broadly evenly suboblong oval, moderately convex, flavo-or rufotestaceous throughout, the antennal club not darker; surface moderately shining, not alutaceous. Antennal club strongly transverse, joints 9 and 10 about twice as wide as long. Prothorax about  $\frac{3}{5}$  wider than long, hind angles broadly obtuse but well defined, surface very minutely sparsely punctulate. Elytra  $\frac{1}{5}$  longer than wide, with regular unimpressed series of moderately fine punctures; interspaces with sparse irregular minute punctures like those of the thorax, the third with a widely spaced series of coarsened punctures. Prosternum not carinate, mesosternum vertical between the coxae and finely carinate; metasternum numerously punctate except postero-medially; ventral segments with fine irregular punctation, and with at most but feeble indication of the series

of coarse punctures along their basal margins. Length (type) 2 mm., width 1.2 mm.

*Male.* In this sex the four anterior tarsi are a little dilated and squamose beneath, the middle tibiae more noticeably arcuate within, hind thighs with the posterior condyle angulate but not triangularly produced.

Described from three examples (2♂, 1♀), collected and given me many years ago by Mr. Frederick Blanchard. They were all taken in the vicinity of Tyngsboro, Mass., the single ♀ bearing the label Dracut 7-26-88.

As compared with typical *obsoleta* in the LeConte collection, the present species is distinctly narrower and less rotundate oval, the ventral segments do not show distinctly the rows of conspicuous coarse punctures so characteristic of *obsoleta*, and the apex of the posterior thighs is not triangularly produced, being but slightly more distinctly angulate than in the female.

#### **Anisotoma fusciclava** n. sp.

This name is proposed for a form occurring in Southern California which differs in its rather less broad antennal club, which seems normally to be fuscous or blackish rather than concolorous as in *obsoleta* and *puritana*. The form is slightly stouter than in *puritana* but less rotundate than in *obsoleta*. The posterior condyle of the hind femora is angularly produced in the male. There is observable a not very conspicuous series of coarser punctures along the base of the first one or two ventral segments.

The type is a male from Ojai, Cal. and measures 2.1 x 1.35 mm. A second ♂ from Pomona is 2 x 1.3 mm. in size.

#### **Hyperaspis pluto** n. sp.

Subrotundate, rather strongly convex, entirely black above except for the side margins of the prothorax which are very narrowly reddish yellow. Upper surface polished throughout, with barely perceptible alutaceous sculpture in the clypeal region. Punctuation fine, sparse and nearly uniform throughout, the punctures separated on the average by about three times their own diameters; a little closer narrowly along the front and side margins of the thorax. Body beneath black, tarsi and inner face of tibiae more or less rufous; metasternum closely rather coarsely punctate, ventral segments less densely and more finely punctured, especially at middle. Length 3.75 mm.; width 3 mm.

The type is a female taken by the writer in the San Bernardino Mountains, Southern California, elevation 6,000 ft., July 3, 1917.

This is one of the largest species of the genus known to me. In size, form and sculpture it agrees nearly with *excelsa*, except that it is a little less convex, and the femoral excavation of the epipleura here shows as a conspicuous rather abrupt sinuation of the margin when viewed from the side, whereas in *excelsa* this sinuation is barely perceptible.

#### **Hyperaspis jovialis** n. sp.

Broadly evenly oval, moderately convex; black, thorax with a creamy white lateral margin about two fifths longer than wide, parallel sided but with its inner limit a little uneven; elytra each with a broad orange yellow discal vitta beginning at about the basal seventh and terminating at an equal distance before the apex, where it curves in a little toward the suture; it is narrowed

at its base by an exterior emargination, its width at middle is subequal to the interval across the suture, the distance from the suture being about twice that from the lateral margin. The upper surface is very strongly shining, the integument polished throughout, the head very feebly alutaceous; punctation fine and sparse. Beneath more strongly and closely punctate; femora black, tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous. Length 2.5 mm., width 1.8 mm. Elytra  $1/9$  longer than wide; head rather less than  $3/5$  as wide as the thorax, the latter  $5/6$  as wide as the elytra.

Havilah, Kern Co., California, VI-5-1913; a single female collected by G. R. Pilate.

There is no described species in our fauna comparable with the present one in elytral markings.

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BOOK NOTICE

Insects and Disease of Man, by Carroll Fox, M.D. Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, 92 Illustrations, 8vo. XII+ 249 pages. Cloth \$4.00. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

This is a thoroughly practical work on medical entomology, and is intended for the Field Health Officer, Physicians, Entomologists, and others. The first part deals with the Classification, Identification, Anatomy, Life History, General Considerations, Key to Sub-families, etc., together with a chapter on Arachnida and Rodents and Notes on technique.

Part II discusses the diseases carried by Arthropods among human beings. Under each disease is given the Causative Agent; Source of Infection; Mode of Transmission; Period of Incubation, Communicability; Epidemiology, etc.; Recognition of the Disease, Prevention and Control, Treatment of Carriers, Prophylaxis and all practical points including the smaller details, such as the articles required, detailed instruction in the preparation of material, and the investigations to be made by the field worker. The author has had considerable experience in the U. S. Public Health Service and has written a book which is truly practical in all respects.