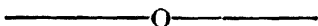


One specimen, Colorado River, California. The antennæ and tibiæ are testaceous at base.

The specimen from which the above description was drawn is a female and remains unique. It does not resemble any of the genera in our fauna. The form of thorax is that of *Endeodes* or *Temnopsophus*. I prefer calling attention to it as of a doubtful genus to placing it (with views to the contrary) in any genus in our fauna.



The BRENTHIDÆ of the United States.

BY GEORGE H. HORN, M. D.

The species are few within our faunal limits, and no territory in the world of equal size is probably as poorly represented in this family. One species only inhabits the United States and the portion of the Continent to the north, the remaining species being from the peninsula of Lower California and resemble those from the adjacent regions of Mexico, and are inserted in the present paper to render our knowledge of the fauna of that region more complete.

Two genera occur in our fauna, representing two groups as defined by Lacordaire.

Thorax convex above, not channelled..... **Eupsalis**.
 Thorax depressed, deeply channelled..... **Brentus**.

EUPSALIS, Lac.

Lacordaire, Genera vii., p. 430.

This genus represents the *Arrhenodides* of Lacordaire, distinguished by the conical thorax not compressed in front, the antennæ moderately robust, but not terminated by a club. Head transverse, mandibles prominent. Among the genera of the group, *Eupsalis* is known by its short and broad rostrum, the broad head, the femora slender and cylindrical at base. It is closely allied to *Arrhenodes*, in which our species had been placed, but differs by the hind angles of the head being effaced, and the surface shining.

E. maxillosus, Oliv. (*Brentus*) Ent. v. 84, p. 443, No. 17, pl. 1, fig. 1. c ♂, also, pl. 2., fig. 17, a ♂, b ♀. Lac. (*Eupsalis*) loc. cit; *septentrionis* Hbst., (*Brentus*) Col. vii., p. 183, No. 5, pl. 107, fig. 5, ♂.—Color variable from nearly black to rufous. Thorax oval slightly longer than broad, apex truncate, sides gradually divergent, base constricted; surface smooth convex, very sparsely punctulate. Elytra robust, more than twice as long as wide, slightly narrow-

ing to apex which is rotundato-truncate; surface deeply striate, striæ punctured, those nearest the suture very indistinctly; intervals convex; color usually somewhat paler than the thorax and with yellowish-white spaces irregularly placed, consisting usually of a basal series containing a longer stripe on the third and a short stripe on the fifth interval, an ante-median sinuous transverse band consisting of short stripes on the intervals, a post-median band, and a few sub-apical stripes. Body beneath black, shining. Length, including rostrum, .34—.80 inch; 9—20 mm.

Male.—Rostrum stout, basal portion shorter than the apical, apex broader than base, mandibles large, prominent. Basal portion of rostrum above with deep concavity, at sides with two fossæ immediately in front of each eye. Apical portion with carina on each side, surface sparsely tuberculate. Femora of each pair of legs with a small spine near the apex. First two abdominal segments deeply grooved at middle.

Female.—Rostrum slender, basal portion very short. Basal portion with fossa immediately behind the insertion of the antennæ and on each side two impressions in front of each eye. Apical portion slender, cylindrical. Femora all with small spine near apex. First two abdominal segments with feeble median line.

Occurs from Canada to Texas, and westward to Nebraska.

BRENTHUS, Fab.

Fabricius, *Mantis*. Ins. i. p. 95.

The species of this genus are (in our faunal limits) all from the Peninsula of Lower California.

The following table will enable the species to be recognized:

Thorax of usual form, elongate, conical.

Dorsal channel deep, entire; femora all dentate ♂ ♀**peninsularis**.

Dorsal channel shallow, basal; anterior femora toothed.....**lucanus** ♀.
Thorax broadly constricted at middle.

Dorsal channel moderate, not extending in front of constriction.

Anterior femora alone toothed ♂**lucanus** ♂.

B. peninsularis, n. sp.—Brownish black, shining. Head obconical, constricted and quadrituberculate at base. Thorax elongate conical, constricted at base, above depressed and deeply channelled in nearly its entire length, the more deeply near base and gradually evanescent toward the apex; surface finely and very sparsely punctured. Elytra longer than the thorax, dorsum flattened, surface deeply striate, the first and second deeper at apical three-fourths, striæ punctured, intervals convex, with few very fine punctures the third interval at apex with short yellow line one-fourth the length of the elytra, the fourth interval yellow, beginning opposite the end of the preceding lineole and extending to base and not dilated, eighth interval yellow extending as far as that of the fourth, but not attaining the humerus, and with a short lineole on the ninth interval corresponding with that of the third. Femora of both sexes with a small spine near their apices. Body beneath black, shining, smooth along the middle, coarsely punctured at the sides, last three abdominal segments coarsely punctured, but more sparsely at middle.

Hind femora one-fourth shorter than the abdomen. Length .50—1.10 inch; 13—28 mm.

Male.—Rostrum and head one-third longer than thorax, basal portion longer than the apical, slightly compressed and near antennal insertion slightly explanate, apical portion slender, slightly dilated at apex. First two abdominal segments sulcate, sulcus extending forward on the metasternum nearly to the middle coxæ. Hind femur with acute spine at basal fourth, longer than the apical. Hind tibia flattened arcuate, inner edge deeply sinuate and with moderately long hairs.

Female.—Head and rostrum always equal to, rarely longer than, the thorax, basal portion of rostrum shorter than the apical and in regular cone, apical portion slender and cylindrical. Hind femur with a single spur, hind tibia straight. Abdomen as in the male.

Resembles *B. mexicanus*, Sch., but the dorsal channel of the thorax is very much deeper. In the female of *mexicanus* there is a spine on the anterior femur only, and the ninth interval of the elytra has no lineole at apex.

Numerous specimens were collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by John Xantus.

B. lucanus, n. sp.—Brownish-black, shining. Head obconical, constricted at base. Thorax elongate conical, above depressed and moderately channelled at basal half, surface minutely and sparsely punctulate. Elytra slightly longer than thorax, deeply striate, striæ punctured, and with two yellow lines on each arranged as in the preceding species, the inner with a small detached portion at apex and an internal lineole, the outer without external apical lineole. Body beneath as in *peninsularis*. Anterior femora with small tooth near apex, middle and hind femora mutic, the latter not as long as the first two abdominal segments. Length .40—.62 inch; 10—16 mm.

Male.—Rostrum and head longer than thorax, basal portion longer than the apical and of slender conical form, apical portion slender cylindrical, feebly dilated at apex. Thorax broadly constricted at middle. Second segment of abdomen with faint sulcus.

Female.—Head and rostrum not longer than thorax, basal portion short conical, apical slender cylindrical and twice as long as basal. Head broader than in male. Thorax of regular elongate conical form. Abdomen not channelled.

Resembles *anchorago* in the sexual difference in the thorax. The elytra are not appendiculate and not more prolonged in the male than the female. The females of *anchorago* and *lucanus* cannot be distinguished.

Collected with the preceding at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by John Xantus.

The measurement given in all the species includes the entire length from tip of rostrum to apex of elytra.