PHÆDROMUS Clark.

Phædromus Waterhousei Cl. Cat. Haltic. p. 68.

The type now in the British Museum has no locality attached to it, and, as the insect is of comparatively large size and unknown to Dr. Horn, as it was likewise to Crotch, considerable doubt is attached as to the locality (Carolina) given by Clark being correct. The species has a flavous thorax, not impressed with a basal transverse groove, differing in this respect from *Pachyonychus* and the elytra are black, shining, and very finely punctate-striate.

I need only add here, that, although the structure of the anterior coxal cavities in regard to their open or closed state, have been employed by Chapuis as the preliminary division of the *Galerucidæ*, this character must be used with caution, since instances occur in which the same species possesses closed cavities in one specimen and open ones in others. Yet these cases are exceptions, and it seems that the closed cavities in the group of *Monoplati* go hand-in-hand with punctate-striate elytra (as already pointed out by the late von Harold), and, as already remarked, *Hamletia* must be removed from this group of Halticinæ.

Supplementary Notes.

BY GEO. H. HORN, M. D.

As correctly shown by Mr. Jacoby, *Hamletia* (*Pachyonychis* ‡ Clk.) cannot be referred to the Monoplati, but to the Œdionychi as defined by Chapuis and adopted in the Class. Coll. N. A. pp. 349 and 351. The posterior tibiæ have a sinuation on the posterior edge above the insertion of the tarsi as in the genera Physodactyla and Œdionychis. The penultimate joint of the maxillary palpus is, at apex, about as broad as long as in Physoma from Œdionychis and Physodactyla it differs in having absolutely simple claws and the head not deeply inserted in the thorax.

At the time of the preparation of the Classification the species was unknown to us. Since then a good specimen has come to me and the antennæ are seen to be parti-colored, the four basal joints yellowish testaceous, the next four black and the three terminal yellowish white.

As the name *Pachyonychus paradoxus* had been already used by Melsheimer, the practically identical name given by Clark for the

insect at present under consideration was dropped by Crotch and Hamletia proposed.

Hamletia dimidiaticornis Crotch, Proc. Acad. 1874, p. 59.
Pachyonychis paradoxus || Clark, Catal. Haltic. B. M. p. 61, pl. 2, fig. 7.

The first use of the name in description of *Pachyonychus paradoxus* was by Melsheimer, Proc. Acad. iii, p. 163, and as remarked by Crotch, the name must remain. The species was certainly not known to Clark, and Mr. Jacoby is the first authority who has seen the insect.

Pachyonychus Mels. is a true representative of the Monoplati. The maxillary palpi are short and stout, thicker externally, the terminal joint obtusely conical. The posterior tibiæ have two well-defined ridges along the posterior edge which are straight and not denticulate. The tarsal claws are appendiculate at base. The thorax is transverse, the anterior angles dentiform, the side not angulate, the disc deeply transversely impressed in front of the base.

From these characters, supplementary to those given by Crotch, the genus will be seen to be related to *Cerichrestus*. As the latter has a double spur to the posterior tibiæ and the surface of body pubescent, while there is but one short spur in *Pachyonychus* and the surface glabrous, the two genera are abundantly distinct.

The species on which Phædromus has been founded has never been seen by me in any American collection. It is of oblong, parallel form, thorax yellowish, elytra nearly black. It differs structurally from the other two genera, Pachyonychus and Hypolampsis, in having slender maxillary palpi.

Removing Hamletia (*Pachyonychis* ‡ Clark), as suggested, to the Œdionychi, the genera of Monoplati, on p. 350 of the Classification of the Coleoptera of N. A. may be modified as follows:

Maxillary palpi slender; posterior tibiæ with a double terminal spur. **Phædromus.**

Maxillary palpi stouter to tip; posterior tibiæ with a single terminal spur.
Posterior tibiæ longitudinally bicarinate, thorax transversely impressed in front of base; body glabrous..... **Pachyonychus.**
Posterior tibiæ feebly unicarinate; thorax not impressed; body hairy. **Hypolampsis.**

The species at present included in Œdionychis must be separated into several genera already described, and will remain for a future study. The notes already given will enable Hamletia to be separated from Œdionychis as at present constituted.