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This species will be easily known by its form, which is only a little less robust than *Cosc. dominicana* and by the very smooth disc of the thorax.

Occurs in Texas, Arizona and southern California.

Notes on AMARA s. g. TRLÉNA.

BY GEO. H. HORN, M. D.

The division *Triena* includes those *Amaræ* in which the terminal spur of the anterior tibia is trifid in both sexes. The posterior tibiæ of the males are pubescent on the inner side, as in *Amaræ* proper, but not so densely. In all the species the tip of the prosternum has a distinct marginal line. The thorax at base has a marginal line which extends from the angle one-third inwards. The scutellar stria terminates in an ocellate puncture.

The species are few in number, and may be separated in the following manner :

Antennæ piceous, except the three or four basal joints.

Legs entirely rufo-testaceous.

Hind angles of thorax obtuse; tarsi entirely pale; fourth joint of antennæ in great part pale..... **angustata.**

Hind angles of thorax sharply rectangular; tarsi semi-piceous; fourth joint of antennæ almost entirely piceous.

Sides of body beneath and abdomen smooth.....**pallipes.**

Sides of body beneath and abdomen coarsely sparsely punctate..**longula.**

Legs in great part piceous**scitula.**

Antennæ and legs entirely rufo-testaceous.....**Belfragei.**

The first two species belong to the Atlantic fauna, the next two to the Pacific region, while the last is known to me from Texas only.

A. angustata Say.

The smallest of the species of the group. The hind angles of the thorax are quite obtuse, and there is no distinct oblique impression of the disc near them. The under side of the body is smooth.

Occurs from Canada southward, and from the New England States westward nearly to the Rocky Mountains.

A. pallipes Kby.

More elongate in form than *angustata*, and with the hind angles of the thorax rectangular, the sides of the thorax parallel for a short distance in front of them. There is a distinct oblique impression near the hind angles. Under side of body smooth.

Occurs from New Hampshire westward through New York and Canada to Michigan and Colorado.

A. longula Lec.

Narrower and more elongate than the other species, and with the thorax more narrowed in front. The hind angles of the thorax are rectangular, and the oblique impression of the disc very indistinct. The sides of the body beneath are coarsely, but sparsely punctate.

Occurs on the Pacific coast from Washington southward to San Diego.

A. scitula Zimm.

Broader than *longula*, and with the sides of the thorax more arcuate. The hind angles of the thorax are less sharply rectangular, and the oblique impression entirely wanting. The body beneath is obsoletely punctate at the sides. The femora are always piceous and more or less metallic, the tibiæ and tarsi paler, but never rufo-testaceous.

Occurs from Washington to San Diego.

A. Belfragei n. sp.—Oval, piceous moderately shining, surface faintly bronzed. Antennæ entirely rufo-testaceous. Thorax half wider than long, sides arcuately narrowed to the front, hind angles slightly obtuse, surface smooth and shining, impunctate, basal region with extremely vague traces of impressions. Elytra finely striate, more deeply at apex. lateral striæ, sixth and seventh, almost obliterated. Body beneath piceous, smooth, shining, slightly metallic, epipleuræ a little paler. Legs rufo-testaceous. Length .32–.34 inch.; 8–8.5 mm.

This species very closely resembles *impuncticollis*, but may be known by the form of the spur of front tibia. It is more oval than any species of the *Triana* series, and differs from them all by the entirely pale antennæ.

Collected by Belfrage at Waco, Texas.

A study of AMARA s. g. CELIA.

BY GEO. H. HORN, M. D.

The division or sub-genus *Celia* was first proposed by Zimmermann for those *Amaræ* in which, with a thorax broad at base, the posterior tibiæ of the males are not pubescent on the inner side. The memoir by Zimmermann was published in the first volume of Gistel's Faunus, 1832, and two years later a French translation appeared in the second volume of Silbermann's Revue. These two works are practically inaccessible to the vast majority of American students, and very few libraries contain either work.