Pronotum relatively longer and narrower in front than in *insignis*, its disk more distinctly obliquely strigose with rows of punctures between the strigae, the punctures coarser and less dense than in *insignis*. Length 3.3—3.5 mm.

Palmdale, Moore Haven, Royal Palm Park, Everglades and Dunedin, Florida, November 19—April 23. Hibernates beneath boards and between basal leaves of sedges and in spring swept from herbage along the margins of wet hammocks. Type a male from Dunedin, Fla., taken March 28, 1921.

Sixenotus gracilis sp. nov.

Oblong-oval. Head, pronotum, scutellum and under surface black, distinctly bronzed; joints 1 and 2 of antennae, embolium and legs yellow, cuneus, membrane and dilated apex of embolium white; veins of membrane and joints 3 and 4 of antennae fuscous-brown.

Eyes larger and vertex narrower than in our other three species. Joint 1 of antennae relatively stout, cylindrical, three-fifths the length of 2; 3 and 4 more slender than in *insignis*, subequal, each slightly longer than 2. Pronotum with basal lobe narrower, more convex, more finely and densely punctate than in either of the others, the basal margin broadly rounded or subtruncate. Elytra and ventrals sparsely clothed with minute golden yellow hairs. Length 2.4—2.6 mm.

Fort Myers and Hillsboro Canal, Florida, March 4—24. The type was sifted from the debris on the mucky bottom of an extinct wet weather pond at Fort Myers. Easily known by its small size and pale embolium and cuneus. Type, a female taken at Fort Myers, Fla., March 4, 1921.

The four eastern species of Sixenotus are separated as follows:

Key to Eastern Species of Sixenotus

- a. Antennae and legs not wholly black; elytra very finely and indistinctly pubescent.
 - b. Cuneus and embolium black; basal joint of antennae distinctly shorter than width of vertex; larger and more robust; length 3.3—3.5 mm.