



FIG. 3. Pronota of *Nicrophorus* species: A, *N. guttula* (Santa Barbara, California); B, *N. marginatus* (New Mexico); C, *N. nigrita* (Santa Barbara, California); D, *N. defodiens* (Northwest Territories, Canada).

“CASEY/bequest/1925,” red type label “TYPE USNM/48743,” and our lectotype label. The lectotype and 7 paralectotypes (4 males and 3 females, all with same labels as lectotype, but red type labels “aenescens/paratype USNM/48743”) were all examined. The USNM type labels were placed on the assumed types during curation of the Casey collection at the USNM (Buchanan 1935). Casey’s locality code indicates these specimens came from “San Francisco and immediate vicinity as far south as Redwood City and Purissima.” Seven other specimens from “Alameda/Co. Cal.” and “Cal” are assigned to *H. aenescens* in the Casey collection, but these were not considered part of the type series by Buchanan and do not bear paratype labels.

*Pleistocene*.—As discussed above, *H. aenescens* may be represented by Rancho La Brea fossils, but cannot be differentiated from *H. ramosa* at this time.

*Holocene*.—*Heterosilpha aenescens* ranges at least from Baja California, Mexico through California into southern Oregon.

Tribe Nicrophorini  
Genus *Nicrophorus* Fabricius 1775

The proper spelling is *Nicrophorus*, not *Necrophorus* Illiger 1798 (Herman 1964). Arnett (1944) and Madge (1958) treat the North American species, and a revision is in preparation by R. B. Madge (*personal communication*).