

two-thirds longer, ferruginous to piceous. Thorax transverse, wider than long, sides nearly parallel to apical third, then rapidly rounding to apical constriction; apex one-fourth narrower than base subconvex, surface even, closely covered with granuloid tuberculations, smaller on the disk, larger and rugous on the sides; median carina fine, mostly attaining the base. Elytra oval, striato-punctate, strike when denuded slightly acutely impressed, intervals not obviously unequal, granuloid tubercles fine and sparse; apices conjointly rounded, notch very slight. Anterior femora with the sinuation for the tibiae strongly rectangularly laminate and usually the middle and posterior; mesosternum elevated between the coxæ. The vestiture is very uniform, mostly of white and gray fine hairlike scales tessellated on the elytra, sparser below; the median spot on the elytra usually seen in the other species is absent, but there is a white one on each apical protuberance; the femora are not annulated and the abdominal spots are wanting. The American examples seen are from Michigan; the European, from Hungary.

*L. gemellus*, Kirby.—This elegant species was taken by Mr. F. C. Bowditch, in the Rocky Mountains near Eagle Pass, at an elevation of 13,000 feet or over, examples of which, through his courtesy, I have been enabled to see. From these the recorded distribution is Vancouver Island; Alaska (the Peninsula of Kenai and the adjoining Continent, also the Yukon); the Hudson Bay region to Lat. 65°. In the former notice, p. 126, the word "scalerous" should read scabrous.

*Lepyrus palustris*.—Examples from Indiana in the cabinet of F. H. Snow, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, are absolutely identical with the cylindrical, long-beaked European form usually sent to America.

*Lixus fossus*, Lec., 1876, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XV., 417; *luculentus*, Casey, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VI., 209.

*Fossus* was described from a unique taken at Enterprise, Florida; *luculentus* from examples taken at Lake Worth, Florida, about 250 miles southward. Except in size, the individuals of this species are little variable, but enough so to make two or three species of by any one inclined in that direction. Mr. Casey's types seemingly differ from Dr. Leconte's in three or four points which more ample material shows to possess only individual value. The material in my collection, ♂ and ♀, is from near Jacksonville and from Lake Worth, the latter due to the munificence of Mrs. Slosson, who recently sent me nine examples. The ♂ examples from Jacksonville agree with Dr. Leconte's description of the thorax and basal fovea, the ♀ with his description of the supposed ♀ which is the ♀ of Mr. Casey's *luculentus*. In the males of the examples from Lake Worth the thorax and basal foveæ are diverse, some as in *fossus*, some as in *luculentus*, and others intermediate. The characters drawn from the beak are likewise mutually intermixed.

The following description drawn from 10 male examples illustrates