distinct facies, and the under-side is differently coloured; those from Florida being luteous brown beneath, while the Arizona examples are bright rufous.

Hypophlæus, n. s.—Three examples were beaten from *Melothria* vines, but whether they bred in them or in the cedar posts which supported them is not known, and the matter is mentioned to call the attention of future collectors. This species is narrower than *glaber*, which occurs also; the elytra are finely but distinctly punctured in close rows.

Talanus (*Dignamptus*) *langurinus* and *stenochinus*.—These two names represent the extremes of one species (Horn). Dr. Leconte having only one example of the latter and two or three of the former before him, and knowing nothing of the graduating intermediates, or the history of the species, found enough of differential points for two species. It was beaten abundantly from the dead vines of *Melothria*, in which it probably breeds, though I did not find larva nor pupa. It varies in length from .15 to .40 inch, which is no greater difference than is found in some other species, as *Spalacopris filum*, *Catogenus rufus*, etc. The colour of the types is represented as "black with a bluish gloss," and "black with a slight metallic gloss." All the examples taken by me, and others in my collection from Bay Biscayne and from Louisiana, are from light to dark castaneous. It requires a little faith to see any great resemblance to a *Languria*. Dr. Horn names the species as a whole *langurinus*.

Cryptorhynchus minutissimus, var.—This species was beaten in some abundance from both living and dead vines of *Melothria*, in which it probably breeds. The typical examples of this species in my collection from Louisiana, and also one taken at Lake Worth on another plant, have the thorax and elytra beautifully ornamented; but this variety is sordid brown, with the apical third of the elytra luteous. Some one hereafter may possibly describe it as a new species.

Trichobaris insolita, Casey. This species was taken abundantly in a patch of a species of ground cherry (*Physalis*), April 10th. None occurred afterwards nor elsewhere, though *Physalis* is abundant. It probably breeds in the stems of this plant, like *trinotata* does in the potato. I found a coleopterous larva in one of the plants, but no pupa, and so can not write with certainty.

Cylas formicarius.— Three examples were taken on the ocean beach from a rough, prostrate *compositous* plant, growing in mats on the sand. The species is said to depredate on the sweet potato, but in this