

rufous. It is easy to pick out typical *3-balteata* and *serpentina*; but what about the intermediates?

*Marolia (Dircaea) Holmbergii*, Mann.

Three examples of this pretty little species from Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, are before me, which agree absolutely with Mannerheim's description. Dr. Leconte described *Hypulus fulminans* from Oregon in words so similar to Mannerheim's, that his description is entirely applicable to these examples, allowing for a little variation in the colouring of the tibiae. As Dr. Leconte suggested, his species is probably the same as Mannerheim's, and a comparison of types seems scarcely necessary. (Bul. Mosc., 1852, 347; Proc. Acad. Phil., 1859, 284.) Mannerheim's type was a unique taken at Sitkha.

*Cteniopus murrayi*, Lec.

*Andrimus* is proposed by Mr. Casey for this and four other forms described by him as species, namely, *brunneus*, *concolor*, *nigrescens* and *convergens*. Lately came to hand one ♀ and five ♂ examples belonging to this genus, said to have been taken at one place near Jacksonville, Florida, which I would have referred without hesitation to *murrayi*, had it not been for Mr. Casey's paper. Using the characters he employs in the separation of his species, there should be three as valid as any of his, and neither of them *murrayi* nor Mr. Casey's species. One ♂ and its assumed ♀ are near *brunneus*, but not quite; two ♂'s approximate *concolor*, but there are points of difference; while the other two do not quite agree with the description of *murrayi*. Without discussing details, with these insects in hand, and a careful study of Mr. Casey's descriptions, the conclusion reached is that at least three of his species, and the three which it would otherwise be necessary to create, are all one, and that *murrayi*. The Cistelidæ is one of the degredational families in which great latitude must be allowed for individual structural variation, otherwise there will be an excessive and artificial multiplication of species.

*Apion* — A species occurs here very abundantly in June on *Vaccinium stamineum* which seems to be undescribed, apparently belonging in section 4 of Smith's Synopsis; it may be known by its slender beak, shorter in the ♂, antennæ inserted near the base, with the first joint short and strongly clavate, the second one half its length, but not more slender; by the thorax short, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, closely moderately punctured, and with a circular impression at base more or less obvious, the