

in their original positions. The first week in the following July I visited the place prepared to search for it, and soon found the course it had taken, and by carefully tracing for about eighteen inches, it was at length found inclosed in a cell of tough material, seemingly humus and leafy debris cemented by some secretion of its own. It made quite a large tunnel, eating the roots of the grass that formed a thick sod overhead, and built its cell about three inches below the surface. It was in a meadow, and there were no trees nor stumps near. I brought it home, being careful to not break the cell, and it shortly developed an average sized female *imbricornis*. From this it seems that some of the larvæ of this species of *Prionus*, like those of several *Elateride* species, bore through the earth, feeding on the roots of such grasses and plants as they fancy, which is confirmatory of the observations of Mr. C. V. Riley on the habits of a smaller form, considered a variety of this, that occurs abundantly on the treeless prairies of Illinois and other western States (Missouri Reports 2, p. 89). At the same time it is well established that other larvæ of this species live in both the living and the dead roots of trees, thus showing a large latitude of habit.

*Clytanthus albofasciatus* Lap. Is raised both from grape vines and from hickory limbs. There are two color forms produced indiscriminately that are so different in appearance that judged by color alone would form two species. The one is entirely black, with the usual anterior and posterior white bands on the elytra; the other is black with the antennæ brown; the part of the elytra anterior to the posterior white band, the femora, the coxal part of the prosternum, the meso and metasternum, rufous. This is exactly the color of the more plentiful form of *Cyrtophorus verrucosus*, and it is not difficult to confuse them. They may be readily distinguished by the compressed thorax and the spines of the antennal joints of the latter, as pointed out to me by Dr. Horn. The same color variation occurs in *Psenocerus supernotatus*. A few specimens of which taken on the wild gooseberry were entirely black, except the usual white markings on the elytra, and so different is the appearance that it required close attention to other characters to be convinced that they were the same species.

*Physonata unipunctata* Say. Mr. Caulfield, in the March number of the ENTOMOLOGIST, gives a very good account of the form *P. 5-punctata*. Those finding *unipunctata* would do good by making known its food