

Orleans cotton exposition of 1884-5, but late investigations by Professor Morgan show that it is most prevalent in an orchard into which citrus plants from Brazil have been introduced, and that from this nursery nearly all the orange plants in the City of New Orleans have been sent out. This indicates a South American introduction into Louisiana independent of the West Indian introduction into Florida. Late advices show that it has established itself at Galveston Island, Texas. We have also seen specimens from Tampico, Mexico.

STAPHYLINUS CÆSAREUS, CEDERH., AND S. ERYTHROPTERUS, LINN., IN CANADA.

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*Staphylinus erythropterus*, Linn. This beetle has been but once recorded in America, the specimen being noted from Detroit. I have now to record it as inhabiting this section of Canada, and, at the same time, to correct an error which has been put in circulation through my agency. When Dr. LeConte visited me in July, 1883, he named a beetle for me as *S. cæsareus*, Cederh. (*ornaticauda*, Lec.), remarking that it has only once been found in America. The species was, therefore, inserted in my list of Ottawa Coleoptera (Ott. Field. Nat. Club, Trans., vii., p. 191), and in my Additions to Canadian Lists of Coleoptera (Can. Ent. xvi., p. 46). These records are quoted by Dr. Hamilton in his catalogue of the Coleoptera common to North America, Northern Asia and Europe. The capture of examples of *S. badius* (not on my list) proved to me that a slip had been made by Dr. LeConte (his examination of my collection having necessarily been hurried), and that the insect labelled *cæsareus* was only really *badius*. I, therefore, determined to strike the name off my list, and to take the first opportunity of correcting the error, but soon after, by a curious coincidence, I found (Apl. 23rd, 1892) under a stone at the margin of a swamp a Staphylinus, which seemed to be a genuine *cæsareus*. My determination was made by Dr. Horn's monograph of the genus (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. vii., p. 191), in which, following the description of the species, he says:—"Easily known from every other species at present occurring in our fauna, by the spots of golden pubescence at the sides of ventral segments above and beneath." On informing Dr. Hamilton of my capture, he kindly sent to me a *cæsareus* from Europe for comparison. This was much larger, and had the elytra more pubescent, and the abdomen more coarsely sculptured and hairy, giving the beetle a coarse