

resembles *axillaris*, but only in coloration. To me they are separate species.

*Dorcaschema nigrum* Say.—This species requires two years for development, breeding in dead hickory limbs, from a barrel of which more than 500 specimens were obtained from June 3rd to 25th. The larvæ live under the bark till May of the year in which the beetle appears. As the time for pupation approaches they develop an enormous appetite and eat broad cavities in the wood under the bark through which their dust is ejected by a perforation. Some of them pupate in these cavities in which they partition off a suitable space with a wall of compacted dust; but the greater number bore obliquely into the wood to a greater or lesser depth and distance and then outwardly again till near the surface, packing their burrows solidly. The larvæ do not bore entirely to the outside, but stop short one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch, leaving the remainder of the wood and the bark to be cut through by the matured beetles, which are just as capable of boring a hole as the larvæ. And in this connection I would state that I have ascertained this season that in the case of *Saperda Fayi* and *S. concolor*, the beetles, and not the larvæ, bore the holes to escape by. In the pupa state the very long antennæ are coiled into a spiral of three and lie on the wing pads. In the development probably one-fourth of the beetles are unable to free the entire antennæ from the envelope and appear with one or both deficient in some of the external joints.

*Tymnes metasternalis* Crotch.—This species appears to be rare among collectors. Crotch described it from Illinois briefly: "Very similar to the preceding [tricolor, the bronze variety], but elytra more sparsely punctate, subcostal; metasternum and ventral segments closely and deeply punctate. L. .22 inch." This season I took twenty-five examples of a form that suits this description well enough, except that in length they measured from .16 to .19 inch, which represents a much smaller insect, but which for the present may bear the name. In *tricolor* the metasternum is scarcely sparingly punctate and highly polished, and there are scarcely any abdominal punctures. This, with the much larger size and more convex form, are sufficient distinctions. With *Rhabdoptera picipes* Oliv. (*Colaspis pretextata* Say) it may be very readily, and probably is, often confounded, as they are nearly of the same size, colour and sculpture, but the underside of *picipes* is smooth like in *T. tricolor* and the tibiæ are not