

fulvous, sometimes brown; but its margin is always conspicuously darkened below. The enclosure of the metathorax is strongly granular, contrasting with a comparatively shining area on each side of it. The nervures in the ♀ are distinctly darker than in *salicinella*.

P. S.—June 2nd, 1896. After renewed study, and an examination of the tongue and palpi, I am satisfied that the supposed species of *Andrena* described by me with the marginal cell truncate represents a valid new genus, which I will call *Protandrena*. The species are as follows: *P. asclepiadis*, *P. mexicanorum*, *P. trifoliata*, *P. maurula*, *P. heteromorpha*.

LEPYRUS ALTERNANS AND CAPUCINUS, LIXUS FOSSUS, CREMASTOCHILUS HARRISII AND POLYPLEURUS NITIDUS.

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Lepyryus alternans, Casey.—In a former paper (p. 125) the form described under this name was united with *Capucinus*, Schall, owing to an error of observation in regard to the wings. The example then examined was somewhat broken and it is now evident the wings had been removed. A recent dissection of a perfect specimen exhibits a well-developed pair of wings. This form is closely related to *palustris* (perhaps not more than a geographical variety), differing in the form of the thorax, which, instead of being conical, is much wider at middle than at base (subangulate); the rostrum is perhaps stouter and the mesosternum less elevated—both characters somewhat opinionative; there is no femoral tooth in any of the examples seen; the elytral intervals are less regular, either not obviously unequal or the first and third wider, the others narrower and some of them longitudinally sulcate along the middle; the striae punctuation is usually finer and closer, and the striae seem to be acutely impressed when the elytra are perfectly denuded. In vestiture ornamentation and other characters the two forms seem identical.

All the examples seen have been from Maine and New Hampshire (Mount Washington and vicinity).

L. capucinus, Schall.—The removal of *alternans* from synonymy with this species necessitates a little change in the former description, where some of the characters peculiar to the latter form were introduced:—

Apterous, black, robust, vestiture nearly uniform. Rostrum stout, longer than the thorax, sulcate on each side of the carina which attains the frontal fovea, rather closely and not coarsely punctured, and with the head thinly clothed with squamoid hairs; scape of antennae short, not attaining the eye; first joint of funicle stout, second thinner and