

that it may be referred to definitely by name in official reports. The species belongs to the *verna* group of *Baryodma*, having the mesosternal process narrow and with fine strong medial carina, and it should follow the Colorado species described by me some years ago under the name *suffusa* (Tr. Acad. Sc. St. Louis, 1906, p. 162).

***Baryodma ontarionis*, n. sp.**

Shining black throughout, the legs barely at all paler, the elytra sometimes, but not always, finely, suffusedly reddish at the apical margin internally; pubescence rather short and coarse, not at all close; head orbicular, with evident but sparse punctures, the eyes very moderate in size and not prominent; antennæ attaining the base of the prothorax, black, moderately incrassate, the outer joints transverse, the last slightly longer than the two preceding combined, the second and third rather long and subequal; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, widest near the base, which is evenly arcuate, the sides thence feebly converging and moderately arcuate to the apex, the basal angles rounded; surface evenly and moderately convex, with small, remote and irregularly distributed punctures, more closely aggregated in two widely separated and scarcely at all impressed longitudinal lines along the middle; elytra transverse, barely wider, the suture somewhat shorter, than the prothorax, the punctures rather strong and deep, evenly and not very closely spaced; abdomen parallel, punctured nearly like the elytra, the first two tergites broadly and rather deeply impressed, the third very obsoletely, the impressions not differently sculptured; tarsi rather short, slender, piceo-rufescent. Length 2.6-4.0 mm; width 0.78-1.2 mm. Ontario (Ottawa) and Quebec (Coaticook).

This species seems to be rather common, and I have received numerous examples from Mr. Beau'ne, besides the series recently sent by Mr. Gibson. It differs from *verna* and allied species in not having a well defined pale spot near the inner apical angles of the elytra, and from *suffusa*, in its black elytra, less anteriorly narrowed prothorax and more distinct elytral punctures, besides the less apically incrassate antennæ. It does not seem to resemble closely any European species known to me.