

posterior margin laterally and the lateral margination is as distinct as the sutural; the base is a little broken, but it is otherwise perfect. Length, 7^{mm}, breadth, 1.25^{mm}.

One specimen: No. 16873, Scarborough.

Q. variata is only known from Michigan.

Quedius deperditus sp. nov.

Pl. XI., Fig. 2.

A single left elytron, perfect but flattened so as to expose the whole of the lateral face, appears to represent a species of *Quedius*, not far removed from *Q. capucinus* Grav. It enlarges slightly from the base, the distal half of the sutural border is minutely margined, the lateral fold is sharply carinate and not blunt as in *Q. capucinus*, and the posterior margin squarely truncate but laterally strongly rounded; the surface is black with only a trace of castaneous and has a rather more abundant though still sparse punctuation as compared with the modern species. Length, 2^{mm}; breadth of dorsal surface, 0.9^{mm}.

One specimen: No. 16874, Scarborough.

Q. capucinus is reported from Alaska, Canada, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri.

Philonthus claudus sp. nov.

Pl. XII., Fig. 1.

A species of *Philonthus* appears to be represented by a pair of elytra which are twice as long as broad, broaden slightly posteriorly, are profusely and deeply punctate, have the lateral plication sharp and slight, while the oblique truncation of the inner base indicates a rather large and long sentellum. They are of the same size and shape as in *P. aeneus* Rossi, which they approach more nearly than the other species, but the punctuation is distinctly coarser and deeper, and if anything more profuse. It is also dead black, instead of having a steely lustre. Length, 2.5^{mm}; breadth, 1.25^{mm}.

Two specimens: Nos. 16875, 16876, Scarborough.

P. aeneus is a cosmopolitan species, and in this country has been reported from the Hudson Bay Territories, Canada and Lake Superior and the Northern United States from Massachusetts to Colorado and Missouri.