

northward through Canada without a name. *L. haematites*, with its red thorax, is well known, occurring abundantly on *Crataegus* and other blossoms in the spring. Its sexual differences consist in the thorax of the male being much longer than that of the female, and anteriorly narrowed. The unnamed species is similar in size (.18 to .22 inch in length), and has the same sexual characters, but the thorax and elytra are concolorous, being black, or brownish black, with cinereous pubescence. These two species are frequently taken together, and were the thorax of the same color could not be separated by any character yet discovered. I have the unnamed species from New York, Canada and elsewhere labelled *subargentata*, or *similis*, according to the color of the feet. *L. subargentata* is, however, a very different insect, though having the same sexual characters. It is much larger (.26 to .30 inch in length), blacker, more coarsely punctured and sparsely pubescent, occurring more commonly in northern Canada and the Rocky Mountain region to Mexico. In all these species the legs vary from black to rufous, and the colour is of no value. *L. exigua* does not belong to this group, having different sexual characters; the male has the last ventral segment convex at middle and impressed at tip, and in front of the impression a mucronate tubercle projected backwards; this, and the black spot on the thorax surrounded by golden pubescence, easily separate it (*L.* .24 inch). The unnamed species is probably in most collections by some name.

*Leptura Zebra* Oliv. July 6th. Several females taken ovipositing on a white oak stump made the preceding spring.

*Agasphaerops nigra* Horn. Among a number of Rhyncophora from Vancouver Island, B. C., from Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, there was a specimen of this singular insect, so like *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* that I passed it by as such till the unknown forms were examined. The genus and species were founded on two specimens taken at Mendocino, Cal. This specimen differs a little from the types being a little larger (.34 inch); the tubercles on the thorax are not very close, each being about the size of a No. 2 to 3 Klæger pin head, flattened on the top, and bearing a deep puncture; the elytral intervals are composed of single rows of tubercles equally as large and similarly punctured. On the thorax and elytra there is a pattern of white and golden scales similar to that seen in *Hormorus undulatus*, but they are sparser and less conspicuous; these scales are easily rubbed off, which may have been the case with the types before they were seen,