

tinge, and my only female has the darkest markings almost black, as dark, in fact, as the darkest in *Prionoxystus robinie* in the figure Dr. Holland shows just above this species. The ochreous Didsbury specimen I picked out of about a score of pale ochreous and salmon-tinted *4-guttatus* and smoky-gray and brown *argenteomaculatus* as the nearest approach I ever saw to a connecting link between the two. It is, in fact, about intermediate, though I saw no intergrades with either extreme, and I was much surprised to find that it so closely resembled the figure in the "Moth Book." Flies at dusk in July.

568. *S. quadriguttatus*, Grt.—Fairly common some years, and seems to be generally distributed where there are willows, on the roots and in the stems of which the larva feeds. Mr. Heath tells me that he has found larvæ in roots of several other shrubs as well. I have no specimens quite as pale in ground colour as Dr. Holland's figure. Flies at dusk in July. Sir George Hampson said of a specimen I sent him: "*Argenteomaculatus*, not *quadriguttatus*," but I have not further investigated the matter.

569. *Hepialus hyperboreus*, Möschl?—About twelve years ago I used not to look upon this species as a rarity, but only one specimen has been seen for a good many seasons, on October 3rd, 1897. This and another defective specimen labelled "1894" are all I have. Dr. Dyar gave me the name *ganna*, a European species of Hubner's, of which *hyperboreus* was at that time considered a variety. My use of the above name is not authentic.

A RARE CARABID = *PLATYNUS QUADRIMACULATUS*,
HORN.

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Among a collection of beetles made by the late Dr. F. Stein, of Indianapolis, I found some years ago a specimen marked "*Platynus*, sp? Indiana." Finding no description fitting it in Dr. Horn's revision of the genus,* I sent it among other specimens for naming to Dr. E. A. Schwarz, of the U. S. Division of Entomology. Under date of January 17, 1899, he wrote me that it was *Platynus quadrimaculatus*, Horn; that it "was not represented in the U. S. National Museum collection, and that only a few specimens had ever been captured."

On April 20, 1904, I was much pleased to find a second specimen beneath a chunk on a wooded slope bordering the flood plain of the

*Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., V., 1882, p. 63.