

Anthonomus lapsus sp. nov.

Pl. XIII., Fig. 5.

In a third species of *Anthonomus* the elytron is a little larger than in *A. disjunctus* LeC., with which it can best be compared, though the relation is not very close. There is the same flatness of the interspaces, but the striae are broader with more sloping sides, while the puncta are a little larger and more distinctly impressed. The elytron is piceous, 3^{mm} long, and 1.2^{mm} broad.

One specimen: No. 16861, Reservoir Park, Toronto.

A. disjunctus is found in Illinois and Georgia.

Orchestes avus sp. nov.

Pl. XIII., Fig. 4.

A complete right elytron of great relative breadth seems to belong to *Orchestes*. The two outer and two inner striae unite apically and another pair of loops within them is formed by the third and sixth, and by the fourth and fifth striae, while besides these the seventh and eighth striae are united apically at about the middle of the distal third of the elytron. The striae are rather coarse and well pronounced, but the puncta are relatively obscure. The whole is dead black. It seems to be rather closely related to *O. niger* Horn, but in this species the fourth stria from the suture unites with the third, and the whole apical arrangement of the striae becomes thereby different. The fossil is a trifle larger but of the same form, the striae less deeply impressed and the puncta more obscure. The length is 1.8^{mm}, and the breadth 0.9^{mm}.

One specimen: No. 16867, Logan's brickyard, Toronto.

O. niger is known to occur in Nova Scotia, Canada, Illinois and California.

Centrinus disjunctus sp. nov.

Pl. XIII., Fig. 3.

The basal half or less of an elytron shows ten nearly straight delicate striae, with delicate punctuation and flat punctate interspaces, all of which closely resembles the appearance of *C. calvus* LeC. It is of about the same size apparently, and differs in being piceous and not castaneous,