

*Strophosomus*? This is another species which was found at Sydney in 1884 and 1890 and which does not appear to be uncommon. My specimens were obtained under logs, above high-water mark, and among the grass roots exposed along the sides of the depressions caused by the logs. The species has a marked general resemblance to *Strophosomus coryli* Fab. recorded from New Jersey by Mr. Jülich (Ent. Am., Vol. V., p. 56), but has the legs almost concolorous with the body, and has the head and thorax ungrooved. It is a European species, for in an old case of English beetles which recently came into my possession, I find five specimens of this species placed with three of *S. coryli*, having either been confounded with that species by the maker of the collection, or having lost their label subsequently. I have hitherto considered this beetle an otiorhynchid, not having microscopically examined the mandibles, but it may be more nearly allied to *Strophosomus*.

*Aramigus Fulleri* Horn appears to be steadily extending its range, and in 1889 one of our city florists suffered a very severe loss from the beetles obtaining a foothold in his rose-house, evidently with imported plants. Not understanding the attack, he had attributed the injury to other causes, and had allowed the beetles to breed, so that in December when I visited the houses both beetles and grubs were abundant. He had then, however, commenced the vigorous application of remedies suggested to him by Mr. Fletcher.

*Scythropus elegans* Coup. occurs abundantly upon white pine, and varies in colour, as mentioned by Mr. Chittenden (Ent. Am., Vol. VI., p. 168). I have also found it upon spruces, but not frequently.

*Podapion gallicola* Riley forms numerous galls on the young branches of red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) within a few miles of Ottawa, and Mr. Fletcher, who has visited the lumbering districts, informs me that the galls are very abundant upon the same species in some sections.

*Lepyrus geminatus* Say is a common species upon willows, but I have not been able to discover the larva. Mr. Wickham, in his Vancouver notes, says "*Lepyrus* is common upon willow," referring to *L. gemellus* Kirby, or *L. colon* Linn., which are both recorded from the West Coast, but probably to the former, as it, or a closely allied species, is apparently common. This genus has a very northerly distribution (through Hudson Bay region, Alaska, etc.), and willows also range far north, so that it is not unlikely that all the species infest these trees.