

puncture supports a hair, and, curiously enough, the finer the punctures, the longer are the hairs, so that the Pacific coast females, with comparative sparse punctuation, are not conspicuously hairy. European examples are before me which are in no way distinguishable from those taken on the Pacific coast. To what extent individuals vary in Europe is unknown, but, regardless of sex or locality, there is much variation here. The following observations are made from a study of about 30 examples from Canada, Custer and Conejos counties, Colo.; Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, and various places on the Pacific coast, namely: The eyes are not uniform in size, depth of emargination, nor distance apart either above or below; the same joints of the antennæ are not always of the same length, and their united length is much greater in some individuals than in others; the antennæ differ also in the degrees of compression, coarseness, fineness and density of punctuation, while in some examples the outer joints seem glabrous; in others there is an evident microscopic pubescence; the thorax is variable in every way, and in few examples is there more than an approximation in every respect; the degree of angulation of the sides of the thorax varies from very strongly defined to scarcely any, and in some examples the angular point is before the middle in others behind it, while in the majority it is about the middle of the margin; the thoracic spine at the angle may be small or large, obliquely vertical, or sometimes directed anteriorly or posteriorly; the margin of the thorax behind the spine is narrowed in some individuals by a straight line, till it meets the margin of the base in nearly a right angle; in others it is either sinuate or arcuately rounded, forming no angle at its conjunction with the base; the surface may be nearly equal with a dorsal channel, more or less deep, but usually it has many irregular inequalities; the punctuation varies from the exceedingly dense (almost granulate) and rather fine, to that which is sparser and coarser, with the punctures well separated. The scutellum is also variable, sometimes large and equilaterally triangular, and again transverse and rounded at apex. There are no well defined races. The species is widely distributed through eastern and western Siberia, the countries along the Amur, and the mountainous parts of Central Europe

Another species of *Tragosoma*, in some American collections for many years, has lately been described by Mr. T. L. Casey, from the male, under the name *spiculum*; of this I have not seen the female, which is probably Mr. Casey's *pilosicornis*, in which case, if the locality is correct,