reddish thorax and short legs, is the well-known Raspberry-girdler. It deposits its eggs in the tops of raspberry canes and causes them to wither and die. Our last beetle, *Tetraopes tetraopthalmus* Forst., has a name whose pronunciation might form a good test of a man's sobriety. It is a bright red beetle with black legs and antennæ, and with four black spots on thorax and six on elytra. It occurs abundantly upon milk weeds, and its larvæ find their subsistence in these plants. The following species which appeared in my former list have been dropped.

Elaphidion incertum Newm. A mutilated specimen, found in my wood-shed, but as head and thorax are missing its identification is uncertain.

Neoclytus caprica Say. Incorrectly determined specimens of our common Xylotrechus undulatus Say.

Leptura abdomina is Hald. A beetle given to Dr. Leconte and doubtfully so named by him; probably a form of L. plebeja Rand; or L. subhamata Rand.

Monohammus maculosus Hald. Through a clerical error this name was inserted instead of M. titillator Fab.

Lepturges facetus Say. The beetles so determined belong to L. quera Fitch. Liopus cinereus Lec. This species is now placed with L. alpha Say.

The following species represent the additions made to this family during fifteen years, and a large proportion of them are captures of Mr. W. Simpson.

Rhopalopus sanguinicollis Horn.
Phymatodes amoenus Say.
Xylotrechus quadrimaculatus Hald.
Encyclops caruleus Say.
Anthophilax malachiticus Hald.
Gauretes abdominalis Bland.
Typocerus zebratus Fab.
Leptura lincola Say.
Leptura biforis Newm.
Leptura sanguinca Lec.
Leptostylus collaris Hald.
Saperda puncticollis Say.

Although, as previously stated, but few additional species are likely to reward the collector, many of those on the list are so poorly represented in our cabinets that additional material is most desirable. We are also ignorant of the plants attacked by many of these beetles and the life-histories of even the commoner