

one in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, is the only copy we know of in Canada. By the kindness of Prof. Croft we have obtained a loan of the copy belonging to the University, and, with the full approbation of many of our friends and correspondents, we now purpose republishing from it in the pages of the *Canadian Entomologist* Kirby's descriptions of new species, and such other matter as may be deemed of special value or interest. As the work consists of upwards of 300 quarto pages, it will be necessary for us to omit almost everything except the descriptions of species that cannot be obtained elsewhere, in order to accomplish the republication within a reasonable time, and without trespassing too much upon our limited space. Though we shall thus depart a little from our expressed intention of only publishing original matter in this Journal, we feel assured that all our readers will be pleased to have brought before them descriptions of Canadian insects, to which they can hardly otherwise obtain access. For convenience of reference the paging of the original work, and any notes we may add, will be enclosed in square brackets.

[8] FAMILY CINCINDELIDÆ.

**Labrum unidentate.*

1. CINCINDELA HIRTICOLLIS, Say.—Locality not stated. [For description vide Say's Ent. ii. 423.]

[9] 2. CINCINDELA REPANDA, De Jean.—Locality not stated.

Very like the preceding species, but the labrum is shorter and less prominent in the middle; the lateral margin of the elytra is not continuously white; the lower limb of the humeral crescent slopes towards the apex of the elytrum; the broken or S-shaped band terminates in a streak at the margin: all the markings also of the elytra are buff colored rather than white; and the minute mucro or point that terminates the suture, and the serrulations of the apex of the elytra are less conspicuous.

De Jean regards this species as synonymous with *C. hirticollis*, but, if I am correct in my reference to him, of which I have little doubt, they are clearly distinct.

3. CINCINDELA PROTEUS, Kirby.—Length of body $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines. This species, of which several specimens were taken in the expedition, appears to abound in North America. Dr. Bigsby met with it in Canada, and there was a specimen in the late Mr. Marsham's collection, probably from the United States.

Similar to *C. repanda*, but instead of the humeral and terminal crescents, in all the varieties, are four white dots, two at the base and two at the apex of the elytra; the middle broken or tortuous band resembles the figure 7 reversed, and does not terminate in a marginal streak. The body