bles; the legs stout, with one claw; the pro-legs well developed; the segments gradually tapering from the seventh to the head, the others not varying much in diameter, except the last, which is tapering and terminated with two short black hooks; the body has a few long stiff hairs. These larvæ were taken in the act of excavating galleries similar to the ones in which the pupæ of *E. terminatus* were found.

Whether the larvæ are carnivorous is unknown, but they are certainly lignivorous, as the work of their burrows shows. The Cleridæ are said to be parasitic in the larva state, but this species looks like an exception, as that much misapplied term is scarcely elastic enough to embiace a larva that is at the most only carnivorous.

Xanthonia villosula Mels. Two forms at least are recognized in this species. The first is the typical, entirely brownish rufous, and usually taken on oak, especially white oak, in June and July; it is so abundant and well known as to require no further notice. The other is slightly larger, with the thorax a little less convex and more coarsely punctured; the under sides except the legs are black; the antennae, mouth parts and feet are always yellowish; the head, thorax and elytra vary from ferruginous through all degrees of cloudiness to deep black. Like the other form, in life they are densely coated with an amorphous white powder that gives them the appearance of having been dusted with flour, and is so fugitive as to be only imperfectly preserved by the most careful handling possible. This form appears to feed on hazel alone, though it may be taken on any bush in its vicinity. While perhaps not separable from the first form by any constant structural characters, yet for the benefit of collectors it might be well that it should as a color variety have a name.

When color variations are in any way constant, they are as necessary in a complete cabinet as typical forms, and might be named and catalogued with great advantage to collectors and no detriment to science.

Nemognatha nemorensis Hentz. This beetle has a wide range, extending from the Atlantic to Colorado. It is probably not so rare as it seems to be, owing perhaps to the character of its food plant and its apparent resemblance to certain common and undesirable species of Lampyridæ, both of which may cause it to be readily overlooked. I find it abundantly throughout July on two species of Rudbeckia growing in meadows bordered with woods (*R. speciosa* and *R. hirta*), which rarely yield any Coleoptera except *Acmaeodera pulchella*. The insects belonging to this genus and the next (*Gnathium*) are remarkable for having the