

larva do not return in the spring of the second year to feed on the dead wood at the entrance of their burrows, but bore on directly up or down the centre of the limb, attaining a distance of from sixteen to twenty-four inches before pupating, in which case the beetle escapes by a round hole.

*S. concolor*, Vol. XX., 8.—Some of the larvæ of this species, like in *S. Fayi*, bore in the centre of the limb some distance, the beetle escaping by a round hole, which, I think, is cut by itself, as one from which a beetle was crawling appeared to have been newly made.

*Dicerca prolongata*, Vol. XX., 65.—The statement that this species breeds in conifers, while probably correct, requires more confirmation. It has, however, been ascertained that it breeds in some species of the *Salicaceæ*. Mr. Blanchard records its occurrence in Massachusetts, in June, on the trunks of young poplars and on poplar logs (*Populus tremuloides*). Mr. F. Bowditch took it on the same tree in the Rocky Mountains, and also on a species of willow (*Salix*); while in the mountains of Colorado, Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell took the beetle and probably its larvæ from this same poplar, when splitting it for firewood (Ent. Month. Mag., XXIV., 232).

*Myrmophilous Coleoptera*, Vol. XX., 161.—The following species must be added to the list:—

*Biotus formicarius* (Casey, Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci., II., 8).—Occurred at Los Angeles, California. "This interesting species lives in the nests of a small, pale brown ant."—Casey. *Biotus* is a new genus in CTENISTIDES. A figure of the insect accompanies the description.

*Ptenidium evanescens* Marsh.—This species, according to Matthews, is common in America, Europe, the Canary Islands and Madeira. F. W. Maeklin in his COLEOPT. MYRMECOPHILA FENNICA (No. 102), states that it is often taken, both mature and immature, in the nests of *Formica rufa*, as well as in other situations.

*Limulodes paradoxus* Matth.—This curious insect is described and figured in Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII., 409. It was first taken by Dr. Brendell in Florida, and subsequently by Mr. Ulke in New York and the District of Columbia, frequently in the nests of a yellow ant, which Dr. Leconte thought identical with the species with which *Ceophilus monilis* lives. My specimens are from Massachusetts.—Blanchard. Probably not rare. Trichopterygia (Matthews), 157.

*Trichopteryx fascicularis* Hbst.—Inhabits Europe and North Ameri-