

collect at Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S., several beetles which ultimately proved to belong to this species. A short time after I obtained them I sent one to a correspondent in the United States and he named it *Tricolepis alternata* (?). Last winter, in trying to get my *Rhyncophora* in better shape, I found that some mistake had been made, and after a careful examination of the beetles I decided that they must be *B. Schenherri*, and my finding was at once confirmed by Dr. Hamilton when I sent him a specimen. The beetles were found under logs or drift wood, chiefly near the "ballast heaps," and were well covered with scales, as compared with the one mentioned by LeConte, but not so bright and fresh looking as specimens I have recently obtained from England. I made a hurried search for it in September last in the same locality, but did not find any. The "ballast heaps," I may add, are formed by vessels discharging their ballast of stone, earth, etc., before loading coal, and many species of introduced plants are found on, or about them.

*Agasphaerops nigra* Horn has been several times recorded, but the specimens appear to have been old rubbed ones. A specimen in my collection from Vancouver Island shows it to be a more striking beetle than the description indicates. The elytra are ornamented with interrupted irregular bands of pearly and golden scales intermixed, and roughly forming humeral and apical lunules. The anterior and lateral margins of the prothorax are also irregularly clothed, and patches occur on the head and ventral surface. The style of ornamentation is similar to that of *Hormorus undulatus* Uhler, which LeConte (classification p. 439) states to be more ornate.

*Otiorhynchus sulcatus* Fab. was found by me at Sydney in August, 1834, and again in September last. It is apparently quite abundant, as at several points I found fine fresh specimens under boards, etc. Provancher states that this beetle is common in Quebec, and adds, "we think that its larva lives in haws, as we have nearly always found it beneath hawthorns and apple trees."

*Otiorhynchus* sp. With the preceding species I found at Sydney, both in 1884 and 1890, specimens of a blackish *Otiorhynchus* which has not been identified. It is in all probability a European species, but does not agree with any I have received, and has not been recognized by Dr. Hamilton, or by Dr. Horn, to whom he showed a specimen. It is larger, rougher and blacker than *O. ovatus* Linn, which, curiously, appears to be very rare at Sydney, as I only obtained one specimen.