in lumber piles about sawmills. They recall, in appearance, the Carabidm, without very closely resembling any of that family with which I am acquainted, though suggesting Cymindis or Helluomorpha. The table following is that of Dr. Horn. I have used the name americanus, though in the Henshaw Supplement it is changed to planus, Oliv., while Dr. John Hamilton, in Trans. Am. Ento. Soc., XXI., p. 401, replaces it by depressus, Linn. Rather than get our students tangled up with so much shifting, I have adhered to Kirby's designation, an ericanus, by which it has hitherto gone, and which will enable it to be readily placed when the synonymy is finally set at rest.

- AA. Base of thorax not constricted, sides arcuate from front to hind angles. Median line fine.
  - b. Colour, when mature, black, shining. Legs black or brown.
    No metallic lustre.

## PRIOGNATHUS, Lec.

While agreeing with Pytho in having the third antennal joint much longer than the fourth, P. monilicornis, Rand., is in form much more like Lecontia, but is more convex. A specimen in my collection answers



Fig. 18.

the following description: Piceous, shining, head narrower than the prothorax, distinctly punctured, the punctures larger and better separated on the median area. Between the antennæ is a deep transverse impression. Eyes small, rounded, prominent, sides of head behind them slightly and regularly convergent. Antennal club gradually formed. Prothorax widest about the middle, broader than the head, sides rounded, strongly and regularly sinuate near the base; punctuation rather coarse, the punctures well separated, not crowded, disk with a large, vague impression