Cryptophagidæ (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VIII), I have since obtained single specimens from Vicksburg, Miss., Alexandria, La.. and Del Rio, Texas.

In my revision of the American Coccinellidæ (l. c., VII) I erected a new genus—*Neomysia*—for the species of our fauna usually called *Mysia*, and, although I am now inclined to think that there is really no generic difference between our species and the European, the name *Neomysia* will, nevertheless, have to be applied to both, as *Mysia* is a preoccupied name. In the genus *Zagloba* (l. c., p. 113), the two forms described under the names *laticollis* and *orbipennis* seem to be merely varietal in nature, although the material in my cabinet is too scanty to base any final judgment upon. As stated by Mr. Fall, my *Exochomus ovoideus* (p. 107) should be regarded as a synonym of *desertorum;* the locality label on the former specimens is undoubtedly erroneous; they may have been taken in Colorado, in which region much of Dr. Levette's material was collected. *Nephaspis brunnea* seems to be the female of *Gorhami* (p. 168), and the name should therefore disappear in synonmy. It is my desire, in the near future, to revise again our species of *Scymnus*, as the table published in the paper mentioned is far from satisfactory in many respects.

Liobaulius spectans, Csy., described in the preceding volume of this journal, is closely allied to the Central American *Anthicus clavicornis*, Champ., differing principally in having the elytra punctate only in the transverse subbasal depression and not striato-punctate in basal third. *Impressipennis*, Laf., described from Texas, which also appears to be allied, differs in coloration and in its much more elongate elytra. No species closely allied to *Fronteralis* is alluded to by Mr. Champion in the "Biologia."

VANONUS, Csy.

Renewed observation upon the material in my collection seems to prove that those examples having the under surface of the hind femora densely papillose and the antennæ evenly and gradually enlarged distally, are males, while those without the femoral pad, but with a strong subapical lamelliform tooth on the under side of the hind femora—the antennæ having an abrupt pentamerous club—are females. It may be said, at least, that where the male spicule is visible at all, the femora are papillose, and, in the only case before me where the sex is evidently female, the femora are simply toothed. In my previous work (Col. Not., VI., p. 791,) I took it for granted, to some extent, that the remarkable