

This species is the American representative of *T. caraboides* from which it principally differs in being larger, with the frontal impressions more distinct; the stalk of the antennæ much slenderer, and the knob thicker: the prothorax not so narrow and constricted at the base, and the elytra slightly furrowed. ["The description of this species is so imperfect that it cannot be identified" (Le Conte)].

[167.] FAMILY CERAMBYCIDÆ.

221. *MONOCHAMUS RESUTOR* Kirby.—Length of body  $10\frac{3}{4}$  lines. Frequently taken in Lat.  $65^{\circ}$ .

[Synonymous with *Monohammus scutellatus* Say—a very abundant species in many parts of Canada. For description of this well-known insect, *vide* Say's Ent. Works, 1. 192.]

[168.] 222. *MONOCHAMUS CONFUSOR* Kirby.—Length of the body 1 inch and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines. Taken in Nova Scotia by Dr. Mac Culloch, in Canada by Dr. Bigsby, in Massachusetts by Mr. Drake.

Body linear, elongate, black, covered with white or cinereous decumbent hairs, but so as to let the black appear in confused spots and reticulations. Labrum rather long, fringed anteriorly with ferruginous hairs; maxillary palpi long; rhinarium broad, rufous; antennæ testaceous with the redness obscured by decumbent cinerous hairs, but the scape and pedicel are black; the antennæ of the female are something longer than the body; those of the male are twice its length: the spines of the prothorax are stout, covered thickly with white hairs, and dotted posteriorly with black; in the disk is a central oblong impression: scutellum thickly covered with white decumbent hairs, with a black longitudinal line: the ground colour of the elytra is testaceous which is more or less obscured and clouded by white decumbent hairs, besides there are several black dots and oblong spots produced by erect hairs; at the base of the elytra, especially on the projecting shoulders, are numerous round elevated smooth little spaces, and their whole surface is covered with scattered minute punctures.

N. B.—In the male the black spots and dots of the elytra are fainter, and sometimes nearly obliterated. [The synonyms of this species are so much confused that Kirby's specific name may certainly be considered a most appropriate one, if it is allowed to stand. The insect here described is apparently identical with *Monohammus notatus* Drury, and *M. titillator* Harris; according to the rules of priority, it should, therefore, have the former name. It is a very common species in the pine forests of this country, especially in timber that has been left standing after a fire