

Corymbites caricinus, Germ., *lobatus*, Mann. (Bull. Mosc., 1843, 243),
telum, Lec.

This species is characterized by having an elongated thorax rather densely and finely punctured above and below, with the hind angles produced and non-carinate; the antennæ are elongate in the male, serrate in both sexes from the 2nd joint, the 3rd and 4th being subequal. My examples from Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands are dull black, and no colour variations are recorded. Unalashka, Oregon. *C. umbricola*, Esch., Mann. (Bull. Mosc., 1843, 242).

This species in some way has become a synonym of *caricinus*, which it resembles by its elongate thorax and parallel form; but here the likeness ceases. The thorax is more coarsely and sparingly punctured above and below, though somewhat densely on the sides above; the hind angles are produced divaricately to a point, and are finely, conspicuously carinate, and blood red. The antennæ (males only seen) are elongate and serrate from the 2nd joint, the 3rd being notably longer than the 4th. All the examples seen are shining black, with a metallic lustre, and only one colour variation is recorded in which the hind angles of the thorax are fuscous. Sitkha, British Columbia. My examples are from Queen Charlotte Island.

C. lobatus, Esch.

This species has been placed in synonymy with *caricinus*, evidently by oversight, because in his comparison (Bul. Mosc., 1846,) Mannerheim distinctly states that *lobatus* has the hind thoracic angles carinate. I have seen no examples of *lobatus* with which to compare *umbricola*, but Mannerheim gives so many points of difference that it is not obvious why they should be united; both were described at the same time and on the same page. Mannerheim gives six colour variations for this species, and the distribution Unalashka, the island of Kadjak, the peninsula of Kenai, and the island of Sitkha.

Tragosoma deparium, Linn., *Harrisii*, Lec.

The European and American forms are here united, for reasons which will appear. An example was taken in this locality this season; it is widely distributed across the northern part of the continent, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, and through the Rocky Mountains into New Mexico. The punctuation of the thorax is much denser and finer in examples from Canada and the Rocky Mountains, than in those from the Pacific coast, in many of which the punctures are well separated. Each