is a little moisture; these long droughts and the comparative scarcity of food undoubtedly have dwarfed them, and living in clear water clinging to stones has called into exercise a potential element that seems to inhere in many insects of accommodating their colours to their surroundings. The black colour of the mud-inhabiting race would make them too conspicuous, so they have changed it to sober gray to correspond with the general colour of the stones and bottom of the brook.

Oxyporus 5-maculatus Lec. Seven other species of this genus occur here more or less abundantly from the middle of August onward, all living on various species of living mushrooms; but *5-maculatus* appears to be rare, as I have only taken it three times—two at a time, and like the others, feeding on mushrooms, but in June, and on rocky, mountainous places. It differs remarkably from the other species by having the sides of the thorax posteriorly so compressed as to elevate the disk at the middle of each side at base into a flattened tubercle in such a way as to make the expression, "thorax posteriorly concave," not inappropriate.

Dendrocharis flavicornis Guer. A specimen of this curious insect, now in the cabinet of Dr. Horn, was recently taken near St. Augustine, Florida, by Mr. Charles W. Johnson, who dug it out of a tree. This is the only native specimen in any of our collections so far as known. See figure and description, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., xiii., 12.

Meristhus. If the definition of this genus in the Classification, "Front tarsal grooves wanting," is correct, the two species under it in the Catalogue should be placed under *Lacon*, as they have these grooves deep. I suspected a misprint of "tarsal" for tibial, but a careful examination shows the existence of these grooves quite evidently in some specimens of *cristatus*, though obsoletely so in others. There seems to be little need of the genus anyhow.

Dicerca prolongata Lec. and *D. divaricata* Say. A single character that will in all cases separate these species infallibly is something not yet in print. The prolongation and degree of divarication of the elytra are the same in both; a typical specimen of the former kindly sent me by Mr. Ulke, collected in Dakota, has the tips of the elytrons as widely separated as in *divaricata*, while on the other hand I have a specimen of the latter with the tips very prolonged and contiguous to near the end (*D. dubia* Mels.) The depth and distinctness of the thoracic channel is not a character to be depended on; my type of *prolongata* has a very deep and uninterrupted channel, but I have a specimen of the other taken