

it may eventually be discovered to be much more plentiful than heretofore, since collectors have been furnished with the data for its recognition by the publication of Dr. Leconte's Synopsis of the genus (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 12). Till now it has been among a set of unfortunate beetles, with names in the catalogues and descriptions accessible to few. It may readily be confounded with *E. linteus*, with which it is found, specimens of which occur with the apical black of the elytra more or less obsolete; but it may always be distinguished by the epipleura being entirely black, whereas in *lintheus* the anterior half is conspicuously pale. The elytra are yellower than in *lintheus*, with the external and sutural margins narrowly black and a little cloudiness at the apex in one of my two specimens. The antennae, besides having the second and third joints rounded and equal, scarcely exceed in length the thorax in the male, while in the female they are one third shorter. Nine specimens that I have seen have the foregoing characteristics.

*Elasmocerus terminatus* Say, was obtained in large numbers from a box of dead grape vines in May and June. These grape vines also yielded a multitude of *Phymatodes amoenus*, some *Neoclytus erythrocephalus*, *Chariessa pilosa*, *Tenebrioides corticalis*, besides other smaller species. The *P. amoenus*, which had nearly pulverized the vines, had mostly emerged before *E. terminatus* appeared. On splitting the vine several of its pupae were found in galleries excavated by the larvae themselves; these were from four to six inches in length; the distal end was packed with coarse fibre after the manner of the Cerambycans, and the other, towards which lay the head, with fine dust, leaving about an inch of vacancy for the pupa. These, like the perfect insects, vary from .25 to .50 inch in length. They are cylindrical, the abdomen smooth without projections or hooks, and having a greater diameter than the parts anterior; color entirely pale, the emargination of the eyes and tip of the abdomen first become dark, then the legs and wing pads; next the pupa skin is cast, and in three or four days the head and thorax have also changed to dark and the abdomen to red, and then the perfect insect comes forth in quest of flowers and a mate, the time occupied in the transformation having been from ten to fourteen days.

The vines contained the larvæ of several species, but which produced this beetle was not certainly ascertained, though I strongly suspect it to have been one that was round, six-footed, .25 to .50 inch. in length, white with a very small retractile black head armed with short, strong mandi-