ing in the stem, especially in the upper portion thereof. I found the larvæ difficult to rear in confinement, and only succeeded in securing one adult from plants removed to the insectary June 14. Correctly supposing that I was dealing with the same species as had Miss Murtfeldt, and overlooking her note in Bulletin 30, I presented the matter in my "Notes of the year in Ohio," at the last meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, under the name C. napi, Gyll., coupled with the statement that it was not in Henshaw's lists, and in this condition my paper was placed in the hands of the Secretary for publication. My single specimen, reared from affected plants, did not exactly correspond with my specimens of rapa, and remembering the double determination by Dr. Rilev for Miss Murtfeldt, and also not at the time having access to the latter's note in Bulletin 30, was led to a conclusion that was, perhaps, not justified, and under different circumstances would not have been arrived at by myself. I had no description of napi and a very poor one of rapa, but the work of my larvæ corresponded so exactly with that ascribed to the former species, in Europe, as given in Bargagla's Rassegna Biologica di Rincofori Europei, that I was still further misled.

Before my note went to press, however, I was informed that the old determination of C. napi had been found incorrect, that the species was C. rapa, as was probably true of mine. I submitted my single specimen to Mr. Howard, the present U. S. Entomologist, with the request that, if it turned out to be C. rapa, my note should be changed in the proof to correspond thereto. This was all very kindly done, so far as the specific name was concerned (See Bulletin No. 2, New Series, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, p. 90), but, unfortunately, the statement that "the species is not yet included in Mr. Henshaw's lists of North America Coleoptera," and which was not intended to apply to C. rapa at all, but to C. napi, was, through an oversight, allowed to stand, thus placing me in a position that demands an explanation, and which is, here and for this reason, given. C. napi is not yet known to occur in America.

In the accompanying plate illustrating the development of *Ceutorhynchus rapæ*, the adult is shown, dorsal view at A, lateral view at B, the larva C, excavation in affected plant in which one or more larvæ may develop at D. The drawings were made by Miss Detmers, under my supervision, and developed at the Department of Agriculture, the electrotype being kindly furnished me by Mr. L. O. Howard.