

not seen it inland. I have specimens of it from Missouri, New York and Canada labelled in error, *tricolor*.

*Herpalus vulpeculus* Say appears late in the season, and then the thorax is rufous, but becomes black in some individuals after hibernating. This tendency to *melanism* has not been observed in *H. dichrous*, which occurs with it, and has likewise a rufous thorax. *Stenolophus conjunctus* appears in summer and autumn, and then its thorax is rufous; in the fall it becomes gregarious, and winters under rails and stones in grassy places, after which the thorax is entirely black.

*Tachycellus Kirbyi* Horn is not met with every day, as it lives in grassy places in boggy swamps in their natural state, mostly inaccessible except in the dry part of the season. It is usually found about the roots of tufts of grass. A good way to take swamp beetles is to spread an armful of cut grass over some wet, bare place in the swamp, and on turning it over every three or four days some otherwise rare insects may be taken, as *Pterostichus patruelis*, which here inhabits swamps. Along with it is found plentifully a common species of *Stenolophus*, yet undescribed, that goes in with *ochropezus* or *plebeius*, as the collector fancies.

*Pocadius helvolus* Er. Whoever desires this beetle may take it during August in a growing *Lycopodium*, which when ripe is commonly known as puff-ball. A dozen or more are often taken in a single one, and are of all colors from ferruginous to nearly black; but young puff-balls are not always plentiful, and when found not more than one in twenty contains beetles, which need not be greatly regretted by the collector if he is anything of an epicure.

*Pityophagus verticalis* Horn was described from a single specimen from Colorado, the absence in which of the small spinules on the external edge of the tibiae seen in the other species was attributed to probable abrasion. From Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell I have received from Custer County, in the same State, an apparently perfect specimen in which there is no trace of these spinules. This character, when more specimens of this and *rufipennis* occur, may, apart from color, have chiefly to be depended on to separate the species, as from the specimens before me it is doubtful whether the cephalic characters will do it in all cases. In this specimen of *verticalis* the vertical fovea is rather an elongate impression with a fine line extending on the occiput. In three specimens of *rufipennis* from California the fine occipital line is absent in two and only discernible