

scheme to harmonize with the usage of the latest supplement of the Check-list.

LECONTIA, Champ.

*L. discicollis*, Lec. (fig. 17), is blackish-piceous; head coarsely closely punctured, usually with a few irregular smooth spaces on the vertical and occipital regions, sides behind the eyes nearly straight, slightly convergent posteriorly. Antennæ short, not reaching middle of thorax, last three joints broader. Prothorax transverse, about one and a half times as broad as long in the best developed specimens, wider than the head, sides nearly or quite straight and parallel from near apex to behind the middle, thence rapidly narrowing to base; surface coarsely, closely but unevenly punctured with irregular smooth spaces on median area and a large illy-defined central discal impression, on each side of which is a rather less evident one. Elytra conjointly a little more than twice as long as their width at base, sides nearly parallel to near the tip. Surface rather shining, densely punctured, with several very slightly elevated costæ. Legs short, concolorous with the body. Length of my specimens varies from 10 to 20 mm. = .40-.80 inch. The small individuals resemble the next species very closely in general outline and appearance, but may be readily separated by the shape of the head behind the eyes. The larger individuals have the above-mentioned specific characters much better developed than have the smaller ones. Beaten from pine trees or found under bark.



FIG. 17.

BOROS, Hbst.

*B. unicolor*, Say, resembles *L. discicollis* in general form and colour, but is usually much smaller and more shining. The head is much narrower than the prothorax, distinctly constricted behind the eyes. Antennæ short, not reaching back to middle of prothorax, last three joints broader, proportionately more so than in the preceding species. Prothorax, by measurement, just perceptibly broader than long, densely, coarsely and rather regularly punctured; sides regularly rounded, no discal impressions. Elytra elongate, more than two and a half times as long as the breadth at base, sides nearly parallel to near the tip, only slightly broader behind the middle, surface more finely punctured than the thorax, punctuation close, without serial arrangement. Evidences of costæ are very faint. Length, 11-12 mm. = .44-.48 inch. Found under bark.

PYTHO, Latr.

The species of this genus are commonly found under pine bark or