

In the identification of this insect occurred an episode that I hope Dr. Bethune will pardon me for introducing here. At the close of this season of 1906 I purchased a copy of LeConte & Horn's key to the genera of N. A. Coleoptera. By a somewhat rough process of elimination I had decided my beetle belonged somewhere in the tribe *Clytini*, whose most familiar representative is probably the famous sugar-maple borer, *Plagionotus speciosus*. LeConte & Horn's book made it probable that in the third group of this tribe, the *Anaglypti*, it would find its place. This group contains four genera, *Microclytus*, *Cyrtophorus*, *Tillomorpha* and *Euderces*. Only one of these genera was at all known to me, and that from a single species (*Euderces picipes*) somewhat resembling the subject of my examination. I found first of all that the beetle I was trying to place had no ivory marks on the elytra, which put *Euderces* out of the question; the eyes were oblique and emarginate instead of round, which excluded *Tillomorpha*; it must be either *Microclytus* or *Cyrtophorus*, and the book gave me no choice, for in *Microclytus* the second joint of the antenna was equal to the fourth, while in *Cyrtophorus* the second joint was much shorter, as it obviously was in my specimens. My fellow-collector had already sent a box of unidentified specimens to Guelph to be named, and when they came back I was naturally eager to learn the result. To my chagrin I found my little favourite christened *Microclytus gazellula*. This so mystified me that at last I wrote to Dr. Bethune, explaining the quandary I was in. To my great relief I got an immediate reply, that the beetle sent him had been identified from a cabinet specimen named by an older collector. LeConte & Horn were right, my beetle was *Cyrtophorus verrucosus*, as were those in the Guelph cabinet, though hitherto wrongly named.

I have examined a number of cabinets, and in none of them yet have I found more than an odd specimen of this beetle, nor have I met a Coleopterist who had captured it, except accidentally, as it were. But on the blossoms of the early elder, still more those of hawthorn, sometimes of choke-cherry, dogwood, spiked maple, viburnum and New Jersey tea, from the middle of May till early in July, I have found it abundant. It is then replaced by its near relation, *Euderces picipes*, which frequents blossoms all July, especially those of New Jersey tea and milkweed, though often met with also on certain of the rosaceæ and composites. It closely resembles *Cyrtophorus*, though considerably smaller and not so elegant in form; on the side of each elytron is a transverse white band, technically termed an ivory vitta; in the first specimens captured I did not recognize a new kind till I took them out of the killing-bottle.