

4¼—5¼ lines. Several specimens in the Rocky Mountains, and near Cumberland-house.

[161.] Body black, not glossy. Head minutely and thickly punctured, channelled, on each side of the channel between the eyes is an impression; antennae nearly as long as the prothorax: prothorax scarcely wider than long, channelled, with a large but shallow impression on each side; sides thickly punctured so as to resemble net-work; rounded with the basilar angles depressed and a little diverging; scutellum nearly heart-shaped, acute: elytra rough with very minute and numerous granules, and several very slight shallow impressions, between which runs an obsolete obtuse ridge from the shoulder towards the apex, serrulated at the apex, and terminating in a very sharp point: breast minutely and thickly punctured; prosternum a little constricted in the middle, point triangular. [Though, as Le Conte remarks, this species here described is very closely related to the European insect to which it is referred by Kirby, it is Says' *Melanophila longipes*—a species not at all uncommon in Ontario, and taken also in such widely separated localities as Pennsylvania, Kansas and Lake Superior.]

215. *AGRILUS BIVITTATUS* Kirby.—Length of body 4 lines. Taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby.

[Previously described as *Buprestis* (*Agrilus*) *bilineatus* Weber; for description *vide* Say's Ent. Works, i. 386 and ii. 596. This very pretty species is not uncommon in Canada, and is taken throughout the United States.]

[162.] 216. *TRACHYS AURULENTA* Kirby.—Length of body 3 lines. Taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby.

Body obovate, black-blue, glossy. Sinus of the head deeper than in the other species; face nearly covered with glittering copper-coloured decumbent hairs; antennae shorter than the prothorax: prothorax transverse, repand on each side at the base with a central lobe, concave at the apex; anteriorly in the middle very convex; sides and base depressed; surface impunctured and tessellated with ruddy-copper hairs like those of the head: scutellum at the base transverse, with the vertex terminating in a long and sharp acumen: elytra with three ridges, the two inner ones less distinct, parallel, obtuse and abbreviated at each extremity, the external one distinct, acute running from the shoulder in an undulated line nearly to the apex of the elytrum; several rows of larger punctures are discernible, and several spaces thickly punctured with minute ones; the elytra are