

is made to those finding ants-nest-beetles to mount an ant with each, as it will add much to the interest and value of the collection.

*Eleusis pallidus* Lec., seems to be rare. The specimens from which Dr. Leconte described the species were found in ants' nests; but their occurrence there was probably accidental, as their exceedingly thin, depressed form indicates a subcortical rather than a subterranean habitus. This summer I took a colony of over twenty under the decomposing bark of a Balm of Gilead (*Populus candicans*), a near ally of the western cotton tree, under the bark of which another species, *E. fasciatus*, is found abundantly.

*Cercus pennatus* Murr., may be taken plentifully about the second week in May, on the blossoms of the Red Elder (*Sambucus pubens*), and is seldom seen after it is out of bloom. It is mostly found on bushes growing in or near marshy places, those on dry situations yielding but few examples; and from this it may be properly inferred that the larvæ require a humid soil for their habitation. In the synoptic table in Dr. Horn's revision, the club of the antennæ is said to be bi-articulate; this, however, does not appear to be a very constant character, as the difference in size between the ninth and tenth joint is in many specimens scarcely appreciable, especially in the males.

*Cucujus clavipes* Fab. The very depressed form of this well known beetle indicates, *a priori*, its subcortical habit, and no other has power to adapt its tastes to a greater variety of timber—locust, maple, oak, hickory, gum, buckeye, &c., are all alike to it. The larvæ do not eat the wood nor the bark, living apparently on the moisture existing between the two. They are elongate, much depressed, brownish yellow, and scarcely to be distinguished from those of *Dendroides canadensis*. Some time in September, the larva having matured, constructs a circular cell from small particles of the decaying bark and wood, and in this completes its transformations before severe frost, but the beetle does not quit the cell till the following spring. I have never known any of these insects to be taken elsewhere than under bark, though they undoubtedly fly, being possessed of a good pair of wings. On the 10th of October, 15 newly disclosed individuals and several pupæ were taken under the bark of a gum log; the latter are depressed like the beetle, pale at first, the eyes, antennæ and portions of the legs gradually changing to black, and the elytra becoming red after disclosure. This insect is annual.

*Elater militaris* Harr. is as rare as the preceding is common, though