

their primitive state, and I have seen specimens from Maryland, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio.

*Atenius*, Vol. XVI., 189.—The species mentioned as undescribed has since been described by Dr. Horn under the name *Wenzeli*.

*Epitragus arundinis*, *ib.*, 190, is found abundantly in August and September, feeding on the pollen of the beech grass growing on the sandy dunes, the underground stems of which probably sustain the larvæ.

*Lixus concavus*, Vol. XVII., 38.—It is quite possible the bottle of cyanide of potassium, in which this beetle was placed for several days, may have contained no free hydro-cyanic acid, as the cork was airtight; therefore this proof of the longevity of the beetle is invalid.

*Ips fasciatus*, *ib.*, 46.—Lately the melanotic forms have occurred here in midsummer about as frequently as the fasciated. The difference in color does not appear to be either seasonal or racial. If a locality exists where either form is alone found it is unknown to me. If *melanism* depends on cold, a latitude or altitude should be reached where there would be only dark forms, and *vice versa*. The color of such of the European forms of *Ips* as I have seen appears to be more constant than in ours. The markings on *I. 4-guttatus* Linn., which appears to be the same as our *fasciatus*, only with a perceptibly finer punctuation, are very uniform in the numerous specimens I have seen, consisting of a humeral spot, trilobate in form, and two roundish ones behind the middle of the elytra, either separate or united like dumb-bells, yellowish or reddish. The suggestion of Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell, of Colorado, that humidity may be a potent factor in determining the color in variable species, seems deserving of consideration.

*Macrobasis unicolor*, *ib.*, 48.—A nursery of young locusts (*Robinia pseud-acaciæ*), growing on a stony knoll surrounded by meadows, was almost defoliated last July by swarms of this beetle. This knoll had probably been used the previous season by the grasshoppers (*Locustidæ*) of the meadows as the grand depository for their eggs, which were undoubtedly the food of the larvæ of these beetles; and which, after disclosure, promptly, in their voracity, attacked the nearest *Leguminosa*. This species is usually classed in economic entomology as *noxious*, because it occasionally eats a few beans, etc.; but it is certainly entitled to rank among the first on the list of *beneficial*, as without its friendly aid it is greatly to be feared the grasshopper would quickly become so numerous as to seriously affect agriculture.