Trogoderma tarsale, Mels.—The larva of this species is unfavourably known as an occasional museum pest, and is generally supposed to live solely on animal matter, which it undoubtedly prefers; but it can likewise live on vegetable food as well, as the following demonstrates: A few packed figs were placed in a paper sack and securely tied and placed in a trunk while in Florida, in May, which was not opened till May of the next year, when the figs were found infested by the larvæ and pupæ of this species, while over sixty recently disclosed beetles were taken from the sack. Possibly in this instance the parent beetle may have accidentally been inclosed with the figs, and may not have from choice selected them as suitable food for her offspring, but it is in demonstration that this species can propagate itself on either animal or vegetable products.

The larvæ are more readily distinguishable from those of *T. ornatum* than are the beetles themselves; those of the latter have the last three abdominal segments dark; in the former some have the last three dark, with a spot on each side of the preceding two; some with the last and a spot on each side of the preceding two, dark, while one is occasionally seen entirely pallid. Both species pupate within the larval skin wherever it may be convenient.

Corymbites elongaticollis, Ham.—I find that this species is placed in some collections as *caricinus*, Germ., to which it bears considerable resemblance. It has been, as yet, taken but rarely in Western Pennsylvania, but appears to be more common in Canada, where I have likewise taken it. I have not seen an example of the true *caricinus* from the region eastward from the Mississippi, and I strongly doubt its existence there. Any comparison between the two species must be made with *caricinus* from the Pacific Coast. Several obvious differences will be observed: in *caricinus* the front is prolonged and much depressed at middle like in *Asaphes*, the depressed portion being smooth and with a few coarse punctures; in *elongaticollis* the front is distinctly and uniformly elevated, more or less transversely concave and densely punctate; in the former the thorax is less depressed, uniformly rather densely and coarsely punctured, the punctuation of the latter being comparatively fine, sparse on the middle, denser on the sides; in *caricinus* the elytral intervals are less convex and therefore apparently wider. Many other differences exist—difficult to make plain in print to such as have not both forms, useless to such as have. No one having both would for a moment proclaim them the same species. Whoever united *umbricola*, Germ., with *caricinus*