

the diagnosis might be incorrect and induce the collector, were he ambitious in that direction, to add another synonym.

It is true, Dr. LeConte mentions, in a two-line notice, that this is a male form (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1862, p. 41); but, as the volume is not indexed, unless stumbled on accidentally the reference would escape notice. This appears to be a rare Cerambyan, and among the choicer. The specimen taken here was of the last mentioned form, being in length 1.20 inch. Heretofore it seems to have occurred only in Ohio, (LeConte, Dury).

*Leptura vibex* Newm. A color variety of this caused me some trouble, notice of which, if any, has escaped my attention. Dr. Horn described the species under the name *nitidicollis*, giving a fine colored figure (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phil., 1860, p. 570 and plate 8). Normally it is black, with the mouth parts and a narrow marginal and medium stripe (subject to variation) yellowish; legs rufous; femora with the distal end black, or not. This describes the form found here. The other form previously alluded to corresponds also with this description, except that the thorax is entirely yellow. I took it in Ohio, forty miles westward from here, but did not find the other form there, so that perhaps it is a local race. The species appears to be distributed from Northern Michigan through Canada and southward to Virginia. The variation in the extent of the elytral stripes is considerable; in some individuals the marginal one is obsolete and the dorsal reduced to a mere line; in others they are dilated so as to leave only a narrow sutural and lateral stripe black; and some may possibly be found with the elytra entirely black, or entirely yellow.

*Rhinoncus longulus* Lec. is common and very abundant, occurring from Florida to Michigan, and also in California (LeConte.) Here it feeds exclusively on *Polygonum virginicum* Lin., a plant growing in open woodlands, the leaves of which it perforates. Its season of greatest abundance is late in June, but it may be found sparingly till September. Though so common, it does not seem to be well recognized, no insect being oftener given in exchange. This is probably because the description (Rhynchoph. N. A., p. 284) only applies to rubbed or alcoholic specimens, omitting much of the vestiture as met with in life. In addition to Dr. LeConte's description—"thinly clothed with small white scales; more dense, forming a short posterior-dorsal line on the prothorax, and an elongate sutural spot at the base of the elytra"—there is also an elon-