

the sculpture of the thorax becomes deeper; the lines of pubescence are too variable to be considered, and the truncation, or emargination of the base of the thorax in a large series is evanescent.

In a systematic point of view the separation of these forms into species seems inadmissible. Remove the locality labels from a mixed lot, sufficiently numerical, and how all could be replaced again with certainty is not evident.

*Psenocerus supernotatus*, Say, and *P. tristis*, Casey.—This last seems to be the black form of *supernotatus* mentioned (CAN. ENT., XVIII., 113) as found on wild gooseberry (*Ribes Cynosbati*). In comparing the only example of this form left with Mr. Casey's description (l. c. 46) it seems to apply very fairly; the elytral basal tumidity is, perhaps, a little more pronounced, but this can scarcely be considered essential, as this is quite obsolescent occasionally in examples of *supernotatus*. I once supposed this might be a species, but a study of the variableness of *supernotatus* in connection with the colour changes in *Clytanthus albofasciatus*, *Cyrtophorus verrucosus*, etc., led to a different result.

*Sphænothecus suturalis*, Lec., and *rubens*, Casey (l. c. 34).—The latter is a form which has been distributed as a variety of *S. suturalis*, being identical in form, size and colour, and chiefly differing by the nature of the thoracic and elytral punctuation. The few examples seen do not connect by intermediate forms, though in a large series, judging from what occurs in some other Cerambycidae, as *Leptura canadensis*, such may exist. They are easily separable, the most reliable method being to observe the difference of the elytral punctuation. Whether systematists may regard this form as varietal, racial, or truly specific, collectors hereafter can give it a name. My examples are labelled "El Paso, Tex."—Casey, Southern Arizona and California. *Suturalis* was described from the Staked Plains, now probably in Lincoln Co., N. M. My examples, Deming, N. M.—Casey, Tucson, Arizona.

*Leptura serpentina*, Casey (l. c. 41), greatly resembles *3-balteata*, Lec., but examples from Idaho exhibit it clearly a valid species, which is readily separable by its rufous antennæ.

*Orsodachna atra*, Ahrens.—This species has always been perplexing to inexperienced collectors; no other on the list presents more variety in size, sculpture and ornamentation. It varies from .13 to .30 inch in length; the sculpture of the thorax and elytra may be rough and with coarse punctures, or smooth and finely punctate; the colour varies from