

fluid which stains the skin, has a pungent odour, and turns alcohol to a crimson colour. The heads and legs of some worker termites dropped in the same alcohol became of a deep violet colour, but the heads of soldier termites, from their harder integument, remained unstained. These beetles exhibited considerable variation in the disposition of the black markings on their orange-red elytra. I could find no communication with their galleries from the outside. Their social hibernation is interesting.

*Synchroa punctata*, Newm.—Beetles and pupæ under bark of linden and elm logs (May).

*Attelabus analis*, Illig., *bipustulatus*, F., *rhois*, Boh.—On leaves of young hickory.

*Magdalis armicollis*, Say.—On elm foliage (June).

*Anthonomus crataegi*, Wlsh.—On beech foliage.

*Mononychus vulpeculus*, F.—On witch hazel (June).

*Ceiliodes acephalus*, Say.—On witch hazel (June).

*Balaninus nasiceus*, Say, *rectus*, Say.—Very numerous under an isolated red oak (Sept. 15 to 22 only).

*Eupsalis minuta*, Drury.—In dead oak and linden.

*Cossonus platalca*, Say.—Fifty-four taken under bark of an old butter-nut log (May).

Determinations of above coleoptera were made by Dr. Horn and Mr. Schwarz.

LEPIDOPTERA.—A sesiid (*Sammia*, sp.?) was bred from large knotty galls common on trunks of red oaks. These are rough excrescences of the bark and wood, frequently attaining a diameter of several feet. The moths are about the size of *S. aceris*.

DIPTERA.—The pine-cone gall of *Cecid. s-strobiloides*, O. S., occurs commonly on *Salix cordata* (June, July). It remains conspicuous through the winter, when these shrubs are otherwise bare.