

interrupted, and in the interstices on each side of it are some irregular punctures, the intermediate rows do not reach the apex; a luteous band, abbreviated next the suture and growing gradually wider till it reaches the lateral margin, and an irregular spot at the apex of the same colour, distinguish the elytra.

Fabricius describes his *C. notatus* in so few words that it admits of some doubt whether his insect is synonymous with Dr. Bigsby's here characterized. The spots at the apex can scarcely be denominated *puncta*, but as he occasionally designates a large spot by this term, and both insects are from North America, for the present it may be allowed to stand under the above name. [Haldeman states that "*C. notatus* Fab. is southern. The northern species, described by Kirby under the same name, has been called *C. sellatus* by Suffrian." Common in Toronto and other parts of Ontario.]

[209.] 279. *EUMOLPUS (ADOXUS) VITIS* Fabr.—Length of body $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Several taken in the journey from New York, in lat. 54° and 65° .

[210.] Body black, a little glossy, hairy with cinerascens hairs, minutely punctured. Palpi rufous, last joint black; five first joints of the antennae rufous, the rest black: elytra and tibiae rufous.

Both Geoffroy and Fabricius complain of the ravages committed by this little species upon the vine in Europe, and probably it is equally destructive to those of America. [A very destructive insect in Europe, but of doubtful occurrence in America.]

FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

280. *CHRYSOMELA PHILADELPHIA* Linn.—Length of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4 — $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines. The type and variety C taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby. Variety B in Nova Scotia by Dr. MacCulloch.

Body oblong, black-green, naked, glossy, convex, punctured with scattered punctures. Palpi, antennae, rhinarium, and legs rufous; labrum hairy: prothorax with the punctures at the sides more numerous than those on the disk: elytra pallid, with a longitudinal stripe at the suture with three diverging obsolete branches, and several irregular spots; one at the shoulders larger than the rest and as it were broken, or obtus-angular, all of a dark green: the elytra are grossly punctured with scattered punctures, but next the suture the punctures are disposed in two rows, the sutural one [211] extending from the base to near the apex, where it becomes confluent with the second, both diverging towards the base and surrounding the upper branch of the sutural stripe: there is a