

Hemisphere it extends across Europe, and in Asia, throughout Western Siberia.

*Harpalus caliginosus* Fab. The stridulation of this common beetle is referred to in Ent. Amer., ii., 239, as not recorded previously and as a discovery of Dr. Horn, and also that stridulation takes place only when the beetle is at liberty, and can not be made to do so when handled. This species and *H. pennsylvanicus* DeG. feed on ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*) when it is in bloom—here, in July, and both are excessively abundant. Let the entomologist visit on a calm, sultry evening, before sunset, some stubble field bordered by woods, when this weed is in flower, and he will often witness a lively and by no means quiet scene; hundreds of the former and thousands of the latter will be seen mounted on the weeds, each actively and intently employed in collecting the pollen from the flowers, or licking some delectable morsel from the leaves and occasionally evidencing its delight in a sonorous manner—a sudden squeak—somewhat like the noise made by a steel pen scratching rough paper; and so intent are they on the business in hand as to be captured before observing the approach of an enemy.

Stridulation is effected in both by the beetles rubbing the large costæ of the wings against the elytra, these costæ being coarsely transversely rugose from the base to near the apex. Stridulation is readily produced after death by pressing intermittently on the elytra, provided the costæ are in a position to be brought in proper contact with them.

*H. compar* and *H. longicollis* are catalogued as varieties of *H. pennsylvanicus*, but curiously enough, though abundant, they do not seem to have the same tastes, as I have never taken a single specimen of either on ragweed, though carefully sought for. I strongly suspect they are really three distinct species, notwithstanding the near approach in form of some individuals, and certainly nothing is gained by the collector by classifying them as varieties.

*Graphoderes fasciatocollis* Harr. was considered to be the same as the European *G. cinereus*, till separated by Dr. Sharp in his learned Monograph of the Dytiscidæ, p. 693; this separation is pronounced "unwarranted" by Dr. Horn, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., x., 280. Two primary points of difference are given by Dr. Sharp; the first, that the male of *fasciatocollis* has "twenty-three" small pallettes on the anterior tarsus and twelve on the middle, while that of *cinereus* has "about twenty-eight" on the anterior and fourteen on the middle one; the second, that in the former