

Kirby: Both species are allied to *A. discolor*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phil., 1873, 326. The foregoing discussion seems to warrant the following synonymy:—

Agabus discolor, Harris, Massachusetts, (seemingly unknown).

A. phaeopterus, Kirby, British America; lat., 54°.

A. Lecontei, Crotch; *discolor*, || Lec.; *phaeopterus*, || Mann. California, San Francisco, Vallecitas; ? Alamosa, on the Rio Grande, at 7,600 feet, (differs in being less oval and more parallel, *Lecontei*); Alaska, Peninsula of Kenai, Island of Afognak.

A. obliteratus, Lec.; Kansas, Ft. Laramie, Lawrence; Colorado, Leavenworth Valley at 10-1,1000 feet; Southern Colorado; Northern New Mexico; Wyoming, Lake Como.

A. bicolor, Kirby.—A single specimen was taken by the Richardson expedition at lat. 54°. It likewise occurred in Alaska on the peninsula of Kenai.—*Mannerheim*. While in Europe Dr. Leconte examined ♂ and ♀ types, giving brief descriptions of each (Proc. Acad., l. c.). This appears to be a good species and, with *phaeopterus*, should have a place in our catalogues.

Phaeopterus, *Lecontei*, and *bicolor* seem very close, and their separation by the various descriptions without the presence of examples could not prove very satisfactory.

CERURA SCOLOPENDRINA, Boisd.

I think I have satisfactorily identified this species. I captured a specimen at Yosemite, California, on June 5th, 1891, that bears out Boisdual's description. The specimen, however, is *Cerura aquilonaris*, Lintn., and these names will have to be considered as referring to the same species. I have also received a specimen from Mr. C. A. Wiley, of Miles City, Montana, so the species probably occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The synonymy will stand as follows:—

CERURA SCOLOPENDRINA, Boisd.

1869—Boisdual, Lep. de la Cal., p. 86.

Aquilonaris, Lintn.

1877—Lintner, 30th Rept. N. Y. State Mus., p. 197.

1891—Thaxter, CAN. ENT., Vol. XXIII., p. 34.

It is unfortunate that the rule of priority will not allow us to retain Prof. Lintner's name for this species, since his characterization of it is so careful and exact as to render its recognition easy, which is not the case with Boisdual's description.

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