

to think these names represent two species. Those having *reticulatum* are always endeavoring to obtain *typicum*; while those having the latter are always seeking for the former, without either of them succeeding satisfactorily. The literature of the subject is, perhaps, answerable for the confusion. The catalogue of the species of *Calopteron* (by Crotch) is now erroneous and obsolete. Dr. Leconte, in his recent Synopsis (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 9, p. 63), corrects certain errors that occurred in his former Synopsis (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., ser. 2, vol. 1, p. 74). He now makes *terminale* Say a species, and places *typicum* Newm. as a synonym of *reticulatum* Fab., referring to these two names all the forms now known east of the Rocky Mountains, regardless of the color of the thorax and elytra—to *reticulatum*, those having two elevated elytral costæ; and to *terminale*, those with four. By reference to the foot note (*ib.* p. 63) it will be seen that two unfortunate errors occur in the text at page 20, which, if not observed, would lead to great confusion.

7. *Euderces pini* Oliv. Five times this has appeared on the lists of some of the more accurate of my correspondents, and as many times, instead, have I been sent *Psenocerus supernotatus* Say. I could scarcely account for this, and for the great demand for so common and so widely distributed an insect as *P. supernotatus*, till an appeal for the correctness of the determination *pini* was made to the Journal of the Acad. Nat. Sci., ser. 2, v. 2, p. 158, the writer stating that Dr. Leconte had several years ago so named his insect. Reference to the place cited shows that Dr. Leconte then regarded the *Callidium pini* Oliv. and the *Clytus supernotatus* Say as one species, which he placed in the genus *Psenocerus*. Subsequent investigation proved that *pini* (which had been unknown in nature to Dr. Leconte) was different from *supernotatus*, both as to species and genus. The error was corrected in the books, but it has given rise to a great mistake in the tradition of the insect. I have not yet seen *pini*, but from the description of Dr. Leconte (Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 1873, vol. xi., p. 202), it certainly resembles *P. supernotatus*. To distinguish them at a glance, it is only necessary to remember that the thorax of the former, instead of being pitted, is longitudinally rugose, and that there is on the elytra anterior to the middle a smooth, ivory white, obliquely transverse line which is wanting on the latter. *E. pini* seems rare. *P. supernotatus* is one of the few Cerambycids that occasionally hibernate. In February of the present year, I found three in the folds of a Cecropia cocoon taken from some currant bushes.