

Hubbard and Schwarz, No. 54; Reinecke (§ *debilis*), No. 107; Dury, No. 27,—all the Canada label lists. If Mr. Casey's statement cited is not an error, the localities of its northern distribution are not on record.

*B. debilis* was described from Georgia, with the remark: "not rare."

*B. truncatus*, Mots., from Alaska and California, is very easily separated from the other species, and, though catalogued as a variety, seems to be as good a species as *debilis*. The name *truncatus* is sometimes applied to certain individuals of *dubius* in which there is an evident sinuosity at the apex of the elytra, but this is different from that in the true *truncatus*, and other secondary characters are absent.

*Rhopalophora longipes*, Say, and *R. Meeskei*, Casey, (Ann. w. Y. Acad. Sci. VI., 30.—*R. longipes* occurs here occasionally in June; when found it is in abundance, and twenty-eight examples are before me. There are also before me from St. Fe Canon, N. M., seven examples of what Mr. Casey describes as *R. Meeskei*, but which can scarcely be considered more than a slight geographical variation of *longipes*. Although Mr. Casey states he had before him a good series of *longipes* from Indiana, it could not have been such a miscellaneous lot as is before me or he would scarcely have written the conspectus.

"Prothorax narrow, truncate at base, not impressed dorsally.—*longipes*."

"Prothorax broader, feebly biimpressed dorsally, broadly, strongly emarginate at base; form more robust.—*Meeskei*."

The twenty-eight examples before me exhibit great instability in length, breadth and sculpture of the thorax; in some of the ♂♂ it is fully one-third longer than wide, and in others, both ♂ and ♀, subequal; in the majority of individuals of both sexes however it is evidently longer. As to sculpture, all the individuals have a wide constriction at apex occupying about one-third of the length of the thorax, and more or less evident, which is sometimes interrupted at middle by a dorsal subcarina; the transverse basal impression is narrow, and in all there is an obtuse tubercle on each side behind the middle more or less prominent. Some individuals have a carina between these tubercles extending from near the base to the apical constriction, often continued forward obtusely; on each side of this carina is a broad oblique impression which connects behind the carina with the other and the transverse basal; the tubercles mentioned are situate behind this discal impression and appear more or less elevated according to its depth; the punctuation becomes coarser as