

sparingly in April and May at sap on the stumps of black walnut, under chips. Black walnut cut from January to April produces on northern exposures a flow of sap until June, and by the judicious placing of chips, all the insects that delight in putridity may be taken, and their number is great. If the surface of the stump be hacked unevenly, the minute species will be found in the cracks of the undetached chips. Birch cut in the same way might do as well, as it flows sap abundantly and for a long time.

*Pallodes (silaceus) pallidus* Beauv., so abundant in many species of mushrooms, is here entirely pallid, some specimens having the elytra a little infuscate at the sides. As it occurs in Florida it appears so different as not to be readily recognizable by those acquainted only with the pale form. The head is pale; the thorax has the disk dark piceous, becoming paler to the margin; the elytra vary from dark piceous to castaneous, the whole upper side being highly polished and iridescent. From Dr. Horn's description of this species in his monograph of the family, one is scarcely prepared for such extremes in colour variation, as this is not greatly emphasized.

*Betarmon bigeminatus* Rand. Collectors desiring this pretty little species can beat it sparingly from spruce growing in open places, from June till August.

*Cleotus aphodioides* Ill., is found in early spring (till May) under the bark of dead standing trees not yet separated from the wood—notably oak; last April (25th) I took more than one hundred individuals from one small tree, from two to eight being packed in one cavity and many of them in copula, as the day was warm; these beetles were not bred in the place where found, but came there to hibernate. They enter the tree through a hole in the bark that has served the previous summer for the exit of some wood-bred beetle—in the present instance *Urographis fasciatus*; they scoop out when necessary some of the borings of the original inhabitant between the wood and the bark, and in this excavation pack themselves closely, leaving the hole by which they entered open. Where their larval life is spent is unknown, but it would appear to be under ground, as many—nearly all—of the beetles had the deep submarginal groove of the elytra filled with white dried mud, giving them the appearance of being surrounded by a pale cincture. Of the other species (*C. globosus*) I have found but a single individual; the principal differences between the two seem to be that in the latter the punctures of the striae are not so close and the margin of the elytra serrate. Should it be found in numbers these