

It will be seen that the Kansas moth is identical with mine. I have no doubt but that the species is distinct from *rubicunda*. It is taken at Quebec, and is the only species of the sub-family Ceratocampadæ so far known to inhabit that locality. The distribution of this group, as given in Grote's "List" of the Platypterices and other sub-families of the Bombycidae (Nov., 1874) is interesting. All the species extend southward, some as far as Georgia, and some of them also spread into the more southerly parts of Canada. Only one (*rubicunda*) has heretofore been found in this Province, and that very sparingly. It has only been taken once, I believe, in the latitude of Montreal, and is unknown at Quebec. The new species is probably the most northern representative of the sub-family to which it belongs, and if the Kansas specimens come from the mountainous parts of that State, it would go far to support that supposition.

The early stages of the insect are as yet unknown, and it is rare in its occurrence at Quebec.

INSECTS OF THE NORTHERN PARTS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

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From Kirby's Fauna Boreali-Americana: Insecta.

(Continued from Vol. 7, p. 218.)

FAMILY CLERIDÆ

332. NECROBIA VIOLACEA *Linn.*—Length of body $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines. Taken abundantly on the journey.

[244.] Body dark blue, glossy, minutely punctured, rather hairy. Punctures on the head and prothorax nearly confluent and larger than those of the underside of the body; antennae black, last joint sub-quadrangular; sides of the prothorax obtusangular; scutellum black; longer punctures of the anterior half of the elytra arranged in rows, with the interstices minutely punctured; the rows then disappear, and the whole of the apex is indiscriminately and minutely punctured; legs black with a tint of brown.

[Taken in Canada.]