

what profusely punctate. It appears to approach *L. divisum* LeC., but is a trifle larger, a little more densely and slightly more deeply punctured. Length, 2.65^{mm}; breadth, 1.2^{mm}.

One specimen; No. 16883, Scarborough.

Lathrobium frustum sp. nov.

Pl. XI., Fig. 3.

The last species of *Lathrobium* falls in the near vicinity of *L. grande* LeC., and is represented by several elytra, which are about a third more than twice as long as broad, of almost uniform breadth, but scarcely broadening posteriorly, the posterior margin truncate, the inner apical angle rectangulate, the outer strongly rounded, with no margination of the sutural border; the surface is piceous, profusely and delicately punctate. It agrees with the modern species mentioned in size, but the posterior border is squarely and in no way obliquely truncate, and the punctuation is more pronounced, slightly coarser and certainly deeper; nor is there any trace of castaneous in the coloring. Length 2.15^{mm}; breadth 0.9^{mm}.

Seven specimens: Nos. 16884-16889, Scarborough; No. 16890, Logan's brickyard, Toronto.

L. grande is found from Nova Scotia to Lake Superior and North Carolina.

Acidota crenata Fabr., var. *nigra*, var. nov.

Pl. XII., Fig. 4.

Staphylinus crenatus Fabr., Ent. Syst., I, pars 2, p. 525 (1792).

A single left elytron, with puncta serially arranged, apparently represents the modern species *A. crenata* Fabr., but differs from it in that the colouring is dead black instead of dark castaneous, which all the modern specimens I have seen are, though they include some which LeConte described under the specific name *nigro-picea*; the punctures also seem a little more pronounced, but the resemblance is so close that I do not venture to separate it from the modern form by more than a varietal distinction. Length, 2.2^{mm}; breadth, 1^{mm}.

One specimen: No. 16891, Scarborough.

A. crenata occurs in Canada, Lake Superior, Michigan and Massachusetts.