

of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, and to Frederic Knab, of Washington, D. C., both of whom agreed with me that the southern species was undoubtedly the one described as *brunnicollis* by Lacordaire, although Mr. Blanchard wrote that examples of the form described from Indiana had been in his collection for many years under that name. The northern form is apparently unnamed and is herewith described more in detail as follows:

*Lema palustris* sp. nov.

Elongate-oblong. Head, thorax, scutellum and under surface, except abdomen, dull red; antennæ, legs and abdomen black; elytra bright greenish blue. Head very finely and sparsely punctate, the front with a strong bilobed tubercle. Antennæ with joints 1 to 4 subequal, the others longer and gradually stouter. Thorax as long as wide, finely and very sparsely punctate, with a single row of 5 or 6 coarser punctures along the median line; sides constricted behind the middle. Elytra impressed on the inner side of humeral angles, each with 10 rows of rather coarse, scarcely impressed punctures; intervals wholly smooth; abdomen distinctly but rather sparsely punctate. Length 4-4.5 mm.

In Indiana the species here described has been taken by sweeping herbage only in the tamarack swamps of the northern third of the State, hence the specific name given. It is probably a member of the Alleghanian fauna. The principal differences between it and the southern form, believed to be the true *brunnicollis*, have been given above. The length of the latter is 5-5.5 mm., and the body is proportionally much stouter. From the description of *L. coloradensis* Linell, *palustris* differs in having the antennæ and legs wholly black and in the abdomen being distinctly punctate.

*Chlamys nodulosa*, sp. nov.

Subquadrate, robust. Uniform dark brownish bronze. Antennæ paler at base, serrate from the fifth joint, the third and fourth joints subequal. Eyes large, reniform, deeply emarginate on the inner side, separated by an interval less than their longer diameter. Front with a number of fine scattered punctures. Thorax without trace of strigæ, the central gibbosity large, its crest with a pair of tubercles, its anterior face with four interrupted carinæ, each pair confluent at apex; a prominent tubercle each side one-third from apex and near the outer of these carinæ, and another, semi-obsolete, midway between this and the side of thorax, the intervals between the carinæ and tubercles deeply, coarsely but not densely punctate. Elytra each with about 9 prominent tubercles, the intervals between these with coarse punctures. Pygidium coarsely and sparsely punctate and with three short carinæ extending from a median gibbosity nearly to the posterior border. Under