

233. *CLYTUS LUNULATUS Kirby*.—Length of body $7\frac{1}{4}$ lines. One specimen taken in Lat. 54° . Taken also in Canada by Dr. Bigsby, and in Nova Scotia by Capt. Hall.

[176.] This species is extremely similar to the preceding, but its bands and spots are quite white without any tint of yellow: the prothorax has no posterior interrupted band, the anterior spot of the elytra is crescent or kidney-shaped, the thighs are dusky; and the eyes are black; but the most striking distinction is exhibited by the head, which is perfectly smooth and without punctures, but when the occiput is disengaged from the prothorax, as it is when the head is inclined forwards, the front will be found to be separated from it by a bilobed line, behind which the head is thickly and confluent punctured.

[Probably a variety of the preceding species.]

234. *CLYTUS FUSCUS Kirby*.—Length of body $5\frac{1}{3}$ lines. A single specimen taken in Lat. 54° .

This species resembles the last in having the occiput similarly punctured, and the markings of the elytra are similar, except that instead of the white streak at the base there is only a dot: but it is of a brown colour, with the head and prothorax nearly black: the former is distinctly granulated; the palpi, labrum, eyes, and antennae are rufous, as in *C. undatus*, and like that the prothorax has both an anterior and posterior interrupted band of white hairs; the elytra and underside of the body are reddish-brown; the legs rufous, posterior ones very long.

[Taken at Ottawa and other places in Ontario.]

235. *CLYTUS LONGIPES Kirby*.—Length of body $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines. A single specimen taken in Lat 54° .

[177.] Body reddish brown, underneath hairy, with white decumbent hairs. Head black, minutely and thickly punctured, with a longitudinal slight channel, transversely elevated between the antennae; vertex elevated; palpi, labrum, antennae and extremity of the nose, rufous: prothorax black, rather oblong, elevated longitudinally in the disk with an anterior bowed transverse ridge, followed by several minute acute tubercles, next in the middle is another shorter ridge, which is also succeeded by similar tubercles: the sides of the prothorax are granulated; between the granulated portion and elevated disk, it is minutely reticulated, with a pore in the centre of each reticulation: elytra brown, subacute, with three bands formed of decumbent white hairs; the first forming a crescent at