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# NATURAL HISTORY NOTES ON COLEOPTERA.-No. 4. 

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Bembidium undulaizun, Sturm. There are now about thirty-eight species of Carabidæ recognized as indigenous to North America and Europe, and some of them also to Asia. The most of these are arctic or very northern, this being one of the few that occur in temperate America, but how far northward it inhabits is unknown, as I know only of its occurrence here, though in Europe and Asia it is found in sub-arctic regions. Here it is taken abundantly in July and August under decaying vegetation in moist alluvial places subject to occasional inundation. It is a Notaphus, 20 inch long, shining, elytra obscurely rufo-piceous, paler at apex with oblique pale mark, punctures of strix obsolete behind middle and surface undulated. Identical with European specimens, and also verified by Dr. Horn.

Bembidium assimile Gyll. (frontale Lec.) is found here with the preceding, but much more abundantly; I have it from Florida, and it seems to occur generally eastward from the Mississippi, and also in Kansas. In Europe and Asia it has the same distribution as undulatum. On comparison with European specimens no point of difference has been discovered.

Platynus pusillus Lec. Having recently examined and compared a number of Anchoncouzs chlongus Fab. from Sweden with the same number of the foregeing from Massachusetts, I conclude that Dr. Horn would have been entirely justifiable in pronouncing the species identical ( Tr . Am. Ent. Soc., ix., 142), where he writes, "the only striking difference between the two being in the slightly wider thorax of our species." This difference, when a number of each is examined, is observed to be merely individual, and were I to write of the thorax, on the basis of a numerical estimate of what is before me, the statement in the above quotation would be reversed. The species has a wide distribution on this continent-Vermont, Massachusetts, Nẹw York, Canada to Kansas. In the Eastern

