

the principal characters of the species, with the most noteworthy differences observed among individuals :—

Beak about as long as the thorax, sometimes longer, mostly shorter ; a broad transverse impression between the eyes more or less evident ; a round frontal fovea, a smaller elongate one between the insertion of the antennæ sometimes obsolescent ; in some examples a trace of a carina between the foveæ, but usually not ; punctuation fine and sparse to coarser and denser, clothed with minute whitish scales to tip ; antennæ inserted about one-third from apex, slender, light to dark ferruginous ; club mostly darker ; thorax about as long as wide, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, conical ; process of base prolonged more or less acutely between the elytra in place of the scutellum, which is not visible ; fossa deep, sometimes limited at basal third, sometimes the impression extends to middle and sometimes narrowly to apical margin, densely rugoso-punctulate ; some fine punctures, mostly on the sides ; elytra not or but little wider than the thorax, with irregular series of moderately coarse punctures, of which the inner three are usually well defined ; tips separately acutely rounded and conjointly emarginate ; uniformly mottled with condensed spots of short white scaly pubescence, as is likewise the thorax and under side, the latter also ornamented with numerous denuded black dots ; femora annulate with white.

Length, .30-.40 inch. Habitat.—Common from Jacksonville, Fla., southward.

The denuded elytral area mentioned by Mr. Casey is entirely due to abrasion, as is also that of the disk of the thorax, neither being present in recent specimens. The surface in some of the examples is covered with a yellow pollenoid powder such as is seen in *concurvus*. The female seemingly differs from the male only in the more cylindrical, slightly longer, less pubescent, and more finely punctulate beak, with the antennæ inserted near the middle, and the usually longer thoracic impression.

*Cremastochilus Harrisii*, Kirby.—This species was taken, by myself, with ants (species not observed) in Western Pennsylvania [CAN. ENT., XX., 160]; also in Florida, with a large ant inhabiting under a board [Ib., XXVI., 255], which Prof. Schmitt names *Camponotus floridanus*. In March, 1895, I took an example with the same species of ant at Lake Worth, under circumstances somewhat different from the ordinary. A small pine had been broken off by a wind-storm about six feet from the ground, the broken end resting on the stump ; under the loosening bark of the tree a colony of ants had formed a nest, and in it was this *Cremastochilus* ; the ants were in great consternation at the exposure of their habitation, and while anxious and in much hurry to remove their pupæ to places of safety, they appeared to be equally solicitous about the *Cremastochilus*, several of them laying hold of it and dragging it with them. At first it simulated death, but after having been dragged awhile it got up and walked off quite lively under their guidance.

*Polypileurus nitidus*, Lec.—This fine beetle, rather rare in collections, is abundant along Lake Worth, Florida, in pine hummocks where there are stumps. The larva when full-grown is about an inch and one-half in