

cal, incrassated; pedicel subspherical; third and fourth joints subfiliform; fifth obconical; sixth subturbinate; the three last forming a short subovate knob. Body narrow, subcylindrical. Head subquadrangular; nose transverse, separated by an indistinct obtusangular line, anteriorly reflexed; rhinarium transverse marked with a transverse series of rather large punctures; eyes prominent; canthus entering; prothorax hexagonal, the sides being obtusangular; scutellum rounded at the vertex, dilated at the base; elytra linear, rounded at the apex, obsoletely ridged, wrinkled; epipleura vertical, narrow; legs rather slender; hind legs long; cubit tridentate; tarsi filiform; claws equal, all bifid at the apex; podex subtriangular.

[134.] This genus evidently belongs to the same family with *Macrodactylus*, from which it is distinguished by having its maxillæ armed only with two teeth, the last joint of its palpi of a different shape, and its labium approaching to a square form: whereas in the latter genus the maxillæ are more conspicuous and armed with three teeth, the last joint of the palpi is subovate, and the labium is oblong and channelled.

The species of this genus, as far as at present known, appear to be confined to the more northern parts of the new world; I have seen none south of the province of Massachusetts, from whence I have received specimens both from Dr. Harris and Mr. Drake. Type of the genus *Melolontha linearis* Herbst.

182. *DICHELONYCHA BACKII* Kirby.—Plate ii., fig. 6.—Length of body  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines. Several specimens taken in Lat.  $54^{\circ}$ .

Body black, glossy, hairy, especially underneath, with white decumbent hairs; above thickly and coarsely punctured. Nose much reflexed, margin entire; stalk of the antennæ chestnut; elytra silky, green, more or less bronzed.

VARIETY B. Antennæ rufous. Tarsi pale chestnut. [Taken on north shore of Lake Superior by Agassiz's Expedition.]

183. *DICHELONYCHA VIRESCENS* Kirby.—Length of body  $4\frac{3}{4}$  — 5 lines. Taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby, in Nova Scotia by Dr. Mac Culloch, in Massachusetts by Dr. Harris, and in Pennsylvania by Dr. Horsfield. Dr. Bigsby found it common on the different species of *Salix*.

[135.] Body picuous, thickly covered underneath, except the disk of the breast and abdomen, with decumbent snowy hairs, minutely punctured, punctures most numerous on the upper side. Head nearly black, covered with glittering decumbent hairs; nose very obtuse and almost truncate, less reflexed than in *D. Backii*, reflexed part obscurely rufous; rhinarium, underside of the head, and mouth with its organs, rufous;