

their margins feebly curved, surface finely and very shallowly punctate. Elytra conjointly elongate-oval, widest at middle, three times as long as wide, not wider at base than thorax, humeri and umbones wholly absent, disk with fine shallow substriate, close-set punctures. Abdomen smooth. Length 1.8 mm.

Very distinct in its elongate subcylindrical form, being widest at middle of elytra and tapering gradually but very feebly both ways. The surface is not alutaceous but appears subopaque, due to the numerous shallow punctures. It is probably apterous. Known from a single specimen taken by beating in Skinner's Hammock near Dunedin, March '27. Not in either the Leconte or Horn collections, and unknown to Fall.

Coptocycla repudiata Suffr. Twenty or more specimens of this tortoise beetle were taken at Cape Sable from among the bases of the tufts of a coarse grass growing on the open prairie. It was described from Cuba and is recorded by Barber¹³ from Haw Creek, Crescent City and Coconut Grove, Fla.

Metriona ormondensis, sp. nov.

Broadly ovate or subcylindrical. Above dull yellow; elytra with a broad, purplish-red stripe extending obliquely from humerus to middle of lateral declivity of each strongly convex elytral disk, thence curving outward to margin near apical fourth; thorax and broadly flattened crescentic middle third of each elytral margin translucent yellow; eyes and under surface deep black; legs and joints 1-8 of antennae pale yellow; joints 9-11 of antennae fuscous. Thorax transversely elliptical, nearly twice as wide as long, its front margin very broadly curved, front angles narrowly rounded, surface reticulate and with a few scattered punctures near middle and at base. Elytra strongly elevated at middle with sides of elevation almost perpendicular; margins strongly explanate; disk with rows of round, shallow punctures, separated by about their own diameters, those on basal third and near humeri somewhat confused. Abdominal segments finely and sparsely punctate. Length 6 mm.; breadth 5 mm.

Described from two specimens taken from wild morning-glory at Ormond, Fla., April 13, 1913. Much larger than *M. purpurata* (Boh.), with flattened margins of elytra much wider, thorax wider and proportionally shorter and colour very distinctive. It is probably the same as the specimen referred to by Barber (loc. cit., p. 125) as being in the Schaeffer collection from Florida. Barber considered that to be only a geographic race of *purpurata*.

Chelymorpha geniculata Boh. This large Chrysomelid was common and mating along the beach at Long Key, Feb. 27 on the foliage of the creeping goat's-foot morning-glory, *Ipomoea pes-caprae* Sweet. It was taken on the same vine at Cape Sable, Key West and Dunedin, and I believe that to be its true, perhaps only, food plant in Florida. In my opinion this species should be placed as distinct from our northern *C. cassidea* Fabr. (*argus* Herbst.). In addition to the very different hue and much smaller black spots it is always narrower and more oblong in form.

Branchus floridanus Lec. A single specimen of this large, oval, gray, scaly Tenebrionid was found lying on its back in a roadway, but alive and kicking, at Key West. It was described¹⁴ from Florida without definite locality and Schwarz lists it as "On Atlantic seashore, very rare."

13. Proc. Entom. Soc. Wash., XVIII, 1916, 123.

14. Smiths. Misc. Coll. No. 167, 1866, 111.