

frequents. *Ceutorhynchus*, *Pelenomus*, *Cælogaster* and *Rhinoneus* occur under similar conditions, and also in moss obtained from such localities in the fall.

*Centrinus rectirostris* Lec. may be found in June, in wet localities, upon Club-rush (*Scirpus eriophorum*), and about the middle of the month the beetles are abundant and are often seen in copulation, or depositing their eggs in the lower portions of the stems. The larva is a moderately stoutish white grub about one-quarter of an inch long, with a brownish head, the sutures of which are whitish. The burrow sometimes goes down nearly to the root, and extends upward several inches. The larva generally winters in the upper part of the burrow so as to be safe from the spring flooding of the ground, and about May transforms to the pupa; the time of the change and the duration of this stage being probably largely dependent on the weather. Some years the grubs are extremely abundant and scarcely a stem of the *Scirpus* in some localities is without its occupant. It is very rarely, however, that more than one grub is found in a stem.

*Centrinus prolixus* Lec. is common some seasons upon sedges and aquatic plants, but the habits of the larvæ are unknown to me.

*Sphenophorus pertinax* Oliv. lives in the lower portion of the stem of the Cat-tail Flag (*Typha latifolia*), and its larva and that of the moth *Arzama obliquata* often inhabit the same stem.

*Stenoscelis brevis* Boh. has been taken on oak, as well as on some of the trees named by Mr. Chittenden (Ent. Am., Vol. VI., p. 99), and my observations of its habits fully confirm his statement that it bores only in standing timber denuded of bark.

*Cossonini*. Two specimens of a small species were obtained at Sydney in 1884 under the bark of a dead spruce. I am informed that Dr. Horn has the same species from Mass., but it is not described. A species of similar size, but belonging to another genus, occurs here, also under the bark of spruce.

*Dryocætes affaber* Mann. has been observed boring in terminal shoots of the branches of large white pines, and the cones and twigs (the former chiefly) of the red pine are much infested by this species or *septentrionalis* Mann. The attacked cones may be easily recognized by their stunted and shrivelled appearance, they seldom exceed the size of an acorn. Several larvæ may be found in one cone, and the beetles seem to spend the greater part of their time burrowing in the cones, as I kept a lot of