

the outskirts of the city I took in this way a couple, and was told that what was considered the same insect was a frequent visitor. This habit I think is not unknown.

*Anisodactylus (Xestonotus) lugubris* Dej. is frequently confounded with *A. Harrisii*, both species being often found together, and their size and general appearance the same. *Harrisii*, however, has two setigerous punctures at each side of the epistoma, while *lugubris* has but one; so that if this is remembered, a glance will separate them. There is a short description of this species in the Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., N. S., Vol. x., p. 343; and recently the female has been well described by Lieut. T. L. Casey, Contributions, etc., part 1, p. 9. under the name of *Harpalus Manhattanis*.

*Pinophilus*. The described species of this genus are five in number. One of these (*densus*) is Californian; the others belong to the South Atlantic and Gulf, with extensions into the Middle States. *P. latipes* occurs here sparingly, but is not recorded further north; it is variable as to its habitats; I have taken it in damp alluvial places under drift, under stones on dry hills, and under the damp bark on fallen timber. Mr. A. C. Reisig, of New Orleans, La., who finds this species, as well as *picipes*, *parvus* and *opacus*, abundantly, states that they occur mostly in wet places around a small species of Palmetto, between the sheathing leaves of which they often crawl when the weather is cold, and are taken less often under the loose bark of trees, which he thinks is too dry for them. Mr. T. L. Casey took two of the species "in damp earth under decomposing vegetable matter, and in a few instances under stones;" two other of the species were "attracted at night to electric lights at El Paso, Texas." (Cal. Acad. Sci., Bul. 6, p. 262.) From the above it will be seen its habitats are various and are probably all used merely for shelter; and this does not materially conflict with the statement in the Classification, p. 99, that the species are "found under bark of trees." That, and similar statements elsewhere, are to be taken only in the widest sense and are correct enough for all practical purposes. It does not live in the ejectamenta of animals, nor in putrid animal matter. The specimens of *P. latipes* found by me under bark seemingly fed on an abundant liquid of decomposition found there, and such substances, with small larvæ, crustaceans, etc., probably constitute their food.

*Amphicrossus ciliatus* Oliv., *Europs pallipennis* Lec., *Bactridium cavicolle* Horn. The first of these was taken plentifully and the others