

has kindly sent me a drawing of the fossil, and judging from this and the description, I would place the insect preferably in *Leachia*.

Postscript.—*Leachia*, Sign., may be altered to PALÆOCOCCUS, as the name is preoccupied in Mollusca. I did not make the change in the list, as I was not sure whether the Molluscan name was valid, and I hold the "once a synonym, always a synonym" doctrine to the ridiculous. However, I have just received the following from Dr. W. H. Dall, to whom I had applied for information:—" *Leachia* Leseuer, = *Loligopsis*, Lam., but *Leachia*, Risso, according to Monterosato, is valid and is the earliest name for the group to which it is applied. I should advise changing your Coccid *Leachia* under the circumstances." T. D. A. COCKERELL.

NOTES ON COLEOPTERA.

BY C. W. STROMBERG, GALESBURG, ILL.

There are still a few species of *Agrilus* in our fauna whose food plant is unknown. Any contribution in that direction may, therefore, be of interest. It is a genus that seems to be much neglected by collectors, owing undoubtedly to the difficulty met with in separating some of the species. There are several seemingly difficult ones, however, which are stamped with such distinct characters as to make their study exceedingly interesting. With Dr. Horn's valuable paper, "The Species of *Agrilus* of Boreal America," and a well-trained eye, one should be able to get along without much assistance. That does not apply to myself, for it was only after Mr. Blanchard kindly undertook to help me out that my material was properly labelled.

Agrilus masculinus, Horn, was taken during July on the common box-elder or ash-leaved maple (*Negundo aceroides*.) This species resembles *otiosus*, but the ♂ has "prosternum with a space in front densely covered with short erect pubescence." This patch of hair is of a yellowish colour and can be seen distinctly with an ordinary lens if the insect is held up sideways to the light. Once seen it will always be recognized. The ♀ is not easily distinguished from *otiosus*.

A. otiosus was beaten from hickory, walnut, butternut and dogwood.

A. arcuatus, oak, elm and hazel.

A. fallax, oak, June 12.

A. obsoletoguttatus, quite common on the red and laurel oaks, June.

A. Lecontei, not rare on hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), June and July.

A. impexus occurs on the two locusts (*Gleditschia triacanthus* and