

*M. rugipennis* Lec. "between Metis and the mouth of the Matapedia." The date is not given, but as he records *Colias philodice* "between Metis and Lake Matapedia, August 17th," and as he did not arrive at Great Metis until August 14th, it must have been taken in that month or later. M. D'Urban, who drew up this list, states that Mr. Bell's Coleoptera were determined by Dr. LeConte.

I frankly confess that the records of Messrs. D'Urban and Bell puzzle me, for if the dates given by these gentlemen are correct, and if the specimens taken by them were determined by Dr. LeConte as *rugipennis* Lec., which is *angusticollis* Say, then that species must, I think, be double brooded. I believe, however, that if Dr. LeConte had seen specimens taken at those dates, he would have determined them as *M. angusticollis* Say, which would prove them to have been *americanus* Leach, when the dates would correspond with its time of appearance here, at Portland, and I believe, elsewhere. I am strengthened in this belief by the fact that specimens of *americanus* in the collection of the Montreal Natural History Society are labeled *rugipennis*, a mistake that Dr. LeConte would never have made.

I think Mr. Brodie's notes also point to the conclusion that *americanus* is the species found in autumn; this gentleman could give us important evidence in this matter by carefully comparing his specimens with Say's description, and letting us know which species they belong to. I do not think that any of our *Meloes* are double brooded, but if Mr. Brodie's specimens are the true *angusticollis* of Say, it would seem as if such must be the case, as it seems improbable that a species would be taken in some places in spring, and in others in autumn, if it was not double brooded.

Dr. Packard, speaking of the larvæ of *Meloe* found by him in spring, says: "It is undoubtedly the young of our common *M. angusticollis* Say." If we substitute the name *americanus* Leach for *angusticollis* Say, this statement will, I think, be perfectly correct, unless the larvæ observed by Dr. Packard belong to one of our other species (I only know *angusticollis* and *americanus*).

*M. angusticollis* probably oviposits during the end of May and beginning of June, and by the end of June and during July we might, I think, expect to find the larva. These are, however, points that require careful investigation, as nothing short of rearing the perfect insect will enable us to identify the larva.