

facies. Still, the difference was not nearly so marked as the variations found in many of our beetles, and, relying upon the golden spots upon the abdomen as the test of the species, I remained of opinion that my insect belonged to it.

On October 27th last, Mr. Fletcher and I made a hunt in Dow's Swamp (near the Experimental Farm), on the borders of which I had found the specimen in 1892, and while digging around the roots of trees for such beetles as might have gone into winter quarters, it was my good fortune to obtain two specimens, and around the same stump were taken about a dozen examples of *badipes*. Both specimens when alive showed beautifully the golden spots on the abdomen, but when they were taken out of the bottle of sawdust, in which they were killed, it was found that the spots had mostly been rubbed off. With this new material I was anxious to definitely settle the question of species, and accordingly sent one to Dr. Hamilton, who replied that:—"The insect you sent is a good example of *S. erythropterus*. I have five examples of both *erythropterus* and *cæsareus* from Sweden, and there is no difficulty whatever in the determination by comparison. *Cæsareus* is much larger, and has the thorax and head much more coarsely punctured. The golden abdominal spots are about the same in both, but seemingly more readily lost in *erythropterus*, one half of mine having them about as in yours."

An early fall of snow prevented us from searching for more material until to-day (Nov. 17th), when I spent about two hours carefully searching in the swamp, which was very wet, and more or less covered with snow, and was rewarded by obtaining one specimen, also at the root of a tree under moss, etc., four or five inches beneath the surface.

The American record for *S. erythropterus* will, therefore, rest on the specimen from Detroit, U. S., and my four specimens from Ottawa, Can., the species being apparently able to perpetuate itself in this country, and inhabiting swamps.

The record for *S. cæsareus* will rest on Mr. Ulke's example taken in Canada (locality not quote'd), and possibly that specimen, if re-examined, might prove to belong to the preceding species.

I regret that Dr. Hamilton's new edition of his catalogue is printed, and that, therefore, the records therein cannot be amended.