

plant, and if they do not know it, if a sample is sent to me (in bloom if so found), I will be pleased to determine it. It seems to me that it is desirable to have them in collections as varieties, if not species. Besides color, there are two or three structural differences that appear sufficiently permanent to effect this. The black thoracic spot of *unipunctata* is elongate and divided longitudinally by a deep, acute incision; anterior to this is a transverse arcuate impression with the convexity posterior, and more or less apparent; in front of this impression the sides of the thorax have the appearance of having been pinched, so that the dorsal line seems somewhat roundly carinate to the thin apical margin. In *5-punctata* this spot is larger and more broadly oval; in some individuals there is a very shallow depression, while in others it is not observable; anterior to this the thorax is full and convex, without the compressed appearance of the other, and there is no trace of the arcuate impression.

*Smycronyx griseus* Lec. is often called for, though excessively abundant everywhere, occurring in August and September on the rag-weed of the fields (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*). At first the elytra are clothed with gray pubescence finely mottled with closely placed, minute whitish spots, and the thorax has four pale vittæ; but with age all these mostly disappear, the gray alone remaining. This is the species recognized as *griseus*, though the second joint of the antennæ is scarcely shorter than the first, and nearly twice as long as the third, not agreeing in this with Dr. Leconte's description in the Synopsis. *Brachytarsus tomentosus* is often found plentifully with it, and it may be well to remember that both species may be beaten from the trees and bushes bordering fields in which the weed grows.

*Smycronyx tychoides* Lec. Is found during August with *Barytychius amarus*, on a variety of the great ragweed, *Ambrosia integrifolia*, though neither are so abundant as the preceding species. While belonging to different genera, it requires close inspection to separate them if rubbed, or old: *B. amarus* has the sides of the thorax much rounded in posteriorly, and the disk as well as that of the elytra roundly depressed from the middle to base, which is much below the plane of the disks at middle: while in *S. tychoides* the bases are nearly on the same plane, though the thorax is as much rounded at the sides. The vestiture is of patterns about equally divided among the individuals. The one has a common sutural stripe blackish brown, the rest of the elytra being more or less rufous, and is