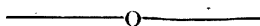


Myrmolamia Bates, p. 363. This is identical with *Cyrtinus*, as I am informed by Mr. Bates. It is interesting to find the genus extending so far as Panama.

On page 392 it is suggested that our species of *Liopus*,—*Wiltii*, *crassulus* and *fascicularis* should be referred to *Eleothinus*. The characters seem extremely feeble for generic separation.



With page 437 of the fifth volume the portion relating to the Bruchidæ begins, Dr. David Sharp the author. In the Mexican fauna there are but three genera, as in our own, but the species far exceed those described in our fauna. Dr. Sharp remarks that in our "Classification" the Bruchidæ are placed between the Chrysomelidæ and Tenebrionidæ. While this is true it is merely from the mechanical necessities of book-making. The Tenebrionidæ and Chrysomelidæ belong to two distinct divisions of normal COLEOPTERA, and while the Bruchidæ are placed between the two families, it is intended to indicate their relationship with Chrysomelidæ, but not even the most vague with the Heteromera, as will be seen by reference to p. xxxvi of the Classification.

Bruchus longiventris Shp., p. 476, is protractus *Horn*.

Spermophagus p. 492. Under this genus Dr. Sharp has suppressed *Zabrotes Horn*, and probably justly, but whatever the typical form of *Spermophagus* may be the species *robinia* and those separated by me as *Zabrotes* should not belong to the same genus.



Notes from the Museum at Cambridge.

BY GEORGE H. HORN, M. D.

The Museum became the recipient of the cabinets of Ziegler and Melsheimer by purchase, and the types have been examined with extremely few exceptions by Mr. Henshaw and myself, and our results will soon be published by him in the manner already adopted for other of the older authors. The search for the actual types required a considerable expenditure of time and labor, as many were scattered in the general collections of the Museum, while others were in the cabinet of Dr. LeConte.

Fortunately, a short time before my arrival, the Museum had received a number of duplicates representing a portion of the species studied by H. W. Bates in the volumes on Carabidæ and Cerambycidæ of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*. These fortunately remained intact until I had an opportunity to examine them. I have made the following notes:

Lachnophorus sculptifrons Bates. I am unable to see that this differs from *L. elegantulus* Mann.

Anchonoderus myops Reiche. My *A. quadrinotatus* resembles this species, but has a much larger humeral red spot. Unfortunately I had not sufficient material for comparison, but I suspect that the species have been unduly increased.

Anchomenus decempunctatus Reiche. I am not able to see that this differs from our *Platynus bembidioides* Kby., which in our fauna extends from the Hudson's Bay region to Arizona.

Philophuga viridicollis. This species has been incorrectly determined, and should be *amoena* Lec. Chaudoir has already made the same mistake, calling the latter species *Horni*. I have already corrected this error, *Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.* 1882, p. 144.

Galerita mexicana Chd. It is highly probable that the species described by me as *G. decipiens* (*Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.* xii, p. 131) is identical with this, my determination being from memory alone, but why Mr. Bates makes *atripes* Lec., a synonym I cannot understand, as it is certainly not warranted either by the facts of the case or the date of publication.

Anisotarsus mexicanus Dej., has been described as *Anisodactylus arizonæ* Casey. I can see no reason why the generic name used by Casey should not stand.

Anisotarsus brevicollis Chaud., also occurs in Arizona. It is a very black species, the female more opaque than the male.

Bradycellus obsoletus Say. This species does not differ from the very variable *Tachycellus nitidus* Dej.

Chlænius cæruleicollis Chd., has been redescribed by me as *C. insperatus*.

Chlænius chrysopleurus Chaud., has been incorrectly determined by me as *C. validus* (*Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.* 1876, p. 257).

Bembidium scintillans Bates, has been redescribed by Mr. Casey as *B. vinnulum*.

Stenosphenus hirsutipennis Bates, is identical with *S. lugens* Lec.

Nyssodrys contempta Bates, is *Haldemani* Lec.

At the time of my review of the Acanthocinini there was but the typical specimen known, a ♂. Since, others have been abundantly obtained by Mr. G. Noble, of Savannah, and the presence of an ovipositor in the ♀ shows that it must be referred to the group Acanthocini and placed after Acanthocinus, from which it may be separated in the table by the antennæ not fimbriate and the lateral tubercle of the thorax close to the base. The species must be known as *Nyssodrys Haldemani*.

Malacopterus lineatus Guer., with the species *M. vittatus* Lec., is identical.

Tetraopes rubrocinerus Thoms., is identical with *T. discoideus* Lec.

The following synonymy was given me by Mr. F. Blanchard from Mr. A. Fauvel:

Stenus atomarius Casey, is *pumilio* Er.

mammops Casey, is *humilis* Er.

subgriseus Casey, is *morio* Grav.

reconditus Casey, is *tarsalis* Ljungh.

The following additional notes have been made from an examination of specimens in the cabinet of Dr. LeConte:

Bembidium stabile Lec. This species is exactly identical with *lugubre* Lec.

B. nitens Lec. (*picipes* † Mann.) does not differ from *Grapii* Gyll.

B. pictum Lec. This name being preoccupied, *flavopictum* Mots. must be used.

Pterostichus (*Poecilus*) *cyaneus* Lec. This name is also preoccupied, and Chaudoir has proposed *cyanicolor*, Abeille, 1875, p. 84.

Gyrinus gibber Lec. This specimen is simply a deformity of *analis*. By an accident this species is erroneously placed in the synopsis by Dr. LeConte, and should have come after *analis*, as will be seen by the letter *b*, the mesosternum being not at all trilobed in front as in *pectoralis* (*vide* Proc. Acad. 1868, p. 370).

Elmis vulneratus Lec., is merely a color variety of *glaber* Horn.

Pristoscelis cruralis Lec., should be referred to *Listrus*.

Platycerus Agassii Lec. The type specimen is a female, and the species described as *P. californicus* Casey, is perfectly identical.

Leptura spuria Lec. This is positively the ♂ of *Acmaeops militaris* Lec. In this species the first joint of the ♂ hind tarsus is not densely pubescent beneath.

Leptura quadrata Lec. This species is a color variety of *convexa*, itself a race of *instabilis*. *L. quadrata* has pale antennæ and legs,

but this is by no means rare in normally marked specimens of *convexa*; the elytra are entirely black, except two marginal yellow spots on each elytron, one a little before, the other behind the middle; these are the ends of the yellow bands seen in *convexa*.

Leptura brevicornis *Lec.* This species was described from a female. At the present time both sexes are before me. In the female the antennæ are short, gradually thicker to tip, extend but little beyond the humeri and are 11-jointed, while in the male the antennæ are as long as the body, slender and subserrate (as in *canadensis*) and with the eleventh joint almost divided. The male insect is also much smaller than the female, the elytra more densely but less coarsely punctured.

Leptura sexmaculata *Linn.* The species mentioned by Dr. LeConte in his table (New Species, 1872) agrees well with the figure given by Olivier, but *vexatrix* *Mann.*, is erroneously placed as a synonym. The latter species more closely resembles *convexa* in its markings, but is a much more slender species, with the apices of the elytra obliquely truncate. *L. vexatrix* *Mann.*, should be restored to a place in our lists following *sexmaculata*.

Haltica inærata *Lec.*, is simply a color variety of *ignita* *Ill.*

The following synonymy has been otherwise observed:

Metachroma cuprea *Provancher*, Nat. Canad. x, p. 383, is *Scelodonta nebulosa* *Lec.* Through the kindness of l'Abbe Provancher I have been enabled to examine the type.

Brumus septentrionis *Weise*, Stett. Zeit. 1885, p. 203, is *Exochomus marginipennis* *Lec.*, and the variety in which the elytra are in great part red, the suture black and abruptly dilated at apex, on each elytron two black spots.

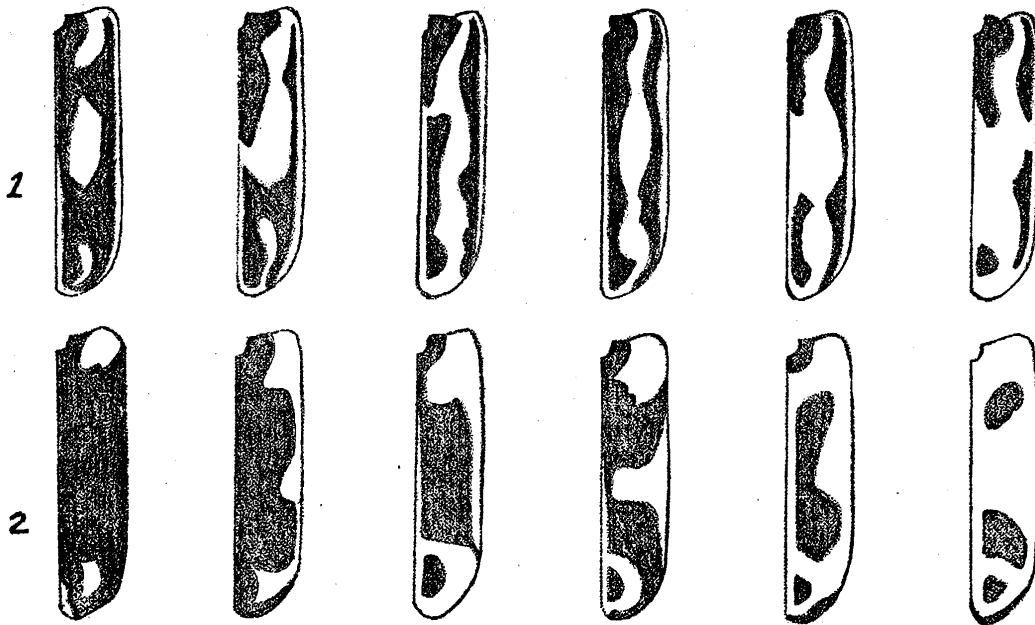
In the Revue d'Entomologie, 1885, p. 134, Mr. Fauvel indicates the possible identity of *Dircæa fusca* *Lec.* with *Phlæotrya Vaudoueri* *Muls.* I have recently received, through the kindness of Mr. Fauvel, a specimen of the latter, and am happy in confirming his supposition by direct comparison. The question of the generic name remains to be settled. From the remarks of Mr. Fauvel it seems that *Dircæa* *Fab.*, is purely a synonym of *Serropalpus* and *Phlæotrya* was proposed by Stephens for the species considered by his cotemporaries as *Dircæa*. As Mr. Fauvel is doubtless correct, the name *Dircæa* in our lists should be replaced by *Phlæotrya* and the specific name *fusca* *Lec.* by *Vaudoueri* *Muls.*

During the progress of the "Genera" Dr. LeConte, with a commendable liberality, sent to Lacordaire for study a number of types of genera, and in particular many from California, among which were several uniques, namely, *Acrepis maculata*, *Craniotus pubescens*, *Cryptadius inflatus* and *Auchmobius sublaevis*. By an unfortunate calamity the vessel conveying them never reached Europe, and the specimens were lost; the types of Schönherr's Curculionidæ were near meeting a similar fate some years later. Two of the lost species were recovered during my travels in the West, the third is due to Crotch, while it is now, after more than thirty years, a pleasure to add the fourth.

Psoa (*Acrepis*) **maculata** Lec. Ann. Lyc. v, p. 213. Form elongate, slightly depressed cylindrical, sparsely pubescent, æneo-piceous varying to blue. Head coarsely, moderately densely punctured; thorax subquadrate, narrowed ~~at base~~, basal margin slightly reflexed, apical margin slightly impressed on each side of the insertion of the head, median line slightly impressed posteriorly, disc coarsely punctate, very densely at the sides; elytra slightly wider than the thorax, coarsely and deeply, but not densely punctured, surface variably ornamented with yellowish white spaces forming often a narrow lateral and more irregular median vitta. Body beneath æneous or bluish, the abdomen variable in color sexually. Length .30-.40 inch; 7.5-10 mm.

Male.—Thorax a little longer than wide; the three joints of the antennal club together much shorter than all the preceding joints. Abdomen above and beneath æneous, rarely paler at tip, the sixth segment distinctly emarginate.

Female.—Thorax broader than long; the joints of the club nearly as long as the preceding joints. Abdomen reddish yellow, the small terminal segment piceous, the sixth segment not emarginate.



1.—Variations of elytral markings of *P. maculata* Lec.

2.— idem.

P. quadrisignata Horn.

The markings of the elytra are so variable in the specimens I have seen that I have prepared a series of sketches representing in the upper row *maculata*, and in the lower *quadrisignata*. The first figure in each line is the typical form of the two species, and from the series it will be observed that in *maculata* the tendency is to become vittate, while in the other the darker ground-color gradually lessens, leaving the elytra simply red, spotted with blue.

In *quadrisignata* the same sexual characters have been observed as in *maculata*. In the former species the thorax is more nearly ovate, the sides arcuately narrowing to base, while in *maculata* they are parallel at middle, the disc more convex and shining, and less densely punctured in the former species. The form of the two species is also different, *quadrisignata* being more slender and cylindrical, resembling *Polycaon*, while *maculata* more nearly approaches some *Clerides*.

It seems remarkable that Dr. LeConte should have obtained an unique of what seems the rarest species, and that more than thirty years have passed without its recovery. In view of the great variability of the elytral markings of *quadrisignata* we were disposed to suppress the name proposed by me as a possible variety, but I am now confident that we have to deal with two distinct species.

I have been told that *quadrisignata* infests grape vines.

