Genitalia : female, ultimate ventral segment nearly four times wider than long, posterior margin slightly emarginate with a short broad medium tooth ; male valve broad, short ; plates broad at base, concavely, attenuately pointed, two and one-half times longer than valve, equalling the pygofers, which are thickly beset with stout hairs.

Described from two females and two males from Holly., Colo. The small size and the black spot near the anal angle of the elytra at once distinguish this species.

***Lonatura salsura*, n sp.**

Form and general appearance of *catalina*, but much larger. Pale sordid yellow. Length : ♀ 4.5 mm., ♂ 4 mm.; width 1.25 mm.

Macropterous form : vertex broad, obtuse, convex, one-half longer on middle than against eye, one-third wider than long, anterior margin rounding ; front very broad above, rapidly roundly narrowing to the long parallel margined clypeus ; pronotum one-fourth longer than the vertex, as wide as the eyes ; elytra slightly longer than the abdomen in both sexes, broadly overlapping behind clavus, appendix well developed, nervures indistinct, veins on clavus connected, antepical cells very long, parallel margined, their apices truncate.

Brachypterous form : as above except that the abdomen is elongate and the elytra very short, truncate, only covering the first abdominal segment, the exposed part being one-half the whole length of the insect.

Colour : pale sordid straw in the brachypterous form, macropterous form washed with brownish olive on the head and pronotum, tergum fuscous, partly visible through the hyaline elytra ; below dark fuscous except the face. In dark specimens, there are a pair of spots at the apex and an oblique pair near the base of the vertex.

Genitalia : female, ultimate ventral segment slightly emarginate either side of a prominent medium tooth, which is as long as its basal breadth, the lateral angles deeply excised, displaying a rounding lobe of a membrane beneath ; male valve rounding, almost concealed by the ultimate segment, plates concavely acuminate, longer than ultimate segment, equalling the pygofers.

Described from numerous specimens collected at Ft. Collins and a few from Holly and the Little Beaver, Colo.

COLEOPTERA IN SEPTEMBER

Stone-turning on the hillsides and in the woods, usually productive late in the season, gave very poor returns this year. However, on September 17th, a brother entomologist and the writer visited a locality which would satisfy the most exacting collector. Where the Chicopee River empties into the Connecticut, a depression in the low meadowland marks the course of a former branch of the river. The spot is well wooded with poplars, willows and maples, in whose dense shade

a rank undergrowth thrives. Early in the season a pool of water, left by the spring inundation, occupies the deeper part of the old watercourse, but disappears in the course of the summer. However, the ground remains moist and muddy throughout the season. Here we found beetles fairly swarming. Carabidæ and Staphylinidæ were running over the ground everywhere, and every bit of debris, hole and crevice sheltered them. Most of the specimens taken belonged to the two families mentioned, but several species of Scarabæidæ, Chrysomelidæ and weevils, driven to shelter by the early frosts, were also found. Carabidæ occurred in considerable variety, Bembidiums, of course, predominating. The species of this genus which most pleased us was the handsome *B. postremum*, which the writer had not seen alive for many years. It is a showy species with highly-polished green surface and a couple of light patches on the elytra. It runs most rapidly when alarmed, but does not take flight like so many others of its genus. On some circumscribed patches of ground it was quite numerous, and scampered out from nearly every bit of litter that was disturbed, or peered from holes in the ground, while only a few paces away none were to be found. It seemed to prefer the places where the weeds were densest, while in more open spots the less conspicuous species, as *B. dorsale*, *B. variegatum*, *B. flavopictum*, etc., abounded. Running over the mud a few *Elaphrus ruscarius* were taken. Under debris a number of *Carabus vinctus* and a few of the pretty, though minute, *Dyschirius hæmorrhoidalis*. Perhaps the most abundant beetle was *Platynus anchomenoides*. It was found wherever the herbage was turned aside. In this connection may be mentioned this beetle's curious habit of feigning death when thrown on its back, although otherwise very lively. Occasionally an *Omophron* was found under a fallen leaf or bit of twig, and they increased in number as we approached the open ground lately occupied by the pool. Here they were found under debris and by digging just beneath the surface of the soil. The pressure from our feet, as we moved about, drove them from their burrows, and they could be seen emerging close to us, while several were generally in sight running over the ground. An old dust-broom, which happened to be at hand, gave excellent service at this juncture. By sweeping the ground and thus exposing the burrows, the beetles were taken literally by hundreds. This was highly satisfactory, as in my search of former years along sandy shores, I had found them very sparingly.

FREDERICK, KNAB, CHICOPEE, MASS.