vol. v., p. 205, brings it in a separate Legion, *Cylindrodites*, with the only genus, *Cylindrodes*, and describes and figures, pl. 11, a new species, *C. Kochii*, from Australia, from a rudimentary specimen. None of the authors except Gray have seen this rare insect. Probably it is a female imago; it bores in the stems of plants, committing ravages in greenhouses; it is called by the colonists, wire-worm. The tibia of the anterior legs forms a hand similar to *Gryllotalpa*. What is known about this insect is mainly the general form, which is so different from Embidina that it is barely possible that this degraded family may among the Orthoptera be placed not far from the Embidina.

To try ancestral speculations upon our present insufficient, and for the Embidina, *very scanty knowledge*, would certainly by Darwin himself have been considered illegitimate, if not something worse!

TRAPPING COLEOPTERA.

BY F. B. CAULFIELD, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Wishing to procure a good series of Silphidæ for my collection, about the middle of August I put some scraps of cooked meat into an empty tomato can and hid it under a shrub. I visited it after a few days but found it untouched. I then baited a can with uncooked meat and placed it in a similar situation. I examined it on the 12th of August and took from it the following species :—

Necrophorus orbicollis, 10 specimens.

“ *tomentosa (velutina)*, 6 specimens.

Silpha peltata, 20 specimens.

“ *marginalis*, 12 specimens. (Of this and the preceding species I could have taken many more).

Silpha inaequalis, 4 specimens.

“ *lapponica*, 1 specimen.

“ *surinamensis*, 1 specimen.

Staphylinus villosus 1 “

I also took two specimens of a *Staphylinus* and a number of Histers not yet determined.

On examining the can containing the cooked meat, I was surprised to find in it seven specimens of *Centrophilus maculatus*, as I had not expected to trap Orthoptera.

I visited the traps again on August 15th, but as there had been a heavy thunder storm on the previous day, I met with poor success. The trap which had yielded so abundantly on the 12th, now contained nothing but water, but from the can with cooked bait I took 5 *orbicollis*, 4 *velutina*, 1 *surinamensis*, and 1 *Staphylinus villosus*.

NOTES ON CHRYSOMELA SCALARIS, Lec.

BY F. B. CAULFIELD, MONTREAL, P. Q.

In No. 7 of Entomologica Americana, Mr. G. W. J. Angell gives some interesting notes on this insect. Having examined a large number from various localities "showing a nearly complete gradual gradation from the finely maculate form of *philadelphica*, to the strongly marked *scalaris* type," Mr. Angell is of opinion that *philadelphica* Lin., *multipuncta* Say and its supposed varieties, are all varieties of *scalaris* Lec. I incline myself to the belief that *scalaris* and *philadelphica* are distinct species, and as my experience of these forms appears to be different to that of some other collectors, I give it in the hope that it may lead to a careful study of their life habits. I find that Dr. Harris' history and figure of *scalaris* fit it exactly as it occurs in the neighborhood of Montreal. For years past I have found it on elm and linden, and on no other plant or tree. *Philadelphica* and *Bigsbyana* I find on willow and alder; never on elm and linden. Dr. Packard in his Guide states that *scalaris* is abundant on the alder. This statement puzzled me, as I never yet have found a typical *scalaris* on that shrub. In the Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1882, Mr. W. H. Harrington states that *scalaris* is "found throughout the season on various trees, as elm, the linden, and especially the willows and alders. The same writer states that *philadelphica* feeds on the leaves of the pine. It would thus seem as if these insects varied their food plants in different localities. It is now too late to do anything this season towards settling the question, but next year I trust it will be fully investigated; meanwhile I would like to hear the opinions of other collectors.