List of Coleoptera collected in the vicinity of Cliftondale, Mass., June 12, 1873.

At the entomological excursion to the vicinity of Cliftondale, Mass., on the 12th of June, 1873, so many species of beetles were found that it was thought a list of them might not prove uninteresting. This list includes all the species taken by the party, Messrs. Austin, Emerton, Moody, Munroe and Henshaw. The numbers prefixed to the species are those of Crotch's Catalogue. Many common species could probably be added, had the list been contemplated at the time of collecting.

503. Platynus ruficornis Lec. 3415. Dichelonycha elongatula Sch.
1183. Chnemolus 12-punctatus Say (muticus Lec.) 3593. Cotalpa lanigera Linn.

1945. Stenus flavicornis Er. 3888. Taphrocerus gracilis Say.
2387. Latridius pumulos Mels. 3841. “ aerosa Mels. (terminans † Lap.)
2395. Deremestes nubilus Say. 3845. Pachyscelus laniiger Say.
2430. Anthrenus varius Fabr. 4022. Elater heparicus Mels.
2710. Cercus abdominalis Er. 4122. Dolopius lateralis Esch. (pauper Lec.)
(“ fasciatus Oliv.)
2845. Coccinella trifasciata Linn.
2867. Psyllobora 20-maculata Say.
2894. Hyperaspis undulata Say (el-e- egans Muls.)
2906. Scymnus terminatus Say ?
Melanotus Leonardi Lec.
This is thought to be the first instance of the capture of this species in Massachusetts. Lecohte records it (Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., Vol. X, new series, p. 475) from New Hampshire, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. A closely allied species was collected by Mr. Austin upon alders in the vicinity of Mt. Tom (M. tunicollis Lec.) described from Philadelphia, which is thought to be new to the fauna of New England.

Melanotus americanus Hbst.

Early Spring Butterflies at the White Mountains.
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Limnecia Harrisii. Last autumn I found the young caterpillars swarming upon Diplopappus umbellatus, at several points on the Glen road; in other places on the same road where Diplopappus grew, none could be found. This spring they were found in precisely the same localities as last autumn, and were absent from the others, proving that they must hibernate in close proximity to their birth place. They hibernate in their penultimate stage, probably in curled up dead leaves, and though several may be found on one plant in the spring, they do not then associate nor spin a web; when about to moult, the caterpillars leave the plant and retire to a dead stick or leaf for the change, and then return to their pasture ground. They were also found in great numbers on Diplopappus growing on the hill side beyond the foot bridge over the Androscoggin at Gorham. The first to change to chrysalis did so June 6th and emerged June 19th.

Euphydryas Phaeton. The caterpillars were found in considerable numbers in just as advanced a stage as those of the previous species, upon Lonicera ciliata; as they were found only upon this plant, and in many different places, this is doubtless its proper spring food; they fed in confinement on other species of Lonicera. The first butterfly emerged June 25th, after 17½ days in chrysalis. Not a single caterpillar of this or the preceding species or of Arthemis was found to be parasitized.
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