3. *Nemognatha immaculata*, with 2 pages of text, marked Pl. III (pl. 7 in 1824).

4. *Notoxus monodon*, the lower fig., and *N. bicolor*, with 4 pages of text, marked Pl. IV (*Anthicus bicolor* and *A. monodon*, pl. 10, in 1824).

5. *Berytus spinosus*, with 3 pages of text, marked Pl. V (pl. 14, in 1824).

6. *Cicindela formosa*, and *C. decemnotata*, with 4 pages of text, marked Pl. VI, and followed by an index of the 8 species figured (pl. 18 in 1824).

The text in 1824 is throughout different from the text in 1817, mostly shortened, but scarcely different for the descriptive part of the species. The coloration of the plates is more careful than in 1824 and better than in LeConte's edition.

The Memoirs of the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, vol. 4, Philadelphia, 1818, 8°, contain two letters of Thomas Say, which are not mentioned in Doubleday's List of Thomas Say's works, nor in LeConte's edition, nor quoted by Th. W. Harris. Dr. Asa Fitch states that he has never seen this rare book. The volumes were presented to the Library of Harvard college in 1849, after Harris had done his work. He knew it, but as it contains nothing of importance it is not quoted by Harris, though in one volume a letter to him is found on the cover.

1. A letter, Sept. 28, 1817, to Hon. R. Peters, by Thomas Say, p. 224-226, containing remarks on the Hessian fly, on the locust and on corn grubs.

2. A letter, p. 236-237, to the same, by Thomas Say, containing remarks on

the Hessian fly, on *Tinea granella*, and on cut worms.

[The references to these two articles, which were written out several years since, are added in the Bibliographical record, nos. 3430 and 3431.—B. P. M.]

SOUND-PRODUCING ORGANS IN ANOMALA, ANTHONOMUS, AND OTHER COLEOPTERA.—There is a stridulating organ in *Anomala*, situated on the metathorax and elytra, in the same position as described by me in *Polyphylla* (PSYCHE, v. 2, p. 278). Its location is the same as that of the elytral organ described by Dr. LeConte (Class. col. N. A.) in *Trox* and *Ligyryus*, but Dr. LeConte failed to notice that the metathorax in those genera has on its ascending portion (beneath a ridge in *Trox*) a corresponding pearly space, just as it has in *Polyphylla*; this is in addition to the organ on the first ventral, corresponding to the third dorsal, segment, in *Trox*, described by Dr. LeConte. My finding these organs in *melolonthini* and *rutelini* is merely accidental: why does not some coleopterist study them microscopically in all our genera of *scarabacidae*? The same organs are present in *Limonium* and other *elateridae*, and there is, besides, a surface on the ascending portion of the first ventral segment, as in *Trox*, which, as in *Trox*, corresponds to a second surface on the elytra. I find stridulating organs also in *Anthonomus*, of the *curculionidae*, situated as in *Anomala*.

W. H. Patton.

Waterbury, Conn., 13 Nov. 1883.

[Stridulating organs of coleoptera are described in PSYCHE, Rec., no. 1405, 1444.]