tion, since they give proof that the bees know how to help themselves under all circumstances, that they understand how to overcome any obstacle. The most irregular cell in the bee-hive is the queen-bee cell, in which, as is well known, the queen has to pass her youthful stages. This queen-bee cell is shaped like an acorn, and does not stand horizontally like all the other bee cells, but

hangs vertically, with the opening downward.

These few quite imperfect remarks may serve to call attention to some of the so numerous irregularities among insects. I hope they may incite others to further new and more interesting observations.

Leipzig, 15 June 1884.

FOOD-PLANTS OF BEETLES BRED IN MARYLAND.

BY OTTO LUGGER, BALTIMORE, MD.

[The numeros (inserted by the editor) are, for the coleoptera, those of G. R. Crotch's "Check list of the coleoptera of America, north of Mexico" (PSYCHE, Rec., no. 43), and, for the food plants, those of Horace Mann's "Catalogue of the phaenogamous plants of the United States" . . . Where the species of the food-plant is not stated, the numero expresses a conjecture.]

BUPRESTIDAE.

3691.	<i>Dicerca pugnata</i>	2574.	<i>Quercus alba</i> .
3726.	<i>Buprestis apricans</i>	2658.	<i>Pinus mitis</i> .
3767.	<i>Chrysobothris azurea</i>	2579.	<i>Quercus coccinea</i> var. <i>tinctoria</i> .
3799.	<i>Ptosima gibbicollis</i>	705.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> .
3801.	<i>Mastogenius subcyaneus</i>	2603.	<i>Ostrya virginica</i> .
3814.	<i>Agrilus lecontei</i>	1053?	<i>Cornus</i> [florida?].
3825.	" <i>politus</i>	575.	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> (spines).

ELATERIDAE.

3863.	<i>Tharops obliquus</i>	2600.	<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> .
4260.	<i>Corymbites vernalis</i>	2660?	<i>Pinus</i> ? [strobis?].
4310.	" <i>hamatus</i>	447.	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i> .

RHIPICERIDAE.

4374.	<i>Sandalus petrophya</i>	2574.	<i>Quercus alba</i> .
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CERAMBYCIDAE.

4925.	<i>Sphenostethus taslei</i>	2574.	<i>Quercus alba</i> .
4941.	<i>Smodicum cucujiforme</i>	2621?	<i>Salix</i> [alba?]
4943.	<i>Dularius brevilineus</i>	2538?	<i>Ulmus</i> [americana?].

4970.	<i>Oeme rigida</i>	2658.	<i>Pinus mitis</i> .
4977.	<i>Gracilia minuta</i>	2610.	<i>Betula lenta</i> (band around gin-barrel).
5015.	<i>Elaphidion unicolor</i>	2595.	<i>Quercus rubra</i> .
5025.	<i>Tylonotus bimaculatus</i>	2563.	<i>Juglans nigra</i> .
5047.	<i>Molorchus bimaculatus</i>	1053?	<i>Cornus</i> [florida?]; 818. <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> .
5070.	<i>Purpuricenens humeralis</i>	498?	<i>Acer</i> [dasycarpum?].
5070a.	“ var. <i>axillaris</i>	2579.	<i>Quercus coccinea</i> var. <i>tinctoria</i> .
5111.	<i>Calloides nobilis</i>	2316?	<i>Fraxinus</i> [americana?].
5113.	<i>Arhopalus fulminans</i>	—.	<i>Quercus</i> .
5144.	<i>Cyrtophorus gibbulus</i>	2574.	<i>Quercus alba</i> .
5145.	“ <i>verrucosus</i>	2574.	“ “
5146.	<i>Tillomorpha geminata</i>	2574.	“ “
5155.	<i>Distenia undata</i>	—.	<i>Pyrus malus</i> .
5166.	<i>Centrodera decolorata</i>	—.	<i>Carya</i> .
5225.	<i>Leptura emarginata</i>	2536.	<i>Ulmus fulva</i> .
5253.	“ <i>zebra</i>	2593.	<i>Quercus prinus</i> .
5256.	“ <i>cordifera</i>	2598.	<i>Castanea vesca</i> .
5331.	<i>Hetoemis cinerea</i>	—.	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> . —. <i>Morus</i> .
5343.	<i>Acanthoderes morrisii</i>	1061.	<i>Nyssa multiflora</i> .
5381.	<i>Dectes spinosus</i>	—.	<i>Ambrosia</i> .
5405.	<i>Hippopsis lemniscata</i>	—.	<i>Ambrosia</i> .
5457.	<i>Dysphaga tenuipes</i>	2574.	<i>Quercus alba</i> .

SPERMOPHAGIDAE.

5464.	<i>Bruchus mimus</i>	705.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> (seed).
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EFFECT OF CYANIDE UPON COLOUR.
— A very curious case of artificial colouring in a butterfly has been sent me by a friend. He says that the specimen, a male *Gonopteryx* [*sic*] *rhamni*, was placed in a spare cyanide bottle, and left undisturbed for two years; but that, at some intermediate time, the stopper was tampered with and not properly replaced, so that air was introduced. The result is, that the butterfly is richly

coloured with crimson along the costal area, and partially round the other margins of the fore-wings, and has large blotches of the same on the hind-wings. Indeed, the only portion of the wings which is left entirely of the usual brimstone colour is that portion which, in *G. cleopatra*, is clouded with crimson. — Chas. G. Barrett, Pembroke: 9th April, 1884. [From *Entom. mo. mag.*, June 1884, v. 21, p. 23.]