

(From Narrative of an Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, &c., under the command of Stephen H. Long, Major U. S. T. E., Vol. 2; Philadelphia, 1824, pp. 268—378.)

ORDER . COLEOPTERA.

CICINDELA Linn. Latr.

C. LONGILABRIS.—Blackish; elytra spotted and banded with white; labrum long.

Inhabits North-west Territory.

Head and thorax slightly tinged with greenish; antennæ, [269] basal joints, blue-black; labrum white, nearly as long as broad, obtusely longitudinally carinated, obscurely tridentate at tip, and a little dilated at the lateral base; mandibles white on the exterior edge near the base: palpi dark blue, or cupreous; elytra with rather large, dense punctures; a humeral spot, another before the middle on the margin, a reclivate, nearly transverse band on the middle, and a spot at the posterior curve of the elytra, white; venter black, with a purplish reflection.

Length less than three-fifths of an inch.

Var. *■*. The spots of the elytra obsolete.

This insect seems to approach nearest to *C. vulgaris* nob. (Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. vol. I. new series,) but it is sufficiently distinct by the following characters. The labrum is twice as long, and the punctures of the elytra are more than double the size. The venter is sometimes dark green.

[Allied to the European *C. sylvatica*; and subsequently described by Kirby as *C. albilabris* (Fauna Bor. Am. 12: I have a green variety from Newfoundland.—LEC.)

2. *C. TERRICOLA*.—Black; a white line at the tip of the elytra. Inhabits North-west Territory.

Body destitute of metallic lustre; labrum white; breadth more than twice the length; tip three-toothed, intermediate tooth conic acute, the lateral teeth angulated obtuse; mandibles white on the exterior base; thorax a little hairy; elytra with scattered very

ORDER NEUROPTERA.

BAETIS Leach.

1. *B. BILINEATA*.—Large, pale ferruginous; inferior wings margined behind with dusky; tergum fuscous with a double series of whitish lines. [304]

Inhabits St. Peter's river.

Head above somewhat fulvous; beneath and front yellow; thorax, first segment yellowish-brown, blackish each side and before; second segment pale brownish, a little tinged with rufous and with indistinct oblique whitish lines, proceeding from the longitudinal impressed line; two brown spots on the middle placed transversely; wings hyaline, whitish, with fuscous nervures; posterior margin of the inferiores fuscous; tergum fuscous; lateral margin whitish; posterior edges of the segments white above; a double series of whitish, oblique, dilated, abbreviated lines.

Length ♀ to tip of the wings one and three-tenths of an inch.

This is much the largest species of this country I have seen; it appeared in considerable numbers.

[Belongs to *Palingenia*, and is *P. limbata* Guér. Icon. Règne An. pl. 60, fig. 7.—UHLER.]

2. *B. ALTERNATA*.—Wings whitish, nervures fuscous; tergum fuscous, segments whitish at their bases.

Inhabits North-west Territory.

Body fuscous; head on the anterior margin and genæ white; thorax pale brownish-livid, yellowish near the scutel; wings hyaline, with a whitish reflexion, nervures not margined; pleura and pectus varied with yellowish; feet pale ochreous, a fuscous annulus near the tip of the thighs; tergum fuscous; segments whitish at base, one or two ultimate segments with two whitish longitudinal lines; venter whitish, each segment with two oblique lines and two intermediate points, black; seta whitish, with regular fuscous spots alternating.

Length of the body ♂ from two-fifths to half an inch.

Closely allied to the *femoratus*, nobis,* but may be distinguished

* Western Quarterly Reporter, vol. 2, p. 162.—Ante. p. 171.

[305] from that species at once, by the nervures of the wings being altogether destitute of colored margins.

3. *B. ALBA*.—White; vertex and anterior feet above dusky. Inhabits Winnepeek river.

Thorax slightly tinged with pale yellowish-brown; anterior feet short, rather robust; nervures upon and near the costal margin dusky.

Length of the body ♀ about half an inch.

This insect appears in immense numbers. They rise upon the wing in the evening, and their short existence in the perfect state appears to be terminated before sunrise. For a more particular account of this species, see the Narrative.

ASCALAPHUS Fabr.

A. 4-MACULATUS.—Wings with a white costal spot; antennæ as long as the body; tergum varied with black and testaceous; eyes with a suture.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

Head and stethidium covered by long cinereous hair, the latter part blackish, varied with pale testaceous; labrum honey-yellow; antennæ as long as the body, dull yellowish-brown; incisures blackish, clavum oval, compressed, blackish with pale incisures; eyes large, prominent, in the middle divided by an impressed line; wings hyaline with a milk-white reflexion, an opaque snow-white spot near the tip of the costal margin, nervures black; tergum testaceous, segments with a dorsal line and oblong spot each side, black, terminal segments nearly all black; sides black, varied with testaceous.

Length to tip of wings one inch and a half.

[306] Like the *cayennensis* Fabr. this species has a white spot on each wing, but the clavum of the antennæ is not truncated. The eyes are each bisected by an impressed line in the middle, as in the *maculatus* Oliv. and all others of this genus. This species was found by Mr. William W. Wood.

HEMEROBIUS Latr. Lam.

1. *H. IRRORATUS*.—Blackish; thorax with three lines and lateral margin yellowish; wings hyaline with black spots.

Inhabits United States.

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