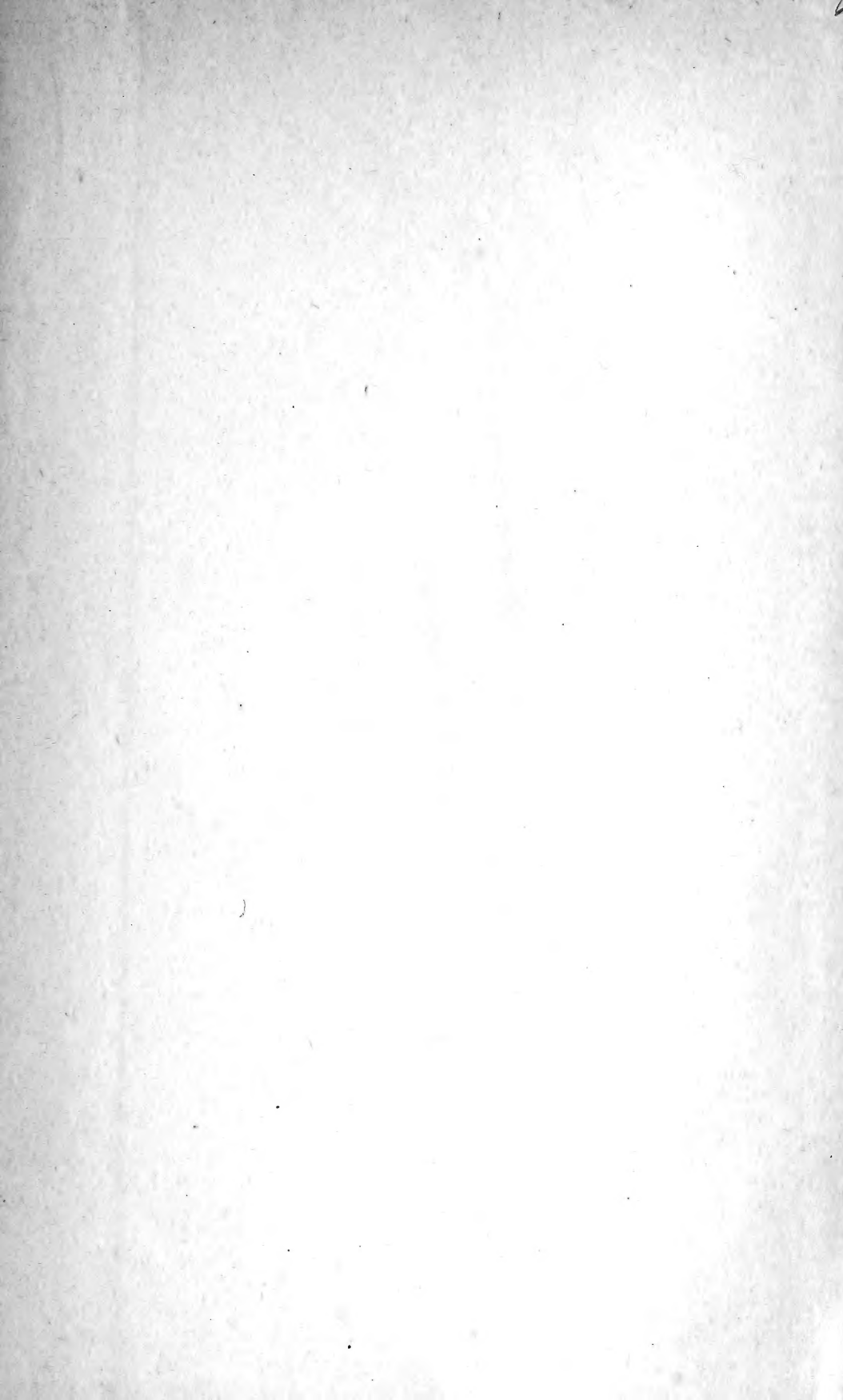


JAMES A. PETERS

orv



141 New Jersey. State Geologist

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

A16X
v. 2, pt. 2
Rept.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE GEOLOGIST.

VOL. II.

MINERALOGY.
BOTANY.
ZOÖLOGY.

TRENTON, N. J.:
PRINTED BY THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1890.



141
1108
207

PART 2.

—
ZOÖLOGY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

His Excellency ROBERT S. GREEN, Governor and *ex-officio*
President of the Board.....Trenton.

I. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. JOHN CLEMENTHaddonfield.
HON. CLEMENT H. SINNICKSONSalem.

II. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

EMMOR ROBERTS, EsqMoorestown.
HON. H. S. LITTLE.....Trenton.

III. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HENRY AITKEN, EsqElizabeth.
HON. WM. H. HENDRICKSONMiddletown.

IV. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SELDEN T. SCRANTON, EsqOxford.
HON. THOMAS LAWRENCE.....Hamburg.

V. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER.....Morristown.
GEORGE RICHARDS, Esq.....Dover.

VI. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. FORCE, Esq.....Newark.
THOMAS T. KINNEY, Esq.....Newark.

VII. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LEBBEUS B. WARD, C.E.....Jersey City.
REV. SAMUEL B. DOD.....Hoboken.

GEO. H. COOK,
State Geologist.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29th, 1889.

To His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and ex-officio President of the Board of Managers of the State Geological Survey:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit the second volume of my final report as State Geologist. Its subject is Natural History, and it contains catalogues of the Minerals, Plants and Animals of the State of New Jersey.

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. COOK,
State Geologist.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I. CATALOGUE OF INSECTS FOUND IN NEW JERSEY.....	1-486
Introduction	3-7
Catalogue of Insects.....	7-464
Order Hymenoptera.....	7-68
Order Coleoptera.....	69-271
Order Lepidoptera.....	271-359
Order Diptera.....	360-405
Order Orthoptera	405-415
Dermaptera	405-406
Orthoptera.....	406-415
Order Hemiptera.....	416-452
Sub-Order Heteroptera.....	416-436
Sub-Order Homoptera.....	436-452
Order Neuroptera.....	453-464
Conclusion.....	465
Errata	466
Principal Abbreviations of Authors' Names.....	467-471
Index of Genera.....	473-486
II. CATALOGUE OF VERTEBRATES.....	487
Class Mammalia.....	494
Class Aves (Birds).....	518
‡ Scansores (Climbing Birds).....	518
‡ Insessores (Perching Birds).....	525
‡ Cursores (Running Birds).....	583
‡ Natatores (Swimming Birds).....	609
Class Reptilia.....	637
Class Amphibia [Batrachia].....	649
Class Pisces (Fishes).....	657
Sub-Class Marsipobranchii [Cyclostomi].....	657
Sub-Class Elasmobranchii (Selachians).....	659
‡ Plagiostomi.....	659

CATALOGUE OF VERTEBRATES— <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE.
Sub-Class Ganoidei.....	668
§ Chondrostei.....	668
§ Holostei.....	669
Sub-Class Teleostei (Bony Fishes).....	670
§ Physostomi.....	670
§ Physoclisti.....	699
Addenda.....	771
Errata.....	777
Statistics.....	779
Abbreviations (Authors, &c.).....	781
General Abbreviations.....	787
Index.....	789

CATALOGUE OF INSECTS FOUND IN NEW
JERSEY.

BY JOHN B. SMITH.

CATALOGUE OF INSECTS FOUND IN NEW JERSEY.

BY JOHN B. SMITH.

INTRODUCTION.

Any faunal list making pretense to completeness, must be based upon years of careful collecting and observation, not by one, but by many individuals. In my work of compiling the present list I have been hampered in every possible direction, and incompleteness of the work will, I hope, be not entirely charged as incompetence in the compiler. The labor on material for the list has been confined to the few spare hours I could gather from a summer's active field-work, and to about three weeks' work in compiling the results obtained from my correspondents. New Jersey offers quite distinct contrasts in her geological features, and, as this influences the botany to a very large extent, it necessarily also affects the character of the insect fauna. There are no large general collections of insects in the State, and records of this kind were shut off. Collectors of insects are few, and are massed in two or three localities, hence many parts of the State are entirely unexplored, and the contrasts between the fauna of the sandy pine-barren region and of the rocky Orange mountain district are not well brought out. Collectors lacking, little material has come into the hands of the systematists, and hence there are few references in the literature to New Jersey as the home of species. Pennsylvania and New York are constantly referred to. New Jersey seldom. The material for a list of insects was therefore not to be sought in literature. In Philadelphia there are a number of active collectors who do a large part of their collecting in this State. From some of these I have obtained most valuable lists of captures. The excursions made by these gentlemen were generally confined to the Camden and Gloucester county region, or extended to the sea-shore—a part of the pine

barrens was therefore covered, but not nearly as thoroughly as desirable. Unfortunately these gentlemen were all collectors of *Coleoptera* or of *Lepidoptera*, and in *Lepidoptera* of only small portions of the order. So far as the fauna of the pine barrens is concerned, we know absolutely nothing of it save in *Coleoptera* and *Lepidoptera*. In Newark and its immediate vicinity are a number of collectors who have formed an Entomological Society, which holds semi-monthly meetings. This society and its members have furnished me valuable lists giving the collective experiences of its members. These lists are cited in the following pages as the "Newark List," and the species are generally taken not many miles from the city of Newark. As this includes territory from salt marshes to mountain, further specialization in future lists will be desirable. As in Philadelphia, all the collectors confine themselves to *Coleoptera* or *Lepidoptera*, and in *Lepidoptera* none collect the micros, so called. The only collector who has a general collection of any size is Mr. M. S. Crane, of Caldwell, and from him I had lists in *Hymenoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Diptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Coleoptera* and *Lepidoptera*, which proved of the greatest assistance to me. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn there are a considerable number of entomologists and collectors who do a great deal of their collecting in New Jersey, and some of these have added materially to the completeness of the present list. As usual, these gentlemen confine themselves to *Coleoptera* and *Lepidoptera*. Had the time been less pressing I could probably have gotten further aid from these gentlemen, but the collecting season and immediately after are bad times to expect aid from entomologists. It will be noticed that, except in *Coleoptera* and *Lepidoptera*, New Jersey is practically unexplored, and even in the collected orders, northern and northwestern New Jersey are entirely unrepresented. These facts must be my excuse for any incompleteness in the list. So far as my own collections are concerned, I must say that I lived in the city of Brooklyn during the period of my most enthusiastic collecting days and that many a pleasant day was passed in the hills back of Montclair, in the woods near Fort Lee, or in early spring along the foot of the Palisades from Hoboken to Weehawken and further north. I have also spent many pleasant days on Dr. Brakeley's plantations in Ocean county and have taken many good species there. As I collected in all orders, I have been able to add considerable to all lists, from my own experience.

To specialize: In the *Hymenoptera* I have used Mr. E. T. Cres-

son's classification and list as a guide, and have included all the species marked by him as occurring in New Jersey, as well as those so distributed that their occurrence in the State is certain. Mr. M. S. Crane furnished me with a very good list of his captures, and, supplemented by my own experience, this added to the accuracy of the list. Finally, by the courtesy of the American Entomological Society, I was enabled to examine the E. T. Cresson collection of *Hymenoptera*, from which I gleaned many New Jersey species, and Mr. Geo. B. Cresson, the curator of the Society, kindly gave me a list of specimens recently taken near Westville, all of which aided in completing the list.

In *Coleoptera*, the Henshaw check list has been my guide. Messrs. Charles Liebeck and Henry W. Wenzel, of Philadelphia, have furnished me most excellent annotated lists of the species taken by them. The Newark list was very full in some families and forms an important part of the record. In the *Carabidæ*, a list of the species taken near New York by Mr. F. G. Schaupp, which I aided in compiling some years ago, furnished many species. In the families of rove and water beetles (*Staphylinidæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, *Hydrophilidæ*, &c.), all the general lists were poor, and as my own collection, now in the United States National Museum, contained many species from this State, I obtained, through the courtesy of Mr. Howard, acting for Professor Riley, a list of these species in the National Museum.

Mr. M. L. Linell, Professor Riley's aide in the museum, also kindly furnished me with a partial list of his collections in New Jersey, and these were very valuable.

Dr. John Hamilton, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, had passed a short season in September at Brigantine Beach for some years past, and his list of captures was of extreme interest. Mr. C. H. Roberts, who makes rather a specialty of aquatic *Coleoptera*, furnished me with a list of the New Jersey specimens in his collection, which largely supplemented the other lists. Mr. W. Julich, of New York, gave a most excellent list of *Rhynchophora* taken by himself. Mr. Fred. C. Paulmier, of Madison, N. J., furnished me a list of captures, which, though small in extent, was still valuable as adding facts in the distribution of some species. A few days spent in collecting at Anglesea, near Cape May, in company with Messrs. E. A. Schwarz, of Washington, and H. W. Wenzel, of Philadelphia, produced a large number of species which were kindly determined and listed by Mr. Schwarz. Finally, to the courtesy of Dr. Horn I owe an opportunity of examining his

extensive collection, and from this I obtained many records not on other lists. The list in *Coleoptera* is very fairly complete in most families. Mr. Samuel Henshaw, of Cambridge, also sent me a short list containing several species not elsewhere noted.

In *Lepidoptera*, the list furnished by the Newark society was the base. In the *Rhopalocera*, Mr. E. M. Aaron, of Philadelphia, gave me a most valuable list, and the records in the lists and works of Messrs. Strecker, Edwards and Scudder, supplemented by my own experience, have made this part of the list almost complete. Mr. Scudder's order of genera has been followed.

In the Sphingid and Zygænid families, my own works have been followed, and I believe the list to be nearly complete. In the balance of the Macro-Lepidoptera, Mr. Grote's list has been, in the main, followed; the Newark list being supplemented chiefly by my own experience. In the Geometridæ and Pyralidæ, Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, of Brooklyn, has furnished the material for the list almost as it stands. In the *Tortricidæ*, Professor Fernald's catalogue has given me most of the information. In the *Tineidæ*, Mr. Wm. Beutenmüller, of the American Museum of Natural History, has furnished the entire list, which is based almost exclusively upon his own collections and observation. Mr. Simon Seib, of Newark, gave me a list containing many dates, and this has been utilized as far as possible.

In the *Diptera*, Baron Osten-Sacken's catalogue has been my guide, supplemented in the *Syrphidæ* by Dr. S. W. Williston's excellent monograph. Mr. Crane furnished me with a record of his captures in this order, and this, in addition to my own observations, gives a basis of fact to this part of the list.

In the *Orthoptera*, Mr. Lawrence Bruner, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has kindly furnished the list, which I have used exactly as he sent it, simply adding the records obtained from Mr. Crane and my own collecting. All the matter in brackets [] represents additions by myself.

In the *Hemiptera-Heteroptera*, Uhler's check list has been my guide, supplemented by Mr. Crane's records and my own collections.

In the *Hemiptera-Homoptera*, Mr. W. H. Ashmead, of Jacksonville, Fla., has kindly furnished the list, and very little, indeed, has been added to it by Mr. Crane's records and my own collecting.

In the *Neuroptera*, Dr. Hagen's synopsis has been my guide. Mr. Crane's list contained many species. I took many myself during the

season. In running over the collection of the American Entomological Society I obtained a few records not otherwise obtainable.

The *Thysanura* have been entirely omitted, since there have been absolutely no collections made and no lists exist.

For much the same reasons all reference to the sub-class *Arachnida* and *Myriapoda* has been omitted, though the *Arachnida* at least are well represented in the State.

Finally, I desire to thank, most sincerely, the gentlemen who by their courtesy and assistance have enabled me to give to the present catalogue its measure of completeness.

CATALOGUE OF INSECTS.

Family TENTHREDINIDÆ.**Sub-Family CIMBICINÆ.**

CIMBEX, Oliv.

C. americana, Leach.

Common at Caldwell—Crane.

TRICHIOSOMA, Leach.

T. triangulum, Kirby.

ZARÆA, Leach.

Z. americana, Cress.

Z. inflata, Norton.

ABIA, Leach.

A. cerasi, Fitch.

ACORDULECERA, Say.

A. dorsalis, Say.

Sub-Family HYLOTOMINÆ.

SCHIZOCERUS, Latr.

S. ebenus, Norton.

S. plumiger, Klug.

S. sericeus, Norton.

ATOMACERA, Say.

A. ruficollis, Norton.

THEMOS, Norton.

T. hyaline, Norton.

HYLOTOMA, Latr.

H. abdominalis, Leach.

H. cœrulea, Norton.

H. humeralis, Beauv.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

H. mcleayi, Leach.

H. pectoralis, Leach.

H. rubiginosa, Beauv.

H. rubra, Klug.

H. scapularis, Klug.

Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

Sub-Family TENTHREDININÆ.

CLADIUS, Illig.

C. isomera, Harris.

PRIOPHORUS, Dahlb.

P. æqualis, Norton.

PRISTIPHORA, Latr.

P. grossulariæ, Walsh.

P. identidem, Norton.

P. tibialis, Norton.

EUURA, Newn.

E. orbitalis, Norton.

E. salicis-nodus, Walsh.

E. salicis-ovum, Walsh.

CRÆSUS, Leach.**C. latitarsus**, Norton.**NEMATUS, Jur.****N. aureopectus**, Norton.**N. bivittatus**, Norton.**N. chloreus**, Norton.**N. concolor**, Norton.**N. corniger**, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

N. erythrogaster, Norton.**N. fulvipes**, Norton.**N. integer**, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

N. lateralis, Norton.**N. longulicornis**, Norton.**N. luteolus**, Norton.**N. luteotergum**, Norton.**N. pallicornis**, Norton.**N. proximatus**, Norton.**N. ribesii**, Scop.

I have taken this in the State, myself. It is the common currant slug. Common at Caldwell—Crane.

N. similaris, Norton.**N. subalbatus**, Norton.**N. trilineatus**, Norton.**N. trivittatus**, Norton.**N. ventralis**, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

N. vertebratus, Say.**MESSA, Leach.****M. hyalina**, Norton.**FENUSA, Leach.****F. ambigua**, Norton.

EMPHYTUS, Klug.

- E. apertus**, Norton.
- E. cinctipes**, Norton.
- E. inornatus**, Say.
- E. mellipes**, Norton.

HARPIPHORUS, Hartig.

- H. maculatus**, Norton.
- H. semicornis**, Say.
- H. tarsatus**, Say.
- H. testaceus**, Norton.
- H. varianus**, Norton.
- H. versicolor**, Norton.

DOLERUS, Jur.

- D. abdominalis**, Norton.
Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.
- D. albifrons**, Norton.
Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.
- D. apricus**, Norton.
I have taken this myself in New Jersey.
- D. arvensis**, Say.
I have taken this at New Brunswick, in early spring; not common.
- D. bicolor**, Beauv.
New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.
- D. collaris**, Say.
- D. maculicollis**, Norton.
- D. sericeus**, Say.
- D. similis**, Norton.
- D. unicolor**, Beauv.
Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.

BLENNOCAMPA, Hartig.

B. capitalis, Norton.

B. pygmaea, Say.

I have taken this in New Jersey.

MONOPHADNUS, Hartig.

M. caryæ, Norton.

M. tiliaë, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

M. marginicollis, Norton.

M. medius, Norton.

Recorded from New Jersey.

M. rubi, Harris.

M. tiliaë, Norton.

PHYMATOCERA, Dahlb.

P. fumipennis, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

P. nubilipennis, Norton.

P. rudis, Norton.

HOPLOCAMPA, Hartig.

H. halcyon, Norton.

CALIROA, Costa.

C. obsoleta, Norton.

MONOSTEGIA, Costa.

M. ignota, Norton.

M. quercus-alba, Norton.

M. rosæ, Harris.

I have taken this in New Jersey.

ERIOCAMPA, Hartig.

E. cerasi, Peck.

I have seen this in the State.

E. fasciata, Norton.

SELANDRIA, Leach.

S. flavipes, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

S. media, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

ALLANTUS, Jur.

A. basilaris, Say.

I have taken this myself, not rarely.

LABIDIA, Prov.

L. originalis, Norton.

SIOBLA, Cam.

S. excavata, Norton.

MACROPHYA, Dahlb.

M. albomaculata, Norton.

M. epinota, Say.

M. externa, Say.

Taken by Mr. Crane, at Caldwell.

M. flavicoxæ, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

M. formosa, Klug.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

M. fuliginea, Norton.

M. goniphora, Say.

M. incerta, Norton.

Mr. Cresson has specimens from all surrounding States, and the species is almost certain to occur here.

M. intermedia, Norton.

M. nigra, Norton.

M. pannosa, Say.

M. pulchella, Klug.

Mr. Cresson has specimens from all surrounding States.

M. tibiator, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

M. trisyllaba, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

M. trosula, Norton.

M. varia, Norton.

PACHYPROTASIS, Hartig.

P. omega, Norton.

TAXONUS, Hartig.

T. albidopictus, Norton.

T. dubitatus, Norton.

T. multicolor, Norton.

T. nigrisoma, Norton.

T. unicinctus, Norton.

STRONGYLOGASTER, Dahlb.

S. apicalis, Say.

S. epicera, Say.

S. mellosus, Norton.

S. pallidicornis, Norton.

S. pallipes, Say.

S. pinguis, Norton.

S. rufocinctus, Norton.

S. tacitus, Say.

S. terminalis, Say.

TENTHREDO, Linn.

T. angulata, Norton.

T. angulifera, Norton.

T. eximia, Norton.

T. flavomarginis, Norton.

T. grandis, Norton.

T. lineata, Prov.

T. lobata, Norton.

14 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

T. mellina, Norton.

T. ruficolor, Norton.

T. rufipes, Say.

T. rufopectus, Norton.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane; also in Mr. Cresson's collection from the State.

T. rufopediba, Norton.

T. signata, Norton.

T. tricolor, Norton.

T. verticalis, Say.

TENTHREDOPSIS, Costa.

T. atrovioacea, Norton.

Mr. Cresson has specimens from New Jersey.

T. confusa, Norton.

T. semilutea, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

Sub-Family LYDINÆ.

LOPHYRUS, Latr.

L. abbotii, Leach.

L. akhurstii, Norton.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

L. lecontei, Fitch.

LYDA, Fabr.

L. apicalis, Westw.

L. discolor, Cress.

L. excavata, Norton.

L. fasciata, Norton.

L. inconspicua, Norton.

L. luteicornis, Norton.

L. maculiventris, Norton.

- L. ocreata*, Say.
L. pallimacula, Norton.
L. plagiata, Klug.
L. tessellata, Klug.
-

Sub-Family XYELINÆ.

XYELA, Dalm.

- X. minor*, Norton.
-

Family UROCERIDÆ.

CEPHUS, Latr.

- C. abbreviatus*, Say.
C. integer, Norton.
C. trimaculatus, Say.

ORYSSUS, Latr.

- O. sayi*, Westw.
O. terminalis, Newn.

XIPHYDRIA, Latr.

- X. abdominalis*, Say.
X. albicornis, Harris.
X. attenuata, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- X. tibialis*, Say.

UROCERUS, Geoff.

- U. abdominalis*, Harr.
U. albicornis, Fabr.
U. cressoni, Norton.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- U. cyaneus*, Fabr.
U. edwardsii, Brullé.
U. flavicornis, Fabr.
U. nigricornis, Fabr.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

TREMEX, Jur.

T. columba, Linn.

Reported as injuring pear trees during the summer of 1889. I have taken it at Greenville and at New Brunswick. It occurs all over the State. Common at Caldwell—Crane.

Family CYNIPIDÆ.

Sub-Family IBALIINÆ.

IBALIA, Latr.

I. ensiger, Norton.

I. maculipennis, Hald.

Sub-Family CYNIPINÆ.

RHODITES, Hartig.

R. bicolor, Harr.

R. dichlocerus, Harr.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.

R. ignota, O. S.

R. radicum, O. S.

R. rosæ, Linn.

R. verna, O. S.

DIASTROPHUS, Hartig.

D. nebulosus, O. S.

D. radicum, Bass.

D. similis, Bass.

AMPHIBOLIPS, Reinh.

A. ilicifoliæ, Bass.

A. inanis, O. S.

A. spongifica, O. S.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.

ANDRICUS, Hartig.

- A. clavula, Bass.
 A. cornigera, O. S.
 A. seminator, Harris.
 A. chinquapin, Fitch.
 A. fusiformis, O. S.
 A. tubicola, O. S.

CYNIPS, Linn.

- C. batatus, Fitch.

BIORHIZA, Westw.

- B. nigra, Fitch.

LOXAULUS, Mayr.

- L. mammula, Bass.

HOLCASPIS, Mayr.

- H. globulus, Fitch.
 H. rugosa, Bass.

DRYOPHANTA, Först.

- D. polita, Bass.

Recorded from New Jersey.

- D. papula, Bass.
 D. ignota, Bass.

NEUROTERUS, Hartig.

- N. majalis, Bass.
 N. saltatorius, H. Edw.

Sub-Family INQUILINÆ.**PERICLISTUS, Först.**

- P. sylvestris, O. S.

CEROPTRES, Hartig.

- C. petiolicola, O. S.
 C. tuber, Fitch.

- S. campanula*, O. S. SYNERGUS, Hartig.
S. dimorphus, O. S.
S. læviventris, O. S.
S. lana, Fitch.
S. lignicola, O. S.
S. oneratus, Harris.
-

Sub-Family ALLOTRIINÆ.

- ALLOTRIA, Westw.
A. avenæ, Fitch.
A. tritici, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family FIGITINÆ.

- EUCOILA, Westw.
E. pedata, Say.
FIGITES, Latr.
F. impatiens, Say.
-

Family EVANIIDÆ.

- AULACUS, Jur.
A. fasciatus, Say.
A. stigmaterus, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey.
FCENUS, Fabr.
F. tarsatorius, Say.
EVANIA, Fabr.
E. appendigaster, Linn.
HYPTIA, Illig.
H. reticulatum, Say.
Caldwell—Crane.

Family ICHNEUMONIDÆ.**Sub-Family ICHNEUMONINÆ.**

ICHNEUMON, Linn.

- I. acerbus, Cress.
- I. agnitus, Cress.
- I. annulatus, Prov.
- I. annulipes, Cress.
- I. apertus, Cress.
- I. ater, Cress.
- I. azotus, Cress.
- I. brevicinctor, Say.
- I. brevipennis, Cress.
- I. bronteus, Cress.
- I. cœruleus, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- I. centrator, Say.

I have taken this myself within New Jersey.

- I. cincticornis, Cress.
- I. citrifrons, Cress.
- I. comes, Cress.
- I. comptus, Say.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.

- I. confirmatus, Cress.
- I. consignatus, Cress.
- I. creperus, Cress.
- I. devinctor, Say.
- I. duplicatus, Say.

I have taken this myself in the State.

- I. extrematatis, Cress.
- I. feralis, Cress.
- I. finitimus, Cress.
- I. flavicornis, Cress.

I have taken this myself in the State.

- I. flavizonatus, Cress.

I. *funestus*, Cress.

I. *fuscifrons*, Cress.

I. *galenus*, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. *germanus*, Cress.

I. *grandis*, Brullé.

I. *helvipes*, Cress.

I. *insolens*, Cress.

I. *instabilis*, Cress.

Specimens from New Jersey are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. *jejunos*, Cress.

I. *jucundus*, Brullé.

I. *lætus*, Brullé.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. *leucaniæ*, Fitch.

I. *leviculus*, Cress.

I. *lewisii*, Cress.

I. *libens*, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. *longulus*, Cress.

I. *maius*, Cress.

I. *malacus*, Say.

Mr. Cresson has this from New Jersey.

I. *merus*, Cress.

I. *milvus*, Cress.

I. *mimicus*, Cress.

I. *mucronatus*, Prov.

I. *munificus*, Cress.

I. *nanus*, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. *navus*, Say.

I. *nigratorius*, Fabr.

I. *orpheus*, Cress.

I. *otiosus*, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. paratus, Say.

I. parvus, Cress.

I. pepticus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey and specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. pomilius, Prov.

I. pulcher, Brullé.

I. residuus, Say.

I. rubicundus, Cress.

I. rufiventris, Brullé.

Specimens from New Jersey are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. saucius, Cress.

I. scitulus, Cress.

I. seminiger, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. signatipes, Cress.

I. sorsor, Cress.

I. subcyaneus, Cress.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.

I. subdolus, Cress.

I. sublatus, Cress.

I. succinctus, Brullé.

Common at Caldwell. I have taken or seen it everywhere in the State.

I. trogiformis, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

I. unifasciatus, Say.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane.

I. utilis, Cress.

I. variegatus, Cress.

I. velox, Cress.

Mr. Cresson has it from New Jersey.

I. versabilis, Cress.

- I. *vescus*, Prov.
- I. *viola*, Cress.
- I. *volens*, Cress.
- I. *w-album*, Cress.
- I. *wilsoni*, Cress.
- I. *zebratus*, Cress.

HOPLISMENUS, Grav.

- H. *morulus*, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

AMBLYTELES, Wesm.

- A. *anceps*, Cress.
- A. *detritus*, Brullé.

Specimens from New Jersey are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- A. *excultus*, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- A. *fraternus*, Cress.

- A. *improvisus*, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey, and specimens in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- A. *indistinctus*, Prov.

- A. *luctus*, Cress.

- A. *nubivagus*, Cress.

- A. *ormenus*, Cress.

- A. *rufizonatus*, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey, and specimen in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- A. *semicæruleus*, Cress.

- A. *subrufus*, Cress.

- A. *suturalis*, Say.

Taken at Caldwell by Mr. Crane. New Jersey specimens are also in Mr. Cresson's collection.

- A. *ultus*, Cress.

TROGUS, Grav.

T. brullei, Cress.

T. copei, Cress.

T. exesorius, Brullé.

Taken by me in New Jersey. Common near Caldwell—
Crane.

T. nubilipennis, Hald.

T. obsidianator, Brullé.

I have taken this in New Jersey near Montclair.

PLATYLABUS, Wesm.

P. thoracicus, Cress.

EURYLABUS, Wesm.

E. agilis, Cress.

PHÆOGENES, Wesm.

P. fungor, Norton.

P. hebe, Cress.

P. hebrus, Cress.

P. helvolus, Cress.

CENTETERUS, Wesm.

C. tuberculifrons, Prov.

COLPOGNATHUS, Wesm.

C. helvus, Cress.

 Sub-Family CRYPTINÆ.

STILPNUS, Grav.

S. americanus, Cress.

PHYGADEUON, Grav.

P. vulgaris, Cress.

CRYPTUS, Fabr.

- C. alacris, Cress.
- C. americanus, Cress.
- C. contiguus, Cress.
- C. extrematis, Cress.
- C. limatus, Cress.
- C. nuncius, Say.
- C. persimilis, Cress.
- C. semirufus, Brullé.
- C. subclavatus, Say.

MESOSTENUS, Grav.

- M. albomaculatus, Cress.
- M. americanus, Cress.
- M. thoracicus, Cress.

HEMITELES, Grav.

- H. nemativorus, Walsh.
- H. tenellus, Say.
- H. utilis, Norton.

APTESIS, Först.

- A. micropterus, Say.

PEZOMACHUS, Grav.

- P. dimidiatus, Cress.
- P. gentilis, Cress.
- P. gracilis, Cress.
- P. macer, Cress.
- P. obscurus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

- P. unicolor, Cress.

Sub-Family OPHIONINÆ.**OPHION, Fabr.**

O. bifoveolatum, Brullé.

O. bilineatum, Say.

Not common at Caldwell—Crane. Specimens are in Cresson's collection from New Jersey.

O. glabratum, Say.

O. macrurum, Linn.

I have taken this in New Jersey myself. Common at Caldwell—Crane.

O. purgatum, Say.

I have taken this in New Jersey.

THYREODON, Brullé.

T. morio, Fabr.

NOTOTRACHYS, Marsh.

N. ejuncidus, Say.

EXOCHILUM, Wesm.

E. fuscipenne, Norton.

I have taken this not uncommonly in the State.

E. mundum, Say.

Common at Caldwell—Crane.

HETEROPELMA, Wesm.

H. flavicornis, Brullé.

I have taken this in the State.

H. datanæ, Riley.

ANOMALON, Grav.

A. anale, Say.

A. curtum, Norton.

A. laterale, Brullé.

A. metallicum, Norton.

- A. *nigritum*, Norton.
- A. *nigrorufum*, Norton.
- A. *prismaticum*, Norton.
- A. *relictum*, Fabr.
- A. *semirufum*, Norton.

OPHELTES, Holmgr.

- O. *glaucopterus*, Linn.

PANISCUS, Grav.

- P. *geminatus*, Say.
Common at Caldwell—Crane.

CAMPOPLEX, Grav.

- C. *alius*, Norton.
- C. *argenteus*, Norton.
- C. *diversus*, Norton.

LIMNERIA, Holm.

- L. *compressa*, Cresson.
- L. *distincta*, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey only.
- L. *dubitata*, Cress.
- L. *flaviricta*, Cress.
- L. *fugitiva*, Say.
- L. *major*, Cress.
- L. *obscura*, Cress.
- L. *oxylus*, Cress.
- L. *subrubida*, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- L. *tibiator*, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- L. *valida*, Cress.
- L. *vicina*, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey.

MESOCHORUS, Grav.

M. americanus, Cress.

M. luteipes, Cress.

Recorded in the United States from New Jersey only.

M. melleus, Cress.

M. obliquus, Cress.

M. scitulus, Cress.

THERSILOCHUS, Holmgr.

T. conotracheli, Riley.

EXETASTES, Grav.

E. scutellaris, Cress.

CERATOSOMA, Cress.

C. fasciata, Cress.

Sub-Family TRYPHONINÆ.

MESOLEPTUS, Grav.

M. bicolor, Cress.

M. concolor, Cress.

Recorded in the United States from New Jersey only.

M. cultus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

M. decens, Cress.

M. discolor, Cress.

M. flavifrons, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

M. fucatus, Cress.

M. honestus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

28 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

M. peregrinus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

M. propinquus, Cress.

M. sedulus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

M. unicolor, Cress.

MESOLEIUS, Holmgr.

M. submarginatus, Cress.

TRYPHON, Grav.

T. affinis, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

T. americanus, Cress.

T. analis, Cress.

T. capitatus, Cress.

T. communis, Cress.

T. pleuralis, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

GRYPOCENTRUS, Ruthe.

G. nasutus, Cress.

EUCEROS, Grav.

E. flavescens, Cress.

POLYBLASTUS, Hartig.

P. subcrassus, Cress.

ERROMENUS, Holmgr.

E. crassus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

E. dimidiatus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

CTENISCUS, Hal.

- C. flavicoxæ*, Cress.
C. orbitalis, Cress.

EXYSTON, Schiödte.

- E. clavatus*, Cress.

EXOCHOIDES, Cress.

- E. trifasciata*, Cress.

EXOCHUS, Grav.

- E. dorsalis*, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

- E. fulvipes*, Cress.
E. propinquus, Cress.
E. semirufus, Cress.

BASSUS, Grav.

- B. agilis*, Cress.
B. frontalis, Cress.
B. sycophanta, Walsh.

METOPIUS, Grav.

- M. pollinatorius*, Say.

Sub-Family PIMPLINÆ.
AROTES, Grav.

- A. amœnus*, Cress.
A. decorus, Say.
A. venustus, Cress.

RHYSSA, Grav.

- R. albomaculata*, Cr.

Mr. Cresson's collection contains New Jersey specimens.

- R. persuasoria*, Linn.

THALESSA, Holmgr.

- T. atrata*, Fabr.
Common throughout the State. Caldwell—Crane.
- T. lunator*, Fabr.
Less common, but equally wide-spread.
- T. nitida*, Cress.
Has been taken on the Palisades near Fort Lee.
- T. nortonii*, Cress.
Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

EPHIALTES, Grav.

- E. albipes*, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- E. irritator*, Fabr.
- E. rex*, Kriech.
- E. tuberculatus*, Fourc.

THERONIA, Holmgr.

- T. melanocephala*, Brullé.

PIMPLA, Fabr.

- P. alboricta*, Cress.
- P. annulicornis*, Cress.
- P. annulipes*, Brullé.
I have taken this in New Jersey. Caldwell—Crane.
- P. conquisitor*, Say.
I have taken this in New Jersey.
- P. indagatrix*, Walsh.
- P. inquisitor*, Say.
I have seen this from the State. Not common at Caldwell—Crane.
- P. notanda*, Cress.
Recorded from the State. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

P. pedalis, Cress.

Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

P. picticornis, Cress.

Recorded from the State. Specimens in Collection Cresson.

P. rufopectus, Cress.

P. rufovariata, Cress.

Recorded from the State. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

P. scriptifrons, Cress.

P. tenuicornis, Cress.

Specimens from New Jersey are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

P. pterelas, Say.

Specimens from New Jersey are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

POLYSPHINCTA, Grav.

P. limata, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

GLYPTA, Grav.

G. animosa, Cress.

G. erratica, Cress.

G. rufiscutellaris, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

G. scitula, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only. Specimen in Mr. Cresson's collection.

G. simplicipes, Cress.

G. vulgaris, Cress.

Specimens from New Jersey are in the Cresson collection.

ARENETRA, Holmgr.

A. nigrita, Walsh.

A. ventralis, Cress.

CYLLOCERIA, Schiödte.

C. occidentalis, Cress.

LAMPRONOTA, Curtis.

L. agilis, Cress.

L. americana, Cress.

L. insita, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

L. occidentalis, Cress.

L. parva, Cress.

L. pleuralis, Cress.

L. pulchella, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

L. punctulata, Cress.

L. rubrica, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

L. tegularis, Cress.

L. varia, Cress.

MENISCUS, Schiödte.

M. elegans, Cress.

M. mirabilis, Cress.

M. scutellaris, Cress.

PHYTODIETUS, Grav.

P. distinctus, Cress.

P. vulgaris, Cress.

EUXORIDES, Cress.

E. americanus, Cress.

XYLONOMUS, Grav.

X. albopictus, Cress.

X. stigmapterus, Say.

ODONTOMERUS, Grav.

O. bicolor, Cress.

O. mellipes, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in Collection Cresson.

L. grallator, Say. LABENA, Cress.

G. anguina, Cress. GROTEA, Cress.

Family STEPHANIDÆ.

M. rufipes, Say. MEGISCHUS, Brullé.

Family BRACONIDÆ.

Sub-Family BRACONINÆ.

BRACON, Fabr.
B. dichrous, Brullé.
B. erythrogaster, Brullé.
B. eurygaster, Brullé.
B. ligator, Say.
B. pectinator, Say.
B. simplex, Cress.

Sub-Family HECABOLINÆ.

HECABOLUS, Curtis.
H. lycti, Cress.
H. minimus, Cress.
H. utilis, Cress.

Sub-Family RHOGADINÆ.

RHOGAS, Nees.
R. abdominalis, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

R. aciculatus, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

R. burrus, Cress.

R. intermedius, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

R. lectus, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

R. terminalis, Cress.

Taken at Caldwell—Crane.

Sub-Family SIGALPHINÆ.

SIGALPHUS, Latr.

S. curculionis, Fitch.

Sub-Family CHELONINÆ.

PHANEROTOMA, Wesm.

P. tibialis, Hald.

CHELONUS, Jur.

C. basilaris, Say.

C. lunatus, Hald.

C. sericeus, Say.

C. sobrinus, Hald.

SPHÆROPYX, Hal.

S. bicolor, Cress.

Sub-Family MICROGASTERINÆ.

APANTELES, Forst.

A. acronyctæ, Riley.

I have bred this species during the present (1889) season.

A. carpatus, Say.

A. congregatus, Say.

Occurs in New Jersey quite commonly.

A. limenitidis, Riley.

MICROPLITIS, Först.

M. gortynæ, Riley.

MICROGASTER, Latr.

M. oleracea, Taylor.

Sub-Family AGATHIDINÆ.

AGATHIS, Latr.

A. hæmatodes, Brullé.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

A. liberator, Brullé.

A. semirubra, Brullé.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

A. vulgaris, Cress.

Caldwell—Crane.

EARINUS, Wesm.

E. limitaris, Say.

MICRODUS, Nees.

M. annulipes, Cress.

M. earinoides, Cress.

M. imitatus, Cress.

Specimens from New Jersey are with Mr. Cresson.

M. simillimus, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

Sub-Family EUPHORINÆ.

EUPHORUS, Nees.

E. mellipes, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens in the Cresson collection.

Sub-Family METEORINÆ.

METEORUS, Hal.

M. communis, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

M. dimidiatus, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

M. pallitarsis, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

M. vulgaris, Cress.

Specimens from New Jersey are in the Cresson collection.

Sub-Family CALYPTINÆ.

EUBADIZON, Nees.

E. americanus, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

CALYPTUS, Hal.

C. major, Cress.

C. tibiator, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only. Specimens with Mr. Cresson.

Sub-Family TOXONEURINÆ.

TOXONEURA, Say.

T. populator, Say.

T. tibiator, Say.

Sub-Family HELCONINÆ.

HELCON, Nees.

H. dentipes, Brullé.

GYMNOSCELUS, Först.

G. americanus, Cress.

Sub-Family MACROCENTRINÆ.**MACROCENTRUS, Curtis.**

M. delicatus, Cress.

Sub-Family APHIDIINÆ.**PRAON, Hal.**

P. avenaphis, Fitch.

P. polygonaphis, Fitch.

P. viburnaphis, Fitch.

TOXARES, Westw.

T. triticaphis, Fitch.

TRIOXYS, Hal.

T. cerasaphis, Fitch.

T. populaphis, Fitch.

T. salicaphis, Fitch.

APHIDIUS, Nees.

A. lactucaphis, Fitch.

Family CHALCIDIDÆ.**Sub-Family LEUCOSPIDINÆ.****LEUCOSPIS, Fabr.**

L. affinis, Say.

Caldwell—Crane. Specimens in the Cresson collection, from
New Jersey.

L. integra, Hald.

L. shuckardi, Westw.

Sub-Family CHALCIDINÆ.**SMICRA, Spin.**

S. bradata, Sanb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

- S. igneoides, Kirby.
- S. maculata, Fabr.
- S. mariæ, Riley.
- S. microgaster, Say.
- S. nigrifex, Wlk.
- S. tourina, Cress.

CHALCIS, Fabr.

- C. flavipes, Fabr.

New Jersey specimens are in Collection Cresson.

PHASGONOPHORA, Westw.

- P. sulcata, Westw.
-

Sub-Family PERILAMPINÆ.

PERILAMPUS, Latr.

- P. hyalinus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

- P. triangularis, Say.
 - P. violaceus, Dalm.
-

Sub-Family EURYTOMINÆ.

EURYTOMA, Illig.

- E. diastrophii, Walsh.
- E. lanulæ, Fitch.
- E. studiosa, Say.

DECATOMA, Spin.

- D. hyalipennis, Walsh.
- D. varians, Walsh.

ISOSOMA, Walk.

- I. hordei, Harr.
- I. tritici, Riley.
- I. vitis, Saund.

Sub-Family TORYMINÆ.

D. zabriskii, Cress. **DIOMORUS**, Wlk.

T. æa, Wlk. **TORYMUS**, Dalm.

T. chrysochlora, O. S.

T. harrisii, Fitch.

T. tubicola, O. S.

Sub-Family EUPELMINÆ.

E. allynii, French. **EUPELMUS**, Dalm.

Sub-Family ENCYRTINÆ.

R. coccois, Smith. **RHOPUS**, Först.

A. brunneus, Howard. **APHYCUS**, Mayr.

Recorded from New Jersey only.

E. bucculatricis, Howard. **ENCYRTUS**, Dalm.

E. turni, Pack.

C. gelechiæ, Howard. **COPIDOSOMA**, Ratz.

C. intermedium, Howard.

Recorded from New Jersey.

C. truncatellum, Dalm.

C. albicornis, Howard. **CHILONEURUS**, Westw.

Sub-Family APHELININÆ.

COCCOPHAGUS, Westw.

C. ater, Howard.

C. lecanii, Fitch.

APHELINUS, Dalm.

A. mali, Hald.

A. mytilaspidis, Le B.

Sub-Family PIRENINÆ.

MACROGLENES, Westw.

M. querci-globuli, Fitch.

M. querci-pisi, Fitch.

Sub-Family TRIDYMINÆ.

SEMIOTELLUS, Westw.

S. chalcidephagus, Walsh.

S. clisiocampæ, Fitch.

Sub-Family SPALANGINÆ.

SPALANGIA, Latr.

S. querci-lanæ, Fitch.

Sub-Family PTEROMALINÆ.

MERISUS, Wlk.

M. destructor, Say.

PTEROMALUS, Swed.

P. gelechiæ, Webst.

P. onerati, Fitch.

- P. puparum*, Linn.
P. querci-pilulæ, Fitch.
P. tabacum, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family ELACHISTINÆ.

EUPLECTRUS, Westw.

- E. catocalæ*, Howard.
E. comstockii, Howard.
E. plathypenæ, Howard.
-

Sub-Family EULOPHINÆ.

EULOPHUS, Geoff.

- E. theclæ*, Pack.
-

Sub-Family TRICHOGRAMMINÆ.

TRICHOGRAMMA, Westw.

- T. fraterna*, Fitch.
T. odontotæ, Howard.
T. orgyiæ, Fitch.
T. pretiosa, Riley.
-

Family PROCTOTRUPIDÆ.

Sub-Family BETHYLINÆ.

SCLEROCHROA, Först.

- S. thoracica*, Westw.
-

Sub-Family CERAPHRONINÆ.

CERAPHRON, Jur.

- C. triticum*, Taylor.

Sub-Family SCELIONINÆ.

TELENOMUS, Hal.

T. bifidus, Riley.

T. orgyiæ, Fitch.

Sub-Family PLATYGASTRINÆ.

PLATYGASTER, Latr.

P. error, Fitch.

Sub-Family MYMARINÆ.

AMITUS, Hald.

A. aleurodinus, Hald.

ERETMOCERUS, Hald.

E. corni, Hald.

Sub-Family DIAPRINÆ.

COPTERA, Say.

C. polita, Say.

DIAPRIA, Latr.

D. apicalis, Say.

Family PELECINIDÆ.

PELECINUS, Latr.

P. polyturator, Dru.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Occurs throughout New Jersey quite commonly.

Family CHRYSIDIDÆ.**Sub-Family ELAMPINÆ.****OMALUS, Panz.**

- O. coruscans*, Norton.
O. iridescens, Norton.
O. læviventris, Cress.
O. sinuosus, Say.

NOTOZUS, Först.

- N. marginatus*, Patton.
N. viridicyaneus, Norton.

HEDYCHRIDIUM, Perrin.

- H. dimidiatum*, Say.
H. viride, Cress.

HEDYCHRUM, Latr.

- H. obsoletum*, Say.
H. violaceum, Brullé.

Sub-Family CHRYSIDINÆ.**CHRYSIS, Linn.**

- C. cœruleans*, Fabr.

New Jersey specimens are with Mr. Cresson.

- C. frey-gessneri*, Grib.
C. hilaris, Dahlb.
C. inæquidens, Dahlb.
C. intricata, Brullé.
C. nitidula, Fabr.
C. nortoni, Aaron.
C. parvula, Fabr.

Not common at Caldwell—Crane.

- C. smaragdula*, Fabr.
C. tota, Aaron.
C. verticalis, Patton.

Family FORMICIDÆ.

CAMPONOTUS, Mayr.

- C. atriceps, Smith.
- C. castaneus, Latr.
Caldwell—Crane.
- C. esuriens, Smith.
Caldwell—Crane.
- C. herculaneus, Smith.
Caldwell—Crane.
- C. lateralis, Latr.
- C. marginatus, Latr.
Caldwell—Crane.
- C. pubescens, Fabr.
- C. sylvaticus, Oliv.

POLYERGUS, Latr.

- P. lucidus, Mayr.

FORMICA, Linn.

- F. exsectoides, Forel.
- F. fusca, Linn.
Caldwell—Crane.
- F. gnava, Buck.
- F. gracilis, Buck.
- F. integra, Nyl.
Caldwell—Crane. Also in Cresson collection.
- F. occidentalis, Buck.
- F. pallidefulva, Latr.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- F. pratensis, De G.
- F. rufa, Linn.
Caldwell, common—Crane. I have seen this not uncommon throughout the State.
- F. sanguinea, Latr.
New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

F. schaufussi, Mayr.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

F. truncicola, Nyl.

LASIVS, Fabr.

L. brunneus, Latr.

L. claviger, Roger.
Caldwell—Crane.

L. flavus, De G.
Caldwell—Crane.

L. interjectus, Mayr.
Caldwell—Crane.

L. niger, Linn.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

L. umbratus, Nyl.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

BRACHYMYRMEX, Mayr.

B. heeri, Forel.

PRENOLEPIS, Mayr.

P. nitens, Mayr.
Caldwell—Crane.

P. vividula, Nyl.

DORYMYRMEX, Mayr.

D. pyramicus, Roger.

TAPINOMA, Först.

T. sessile, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

DOLICHODERUS, Lund.

D. mariæ, Forel.
Recorded from New Jersey.

D. postulatus, Mayr.
Recorded from New Jersey.

Family PONERIDÆ.

PONERA, Latr.

- P. contracta, Latr.
- P. gilva, Roger.
- P. pennsylvanica, Buck.

DISCOTHYREA, Roger.

- D. testacea, Roger.

AMBLYOPONE, Erich.

- A. pallipes, Hald.
-

Family MYRMICIDÆ.

ATTA, Fabr.

- A. tardigrada, Buck.
Recorded from New Jersey.

APHÆNOGASTER, Mayr.

- A. fulva, Roger.
Caldwell—Crane.
- A. pennsylvanica, Buck.
- A. treatæ, Forel.
Recorded from New Jersey. Specimen with Mr. Cresson.

POGONOMYRMEX, Mayr.

- P. transversus, Mayr.
Caldwell—Crane. Heretofore only recorded from Florida and Georgia.

MYRMICA, Latr.

- M. dimidiata, Say.
- M. lævinodis, Nyl.
- M. opposita, Say.

M. punctiventris, Roger.
Recorded from New Jersey.

M. scabrinodis, Nyl.
Caldwell—Crane.

M. sulcinodis, Nyl.
Recorded from New Jersey.

TETRAMORIUM, Mayr.

T. cæspitum, Linn.

STENAMMA, Westw.

S. neoarcticum, Mayr.

MYRMECINA, Curtis.

M. latreillii, Curtis.

MONOMORIUM, Mayr.

M. minutum, Mayr.

M. molesta, Say.

M. pharaonis, Linn.

PHEIDOLE, Westw.

P. morrisoni, Forel.

P. pennsylvanica, Roger.

P. vinelandica, Forel.

Recorded from New Jersey.

SOLENOPSIS, Westw.

S. debilis, Mayr.

Recorded from New Jersey.

S. fugax, Latr.

Caldwell—Crane.

S. madara, Roger.

S. sulfurea, Roger.

CREMASTOGASTER, Lund.

C. læviuscula, Mayr.

C. lineolata, Say.

Caldwell—Crane.

C. scutellaris, Oliv.

Family MUTILLIDÆ.

MUTILLA, Linn.

- M. bifasciata*, Swed.
- M. dubitata*, Smith.
Westville—Cresson.
- M. hexagona*, Say.
- M. ornativentris*, Cress.
Westville—Cresson.
- M. rufa*, St. Farg.
- M. scrupea*, Say.
- M. thoracica*, Blake.

SPHÆROPTHALMA, Blake.

- S. balteola*, Blake.
- S. canadensis*, Blake.
Westville—Cresson.
- S. cypris*, Blake.
Westville—Cresson.
- S. fenestrata*, St. Farg.
- S. ferrugata*, Fabr.
Caldwell, rare—Crane. Westville—Cresson.
- S. macra*, Cress.
New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection. It has heretofore been recorded from Texas only.
- S. mutata*, Blake.
Westville—Cresson.
- S. occidentalis*, Linn.
Westville—Cresson.
- S. pennsylvanica*, St. Farg.
- S. scævola*, Blake.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.
- S. simillima*, Smith.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

MYRMOSA, Latr.

- M. unicolor*, Say.

Family SCOLIIDÆ.

TIPHIA, Fabr.

T. inornata, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. New Brunswick; not common.

MYZINE, Latr.

M. ephippium, Fabr.*M. hæmorrhoidalis*, Fabr.*M. interrupta*, Say.

Westville—Cresson.

M. marginata, Say.*M. obscura*, Fabr.

Westville—Cresson.

M. sexcincta, Fabr.

I have taken this commonly in New Jersey.

SCOLIA, Fabr.

S. bicincta, Fabr.

Westville—Cresson.

S. dubia, Say.

Westville—Cresson.

S. nobilitata, Fabr.

ELIS, Fabr.

E. plumipes, Dru.

Caldwell—Crane.

E. quadrinotata, Fabr.

New Jersey specimens are in Mr. Cresson's collection.

E. trifasciata, Fabr.**Family POMPILIDÆ.**

POMPILUS, Fabr.

P. æthiops, Cress.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

P. americanus, Beauv.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

P. atramentarius, Dahlb.

P. atrox, Dahlb.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

P. biguttatus, Fabr.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

P. bipartitus, St. Farg.

P. brevicornis, Cress.

P. cylindricus, Cress.

P. ephippiger, Smith.

P. ferrugineus, Say.

P. funereus, St. Farg.

P. humilis, Cress.

P. ingenuus, Cress.

P. interruptus, Cress.

P. marginatus, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

P. maurus, Cress.

P. philadelphicus, St. Farg.

P. scelestus, Cress.

P. subviolaceus, Cress.

P. tenebrosus, Cress.

P. tropicus, Linn.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

P. virginianus, Cress.

PRIOCNEMIS, Schiödte.

P. alienatus, Smith.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

P. conicus, Say.

P. fortis, Cress.

P. fulvicornis, Cress.

P. germanus, Cress.

P. maculipennis, Smith.

P. nebulosus, Dahlb.

P. pompilius, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens in Collection Cresson.

P. subopacus, Cress.

P. unifasciatus, Say.

AGENIA, Schiödte.

A. architecta, Say.

A. bombycina, Cress.

Caldwell—Crane.

A. calcarata, Cress.

A. iridipennis, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey.

A. mellipes, Say.

A. pulchripennis, Cress.

PLANICEPS, Latr.

P. niger, Cress.

CEROPALES, Latr.

C. bipunctata, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. fraterna, Smith.

C. longipes, Smith.

PEPSIS, Fabr.

P. elegans, St. Farg.

Family SPHECIDÆ.

AMMOPHILA, Kirby.

A. arvensis, St. Farg.

A. conditor, Smith.

A. gracilis, St. Farg.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. gryphus, Smith.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. intercepta, St. Farg.
Westville—Cresson.

A. procera, Klug.

A. urnaria, Klug.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

A. violaceipennis, St. Farg.

PELOPŒUS, Latr.

P. cementarius, Dru.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

CHALYBION, Dahlb.

C. cæruleum, Linn.

CHLORION, Latr.

C. cæruleum, Dru.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

ISODONTIA, Patton.

I. philadelphica, St. Farg.
Caldwell—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

I. tibalis, St. Farg.
Caldwell, not common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

SPHEX, Linn.

S. cræsus, St. Farg.

S. dimidiata, St. Farg.

S. ichneumonea, Linn.
Common everywhere in New Jersey. Caldwell—Crane.

S. instabilis, Smith.

S. pennsylvanica, Linn.
Common everywhere in New Jersey.

S. violaceipennis, St. Farg.

PRIONONYX, Dahlb.

- P. atrata*, St. Farg.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- P. thomæ*, Fabr.
Westville—Cresson.
-

Family AMPULICIDÆ.**RHINOPSIS, Westw.**

- R. canaliculata*, Say.
-

Family LARRIDÆ.**ASTATA, Latr.**

- A. bicolor*, Say.
New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.
- A. unicolor*, Say.
Westville—Cresson.

LYRODA, Say.

- L. subita*, Say.
Westville—Cresson.

LARRA, Latr.

- L. analis*, Fabr.
- L. argentata*, Beauv.
Westville—Cresson.
- L. distincta*, Smith.
Westville—Cresson.
- L. pennsylvanica*, Beauv.
Westville—Cresson.
- L. terminata*, Smith.

TACHYTES, Panz.

- T. aurulentus**, Fabr.
T. distinctus, Smith.
T. mandibularis, Patton.
Westville—Cresson.
-

Family BEMBECIDÆ.

SPHECIUS, Dahlb.

- S. speciosus**, Dru.
Not uncommon throughout New Jersey. Caldwell, common
—Crane.

STIZUS, Latr.

- S. servillii**, St. Farg.

BEMBEX, Fabr.

- B. americana**, Fabr.
B. fasciata, Fabr.

MICROBEMBEX, Patton.

- M. monodonta**, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

MONEDULA, Latr.

- M. carolina**, Fabr.
M. quadrifasciata, Say.
M. ventralis, Say.
-

Family NYSSONIDÆ.

GORYTES, Latr.

- G. nebulosus**, Pack.
Recorded from New Jersey.

HOPLISUS, St. Farg.

- H. fulvipennis**, Smith.

EUSPONGUS, St. Farg.

E. bipunctatus, Say.

ALYSON, Jur.

A. melleus, Say.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens in Cresson collection

A. oppositus, Say.

Westville—Cresson.

NYSSON, Latr.

N. lateralis, Pack.

N. opulentus, Gerts.

Family PHILANTHIDÆ.**PHILANTHUS, Fabr.**

P. barbatus, Smith.

P. bilunatus, Cress.

P. dubius, Cress.

P. politus, Say.

Westville—Cresson.

P. punctatus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

P. solivagus, Say.

P. ventilabris, Cress.

EUCERCERIS, Cress.

E. laticeps, Cress.

E. zonatus, Say.

CERCERIS, Latr.

C. bicornuta, Guer.

C. clypeata, Dahlb.

C. compacta, Cress.

Caldwell—Crane.

C. dentrifrons, Cress.

C. deserta, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common everywhere in the State.

C. fumipennis, Say.

Westville—Cresson.

C. venator, Cress.

Westville—Cresson. Other specimens in Cresson collection, from other parts of New Jersey.

Family MIMESIDÆ.

MIMESA, Shuck.

M. cressonii, Pack.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens in the Cresson collection.

M. denticulata, Pack.

M. pauper, Pack.

Westville—Cresson.

PSEN, Latr.

P. leucopus, Say.

P. niger, Pack.

Family PEMPHREDONIDÆ.

SPILOMENA, Shuck.

S. pusilla, Say.

STIGMUS, Jur.

S. americanus, Pack.

S. fraternus, Say.

CEMONUS, Jur.

C. inornatus, Pack.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

PEMPHREDON, Latr.

- P. concolor*, Say.
P. marginatus, Say.

PASSALÆCUS, Shuck.

- P. annulatus*, Say.
P. mandibularis, Cress.

Family CRABRONIDÆ.**TRYPOXYLON, Latr.**

- T. clavatum*, Say.
T. frigidum, Smith.
 New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.
T. pennsylvanicum, Sauss.
T. politum, Say.
 Caldwell—Crane. Westville—Cresson.
T. rubrocinctum, Pack.
 Westville—Cresson.
T. tridentatum, Pack.
 Recorded from New Jersey.

RHOPALUM, Kirby.

- R. pedicellatum*, Pack.

CRABRO, Fabr.

- C. ater*, Cress.
C. brunneipes, Pack.
C. chrysarginus, St. Farg.
C. decim-maculatus, Say.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.
C. denticulatus, Pack.
C. effossus, Pack.
C. frigidus, Smith.

C. interruptus, St. Farg.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

C. maculatus, Fabr.

C. obscurus, Smith.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

C. pauper, Pack.

C. producticollis, Pack.

Recorded from New Jersey only. Specimens in the Cresson collection.

C. quadrangularis, Pack.

C. sex-maculatus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. singularis, Smith.

Westville—Cresson.

C. stirpicola, Pack.

Recorded from New Jersey by Packard. Specimens in the Cresson collection.

C. trapezoideus, Pack.

Westville—Cresson.

C. villosifrons, Pack.

Recorded from New Jersey by Packard. Specimens in the Cresson collection.

THYREOPUS, St. Farg.

T. advenus, Smith.

T. cribrellifer, Pack.

T. latipes, Smith.

T. tumidus, Pack.

Westville—Cresson.

ANACRABRO, Pack.

A. ocellatus, Pack.

Westville—Cresson.

OXYBELUS, Latr.

O. emarginatus, Say.

Specimens from New Jersey are in the Cresson collection.

O. mucronatus, Pack.
Caldwell—Crane.

O. quadri-notatus, Say.
Specimens from New Jersey are in the Cresson collection.

Family EUMENIDÆ.

ZETHUS, Fabr.

Z. spinipes, Say.
Caldwell—Crane.

EUMENES, Latr.

E. agilis, Sauss.
E. fraternus, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

E. globulosus, Sauss.
New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

MONOBIA, Sauss.

M. quadridens, Linn.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

NORTONIA, Sauss.

N. symmorpha, Sauss.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

ODYNERUS, Latr.

O. albomarginatus, Sauss.
O. albophaleratus, Sauss.
Westville—Cresson.
O. annulatus, Say.
O. anormis, Say.
O. arvensis, Sauss.
O. birenimaculatus, Sauss.
O. boscii, St. Farg.

- O. campestris*, Sauss.
O. capra, Sauss.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
O. conformis, Sauss.
O. debilis, Sauss.
O. dorsalis, Sauss,
O. foraminatus, Sauss.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.
O. fulvipes, Sauss.
O. huro, Sauss.
O. leucomelas, Sauss.
O. megæra, St. Farg.
 Caldwell—Crane.
O. pedestris, Sauss.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
O. pennsylvanicus, Sauss.
 Westville—Cresson.
O. perennis, Sauss.
 New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.
O. philadelphicæ, Sauss.
 Caldwell—Crane.
O. quadrisectus, Say.
O. spinolæ, Sauss.
O. tigris, Sauss.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.
O. turpis, Sauss.
O. unifasciatus, Sauss.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.
O. vagus, Sauss.
-

Family VESPIDÆ.

POLISTES, Latr.

- P. annularis*, Linn.
P. instabilis, Sauss.

P. metricus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common everywhere in the State.

P. nestor, Fabr.

P. pallipes, St. Farg.

Common everywhere in the State.

P. rubiginosus, St. Farg.

P. variatus, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

VESPA, Linn.

V. arenaria, Fabr.

V. borealis, Kirby.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

V. crabro, Linn.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

V. carolina, Dru.

V. communis, Sauss.

V. cuneata, Fabr.

V. diabolica, Sauss.

Westville—Cresson.

V. germanica, Fabr.

I have taken this everywhere in New Jersey. Caldwell, common—Crane.

V. infernalis, Sauss.

V. maculata, Linn.

Common everywhere in the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

V. pennsylvanica, Sauss.

V. serripes, Fabr.

V. vidua, Sauss.

Westville—Cresson.

V. vulgaris, Linn.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

Family ANDRENIDÆ.

COLLETES, Latr.

- C. americana*, Cress.
- C. compacta*, Cress.
- C. inæqualis*, Say.
- C. propinqua*, Cress.
- C. valida*, Cress.

PROSOPIS, Fabr.

- P. affinis*, Smith.
Caldwell—Crane.
- P. antennata*, Cress.
Recorded from New Jersey only.
- P. modestus*, Say.
- P. sparsa*, Cress.
- P. verticalis*, Cress.

SPHECODES, Latr.

- S. arvensis*, Patton.
- S. dichroa*, Smith.
Caldwell—Crane.
- S. falcifer*, Patton.

HALICTUS, Latr.

- H. albitarsis*, Cress.
- H. imitatus*, Smith.
- H. ligatus*, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- H. pilosus*, Smith.

AUGOCHLORA, Smith.

- A. fervida*, Smith.
- A. purus*, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- A. vividula*, Smith.

AGAPOSTEMON, Smith.

- A. nigricornis*, Fabr.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- A. pulchra*, Smith.
- A. radiatus*, Say.
- A. sericea*, Först.

ANDRENA, Fabr.

- A. fimbriata*, Smith.
- A. fragilis*, Smith.
- A. hilaris*, Smith.
- A. integra*, Smith.
- A. perplexa*, Smith.
- A. placida*, Smith.
- A. simplex*, Smith.
- A. valida*, Say.

CILISSA, Leach.

- C. americana*, Smith.

Family APIDÆ.**CALLIOPSIS, Smith.**

- C. andreniformis*, Smith.
- C. pauper*, Cress.

PERDITA, Smith.

- P. octomaculata*, Say.
Westville—Cresson. New Jersey specimens also in Cresson collection.

NOMADA, Fabr.

- N. affabilis*, Cress.
- N. articulata*, Smith.
- N. bisignata*, Say.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

N. electa, Cress.

N. festiva, Cress.

Recorded from New Jersey only. Specimens in Collection Cresson.

N. imbricata, Smith.

N. incerta, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

N. luteola, St. Farg.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

N. modesta, Cress.

N. placida, Cress.

N. ruficornis, Linn.

N. texana, Cress.

Westville—Cresson.

N. torrida, Smith.

N. vespiformis, Först.

N. vincta, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

EPEOLUS, Latr.

E. concavus, Cress.

E. donatus, Smith.

Westville—Cresson.

E. fumipennis, Say.

E. lunatus, Say.

Westville—Cresson. Also in Cresson collection, from New Jersey.

E. mercatus, Fabr.

E. remigatus, Fabr.

Westville—Cresson.

CÆLIOXYS, Latr.

C. alternata, Say.

C. atilis, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

- C. dubitata*, Smith.
C. lateralis, Cress.
C. lucrosa, Cress.
C. modesta, Smith.
C. mœsta, Cress.
C. 8-dentata, Say.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
C. rufitarsis, Smith.
C. sodalis, Cress.

OSMIA, Panz.

- O. albiventris*, Cress.
 Caldwell—Crane. New Jersey specimens are in Collection
 Cresson.
O. atriventris, Cress.
 New Jersey specimens are in Collection Cresson.
O. cognata, Cress.
O. faceta, Cress.
O. frigida, Smith.
O. latitarsis, Cress.
O. lignaria, Say.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane. New Jersey specimens are in Collec-
 tion Cresson.
O. purpurea, Cress.
O. rustica, Cress.
O. vicina, Cress.
O. simillima, Smith.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.

HERIADES, Spin.

- H. carinatum*, Cress.
 New Jersey specimens are in Collection Cresson.
H. variolosum, Cress.

ALCIDAMEA, Cress.

A. producta, Cress.

Caldwell—Crane. New Jersey specimens are in Collection Cresson.

ANTHIDIUM, Fabr.

A. notatum, Latr.

New Jersey specimens are in Collection Cresson.

MEGACHILE, Latr.

M. addenda, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

M. brevis, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

M. exilis, Cress.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

M. frigida, Smith.

Westville—Cresson.

M. latimanus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

M. melanophæa, Smith.

Westville—Cresson.

M. mendica, Cress.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

M. montivaga, Cress.

M. morio, Smith.

M. optiva, Cress.

M. perbrevis, Cress.

New Jersey specimens of this species, heretofore recorded only from Texas, are in the Cresson collection.

M. pruina, Smith.

M. pugnata, Say.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

M. relativa, Cress.

M. sayi, Cress.

CERATINA, Latr.

C. dupla, Say.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. Westville—Cresson.

MELISSODES, Latr.

M. aurigenia, Cress.

M. bimaculata, St. Farg.

Westville, common—Cresson.

M. compta, Cress.

Westville—Cresson.

M. dentiventris, Smith.

M. desponsa, Smith.

New Jersey specimens are in the Cresson collection.

M. obliqua, Say.

M. pennsylvanica, St. Farg.

M. rustica, Say.

Westville—Cresson.

XENOGLOSSA, Smith,

X. pruinosa, Say.

EMPHOR, Patton.

E. bombiformis, Cress.

ENTECHNIA, Patton.

E. taurea, Say.

ANTHOPHORA, Latr.

A. abrupta, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. bomboides, Kirby.

A. pyralitarsis, Dours.

XYLOCOPA, Latr.

X. virginica, Dru.

Common all over the State.

APATHUS, Newn.

- A. *ashtoni*, Cress.
Caldwell—Crane.
- A. *citrinus*, Smith.
- A. *elatus*, Fabr.
Caldwell—Crane.
- A. *laboriosus*, Fabr.
Caldwell—Crane.

BOMBUS, Latr.

- B. *affinis*, Cress.
Greenwood Lake, rare—Crane.
- B. *borealis*, Kirby.
- B. *carolinus*, Linn.
- B. *consimilis*, Cress.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- B. *fervidus*, Fabr.
- B. *pennsylvanicus*, De G.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- B. *ridingsii*, Cress.
- B. *separatus*, Cress.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- B. *ternarius*, Say.
- B. *terricola*, Kirby.
- B. *vagans*, Smith.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- B. *virginicus*, Oliv.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

APIS, Linn.

- A. *mellifica*, Linn.
Common everywhere in New Jersey.

ORDER COLEOPTERA.

Family CICINDELIDÆ.

CICINDELA, Linn.

C. unipunctata, Fabr.

Atco, Woodstown, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel.

C. modesta, Dej.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, locally common—Wenzel. Gloucester, Egg Harbor, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, mainland—Hamilton. Newark. I have taken it at Greenville, and in Ocean county. The species is very local, but usually not rare where it occurs. It appears in May, and again in September.

C. sexguttata, Fabr.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, common—Wenzel. Generally distributed—Liebeck. Newark. Madison. This species occurs rather commonly all over the State, and frequents woods rather than open sand.

Var. consentanea, Dej.

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, mainland, abundant—Hamilton. This is usually extremely rare and quite different from the typical form.

Var. patruela, Dej.

Specimens from New Jersey are in Dr. Horn's collection.

C. purpurea, Oliv.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, not common—Wenzel. Caldwell—Crane. Newark. Madison. I have found this in Ocean county and near Jersey City, along roads in sandy meadows.

C. ancocisconensis, Harris.

Caldwell, rare, one specimen only taken—Crane.

C. generosa, Dej.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, common locally—Wenzel. Gloucester, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Newark, Ocean county, Greenville—Smith. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Also rather local, but quite generally distributed.

C. vulgaris, Say.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, common—Wenzel. Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Not on the Newark list, and I have not myself taken it.

C. repanda, Dej.

Common everywhere. Reported on all lists and everywhere as abundant. I have seen it in all parts of the State visited.

Var. 12-guttata, Dej.

Gloucester, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Gloucester and Camden counties, common—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. hirticollis, Say.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, common—Wenzel. Gloucester, sea-shore, common—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Madison. I have taken it at Sandy Hook, Long Branch and Five-Mile Beach. It will be found common everywhere along the coast. It is not on the Newark list.

C. punctulata, Fabr.

Common everywhere, and reported on all lists. It is found even in cities, along side streets, and is perhaps the most abundant and widely distributed of all the species of the genus.

C. tortuosa, Dej.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

C. dorsalis, Say.

Occurs all along the sea-shore from Sandy Hook to Cape May; common.

C. marginata, Fabr.

Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel. Delaware Bay, rare—Liebeck. I have not taken it in this State, but have found

it on Long Island, along the muddy margins of ponds near the shore; always scarce.

C. lepida, Dej.

Atlantic City, not common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, not abundant—Hamilton. It has also been taken at Sandy Hook. Mr. Wenzel informs me that the species lives in holes made beneath little tufts of long grass.

C. marginipennis, Dej.

Essex, and along the Delaware—Wenzel.

C. abdominalis, Fabr.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic, rare—Wenzel.

Family CARABIDÆ.

OMOPHRON, Latr.

O. labiatum, Fabr.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

O. americanum, Dej.

Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Greenville, June and September—Schaupp. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

O. tessellatum, Say.

Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel.

CYCHRUS, Fabr.

C. stenostomus, Web.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Rare; no exact locality—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Palisades, May and June, under stones—Schaupp. Newark.

Var. lecontei, Dej.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Madison. Newark. Palisades, under stones, May and June—Schaupp.

C. elevatus, Fabr.

Cape May county, rare—Wenzel. Egg Harbor, Anglesea, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

C. viduus, Dej.

Newark; on the list without comment. Fort Lee, rare—Linell.

CARABUS, Linn.

C. sylvosus, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck, Wenzel. Camden county, rare—Wenzel. Greenville, in June, rare—Schaupp. Newark.

C. serratus, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester and Camden counties, not common—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Hoboken, Palisades, June to September—Schaupp. Newark. Madison. This species is more usually at the base of trees, hiding among the grass. It is quite frequently taken at night, while "sugaring" for moths, being attracted by the bait.

C. limbatus, Say.

Rare at Gloucester—Liebeck, Wenzel; and Camden—Wenzel. Newark. Greenville, May and September—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane. This was the common species at Lahaway, Ocean county, on the cranberry bogs.

C. vinctus, Weber.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic counties, common—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Palisades. Jersey City. New Brunswick. The most common of the genus, and the most general under stones and logs.

CALOSOMA, Weber.

C. externum, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester, Camden, Atlantic and Cape May counties, not common—Wenzel. Newark, Greenville, June and September, rare, under stones—Schaupp.

C. scrutator, Fabr.

Generally distributed, abundant—Liebeck. Same localities as *externum*, common—Wenzel. Cast up on Brigantine Beach

in September—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison. Newark. Often on trees—Schaupp. This species is not often found in fields under stones, and is rather a tree climber and caterpillar hunter. It is quite commonly cast up by the tide along the sea-shore.

C. willcoxi, Léc.

Cape May county, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

C. sayi, Dej.

Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic and Cape May counties, rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

C. calidum, Fabr.

Same localities as above, common—Wenzel. Generally distributed, abundant—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison. Newark. Occurs throughout the State under stones. It is much less commonly cast ashore than is *scrutator*.

ELAPHRUS, Fabr.

E. fuliginosus, Say.

Snake Hill—Linell.

E. ruscarius, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Westville, moderately abundant—Liebeck. June and July, Greenville. Mud flats behind Hoboken—Schaupp. Newark.

BLETHISA, Bon.

B. quadricollis, Hald.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

NOTIOPHILUS, Dum.

N. æneus, Hbst.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

N. sibiricus, Mots.

Newark. This species is not rare on Long Island among leaves in open woods. Madison.

NEBRIA, Latr.

N. pallipes, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Generally distributed, abundant—Liebeck. Fort Lee. Orange Mountains, June and September, along running water—Schaupp. This species is common along the margin of rocky streams under stones just at the edge of the water.

PASIMACHUS, Bon.

P. sublævis, Beauv.

Anglesea, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, island, September, frequent—Hamilton. I found a dead specimen in July, at Anglesea.

P. elongatus, Lec.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

P. punctulatus, Hald.

Egg Harbor, rare—Liebeck.

SCARITES, Fabr.

S. subterraneus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, island, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison. I have found it all over the State, though never in any large number.

Var. substriatus, Hald.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel.

DYSCHIRIUS, Bon.

D. globulosus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Newark.

D. terminatus, Lec.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck, Wenzel.

D. sphæricollis, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, salt marshes, in September—Hamilton. Marshy meadows near Hoboken, April and September—Schaupp.

- D. sellatus*, Lec.
Atlantic City, not common—Liebeck, Wenzel.
- D. pallipennis*, Say.
Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Salt marshes, Brigantine Beach,
in September—Hamilton.
- D. filiformis*, Lec.
Salt marshes, Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton.
- D. pumilus*, Dej.
Salt marshes, Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton.

CLIVINA, Latr.

- C. impressifrons*, Lec.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.
- C. rubicunda*, Lec.
Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.
- C. americana*, Dej.
Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Marshy meadows
near Hoboken, May and September—Schaupp.
- C. striatopunctata*, Dej.
Salt marshes, Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton.
- C. ferrea*, Lec.
Gloucester, not common—Wenzel.
- C. convexa*, Lec.
Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.
- C. bipustulata*, Fabr.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Cam-
den and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Caldwell,
rare—Crane.

SCHIZOGENIUS, Putz.

- S. lineolatus*, Say.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Cam-
den and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Under
stones on banks of Passaic, June and September—Schaupp.
- S. ferrugineus*, Putz.
Salt marshes, Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton.

ARDISTOMIS, Putz.

A. *obliquata*, Putz.

Atlantic City, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

A. *viridis*, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Newark. Clifton, in June—Schaupp.

PANAGÆUS, Latr.

P. *crucigerus*, Say.

Northern New Jersey, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Snake Hill, under stones, May and June—Schaupp.

P. *fasciatus*, Say.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Snake Hill, under stones, May and June—Schaupp. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

NOMIUS, Lap.

N. *pygmæus*, Dej.

Near Newark, one specimen—Bischoff.

BEMBIDIUM, Latr.

B. *punctatostriatum*, Say.

Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.

B. *inæquale*, Say.

Westville, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.

B. *nitidulum*, Dej.

Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.

B. *americanum*, Dej.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Gloucester, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp. Raritan, at New Brunswick—Smith.

- B. antiquum**, Dej.
Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.
- B. chalceum**, Dej.
Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.
- B. nigrum**, Say.
Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.
- B. planatum**, Lec.
Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.
- B. rupestre**, Dej.
Gloucester, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Newark.
- B. lacunarium**, Zimm.
Fort Lee, in running brooks—Linell.
- B. dorsale**, Say.
Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel.
- B. patruele**, Say.
Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.
- B. variegatum**, Say.
Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Gloucester, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp. Newark—Bischoff.
- B. intermedium**, Kirby.
Gloucester, moderately abundant—Liebeck.
- B. versicolor**, Lec.
Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.
- B. pictum**, Lec.
Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Camden, moderately abundant—Liebeck.
- B. constrictum**, Lec.
Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, September, abundant—Hamilton.

B. contractum, Say.

Atlantic City, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, September, not common—Hamilton. Anglesea, July—Schwarz.

B. affine, Say.

Camden, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Ocean county—Smith.

B. quadrimaculatum, Linn.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. The most abundant species in fields and gardens everywhere—Smith.

B. semistriatum, Hald.

Banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.

TACHYS, Schaum.

T. proximus, Say.

Sandy banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp. Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

T. scitulus, Lec.

Sandy banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp. Camden, Gloucester, common—Wenzel.

T. occultator, Casey.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

T. lævus, Say.

New Brunswick, rare—Smith.

T. nanus, Gyll.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Brigantine Beach, mainland and island, September—Hamilton. Sandy banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.

T. flavicauda, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. I have taken this everywhere in the State, under bark of trees.

T. tripunctatus, Say.

Sandy banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp.

T. capax, Lec.

Ocean county, cranberry bogs, not common—Smith.

T. xanthopus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

T. incurvus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Sandy banks of Passaic, May and September—Schaupp. Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton.

T. fuscicornis, Chd.

Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton.

PATROBUS, Dej.

P. longicornis, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Newark.

POGONUS, Dej.

P. texanus, Chd.

Atlantic City—Collections Drs. Horn and Castle. According to Dr. Horn, this Texan species has been twice taken at Atlantic City.

MYAS, Dej.

M. coracinus, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

M. cyanescens, Dej.

Clifton, Fort Lee, June and July—Schaupp.

PTEROSTICHUS, Bon.

P. adoxus, Say.

Camden, Gloucester, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Palisades—Schaupp. Brigantine Beach, mainland, September—Hamilton.

P. rostratus, Newn.

Palisades—Schaupp. New Jersey—Wenzel.

P. diligendus, Chd.

Palisades—Schaupp. Newark.

P. honestus, Say.

Foot of Palisades above Hoboken—Schaupp, Smith.

P. lachrymosus, Newn.

Palisades—Schaupp, Smith. Newark.

P. coracinus, Newn.

Newark.

P. stygius, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, mainland and island, September—Hamilton.

P. moestus, Say.

Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane. New Brunswick; rare.

P. sculptus, Lec.

Atlantic City—Dr. Castle.

P. sayi, Brullé.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.

P. iucublandus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Common along the shore, under wreckage, and abundant in tilled fields, under all shelter—Smith.

P. ebeninus, Dej.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

P. caudicalis, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately common—Liebeck.

P. luctuosus, Dej.

Rare, exact locality unknown—Liebeck.

P. corvinus, Dej.

Moderately common, generally distributed—Liebeck. Palisades—Schaupp.

P. tartaricus, Say.

Hoboken, rare—Linell.

P. mutus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Palisades—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. erythropus, Dej.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—

Hamilton. Palisades—Schaupp. Newark. Common on cranberry bogs in Ocean county, May—Smith.

P. patruelis, Dej.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Palisades—Schaupp. Newark. Common on cranberry bogs, Ocean county, May—Smith.

EVARTHURUS, Lec.

E. sigillatus, Say.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Madison, not uncommon—Paulmier. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

AMARA, Bon.

A. avida, Say.

Camden county, rare—Wenzel. Westville, Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Palisades—Schaupp.

A. exarata, Dej.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. latior, Kirby.

On the Newark list.

A. angustata, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Palisades—Schaupp.

A. pallipes, Kirby.

Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic counties, common—Wenzel.

A. impuncticollis, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Palisades—Schaupp.

A. basillaris, Say.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

A. cupreolata, Putz.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

A. interstitialis, Dej.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Palisades—Schaupp. Newark—Bischoff.

A. obesa, Say.

Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck. Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel. Cape May, in July—Schwarz. Newark—Palisades—Schaupp.

A. chalcea, Dej.

Palisades—Schaupp.

A. gibba, Lec.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

A. rubrica, Hald.

On the Newark list.

A. subænea, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

A. musculus, Say.

Gloucester, sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck. Atlantic and Cape May counties, not common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent on herbage—Hamilton. Palisades—Schaupp.

A. acutangula, Putz.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

DIPLOCHILA, Brullé.

D. laticollis, Lec.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Palisades, May and June, not common—Schaupp, Smith.

Var. major, Lec.

Palisades, May and June, more rare than the typical form—Smith.

DICÆLUS, Bon.

D. dilatatus, Say.

Fort Lee, Clifton, June and September, not rare—Schaupp. Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark.

D. purpuratus, Bon.

Camden county, rare—Wenzel. Clifton, June and July, rare—Schaupp. Newark. Madison.

D. ovalis, Lec.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, not common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

D. elongatus, Bon.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Palisade woods—Schaupp. Newark.

D. teter, Bon.

Palisade woods—Schaupp.

D. politus, Dej.

Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Palisade woods—Schaupp.

BADISTER, Clairv.**B. notatus**, Hald.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.

B. micans, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

CALATHUS, Bon.**C. gregarius**, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, mainland and island, September—Hamilton. Palisades, everywhere common—Schaupp.

C. opaculus, Lec.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

C. impunctatus, Say.

Atco, sea-shore, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Fort Lee, rare—Schaupp.

PLATYNUS, Bon.**P. angustatus**, Dej.

Fort Lee, not common—Schaupp. Ocean county, cranberry bogs, rare—Smith.

P. decens, Say.

Palisades, Fort Lee, common—Schaupp. Caldwell, common, Crane. Anglesea, July—Schwarz. Newark.

P. sinuatus, Dej.

Generally distributed, moderately common—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. Palisades, Fort Lee—Schaupp. Ocean county, cranberry bogs, rare—Smith.

P. opaculus, Lec.

Fort Lee, rare—Schaupp.

P. tenuicollis, Lec.

Atlantic City—Castle.

P. cincticollis, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not uncommon—Wenzel. Fort Lee—Schaupp. Newark.

P. reflexus, Lec.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Fort Lee—Schaupp.

P. extensicollis, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Fort Lee, Clifton, Weehawken, common—Schaupp. Newark. Madison.

P. decorus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not uncommon—Wenzel. Palisades, common—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

P. atratus, Lec.

Caldwell, very rare, one specimen only—Crane.

P. melanarius, Dej.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not uncommon—Wenzel. Fort Lee, Palisade woods—Schaupp. Newark.

P. propinquus, G. & H.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not uncommon—Wenzel.

P. affinis, Kirby.

Palisade woods—Schaupp. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

- P. metallescens*, Lec.
Palisade woods—Schaupp. Newark.
- P. cupripennis*, Say.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Common in fields—Schaupp. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.
- P. excavatus*, Dej.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Palisades, rare—Schaupp.
- P. ferreus*, Hald.
Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Palisades, rare—Schaupp.
- P. basalis*, Lec.
Hoboken, very rare—Linell.
- P. nutans*, Say.
Palisades, rare—Schaupp.
- P. octopunctatus*, Fabr.
Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Palisades, rare—Schaupp. Newark.
- P. placidus*, Say.
Westville, Gloucester, moderately common—Liebeck. Palisades, not rare—Schaupp, Smith. Madison.
- P. obsoletus*, Say.
Sea-shore, quite common—Liebeck. Palisades—Schaupp. Newark.
- P. æruginosus*, Dej.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Under bark, Hoboken—Schaupp.
- P. crenistriatus*, Lec.
Palisades—Schaupp. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- P. rubripes*, Zimm.
Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Palisades—Schaupp.
- P. punctiformis*, Say.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton.

Fort Lee, Palisades—Schaupp. Ocean county, cranberry bogs, rare—Smith. Anglesea—Wenzel.

P. sordens, Kirby.

Palisades—Schaupp.

P. ruficornis, Lec.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Palisades, Fort Lee—Schaupp.

P. picipennis, Kirby.

Hoboken, rare—Linell.

P. lutulentus, Lec.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hoboken, rare—Linell. Palisades—Schaupp. Newark. Cranberry bogs, rare—Smith.

OLISTHOPUS, Dej.

O. parmatius, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

O. micans, Lec.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

ATRANUS, Lec.

A. pubescens, Dej.

Camden and Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Palisades, in June, rare—Schaupp. Fort Lee, in running brooks—Linell. Newark.

LEPTOTRACHELUS, Latr.

L. dorsalis, Fabr.

New Jersey—Schaupp. I have seen isolated specimens of this species from different parts of the State.

CASNONIA, Latr.

C. pennsylvanica, Linn.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

GALERITA, Fabr.

G. janus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Caldwell, common
—Crane. Newark. Madison.

G. bicolor, Dru.

Generally distributed, more rare—Liebeck, Wenzel.

TETRAGONODERUS, Dej.

T. fasciatus, Hald.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck.

LEBIA, Latr.

L. grandis, Hentz.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. New
Jersey, July and September—Schaupp. Brigantine Beach, in
September—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.
Madison.

L. atriventris, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck, Wenzel.
New Jersey, July and September—Schaupp. Caldwell, common
—Crane. Newark. Madison.

L. tricolor, Say.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

L. pulchella, Dej.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester and Atlantic counties,
rare—Wenzel.

L. cyanipennis, Dej.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester county,
rare—Wenzel.

L. marginicollis, Dej.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

L. viridis, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Green-
ville, Ridgewood, Passaic, June and July—Schaupp. Caldwell,
rare—Crane. Newark. Madison.

Var. mœsta, Lec.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

L. pumila, Dej.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Greenville, Ridgewood, Passaic, June and July—Schaupp. Newark.

L. pleuritica, Lec.

Fort Lee, rare—Schaupp.

L. viridipennis, Dej.

Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Fort Lee—Schaupp. Newark.

L. ornata, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Common—Wenzel. Greenville, Ridgewood, Passaic, June and July—Schaupp. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Anglesea, in July—Schaupp. Newark.

L. analis, Dej.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Fort Lee—Schaupp.

L. fuscata, Dej.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Greenville, Ridgewood, Passaic, June and July—Schaupp.

L. scapularis, Dej.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Fort Lee—Schaupp. Newark.

L. vittata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Madison.

Var. spraguei, Horn.

Collected in New Jersey—Castle.

L. bivittata, Fabr.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

COPTODERA, Dej.

C. ærata, Dej.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

DROMIUS, Bon.**D. piceus, Dej.**

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden, Gloucester, not common—Wenzel. Hoboken, under bark—Schaupp. Newark.

APRISTUS, Chd.**A. cordicollis, Lec.**

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.

BLECHRUS, Mots.**B. nigrinus, Mann.**

Hoboken, under bark—Schaupp.

METABLETUS, Schm.-Goeb.**M. americanus, Dej.**

Gloucester and Camden, rare—Wenzel.

AXINOPALPUS, Lec.**A. biplagiatus, Dej.**

Hoboken, under bark—Schaupp.

CALLIDA, Dej.**C. purpurea, Say.**

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Greenwood Lake, sometimes not uncommon.

C. punctata, Lec.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

PLOCHIONUS, Dej.**P. timidus, Hald.**

Generally distributed except along shore—Wenzel. Westville, not rare—Liebeck. Hoboken, under bark—Schaupp.

P. amandus, Newn.

Very rare, one specimen only, Caldwell—Crane. I have not seen this.

PINACODERA, Schaum.

P. limbata, Dej.

Camden and Gloucester counties, sea-shore—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not rare—Liebeck. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark.

P. platicollis, Say.

Gloucester and Camden counties, sea-shore—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Madison.

CYMINDIS, Latr.

C. americana, Dej.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

C. pilosa, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. neglecta, Hald.

Camden and Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

APENES, Lec.

A. lucidula, Dej.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel.

A. sinuata, Say.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, rare—Liebeck. Newark—Bischoff. Both species will be found from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

HELLUOMORPHA, Lap.

H. bicolor, Harris.

Camden county, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

H. ferruginea, Lec.

Greenville, under logs, rare—Schaupp.

BRACHYNUS, Web.

B. viridipennis, Dej.

New Jersey—Schaupp. Newark.

- B. minutus**, Harr.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. perplexus**, Dej.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. medius**, Harr.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. quadripennis**, Dej.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. conformis**, Dej.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. cyanipennis**, Say.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. alternans**, Dej.
Along the Palisades—Schaupp.
- B. fumans**, Fabr.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell,
common—Crane. Along the Palisades—Schaupp. Madison.
- B. similis**, Lec.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- B. cordicollis**, Dej.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Along
the Palisades—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane.
- The species of *Brachynus* are ill defined, and not generally
named in collections. It is therefore almost impossible to get
an accurate list. The species collected by Mr. Schaupp may,
however, be considered fairly reliable.

CHLÆNIUS, Bon.

- C. erythropus**, Germ.
Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.
- C. sericeus**, Först.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Palisades, Fort Lee, Snake Hill,
Ridgewood—Schaupp. Newark. Madison.

C. laticollis, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Palisades, Fort Lee, Snake Hill, Ridgewood—Schaupp. The most abundant Carabid at Snake Hill—Linell.

C. diffinis, Chd.

Palisades, in spring—Schaupp.

C. æstivus, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Palisades, Fort Lee, Snake Hill, Ridgewood—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison.

C. prasinus, Dej.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. nemoralis, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Palisades, in spring—Schaupp. Newark.

C. tricolor, Dej.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Palisades, in spring—Schaupp. Madison.

C. pennsylvanicus, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Palisades, in spring—Schaupp.

C. impunctifrons, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel. Caldwell, very rare—Crane. Palisades, in spring.

C. niger, Rand.

Palisades, in spring, rare—Schaupp.

C. purpuricollis, Rand.

A New Jersey specimen is in Dr. Horn's collection.

C. tomentosus, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Madison.

ANOMOGLOSSUS, Chd.**A. emarginatus, Say.**

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Fort Lee, Ridgewood, not rare—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. pusillus, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck. New Jersey, rare—Schaupp. Newark. Madison.

BRACHYLOBUS, Chd.**B. lithophilus, Say.**

Palisades, in March, rare—Schaupp. Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.

LACHNOCREPIS, Lec.**L. parallelus, Say.**

Gloucester, Westville, rare—Liebeck. Snake Hill, common—Linell.

OODES, Bon.**O. amaroides, Dej.**

Palisades, rare—Schaupp.

O. americanus, Dej.

Palisades, common—Schaupp. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

O. fluvialis, Lec.

Westville, Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Camden, Gloucester, not rare—Wenzel.

O. lecontei, Chd.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

GEOPINUS, Lec.**G. incrassatus, Dej.**

Generally distributed in sandy districts along water—Wenzel. Westville, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Greenville, six inches deep, in sandy soil—Schaupp. Newark.

CRATACANTHUS, Dej.

C. dubius, Beauv.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. In sandy districts along water-courses, common—Wenzel. Newark. New Brunswick.

AGONODERUS, Dej.

A. lineola, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Along Palisades—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

A. infuscatus, Dej.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel. Anglesea, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

A. pallipes, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Along the Palisades, common—Schaupp. Newark. Madison. In my experience, one of the most abundant Carabids in the State, flying to light, in spring.

A. partiarius, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Along Palisades, in spring, common—Schaupp. Newark.

A. pauperculus, Lec.

Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs—Smith.

A. indistinctus, Say.

Anglesea, rare—Wenzel. Along the Palisades, rare—Schaupp.

A. testaceus, Dej.

Atlantic City—Castle.

DISCODERUS, Lec.

D. parallelus, Hald.

Atlantic City, not uncommon—Liebeck. Sea-shore, not common—Wenzel.

GYNANDROPUS, Dej.

G. hylacis, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, not rare—Liebeck. Under bark of trees, Hoboken—Schaupp. Caldwell, common—Crane.

HARPALUS, Latr.

H. dichrous, Dej.

Generally distributed, rather rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

H. vulpeculus, Say.

Generally distributed, more common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

H. autumnalis, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

H. erraticus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Passaic, Greenville—Schaupp.

H. viridizæneus, Beauv.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Madison.

H. caliginosus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck, Schaupp. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

H. faunus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Schaupp, Wenzel, Liebeck.

H. convivus, Lec.

New Brunswick, rare—Smith.

H. vagans, Lec.

Generally distributed, rather common—Schaupp, Wenzel, Liebeck.

H. pennsylvanicus, De G.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck, Schaupp. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison.

Var. compar, Lec.

Generally distributed, not so common as the type—Wenzel, Liebeck, Schaupp. Brigantine Beach—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane.

Var. erythropus, Dej.

Along the Palisades, common—Schaupp.

H. spadiceus, Dej.

Along the Palisades, rather rare—Schaupp. Madison.

H. fallax, Lec.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

H. pleuriticus, Kirby.

Along the Palisades, common—Schaupp.

H. herbivagus, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel. Gloucester, Westville, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Madison. Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs—Smith.

H. nitidulus, Chd.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

SELENOPHORUS, Dej.

S. pedicularius, Dej.

Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Atlantic City—Castle. Ocean Beach—Paulmier.

S. opalinus, Lec.

Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Under leaves, in spring—Wenzel. Atlantic City—Castle. Ocean Beach—Paulmier.

S. ovalis, Dej.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

S. ellipticus, Dej.

Sea-shore, moderately common—Liebeck. Under leaves, in spring—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Atlantic City—Castle.

STENOLOPHUS, Dej.**S. carbonarius, Brullé.**

Anglesea, Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Ocean Beach—Paulmier.

S. fuliginosus, Dej.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck.

S. plebeius, Dej.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Ocean Beach—Paulmier.

S. conjunctus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark. Cranberry bogs, Ocean county, common—Smith.

S. nova species, Horn dixit.

Madison. Several specimens were taken by Mr. Paulmier. It is in Dr. Horn's collection from Allegheny, Pa.

S. ochropezus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark. Ocean county, on cranberry bogs, common—Smith.

S. dissimilis, Dej.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

ACUPALPUS, Latr.**A. hydropicus, Lec.**

Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

A. carus, Lec.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

BRADYCELLUS, Er.**B. rupestris, Say.**

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark. Ocean county, cranberry bogs, not common—Smith.

ANISODACTYLUS, Dej.

- A. dulcicollis**, Laf.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- A. rusticus**, Dej.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark.
- A. carbonarius**, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City, moderately abundant—Liebeck.
- A. interpunctatus**, Kirby.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.
- A. harrisii**, Lec.
Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.
- A. agricola**, Say.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. New Brunswick, rare—Smith.
- A. melanopus**, Hald.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck.
- A. nigerrimus**, Dej.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- A. discoideus**, Dej.
Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck, Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Wenzel.
- A. baltimorensis**, Say.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane. Occurs everywhere in the State—Smith.
- A. verticalis**, Lec.
Anglesea, in August—Smith.
- A. piceus**, Men.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- A. terminatus**, Say.
Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel. Sea shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- A. nitidipennis**, Lec.
Newark—Bischoff.

- A. lætus*, Dej.
Brigantine Beach, in September, very rare—Hamilton. Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.
- A. cœnus*, Say.
Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Newark—rare.
- A. lugubris*, Dej.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.
- A. sericeus*, Harris.
Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Newark, rare—Smith.
- A. interstitialis*, Say.
Generally distributed, moderately common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Madison.
-

Family HALIPLIDÆ.

HALIPLUS, Latr.

- H. fasciatus*, Aubé.
Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.
- H. punctatus*, Aubé.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- H. triopsis*, Say.
New Jersey—Collection Roberts.
- H. ruficollis*, De G.
Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum and Roberts.

CNEMIDOTUS, Er.

- C. 12-punctatus*, Say.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Camden, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.
- C. edentulus*, Lec.
New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

Family DYTISCIDÆ.

CANTHYDRUS, Sharp.

- C. bicolor, Say.**
Anglesea—Wenzel.

HYDROCANTHUS, Say.

- H. iricolor, Say.**
Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Newark.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

LACCOPHILUS, Leach.

- L. maculosus, Germ.**
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.
- L. proximus, Say.**
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- L. fasciatus, Aubé.**
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.
- L. undatus, Aubé.**
New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

HYDROVATUS, Mots.

- H. cuspidatus, Germ.**
Camden, rare—Liebeck.
- H. pustulatus, Melsh.**
New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

DESMOPACHRIA, Bab.

- D. convexa, Aubé.**
Camden, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

BIDESSUS, Sharp.**B. affinis**, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

B. granarius, Aubé.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

CÆLAMBUS, Thom.**C. inæqualis**, Fabr.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

C. punctatus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

C. nubilus, Lec.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

C. impressopunctatus, Sch.Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.
Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel.**DERONECTES, Sharp.****D. griseostriatus**, De G.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

HYDROPORUS, Clairv.**H. concinnus**, Lec.

New Jersey—Roberts.

H. pulcher, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. integer, Sharp.

New Jersey—Roberts.

H. undulatus, Say.

Newark. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.

H. consimilis, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. obscurus, Sturm.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

H. tenebrosus, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. americanus, Aubé.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. dichrous, Melsh.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. modestus, Aubé.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. stagnalis, G. & H.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

ILYBIUS, Er.

I. biguttulus, Gem.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.

COPTOTOMUS, Say.

C. interrogatus, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Madison. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

COPELATUS, Er.

C. glyphicus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

MATUS, Aubé.

M. bicarinatus, Say.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

AGABUS, Leach.

- A. seriatus*, Say.
New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.
- A. obtusatus*, Say.
New Jersey—Collection Roberts.
- A. punctatus*, Melsh.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- A. tæniolatus*, Harr.
New Jersey, exact locality unknown, rare—Liebeck.
- A. disintegratus*, Cr.
Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.
- A. erythropterus*, Say.
New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.
- A. gagates*, Aubé.
Fort Lee, common—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.
- A. clavatus*, Lec.
Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

RHANTUS, Esch.

- R. binotatus*, Harr.
Newark.
- R. calidus*, Fabr.
Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel.
- R. bistriatus*, Bergst.
Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic counties, not common—Wenzel.

COLYMBETES, Clairv.

- C. sculptilis*, Harr.
Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

HYDATICUS, Leach.

H. piceus, Lec.

Very rare, one specimen only; Caldwell—Crane.

H. bimarginatus, Say.

Anglesea, rare—Liebeck.

DYTISCUS, Linn.

D. harrisii, Kirby.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

D. fasciventris, Say.

Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic counties—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.

D. hybridus, Aubé.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

D. verticalis, Say.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Madison.

ACILIUS, Leach.

A. semisulcatus, Aubé.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

A. fraternus, Harr.

Anglesea, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.

A. mediatus, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic counties—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Fort Lee, abundant—Linell.

THERMONECTES, Esch.

T. basilaris, Harr.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

GRAPHODERUS, Esch.**G. liberus, Say.**

Madison. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

G. fasciaticollis, Harr.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

CYBISTER, Curt.**C. fimbriolatus, Say.**

Caldwell, rare—Crane. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

Family GYRINIDÆ.**GYRINUS, Linn.****G. rockinghamensis, Lec.**

Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Atco, common—Liebeck.

G. limbatus, Say.

Atco, Egg Harbor, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

G. dichrous, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

G. ventralis, Kirby.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

G. affinis, Aubé.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

G. analis, Say.

Atlantic county, common—Wenzel.

G. borealis, Aubé.

Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.

G. lugens, Lec.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

DINEUTES, MacL.

D. vittatus, Germ.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Newark. Clifton, Ocean county, in ditches and small streams, never in ponds—Smith.

D. discolor, Aubé.

Ocean county, common—Smith. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

D. assimilis, Aubé.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Clifton, Ocean county, common—Smith. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

D. emarginatus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

Family HYDROPHILIDÆ.

HELOPHORUS, Fabr.

H. lacustris, Lec.

Hoboken, common—Linell. Palisades, common—Smith.

H. lineatus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. tuberculatus, Gyll.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

HYDROCHUS, Leach.

H. scabratus, Muls.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. inæqualis, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. subcupreus, Rand.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. variolatus, Lec.

Camden, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

OCHTHEBIUS, Leach,

O. benefossus, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Horn.

HYDRÆNA, Kug.

H. pennsylvanica, Kies.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

HYDROPHILUS, Geoffr.

H. ovatus, G. & H.

Newark; rare.

H. triangularis, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Newark; common. Caldwell, common—Crane.

H. nimbatus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. mixtus, Lec.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Madison.

H. glaber, Hbst.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Along Palisades, common—Smith. Caldwell, rare—Crane. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

HYDROCHARIS, Latr.

H. obtusatus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Newark. Madison. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

BEROSUS, Leach.

B. pantherinus, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

B. peregrinus, Hbst.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Horn and United States National Museum.

B. striatus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum. Madison.

LACCOBIUS, Er.

L. agilis, Rand.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

PHILHYDRUS, Sol.

P. nebulosus, Say.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

P. bifidus, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Horn and United States National Museum.

P. ochraceus, Mels.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, common in fresh-water pools—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

P. reflexipennis, Zimm.

Brigantine Beach, in September, common in fresh-water pools—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

P. cinctus, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

P. diffusus, Say.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

P. perplexus, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, in fresh-water pools—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

P. hamiltoni, Horn.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

HYDROCOMBUS, Sharp.

H. fimbriatus, Melsh.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. lacustris, Lec.

Sea-shore, common—Liebeck. Hoboken, common—Linell.

H. rotundatus, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

HYDROBIUS, Leach.

H. globosus, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. fuscipes, Linn.

Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. subcupreus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

H. suturalis, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

CERCYON, Leach.

C. centromaculatum, Sturm.

Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

C. prætextatum, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection Roberts and United States National Museum.

C. ocellatum, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

C. pygmæum, Ill.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

C. unipunctatum, Linn.

Generally distributed, moderately common—Liebeck.

C. anale, Payk.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Ocean county, cranberry bogs, common—Smith.

There are a number of unnamed species in collections, which will probably add a few to the above list.

PHENONOTUM, Sharp.

P. extriatum, Say.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

Family SILPHIDÆ.

NECROPHORUS, Fabr.

N. americana, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Hudson county—Linell.* Madison.

N. sayi, Lap.

Hudson county—Linell.

* Mr. Linell's collecting was done very largely along the Palisades to Fort Lee, in the marshes back of Hoboken, and at Snake Hill and its immediate vicinity. This is particularly so in the Staphylinide families.

N. orbicollis, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Hudson county—Linell. Madison.

N. marginatus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.

N. guttula, Mots.

Hudson county—Linell.

N. tomentosus, Weber.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

N. vespilloides, Hbst.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

SILPHA, Linn.**S. surinamensis**, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

S. lapponica, Hbst.

Newark; not common.

S. inæqualis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison.

S. noveboracensis, Först.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison.

S. americana, Linn.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison.

CHOLEVA, Latr.**C. simplex**, Say.

In ants' nests, near Newark, rare—Bischoff.

C. basillaris, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. clavicornis, Lec.

In ants' nests, near Newark—Bischoff.

C. terminans, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

PRIONOCHÆTA, Horn.

P. opaca, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

PTOMOPHAGUS, Ill.

P. parasitus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

LIODES, Latr.

L. discolor, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell.

AGATHIDIUM, Ill.

A. oniscoides, Beauv.

Snake Hill, abundant on fallen trees—Linell.

A. exiguum, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell. Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

Family SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

SCYDMÆNUS, Latr.

S. perforatus, Schaum.

Camden county, not common—Wenzel.

S. fossiger, Lec.

Camden, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

- S. capillosulus**, Lec.
Ocean county, cranberry bogs, rare—Smith.
- S. brevicornis**, Say.
Ocean county, cranberry bogs, in May, rare—Smith.
- S. obscurellus**, Lec.
Ocean county, cranberry bogs, in May, rare—Smith.
- S. clavipes**, Say.
Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.
- S. salinator**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Under stones and sticks in salt marshes, not rare—Smith.
- S. bicolor**, Lec.
Camden county, not common—Wenzel.

BRATHINUS, Lec.

- B. nitidus**, Lec.
Fort Lee, near running brooks, rare—Linell.

Family PSELAPHIDÆ.**CEDIUS**, Lec.

- C. ziegleri**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark; rare.

CTENISTES, Reichenb.

- C. piceus**, Lec.
Camden, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

TYRUS, Aubé.

- T. humeralis**, Aubé.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.

PSELAPHUS, Hbst.

- P. erichsonii**, Lec.
Recorded on the Newark list.

DECARTHRON, Brend.

- D. *abnorme*, Lec.
Camden, not rare—Liebeck.

BATRISUS, Aubé.

- B. *monstrosus*, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Ocean county, on cranberry bogs,
in May—Smith.
- B. *ferox*, Lec.
Camden, not rare—Liebeck.
- B. *riparius*, Say.
Anglesea, in July, not common—Schwarz.
- B. *globosus*, Lec.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.

BRYAXIS, Leach.

- B. *brendelii*, Horn.
Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.
- B. *rubicunda*, Aubé.
Camden, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
- B. *puncticollis*, Lec.
Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

TRIMIUM, Aubé

- T. *dubium*, Lec.
Ocean county, not uncommon on cranberry bogs, in May—
Smith.

Family STAPHYLINIDÆ.

FALAGRIA, Mann.

- F. *cingulata*, Lec.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- F. *dissecta*, Er.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

F. venustula, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

HOMALOTA, Mann.

H. plana, Gyll.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. trimaculata, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

H. lividipennis, Mann.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

Three species at Anglesea, in July—Schwarz; and there are many unnamed and unnamable species in collections generally.

LOMECHUSA, Grav.

L. cava, Lec.

Snake Hill, occurs in the nest of a large red ant—Linell.

TACHYUSA, Er.

T. cavicollis, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. nigrella, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

POLYSTOMA, Steph.

P. maritima, Casey.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

ALEOCHARA, Grav.

A. lata, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

A. brachypterus, Fourc.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

A. bimaculata, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

A. nitida, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

OXYPODA, Mann.

O. sagulata, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

GYROPHÆNA, Mann.

G. vinula, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

MYLLÆNA, Er.

M. rufipennis.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

ACYLOPHORUS, Nordm.

A. pronus, Er.

Snake Hill, Palisades, excessively common—Linell. Madison.

HETEROTHOPS, Steph.

H. fumigatus, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

QUEDIUS, Steph.

Q. fulgidus, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

Q. peregrinus, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection Horn and United States National Museum. Newark.

Q. capucinus, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Horn and United States National Museum.

Q. lævigatus, Gyll.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county, rare—Linell.

Q. molochinus, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

Q. brunneipennis, Mann.

Brigantine Beach, in September, not uncommon—Hamilton.

Q. ferox, Lec.

Hudson county, rare—Linell.

Q. vernix, Lec.

Hudson county, rare—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Newark.

LISTOTROPHUS, Perty.**L. cingulatus**, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison.

L. capitatus, Bland.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

CREOPHILUS, Kirby.**C. villosus**, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison.

STAPHYLINUS, Linn.**S. vulpinus**, Nordm.

Brigantine Beach, in September, not common—Hamilton. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. maculosus, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison. I have taken it throughout the State, quite commonly.

S. mysticus, Er.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Madison. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. tomentosus, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. fossator, Grav.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. cinnamopterus, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county, abundant—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison.

S. violaceus, Grav.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Madison. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. prælongus, Mann.

Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

OCYPUS, Kirby.

O. ater, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, occasional—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell.

BELONUCHUS, Nordm.

B. formosus, Grav.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

PHILONTHUS, Curt.

P. æneus, Rossi.

Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

- P. sericinus*, Horn.
Hudson county, rare—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Newark.
- P. umbratilis*, Grav.
New Jersey—Collection Horn, one specimen.
- P. lætulus*, Say.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. hepaticus*, Er.
Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. umbrinus*, Grav.
Brigantine Beach, in September, very rare—Hamilton. Hudson county, rare—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Horn.
- P. quadricollis*, Horn.
Newark.
- P. debilis*, Grav.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. varians*, Payk.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. longicornis*, Steph.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. discoideus*, Grav.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. alumnus*, Er.
Palisades and Snake Hill, very common, in spring—Linell. Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- P. fusiformis*, Melsh.
Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton.
- P. schwarzi*, Horn.
Snake Hill, one specimen—Linell. Newark.

P. micans, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton.

P. lomatus, Er.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Palisades and Snake Hill, early in spring, common—Linell.

P. brunneus, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

P. cyanipennis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

P. blandus, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Newark.

P. sordidus, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell.

P. cephalotes, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell.

P. nigrutilus, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

P. microphthalmus, Horn.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

P. baltimorensis, Grav.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county, in rotten wood—Linell. Madison. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

P. apicalis, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ACTOBIUS, Steph.

- A. cinerascens*, Grav.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- A. nanus*, Horn.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Horn.
- A. sobrinus*, Er.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- A. parvus*, Horn.
Hudson county—Linell.
- A. pæderoides*, Lec.
Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

CAFIUS, Steph.

- C. bistriatus*, Er.
Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Anglesea, Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

XANTHOLINUS, Serv.

- X. cephalus*, Say.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Fort Lee, abundant under leaves in the woods—Linell. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton.
- X. obsidianus*, Melsh.
Generally distributed—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- X. emmesus*, Grav.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- X. obscurus*, Er.
Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

122 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

X. sanguinipennis, Lec.

Anglesea and Cape May, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county,
rare—Linell.

X. pusillus, Sachse.

Hudson county—Linell.

X. hamatus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

LEPTACINUS, Er.

L. batychnus, Gyll.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

DIOCHUS, Er.

D. schaumii, Kraatz.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson
county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National
Museum.

STENUS, Latr.

S. bipunctatus, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. juno, Fabr.

Palisades, Snake Hill, common in spring—Linell. New Jer-
sey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. femoratus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United
States National Museum.

S. colonus, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. stygicus, Say.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. sectilifer, Casey.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

S. flavicornis, Er.

Palisades and Snake Hill, in spring, abundant—Linell. New
Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. annularis, Er.

With the preceding and equally abundant ; same authorities.

S. reconditus, Casey.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

S. arculus, Er.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

S. punctatus, Er.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

There will undoubtedly be many additions to this list, when the species now in collections are properly identified.

EUÆSTHETUS, Grav.

E. americanus, Er.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

CRYPTOBIUM, Mann.

C. badium, Grav.

Snake Hill, abundant—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

C. lugubre, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, occasional—Hamilton.

C. bicolor, Grav.

Hudson county—Linell. Madison. Ocean county, on cranberry bogs, in May, not common—Smith.

C. pallipes, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

C. latebricola, Nordm.

Brigantine Beach, in September, occasional—Hamilton. Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

C. cribratum, Lec.

Hudson county, rare—Linell. Madison.

LATHROBIUM, Grav.

- L. grande*, Lec.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- L. punctulatum*, Lec.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- L. armatum*, Say.
Recorded on the Newark list.
- L. simile*, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell.
- L. seriatum*, Lec.
Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.
- L. longiusculum*, Grav.
Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.
- L. collare*, Er.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- L. dimidiatum*, Say.
Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

STILICUS, Latr.

- S. opaculus*, Lec.
New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
- S. angularis*, Lec.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Generally distributed—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.
- S. biarmatus*, Lec.
Newark.

MEGASTILICUS, Casey.

- M. formicarius*, Casey.
Near Newark, in ant hills; not rare.

LITHOCHARIS, Er.

- L. corticina*, Grav.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

L. confluens, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Madison.

PÆDERUS, Grav.**P. littorarius**, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel. Madison.

P. obliteratedus, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, less common—Hamilton.

SUNIUS, Steph.**S. prolixus**, Er.

Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Newark.

S. longiusculus, Mann.

Gloucester and Camden counties, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

PALAMINUS, Er.**P. normalis**, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

TACHINUS, Grav.**T. memnonius**, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. repandus, Horn.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. flavipennis, Dej.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. fimbriatus, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Camden and Gloucester counties, rather common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. limbatus, Melsh.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. pallipes, Grav.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

TACHYPORUS, Grav.

T. jocosus, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. chrysomelinus, Linn.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. brunneus, Er.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

ERCHOMUS, Mots.

E. ventriculus, Say.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. Newark. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

CONOSOMA, Kraatz.

C. crassum, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

C. pubescens, Payk.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum. Madison.

C. basale, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

C. opicum, Say.

Ocean county, under bark—Smith.

BOLETOBIUS, Leach.**B. cingulatus**, Mann.

Newark.

B. intrusus, Horn.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

B. cincticollis, Say.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

B. anticus, Horn.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

B. pygmæus, Fabr.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton.

B. trinotatus, Er.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

B. cinctus, Grav.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

Var. gentilis, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton.

BRYOPORUS, Kraatz.**B. rufescens**, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

MYCETOPORUS, Mann.**M. americanus**, Er.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

OXYPORUS, Fabr.**O. femoralis**, Grav.

Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. major, Grav.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. vittatus, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. lateralis, Grav.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

BLEDIUS, Leach.

B. pallipennis, Er.

Recorded on the Newark list.

B. mandibularis, Er.

Brigantine Beach, salt marshes, September, common—Hamilton.

B. brevidens, Lec.

Atlantic county—Wenzel.

B. politus, Er.

Brigantine Beach, salt marshes, September, frequent—Hamilton.

B. basalis, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, salt marshes, common—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

B. cordatus, Say.

Brigantine Beach, common in salt marshes, September—Hamilton.

PLATYSTETHUS, Mann.

P. americanus, Er.

Brigantine Beach, common, September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

OXYTELUS, Grav.

O. rugosus, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. pennsylvanicus, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. insignitus, Grav.

Brigantine Beach, September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. nitidulus, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

O. exiguus, Er.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

TROGOPHLEUS, Mann.**T. simplarius**, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

T. arcifer, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

T. 4-punctatus, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

APOCELLUS, Er.**A. sphæricollis**, Say.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

GEODROMICUS, Redt.**G. cæsus**, Er.

Gloucester and Camden counties—Wenzel.

OLOPHERUM, Er.**O. obtectum**, Er.New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.
Madison. Newark.**HOMALIUM**, Grav.**H. rufipes**, Grav.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

GLYPTOMA, Er.

G. costale, Er.

New Jersey—Collection United States National Museum.

Family TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

PTILIUM, Er.

P. hornianum, Math.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

PTENIDIUM, Er.

P. ulkei, Math.

Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

P. atomaroides, Mots.

Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

TRICHOPTERYX, Kirby.

T. haldemanni, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

Family SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

SCAPHIDIUM, Oliv.

S. quadriguttatum, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck.

S. piceum, Mots.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Wenzel, Liebeck.

SCAPHISOMA, Leach.

S. convexum, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck, Wenzel. Newark.

Family PHALACRIDÆ.

PHALACRUS, Payk.

P. politus, Melsh.

Taken in Ocean county—Smith.

OLIBRUS, Er.

O. lecontei, Casey.

"Atlantic States; not rare."

O. consimilis, Marsh.

Newark. Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

O. nitidus, Melsh.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

STILBUS, Seidl.

S. subalutaceus, Casey.

Cape May; only recorded locality.

LITOCRUS, Er.

L. immaculatus, Casey.

"New Jersey"—Casey.

Family CORYLOPHIDÆ.

SACIUM, Lec.

S. amabile, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

S. fasciatum, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark.

S. lunatum, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

S. nova species, Schwarz dixit.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

ARTHROLIPS, Woll.

A. marginicollis, Lec.

I have taken this in the State, exact locality unknown—Smith.

CORYLOPHUS, Steph.

C. truncatus, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

RHYPOBIUS, Lec.

R. marinus, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July, common—Schwarz.

ORTHOPERUS, Steph.

O. glaber, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

O. scutellaris, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

Family COCCINELLIDÆ.

ANISOSTICTA, Dup.

A. seriata, Melsh.

Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Cape May, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Linell.

A. strigata, Thunb.

Hudson county—Linell.

MEGILLA, Muls.

M. maculata, De G.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Hudson county,

common—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison. New Brunswick.

HIPPODAMIA, Muls.

H. glacialis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county, abundant—Linell. New Brunswick. Ocean county, common—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison.

H. convergens, Guer.

Common throughout the State. Reported as abundant by all observers.

H. 13-punctata, Linn.

Hudson county, not common—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane.

H. parenthesis, Say.

Occurs throughout the State; moderately abundant. Reported by all collectors.

COCCINELLA, Linn.

C. affinis, Rand.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

C. trifasciata, Linn.

Newark, Madison; not common.

C. novemnotata, Hbst.

Common throughout the State.

C. sanguinea, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

ADALIA, Muls.

A. bipuncta, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

HARMONIA, Muls.

H. picta, Rand.

Gloucester, Dacosta, common—Liebeck. Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic counties, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Brunswick, not common—Smith.

MYSIA, Muls.

M. pullata, Say.

Westville, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Common in
spring—Wenzel.

ANATIS, Muls.

A. 15-punctata, Oliv.

Reported from all parts of the State; not rare.

PSYLLOBORA, Muls.

P. 20-maculata, Say.

Common throughout the State.

CHILOCORUS, Leach.

C. bivulnerus, Mels.

Moderately common throughout the State.

EXOCHOMUS, Redt.

E. marginipennis, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

E. tripustulata, De G.

Generally distributed, more common on the shore—Wenzel.
Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck.

PENTILIA, Muls.

P. misella, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

BRACHYACANTHA, Chevr.

B. dentipes, Fabr.

Anglesea, rare—Wenzel. Woodbury, rare—Liebeck.

B. ursina, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

Var. 10-pustulata, Melsh.

With the type; generally less common.

HYPERASPIS, Chevr.

- H. fimbriolata*, Melsh.
Hudson county—Linell.
- H. undulata*, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.
- H. lewisii*, Cr.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.
- H. signata*, Oliv.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson
county—Linell.
- H. proba*, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.
- H. bigeminata*, Rand.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.

SCYMNUS, Kug.

- S. bioculatus*, Muls.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.
- S. terminatus*, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.
- S. americanus*, Muls.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.
- S. fraternus*, Lec.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.
- S. hæmorrhous*, Lec.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.
- S. punctatus*, Melsh.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

COCCIDULA, Kug.

- C. lepida*, Lec.
Gloucester; rare.

EPILACHNA, Chev.

E. borealis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Wenzel, Liebeck. New Brunswick. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

Unlike all others of this family, this species is a leaf-feeder and injurious; all the others are highly beneficial. When more careful collections are made, the number of our species in some genera will be largely increased.

Family ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

RHANIS, Lec.

R. unicolor, Ziegl.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel.

LYCOPERDINA, Latr.

L. ferruginea, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

APHORISTA, Gorb.

A. vittata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane.

MYCETINA, Muls.

M. perpulchra, Newn.

Newark—Bischoff.

M. testacea, Ziegl.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

PHYMAPHORA, Newn.

P. pulchella, Newn.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison. Newark.

STENOTARSUS, Perty.**S. hispidus**, Hbst.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, not common—Wenzel.
 Atlantic City, Landisville, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

EPIPOCUS, Germ.**E. cinctus**, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

ENDOMYCHUS, Panz.**E. biguttatus**, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

Family EROTYLIDÆ.
LANGURIA, Latr.**L. bicolor**, Fabr.

Camden, rare—Wenzel. Westville, sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.
 Brigantine Beach, in September, two specimens—Hamilton.
 Newark.

L. mozardi, Lec.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
 Caldwell, common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

L. tædata, Lec.

Sea-shore, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—
 Linell.

L. angustata, Beauv.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
 Linell. Newark.

Var. **trifasciata**, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

L. gracilis, Newn.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Gloucester,
 rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

DACNE, Latr.

D. 4-maculata, Say.

New Jersey, exact locality unknown, rare—Liebeck.

MEGALODACNE, Cr.

M. fasciata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Same, except sea-shore—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

ISCHYRUS, Lac.

I. 4-punctatus, Oliv.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

MYCOTRETUS, Lac.

M. pulchra, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

TRITOMA, Fabr.

T. humeralis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell.

T. biguttata, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

T. angulata, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Horn.

T. unicolor, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

T. thoracica, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

T. flavicollis, Lec.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell.

Family COLYDIIDÆ.**SYNCHITA, Hellw.**

- S. obscura**, Horn.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
- S. fuliginosa**, Melsh.
Hudson county—Linell.

DITOMA, Illig.

- D. quadriguttata**, Say.
Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

COXELUS, Latr.

- C. guttulatus**, Lec.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.

PENTHELISPA, Pasc.

- P. hæmatodes**, Fabr.
Anglesea—Wenzel.

AULONIUM, Er.

- A. parallelopipedum**, Say.
Hudson county, not common—Linell.

COLYDIUM, Fabr.

- C. lineola**, Say.
Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

BOTHRIDERES, Er.

- B. geminatus**, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

CERYLON, Latr.

- C. castaneum**, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

PHILOTHERMUS, Aubé.

P. glabriculus, Lec.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

Family RHYSSODIDÆ.

CLINIDIUM, Kirby.

C. sculptile, Newn.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

Family CUCUJIDÆ.

SILVANUS, Latr.

S. surinamensis, Linn.

Generally distributed; often injurious to stored grain. Common in the mangers, in stables.

S. bidentatus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

S. planatus, Germ.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

S. imbellis, Lec.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck.

S. advena, Waltl.

I have taken this rarely, under bark.

NAUSIBIUS, Redt.

N. dentatus, Marsh.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck.

CATOGENUS, Westw.

C. rufus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Locally common—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

CUCUJUS, Fabr.

C. clavipes, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck. Fort Lee, abundant in fall—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

LÆMOPHLÆUS, Lap.

L. biguttatus, Say.

Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

L. fasciatus, Melsh.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark.

L. convexulus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

L. adustus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

L. testaceus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

LATHEROPUS, Er.

L. vernalis, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

BRONTES, Fabr.

B. dubius, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Camden, not uncommon—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

B. debilis, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. Mr. Linell adds, "according to Captain Casey, the northern form *is not dubius*."

TELEPHANUS, Er.

T. velox, Hald.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

Family CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.*

TELMATOPHILUS, Heer.

T. americanus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

LOBERUS, Lec.

L. impressus, Lec.

I have taken this either in Hudson or Essex county, rarely. Hudson county—Linell.

TOMARUS, Lec.

T. pulchellus, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

ANTHEROPHAGUS, Latr.

A. ochraceus, Melsh.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

ATOMARIA, Steph.

A. ehippiata, Zimm.

Camden, moderately common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Loeffler.

Family MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

MYCETOPHAGUS, Hellw.

M. punctatus, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

*A number of species in this family are in collections, awaiting identification.

M. flexuosus, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

M. melsheimeri, Lec.

Camden, rare—Liebeck.

M. pluripunctatus, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

M. pini, Ziegl.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

LITARGUS, Er.**L. sex-punctatus**, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

L. didesmus, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

TYPHCEA, Steph.**T. fumata**, Linn.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Newark—Loeffler.

Family DERMESTIDÆ.
BYTURUS, Latr.**B. unicolor**, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

DERMESTES, Linn.**D. caninus**, Germ.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark.

D. lardarius, Linn.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark. Madison.

D. vulpinus, Fabr.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Generally distributed—Wenzel.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

D. frischii, Kug.

Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach,
in September, abundant—Hamilton.

ATTAGENUS, Latr.

A. piceus, Oliv.

Common throughout the State.

TROGODERMA, Latr.

T. ornatum, Say.

I have taken specimens on flowers. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

T. tarsale, Melsh.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Sometimes
quite annoying as a museum pest.

ANTHRENUS, Geoffr.

A. scrophulariæ, Linn.

New Brunswick; excessively abundant in April. This is the
carpet beetle, the parent of the so-called "Buffalo Moth."
Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

A. varius, Fabr.

Generally distributed; common. This is the ordinary museum
pest, so often injurious to all dried specimens of animals or
plants.

A. musæorum, Linn.

Also a museum pest, but more rare than the preceding.

CRYPTORHOPALUM, Guer.

C. ruficorne, Lec.

Not uncommon on flowers in Ocean county.

C. triste, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September, on Solidago—
Hamilton.

ORPHILUS, Er.**O. glabratus, Fabr.**

Not uncommon on flowers.

Family HISTERIDÆ.**HOLOLEPTA, Payk.****H. quadridentata, Fabr.**

Hudson county—Linell.

H. lucida, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

H. fossularis, Say.Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel.
Gloucester, Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.**HISTER, Linn.****H. arcuatus, Say.**

Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Newark. Madison.

H. biplagiatus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

H. interruptus, Beauv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county, common—Linell. Newark.

H. marginicollis, Lec.

Madison—Paulmier.

H. abbreviatus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Newark. Hudson county—Linell.

H. civilis, Lec.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, less frequent—Hamilton.

H. furtivus, Lec.

Madison—Paulmier.

H. depurator, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. A common species near Jersey City.

H. bimaculatus, Linn.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.

H. sedecimstriatus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane.

H. americanus, Payk.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

H. perplexus, Lec.

I have found this not uncommon in the State.

H. exaratus, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

H. subrotundatus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

H. vernus, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

H. carolinus, Payk.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Under bark—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

H. lecontei, Mars.

Generally distributed, under bark—Wenzel. Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark. Hudson county—Linell.

H. parallelus, Say.

Not uncommon under bark—Wenzel. Madison.

H. attenuatus, Lec.

Under bark, rather rare—Wenzel.

EPIERUS, Er.

E. pulicarius, Er.

Camden and Gloucester counties, under bark, not common—Wenzel.

HETÆRIUS, Er.

H. brunnipennis, Rand.

Orange Mountains, in ants' nests, not rare—Linell and Newark list.

PAROMALUS, Er.

P. æqualis, Say.

Snake Hill, under bark—Linell. Generally distributed, under bark—Wenzel.

P. estriatus, Lec.

Snake Hill, under bark—Linell.

P. geminatus, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

P. 14-striatus, Steph.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Snake Hill, under bark—Linell.

P. bistriatus, Er.

Snake Hill, under bark—Linell.

P. seminulum, Er.

Snake Hill, under bark—Linell.

Mr. Linell adds that these species are found under bark of freshly-cut, not decayed stumps, but where the sap is still flowing.

SAPRINUS, Er.

S. pennsylvanicus, Payk.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Sandy Hook, common—Smith. This species is abundant all along the seashore, under carrion.

S. assimilis, Payk.

Sea-shore, not uncommon—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Atlantic City—Castle.

S. sphæroides, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

S. fraternus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton. Sandy Hook, common—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane.

S. patruelis, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton. Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

S. dimidiatipennis, Lec.

Sea-shore, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck.

PLEGADERUS, Er.

P. transversus, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City—Castle.

ÆLETES, Horn.

A. politus, Lec.

Ocean county, common on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

Family NITIDULIDÆ.

Under this family Mr. Linell remarks: "Sap beetles are, in my experience, most abundant in September and October, on tree stumps cut in the spring of the same year." Mr. Wenzel also says that decaying fruit in the fall is prolific in species of this family.

BRACHYPTERUS, Er.

B. urticæ, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. I have taken it near Hoboken.

CERCUS, Latr.**C. abdominalis, Er.**

Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
Newark.

CARPOPHILUS, Steph.**C. hemipterus, Linn.**

Hudson county, not rare locally—Linell.

C. niger, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.

C. corticinus, Er.

Camden, rare—Liebeck.

C. brachypterus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. antiquus, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell.

I have taken all these myself on the wooded slopes of the
Palisades.

COLASTUS, Er.**C. maculatus, Er.**

Hudson county—Linell.

C. semitectus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.

C. unicolor, Say.

Same as before.

C. truncatus, Rand.

Same as before.

All these are about equally common.

CONOTELUS, Er.**C. obscurus, Er.**

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in
September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell.

EPURÆA, Er.

E. helvola, Er.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell.

E. rufa, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Madison.

E. avara, Rand.

Hudson county—Linell.

E. peltoides, Horn.

Hudson county—Linell.

E. labilis, Er.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

NITIDULA, Fabr.

N. rufipes, Linn.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Madison.

N. ziczac, Say.

Common all over the State.

STELIDOTA, Er.

S. geminata, Say.

Generally distributed—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

S. 8-maculata, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

S. strigosa, Gyll.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton.

PROMETOPIA, Er.

P. 6-maculata, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

PHENOLIA, Er.*P. grossa*, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

OMOSITA, Er.*O. colon*, Linn.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

SORRONIA, Er.*S. guttulata*, Lec.

Hudson county, rare—Linell.

S. undulata, Say.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel.
Hudson county—Linell.

S. ulkei, Lec.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

POCADIUS, Er.*P. helvolus*, Er.

Fort Lee, abundant—Linell. Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

P. infuscatus, Reitter.

New Jersey—One specimen in Dr. Horn's collection.

OXYCNEMUS, Er.*O. histrina*, Lec.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

AMPHICROSSUS, Er.*A. ciliatus*, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

PALLODES, Er.

P. silaceus, Er.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison.

CYCHRAMUS, Kug.

C. adustus, Er.

Near Hoboken, rare—Smith.

CRYPTARCHA, Shuck.

C. ampla, Er.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

C. strigata, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Loeffler.

C. concinna, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell.

IPS, Fabr.

I. obtusus, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Snake Hill, rare—Linell. Newark.

I. fasciatus, Oliv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark.

I. sanguinolentus, Oliv.

Camden. Gloucester county, not uncommon—Wenzel. Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

I. cylindricus, Lec.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

RHIZOPHAGUS, Hbst.

R. cylindricus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck.

R. bipunctatus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

Family LATRIDIIDÆ.**STEPHOSTETHUS, Lec.****S. liratus, Lec.**

Generally distributed and locally not rare—Smith.

CORTICARIA, Marsh.**C. deleta, Mann.**Generally distributed, not common—Smith. Newark—
Loeffler.**C. americana, Mann.**

Hudson county—Linell.

C. longipennis, Lec.

Newark—Loeffler.

C. cavicollis, Mann.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. simplex, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

Family TROGOSITIDÆ.**NEMOSOMA, Latr.****N. parallelum, Melsh.**

Hudson county—Linell. Newark; rare.

TROGOSITA, Oliv.**T. virescens, Fabr.**Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Newark.**TENEBRIOIDES, Pall.****T. corticalis, Melsh.**Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

T. castanea, Melsh.

Generally distributed—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell.

T. bimaculata, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell.

THYMALUS, Duft.

T. fulgidus, Er.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

MONOTOMA, Hbst.

M. producta, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton.
Anglesea, in July, common—Schwarz.

M. picipes, Hbst.

Hudson county—Linell.

BACTRIDIUM, Lec.

B. ephippigerum, Guer.

Hudson county—Linell.

B. striolatum, Reit.

Hudson county—Linell.

B. cavicolle, Horn.

Hudson county—Linell.

Family BYRRHIDÆ.

NOSODENDRON, Latr.

N. unicolor, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

CYTILUS, Er.

C. sericeus, Först.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

BYRRHEUS, Linn.**B. americanus, Lec.**

Sea-shore, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

Family PARNIDÆ.**PSEPHENUS, Hald.****P. lecontei, Lec.**

Newark ; not common.

DRYOPS, Oliv.**D. lithophilus, Germ.**

Clifton, abundant—Linell. Newark.

D. fastigiatus, Say.Clifton, abundant—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.
Newark—Bischoff.**D. striatus, Lec.**

New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

ELMIS, Latr.**E. 4-notatus, Say.**

Clifton—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

E. pusillus, Lec.

Clifton, not rare—Linell.

STENELMIS, Dup.**S. crenatus, Say.**

Clifton, abundant—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

S. vittipennis, Zimm.

Clifton, not common—Linell.

S. quadrimaculatus, Horn.

Newark—Bischoff.

MACRONYCHUS, Müll.**M. glabratus, Say.**

Clifton, common—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Roberts.

ANCYRONYX, Er.

A. variegatus, Germ.

Clifton, not common—Linell. New Jersey—Collection
Roberts.

Family HETERO CERIDÆ.

HETERO CERUS, Fabr.

H. tristis, Mann.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

H. fatuus, Kies.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark.

H. substriatus, Kies.

Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel.

H. mollinus, Kies.

Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel.

H. collaris, Kies.

Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel.

H. brunneus, Melsh.

Newark; a single specimen.

Family DASCYLLIDÆ.

EURYPOGON, Mots.

E. niger, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Bischoff.

ODONTONYX, Guer.

O. trivittis, Germ.

Newark—Bischoff.

PTILODACTYLA, Lat.

P. serricollis, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

EUCINETUS, Germ.**E. terminalis, Lec.**

Hudson county—Linell.

ECTOPRIA, Lec.**E. nervosa, Melsh.**

Hudson county—Linell.

HELODES, Latr.**H. thoracica, Guer.**

Newark. Not uncommon in Ocean and Monmouth counties.

SCIRTES, Ill.**S. orbiculatus, Fabr.**

Hudson county—Linell.

S. tibialis, Guer.

I have several times taken this in the State.

CYPHON, Payk.**C. collaris, Guer.**

Hudson county—Linell.

C. variabilis, Thunb.

Common on flowers, Ocean and Monmouth counties. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

Family RHIPICERIDÆ.**SANDALUS, Knoch.****S. petrophya, Knoch.**

Northern Jersey, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

Family ELATERIDÆ.**MELASIS, Oliv.****M. pectinicornis, Melsh.**

Newark. Atlantic City—Castle.

THAROPS, Lap.

T. ruficornis, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

DELTOMETOPUS, Bonv.

D. amœnicornis, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

MICRORRHAGUS, Esch.

M. triangularis, Say.

Newark, compared with Dr. Horn's specimens. Madison.

ADELOCERA, Latr.

A. marmorata, Fabr.

Gloucester and Camden counties, not common—Wenzel.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.

A. discoidea, Web.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck.

A. maculata, Lec.

Exact locality unknown; rare; not taken recently—Liebeck.

CHALCOLEPIDIUS, Esch.

C. viridipilis, Say.

Gloucester and Camden counties, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

AL AUS, Esch.

A. oculatus, Linn.

Occurs everywhere in the State, not uncommonly.

A. myops, Fabr.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Occurs throughout the pine districts; more common southward.

CARDIOPHORUS, Esch.

C. cardisce, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel.

C. gagates, Er.

Madison—Paulmier.

C. robustus, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

HORISTONOTUS, Cand.

H. curiatus, Say.

Gloucester and Camden counties, not common—Wenzel.
Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

CRYPTOHYPNUS, Esch.

C. guttulatus, Melsh.

Camden, rare—Liebeck.

C. pulchellus, Linn.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

C. obliquatulus, Melsh.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Ocean county, not rare—Smith.

MONOCREPIDIUS, Esch.

M. lividus, De G.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

M. vespertinus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane.

M. auritus, Hbst.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not uncommon—Wenzel.
Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September, common—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. Madison. Ocean county—Smith.

M. bellus, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not uncommon—Wenzel.
Westville, Gloucester, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

ELATER, Linn.

E. hepaticus, Melsh.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

E. pedalis, Germ.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

E. mixtus, Hbst.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

E. nigricollis, Hbst.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

E. linteus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

E. sayi, Lec.

Gloucester and Camden counties, very rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

E. rubricollis, Hbst.

Gloucester and Camden counties, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

E. nigricans, Germ.

Hudson county—Linell.

E. rubricus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Ocean county, rare—Smith.

E. collaris, Say.

Camden, rare—Liebeck.

E. sanguinipennis, Say.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September, very rare—Hamilton.

E. xanthomus, Germ.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

E. obliquus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Ocean county, rare—Smith.

E. pusio, Germ.

Hudson county—Linell.

DRASTERIUS, Esch.

D. elegans, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

D. amabilis, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

MEGAPENTHES, Kies.

M. limbalis, Hbst.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

M. rufilabris, Germ.

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

LUDIUS, Latr.

L. attenuatus, Say.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

L. abruptus, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

AGRIOTUS, Esch.

A. mancus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. insanus, Cand.

Hudson county—Linell.

A. pubescens, Melsh.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel.

A. oblongicollis, Melsh.

As before: also Hudson county—Linell.

DOLOPIUS, Esch.

D. lateralis, Esch.

Landisville, Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

BETARMON, Kies.

- B. bigeminatus**, Rand.
Hudson county—Linell.

GLYPHONYX, Cand.

- G. recticollis**, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—
Linell. Ocean county, in May, common—Smith.
- G. testaceus**, Melsh.
Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. Angle-
sea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell. Ocean
county, in May, common—Smith.

MELANOTUS, Esch.

- M. decumanus**, Er.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.
- M. secretus**, Lec.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.
- M. ignobilis**, Melsh.
New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- M. depressus**, Melsh.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.
- M. tænicollis**, Lec.
New Jersey. All of Dr. Horn's specimens are so marked.
- M. glandicolor**, Melsh.
Hudson county—Linell.
- M. fissilis**, Say.
Occurs commonly throughout the State.
- M. communis**, Gyll.
Occurs commonly throughout the State.
- M. exuberans**, Lec.
New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- M. parumpunctatus**, Melsh.
Hudson county—Linell.

M. cribulosus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

M. tenax, Say.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

M. americanus, Hbst.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

M. insipiens, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

M. variolatus, Lec.

Recorded on the Newark list.

LIMONIUS, Esch.

L. auripilis, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

L. stigma, Hbst.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

L. griseus, Beauv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

L. confusus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck.

L. plebeius, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

L. æger, Lec.

Not rare in Ocean county.

L. quercinus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Madison. I have taken this abundantly in Ocean county.

L. basillaris, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel.

L. agonus, Say.

Atlantic City—Castle.

L. nimbatus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—
Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

PITYOBIUS, Lec.

P. anguinus, Lec.

Atlantic City, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck. Atlantic
City, Dacosta—Castle.

ATHOUS, Esch.

A. brightwelli, Kirby.

Hudson county—Linell.

A. acanthus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

A. cucullatus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Anglesea, in July
—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

A. equestris, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

A. limbatus, Lec.

Atlantic City—Castle.

CESTODES, Lec.

O. tenuicollis, Rand.

Ocean county; not common.

SERICOSOMUS, Steph.

S. viridanus, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

S. debilis, Say.

Landisville, rare—Liebeck.

CORYMBITES, Latr.

C. tessellatus, Linn.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

C. cylindriformis, Hbst.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell,
common—Crane. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

C. pyrrhos, Hbst.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. bivittatus, Melsh.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

C. tarsališ, Melsh.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck, Wenzel.

C. sulcicollis, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

C. æthiops, Hbst.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.
Newark.

C. hieroglyphicus, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson
county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. metallicus, Payk.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

C. inflatus, Lec.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

ASAPHES, Kirby.**A. decoloratus**, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Not an uncommon species in the
Orange Mountains. Madison.

A. memnonius, Hbst.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson
county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane. Mad-
ison.

A. bilobatus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane.

MELANACTES, Lec.**M. piceus**, Deg.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester
counties, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

M. morio, Fabr.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CEBRIO, Oliv.

C. bicolor, Fabr.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

PEROTHOPS, Er.

P. mucida, Gyll.

Camden, rare—Liebeck.

Family THROSCIDÆ.

DRAPETES, Redt.

D. geminatus, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

THROSCUS, Latr.

T. constrictor, Say.

Ocean county, rare—Smith. Newark—Loeffler.

T. chevrolati, Bonv.

Hudson county, not common—Linell. Newark—Loeffler.

Family BUPRESTIDÆ.

CHALCOPHORA, Sol.

C. virginensis, Dru.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Newark.

C. liberta, Germ.

Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel. Westville, Egg Harbor, rare—Liebeck.

DICERCA, Esch.

D. prolongata, Lec.

Recorded on the Newark list.

D. divaricata, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Madison. Caldwell, common—Crane.

D. pugionata, Germ.

Gloucester county, on Black Alder, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

D. obscura, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

Var. lurida, Fabr.

Same distribution as type, and equally common.

D. spreta, Gory.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

D. asperata, Lap. & Gory.

Exact locality unknown, rare—Liebeck.

D. punctulata, Sch.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

PÆCILONOTA, Esch.

P. cyanipes, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

P. thureura, Say.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.

BUPRESTIS, Linn.

B. rufipes, Oliv.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

B. lineata, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, in drifted wood—Hamilton. Newark.

B. consularis, Gory.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

B. nuttalli, Kirby.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

B. fasciata, Fabr.

Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel.

B. striata, Fabr.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Dacosta, Westville, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

B. decora, Fabr.

Gloucester county, very rare—Wenzel.

B. ultramarina, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester and Atlantic counties, rare—Wenzel.

CINYRA, Lap. & Gory.

C. gracilipes, Melsh.

Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

MELANOPHILA, Esch.

M. notata, Lap. & Gory.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

M. longipes, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.

M. fulvoguttata, Harr.

Recorded on the Newark list.

M. æneola, Melsh.

Landisville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Atlantic City—Castle.

ANTHAXIA, Esch.

A. æneogaster, Lap.

Recorded on the Newark list.

A. viridifrons, Lap.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

A. cyanella, Gory.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

A. quercata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Dacosta, not rare—Liebeck.

A. flavimana, Gory.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS, Esch.**C. femorata**, Fabr.

Common all over the State.

Var. **4-impressa**, Lap. & Gory.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

C. floricola, Gory.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Landisville, Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

C. dentipes, Germ.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Gloucester, Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

C. pusilla, Lap. & Gory.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Landisville, Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

C. sexsignata, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

C. chrysoela, Ill.

Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

C. chlorocephala, Gory.

Landisville, Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

ACTENODES, Lac.**A. acornis**, Say.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, washed up by tide, rare—Hamilton. Newark.

ACMÆODERA, Esch.

A. ornata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

A. pulchella, Hbst.

Atco, not common—Liebeck. Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

A. culta, Web.

Quite generally distributed throughout the State; not rare.

PTOSIMA, Sol.

P. gibbicollis, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

MASTOGENIUS, Sol.

M. subcyaneus, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Landisville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

EUPRISTOCERUS, Deyr.

E. cogitans, Web.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

AGRILUS, Steph.

A. ruficollis, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

A. fulgens, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

A. otiosus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Newark. Hudson county—Linell.

Var. **pusillus, Say.**

With the type, and equally common—Liebeck.

Var. **defectus, Lec.**

Newark, according to list.

- A. bilineatus*, Web.
Not rare throughout the State—Wenzel, Liebeck, Linell,
Smith. Newark.
- A. lecontei*, Saund.
Hudson county—Linell.
- A. fallax*, Say.
Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.
- A. interruptus*, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.
- A. subcinctus*, Gory.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.
- A. plumbeus*, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell.
- A. politus*, Say.
Recorded on the Newark list. Taken by myself near Jersey
City.
- A. egenus*, Gory.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson
county—Linell. Newark. Madison. Ocean county.
- A. lacustris*, Lec.
Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck.

TAPHROCERUS, Sol.

- T. gracilis*, Say.
Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Gloucester
county, locally not uncommon—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell. Newark.

BRACHYS, Sol.

- B. ovata*, Web.
Common throughout the State—Wenzel, Liebeck, Linell,
Smith. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
- Var. tessellata*, Fabr.
I have seen specimens from Newark.
- B. ærosa*, Melsh.
Not rare throughout the State—Liebeck, Wenzel, Linell,
Smith.

PACHYSCELUS, Sol.

P. purpureus, Say.

Recorded on the Newark list.

P. lævigatus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck, Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

Family LAMPYRIDÆ.

CALOPTERON, Guer.

C. terminale, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. reticulatum, Fabr.

Found not uncommonly throughout the State.

CELETES, Newn.

C. basalis, Lec.

Sea-shore, not common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

CÆNIA, Newn.

C. dimidiata, Fabr.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane.

LOPHEROS, Lec.

L. fraternus, Rand.

Rare, near Paterson—Smith.

EROS, Newn.

E. thoracicus, Rand.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

E. aurora, Hbst.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel.

E. trilineatus, Melsh.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

PLATEROS, Bourg.

- P. timidus*, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell.
- P. modestus*, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
- P. canaliculatus*, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
- P. sollicitus*, Lec.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.
- P. floralis*, Melsh.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.

CALOCHROMUS, Guer.

- C. perfaceta*, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

LUCIDOTA, Lap.

- L. atra*, Say.
Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.
- L. punctata*, Lec.
Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

ELLYCHNIA, Lec.

- E. corrusca*, Linn.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.

PYROPYGA, Mots.

- P. nigricans*, Say.
Hudson county—Linell.
- P. decipiens*, Harr.
Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel.

PYRACTOMENA, Lec.

P. angulata, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

P. lucifera, Melsh.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck.

PHOTINUS, Lap.

P. consanguineus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

P. lineellus, Lec.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

P. pyralis, Linn.

Hudson county, common—Linell, Smith. Newark.

P. marginellus, Lec.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. scintillans, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane.

This genus contains the common "fire-flies," which form so attractive a feature of the early summer evenings. The species are somewhat local, and the common "fire-fly" in different parts of the State is apt to belong to different species.

PHOTURIS, Lec.

P. pennsylvanica, De G.

Generally distributed throughout the State, and the largest and most brilliant of our "fire-flies."

TYTTHONYX, Lec.

T. erythrocephalus, Fabr.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

OMETHUS, Lec.

- O. marginatus, Lec.**
Atco, rare—Liebeck.

CHAULIOGNATHUS, Hentz.

- C. scutellaris, Lec.**
Pine districts, common in spring—Wenzel.
- C. pennsylvanicus, De G.**
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison. I have taken this abundantly, in fall, on Solidago. Caldwell, common—Crane.
- C. marginatus, Fabr.**
Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. I have taken this commonly enough, in spring, in Ocean county. Caldwell, common—Crane.

PODABRUS, Westw.

- P. tricostatus, Say.**
Hudson county—Linell. Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.
- P. rugulosus, Lec.**
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
- P. frater, Lec.**
Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.
- P. basilaris, Say.**
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.
- P. diadema, Fabr.**
Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.
- P. modestus, Say.**
Atco, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane.
- P. comes, Lec.**
Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

P. tomentosus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Linell.

P. protensus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

P. brunnicollis, Lec.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

TELEPHORUS, Schöff.

T. dentiger, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

T. excavatus, Lec.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

T. fraxini, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

T. carolinus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

T. lineola, Fabr.

Less common, but as generally distributed.

T. rectus, Melsh.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

T. flavipes, Lec.

Recorded on the Newark list.

T. scitulus, Say.

Common throughout the State; often excessively abundant on flowers.

T. pusillus, Lec.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

T. rotundicollis, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

T. tuberculatus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Ocean county, common—Smith.

T. bilineatus, Say.

Found throughout the State, though scarcely common.

DITEMNUS, Lec.**D. bidentatus, Say.**Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—
Linell.**TRYPHERUS, Lec.****T. latipennis, Germ.**

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

MALTHINUS, Latr.**M. occipitalis, Lec.**

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

MALTHODES, Kies.**M. concavus, Lec.**

Hudson county—Linell.

Family MALACHIDÆ.**COLLOPS, Er.****C. eximius, Er.**Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.**C. nigriceps, Say.**Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.**C. 4-maculatus, Fabr.**

Common throughout the State. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ANTHOCOMUS, Er.**A. flavilabris, Say.**

Hudson county—Linell.

PSEUDOBÆUS, Horn.**P. oblitus, Lec.**

Hudson county—Linell. Orange Mountains—Smith.

ATTALUS, Er.

- A. terminalis**, Er.
Hudson county—Linell. Ocean county—Smith.
- A. morulus**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Orange Mountains—Smith.
- A. granularis**, Er.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
- A. circumscriptus**, Say.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.
- A. scincetus**, Say.
Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith.

Family CLERIDÆ.

CYMATODERA, Gray.

- C. brunnea**, Melsh.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.
- C. bicolor**, Say.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.
- C. inornata**, Say.
Hudson county—Linell.
- C. undulata**, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck.

TRICHODES, Hbst.

- T. apivorus**, Germ.
Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

CLERUS, Geoff.

- C. quadrisignatus**, Say.
Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

C. quadriguttatus, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell.

C. rosmarus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

C. lunatus, Spin.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Dacosta, rare—
Liebeck.

C. thoracicus, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hud-
son county—Linell. Newark.

THANASIMUS, Latr.**T. dubius**, Fabr.

Generally distributed, but local—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.

THANEROCLERUS, Spin.**T. sanguineus**, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Madison.

HYDROCERA, Newm.**H. unifasciata**, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell.

H. humeralis, Say.

Common throughout the State.

Var. cyanescens, Lec.

Var. difficilis, Lec.

With the type and hardly less common.

H. pallipennis, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

H. verticalis, Say.

Same as with *pallipennis*.

H. tabida, Lec.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

H. longicollis, Say.

Atco, rare—Liebeck.

PHYLLOBÆNUS, Spin.

P. dislocatus, Say.

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

CHARIESSA, Perty.

C. vestita, Spin.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. dichroa, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

C. pilosa, Först.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, one specimen—Crane.

Var. onusta, Say.

Same as type form—Liebeck.

CREGYA, Lec.

C. vetusta, Spin.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

C. oculata, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

ORTHOPLÉURA, Spin.

O. damicornis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

NECROBIA, Latr.

N. rufipes, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Newark.

N. ruficollis, Fabr:

Same distribution as before.

N. violaceus, Linn.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

Family PTINIDÆ.

PTINUS, Linn.

P. fur, Linn.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

P. brunneus, Duft.

Camden, rare—Liebeck.

EUCRADA, Lec.

E. humeralis, Melsh.

New Brunswick, rare—Smith.

ERNOBIUS, Thom.

E. mollis, Linn.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

E. granulatus, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, once only, six specimens—Hamilton.

E. luteipennis, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

OZOGNATHUS, Lec.

O. floridanus, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel. Heretofore not found north of Florida.

OLIGOMERUS, Redt.

O. sericans, Melsh.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

SITODREPA, Thom.

- S. panicea**, Linn.
Newark ; not uncommon.

HADROBREGMUS, Thom.

- H. errans**, Melsh.
Westville, rare—Liebeck. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
H. carinatus, Say.
Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck.

TRICHODESMA, Lec.

- T. gibbosa**, Say.
Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

TRYPOPITYS, Redt.

- T. sericeus**, Say.
I have taken this along the Palisades, rarely.

PETALIUM, Lec.

- P. bistriatum**, Say.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

EUPACTUS, Lec.

- E. nitidus**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Anglesea—Wenzel.

XYLETINUS, Latr.

- X. peltatus**, Harr.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.
X. fucatus, Lec.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

LASIODERMA, Steph.

- P. serricorne**, Fabr.
The so-called "tobacco beetle;" not uncommon in old cigarettes. Anglesea—Wenzel. Ocean county—Smith.

L. nova species, Horn dixit.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

HEMIPTYCHUS, Lec.

H. gravis, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

DORCATOMA, Hbst.

D. setulosum, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

PROTHECA, Lec.

P. puberula, Lec.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

CÆNOCARA, Thom.

C. oculata, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Newark—Loeffler.

PTILINUS, Geoff.

P. ruficornis, Say.

Landisville, rare—Liebeck.

ENDECATOMUS, Mell.

E. reticulatus, Hbst.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck.

SINOXYLON, Duft.

S. basilare, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

BOSTRICHUS, Geoff.

B. bicornis, Web.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

AMPHICERUS, Lec.

A. bicaudatus, Say.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

DINODERUS, Steph.

D. porcatus, Lec.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

D. cribratus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck.

D. pusillus, Fabr.

Atlantic county, common—Wenzel.

LYCTUS, Fabr.

L. striatus, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell. Specimens are in Newark collections.

L. opaculus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

Family CUPESIDÆ.

CUPES, Fabr.

C. concolor, Westw.

New Jersey—Linell. Gloucester, rare—Wenzel.

C. capitata, Fabr.

New Jersey—Linell. Caldwell, one specimen—Crane.

Family LYMEXYLIDÆ.

LYMEXYLON, Fabr.

L. sericeum, Harr.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Newark; one specimen in Mr. Bischoff's collection.

Family CIOIDÆ.

CIS, Lat.

C. fuscipes, Mell.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. punctatus, Mell.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July
—Schwarz.

C. sp. sp.

Anglesea, in July, two undetermined species—Schwarz.

ENNEARTHON, Mell.**E. thoracicornis**, Ziegl.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Generally distributed, not rare
—Wenzel.

Family SPHINDIDÆ.**SPHINDUS**, Chev.**S. americanus**, Lec.

I have taken this not infrequently in New Jersey.

Family LUCANIDÆ.**LUCANUS**, Linn.**L. dama**, Thunb.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck, Wenzel. Newark.
Decidedly more rare on and north of the red sandstone region.
Caldwell—Crane.

DORCUS, MacL.**D. parallelus**, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck, Wenzel.
Newark. Madison. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

D. brevis, Say.

Dacosta; rare. The only known specimens were taken here
by Mr. Bland.

PLATYCERUS, Geoff.**P. quercus**, Web.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell,
rare—Crane. Newark.

CERUCHUS, MacL.

C. piceus, Web.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester and Camden counties, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

NICAGUS, Lec.

N. obscurus, Lec.

Gloucester, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.

PASSALUS, Fabr.

P. cornutus, Fabr.

Common everywhere throughout the State.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

CANTHON, Hoffm.

C. ebenus, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

C. lecontei, Harold.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck, Wenzel. Gloucester, rare—Wenzel.

C. vigilans, Lec.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

C. lævis, Dru.

Common all over the State.

C. viridis, Beauv.

Atlantic City, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck.

CHÆRIDIDIUM, Lap.

C. histeroides, Web.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

COPRIS, Geoffr.

C. minutus, Dru.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not rare—Liebeck. Newark, Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. anaglypticus, Say.
Common all over the State.

C. carolina, Linn.
Common all over the State.

PHANÆUS, MacL.

P. carnifex, Linn.
More or less common throughout the State.

ONTHOPHAGUS, Latr.

O. nuchicornis, Linn.
Camden, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck.

O. hecate, Panz.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Newark. Madison. Caldwell, common—Crane.

O. janus, Panz.
Generally distributed throughout the State; common.

Var. striatulus, Beauv.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

O. tuberculifrons, Harold.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

O. pennsylvanicus, Harold.
Common throughout the State.

RHYSSEMUS, Muls.

R. scaber, Hald.
Atlantic and Cape May counties, common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, not uncommon—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, salt marshes, in September—Hamilton.

ATÆNIUS, Harold.

A. cognatus, Lec.
Brigantine Beach, in September, common—Hamilton.

A. wenzeli, Horn.
Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, not rare—Hamilton.

- A. strigatus*, Horn.
 Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- A. gracilis*, Melsh.
 Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- A. imbricatus*, Melsh.
 New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- A. stercorator*, Fabr.
 Newark. New Brunswick.
- A. socialis*, Horn.
 Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

APHODIUS, III.

- A. fossor*, Linn.
 Hudson county—Linell.
- A. fimetarius*, Linn.
 Common all over the State.
- A. ruricola*, Melsh.
 Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.
- A. granarius*, Linn.
 Common all over the State.
- A. vittatus*, Say.
 Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Atlantic county,
 rare—Wenzel. Newark.
- A. inquinatus*, Hbst.
 Common all over the State.
- A. rubeolus*, Beauv.
 Landisville, Camden, common—Liebeck.
- A. stercorosus*, Melsh.
 Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Not common—
 Wenzel.
- A. bicolor*, Say.
 Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck.

A. phalerioides, Horn.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, not rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, not frequent—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

A. femoralis, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.

A. parvus, Horn.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

BOLBOCERAS, Kirby.**B. farctus**, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Madison.

B. lazarus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck.

ODONTÆUS, Kl.**O. filicornis**, Say.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Ocean Beach—Paulmier.

O. cornigerus, Melsh.

New Jersey—Linell.

GEOTRUPES, Latr.**G. splendidus**, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Madison. Caldwell, rare since 1887—Crane.

G. semiopacus, Jek.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Madison.

G. egeriei, Germ.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck.

G. blackburnii, Fabr.

Rather common throughout the State.

G. balyi, Jek.

Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

TROX, Fabr.

T. scabrosus, Beauv.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Atlantic City, not rare—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton.

T. asper, Lec.

Brigantine Beach, in September, in carcasses—Hamilton.

T. suberosus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.

T. tuberculatus, De G.

Recorded on the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

T. erinaceus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

T. unistriatus, Beauv.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck.

T. sordidus, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Madison—Paulmier.

T. foveicollis, Harr.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

T. terrestris, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

T. scaber, Linn.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel.

T. atrox, Lec.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

AMPHICOMA, Latr.

A. lupina, Lec.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

A. vulpina, Hentz.

Recorded on the Newark list.

HOPLIA, Ill.

H. trifasciata, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. In my experience, occurs very early in spring.

H. trivialis, Harold.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

H. modesta, Hald.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

DICHELONYCHA, Kirby.

D. elongata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

D. fuscata, Lec.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck.

D. albicollis, Burm.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Westville, not rare—Liebeck.

SERICA, MacL.

S. vespertina, Gyll.

Common throughout the State.

S. iricolor, Say.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Ocean county, on Scrub Oak, not rare—Smith.

S. sericea, Illiger.

Common throughout the State.

S. trociformis, Burm.

Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Landisville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Ocean county, not rare on Scrub Oak, in May.

MACRODACTYLUS, Latr.

M. subspinosus, Fabr.

The well-known "rose bug;" common all over the State.

DIPLOTAXIS, Kirby.

D. sordida, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck.

D. liberta, Germ.

Sea-shore, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Madison.

D. frondicola.

New Jersey—Linell.

LACHNOSTERNA, Hope.

L. glaberrima, Blanch.

Brigantine Beach, September 10th—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey specimens are in the Collection United States National Museum, without exact locality.

L. ephilida, Say.

I have taken it during the present season (1889) in small numbers. Generally distributed—Liebeck, Wenzel.

L. clemens, Horn.

There is a single specimen marked "New Jersey" in the Collection United States National Museum, but the locality may be erroneous.

L. dispar, Burm.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel.

L. gracilis, Burm.

Rather uncommon near New Brunswick. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

L. gibbosa, Burm.

Common at New Brunswick, in June. Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

L. subpruinosa, Casey.

Not actually recorded from New Jersey, but it has been taken near Philadelphia and on Long Island.

L. inversa, Horn.

I took one specimen in Ocean county. It does not occur near Newark, apparently, and it is not in the Philadelphia collections from New Jersey. It is probably confined to the southern counties.

L. micans, Knoch.

Common locally, and generally distributed. Newark. Westville—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel.

L. arcuata, Smith.

I have taken two specimens in Ocean county. It appears to belong to the southern counties.

L. insperata, Smith.

Snake Hill, New Jersey; apparently rare.

L. dubia, Smith.

The common form in Ocean county. The only *fusca* form taken at New Brunswick, and I have seen it from the vicinity of Jersey City.

L. fusca, Fröehl.

The common form near Jersey City and Newark, and probably throughout the northern part of the State. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

L. grandis, Smith.

Rare near Jersey City, and probably found in small numbers throughout the State. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

L. fraterna, Harris.

Var. cognata, Burm.

Var. forsteri, Burm.

I have taken all forms of this species in the State, probably all near Jersey City. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

L. nova, Smith.

I have not seen it from the State, but have taken it on Long Island, and have no doubt it occurs with us.

L. knochii, Gyll.

Camden and Gloucester counties, very rare—Wenzel. River-ton—Castle.

L. rugosa, Mels.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

L. hirsuta, Knoch.

Not common ; generally distributed. Rare, Westville—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

L. balia, Say.

I have taken this in the State. Exact locality unknown.

L. hirticula, Knoch.

Common everywhere. I took it at New Brunswick this season.

L. crenulata, Fröehl.

Not common. I have taken it near Jersey City. Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

L. ilicis, Knoch.

Not rare. A few specimens near Jersey City. Newark. Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel.

L. quercus, Knoch.

Rare. Isolated specimens from different localities seen.

L. tristis, Fabr.

Common everywhere in the State.

In this list I have added two species not actually taken in the State, but which are so distributed faunally that their occurrence is almost a certainty. Two other species—

L. marginalis, Lec.

L. villifrons, Lec.—

Are also almost certain to occur. My collection, now in the United States National Museum, contained many specimens collected by me in this State, and from my paper in the Proceedings United States National Museum for 1888, these localities are taken.

PHYTALUS, Er.

P. georgianus, Horn.

Hammonton, a single specimen only—Schwarz.

POLYPHYLLA, Harr.

P. variolosa, Hentz.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Sandy Hook, rather commonly washed up on the shore—Smith.

ANOMALA, Kœppe.

- A. binotata**, Gyll.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
- A. minuta**, Burm.
Anglesea, not uncommon—Liebeck.
- A. undulata**, Melsh.
New Jersey—Linell. Rare near Fort Lee—Smith.
A very distinctly varietal form occurs at Anglesea; taken by Mr. Wenzel.
- A. lurida**, Fabr.
Atlantic City—Castle.
- A. lucicola**, Fabr.
More or less common all over the State.
- A. oblivia**, Horn.
Generally distributed; common. Dacosta, Landisville, common—Liebeck.
- A. marginata**, Fabr.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

STRIGODERMA, Burm.

- S. pygmæa**, Fabr.
Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Common in May and June—Wenzel. Madison.
- S. arboricola**, Fabr.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Monmouth county, in July, not common—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane.

PELIDNOTA, MacL.

- P. punctata**, Linn.
Common on grape vines all over the State.

COTALPA, Burm.

- C. lanigera**, Linn.
Occurs throughout the State; usually not common. Feeds on a Swamp Willow.

CYCLOCEPHALA, Latr.

C. immaculata, Oliv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not rare—Liebeck

C. villosa, Burm.

A specimen in a Newark collection is referable here.

C. puberula, Lec.

Atlantic City—Castle.

CHALEPUS, MacL.

C. trachypygus, Burm.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, come to light abundantly—Hamilton. Newark. Madison.

LIGYRUS, Burm.

L. gibbosus, De G.

Sea-shore, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, come to light abundantly—Hamilton. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

L. relictus, Say.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.

L. rugiceps, Lec.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

APHONUS, Lec.

A. castaneus, Melsh.

Atlantic City, rare—Liebeck. Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Smith. Newark. Madison.

XYLORYCTES, Hope.

X. satyrus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, locally common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Newark. Feeds in roots of Ash.

STRATEGUS, Hope.**S. antæus**, Fabr.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, not rare—Liebeck. On the Newark list.

PHILEURUS, Latr.**P. truncatus**, Beauv.

On the Newark list.

ALLORHINA, Burm.**A. nitida**, Linn.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Cape May, in July—Schwarz. Long Branch, rare—Crane.

EUPHORIA, Burm.**E. areata**, Fabr.

Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Gloucester, Atlantic and Cape May counties, very local—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant once, but none have occurred the past five years—Hamilton.

E. sepulchralis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

E. fulgida, Fabr.

Generally distributed—Liebeck. Locally common—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, rare until three years ago—Crane.

E. herbacea, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

E. inda, Linn.

Occurs throughout the State, in fall and early in spring.

CREMASTOCHILUS, Knoch.**C. pilosicollis**, Horn.

On the Newark list.

C. variolosus, Kirby.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel. Madison—Paulmier.

C. harrisii, Kirby.

Woodbury, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel.

OSMODERMA, Knoch.

O. eremicola, Knoch.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark. Madison. Caldwell, common—Crane.

O. scabra, Beauv.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Madison. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

GNORIMUS, Lap.

G. maculosus, Knoch.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

TRICHIUS, Fabr.

T. piger, Fabr.

Occurs rather commonly all over the State.

T. affinis, Gory.

Occurs with the preceding.

T. delta, Först.

Williamstown, Dacosta, rare—Wenzel.

VALGUS, Scriba.

V. squamiger, Beauv.

Occurs rather commonly throughout the State.

Family SPONDYLIDÆ.

PARANDRA, Latr.

P. brunnea, Fabr.

Occurs rather commonly throughout the State.

Family CERAMBYCIDÆ.**ORTHOSOMA, Serv.***O. brunneum*, Först.

Not uncommon throughout the State.

PRIONUS, Geoff*P. laticollis*, Dru.

Not uncommon throughout the State. Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

P. pocularis, Dalm.

Landisville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Atlantic and Cape May counties, not rare—Wenzel. Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

TRAGOSOMA, Serv.*T. harrisii*, Lec.

On the Newark list. I have found it along shore, cast up by the tide.

SPHENOSTETHUS, Hald.*S. taslei*, Buq.

New Jersey, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck. One specimen in Collection Dr. Horn, marked "New Jersey."

ASEMUM, Esch.*A. moestum*, Hald.

Not rare throughout the State. Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

CRIOCEPHALUS, Muls.*C. agrestis*, Kirby.

Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

C. obsoletus, Rand.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, not common—Hamilton. Newark.

SMODICUM, Hald.*S. cucujiforme*, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

PHYSOCNEMUM, Hald.

P. brevilineum, Say.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, moderately abundant—Liebeck. Newark.

HYLOTRUPES, Serv.

H. bajulus, Linn.

Quite generally distributed throughout the State; not uncommon.

H. ligneus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common, feeds on Cedar—Wenzel. Dacosta, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

PHYMATODES, Muls.

P. variabilis, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

P. amœnus, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. In Grape, not common—Wenzel. I bred quite a number from grape stems this spring. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.

P. varius, Fabr.

Not uncommon throughout the State.

CALLIDIUM, Fabr.

C. antennatum, Newn.

Common throughout the State.

CEME, Newn.

O. rigida, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck, Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark.

CHION, Newn.

C. cinctus, Dru.

Not rare, generally distributed—Wenzel.

EBURIA, Serv.

E. 4-geminata, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

ROMALEUM, White.

R. simplicicollis, Hald.

Atlantic county, common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rather common—Liebeck. Newark.

R. atomarium, Dru.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Dacosta, not uncommon—Liebeck.

R. rufulum, Hald.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

ELAPHIDION, Serv.

E. mucronatum, Fabr.

Common throughout the State. Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

E. incertum, Newn.

On the Newark list.

E. villosum, Fabr.

Not uncommon throughout the State. Larvæ in Oak.

E. parallelum, Newn.

Same as the preceding and equally common.

E. aculeatum, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

E. unicolor, Rand.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Westville, common—Liebeck.

TYLONOTUS, Hald.

T. bimaculatus, Hald.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

HETERACHTHES, Newn.

H. quadrimaculatus, Newn.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester and Camden counties, rare, in Hickory—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

H. ebenus, Newn.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

PHYTON, Newn.

P. pallidum, Say.

On the Newark list.

OBRIUM, Serv.

O. rubrum, Newn.

New Jersey, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck.

O. rubidum, Lec.

New Jersey, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck.

MOLORCHUS, Fabr.

M. bimaculatus, Say.

Not rare throughout the State.

RHOPALOPHORA, Serv.

R. longipes, Say.

Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck.

TRAGIDION, Serv.

T. coquus, Lec.

Generally distributed, more common in Atlantic and Cape May counties—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, a few specimens washed up—Hamilton. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

PURPURICENUS, Serv.

P. humeralis, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Sea-shore, common—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Linell.

BATYLE, Thom.**B. suturalis**, Say.

Generally distributed and not uncommon throughout the State.

STENOSPHEMUS, Hald.**S. notatus**, Oliv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

CYLLENE, Newm.**C. pictus**, Dru.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Bores in Hickory, and emerges in spring.

C. robinia, Först.

Found throughout the State commonly. Lives in Locust, and emerges in fall.

PLAGIONOTUS, Muls.**P. speciosus**, Say.

"Snake Hill, on Oak trees in every instance. There are very few Maples left there, so it possibly really lives in Oak too"—Linell. Newark. Madison.

CALLOIDES, Lec.**C. nobilis**, Say.

Generally distributed, locally common, abundant on the shore—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rather common—Liebeck. Newark.

ARHOPALUS, Serv.**A. fulminans**, Fabr.

Found throughout the State, but rarely common.

XYLOTRECHUS, Chevr.**X. colonus**, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

X. sagittatus, Germ.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

X. quadrimaculatus, Hald.

Brigantine Beach, in September, one specimen—Hamilton.

X. undulatus, Say.

Newark. Not rare in the Orange Mountains.

Var. lunulatus, Kirby.

On the Newark list.

NEOCLYTUS, Thom.

N. scutellaris, Oliv.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

N. luscus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

N. capræa, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

N. erythrocephalus, Fabr.

Rather common throughout the State.

CLYTANTHUS, Thom.

C. ruricola, Oliv.

New Jersey, not taken recently—Liebeck.

CYRTOPHORUS, Lec.

C. verrucosus, Oliv.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Caldwell,
rare—Crane.

EUDERCES, Lec.

E. picipes, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.
Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith.

E. pini, Oliv.

Landisville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark. Caldwell,
rare—Crane.

ATIMIA, Hald.

A. confusa, Say.

Gloucester and Camden counties, rare, in Cedar—Wenzel.
Atco, rare—Liebeck.

DISTENIA, Serv.

D. undata, Oliv.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

DESMOCERUS, Serv.*D. palliatus*, Först.

Found throughout the State, on Elder; not rare.

ENCYCLOPS, Newn.*E. cœruleus*, Say.

Gloucester, not uncommon—Liebeck.

RHAGIUM, Fabr.*R. lineatum*, Oliv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.

CENTRODERA, Lec.*C. decolorata*, Harr.

I found one specimen in this State, years ago; exact locality I do not now remember.

C. picta, Hald.

Recorded on the Newark list.

TOXOTUS, Serv.*T. cylindricollis*, Say.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

ACMÆOPS, Lec.*A. bivittata*, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

A. directa, Newn.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

A. discoidea, Hald.Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
Atlantic City—Castle.**GAUROTUS, Lec.***G. cyanipennis*, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

STRANGALIA, Serv.

S. famelica, Newn.

Found throughout the State, not rarely.

S. acuminata, Oliv.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Linell. Newark.

S. luteicornis, Fabr.

Found throughout the State, not rarely.

S. bicolor, Swed.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

TYPOCERUS, Lec.

T. zebratus, Fabr.

Landisville, rare—Liebeck.

T. velutinus, Oliv.

Common throughout the State.

T. lugubris, Say.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

LEPTURA, Serv.

L. emarginata, Fabr.

Newark. Trenton ; one specimen some years ago. Fort Lee.

L. deleta, Lec.

New Jersey, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck.

L. plebeja, Rand.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

L. abdominalis, Hald.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Atlantic City—Castle.

L. lineola, Say.

Rather common throughout the State.

L. hæmatites, Newn.

Westville, not rare—Liebeck. Newark.

L. zebra, Oliv.

Not rare throughout the State.

L. cordifera, Oliv.

Newark. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

L. rubrica, Say.

Rather common throughout the State.

L. circumdata, Oliv.

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

L. vagans, Oliv.

Specimens are in the Newark collections.

L. proxima, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

L. octonotata, Say.

On the Newark list.

L. vittata, Germ.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Newark. Rather common near Montclair—Smith. Caldwell, very rare—Crane.

L. pubera, Say.

On the Newark list.

CYRTINUS, Lec.

C. pygmæus, Hald.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

PSENOCORUS, Lec.

P. supernotatus, Say.

Occurs throughout the State, though not common.

MONOHAMMUS, Serv.

M. titillator, Fabr.

Rather common throughout the State.

M. confusa, Kirby.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

DORCASHEMA, Lec.

D. alternatum, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck.

D. nigrum, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Madison.

HETCEMIS, Hald.

H. cinera, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

CACOPLIA, Lec.

C. pullata, Hald.

Gloucester and Atlantic counties, rare—Wenzel.

GOES, Lec.

G. tigrina, De G.

Newark, rare. Caldwell, one specimen—Crane.

G. pulchra, Hald.

Gloucester and Camden counties, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

G. debilis, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Dacosta, not uncommon—Liebeck.

G. tessellata, Hald.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

G. pulverulentus, Hald.

Gloucester and Atlantic counties, rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

ACANTHODERES, Serv.

A. quadrigibbus, Say.

Northern Jersey, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. decipiens, Hald.

Gloucester and Camden counties, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not rare—Liebeck. Newark. Hudson county.

LEPTOSTYLUS, Lec.

L. aculiferus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

L. commixtus, Hald.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

L. biustus, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

L. collaris, Hald.

Hudson county—Linell.

L. macula, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Madison. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

LIOPUS, Serv.

L. crassulus, Lec.

Madison—Paulmier.

L. variegatus, Hald.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

L. fascicularis, Harris.

On the Newark list.

L. alpha, Say.

Occurs quite commonly throughout the State.

L. cinereus, Lec.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

L. punctatus, Lec.

A single specimen in Mr. Bischoff's collection, Newark.

DECTES, Lec.

D. spinosus, Say.

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Madison.

LEPTURGES, Bates.

L. symmetricus, Hald.

Hudson county—Linell.

Var. angulatus, Lec.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

L. signatus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

L. querci, Fitch.

Not rare throughout the State.

L. facetus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Orange Mountains—Smith. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

HYPERPLATYS, Bates.

H. aspersus, Say.

Not rare throughout the State.

H. maculatus, Hald.

Occurs, not rarely, throughout the State.

UROGRAPHIS, Horn.

U. fasciatus, De G.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, common—Crane.

GRAPHISURUS, Kirby.

G. pusillus, Kirby.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, common—Wenzel. Newark.

ACANTHOCINUS, Steph.

A. obsoletus, Oliv.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

A. nodosus, Fabr.

Egg Harbor, September, rare—Wenzel. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

DECTES, Lec.

D. spinosus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

POGONOCHERUS, Latr.

P. mixtus, Hald.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

ECYRUS, Lec.**E. dasycerus, Lec.**

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Anglesea, in July
—Schwarz. Newark.

EUPOGONIUS, Lec.**E. tomentosus, Hald.**

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Cape May
Court House, in July—Schwarz. Newark.

E. vestitus, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck.

ONCIDERES, Serv.**O. cingulata, Say.**

Camden, rare, not taken recently—Liebeck. New Jersey—
Collection Dr. Horn.

HIPPOPSIS, Serv.**H. lemniscata, Fabr.**

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

SAPERDA, Fabr.**S. obliqua, Say.**

Gloucester and Camden counties, rare, on Black Alder—
Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Orange Moun-
tains, rare—Linell.

S. calcarata, Say.

Newark. Not rare near the Hudson—Smith.

S. mutica, Say.

Gloucester, on Willow, rare—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

S. candida, Fabr.

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.
Madison, larvæ in Apple trees. I have taken it in Warren
county, on Pear, have received it from Newark on Quince, and
have taken the imago abundantly on Thorn, back of Jersey City
Heights—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane.

S. fayi, Bland.

New Jersey—Linell.

S. vestita, Say.

Rather common, bores in Linden—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county, rather common—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

S. discoidea, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare, larvæ in Hickory—Wenzel. Camden, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

S. tridentata, Oliv.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark, Caldwell, common—Crane.

S. lateralis, Fabr.

On Hickory, common—Wenzel. Westville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Madison.

S. puncticollis, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare, on *Rhus radicans*—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

S. concolor, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

OBERA, Muls.

O. bimaculata, Oliv.

Hudson county—Linell.

Var. tripunctata, Fabr.

Atco, Dacosta, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark. Greenwood Lake, rare—Crane. Madison.

O. schaumii, Lec.

On the Newark list.

O. ocellata, Hald.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

O. tripunctata, Swed.

Rather common throughout the State.

O. gracilis, Fabr.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

O. ruficollis, Fabr.

Atlantic and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel. Dacosta,
Landisville, rare—Liebeck. Madison.

TETROPS, Steph.

T. canescens, Lec.

Gloucester county, on Black Alder, rare—Wenzel.

TETRAOPES, Serv.

T. discoideus, Lec.

Gloucester, common—Liebeck.

T. canteriator, Drap.

Common throughout the State, but rather local.

T. tetraophthalmus, Först.

Common throughout the State, on *Asclepias* (Milk Weed).

DYSPHAGA, Lec.

D. tenuipes, Hald.

Gloucester, very rare—Wenzel.

Family CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

DONACIA, Fabr.

D. palmata, Oliv.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

D. proxima, Kirby.

Hudson county—Linell. Madison.

D. distincta, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

D. subtilis, Kunze.

Hudson county—Linell.

D. æqualis, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.

D. torosa, Lec.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

D. emarginata, Kirby.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel.

D. cuprea, Kirby.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

D. kirbyi, Lec.

Atlantic City—Castle.

ORSODACHNA, Latr.

O. atra, Ahr.

Newark. I have found it quite commonly very early in spring, on blossoms.

ZEUGOPHORA, Kunze.

Z. consanguinea, Cr.

Newark. A specimen named by myself.

Z. varians, Cr.

Newark—Bischoff.

SYNETA, Esch.

S. ferruginea, Germ.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

LEMA, Fabr.

L. brunnicollis, Lac.

Hudson county—Linell.

L. collaris, Say.

On the Newark list.

L. trilineata, Oliv.

Occurs throughout the State, but scarcely common.

CRIOCERIS, Geoff.

C. asparagi, Linn.

Common wherever *Asparagus* is raised; often very injurious.

ANOMCEA, Lac.**A. laticlavata**, Först.

Occurs throughout the State; usually not common.

COSCINOPTERA, Lac.**C. dominicana**, Fabr.Dacosta, not common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell. Newark.**BABIA, Chevr.****B. quadriguttata**, Oliv.

Atco, not rare—Liebeck. Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

SAXINIS, Lac.**S. omogera**, Lec.

Newark. Determined by myself.

CHLAMYS, Knoch.**C. polycocca**, Lac.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

C. plicata, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. foveolata, Knoch.

On the Newark list.

EXEMA, Lac.**E. gibber**, Oliv.Generally distributed, not common—Liebeck, Wenzel. New-
ark.**BASSAREUS, Hald.****B. formosus**, Melsh.Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell. Newark. Ocean county—Smith.**B. mammifer**, Newn.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

Var. luteipennis, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell.

B. lituratus, Fabr.

Not rare throughout the State.

Var. recurvus, Say.

Generally distributed—Wenzel.

Var. lativittis, Germ.

Newark. Determined by myself.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS, Geoff.

C. mucoreus, Lec.

Orange Mountains, taken rarely—Smith.

C. 4-maculatus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Ocean county—Smith.

Var. notatus, Fabr.

Generally distributed—Wenzel.

C. quadruplex, Newn.

Hudson county—Linell. Ocean county—Smith.

C. guttulatus, Oliv.

Generally distributed—Wenzel. Newark.

C. leucomelas, Suffr.

Camden county, rare, on Poplar—Wenzel.

C. venustus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

Var. ornatus, Fabr.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. nsertus, Hald.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Newark.

C. calidus, Suffr.

Hudson county—Linell.

C. gibbicollis, Hald.

Generally distributed—Wenzel.

C. incertus, Oliv.

Generally distributed—Wenzel.

C. mutabilis, Melsh.

Newark. Determined by myself.

C. badius, Suffr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. schreibersii, Suffr.

Hudson county—Linell. Ocean county—Smith.

C. striatulus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Bischoff.

PACHYBRACHYS, Chevrr.

P. morosus, Hald.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

P. abdominalis, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

P. othonus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Orange Mountains, quite common—Smith.

P. trinotatus, Melsh.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

P. intricatus, Suffr.

Not rare throughout the State. I have seen it from all quarters.

P. tridens, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell. On Poison Ivy when in bloom, not rare—Wenzel.

P. luridus, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell.

P. atomarius, Melsh.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Newark—Bischoff.

P. femoratus, Oliv.

Recorded on the Newark list.

P. subfasciatus, Hald.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

P. dilatatus, Suffr.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

MONACHUS, Chevr.

- M. ater**, Hald.
New Jersey—Henshaw.

DIACHUS, Lec.

- D. auratus**, Fabr.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Orange Mountains, common—Smith.

TRIACHUS, Lec.

- T. atomus**, Suffr.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

XANTHONIA, Baly.

- X. 10-notata**, Say.
Common throughout the State.
- X. villosula**, Melsh.
New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- X. stevensii**, Baly.
Swampy meadows, not rarely—Smith.

FIDIA, Baly.

- F. murina**, Cr.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Newark.
- F. longipes**, Mels.
Common at Caldwell—Crane.

ADOXUS, Kirby.

- A. vitis**, Linn.
Madison—Paulmier. I have received this also from Southern Jersey.

GLYPTOSCELIS, Lec.

- G. hirtus**, Lec.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- G. barbatus**, Say.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

CHRYSOCHUS, Chev.**C. auratus, Fabr.**

Locally common throughout the State.

TYMNES, Chap.**T. tricolor, Fabr.**

Not rare throughout the State.

PARIA, Lec.**P. 6-notata, Say.**

Common throughout the State; its varieties more rare. Brigantine Beach, in September, small variety—Hamilton.

P. aterrima, Oliv.

Also common throughout the State.

METACHROMA, Lec.**M. quercata, Fabr.**

Camden and Atlantic counties, rare—Wenzel. Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

M. pallida, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Ocean county, rare—Smith.

GRAPHOPS, Lec.**G. pubescens, Melsh.**

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

G. curtipennis, Mels.

Ocean county, on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

G. nebulosus, Lec.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Ocean county, in May, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

CHRYSODINA, Baly.**C. globosa, Say.**

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Orange Mountains, quite common—Smith.

COLASPIS, Fabr.

C. brunnea, Fabr.

Not rare in Ocean county.

Var. flavida, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark.

Var. costipennis, Dej.

Rare near Jamesburg.

C. prætexta, Say.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, not common—Wenzel.
Newark—Bischoff.

C. tristis, Oliv.

On the Newark list.

Var. puncticollis, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

PRASOCURIS, Lat.

P. varipes, Lec.

Not uncommon throughout the State.

DORYPHORA, Ill.

D. clivicollis, Kirby.

More or less common throughout the State, on *Asclepias*.

D. 10-lineata, Say.

The well-known potato beetle; common everywhere.

CHRYSOMELA, Linn.

C. suturalis, Fabr.

Quite common throughout the State.

C. similis, Rog.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

C. elegans, Oliv.

Quite common throughout the State.

C. lunata, Fabr.

Newark; rare. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. scalaris, Lec.

I have taken this in New Jersey, but do not recollect where.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. philadelphica, Linn.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark. Quite
abundant in Ocean county. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. multipunctata, Say.

Newark. Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith. Caldwell,
common—Crane.

PLAGIODERA, Redt.

P. viridis, Melsh.

Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

GASTROIDEA, Hope.

G. polygona, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

G. cyanea, Melsh.

Quite common throughout the State.

LINA, Megerle.

L. lapponica, Linn.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark.

L. scripta, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark. I have
bred this on Willow—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane.

PHYLLODECTA, Kirby.

P. vulgatissima, Linn.

Orange Mountains, not common—Smith. Madison.

CEROTOMA, Chevr.

C. caminea, Fabr.

Quite abundant throughout the State.

LUPERUS, Geoff.

L. meraca, Say.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

PHYLLOBROTICA, Redt.

P. discoidea, Fabr.

Gloucester, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Bischoff.

DIABROTICA, Chevrr.

D. 12-punctata, Oliv.

D. vittata, Fabr.

Both species are extremely common throughout the State.

D. atripennis, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

TRIRHABDA, Lec.

T. tomentosa, Linn.

Newark. Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith. Madison.

Var. virgata, Lec.

Var. canadensis, Kirby.

With the type form, and sometimes replacing it.

ADIMONIA, Leach.

A. americana, Fabr.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, rare—Wenzel.

Var. cribrata, Lec.

Newark. Quite generally distributed, not rare—Smith.

A. rufosanguinea, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark.

A. conferta, Lec.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

A. cavicollis, Lec.

New Jersey—Henshaw.

GALERUCA, Geoff.

G. sagittariæ, Gyll.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.

G. decora, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

G. notata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

G. xanthomelæna, Schr.

The elm-leaf beetle; quite generally distributed throughout the State.

G. integra, Lec.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

G. maritima, Lec.

Common everywhere along shore.

BLEPHARIDA, Rog.

B. rhois, Först.

Generally distributed throughout the State, on Sumac, but not common.

HYPOLAMPSIS, Clark.

H. pilosa, Ill.

Atlantic county, not rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck.

PHÆDROMUS, Clark.

P. paradoxus, Mels.

Atlantic City—Castle.

ÆDIONYCHIS, Latr.

Æ. gibbitarsa, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. New Brunswick.

Æ. thoracica, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark.

Æ. vians, Illig.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Madison.

Æ. petaurista, Fabr.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck.

Ce. miniata, Fabr.

Generally distributed—Wenzel. Anglesea, not uncommon—Liebeck.

Ce. sexmaculata, Illig.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith.

Ce. limbalis, Mels.

Ocean county, on cranberry bogs, in May, common—Smith.

Var. subvittata, Horn.

At same time and place, and equally common with the typical form—Smith.

Ce. suturalis, Fabr.

Atlantic county, not common—Wenzel. Newark.

Ce. quercata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, moderately abundant—Liebeck, Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

Ce. scalaris, Mels.

Egg Harbor, rare—Liebeck.

DISONYCHA, Chevr.

D. pennsylvanica, Ill.

Generally distributed throughout the State; not rare.

Var. pallipes, Cr.

On the Newark list. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

D. crenicollis, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

D. caroliniana, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

D. glabrata, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

D. triangularis, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Madison.

D. xanthomelæna, Dalm.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

D. mellicollis, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.

D. collata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—
Linell.

HALTICA, Geoffr.*H. bimarginata*, Say.

Newark. Determined by myself. New Jersey—Collection
Dr. Horn.

H. chalybea, Ill.

Common all over the State. The grape-vine flea beetle.

H. carinata, Germ.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

H. ignita, Ill.

Not uncommon throughout the State.

H. marevagans, Horn.

Gloucester, Atlantic and Cape May counties, not uncommon—
Wenzel. Sea-shore, not uncommon—Liebeck. Anglesea, in
July—Smith. Newark. New Jersey—Linell.

H. fuscoænea, Melsh.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Atco, rare—Liebeck.

H. rufa, Illig.

Newark; not rare. Determined by myself.

ORTHALTICA, Cr.*O. copalina*, Fabr.

Rather common throughout the State.

CREPIDODERA, Chevz.*C. rufipes*, Linn.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—
Linell.

C. helexinus, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

C. atriventris, Melsh.

Also, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Newark—
Loeffler. Ocean county, not rare, in May—Smith.

EPITRIX, Foudr.

E. fuscula, Cr.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck.

E. cucumeris, Harr.

Common throughout the State. The cucumber flea beetle.

MANTURA, Steph.

M. floridana, Cr.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

CHÆTOCNEMA, Steph.

C. subcylindrica, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

C. denticulata, Illig.

Hudson county—Linell. Generally distributed, not uncommon—Liebeck. Ocean county, not rare—Smith.

C. pulicaria, Mels.

Hudson county—Linell. Anglesea—Wenzel.

C. minuta, Mels.

Newark—Bischoff.

C. pinguis, Lec.

Newark—Bischoff.

SYSTEMA, Clark.

S. hudsonias, Först.

Rather common throughout the State.

S. rontalis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—
Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. Orange Mountains, in
July, not rare—Smith.

S. tæniata, Say.

Not uncommon throughout the State.

S. marginalis, Illiger.

Generally distributed throughout the State ; not common.

GLYPTINA, Lec.

G. spuria, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—
Linell.

PHYLLOTRETA, Foudr.

P. sinuata, Steph.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell.

P. vittata, Fabr.

Quite common throughout the State.

P. bipustulata, Fabr.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hud-
son county—Linell.

P. chalybeipennis, Cr.

Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

P. picta, Say.

Generally distributed throughout the State ; not common.

LONGITARSUS, Latr.

L. insolens, Horn.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

L. melanurus, Mels.

Newark—Loeffler.

DIBOLIA, Latr.

D. borealis, Chevr.

Atco, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

PSYLLIODES, Latr.

P. punctulata, Melsh.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Anglesea, in July—
Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell.

P. convexior, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.

MICRORHOPALA, Baly.

M. vittata, Fabr.

Not rare along the coast—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

M. xerene, Newn.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck.

M. porcata, Melsh.

Hudson county—Linell.

ODONTOTA, Chevr.

O. scapularis, Oliv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

O. bicolor, Oliv.

Newark; apparently not rare. Determined by myself.

O. dorsalis, Thunb.

Generally distributed wherever the Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is found.

O. rubra, Web.

Quite common throughout the State. Ocean county, in May, common on Locust—Smith.

O. nervosa, Panz.

Common throughout the State. Found in Ocean county with the preceding.

CHARISTENA, Baly.

C. nigrita, Oliv.

Newark; rare. Determined by myself.

STENISPA, Baly.

S. metallica, Fabr.

New Jersey, rare—Liebeck. Collection Dr. Horn. Newark. Ocean county, rare—Smith.

CASSIDA, Linn.

- C. nigripes*, Oliv.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.
- C. bivittata*, Say.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

COPTOCYCLA, Chevr.

- C. aurichalcea*, Fabr.
Generally distributed throughout the State; locally quite common.
- C. guttata*, Oliv.
Madison. Newark.
- C. clavata*, Fabr.
More rare than *aurichalcea*, but as generally distributed and sometimes locally abundant. Caldwell, common—Crane.

CHELYMORPHA, Chevr.

- C. argus*, Licht.
Common throughout the State.
- C. phytophagica*, Cr.
On the Newark list.

Family BRUCHIDÆ.

BRUCHUS, Linn.

- B. pisi*, Linn.
Common; generally distributed. The well-known "pea weevil."
- B. bivulneratus*, Horn.
Hudson county—Linell.
- B. nigrinus*, Horn.
New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- B. alboscutellatus*, Horn.
Hudson county—Linell.

B. calvus, Horn.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

B. obsoletus, Say.

Common throughout the State; infesting beans.

B. musculus, Say.

Brigantine Beach, in September, mainland, on Solidago—
Hamilton. Madison.

The list in this family is very incomplete. We have at least
as many more specimens as are above recorded.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

EPITRAGUS, Lec.

E. arundinis, Lec.

Common along the coast, from Sandy Hook to Cape May.
July (Sandy Hook) to September (Brigantine Beach)—Hamilton.

PHELLOPSIS, Lec.

P. obcordata, Kirby.

On dry fungoid growths on trees. Hudson county—Linell.
Fort Lee—Smith.

NYCTOBATES, Guér.

N. pennsylvanica, De G.

Common all over the State, under bark.

Var. barbata, Knoch.

With the type—Wenzel.

MERINUS, Lec.

M. lævis, Oliv.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

UPIS, Fabr.

U. ceramboides, Linn.

On the Newark list.

HAPLANDRUS, Lec.

H. femoratus, Fabr.

Generally distributed throughout the State; not uncommon.

H. ater, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. I have taken it at New Brunswick.

CENTRONOPUS, Sol.

C. parallelus, Lec.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

SCOTOBATES, Horn.

S. calcaratus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, very rare—Crane. Madison.

XYLOPINUS, Lec.

X. saperdioides, Oliv.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

X. rufipes, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

X. ænescens, Lec.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Caldwell, common—Crane.

TENEBRIO, Linn.

T. obscurus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

T. molitor, Linn.

Equally common with the preceding.

T. castaneus, Knoch.

Dacosta, rare—Liebeck.

T. tenebrioides, Beauv.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Caldwell, common—Crane.

OPATRINUS, Latr.

O. notus, Say.

Quite common throughout the State.

O. aciculatus, Lec.

Rare. I have taken a few specimens near Jersey City.

BLAPSTINUS, Lat.

B. mœstus, Melsh.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

B. pulverulentus, Mann.

Gloucester county, not common—Wenzel.

B. interruptus, Say.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

B. metallicus, Fabr.

Gloucester county and sea-shore, not common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. Madison.

EPHALUS, Lec.

E. latimanus, Lec.

Ocean Beach—Paulmier. A single specimen only, now in the College collection. A very rare species, which I have taken sparingly on Long Island.

TRIBOLIUM, MacL.

T. ferrugineum, Fabr.

Newark. Determined by myself. I have taken this commonly.

GNATHOCERUS, Thunb.

G. cornutus, Fabr.

On the Newark list. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Atlantic City—Castle.

ALPHITOBIOUS, Steph.

A. diaperinus, Panz.

On the Newark list.

ULOMA, Lap.

U. impressa, Melsh.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, mainland—Hamilton. Newark.

U. imberbis, Lec.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, mainland—Hamilton.

U. punctulata, Lec.

Generally distributed, less common than the preceding—Wenzel.

EUTOCHIA, Lec.

E. picea, Melsh.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Atlantic City—Castle.

ANÆDUS, Blanch.

A. brunneus, Ziegl.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. I have taken this not infrequently under leaves, almost anywhere in the State.

PARATENETUS, Spin.

P. fuscus, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

PHALERIA, Latr.

P. testacea, Say.

Common all along the sea-coast, from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

DIAPERIS, Geoff.

D. hydni, Fabr.

Generally distributed throughout the State, and locally common.

HOPLOCEPHALA, Lap.

H. viridipennis, Fabr.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

H. bicornis, Oliv.

On the Newark list. Caldwell, common—Crane.

PLATYDEMA, Lap.

P. excavatum, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. ruficorne, Sturm.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.

P. ellipticum, Fabr.

Locally common, generally distributed—Wenzel.

P. americanum, Lap.

Common, generally distributed—Wenzel.

PHYLETUS, Meg.

P. bifasciatus, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark.

HYPOPHLÆUS, Fabr.

H. cavus, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

H. parallelus, Melsh.

Newark. Brigantine Beach, in September, mainland—Hamilton. Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Westville—Castle.

H. thoracicus, Melsh.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

BOLETOTHERUS, Cand.

B. bifurcus, Fabr.

Common all over the State.

BOLETOPHAGUS, Ill.

B. corticola, Say.

Hudson county—Linell.

B. depressus, Rand.

Hudson county—Linell. Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

HELOPS, Fabr.

H. micans, Fabr.

Locally common throughout the State.

H. americanus, Beauv.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

H. venustus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City—Castle.

H. gracilis, Bland.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, rare—Wenzel. Atlantic City and Central New Jersey—Castle.

H. æreus, Germ.

Common throughout the State; more rare than *micans*.

MERACANTHA, Kirby.

M. contracta, Beauv.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck.

STRONGYLIIUM, Kirby.

S. tenuicolle, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. Madison.

Family CISTELIDÆ.

ALLECULA, Fabr.

A. punctulata, Melsh.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

HYMENORUS, Muls.

H. obscurus, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

H. rufipes, Lec.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CISTELA, Fabr.

- C. brevis*, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.
- C. sericea*, Say.
Newark; common.

ISOMIRA, Muls.

- I. quadristriata*, Coup.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

MYCETOCHARES, Lec.

- M. fraterna*, Say.
New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

ANDROCHIRUS, Lec.

- A. erythropus*, Kirby.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

CAPNOCHROA, Lec.

- C. fuliginosa*, Melsh.
On the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

Family LAGRIIDÆ.

ARTHROMACRA, Kirby.

- A. ænea*, Say.
Atlantic and Cape May counties, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

STATIRA, Latr.

- S. resplendens*, Melsh.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.
- S. gagatina*, Melsh.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark; rare.

Family MELANDRYIDÆ.**TETRATOMA, Fabr.****T. truncorum, Lec.**

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

PENTHE, Newn.**P. obliquata, Fabr.**Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Wenzel. Newark.
Madison. Caldwell, rare—Crane.**P. pimelia, Fabr.**I have taken this not rarely, with the preceding, along the
Palisades.**SYNCHROA, Newn.****S. punctata, Newn.**

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

MELANDRYA, Fabr.**M. striata, Say.**

On the Newark list.

EMMESA, Newn.**E. labiata, Say.**

I have taken this rarely near Fort Lee.

ENCHODES, Lec.**E. sericea, Hald.**

Recorded on the Newark list.

HYPULUS, Payk.**H. simulator, Newn.**

Newark. Determined by myself.

DIRCÆA, Fabr.**D. liturata, Lec.**Newark. Determined by myself. Anglesea, in July—
Schwarz. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

SYMPHORA, Lec.

S. rugosa, Hald.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark—Loeffler.

ANISOXYA, Muls.

A. glaucula, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark—Loeffler.

EUSTROPHUS, Ill.

E. confinis, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

E. bicolor, Say.

Taken by me near Hoboken.

E. bifasciatus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

E. tomentosus, Say.

I have taken this near Hoboken.

HALLOMENUS, Panz.

H. scapularis, Mels.

Newark—Loeffler.

ORCHESIA, Latr.

O. castanea, Melsh.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark.

SCRAPTIA, Latr.

S. sericea, Melsh.

Newark—Loeffler.

CANIFA, Lec.

C. pallipes, Mels.

Newark—Loeffler.

MYCTERUS, Clairv.

M. scaber, Hald.

Not rare in the vicinity of Jersey City and Hoboken.

There will be considerable additions in this family when the State is more thoroughly collected over.

Family PYTHIDÆ.

PYTHO, Latr.

P. americanus, Kirby.

I have taken this rarely along the Palisades.

Family EDEMERIDÆ.

MICROTONUS, Lec.

M. sericans, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark—Loeffler.

NACERDES, Schm.

N. melanura, Linn.

Common near Newark and Jersey City. Madison.

XANTHOCHROA, Schm.

X. lateralis, Melsh.

Recorded on the Newark list.

OXACIS, Lec.

O. notoxoides, Fabr.

Newark. Determined by myself.

O. dorsalis, Melsh.

Common along the shore, from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

ASCLERA, Schm.

A. ruficollis, Say.

Newark. Determined by myself.

Family CEPHALOIDÆ.

CEPHALOON, Newn.

C. lepturoides, Newn.

Newark. Determined by myself.

Family MORDELLIDÆ.

PENTARIA, Muls.

P. trifasciata, Melsh.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.

ANASPIS, Geoffr.

A. rufa, Say.

Common in the Orange Mountains.

TOMOXIA, Costa.

T. bidentata, Say.

Newark. On dead trees; not common. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

MORDELLA, Linn.

M. melæna, Germ.

Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane.

M. scutellaris, Fabr.

Camden and Gloucester counties, not common—Wenzel. Orange Mountains, common—Smith. Caldwell, common—Crane.

M. octopunctata, Fabr.

Camden and Gloucester counties, rare—Wenzel.

M. marginata, Melsh.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Orange Mountains, common—Smith.

M. triloba, Say.

Newark. Determined by myself.

M. discoidea, Melsh.

Rare in the Orange Mountains. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

MORDELLISTENA, Costa.

M. trifasciata, Say.

Newark. Determined by myself.

M. lepidula, Lec.

Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

- M. limbalis*, Melsh.
Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.
- M. vapida*, Lec.
Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.
- M. fulvicollis*, Melsh.
Orange Mountains, only a single specimen—Smith.
- M. scapularis*, Say.
Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.
- M. comata*, Lec.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Orange Mountains, common—Smith.
- M. aspersa*, Melsh.
Orange Mountains, the most common species—Smith.
- M. ancilla*, Lec.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel.
- M. varians*, Lec.
Orange Mountains, common—Smith. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- M. nigricans*, Melsh.
Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Orange Mountains, not uncommon—Smith.
- M. ruficeps*, Lec.
New Jersey, exact locality unknown—Smith.
- M. splendens*, Smith.
Mr. Wenzel has taken a specimen in New Jersey.
- M. pustulata*, Mels.
Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith.
- M. fuscipennis*, Mels.
New Jersey, near Hoboken—Smith.
- M. ambusta*, Lec.
New Jersey, rare—Smith.
- M. unicolor*, Lec.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Orange Mountains—Smith.

M. marginalis, Say.

Orange Mountains, not rare—Smith.

M. pubescens, Fabr.

Orange Mountains, rather common—Smith.

M. bihamata, Melsh.

Newark. Determined by myself.

M. liturata, Melsh.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

M. fuscata, Mels.

Orange Mountains, rare—Smith.

Most of my collections in this family were made in the hills back of Montclair, and on the first ridge, and almost always in July.

Family ANTHICIDÆ.

CORPHYRA, Say.

C. funebris, Horn.

Along the coast, not rare—Wenzel.

C. collaris, Say.

Along the coast, not rare—Wenzel. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. elegans, Hentz.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

MACRATRIA, Newn.

M. murina, Newn.

I have taken this commonly in Ocean county. Newark—Loeffler.

NOTOXUS, Geoffr.

N. bicolor, Say.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.

N. bifasciatus, Lec.

Atco, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Clifton, locally common—Smith. Newark.

- N. planicornis*, Laf.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
- N. monodon*, Fabr.
Common throughout the State.
- Var. delicatus*, Casey.
Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.
- N. anchora*, Hentz.
Ocean county, not common—Smith.

MECYNOTARSUS, Laf.

- M. candidus*, Lec.
Westville, not rare—Liebeck.

ANTHICUS, Payk.

- A. formicarius*, Laf.
Sea-shore, common—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton.
- A. cinctus*, Say.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
- A. rejectus*, Lec.
Brigantine Beach, in September, frequent—Hamilton.
- A. floralis*, Linn.
Sea-shore, common—Wenzel. Newark—Loeffler.
- A. cribratus*, Lec.
Recorded on the Newark list.
- A. difficilis*, Lec.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
- A. confusus*, Lec.
Anglesea—Wenzel.
- A. cervinus*, Laf.
Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.
- A. spretus*, Lec.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

A. fulvipes, Laf.

Newark—Loeffler.

A. pallens, Lec.

Sea-shore, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.
Brigantine Beach, in September, rare—Hamilton.

Family PYROCHROIDÆ.

PYROCHROA, Geoff.

P. flabellata, Fabr.

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Caldwell, common—
Crane.

P. femoralis, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

DENDROIDES, Latr.

D. canadensis, Latr.

Recorded on the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

Family MELOIDÆ.

MELOE, Linn.

M. angusticollis, Say.

On the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Madison.

M. americanus, Leach.

Recorded on the Newark list.

MACROBASIS, Lec.

M. unicolor, Kirby.

Generally distributed; sometimes common. Madison. Cald-
well.

EPICAUTA, Redt.**E. trichrus**, Pall.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

E. vittata, Fabr.

On the Newark list. Madison. Caldwell, common—Crane.

E. cinerea, Först.

Not uncommon throughout the State.

E. pennsylvanica, De G.Common in fall, on *Solidago*, almost everywhere. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton.**POMPHOPCEA, Lec.****P. ænea**, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck.

Family RHIPIPHORIDÆ.**RHIPIPHORUS, Fabr.****R. flavipennis**, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

R. dimidiatus, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell.

R. pectinatus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

R. limbatus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark.

Family STYLOPIDÆ.**XENOS, Rossi.****X. peckii**, Kirby.I have frequently caught the infested *Polistes*, but have not taken or bred the imago.

Family RHINOMACERIDÆ.

RHINOMACER, Fabr.

R. pilosus, Lec.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel.

R. elongatus, Lec.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Morristown, on dry pine branches—Julich.

Family RHYNCHITIDÆ.

AULETES, Sch.

A. ater, Lec.

Landisville, Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Fort Lee, on Sweet Fern—Julich. Anglesea—Wenzel.

EUGNAMPTUS, Sch.

E. angustatus, Hbst.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. On Hickory—Wenzel. Newark. Madison.

E. collaris, Fabr.

On the Newark list. New Jersey—Julich.

RHYNCHITES, Hbst.

R. bicolor, Fabr.

Common throughout the State, on Rose.

R. hirtus, Fabr.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, rare—Wenzel. Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. Newark. Bergen—Julich.

R. fossifrons, Lec.

Atco, very rare—Wenzel.

R. æratus, Say.

Landisville, not uncommon—Liebeck. Bloomfield—Julich. Anglesea—Wenzel.

PTEROCOLUS, Sch.**P. ovatus, Fabr.**

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Camden,
 Atco, on Scrub Oak, rather common—Wenzel. Newark.
 Orange, Fort Lee, on Oak—Julich.

Family ATTELABIDÆ.**ATTELABUS, Linn.****A. analis, Ill.**

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Newark.
 On Sumac—Julich. Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. nigripes, Lec.

Atlantic and Cape May counties, on Scrub Oak, not rare—
 Wenzel.

A. bipustulatus, Fabr.

Same as before—Wenzel. Generally distributed, not rare—
 Liebeck. Ocean county, common—Smith.

A. rhois, Boh.

Newark. Ocean county, on *Rhus*, not rare—Smith. Orange,
 on Hazel—Julich.

Family OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.**EPICÆRUS, Sch.****E. imbricatus, Say.**

Camden, rare—Liebeck. Generally distributed—Wenzel.

HORMORUS, Horn.**H. undulatus, Uhler.**

On the Newark list. West Hoboken—Julich.

ANAMETIS, Horn.**A. grisea, Horn.**

On the Newark list.

PANSCOPUS, Sch.

P. erinaceus, Say.

On the Newark list. Under stones—Julich.

PHYXELIS, Sch.

P. rigidus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Camden, rare—Liebeck.
Newark, under stones—Julich. Madison.

AGRAPHUS, Say.

A. bellicus, Say.

On the Newark list. Shrewsbury, on *Solidago*—Julich.

OTIORHYNCHUS, Germ.

O. sulcatus, Fabr.

On the Newark list. New Jersey—Julich.

O. ovatus, Linn.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey
—Julich.

CERCOPEUS, Sch.

C. chrysorrhœus, Say.

Orange—Julich.

TANYMECUS, Sch.

T. confertus, Gyll.

Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Newark. Hudson county—Linell.

PANDELETEJUS, Sch.

P. hilaris, Hbst.

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck, Julich. Newark.

BRACHYSTYLUS, Sch.

B. acutus, Say.

On the Newark list.

ARAMIGUS, Horn.
A. fulleri, Horn.
 New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. West Hoboken—Julich.
 Madison.

APHRASTUS, Gyll.
A. tæniatus, Gyll.
 Rather common throughout the State.

CYPHOMIMUS, Horn.
C. dorsalis, Horn.
 Hudson county—Linell. Fort Lee, on *Prunus virginica*—
 Julich.

Family CURCULIONIDÆ.

SITONES, Sch.
S. hispidulus, Germ.
 Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Generally distributed, rare—
 Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Brunswick, rather
 common—Smith. This is a clover-root pest.

S. flavescens, Marsh.
 Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.
 New Jersey—Julich.

S. crinitus, Oliv.
 New Jersey—Julich.

ITHYCERUS, Sch.
I. noveboracensis, Först.
 Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Hudson county
 —Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

APION, Hbst.
A. decoloratum, Smith.
 Camden and Gloucester counties—Wenzel.
A. herculaneum, Smith.
 On the Newark list. On *Cratægus*—Julich.

A. segnipes, Say.

Gloucester county, common—Wenzel.

A. griseum, Smith.

Gloucester county—Wenzel.

A. rostrum, Say.

Sweet Fern—Julich.

A. nigrum, Hbst.

August 26th—Chittenden.

Many more species of this genus will be added to the list when full collections are made.

PHYTONOMUS, Sch.

P. punctatus, Fabr.

Camden, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, one dead specimen—Hamilton. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Newark. This species has invaded New Jersey the present year (1889), and has become extremely abundant in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Camden. I received it early in the season from the northwestern part of the State. Beaten from trees at Fort Lee—Julich. Newark, common—Bischoff.

P. comptus, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

P. nigrirostris, Fabr.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. This is a common species on the Long Island coast in early summer. Communipaw—Julich.

LISTRONOTUS, Jek.

L. tuberosus, Lec.

Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel.

L. squamiger, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel.

L. callosus, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell.

L. inæqualipennis, Boh.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Bischoff.

L. appendiculatus, Boh.

Camden county. Atco, common on Pickerel Weed—Wenzel.
In reeds, New Jersey—Julich. Newark, in reeds—Bischoff.

L. latiusculus, Boh.

Gloucester and Camden counties, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

L. teretrirostris, Lec.

New Jersey, in reeds—Julich.

STROPHISOMA, Billb.**S. coryli**, Fabr.

Orange Mountains, on *Betula lenta*—Julich.

MACROPS, Kirby.**M. sparsus**, Say.

New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

M. humilis, Gyll.

Brigantine Beach, in September, three specimens—Hamilton.
New Jersey—Julich. Ocean county, not common—Smith.

M. solutus, Boh.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

PISSODES, Germ.**P. strobi**, Peck.

Generally distributed throughout the State; injurious to Pine and Spruce.

PACHYLOBIUS, Lec.**P. picivorus**, Germ.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Rare—Liebeck.
Brigantine Beach, in September, four specimens washed up—Hamilton.

HYLOBIUS, Germ.**H. pales**, Hbst.

Generally distributed throughout the State and common.

EUDOCIMUS, Sch.

- E. mannerheimii**, Boh.
In cedar swamps—Julich.

LIXUS, Fabr.

- L. sylvius**, Boh.
Fort Lee—Linell, Julich.
- L. terminalis**, Lec.
Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel. Westville,
rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
- L. rectus**, Lec.
Arlington—Julich.
- L. concavus**, Say.
More or less common throughout the State.
- L. musculus**, Say.
Westville, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties,
rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

DORYTOMUS, Steph.

- D. mucidus**, Say.
New Jersey—Julich.
- D. laticollis**, Lec.
Guttenburg, on Poplar—Julich.
- D. brevicollis**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell.

ERYCUS, Tourn.

- E. puncticollis**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. West Hoboken—Julich. Newark
—Bischoff.

BARYTYCHIUS, Jek.

- B. amœnus**, Say.
On the Newark list.

SMICRONYX, Sch.

- S. griseus**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Newark—Bischoff.

S. squammulatus, Lec.
Anglesea—Wenzel.

PHYLLOTROX, Sch.

P. ferrugineus, Lec.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

ENDALUS, Lap.

E. limatulus, Gyll.
Hoboken, salt meadows—Julich.

TANYSPHYRUS, Sch.

T. lemnae, Fabr.
Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell.
Hoboken, salt meadows—Julich.

ANCHODEMUS, Lec.

A. angustus, Lec.
Hoboken, salt meadows—Julich.

LISSORHOPTRUS, Lec.

L. apiculatus, Gyll.
Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel.

L. simplex, Say.
Hudson county—Linell. Hoboken, salt meadows—Julich.

BAGOUS, Germ.

B. obliquus, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

B. magister, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell.

OTIDOCEPHALUS, Chev.

O. myrmex, Hbst.
Generally distributed, rather common—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

O. scrobicollis, Boh.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell.

O. chevrolatii, Horn.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell, Julich.

O. lævicollis, Horn.

Hudson county—Linell, Julich.

MAGDALIS, Germ.

M. perforata, Horn.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

M. lecontei, Horn.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Rather common—Liebeck.

M. barbata, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark. New Jersey—Julich. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

M. ænescens, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

M. olyra, Hbst.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Atlantic City. Anglesea.

M. pandura, Say.

Sea-shore counties, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.

M. armicollis, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark. New Jersey—Julich. Atlantic City—Castle.

M. pallida, Say.

As before—Wenzel. Newark. New Jersey—Julich. Atlantic City—Castle.

ANTHONOMUS, Germ.

A. quadrigibbus, Say.

Camden and Gloucester counties, on Wild Cherry—Wenzel. Dacosta, rather common—Liebeck. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

- A. profundus*, Lec.
Westville, rare—Liebeck.
- A. scutellatus*, Gyll.
Dacosta, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.
- A. signatus*, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell, Julich. Anglesea.
- A. helvolus*, Boh.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.
- A. sycophanta*, Walsh.
On the Newark list. New Jersey—Julich.
- A. suturalis*, Lec.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.
- A. musculus*, Say.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Newark.
- A. corvulus*, Lec.
New Jersey—Julich.
- A. disjuncta*, Lec.
Gloucester county, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn. Atlantic City—Castle.
- A. unguularis*, Lec.
New Jersey—Julich.
- A. mixtus*, Lec.
Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.

ORCHESTES, III.

- O. pallicornis*, Say.
Newark. Determined by myself.
- O. niger*, Horn.
New Jersey—Julich.
- O. ephippiatus*, Say.
New Jersey—Julich.

ELLESCHUS, Steph.

E. bipunctatus, Linn.

New Jersey—Julich.

E. ephippiatus, Say.

New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

PRIONOMERUS, Sch.

P. calceatus, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Newark.

PIAZORRHINUS, Sch.

P. scutellaris, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—
Linell, Julich.

P. pictus, Lec.

Shrewsbury, collected by Soltau—Julich.

THYSANOCNEMIS, Lec.

T. fraxini, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester, in a hard fungus, rare
—Wenzel. Atlantic City—Castle.

PLOCETES, Lec.

P. ulmi, Lec.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. Gloucester, a single specimen only
—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Atlantic City—Castle.

TYCHIUS, Sch.

T. sordidus, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

GYMNETRON, Sch.

G. teter, Fabr.

Rather common throughout the State, on Mullen.

MIARUS, Steph.

M. hispidulus, Lec.

On the Newark list. New Jersey—Julich.

LÆMOSACCUS, Sch.

L. plagiatus, Sch.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Not common, on Oak—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. On Oak—Julich.

CONOTRACHELUS, Sch.

C. juglandis, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

C. nenuphar, Hbst.

The plum curculio; common throughout the State.

C. elegans, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

C. aratus, Germ.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

C. cratægi, Walsh.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich. Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. naso, Lec.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel.

C. posticatus, Boh.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

C. geminatus, Lec.

Atlantic county, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

C. anaglypticus, Say.

Rather common throughout the State.

C. fissunguis, Lec.

Sea-shore, rather common—Liebeck. Cape May county, on Wild Hollyhock—Wenzel.

RHYSSEMATUS, Chevr.

R. lineaticollis, Say.

I used to find this not rarely along the Palisades. On *Asclepias*—Julich. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CHALCODERMA, Sch.

C. collaris, Horn.

Atlantic City—Castle.

ACALLES, Sch.

A. spec. indet.

Newark, in ants' nests—Bischoff. This most resembles the southern *clavatus*, but seems to differ from all the species in Dr. Horn's collection.

TYLODERMA, Say.

T. foveolatum, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

T. fragariæ, Riley.

Arlington, Maplewood, under stones—Julich.

T. ærum, Say.

Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

PHYRDENUS, Lec.

P. undatus, Lec.

In cedar swamps—Julich.

CRYPTORHYNCHUS, Ill.

C. parochus, Hbst.

On the Newark list. On Butternut—Julich.

C. bisignatus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel. Landisville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.

C. fuscatus, Lec.

Newark. Determined by myself. In cedar swamps—Julich.

- C. pumilus**, Boh.
New Jersey, in cedar swamps—Julich.
- C. obliquus**, Say.
Hudson county—Linell. Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel.
New Jersey, in cedar swamps—Julich.
- C. fallax**, Lec.
Camden, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.
- C. minutissimus**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.
- C. tristis**, Lec.
Newark—Bischoff.
- C. ferratus**, Say.
Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.
- C. lapathi**, Linn.
Newark. Determined by myself. Bergen—Julich.

BAROPSIS, Lec.

- B. cribratus**, Lec.
New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn.

PIAZURUS, Sch.

- P. oculatus**, Say.
Westville, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

COPTURUS, Sch.

- C. operculatus**, Say.
New Jersey—Julich.
- C. quercus**, Say.
Hudson county—Linell.
- C. longulus**, Lec.
Atco, one specimen—Wenzel.
- C. binotatus**, Lec.
Hudson county—Linell. Snake Hill, Fort Lee—Julich.
- C. minutus**, Lec.
Anglesea, rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

ACOPTUS, Lec.

A. suturalis, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. Newark. Orange—Julich.

TACHYGONUS, Sch.

T. lecontei, Gyll.

Atco, Red Bank, on Pine, rare—Wenzel. Caldwell—Crane.

T. centralis, Lec.

Landisville, rather common—Liebeck.

T. tardipes, Lec.

Atlantic City—Castle.

MONONYCHUS, Germ.

M. vulpeculus, Fabr.

Generally distributed, rather common, on Blue Flag—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Newark. New Jersey—Julich.

CRAPONIUS, Lec.

C. inæqualis, Say.

West Hoboken—Julich.

CÆLIODES, Sch.

C. curtus, Say.

Anglesea, not uncommon—Liebeck. Newark.

C. cruralis, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

C. nebulosus, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

C. flavicaudis, Boh.

Shrewsbury, on White Nettle—Julich.

C. acephalus, Say.

Common on the coast—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Shrewsbury—Julich.

ACALLODES, Lec.**A. ventricosus, Lec.**

On the Newark list. Newark—Julich. Ocean county—Smith.

CEUTORHYNCHUS, Germ.**C. rapæ, Gyll.**

West Hoboken—Julich.

C. sulcipennis, Lec.

Weehawken—Julich.

C. semirufus, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

C. septentrionalis, Gyll.

New Jersey—Julich.

PELONOMUS, Thom.**P. sulcicollis, Fabr.**

Generally distributed, common—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, common—Wenzel.

CÆLOGASTER, Sch.**C. zimmermanni, Gyll.**

On the Newark list. South Orange, on Beggar's Nits—Julich.

C. cretura, Hbst.

New Jersey—Julich. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

RHINONCUS, Sch.**R. pyrhopus, Lec.**

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. Camden and Gloucester counties, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Julich.

R. longulus, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

RHOPTOBARIS, Lec.**R. nova species, Horn dixit.**

Anglesea—Wenzel.

BARIS, Germ.

B. *umbilicata*, Lec.

Atco, rare—Wenzel. Hudson county—Linell. Ocean county—Smith.

B. *subænea*, Lec.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel.

B. *confinis*, Lec.

Ocean county—Smith.

B. *ærea*, Boh.

Atlantic City—Castle.

B. *interstitialis*, Say.

On Yarrow—Julich.

PSEUDOBARIS, Lec.

P. *nigrina*, Say.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. On *Solidago*—Julich.

ONYCHOBARIS, Lec.

O. *rugicollis*, Lec.

Atco, rare—Wenzel. On *Asclepias*—Julich.

MADARUS, Sch.

M. *undulatus*, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. Westville, rather common—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

STETHOBARIS, Lec.

S. *tubulatus*, Say.

New Jersey—Julich.

CENTRINUS, Sch.

C. *scutellum-album*, Say.

Common throughout the State.

C. *penicellus*, Hbst.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

C. picumnus, Hbst.

Found throughout the State; sometimes excessively abundant.

C. lineicollis, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

C. rectirostris, Lec.

South Orange—Julich.

C. confinis, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

ZYGOBARIS, Lec.*Z. quadricolle*, Lec.

West Hoboken, one specimen only—Julich.

BALANINUS, Germ.*B. uniformis*, Lec.

Newark. Determined by myself. New Jersey—Julich.

B. nasicus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Julich.

B. caryæ, Horn.

New Jersey—Julich.

B. rectus, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. Newark.
New Jersey—Julich. Caldwell, common—Crane.

B. quercus, Horn.

Brigantine Beach, mainland, in September—Hamilton. New
Jersey—Julich.

B. caryatipes, Boh.

New Jersey—Julich.

Family BRENTHIDÆ.**EUPSALIS**, Lec.*E. minuta*, Dru.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.

Family CALANDRIDÆ.**RHODOBÆNUS, Lec.****R. tredecimpunctata, Ill.**

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.
Newark. Caldwell, common—Crane. Madison.

SPHENOPHORUS, Sch.**S. simplex, Lec.**

New Jersey—Collection Dr. Horn; also Julich.

S. inæqualis, Say.

Rare on the shore—Wenzel. New Jersey—Collection Dr.
Horn.

S. ochreus, Lec.

Generally distributed, rare—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.
Orange Mountains—Hess.

S. pertinax, Lec.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Sea-shore, common—Wenzel,
Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New-
ark. Breeds in reed,—*Calmus*—Julich.

S. costipennis, Horn.

Sea-shore, rare—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September—
Hamilton. New Jersey—Julich. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

S. cariosus, Oliv.

Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—
Julich.

S. sculptilis, Uhler.

Sea-shore, common—Wenzel, Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

S. melanocephalus, Fabr.

Sea-shore, rare—Liebeck. Hudson county—Linell. New
Jersey—Julich.

S. sayi, Gyll.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

S. placidus, Say.

Sea-shore, rare—Wenzel. Rather common—Liebeck. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton. Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich. Newark—Bischoff.

S. parvulus, Gyll.

Generally distributed, rare—Liebeck. Sea-shore, common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

S. retusus, Gyll.

Sea-shore, not common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September, abundant—Hamilton.

CALANDRA, Clairv.

C. oryzæ, Linn.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Newark.

C. remotepunctata, Gyll.

Generally distributed, rather common—Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.

C. granaria, Linn.

New Jersey—Julich.

DRYOPHTHORUS, Sch.

D. corticalis, Say.

Generally distributed, rare—Wenzel, Liebeck. New Jersey—Julich.

COSSONUS, Clairv.

C. platalea, Say.

Generally distributed, not common—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

C. concinnus, Boh.

New Jersey—Julich.

C. corticola, Say.

As before—Wenzel. Newark. New Jersey—Julich. Anglesea.

C. impressifrons, Boh.

Brigantine Beach, mainland and island, frequent—Hamilton.

MESITES, Sch.

M. subcylindricus, Horn.

Anglesea, rare—Wenzel. Cape May, in July—Schwarz.

PHLÆOPHAGUS, Sch.

P. minor, Horn.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Julich.

WOLLASTONIA, Horn.

W. quercicola, Boh.

Landisville, rare—Liebeck. Sea-shore, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

RHYNCHOLUS, Germ.

R. brunneus, Mann.

New Jersey—Julich.

R. oregonensis, Horn.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

STENOSCELIS, Woll.

S. brevis, Boh.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich. Ocean county—Smith.

Family SCOLYTIDÆ.

MONARTHURUM, Kirsch.

M. fasciatum, Say.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

M. mali, Fitch.

Dacosta, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

PITYOPHTHORUS, Eich.

P. minutissimus, Zimm.

New Brunswick, common in oak twigs—Smith. New Jersey—Julich.

P. pullus, Zimm.

Atco, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

P. pulicarius, Zimm.

Cape May Court House, in July—Schwarz.

P. puberulus, Lec.

Cape May Court House, in July—Schwarz.

HYPOTHENEMUS, Westw.

H. eruditus, Westw.

Bred from Grape and Oak, New Brunswick. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Julich.

H. hispidulus, Lec.

Bred from Hickory and Oak. This is *not* the same as *eruditus*.

H. dissimilis, Zimm.

Bred from Grape and Oak. I consider this = *eruditus*. Anglesea.

H. erectus, Lec.

Bred from Hickory and Oak, New Brunswick.

XYLOTERUS, Er.

X. politus, Say.

New Jersey—Julich.

XYLEBORUS, Eich.

X. pyri, Peck.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

X. celsus, Eich.

Dacosta, rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—Julich.

X. fuscatus, Eich.

New Jersey—Julich.

X. xylographus, Say.

Dacosta, not rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Julich.

X. pubescens, Zimm.

Dacosta, not rare—Wenzel. On Oak—Julich.

X. cælatus, Eich.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. New Jersey—
Julich.

DRYOCETES, Eich.

D. granicollis, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

TOMICUS, Latr.

T. calligraphus, Germ.

Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach,
mainland, in September—Hamilton. New Jersey—Julich.

T. cacographus, Lec.

Same localities as before.

T. pini, Say.

Newark. Determined by myself. New Jersey—Julich.

MICRACIS, Lec.

M. asperula, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

M. opacicollis, Lec.

Boring in the pith of small oak twigs, New Brunswick.

SCOLYTUS, Geoff.

S. quadrispinosus, Say.

Generally distributed, not rare—Wenzel. Newark. New
Jersey—Julich.

S. rugulosus, Ratz.

Peach and Wild Cherry—Julich.

CHRAMESUS, Lec.

C. icoriæ, Lec.

Hudson county—Linell. Common in hickory twigs, New
Brunswick. New Jersey—Julich.

PHLÆOTRIBUS, Latr.

P. liminaris, Harr.

New Jersey—Julich.

P. frontalis, Oliv.
New Jersey—Julich.

HYLESINUS, Fabr.

H. aculeatus, Say.
On Ash, New Jersey—Julich.

H. opaculus, Lec.
New Jersey—Julich.

H. trifolii, L.
The clover-root borer. Bergen—Julich.

PHLÆOSINUS, Chap.

P. serratus, Lec.
Anglesea, rare—Wenzel.

P. dentatus, Say.
Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. Brigantine Beach, in September—Hamilton. In Red Cedar—Julich.

CARPHOBORUS, Eich.

C. bifurcus, Eich.
New Jersey—Julich.

DENDROCTONUS, Er.

D. terebrans, Oliv.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel. Caldwell, common—Crane. New Jersey—Julich.

CRYPTURGUS, Er.

C. atomus, Lec.
New Jersey—Julich.

HYLASTES, Er.

H. porculus, Er.
Generally distributed, common—Wenzel.

H. cavernosus, Zimm.
New Jersey—Julich.

HYLURGOPS, Lec.

H. pinifex, Fitch.

New Jersey—Julich.

The list is very incomplete in this family, because collectors have not generally sought for the species and they are difficult of determination.

Family ANTHRIBIDÆ.

EURYMYCTER, Lec.

E. fasciatus, Oliv.

On the Newark list. Sea-coast, rare—Wenzel. Orange, Snake Hill—Julich.

TROPIDERES, Sch.

T. rectus, Lec.

Sea-coast, rare—Wenzel.

ALLANDRUS, Lec.

A. bifasciatus, Lec.

On Linden—Julich.

HORMISCUS, Waterh.

H. saltator, Lec.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel. Anglesea, in July—Schwarz. New Jersey—Julich.

H. nova species, Schwarz dixit.

Anglesea, in July—Schwarz.

EUSPHYRUS, Lec.

E. walshii, Lec.

Gloucester, rare—Wenzel.

PIEZOCORYNUS, Sch.

P. mixtus, Lec.

New Jersey—Julich.

P. moestus, Lec.

Sea-coast, rare—Wenzel. Brigantine Beach, in September,
rare—Hamilton.

CRATOPARIS, Sch.**C. lunatus**, Fabr.

Occurs throughout the State more or less commonly.

BRACHYTARSUS, Sch.**B. alternatus**, Say.

Hudson county—Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

B. tomentosus, Say.

Gloucester, one specimen only—Wenzel. Hudson county—
Linell. New Jersey—Julich.

B. variegatus, Say.

Generally distributed, not uncommon—Wenzel, Liebeck.

ANTHRIBULUS, Lec.**A. rotundatus**, Lec.

Anglesea—Wenzel.

ORDER LEPIDOPTERA.**Family NYMPHALIDÆ.****Sub-Family SATYRINÆ.****SATYRUS**, Westw.**S. pegala**, Fabr.

Rare along the coast of southern New Jersey. Seven Mile
Beach, Mount Holly—Aaron.

S. alope, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

Var. maritima, Edw.

Jamesburg, Ocean county, Cape May county, and there the
common form; at Jamesburg it runs into the typical form.

Form nephele, Kirby.

Occurs with and generally replaces the typical form in the northern counties. Warren county; common.

DEBIS, Westw.

D. portlandia, Fabr.

General throughout the State, but rather local. Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

NEONYMPHA, Westw.

N. canthus, Bd.-Lec.

Mount Holly, Westville—Aaron. Newark. Quite generally distributed, but rare.

N. areolatus, Sm.-Abb.

Atlantic City, Seven Mile Beach—Aaron. Morristown—Edwards. A southern species; its occurrence in the State occasional.

N. eurytris, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

N. sosybius, Fabr.

Mount Holly—Aaron. Occasional in southern New Jersey.

Sub-Family NYMPHALINÆ.

APATURA, Fabr.

A. clyton, Bd.-Lec.

New Jersey is included in the faunal map of this species, but I have no record of its capture.

LIMENITIS, Fabr.

L. ursula, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

L. arthemis, Dru.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Also recorded on the Newark list.

Var. proserpina, Edw.

On the Newark list, without definite locality.

L. disippus, Gdt.

Common throughout the State.

GRAPTA, Kirby.

G. interrogationis, Fabr.

Both forms of the species—*fabricii*, Edw., and *umbrosa*, Lint.—are rather common throughout the State.

G. comma, Harr.

Less common, but equally distributed throughout the State. Forms *harrisii*, Edw., and *dryas*, Edw.

G. faunus, Edw.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. A northern and mountain form.

G. progne, Cram.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

G. J-album, Bd.-Lec.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Also recorded on the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

VANESSA, Fabr.

V. antiopa, Linn.

Common throughout the State, the larvæ often defoliating Willow.

V. milberti, Gdt.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Orange Mountains, rare. It is a northern form.

PYRAMEIS, Doubl.

P. atalanta, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

P. huntera, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

P. cardui, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

JUNONIA, Doubl.

J. cœnia, Hb.

Common seasonally, south of Trenton—Aaron. Newark, also seasonally abundant. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EUPTOIETA, Doubl.

E. claudia, Cram.

Cape May, Atlantic City, Mount Holly—Aaron. Occurs also northwardly, near the coast, and is on the Newark list.

AGRAULIS, Bd.-Lec.

A. vanillæ, Linn.

Cape May, Seven Mile Beach—Aaron. Camden county.

ARGYNNIS, Fabr.

A. idalia, Dru.

Found throughout the State; usually not common. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

A. cybele, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

A. aphrodite, Fabr.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Orange Mountains. Also on the Newark list, without definite locality.

A. myrina, Cram.

Common throughout the State. Abundant on cranberry bogs.

A. bellona, Fabr.

Found throughout the State; more common northwardly.

PHYCIODES, Doubl.

P. nycteis, Doubl.-Hew.

Gloucester, Mount Holly—Aaron. Also on the Newark list. Not common.

P. tharos, Dru.

Common throughout the State.

P. batesii, Reak.

Gloucester—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

MELITÆA, Fabr.**M. phaeton**, Dru.

Occurs all over the State, in fresh-water swamps.

M. harrisii, Scudd.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

DANAIS, Latr.**D. archippus**, Fabr.Common throughout the State. Larva on *Asclepias*.

Sub-Family LIBYTHEINÆ.**LIBYTHEA, Fabr.****L. bachmanni**, Kirtl.

Gloucester—Aaron. Also on the Newark list. Common at Sandy Hook in 1886—Beutenmüller.

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.**Sub-Family ERYCININÆ.****CALEPHELIS, Grt. & Rob.****C. borealis**, Grt. & Rob.

Opposite Delaware Water Gap—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

Sub-Family LYCÆNINÆ.**THECLA, Fabr.****T. haesus**, Cram.

Cape May, Gloucester, near Westville—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

T. m-album, Bd-Lec.

Atlantic City—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

T. favonius, Sm.-Abb.

On the Newark list, without definite locality.

T. humuli, Harr.

Quite generally distributed, but nowhere common.

T. melinus, Hüb.

On the Newark list, without definite locality. The State is included in Mr. Scudder's faunal map of this species.

T. acadica, Edw.

New Jersey is included in Mr. Scudder's faunal map of this species, but I have received no records of its capture.

T. edwardsii, Saund.

Recorded on the Newark list, without definite locality.

T. calanus, Hüb.

Found throughout the State, but not common. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

T. strigosa, Harr.

On the Newark list, without definite locality.

T. smilacis, Bd.-Lec.

Locally not rare in the Passaic Valley region, early in spring. Newark, in May—Seib.

T. augustus, Kirby.

Gloucester, Westville, Mount Holly—Aaron. Not taken by the Newark collectors.

T. irus, Godt.

Gloucester—Aaron. Westville. Also taken by the Newark collectors.

T. henrici, Grt. & Rob.

Westville, local; also on the Newark list.

T. niphon, Hüb.

Gloucester, Mount Holly—Aaron. Westville, rare; also on the Newark list.

T. læta, Edw.

Atlantic City—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

T. titus, Fabr.

Mount Holly—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

LYCÆNA, Fabr.

L. couperii, Grote.

New Jersey is included in Mr. Scudder's faunal map of this species, and he has it recorded from the vicinity of New York City. I know of no specimens from this State.

L. pseudargiolus, Bd.-Lec.

This species and its various forms and races are quite common throughout the State, but somewhat local.

L. comyntas, Godt.

Common throughout the State.

CHRYSOPHANUS, Doubl.

C. thoe, Bd.-Lec.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Recorded on the Newark list. Said to be very local. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

C. expixanthe, Bd.-Lec.

Dacosta, not rare—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

C. hypophlœus, Bdv.—(*americana*, D'Urb.)

Common throughout the State.

FENISECA, Grt.

F. tarquinius, Fabr.

Mount Holly—Aaron. Also on the Newark list. Seems generally distributed, but local and nowhere common.

Family PAPHILIONIDÆ.**Sub-Family PAPHILIONINÆ.**

PAPHILIO, Linn.

P. ajax, Linn.

Recorded on the Newark list, and said to be not rare seasonally and locally. There is considerable Paw-Paw in the State.

P. philenor, Linn.

Atlantic City, Westville, Mount Holly—Aaron. Quite generally distributed throughout the State; not common.

P. brevicauda, Saund.

Pemberton—Aaron. Mr. Aaron marks the name with a (?). I have seen a specimen from Hightstown, which, with a different locality label, would pass very well for this species.

P. asterias, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

P. troilus, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

P. turnus, Linn.

Common throughout the State. The dimorphic female, *glancus*, is rare.

P. cresphontes, Cram.

Trenton—Aaron. On the Newark list. Isolated specimens occur throughout the State. Caldwell—Crane.

Sub-Family PIERINÆ.

CALLIDRYAS, Bdv.

C. eubule, Linn.

Mount Holly, Atlantic City—Aaron. Also on the Newark list. Long Branch—Edwards.

ANTHOCHARIS, Bdv.

A. genutia, Fabr.

Westville, Mount Holly, Seven Mile Beach—Aaron. Timber Creek.

COLIAS, Fabr.

C. eurytheme, Bdv.

Mount Holly—Aaron. Occasionally taken by members of the Newark Society.

C. philodice, Godt.

Common throughout the State.

TERIAS, Swains.

T. nicippe, Cram.

Mount Holly, Westville, Atlantic City—Aaron. I have seen it quite generally throughout the State, but nowhere common. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in September—Seib.

T. lisa, Bd.-Lec.

Not rare throughout the State. Newark, in October—Seib.

PIERIS, Schr.

P. protodice, Bdv.

Mount Holly, Westville—Aaron. Occasional throughout the southern part of the State.

P. rapæ, Linn.

The common cabbage butterfly; found everywhere.

P. oleracea, Bdv.

Orange Mountains; rare. Probably more common in the hilly north of New Jersey.

Family HESPERIDÆ.

EUDAMUS, Swains.

E. pylades, Scudd.

Quite generally distributed, not common—Aaron.

E. bathyllus, Sm.-Abb.

Common throughout the State.

E. lycidas, Sm.-Abb.

Quite generally distributed, but rare. Taken both by the Philadelphia and Newark collectors. Caldwell, common—Crane. Taken in June—Seib.

E. cellus, Bd.-Lec.

Taken rarely by the Newark collectors.

E. tityrus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State. Taken in July—Seib.

E. proteus, Linn.

Cape May—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

NISONIADES, Speyer.

N. brizo, Bd.-Lec.

Gloucester—Aaron. Westville. Also on the Newark list.
Newark, in May—Seib. Not rare.

N. icelus, Lint.

Opposite Delaware Water Gap—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

N. lucilius, Lint.

The State is included in Mr. Scudder's faunal map of the species, but it has not been taken by collectors, so far as I know.

N. persius, Scudd.

This is in the same case as the preceding.

N. ausonius, Lint.

Said to occur in the State, but I have seen no positive records of the fact.

N. martialis, Scudd.

Taken in New Jersey—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

N. juvenalis, Fabr.

Common near Philadelphia, and quite generally distributed throughout the State, in my experience. Newark, in July—Seib. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

N. horatius, Scudd.

Occurs in this State, according to Scudder's faunal map, but I know of no actual records.

N. terrentius, Scudd.

This is in the same case with the preceding.

PHOLISORA, Speyer.

P. catullus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

PYRGUS, Westw.

P. tessellata, Scudd.

Quite common throughout the State.

P. centaureæ, Ramb.

Recorded from all land sides of the State and almost certain to occur here.

ANCYLOXYPHA, Feld.

A. numitor, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

AMBLYSIRTES, Speyer.

A. vialis, Edw.

Locally common throughout the State. Not on the Newark list.

A. samoset, Scudd.

Said to occur from Maine to Georgia, but has not been actually recorded from this State.

PAMPHILA, Fabr.

P. massasoit, Scudd.

Gloucester—Aaron. Swamps near Westville. Also on the Newark list. Not common.

P. zabulon, Bd.-Lec.

Not rare throughout the State. The form *hobomock* is more common, while *pocahontas* is rare.

P. sassacus, Harr.

Trenton—Aaron. Also on the Newark list. Caldwell—Crane.

P. metea, Scudd.

Schooley's Mountain—Aaron.

P. seminole, Scudd.

New Jersey—Edwards. Not taken by either the Philadelphia or Newark collectors.

P. leonardus, Harr.

Rare in the eastern part of the State. On the Newark list.

P. huron, Edw.

Mount Holly—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

P. phylæus, Dru.

Atlantic City—Aaron. I have taken this at Clifton, rarely.

P. otho, Sm.-Abb.

Gloucester, &c.—Aaron. Also on the Newark list. Not rare throughout the State. The form *egeremet* is more common.

P. peckius, Kirby.

Common throughout the State.

P. mystic, Scudd.

Trenton, Schooley's Mountain—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

P. cernes, Bd.-Lec.

Common throughout the State.

P. manataaqua, Scudd.

Generally distributed, but not common. Taken by Mr. Aaron, and also on the Newark list.

P. verna, Edw.

Recorded by Mr. Aaron, without definite locality.

P. metacomet, Harr.

Taken by Mr. Aaron, and also on the Newark list. Caldwell—Crane.

P. accius, Sm.-Abb.

Salem—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

P. panoquin, Scudd.

Atlantic City—Edwards. New Jersey—Aaron. Not on the Newark list.

P. ocola, Edw.

Salem, rare—Aaron.

P. bimacula, Grt. & Rob.

A specimen labeled "N. J." is in Mr. Aaron's collection; source unknown.

P. pontiac, Edw.

Westville—Aaron. "New Jersey"—Edwards. Not on the Newark list.

P. delaware, Edw.

East bank of Delaware Bay, near Maurice River—Aaron.

P. viator, Edw.

Cape May—Aaron. Also on the Newark list.

Family SPHINGIDÆ.

Sub-Family MACROGLOSSINÆ.

HEMARIS, Dalm.

H. tenuis, Grt.

Not rare. Taken by the Newark collectors and generally distributed in the State.

H. diffinis, Bdv.

Common all over the State.

H. axillaris, Grt. & Rob.

Morris Plains, rare—Neumoegen.

H. gracilis, Grt. & Rob.

Not rare, but not taken by the Newark collectors.

H. thysbe, Fabr.

Common. Caldwell—Crane. Newark, in August—Seib.

Var. floridensis, Grt. & Rob.

Morris Plains, rare—Neumoegen.

Sub-Family CHEROCAMPINÆ.

ÆLLOPOS, Hüb.

A. tantalus, Linn.

An occasional visitor; a typically southern species, yet not infrequently taken along the coast. On the Newark list.

ENYO, Hüb.

E. lugubris, Linn.

Also a southern species which is occasionally taken in New Jersey. Not on the Newark list.

AMPHION, Hüb.

A. *nessus*, Cram.

Common locally, but by no means generally distributed. On the Newark list. May and June.—Seib.

THYREUS, Swains.

T. *abbotii*, Swains.

Usually common. The ugly larva on Grape is familiar to most. Caldwell, rare—Crane. May—Seib.

DEIDAMIA, Clem.

D. *inscripta*, Harr.

Rare. Seems to be generally distributed, but never obtrusive. Taken by the Newark collectors.

DEILEPHILA, Ochs.

D. *gallii*, var. *chamænerii*, Harr.

Not common; seems local and rather more northern. Taken at Newark. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

D. *lineata*, Fabr.

Common throughout the State. The imago is especially fond of flying about the newly-opened flowers of *Oenothera* (Evening Primrose). July and August—Seib.

CHCEROCAMPA, Dup.

C. *tersa*, Linn.

Rather a southern species, habitally. Taken by the Newark collectors. Caldwell, common—Crane. May, July and September—Seib.

ARGEUS, Hüb.

A. *labruscæ*, Linn.

An occasional visitor from southern climes. I have picked up a specimen on the beach. Not on the Newark list.

PHILAMPELUS, Harr.

P. linnei, Grt. & Rob.

Occasional along the coast. Not on the Newark list.

P. vitis, Linn.

Occasional along the coast. Taken by the Newark collectors.

P. pandorus, Hüb.

Common all over the State. The larva feeds on Grape.
August—Seib.

P. achemon, Dru.

Common all over the State. The larva on Grape. August—
Seib.

AMPELOPHAGA, Brem. & Grey.

A. chœrilus, Cram.

Common. Larva on Grape and *Ampelopsis*.

A. myron, Cram.

Common. Larva on Grape and *Ampelopsis*. August—Seib.

A. versicolor, Harris.

Rare. Local in occurrence and seldom in any numbers.
Taken by the Newark collectors. Larva on "Button-ball."

 Sub-Family SPHINGINÆ.

DILOPHONOTA, Burm.

D. ello, Linn.

Rare. A visitor from the South, and sometimes in some numbers. Taken by the Newark collectors.

D. obscura, Fabr.

A very occasional visitor. Recorded on the Newark list. At home in the West Indies.

PROTOPARCE, Burm.

P. celeus, Hüb.

Not usually common. The larva on Potato, throughout the State.

P. carolina, Linn.

Common. The larva is the well-known tomato worm, found everywhere in the State.

P. rustica, Fabr.

Not common. I have seen it from the State in some New York collection. Not taken by the Newark collectors.

P. cingulata, Fabr.

Rare. Generally distributed, but nowhere abundant. On the Newark list.

SPHINX, Linn.

S. kalmiæ, S. & A.

Not rare. Generally distributed. Taken by Newark collectors. June—Seib.

S. drupiferarum, S. & A.

Generally distributed. Taken by Newark collectors. Caldwell, rare—Crane. July and August—Seib.

S. gordius, Cram.

Not usually common. Generally distributed. It is on the Newark list. June—Seib. Caldwell, common—Crane.

S. luscitiosa, Clem.

Rare, and apparently very local; food-plant, Willow. Taken by Newark collectors.

S. chersis, Hüb.

Not usually common, somewhat local, but from all parts of the State. July—Seib.

S. eremitus, Hüb.

Not rare, and sometimes quite common. Recorded on the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

S. plebeius, Fabr.

Not rare. Generally distributed. Taken by the Newark collectors. Caldwell, rare—Crane. In June—Seib.

DOLBA, Walk.

D. hylæus, Dru.

Generally distributed, but by no means common. Taken by the Newark collectors. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CHLÆNOGRAMMA, Smith.

C. jasminearum, Bdv.

Rare. Taken by Newark collectors. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CERATOMIA, Harris.

C. amyntor, Hüb.

Not rare. Generally distributed throughout the State. The larva feeds on Elm and Linden, and is readily recognized by the four thoracic horns in addition to the usual anal horn.

C. undulosa, Wlk.

Not usually rare. Quite generally distributed. Caldwell, rare—Crane. June and August—Seib.

ELLEMA, Clem,

E. harrisii, Clem.

Very rare. Feeds, in the larva state, on *Conifers*. Taken by Newark collectors.

E. coniferarum, S. & A.

Rare. Perhaps even more so than the preceding. Also on *Conifers*. It is on the Newark list.

 Sub-Family SMERINTHINÆ.

TRIPTOGON, Brem.

T. modesta, Harr.

Rare. One of the largest and the handsomest of our species. The larva on Poplar. Taken by Newark collectors.

SMERINTHUS, Latr.

S. geminatus, Say.

Common. Generally distributed. On the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane. In August—Seib.

PAONIAS, Hüb.

P. excæcatus, S. & A.

Common throughout the State.

P. myops, S. & A.

Rare. Locally the larvæ are often somewhat common on Wild Cherry, *Prunus serotina*. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark.

P. astylus, Dru.

Very rare, and apparently very local. Taken by the Newark collectors. June and July—Seib.

CRESSONIA, Grt. & Rob.

C. juglandis, S. & A.

Not rare, yet usually by no means common. Generally distributed. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

Family SESIIDÆ.

MELITTIA, Hüb.

M. ceto, Westw.

Generally distributed. The larva bores in the roots and stems of *Cucurbitaceæ*. Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

ALCATHOE, Hy. Edw.

A. caudatum, Harr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

TROCHILIUM, Scop.

T. apiforme, Linn.

Rare. Taken by Newark collectors.

BEMBECIA, Hüb.

B. marginata, Harr.

Rare. Generally distributed. The larva bores in canes of Blackberry.

FATUA, Hy. Edw.

F. denudata, Harr.

Morris Plains, rare—Neumoegen.

PODOSESIA, Moeschl.**P. syringæ**, Harris.Common. The larva bores in *Syringa*.**SANNINA, Walk.****S. exitiosa**, Say.

This is the well-known "Peach Borer," and occurs all over the State. May and June—Seib.

SESIA, Fabr.**S. pictipes**, Grt. & Rob.

Not common. Generally distributed. Taken by the Newark collectors.

S. pyri, Harr.

Larva in Apple and Pear; usually not common.

S. acerni, Clem.

Larva in Maple; often quite common.

S. tipuliformis, Linn.

Larva in Currant and Gooseberry; sometimes quite destructive.

S. albicornis, Hy. Edw.

Morris Plains, rare—Neumoegen.

Family THYRIDÆ.**THYRIS, Illiger.****T. maculata**, Harr.

Not common. Taken occasionally on flowers, quite early in the season. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

T. lugubris, Boisd.

Not rare. Taken quite commonly in Ocean county and Atlantic county. Not taken by the Newark collectors. Morris Plains—Neumoegen.

Family AGARISTIDÆ.

ALYPIA, Hüb.

A. octomaculata, Fabr.

Common about cities, on Grape. Quite rarely found in the open country. Sometimes quite destructive, in June—Seib.

PSYCHOMORPHA, Harr.

P. epimenis, Dru.

Rare. The larva on Grape. Taken by the Newark collectors.

EUDRYAS, Boisd.

E. unio, Hüb.

Not usually common. Local, but occurring all over the State. Larva on Grape. Caldwell, common—Crane. June—Seib.

E. grata, Fabr.

Rare; local. Larva on Grape. Caldwell—Crane.

Family SYNTOMIDÆ.

LYCOMORPHA, Harris.

L. pholus, Dru.

Quite common late in summer, on Golden Rod.

Family CTENUCHIDÆ.

SCEPSIS, Walk.

S. fulvicollis, Hüb.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

CTENUCHA, Kirby.

C. virginica, Charp.

Not common. Often taken on *Spirea* when in bloom.

Family PYROMORPHIDÆ.**HARRISINA, Pack.****H. americana, Harr.**

Common locally. The larva is sometimes quite destructive to Grape.

PYROMORPHA, H-S.**P. dimidiata, H-S.**

Rare. I have taken two specimens in Ocean county. Not taken by the Newark collectors.

Family LITHOSIIDÆ.**NOLA, Leach.****N. melanopa, Zell.**

Not common. A few specimens at light.

Two species not satisfactorily determinable, taken by me this season (1889).

ARGYROPHYES, Grt.**A. nigrofasciata, Zell.**

Rare. Two specimens at light. Not on the Newark list.

CLEMENSIA, Pack.**C. albata, Pack.**

Rare. Taken by Newark collectors.

HYPOPREPPIA, Hüb.**H. fucosa, Hüb.**

Common. Beaten from Pines; also in mossy meadows. July —Seib.

EUPHANESSA, Pack.**E. mendica, Walk.**

Not rare. I have taken it in the Orange Mountains. On the Newark list.

Family ARCTIIDÆ.

CROCOTA, Hüb.

C. rubicundaria, Hüb.

Not rare. Quite generally distributed. Taken by Newark collectors.

C. brevicornis, Walk.

I have taken this in Ocean county. Not on the Newark list.

C. ferruginosa, Walk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. opella, Grote.

I have taken this near Jamesburg.

UTETHEISA, Hüb.

U. bella, Linn.

Locally common. I have taken it on the beach at Sandy Hook.

CALLIMORPHA, Latr.

C. clymene, Brown.

Taken by the Newark collectors. Locally common.

C. militaris, Harris.

Taken by Newark collectors. Not rare.

C. contigua, Walk.

Recorded on the Newark list.

C. fulvicosta, Clem.

Taken by Newark collectors.

I have taken none of these forms in the State myself, but have taken them in the same faunal district. The species are locally common.

ARCTIA, Schrank.

A. virgo, Linn.

Not usually common. Generally distributed. Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. saundersii, Grt.

Rare. A single specimen has been taken near Newark.

A. phyllira, Dru.

Not commonly taken by Newark collectors. Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. figurata, Dru.

Rare. Only a few specimens taken.

A. nais, Dru.

Common. Found all over the State. May and September—Seib.

A. decorata, Saund.

Not common. Taken by Newark collectors.

A. virguncula, Kirby.

Not common. It is on the Newark list.

A. arge, Dru.

Not common. More general in the northern parts of the State. It is on the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane. May—Seib.

PYRRHARCTIA, Pack.**P. isabella**, S. & A.

A common species all over the State. May—Seib.

PHRAGMATOBIA, Harris.**P. rubricosa**, Harris.

Not common. Taken by Newark collectors. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

LEUCARCTIA, Pack.**L. acraea**, Dru.

Common along the coast. Newark. Caldwell. Readily attracted by light.

SPILOSOMA, Steph.**S. virginica**, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

S. latipennis, Stretch.

Rare. Taken in fresh water—swampy localities.

S. antigone, Strk.

Rare. Taken near Newark. I have myself taken it on Staten Island, N. Y., but not as yet in New Jersey. Mr. Beutenmüller says the larva feeds in mushrooms.

HYPHANTRIA, Harris.

H. cunea, Dru.

The parent of the common Fall Web Worm. Common throughout the State.

EUCHÆTES, Harris.

E. egle, Drury.

Common. Larva on *Asclepias*. June—Seib.

E. eglenensis, Clem.

More rare. Taken by Newark collectors.

E. oregonensis, Stretch.

Not recorded from New Jersey, but I have seen it from Long Island, and it is almost certain to occur with us.

E. collaris, Fitch.

Common. Generally distributed. Larva on *Asclepias*.

ECPANTHERIA, Hüb.

E. scribonia, Stoll.

Not rare. The larva is more commonly seen than the imago, and is more abundant southwardly.

HALESIDOTA, Hüb.

H. tessellata, S. & A.

Common throughout the State. The larva quite a nuisance on shade trees. June—Seib.

H. caryæ, Harris.

Common. Generally distributed. May—Seib.

Family LIPARIDÆ.

ORGYIA, Ochs.

O. leucosigma, S. & A.

Common throughout the State. The larva is an indiscriminate feeder on shade trees.

O. obliviosa, Hy. Edw.

Probably only a variety of the preceding. Taken near the Hudson.

PARORGYIA, Pack.

P. leucophæa, S. & A.

Not common. Recorded on the Newark list. Morris Plains, rare—Neumoegen.

P. clintonii, Grt. & Rob.

Not common. Recorded on the Newark list.

P. parallela, Grt. & Rob.

Not common. Recorded on the Newark list.

P. achatina, S. & A.

Not common. Recorded on the Newark list.

P. cinnamomea, Grt. & Rob.

I took a specimen of this species years ago near Jersey City.

LAGOA, Harris.

L. crispata, Pack.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

Family LIMACODIDÆ.

EUCLEA, Hüb.

E. querceti, H-S.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

E. bifida, Pack.

Recorded on the Newark list.

E. pænulata, Clem.

Recorded on the Newark list.

PARASA, Moore.

P. chloris, H-S.

Not usually rare. Quite generally distributed. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

P. fraterna, Grt.

Not rare. I have seen it only from the eastern part of the State.

EMPRETIA, Clem.

E. stimulea, Clem.

Common. Generally distributed. Larva on Pear, Cherry and Apple.

PHOBETRON, Hüb.

P. pithecium, S. & A.

Not common. Generally distributed. Larva also on Pear.

LIMACODES, Latr.

L. scapha, Harris.

Not rare. Generally distributed. Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

L. biguttata, Pack.

Taken by Newark collectors.

L. Y-inversa, Pack.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

L. rectilinia, Grt. & Rob.

I have had specimens from the northern part of the State, near the New York line.

L. fasciola, H-S.

Rather common. Generally distributed. Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

SISYROSEA, Grt.

S. inornata, Grt. & Rob.

Recorded by the Newark collectors.

ADONETA, Clem.

A. spinuloides, H-S.

Not rare. Quite generally distributed.

PACKARDIA, Grt. & Rob.

P. geminata, Pack.

I have determined this species from New Jersey. It is not on the Newark list.

P. ocellata, Grt.

Recorded on the Newark list.

P. albipuncta, Pack.

Recorded as taken near Newark.

P. nigripunctata, Good.

Recorded by the Newark collectors from that locality.

TORTRICIDIA, Pack.

T. testacea, Pack.

Not common. Generally distributed. On the Newark list.

Family PSYCHIDÆ.

PSYCHE, Ochs.

P. confederata, Grt.

Recorded on the Newark list.

THYRIDOPTERYX, Steph.

T. ephemeræformis, Steph.

The common "bag-worm." Often very injurious to *Arbor vitæ*, and feeding quite indiscriminately on shade trees.

PEROPHORA, Harris.

P. melsheimerii, Harr.

Rare. Generally distributed. It is on the Newark list, and I have it from Ocean county. June—Seib.

Family PTILODONTIDÆ.

ICHTHYURA, Hüb.

I. inclusa, Hüb.

Common. Generally distributed.

I. albosigma, Fitch.

More rare. Recorded on the Newark list. June—Seib.

APATELODES, Pack.

A. torrefacta, S. & A.

Not common. Generally distributed.

A. angelica, Pack.

Rare. I have seen specimens from the State. Not on the Newark list. Lake Hopatcong—Palm.

DATANA, Walk.

D. ministra, Dru.

Common. The larva is the well-known yellow-necked apple tree caterpillar.

D. angusii, Grt. & Rob.

Locally common. On the Newark list.

D. major, Grt. & Rob.

Not common. Taken by the Newark collectors.

D. integerrima, Grt. & Rob.

Not rare. Taken by the Newark collectors. Common at Caldwell—Crane.

D. contracta, Walk.

Locally common. Generally distributed.

D. perspicua, Grt. & Rob.

Common. Generally distributed.

NADATA, Walk.

N. gibbosa, S. & A.

Not common. Generally distributed. Caldwell, rare—Crane. August—Seib.

N. doubledayi, Pack.

Rare. On the Newark list.

HYPARPAX, Hüb.

H. aurora, S. & A.

Not common. Generally distributed. Newark, in June, August and September—Seib.

NOTODONTA, Ochs.

N. stragula, Grt.

Not common. On the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.
July and August—Seib.

N. basitriens, Walk.

Not on the Newark list, but I have had it from the State.
Probably rare.

LOPHODONTA, Pack.

L. ferruginea, Pack.

On the Newark list. Not common.

L. angulosa, S. & A.

Taken by the Newark collectors. June—Seib.

L. georgica, H-S.

Not common. Taken by the Newark collectors.

PHEOSIA, Hüb.

P. rimosa, Pack.

Rare. Taken near Newark. Also in Ocean county.

NERICE, Walk.

N. bidentata, Walk.

Not rare. Generally distributed. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EDEMA, Walk.

E. albifrons, S. & A.

Common at Newark. Readily attracted to light. Rare at
Caldwell—Crane.

SEIRODONTA, Grt. & Rob.

S. bilineata, Pack.

Not rare. Generally distributed. Not on the Newark list.

CEDEMASIA, Pack.

O. concinna, S. & A.

Common. Generally distributed.

O. eximia, Grt.

Morris Plains, rare—Edwards.

O. badia, Pack.

More rare. Taken near Newark. Morris Plains, rare—
Edwards.

DASYLOPHIA, Pack.

D. anguina, S. & A.

Not common. I have taken it near Jersey City. Newark, in
July—Seib.

D. interna, Pack.

Taken near Jamesburg. Not on the Newark list.

CÆLODASYS, Pack.

C. leptinoides, Grt.

Newark—Angelman. Morris Plains, rare—Neumoegen.

C. unicornis, S. & A.

Common, locally. On the Newark list.

C. apicalis, Grt. & Rob.

Recorded on the Newark list.

C. biguttata, Pack.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

Var. cinereofrons, Pack.

With the type form, in equal numbers.

C. telifer, Grt.

Recorded on the Newark list.

IANASSA, Walk.

I. lignicolor, Walk.

Not common. Generally distributed. Not on the Newark
list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

HETEROCAMPA, Doubl.

H. obliqua, Pack.

Var. brunnea, Grt. & Rob.

H. trouvelotii, Pack.

H. pulverea, Grt. & Rob.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark—Angelman.

- H. marthesia*, Cram.
H. guttivitta, Walk.
H. biundata, Walk.
H. marina, Pack.

All the above are on the Newark list. The following in addition I know occur in the State :

- H. cinerea*, Pack.
H. unicolor, Pack.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
H. subalbicans, Grt.

These I have either taken myself, or seen from the State.

CERURA, Schrank.

- C. borealis*, Boisd.
C. occidentalis, Lint.
C. cinerea, Walk.
C. multiscripta, Riley.

All of these are on the Newark list. I have taken *borealis* and *cinerea* only; *multiscripta* is rare.

Family PLATYPTERYGIDÆ.

PLATYPTERYX, Lasp.

- P. arcuata*, Walk.

Not rare. Generally distributed. Newark, in August—Seib.

PRIONIA, Hüb.

- P. bilineata*, Pack.

Rare. I have taken it in Ocean county.

DRYOPTERIS, Grt.

- D. rosea*, Walk.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

Family SATURNIIDÆ.

Sub-Family ATTACINÆ.

ATTACUS, Linn.

A. promethea, Dru.

Common all over the State.

A. angulifera, Walk.

Rare. Taken in small numbers all over the State.

A. cecropia, Linn.

Common. Sometimes injurious to Grape and small fruits.

SAMIA, Hüb.

S. cyathia, Drury.

Common along the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and for some distance around Jersey City and Newark. Feeds on the *Ailanthus*.

Sub-Family SATURNINIÆ.

ACTIAS, Leach.

A. luna, Linn.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

TELEA, Hüb.

T. polyphemus, Cram.

Common all over the State.

HYPERCHIRIA, Hüb.

H. io, Fabr.

Common all over the State. The larva sometimes injurious to Corn.

Family CERATOCAMPIDÆ.**EACLES, Hüb.**

E. imperialis, Drury.

Usually common throughout the State. Rare at Caldwell—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

CITHERONIA, Hüb.

C. regalis, Fabr.

Not common. Generally distributed.

SPHINGICAMPA, Walsh.

S. bicolor, Harris.

I have taken this on the coast in a single specimen. Not on the Newark list.

ANISOTA, Hüb.

A. stigma, Fabr.

A. senatoria, S. & A.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. virginiana, Dru.

The latter is comparatively scarce, and is not on the Newark list. They are all generally distributed.

DRYOCAMPA, Harris.

D. rubicunda, Fabr.

Common throughout the State. Sometimes quite injurious to Maple.

Family LACHNÆIDÆ.**HEMILEUCA, Walk.**

H. maia, Drury.

Rare in this State, but I have seen it in collections marked "New Jersey."

OLISIOCAMPA, Curtis.

C. americana, Harris.

Newark, in June—Seib.

C. distria, Hüb.

Both species are quite common all over the State.

GASTROPACHA, Ochs.

G. americana, Harris.

Rare. Generally distributed. On the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ARTACE, Walk.

A. punctistriga, Walk.

Rare. Taken by Newark collectors.

TOLYPE, Hüb.

T. velleda, Stoll.

Not common. Generally distributed. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in September—Seib.

Family COSSIDÆ.

COSSUS, Fabr.

C. reticulatus, Lint.

Rare. Taken by Newark collectors.

PRIONOXYSTUS, Grt.

P. robiniaæ, Peck.

Common. The larva bores in the Locust (*Robinia*). Rare at Caldwell—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

P. querciperda, Fitch.

Rare. Taken by Newark collectors.

ZEUZERA, Latr.

Z. æsculi, Linn.

Confined to the vicinity of Newark as yet, where it bores in the branches of Elm. A quite recent importation.

HEPIALUS, Fabr.**H. auratus**, Grt.

Recorded on the Newark list.

H. argenteomaculatus, Harr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

The list in this family is largely compiled from my own notes of collections and recorded localities. The species are generally distributed except where otherwise noted, and I have starred (*) those not on the Newark list. To this family belong the cut-worms, and sufficient material is not at hand to indicate the more accurate limits of local species.

Sub-Family CYMATOPHORINÆ.**LEPTINA, Gn.*****L. dormitans**, Gn.***L. doubledayi**, Gn.**THYATIRA, Ochs.*****T. pudens**, Gn.**PSEUDOTHYATIRA, Grt.****P. cymatophoroides**, Gn.*Var. expultrix*, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

HABROSYNE, Hüb.**H. scripta**, Gosse.**Sub-Family NOCTUINÆ.****DICOPIS, Grt.****D. depilis**, Grt.**D. muralis**, Grt.

Newark—Hampsen.

DEMAS, Steph.

- D. flavicornis*, Smith.
Newark ; rare.

CHARADRA, Walk.

- C. deridens*, Gn.

RAPHIA, Hüb.

- R. frater*, Grt.

FERALIA, Grt.

- F. jocososa*, Gn.

A rare species. Taken only by the Newark collectors. On Hemlock.

DIPHThERA, Hüb.

- D. fallax*, H.S.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in May—Seib.

ACRONYCTA, Ochs.

- A. vinnula*, Grt.

Newark, in June—Seib.

- **A. grisea*, Walk.

- A. tritona*, Hüb.

- A. occidentalis*, Grt. & Rob.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

- A. lobeliæ*, Gn.

Newark, in June and August—Seib.

- **A. morula*, Grt. & Rob.

- **A. radcliffei*, Harv.

- A. innotata*, Gn.

- A. betulæ*, Riley.

- A. americana*, Harris.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common also at New Brunswick.

- **A. rubricoma*, Gn.

- A. brumosa*, Gn.

Newark, in May—Seib.

- A. noctivaga*, Grt.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- A. superans*, Gn.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- A. clarescens*, Gn.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- A. ovata*, Grt.
- A. hamamelis*, Gn.
Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in May—Seib.
- **A. hæsitata*, Grt.
- A. dissecta*, Grt. & Rob.
Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark—Seib.
- A. sperata*, Grt.
- A. lithospila*, Grt.
- **A. connecta*, Grt.
- A. oblinita*, S. & A.
Common at Caldwell—Crane.

ARSILONCHE, Led.

- A. albovenosa*, Goetze.
Anglesea. Newark.

HARRISIMEMNA, Grote.

- H. trisignata*, Walk.
A rare and strikingly-marked species. Caldwell, one specimen—Crane.

MICROCCELIA, Gn.

- M. diphtheroides*, Gn.
- Var. obliterata*, Grt.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark—Seib.

BRYOPHILA, Tr.

- **B. lepidula*, Grt.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CHYTONIX, Grt.

**C. palliatricula*, Gn.

AGROTIS, Tr.

**A. sigmoides*, Gn.

**A. perattenta*, Grt.

A. phyllophora, Grt.
Newark, in May—Seib.

A. rubifera, Grt.

A. baja, S. V.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. normaniana, Grt.
Caldwell—Crane.

A. c-nigrum, Linn.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Found throughout the State.

A. bicarnea, Gn.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. haruspica, Grt.

A. subgothica, Haw.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Found throughout the State.

*A. tricos*a, Lint.

A. herelis, Grt.

A. plecta, Linn.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. cupida, Grt.

A. alternata, Grt.
Newark—Angelman.

**A. brunneicollis*, Grt.

A. clandestina, Harris.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

A. messoria, Harris.

A. murænula, Grt. & Rob.

- A. bostoniensis*, Grt.
A. pitychrous, Grt.
A. tessellata, Harris.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
A. campestris, Grt.
 **A. redimicula*, Morr.
A. geniculata, Grt. & Rob.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
A. badinodes, Grt.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.
 **A. collaris*, Grt. & Rob.
A. velleripennis, Grt.
 In the Newark collections.
 **A. pastoralis*, Grt.
 **A. morrisoniana*, Riley.
 **A. gladiaria*, Morr.
 Newark—Angelman.
 **A. venerabilis*, Walk.
 **A. volubilis*, Harv.
A. annexa, Tr.
A. malefida, Gn.
A. ypsilon, Rott.
 Common throughout the State.
A. saucia, Hüb.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
A. incivis, Gn.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
A. lubricans, Gn.

ANYTUS, Grt.

- A. sculptus*, Grt.

ADITA, Grt.

- **A. chionanthi*, S. & A.

A rare species, but occurring in single specimens in the State.
 Not yet taken by the Newark collectors.

MAMESTRA, Ochs.

- M. purpurissata*, Grt.
- M. nimbose*, Gn.
Recorded on the Newark list. Caldwell, common—Crane.
- M. imbrifera*, Gn.
Recorded on the Newark list. Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- M. latex*, Gn.
- M. adjuncta*, Boisd.
Newark, in August—Seib.
- M. lubens*, Grt.
Newark, in June—Seib.
- M. legitima*, Grt.
- M. lilacina*, Harv.
Newark—Angelman.
- M. rosea*, Harv.
- M. picta*, Harris.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in June and August—Seib.
- M. grandis*, Boisd.
- M. subjuncta*, Grt. & Rob.
- **M. distincta*, Hüb.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- **M. confusa*, Hüb.
Taken not uncommonly at sugar, by myself. Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark—Seib.
- **M. trifolii*, Rott.
I have taken this during the day on flowers of *Solidago*.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- M. pensilis*, Grt.
- **M. detracta*, Walk.
Newark, in June—Seib.
- M. laudabilis*, Gn.
On the Newark list. I have never taken it myself.

**M. olivacea*, Morr.

I have taken this in Ocean county.

M. lustralis, Grt.

**M. meditata*, Grt.

Not rare. Taken at New Brunswick this season (1889), and elsewhere in former years.

M. renigera, Steph.

**M. ectypa*, Morr.

Very rare. A unique specimen of this species taken by Mr. Neumoegen, near the Orange Mountains, forms the type of *M. bella*, Grt.

LUCERIA, Von Hein.

L. delicata, Grt.

L. passer, Gn.

HADENA, Schrank.

H. devastatrix, Brace.

The larva of this species is one of the most injurious cut-worms we have in the State.

H. arctica, Boisd.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in September—Seib. Generally distributed.

**H. bridghami*, Grt. & Rob.

The type of this pretty and rare species was collected in this State.

H. sputatrix, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

H. suffusca, Morr.

**H. apamiformis*, Gn.

**H. vultuosa*, Grt.

H. lignicolor, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

H. verbascoides, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

**H. cariosa*, Gn.

- **H. sectilis*, Gn.
- **H. vulgaris*, Grt. & Rob.
- **H. remissa*, Hüb.
- **H. finitima*, Gn.
- **H. impulsa*, Gn.
- **H. turbulenta*, Gn.

This species I found quite abundant in Ocean county some years since.

H. miseloides, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in June and August—Seib.

**H. modica*, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

**H. vulvivaga*, Morr.

**H. fractilinea*, Grt.

It is rather strange that the Newark list contains so few species of *Hadena*. All of the starred species are well recorded from the State, and many of them are not at all rare.

OLIGIA, Hüb.

**O. festivoides*, Gn.

Taken not rarely at light, in Ocean county.

O. grata, Hüb.

Taken rarely. It is a southern species and common in the District of Columbia.

PERIGEA, Gn.

P. xanthioides, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. infelix, Gn.

Specimens are in the Newark collections.

P. luxa, Grt.

P. fabrefacta, Morr.

None of these species are really common, and *P. infelix* is rare, occurring only along the coast on a northern extension of its range, which is southward to Florida.

DIPTERYGIA, Steph.

D. scabriuscula, Linn.

Caldwall, rare—Crane. Newark, in August—Seib.

HYPPA, Dup.

H. xylinoides, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in August—Seib.

VALERIA, Gn.

**V. grotei*, Morr.

A rare species; single specimens occurring each year in some part of the State. Not on the Newark list.

DRYOBOTA, Led.

**D. stigmata*, Grt.

ACTINOTIA, Hüb.

A. ramosula, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

LAPHYGMA, Gn.

L. frugiperda, S. & A.

PRODENIA, Gn.

P. commelina, S. & A.

In Newark collections.

P. flavimedia, Harv.

In Newark collections.

P. lineatella, Harv.

In the Newark collections.

TRIGONOPHORA, Hüb.

T. periculosa, Gn.*Var. v-brunneum*, Grt.

EUPLEXIA, Steph.

E. lucipara, Linn.

BROTOLOMIA, Led.

B. iris, Gn.

NEPHELODES, Gn.

N. minians, Gn.

Var. violans, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. This species is also sometimes quite injurious as a cut-worm. The imago flies during the day, and I have taken it in September, on *Solidago*.

TRICHOLITA, Grt.

T. semiaperta, Morr.

Not common. Recorded on the Newark list.

HELOTROPHA, Led.

H. reniformis, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

APAMEA, Tr.

*A. purpuripennis, Grt.

*A. sera, Grt. & Rob.

A. nictitans, Bkh.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

*A. immanis, Gn.

Purpuripennis is rare; *sera* is more common; *nictitans* is very abundant and variable throughout the State. *Immanis* is local and not common: in the hop-growing districts of New York it is a serious pest, the larva boring into the crown roots of the Hop and eating off the vine.

GORTYNA, Hüb.

*G. rutila, Gn.

G. harrisii, Grt.

Newark—Seib.

G. speciocissima, Grt. & Rob.

On the Newark list. I have never seen it from the State.

**G. limpida*, Gn.

Newark, in August—Seib.

G. cerussata, Grt.

Newark, in September—Seib.

G. cataphracta, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

G. nitela, Gn.

Bores in stalks of Corn, and sometimes quite injurious.

ACHATODES, Gn.

A. zeæ, Harris.

The larva is also a stalk borer. Rare at Caldwell—Crane.

ARZAMA, Walk.

A. obliquata, Grt. & Rob.

Newark, in May and June—Seib.

A. diffusa, Grt.

The larvæ of both species bore in the stems of *Typha*, and the insects are of course confined to swampy localities where Cat-tails are abundant.

MACRONOCTUA, Grt.

M. onusta, Grt.

Newark—Stortz.

EUTHISANOTIA, Grt.

E. timais, Cram.

Rare. A southern species which occasionally finds its way northward.

SCOLECOCAMPA, Gn.

S. liburna, Geyer.

Newark, in July—Seib.

EUCALYPTERA, Morr.

**E. bipuncta*, Morr.

Found on salt marshes, where the larva probably bores into some of the reeds or grasses.

DORYODES, Gn.

D. acutaria, H-S.

Found on salt marshes.

PLATYSENTA, Grt.

P. atriciliata, Grt.

Also a swamp species, but not, I believe, confined to salt marshes. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

OMMATOSTOLA, Grt.

O. lintneri, Grt.

Anglesea, rare—Laurent.

LEUCANIA, Ochs.

L. pallens, Linn.

L. albilinea, Hüb.

Known as the "Wheat-head Army Worm" in the larva state; sometimes quite injurious. Caldwell, common—Crane.

L. phragmatidicola, Gn.

L. adonea, Grt.

L. commoides, Gn.

L. unipuncta, Haw.

This is the parent of the "Army Worm." Common all over the State.

L. pseudargyria, Gn.

Newark, in April and June. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

UFEUS, Grt.

U. plicatus, Grt.

Newark—Seib.

CARADRINA, Tr.

**C. multifera*, Walk.

PYROPHILA, Hüb.

P. tragopogonis, Linn.

P. pyramidoides, Gn.

The larva of this species is sometimes quite abundant on Grape. Newark, in July and August—Seib.

ORTHODES, Gn.

- *O. infirma, Gn.
- *O. cynica, Gn.
- *O. enervis, Gn.

These species are not rare—*infirma*, indeed, is quite common, though it seems to have escaped the Newark collectors.

TÆNIOCAMPA, Gn.

- *T. oviduca, Gn.
- *T. modesta, Morr.
- *T. alia, Gn.

Newark, in April—Seib.

- *T. subterminata, Smith.

Newark, in April—Seib.

None of these appear on the Newark list, yet all are well recorded from New Jersey.

CROCIGRAPHA, Grt.

- C. normani, Grt.

Newark, in April—Seib.

MORRISONIA, Grt.

- M. vomerina, Grt.

Newark, in April and May—Seib.

CALYMNIA, Hüb.

- C. orina, Gn.

IPIMORPHA, Hüb.

- I. pleonectusa, Grt.

ORTHOSIA, Ochs.

- O. ferrugineoides, Gn.
- Var. bicolorago, Gn.
- *O. aurantiago, Gn.
- O. disticha, Morr.

O. conradi, Grt.

O. helva, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

**O. lutosa*, Andrews.

GLÆA, Hüb.

**G. inulta*, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

G. anchocelioides, Gn.

EPIGLÆA, Grt.

E. sericea, Morr.

Fort Lee—Beutenmüller.

EUCIRRÆDIA, Grt.

E. pampina, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in September—Seib.

JODIA, Hüb.

J. rufago, Hüb.

Newark, in April—Seib.

SCOLIOPTERYX, Germ.

S. libatrix, Linn.

SCOPELOSOMA, Curtis.

S. græfiana, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in April—Seib.

S. tristigmata, Grt.

S. ceromatica, Grt.

Recorded from New Jersey.

S. devia, Grt.

Newark, in April—Seib.

S. sidus, Gn.

Var. walkeri, Grt.

Newark, in April—Seib.

XYLINA, Ochs.

- X. petulca*, Grt.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- X. ferrealis*, Grt.
New Brunswick, in April—Smith.
- X. bethunei*, Grt. & Rob.
- X. fagina*, Morr.
- X. antennata*, Walk.
Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in September—Seib.
- **X. laticinerea*, Grt.
- X. cinerosa*, Grt.
- X. unimoda*, Lint.
- X. thaxteri*, Grt.
Newark—Seib.

CALOCAMPA, Steph.

- C. nupera*, Lint.
- C. cineritla*, Grt.
- **C. curvimacula*, Morr.

CUCULLIA, Schr.

- C. convexipennis*, Grt. & Rob.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- C. asteroides*, Gn.
- C. intermedia*, Speyer.

The handsome larvæ of this genus are sometimes seen on Golden Rod.

CRAMBODES, Gn.

- **C. talidiformis*, Gn.
Favors swampy meadows.

NOLOPHANA, Grt.

- N. malana*, Fitch.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in May—Seib.

**N. zelleri*, Grt.

Newark, in May—Seib.

These two species are quite frequently confused, and this may account for its absence from the Newark list, though Mr. Seib has taken it there.

ANOMIS, Hüb.

A. erosa, Hüb.

Really a southern species, but found northwardly each year.

ALETIA, Hüb.

A. argillacea, Hüb.

The famous cotton moth. It does not breed in this State, so far as has been observed, but is found in considerable numbers almost every year, the imago emigrating from the South.

MARASMALUS, Grt.

**M. ventilator*, Grt.

**M. histrio*, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

I have seen both of these handsome species from the State, but the Newark collectors seem not to have run across them as yet.

INGURA, Gn.

I. abrostoloides, Gn.

I. delineata, Gn.

**I. oculatrix*, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

The last-named is really the most common everywhere, but is not generally recognized as an *Ingura*.

CALPE, Tr.

C. canadensis, Beth.

PLUSIODONTA, Gn.

**P. compressipalpis*, Gn.

One of our most beautiful species, and rare. It is rather more common to the north, and has not yet turned up near Newark.

PHIPROSOPUS, Grt.

P. callitrichoides, Grt.

HYPBOROPHA, Hüb.

**H. hormos*, Hüb.

Newark—Machesney. Taken in Ocean county; also near Jersey City.

TELESILLA, H-S.

T. cinereola, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

ABROSTOLA, Ochs.

A. ovalis, Gn.

Newark—Seib.

**A. urentis*, Gn.

I have collected this species on Long Island, and I have seen it from the vicinity of Philadelphia. It is certain to occur in New Jersey.

PLUSIA, Fabr.

P. ærea, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. æreoides, Grt.

P. contexta, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

P. putnami, Grt.

P. formosa, Grt.

Rare near Newark.

**P. verruca*, Fabr.

This handsome form has been taken not rarely, near Greenville, by Mr. Loitloff. Newark, in May—Seib.

P. precatationis, Gn.

Newark, in September—Seib.

P. laticlavia, Morr.

Newark, in October—Seib.

P. brassicæ, Riley.

Sometimes quite injurious to Cabbages, in the larva state.

P. mortuorum, Gn.

Rare. Taken near Newark.

P. simplex, Gn.

Newark, in October—Seib. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

PLAGIOMIMICUS, Grt.

P. pitychromus, Grt.

SCHINIA, Hüb.

S. trifascia, Hüb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

S. nundina, Dru.

Taken on *Spiræa*, near Jamesburg. Also on the Newark list.

S. spinosæ, Gn.

Sandy Hook—Beutenmüller.

ANTHÆCIA, Gn.

A. rivulosa, Gn.

A. lynx, Gn.

I have seen specimens in collections. One near Newark.

RHODOPHORA, Gn.

R. florida, Gn.

The larva feeds in the buds and seed capsules of *Ænothera*.

PYRRHIA, Hüb.

P. umbra, Hüb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

DERRIMA, Walk.

D. henrietta, Grt.

HELIOTHIS, Hüb.

H. armiger, Hüb.

The larva is the cotton-boll worm of the South, the corn worm of the North, and it varies its diet on occasions by eating into Tomatoes.

CIRRHOPHANUS, Grt.

C. triangulifer, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark—Hampsen. Philadelphia
—Laurent.

TARACHE, Hüb.

T. aprica, Hüb.

T. erastrionides, Gn.

**T. candefacta*, Hüb.

T. delecta, Walk.

THALPOCHARES, Led.

T. patula, Morr.

LITHACODIA, Hüb.

L. bellicula, Hüb.

CHAMYRIS, Gn.

C. cerintha, Tr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

EUSTROTIA, Hüb.

E. concinnimacula, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

**E. synochitis*, Grt. & Rob.

E. musta, Grt. & Rob.

E. muscosula, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

E. carneola, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

E. apicosa, Harv.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

HERRICHIA, Grt.

H. mollissima, Gn.

**H. monetifera*, Gn.

I have taken this in Ocean county. Newark—Seib.

SPRAGUEIA, Grt.

**S. onagrus*, Gn.

A pretty little species, apparently rare here.

XANTHOPTERA, Gn.

**X. nigrofimbria*, Gn.

X. semiflava, Gn.

EXYRA, Grt.

E. semicrocea, Gn.

PROTHYMIA, Hüb.

P. coccineifascia, Grt.

**P. rosalba*, Grt.

METOPONIA, Dup.

M. obtusa, H.S.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

GALGULA, Gn.

**G. hepara*, Gn.

**G. subpartita*, Morr.

DRASTERIA, Hüb.

D. erectea, Cram.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in April—Seib.

EUCLIDIA, Hüb.

E. cuspidata, Hüb.

SYNEDA, Gn.

S. graphica, Hüb.

Sandy Hook—Seib. Ocean county, in May—Smith.

S. jucunda, Hüb.

CATOCALA, Schrank.

As this is a favorite genus with collectors, the list is large, and perhaps fairly complete. All are on the Newark list, and I imagine but few species will be added to it. All the species are quite gener-

ally distributed, though each locality differs somewhat in the make-up of its fauna, and species rare in one district will be common in others.

C. epione, Dru.

C. lacrymosa, Gn.

C. viduata, Gn.

C. desperata, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. resecta, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. flebilis, Gr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. robinsonii, Gr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. obscura, Strk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. insolabilis, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. angusi, Grt.

C. residua, Grt.

C. tristis, Edw.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. relictæ, Walk.

Var. phrynia, Hy. Edw.

C. amatrix, Hüb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. cara, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

C. concumbens, Walk.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in August—Seib.

C. unijuga, Walk.

Newark, in August and September—Seib.

C. briseis, Edw.

C. faustina, Strk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. parta, Gn.

C. coccinata, Grt.

C. verrilliana, Grt.

C. ultronia, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in August—Seib.

C. marmorata, Edw.

C. ilia, Cram.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

C. innubens, Gn.

C. cerogama, Gn.

Var. bunkerii, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. neogama, S. & A.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. subnata, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. piatrix, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in August—Seib.

C. paleogama, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in August and September—Seib.

Var. phalanga, Grt.

C. habilis, Grt.

Var. basilis, Grt.

C. nebulosa, Edw.

C. muliercula, Gn.

C. consors, Gn.

C. antinympha, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. badia, Grt. & Rob.

C. serena, Edw.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. polygama, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. pretiosa, Lint.

C. similis, Edw.

C. præclara, Grt. & Rob.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. grynea, Cram.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in July—Seib.

C. gracilis, Edw.

Newark, in August—Seib.

C. minuta, Edw.

Var. parvula, Edw.

C. amica, Hüb.

Var. lineella, Grt.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

ALLOTRIA, Hüb.

A. eíonympha, Hüb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

PARTHENOS, Hüb.

P. nubilis, Hüb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

PHOBERIA, Hüb.

P. atomaris, Hüb.

PSEUDOLIMACODES, Grt.

P. littera, Gn.

Newark—Hampsen.

CELIPTERA, Gn.

C. frustulum, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

PARALLELIA, Hüb.

P. bistriaris, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in May and June—Seib.

AGNOMONIA, Hüb.

A. anilis, Dru.

PANOPODA, Gn.

P. carneicosta, Gn.

P. rufimargo, Hüb.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark, in June—Seib.

Var. roseicosta, Gn.

PLEONECTYPTERA, Grt.

P. geometralis, Grt.

REMIGIA, Gn.

**R. latipes*, Gn.

POAPHILA, Gn.

P. quadriflaris, Hüb.

TRAMA, Harv.

T. arrosa, Harv.

EREBUS, Latr.

E. odora, Linn.

ZALE, Hüb.

Z. horrida, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

PHEOCYMA, Hüb.

**P. lunifera*, Hüb.

HOMOPTERA, Boisd.

H. edusa, Dru.

Newark, in July—Seib.

Var. saundersii, Beth.

Var. lunata, Dru.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, in September—Seib.

Var. nigricans, Beth.

H. unilineata, Grt.

H. obliqua, Gn.

YPSIA, Gn.*Y. undularis*, Dru.*Var. æruginosa*, Gn.*Var. umbripennis*, Grt.**PSEUDANTHRÆCIA, Grt.***P. coracias*, Gn.**HOMOPYRALIS, Grt.***H. tactus*, Grt.

† Caldwell, common—Crane.

SPARGOLOMA, Grt.*S. umbrifascia*, Grt.**PANGRAPTA, Hüb.***P. decoralis*, Hüb.**PSEUDAGLOSSA, Grt.***P. lubricalis*, Gey.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. scobialis*, Grt.EPIZEUXIS, Hüb.***E. æmula*, Hüb.

Caldwell—Crane. The larva of this species is said to feed on dry, dead leaves.

E. americalis, Gn.

Caldwell—Crane. The larva of this species lives in ants' nests. Food as yet not positively known.

MEGACHYTA, Grt.**M. lituralis*, Hüb.**LITOGNATHA, Grt.****L. nubilifascia*, Grt.**CHYTOLITA, Grt.***C. morbidalis*, Gn.*C. petrealis*, Grt.

ZANCLOGNATHA, Led.

- *Z. lævigata, Grt.
- *Z. ochreipennis, Grt.

RIVULA, Gn.

- R. propinqualis, Gn.

PALTHIS, Hüb.

- P. angulalis, Hüb.
Caldwell—Crane.
- *P. asopialis, Gn.

PHALÆNOPHANA, Grt.

- *P. rurigena, Grt.

RENIA, Gn.

- *R. discoloralis, Gn.
- *R. brevirostralis, Grt.
- *R. flavipunctalis, Geyer.

BLEPTINA, Gn.

- B. caradrinalis, Gn.

HYPENULA, Grt.

- H. opacalis, Grt.

HYPENA, Fabr.

- *H. baltimoralis, Gn.
Caldwell—Crane. Newark—Seib.
- *H. bijugalis, Walk.
- *H. manalis, Walk.
- *H. abalienalis, Walk.
- *H. toreuta, Grt.
- *H. scabra, Fabr.
Common everywhere in the State.
- H. humuli, Harr.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.***CHCERODES, Gn.***C. clemitaria*, S. & A.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. transversata, Dru.

A generally distributed and rather common species.

C. furciferata, Pack.**TETRACIS, Gn.***T. crocallata*, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

T. lorata, Grt.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

METANEMA, Gn.*M. quercivoraria*, Gn.*M. inatomaria*, Gn.*M. carnaria*, Pack.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

DREPANODES, Gn.*D. puber*, Grt. & Rob.*D. varus*, Grt. & Rob.

Found, not rarely, in pine woods.

D. hortularia, Hulst.**CABERODES, Gn.***C. confusaria*, Hüb.

Occurs everywhere and in the greatest variety, though scarcely abundant.

C. majoraria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

*The material for the list in this family was furnished by Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has made it a special study. It includes the list made by the Newark Society, and the whole is given without distinction by Mr. Hulst, as to source. All comments are my own, and from my own experience, except where otherwise stated.

ENNOMOS, Tr.

E. alniaria, Linn.

Sometimes quite common locally.

EUDALIMIA, Hüb.

E. subsignaria, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

SELENIA, Hüb.

S. kentaria, Grt. & Rob.

S. alciphearia, Walk.

AZELINA, Gn.

A. hubnerata, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ENDROPIA, Gn.

E. serrataria, Dru.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

E. obtusaria, Hüb.

E. effectaria, Walk.

E. pectinaria, W. V.

E. bilinearia, Pack.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

E. armataria, H-S.

E. amœnaria, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

E. madusaria, Walk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

E. marginata, Minot.

E. warneri, Harv.

E. hypochraria, H-S.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

E. duaria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

E. decoloraria, Hulst.

EPIRRANTHIS, Hüb.

- E. obfirmaria*, Hüb.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

THERINA, Hüb.

- T. fervidaria*, Hüb.
I have taken this at Jamesburg. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

T. endropiaria, Grt. & Rob.

T. bibularia, Grt. & Rob.

METROCAMPA, Gn.

M. margaritata, Linn.

ANAGOGA, Hüb.

A. pulveraria, Linn.

ANTEPIONE, Pack.

A. depontanata, Grt.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. sulphurata, Pack.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

SICYA, Gn.

S. macularia, Harr.

ANGERONA, Dup.

A. crocataria, Fabr.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

NEMATOCAMPA, Gn.

N. filamentaria, Gn.
Not uncommon throughout the State.

PLAGODIS, Hüb.

P. rosaria, Grt. & Rob.

P. floscularia, Grt.

P. keutzingaria, Grt.

- P. fervidaria*, H-S.
- P. phlogosaria*, Gn.
- P. alcoolaria*, Gn.

HYPERETIS, Gn.

- H. amicaria*, H-S.

A common and extremely variable species found throughout the State.

GEOMETRA, Linn.

- G. iridaria*, Gn.

Not common, but seems generally distributed.

APLODES, Gn.

- A. rubrolinearia*, Pack.
- A. brunnearia*, Pack.
- A. mimosaria*, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

SYNCHLORA, Gn.

- S. glaucaria*, Gn.

NEMORIA, Hüb.

- N. subcroceata*, Walk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

- N. gratata*, Walk.

- N. pistaciata*, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EUCROSTIS, Hüb.

- E. chloroleucaria*, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

DYSPTERIS, H-S.

- D. abortivaria*, H-S.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EPHYRA, Dup.

- E. pendulinea*, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ACIDALIA, Tr.

A. ossularia, Hüb.

A. granitaria, Pack.

A. insularia, Gn.

A. nivosata, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. inductata, Gn.

A. punctofimbriata, Pack.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. cacuminata, Morr.

A. enucleata, Gn.

One of the most common species of the genus; usually among Fern and Bracken, in woods.

ASTHENA, Hüb.

A. albogilvaria, Morr.

CALOTHYSANIS, Hüb.

C. amaturaria, Walk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CALLEDAPTERYX, Grt.

C. dryopterata, Grt.

STEGANIA, Gn.

S. pustularia, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

GUENERIA, Pack.

G. basiata, Walk.

DEILINEA, Hüb.

D. variolaria, Gn.

D. erythëmaria, Gn.

EUDEILINEA, Pack.

E. herminiata, Gn.

CORYCIA, Dup.

- C. vestaliata*, Gn.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- C. semiclarata*, Walk.

SEMIOTHISA, Hüb.

- S. præatomata*, Harv.
- S. minorata*, Pack.
- S. enotata*, Gn.
- S. granitata*, Gn.
- S. ocellinata*, Gn.

PHASIANE, Dup.

- P. orillata*, Walk.
- P. mellistrigata*, Grt.

MARMOPTERYX, Pack.

- M. strigularia*, Min.

THAMNONOMA, Led.

- T. quadrilinearia*, Pack.
- T. wavaria*, Linn.
- T. subcessaria*, Pack.
- T. sulphuraria*, Pack.
- T. argillacearia*, Pack.

LOZOGRAMMA, Steph.

- L. lactispargata*, Walk.
- L. deterrenta*, Gn.
- L. defluata*, Walk.

EUFITCHIA, Pack.

- E. ribearia*, Fitch.
- The gooseberry span worm; sometimes common. Caldwell,
rare—Crane.

CARIPETA, Walk.

- C. divisata*, Walk.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- C. angustiorata*, Walk.

FIDONIA, Tr.

- F. truncataria*, Walk.
- F. notataria*, Walk.

HÆMATOPIS, Hüb.

- H. grataria*, Fabr.
Common throughout the State. Newark, in May—Seib.

CATERVA, Grt.

- C. catenaria*, Dru.
Locally common. Not rare at Jamesburg. Caldwell, common—Crane.

TORNOS, Morr.

- T. rubiginosus*, Morr.
- T. approximaria*, Pack.

ASPILATES, Tr.

- A. lintneraria*, Pack.
- A. coloraria*, Fabr.

CLEORA, Curtis.

- C. pulchraria*, Minot.

HEMEROPHILA, Steph.

- H. unitaria*, H-S.
Caldwell, rare—Crane. Newark—Machesney.

EPIMECIS, Hüb.

- E. hortaria*, Fabr.

CYMATOPHORA, Hüb.

- C. umbrosaria*, Hüb.
- C. polygrammaria*, Pack.

C. larvaria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. humaria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. pampinaria, Gn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. crepuscularia, Tr.

Quite common throughout the State.

TEPHROSIA, Bd.

T. canadaria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

T. cognataria, Hüb.

T. cribrataria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

PARAPHIA, Gn.

P. subatomaria, Gn.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EUBYJA, Hüb.

E. cognataria, Gn.

E. pænulataria, Grt.

HYBERNIA, Latr.

H. tiliaria, Harris.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

PHIGALIA, Dup.

P. strigataria, Minot.

P. olivacearia, Morr.

ANISOPTERYX, Steph.

A. vernata, Harris.

The spring canker worm. Seldom injurious in this State.

A. autumnata, Pack.

Also quite rare in my experience.

OPEROPHTERA, Hüb.

O. boreata, Hüb.

HETEROPHLEPS, H-S.

H. harveiata, Pack.

H. triguttata, H-S.

A common species throughout the State.

HELIOMATA, Grt.

H. cycladata, Grt.

BAPTRIA, Hüb.

B. albovittata, Gn.

LOBOPHORA, Curtis.

L. atroliturata, Walk.

L. anguilineata, Grt.

L. fuscifasciata, Walk.

HYDRIA, Hüb.

H. undulata, Linn.

PHIBALAPTERYX, Steph.

P. latirupta, Walk.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. intestinata, Gn.

OCHRIA, Hüb.

O. ferrugata, Linn.

O. munitata, Hüb.

PETROPHORA, Hüb.

P. diversilineata, Hüb.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. prunata, Linn.

EPIRRITA, Hüb.

- E. cambricaria*, Curt.
E. dilutata, Borkh.
E. duodecimlineata, Pack.

PLEMYRIA, Hüb.

- P. fluviata*, Hüb.
P. multiferata, Walk.

GLAUOPTERYX, Hüb.

- G. cumatilis*, Grt. & Rob.
G. cæsiata, Borkh.

EUPETHECIA, Curtis.

- E. miserulata*, Grt.
E. interruptofasciata, Pack.

Family PYRALIDÆ.*

Sub-Family PYRALINÆ.

AGLOSSA, Latr.

- A. domalis*, Gn.

ASOPIA, Tr.

- A. farinalis*, Linn.

Often injurious to stored grain, and quite common.

- A. costalis*, Fabr.

The clover clay worm. Quite common throughout the State.

- A. olinalis*, Gn.

- A. squamealis*, Grt.

*Mr. Hulst has also kindly furnished the list of species in this family, of some parts of which he has made special study. No other lists have been available, and Mr. Hulst must be considered sole authority for all the species cited, except where I have especially indicated another. The comments are, in all cases, my own.

SIPAROCERA, Rob.

S. nobilis, Rob.

I have taken this rarely, in Ocean county.

MELANOMMA, Grt.

M. auricinctaria, Grt.

SCOPARIA, Haw.

S. centuriella, S. V.

S. libella, Grt.

THELCTERIA, Led.

T. pupula, Hüb.

I have seen this pretty species, not uncommonly.

BOTIS, Schrank.

B. octomaculata, Linn.

B. insequalis, Gn.

B. rufofimbrialis, Grt.

B. harveyana, Grt.

B. badipennis, Grt.

B. fodinalis, Led.

B. nelumbialis, Smith.

Bordentown. The larva bores in stems, &c., of the Egyptian Lotus—Smith.

B. erectalis, Grt.

B. flavidalis, Gn.

B. oxydalis, Gn.

B. langdonalis, Grt.

B. citrina, Grt. & Rob.

B. marculeta, Grt. & Rob.

New Brunswick—Smith.

B. opilalis, Grt.

B. oscitalis, Grt.

B. pertextalis, Led.

B. gentilis, Grt.

B. magistralis, Grt.

B. quinquelinealis, Grt.

B. feudalis, Grt.

New Brunswick, Jamesburg—Smith.

B. terrealis, Tr.

B. illibalis, Hüb.

B. plectilis, Grt. & Rob.

B. subolivalis, Pack.

B. niveicilialis, Grt.

B. ventralis, Grt.

EURYCREON, Led.

E. sticticalis, Linn.

E. cereralis, Zell.

Ocean county, May 20th—Smith.

E. chortalis, Grt.

Ocean county, May 20th—Smith.

E. rantalis, Gn.

I have found this quite common, yet not injurious.

NOMOPHILA, Hüb.

N. noctuella, S. V.

Common everywhere throughout the State.

MESOGRAPHE, Hüb.

M. rimosalis, Gn.

M. stramentalis, Hüb.

CROCIDOPHORA, Led.

C. tuberculalis, Led.

C. serratissimalis, Zell.

PANTOGRAPHIA, Led.

P. limata, Grt. & Rob.

BLEPHAROMASTIX, Led.

B. ranalis, Gn.

Newark, at light—Smith.

EUDIOPTUS, Hüb.

E. hyalinata, Linn.

A pretty species, not uncommon in Ocean county.

DESMIA, Westw.

D. maculalis, Westw.

CINDAPHIA, Led.

C. bicoloralis, Gn.

Not uncommon at light, at New Brunswick.

CONCHYLODES, Gn.

C. platinalis, Gn.

Sub-Family HYDROCAMPINÆ.

OLIGOSTIGMA, Gn.

O. albalis, Rob.

HYDROCAMPA, Gn.

H. genuinalis, Led.

Not uncommon along ditches of running water, in Ocean county.

CATACLYSTA, Hüb.

C. bifascialis, Rob.

NYMPHÆELLA, Grt.

N. dispar, Grt.

Sub-Family HOMOPHYSINÆ.

- L. sicalis*, Walk. LIPOCOSMA, Led.
H. glaphyralis, Gn. HOMOPHYSA, Gn.
H. sesquialis, Hüb.
-

Sub-Family EPIPASCHIINÆ.

- E. superatalis*, Clem. EPIPASCHIA, Clem.
L. platanella, Clem. LANTAPHE, Clem.
S. asperatella, Clem. SALUDA, Hulst.
S. diluculella, Grt.
-

Sub-Family PHYCITINÆ.

- A. angusella*, Grt. ACROBASIS, Zell.
A. caryæ, Grt.
 Quite common on Hickory, in Ocean county.
A. rubrifasciella, Pack.
A. vaccinii, Riley.
 The "Cranberry Fruit Worm." Found on all the bogs, but
 in small numbers, and never seriously injurious.
A. indiginella, Zell.
 Common at New Brunswick.
- D. abietella*, S. V. DIORYCTRIA, Zell.

- NEPHOPTERYX**, Hüb.
N. ovalis, Pack.
N. basilaris, Zell.
- MEROPTERA**, Grote.
M. pravella, Grt.
- SALEBRIA**, Zell.
S. fusca, Haw.
- ZOPHODIA**, Hüb.
Z. grossulariæ, Pack.
- EUZOPHORA**, Zell.
E. semifuneralis, Walk.
- VITULA**, Rag.
V. edmandsii, Pack.
- PSOROSA**, Zell.
P. pneumatella, Hulst.
 Common at New Brunswick, larva on Elm—Smith.
- HETEROGRAPHIS**, Rag.
H. oblitella, Zell.
- EPHESTIA**, Hüb.
E. elutella, Hüb.
- PLODIA**, Gn.
P. interpunctella, Hüb.
 Often injurious to grain, the larva eating out the kernel.
- PEORIA**, Rag.
P. hæmatica, Zell.

Sub-Family GALLERIINÆ.

- GALLERIA**, Linn.
G. mellonella, Linn.
 The "Bee Moth." Larva infesting bee-hives, and sometimes very injurious.

A. sociella, Linn. APHOMIA, Hüb.

A. grisella, Fabr. ACHERŒA, Hüb.

Sub-Family CRAMBIDINÆ.

A. nivalis, Dru. ARGYRIA, Hüb.
 Found throughout the State. Hardly rare.

A. nummulalis, Hüb.

A. pulchella, Walk.

CRAMBUS, Fabr.

C. girardellus, Clem.

C. sericinellus, Zell.

C. præfectellus, Zinck.

C. leachellus, Zinck.

C. agitatellus, Clem.

C. saltuellus, Zell.

Ocean county, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

C. albellus, Clem.

Newark, Jamesburg—Smith.

C. bipunctellus, Zell.

C. laqueatellus, Clem.

Ocean county, in May—Smith.

C. topiarius, Zell.

Ocean county, on cranberry bogs, in May—Smith.

C. plejadellus, Zinck.

C. teterellus, Zinck.

C. elegans, Clem.

C. exsiccatus, Zell.

C. caliginosellus, Clem.

C. vulvivagellus, Clem.

SCHÆNOBIUS, Dup.

S. melinellus, Rob.

S. clemensellus, Rob.

Family TORTRICIDÆ.

In this family I have been unable to get at any collections made in New Jersey. The few species taken by myself form only a small part of the Tortricid fauna, and none of the local collectors to whose collections I had access, collected the family. I have therefore included in this list such species of Prof. Fernald's Catalogue of *Tortricidæ* as, from the distribution given, are likely to occur in this State. Where I have taken the species myself, I have, of course, indicated it.

TERAS, Tr.

T. subnivana, Walk.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

T. scabrana, Curt.

I have taken this near Jersey City.

T. hastiana, Linn.

Occurs all over the United States and Europe.

T. permutana, Dup.

Extends across the continent, but not recorded from New Jersey.

T. ferrugana, Schiff.

I have taken this near New Brunswick, and it is probably generally distributed in the State.

T. minuta, Rob. (*vacciniivorana*, Pack.)

This is the "Fire Worm," or "Old Vine Worm," so destructive on cranberry bogs.

T. oxycoccana, Pack.

Also said to be a Cranberry feeder. This name has usually been used to represent the preceding species.

CACÆCIA, Hüb.

C. rosacea, Harris.

Common throughout the State. Often injurious to Roses.

C. purpurana, Clem.

I have seen this, taken in the State.

C. cerasivorana, Fitch.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

C. parallela, Rob.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

C. obsoletana, Walk.

C. transiturana, Walk.

Both of these are from New York and Pennsylvania.

C. argyrosbila, Walk.

Recorded from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

C. semiferana, Walk.

I have seen the larva quite abundant on Oak, in Burlington county. I have not seen it near New Brunswick.

C. fervidana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

C. fractivittana, Clem.

Recorded from Massachusetts to Virginia, to Ohio and Illinois.

LOXOTÆNIA, Steph.

L. afflictana, Walk.

I have taken several specimens in Ocean county.

PTYCHOLOMA, Steph.

P. persicana, Fitch.

Not rare. Generally distributed.

P. melaleucana, Walk.

I have taken this near Montclair.

PANDEMIS, Hüb.

P. lamprosana, Rob.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

LOPHODERUS, Steph.

L. juglandana, Fern.

Not uncommon in Ocean county.

L. triferana, Walk.

Recorded from Maine to Texas. Dr. Packard gives Cranberry as a food-plant, but I have not found it on New Jersey bogs.

L. politana, Haw.

Recorded from Maine to District of Columbia.

L. velutinana, Walk.

New Brunswick, in April; common.

TORTRIX, Linn.

T. pallorana, Rob.

Not common. I have taken only a few specimens.

T. albicomana, Clem.

I have taken this, not rarely, in Ocean county.

T. peritana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

T. fumiferana, Clem.

I have taken this in the Orange Mountains.

AMORBIA, Clem.

A. humerosana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

CENECTRA, Gn.

Ce. unifasciana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

Ce. xanthoides, Walk.

Recorded along the coast from Maine to Virginia.

CENOPIS, Zell.

C. reticulatana, Clem.

Not rare near Jersey City.

C. cana, Rob.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

DICHELIA, Gn.

D. sulfureana, Clem.

Not rare. Generally distributed in my experience.

AMPHISA, Curt.

A. discopunctana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

CAPUA, Steph.

C. furcatana, Walk.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

PLATYNOTA, Clem.

P. flavedana, Clem.

I have taken this in the State, but forget exactly where.

P. sentana, Clem.

New Brunswick; not common.

CONCHYLIS, Treits.

C. rutilana, Hüb.

I have received this from the western part of the State, as injurious to Trailing Juniper.

C. dorsimaculana, Rob.

I have taken this in Ocean, Middlesex and Monmouth counties, not rarely.

RETINIA, Gn.

R. frustrana, Comst.

I have taken this rarely in Ocean county.

EUDEMIS, Hüb.

E. botrana, Schiff.

Not rare along the base of the Orange Mountains.

ECCOPSIS, Zell.**E. permundana**, Clem.

I have seen no New Jersey specimens, but feel confident it will be found in the State.

E. fasciatana, Clem.**E. inornatana**, Clem.

Both of these are recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

PENTHINA, Treits.**P. nimbatana**, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

P. hartmanniana, Linn.

Newark ; specimens taken by me.

P. hebesana, Walk.

Recorded from New Jersey, by Fernald.

P. chionosema, Zell.

New Brunswick ; not common.

SERRICORIS, Tr.**S. auricapitana**, Wlsm.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

S. coruscana, Clem.

I have taken this not rarely near Jersey City.

S. instrutana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

PHÆCASIOPHORA, Grt.**P. confixana**, Walk.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

PÆDISCA, Tr.**P. juncticiliana**, Wlsm.

Recorded from New York to California.

P. abbreviatana, Wlsm.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

P. strenuana, Walk.

· New Brunswick ; not common.

P. scudderiana, Clem.

I have seen the work of this species on *Solidago*, in Ocean and Atlantic counties.

P. dorsisignatana, Clem.

I have taken this near Montclair and in Ocean county, not uncommonly.

SEMASIA, Steph.

S. formosana, Clem.

I have taken this in Ocean county, May 20th.

S. striatana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

S. signatana, Clem.

Recorded from Maine to Virginia.

S. argutana, Clem.

Recorded from Massachusetts to Texas.

PROTEOPTERYX, Wlsm.

P. spoliata, Clem.

New Brunswick, in April ; common.

STEGANOPTYCHA, Steph.

S. fasciolana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

TMETOCERA, Lederer.

T. ocellana, Schiff.

Not rare. Generally distributed in the State.

RHOPOBOTA, Lederer.

R. vacciniana, Paek.

Very injurious to Cranberries, and found wherever this fruit is grown.

PHOXOPTERIS, Treits.

P. nubeculana, Clem.

I have this from several parts of the State, and it seems not rare. Ocean county, May 20th.

P. comptana, Frohl.

Widely distributed, but not recorded from New Jersey.

P. cornifoliana, Riley.

New Brunswick; rare.

GRAPHOLITA, Treits.

G. caryana, Fitch.

I have seen what I take to be the work of this species, in Ocean county.

G. interstictana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

CARPOCAPSA, Treits.

C. pomonella, Linn.

The codling moth. Common all over the State.

DICHRORAMPHA, Gn.

D. simulana, Clem.

Recorded from New York and Pennsylvania.

Family TINEIDÆ.

The list in this family, or rather aggregation of families, has been kindly furnished by Mr. Wm. Beutenmüller, the Curator of Insects in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Mr. Beutenmüller says "The list has been made up from personal observation, and not from published records; in fact, no species of *Tineidæ*, to my knowledge, have as yet been recorded from New Jersey." Small as is the list, the accuracy of the record and the

notes on the food plants are very valuable. I have made few additions to or comments in the list, and it is to be credited in its entirety to Mr. Beutenmüller.

CHOREUTES, Hüb.

C. pavonicella, Clem.

Rare. Food-plant and early stages unknown.

ACROLOPHUS, Foey.

A. plumifrontella, Clem.

Common. Food-plant and early stages unknown.

PSEUDANOPHORA, Wlsm.

P. arcanella, Clem.

Common. Food and early stages unknown.

AMADRYA, Clem.

A. effrenatella, Clem.

Not common.

TINEA, Linn.

T. biselliella, Hum.

Common. Larva very injurious to carpets, furs, woolens, &c.

T. pellionella, Linn.

Common. Larva very injurious to furs, carpets, woolens, &c.

T. granella, Linn.

Common. Larva injurious to grain.

BLABOPHANES, Zell.

B. ferruginella, Hüb.

Common. Early stages and food unknown.

B. dorsistrigella, Clem.

Common. Early stages and food unknown.

HYPONEUMEUTA, Zell.

H. multipunctella, Clem.

Not common. Early stages and food unknown.

PRONUBA, Riley.

P. yuccasella, Riley.

Common. Larva infests the seed pods of *Yucca*.

PLUTELLA, Schr.

P. cruciferarum, Zell.

Common. Larva injurious to Cabbage.

EPIGRAPHIA, Steph.

E. packardella, Clem.

Rare. Early stages and food unknown.

CRYPTOLECHIA, Zell.

C. contrariella, Walk.

Not common. Early stages and food unknown.

C. tentoriferella, Clem.

Common. Larva in web on Oak, Cherry and Walnut.

C. schlægeri, Zell.

Common. Food, Wax Myrtle (*Myrica*) and Oak.

C. quercicella, Clem.

Not common. Food, Oak, Aspen.

DEPRESSARIA, Haw.

D. atrodorsella, Clem.

Not common. Food, Beggar-tick (*Bidens*).

D. hilarella, Zell.

Not common. Food, Locust and *Sanicula*.

D. fulvipenella, Clem.

Not common. Food, Golden Rod (*Solidago*).

D. lecontella, Clem.

Common.

D. heracliana, De G.

Not common. Larva in stems of Parsnip and other umbelliferous plants.

GELECHIA, Zell.

G. agrimoniella, Clem.

Not common. Food, *Agrimonia*.

G. alacella, Clem.

Not common. Early stages and food unknown.

G. bilobella, Zell.

Not common. Early stages and food unknown.

G. inscripta, Wlsm.

New Brunswick, in April, rare—Smith.

G. pinifoliella, Chamb.

Jamesburg, common in *Pinus rigida*—Smith.

G. flavicostella, Clem.

Not common. Early stages and food unknown.

G. atributella, Walk.

Common.

G. querciella, Chamb.

Common. Food, Oak.

G. rhoifruetella, Clem.

Common. Food, Poplar and Sumac.

G. rubidella, Clem.

Not common. Early stages and food unknown.

G. roseostuffusella, Clem.

Not common. According to Dr. Packard, the larva inhabits the fruit panicles of the Sumac. (Guide, p. 350, 8th ed.)

G. gallæsolidaginis, Riley.

Not common. Food, in stems of Golden Rod (*Solidago*), larva producing a fusiform swelling.

HAMADRYAS, Clem.

H. bassettella, Clem.

Jamesburg, in July, rare—Smith.

SITOTROGA, Hein.

S. cerealella, Oliv.

Common. Larva in kernels of Corn, Wheat, &c.

STROBISIA, Clem.

S. emblemella, Clem.

Scarce. Early stages and food not known.

S. lepidella, Clem.

Rare. Early stages and food unknown.

YPSOLOPHUS, Fabr.

Y. pometellus, Harr.

Common. Food, Apple, Pear, Plum, &c.

DASYCERA, Haw.

D. newmanella, Clem.

Rare. Early stages and food unknown.

CECOPHORA, Zell.

Ce. argenticinctella, Clem.

Common. Early stages and food unknown.

BUTALIS, Tr.

B. impositellus, Zell.

Common. Food, various species of *Aster*.

B. basilaris, Zell.

Common. Early stages and food unknown.

B. glandulella, Riley.

Not common. Larva in Acorns.

ARGYRESTHIA, Hüb.

A. andereggiella, Dup.

Common. Early stages and food in this country unknown.

Larva, in Europe, in buds of Hazel and Apple.

GRACILARIA, Zell.

G. sassafraSELLA, Chamb.

Common. Food, Sassafra.

COLEOPHORA, Zell.

C. malivorella, Riley.

Common. Food, Apple, Plum, Cherry.

LAVERNA, Curt.

L. eloisella, Clem.

Scarce. Larva burrows in stalk of Primrose (*Enothera*).

L. phragmitella, Steph.

Common at light, in Newark. In Europe this feeds on *Typha*—Smith.

COSMOPTERYX, Hüb.

C. gemmiferella, Clem.

Rare. Early stages and food unknown.

ANTISPILA, Hüb.

A. nyssæfoliella, Clem.

Common. Food, Pepperidge (*Nyssa sylvatica*). Very destructive.

ASPIDISCA, Clem.

A. splendoriferella, Clem.

Common. Food, Apple.

TISCHERIA, Zell.

T. citripennella, Clem.

Common. Food, Oak.

LITHOCOLLETIS, Zell.

L. hamadryadella, Clem.

Very common. Food, Oak.

L. fitchella, Clem.

Common. Food, Oak.

L. robiniella, Clem.

Common. Food, Locust.

L. caryæfoliella, Clem.

Common. Food, Hickory.

L. guttifinitella, Clem.

Very common. Food, Poison Ivy (*Rhus radicans*).

L. desmodiella, Clem.

Scarce. Food, *Desmodium viridiflorum*.

LEUCANTHIZA, Clem.

L. amphicarpæfoliella, Clem.

Common. Food, Hog-peanut (*Amphicarpa monoica*).

PHYLLOCNISTIS, Zell.

P. vitiginella, Clem.

Common. Food, Grape.

Family PTEROPHORIDÆ.*

PLATYPTILUS, Hüb.

P. ochreodactylus, var. *bischoffii*, Zell.

OXYPTILUS, Zell.

O. nigriciliatus, Zell.

Rare.

O. periscelidactylus, Fitch.

Common. Food, Grape.

PTEROPHORUS, Wallgr.

P. monodactylus, Linn.

Common.

*Mr. Meyrick considers the *Pterophoridae* as belonging to the *Pyralidae* rather than the *Tineidae*, and I am not sure but that he is right. In placing them at the foot of the series, I have followed both precedent and Mr. Beutenmüller's MSS.—J. B. S.

ORDER DIPTERA.

Family CECIDOMYIDÆ.

CECIDOMYIA, Meigen.

- C. *anthophila*, O. S.
- C. *cornuta*, Walsh.
- C. *culmicola*, Morris.
- C. *destructor*, Say.

The Hessian fly. Not destructive in New Jersey.

- C. *grossulariæ*, Fitch.
- C. *ornata*, Say.
- C. *salicis-brassicoides*, Walsh.

I have seen the galls of this species not rarely.

- C. *vaccinii*, J. B. Smith.

Common on Cranberry (*Vaccinium*) and Loose Strife (*Lysimachia*).

DIPLOSI, Lw.

- D. *caliptera*, Fitch.
- D. *caryæ*, O. S.
- D. *graminis*, Fitch.
- D. *inimica*, Fitch.
- D. *robiniaë*, Hald.
- D. *tritici*, Kirby.

Was reported as doing some damage in New Jersey during the season of 1889.

ASPHONDYLIA, Lw.

- A. *monacha*, O. S.
- A. *recondita*, O. S.
- A. *rudebeckiæ-conspicua*, O. S.

LASIOPTERA, Meigen.*L. ventralis*, Say.*L. vitis*, O. S.

I have seen the galls of this species not infrequently during the present season (1889).

Family MYCETOPHILIDÆ.**MYCETOBIA, Meigen.***M. divergens*, Walk.**DITOMYIA, Winnertz.***D. euzona*, Lw.**PLESIASTINA, Winnertz.***P. lauta*, Lw.**BOLITOPHILA, Meigen.***B. cinerea*, Meigen.**MACROCERA, Meigen.***M. formosa*, Lw.**PLATYURA, Meigen.***P. mendica*, Lw.**POLYLEPTA, Winnertz.***P. fragilis*, Lw.**SCIOPHILA, Meigen.***S. appendiculata*, Lw.**LASIOSOMA, Winnertz.***L. fasciata*, Say.**EUDICRANA, Lw.***E. obumbrata*, Lw.**SYNTEMNA, Winnertz.***S. polyzona*, Lw.**PETHINIA, Winnertz.***P. tanypus*, Lw.

NEOGLAPHYROPTERA, O. S.

- N. bivittata, Say.
- N. melæna, Lw.
- N. oblectabilis, Lw.
- N. sublunata, Lw.
- N. winthemi, Leh.

LEJA, Meigen.

- L. abbreviata, Lw.
- L. sororcula, Lw.

ALLODIA, Winnertz.

- A. crassicornis, Stannius.

TRICHONTA, Winnertz.

- T. fœda, Lw.

ZYGOMYIA, Winnertz.

- Z. ignobilis, Lw.
- Z. ornata, Lw.

EPICYPTA, Winnertz.

- E. pulicaria, Lw.

MYCOTHERA, Winnertz.

- M. paula, Lw.

MYCETOPHILA, Meigen.

- M. extincta, Lw.
- M. fallax, Lw.
- M. ichneumonea, Say.
- M. inculta, Lw.
- M. mutica, Lw.
- M. polita, Lw.
- M. procera, Lw.
- M. scalaris, Lw.
- M. sigmoides, Lw.

SCIARA, Meigen.

- S. femorata, Say.
- S. fuliginosa, Fitch.

S. inconstans, Fitch.

S. mali, Fitch.

S. vulgaris, Fitch.

TRICHOSIA, Winnertz.

T. hebes, Lw.

Family SIMULIDÆ.

There are several species of *Simulium* in the running streams, but I have taken no imagos, and cannot even give a guess at what species we have, from published data.

Family BIBIONIDÆ.

BIBIO, Geoff.

B. albipennis, Say.

I have taken this species in the State. Caldwell, common—
Crane.

B. articulatus, Say.

B. femoratus, Wied.

I have taken this species in the State. Caldwell, common—
Crane.

B. pallipes, Say.

B. rufithorax, Wied.

B. xanthopus, Wied.

DILOPHUS, Meigen.

D. dimidiatus, Lw.

D. orbatus, Say.

D. thoracicus, Say.

PLECIA, Wied.

P. heteroptera, Say.

SCATOPSE, Geoff.

S. atrata, Say.

Family CULICIDÆ.

CULEX, Linn.

C. ciliatus, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Taken quite frequently in New Jersey. One of the common mosquitos. It as frequently takes the collector.

C. consobrinus, R. Desv.

C. damnosus, Say.

Also quite abundant in New Jersey.

C. triseriatus, Say.

More rare, but still obtrusively abundant on occasion.

ANOPHELES, Meigen.

A. quadrimaculatus, Say.

Not common. I was taken by only a single specimen. Caldwell, common—Crane.

ÆDES, Meigen.

A. sapphirinus, O. S.

CORETHRA, Meigen.

C. punctipennis, Say.

Family CHIRONOMIDÆ.

CHIRONOMUS, Meigen.

C. cristatus, Fabr.

C. geminatus, Say.

C. glaucurus, Wied.

C. lineola, Wied.

C. lobifer, Say.

C. modestus, Say.

C. tricinctus, Meigen.

TANYPUS, Meigen.

- T. annulatus, Say.
 T. flavicinctus, Lw.
 T. pinguis, Lw.
 T. tibialis, Say.
 T. tricolor, Lw.

CERATOPOGON, Meigen.

- C. festivus, Lw.
 C. longipennis, Lw.
 C. lineatus, Lw.
 C. plebejus, Lw.
 C. rufus, Lw.

HETEROMYIA, Say.

- H. fasciata, Say.

Family ORPHNEPHILIDÆ.**ORPHNEPHILA, Haliday.**

- O. testacea, Ruthe.

Family PSYCHODIDÆ.**PSYCHODA, Latr.**

- P. alternata, Say.

Common almost everywhere throughout the State.

Family TIPULIDÆ.**DICRANOMYIA, Steph.**

- D. brevirena, O. S.
 D. defuncta, O. S.

- D. globithorax, O. S.
- D. immodesta, O. S.
- D. liberta, O. S.
- D. longipennis, Schum.
- D. pubipennis, O. S.
- D. rostrifera, O. S.

GERANOMYIA, Haliday.

- G. canadensis, Westw.
- G. rostrata, Say.

RHIPIDIA, Meigen.

- R. maculata, Meigen.
- R. fidelis, O. S.
- R. domestica, O. S.

LIMNOBIA, Meigen.

- L. cinctipes, Say.
- L. indigena, O. S.
- L. triocellata, O. S.

RHAMPHIDIA, Meigen.

- R. flavipes, Macq.

ELEPHANTOMYIA, O. S.

- E. westwoodi, O. S.

TOXORRHINA, Lw.

- T. magna, O. S.

Described from New Jersey specimens.

ANTOCHA, O. S.

- A. opalizans, O. S.

ATARBA, O. S.

- A. picticornis, O. S.

TEUCHOLABIS, O. S.

- T. complexa, O. S.

RHYPHOLOPHUS, O. S.

R. holotrichus, Say.

R. innocens, O. S.

Recorded from New Jersey.

R. meigenii, O. S.

R. nubilus, O. S.

R. rubellus, O. S.

ERIOPTERA, Meigen.

E. chrysocoma, O. S.

E. chlorophylla, O. S.

E. septemtrionis, O. S.

E. straminea, O. S.

E. villosa, O. S.

E. vespertina, O. S.

E. armillaris, O. S.

E. venusta, O. S.

E. armata, O. S.

E. caloptera, Say.

E. parva, O. S.

Recorded from New Jersey.

E. hirtipennis, O. S.

Recorded from New Jersey.

SYMPLECTA, Meigen.

S. punctipennis, Meigen.

GNOPHOMYIA, O. S.

G. tristissima, O. S.

GONOMYIA, Megerle.

G. blanda, O. S.

G. manca, O. S.

Recorded from New Jersey.

G. subcinerea, O. S.

G. sulphurella, O. S.

CLADURA, O. S.

C. indivisa, O. S.

EPIPHRAGMA, O. S.

E. fascipennis, Say.

LIMNOPHILA, Macq.

L. adusta, O. S.

L. areolata, O. S.

L. contempta, O. S.

L. fuscovaria, O. S.

L. gracilis, Wied.

L. imbecilla, O. S.

L. lenta, O. S.

L. macrocera, Say.

L. montana, O. S.

L. quadrata, O. S.

L. recondita, O. S.

L. rufbasis, O. S.

L. tenuipes, Say.

L. ultima, O. S.

TRICHOCERA, Meigen.

T. regelationis, Linn.

PENTHOPTERA, Schiner.

P. albitarsis, O. S.

AMALOPIS, Haliday.

A. inconstans, O. S.

A. vernalis, O. S.

RAPHIDOLABIS, O. S.

R. tenuipes, O. S.

R. flaveola, O. S.

TRIGOMA, Schiner.

T. exsculpta, O. S.

PTYCHOPTERA, Meigen.

P. quadrifasciata, Say.

P. rufocincta, O. S.

BITTACOMORPHA, Westw.

B. clavipes, Fabr.

Common along ditches of cranberry marshes in Ocean county,
in May. Rare at Jamesburg, in June.

IDIOPLASTA, O. S.

I. fitchii, O. S.

TIPULA, Linn.

T. abdominalis, Say.

T. bella, Lw.

T. costalis, Say.

T. cunctans, Say.

T. dejecta, Walk.

T. fasciata, Lw.

Recorded from the Palisades, New Jersey.

T. flavicans, Fabr.

T. fuliginosa, Say.

T. grata, Lw.

T. infuscata, Lw.

T. ignobilis, Lw.

T. maculipennis, Wied.

T. tetrocephala, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

T. tricolor, Fabr.

T. trivittata, Say.

PACHYRRHINA, Macq.

P. collaris, Say.

P. ferruginea, Fabr.

P. incurva, Lw.

P. macrocera, Say.

P. unifasciata, Lw.

P. virescens, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

DOLICHOPEZA, Curt.

D. annulata, Say.

Family RHYPHIDÆ.

RHYPHUS, Latr.

R. alternatus, Say.

R. fenestralis, Scop.

R. punctatus, Meigen.

Family XYLOPHAGIDÆ.

XYLOPHAGUS, Meigen.

X. lugens, Lw.

X. reflectens, Walk.

SUBULA, Meigen.

S. palipes, Lw.

Family CÆNOMYIDÆ.

CÆNOMYIA, Latr.

C. pallida, Say.

Family STRATYOMYIDÆ.

METOPONIA, Macq.

M. fuscitarsis, Say.

M. obscuriventris, Lw.

BERIS, Latr.*B. viridis*, Say.**SARGUS, Fabr.***S. decorus*, Say.

Common at Jamesburg.

S. elegans, Lw.*S. xanthopus*, Wied.**CHLOROMYIA, Dunc.***C. viridis*, Say.

Common throughout the State.

OXYCERA, Meigen.*O. maculata*, Oliv.*O. unifasciata*, Lw.**ODONTOMYIA, Meigen.***O. flavicornis*, Oliv.*O. lasiophthalma*, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

O. nigerrima, Lw.**STRATIOMYIA, Lw.***S. angularis*, Lw.*S. flaviceps*, Macq.*S. marginalis*, Lw.*S. vicina*, Macq.**NEMOTELUS, Geoff.***N. pallipes*, Say.

Family TABANIDÆ.**PANGONIA, Latr.***P. chrysocoma*, O. S.*P. pigra*, O. S.*P. tranquilla*, O. S.

CHRYSOPTERIDAE, Meigen.

C. callidus, O. S.

C. celer, O. S.

C. excitans, Walk.

C. fallax, O. S.

C. flavidus, Wied.

C. hilaris, O. S.

C. moechus, O. S.

C. niger, Macq.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

C. obsoletus, Say.

C. plangens, Wied.

C. pudicus, O. S.

C. univittatus, Macq.

C. vittatus, Wied.

Caldwell; common—Crane.

THERIOPLECTES, Zell.

T. cinctus, Fabr.

T. lasiophthalmus, Macq.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

T. trispilus, Wied.

TABANUS, Linn.

T. americanus, Först.

T. atratus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State.

T. catentatus, O. S.

T. cingulatus, Macq.

T. coffeatus, Macq.

T. costalis, Wied.

T. exul, O. S.

Recorded from New Jersey.

T. fulvulus, Wied.

T. giganteus, De G.

- T. lineola*, Fabr.
The most common species in the State.
- T. longulus*, O. S.
- T. melanocerus*, Wied.
- T. mexicanus*, Linn.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- T. nigrescens*, Pal. Beauv.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- T. nigrovittatus*, Macq.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- T. nivosus*, O. S.
Described from New Jersey specimens.
- T. pumilus*, Macq.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- T. reinwardtii*, Wied.
- T. stygius*, Say.
- T. sulcifrons*, Macq.
- T. trimaculatus*, Pal. Beauv.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- T. variegatus*, Fabr.

ATYLOTUS, O. S.

- A. bicolor*, Wied.

Family LEPTIDÆ.

TRIPTOTRICHA, Lw.

- T. fasciventris*, Lw.
- T. rufithorax*, Say.

CHRYSOPILA, Macq.

- C. basilaris*, Say.
- C. fasciata*, Say.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

C. ornata, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

C. quadrata, Say.

C. thoracica, Fabr.

LEPTIS, Fabr.

L. albicornis, Say.

L. mystacea, Macq.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

L. punctipennis, Say.

L. plumbea, Say.

L. scapularis, Lw.

Family ASILIDÆ.

LEPTOGASTER, Meigen.

L. flavipes, Lw.

L. histrio, Wied.

L. ochraceus, Schiner.

L. testaceus, Lw.

CERATURGUS, Wied.

C. cruciatus, Say.

DIOCTRIA, Meigen.

D. albius, Walk.

LAPHYSTIA, Lw.

L. sexfasciata, Say.

Recorded from New Jersey.

ECHTHOPODA, Lw.

E. formosa, Lw.

HOLOPOGON, Lw.

H. guttula, Wied.

H. philadelphicus, Schiner.

STICHOPOGON, Lw.

S. argenteus, Say.

Sandy Hook, August. Anglesea, July 22d. Not rare.

S. trifasciatus, Say.

HOLCOCEPHALA, Jaenn.

H. abdominalis, Say.

NICOCLES, Jaenn.

N. politus, Say.

TARACTICUS, Lw.

T. octopunctatus, Say.

DEROMYIA, Phillipi.

D. discolor, Lw.

D. umbrina, Lw.

D. winthemi, Wied.

ATOMOSIA, Macq.

A. glabrata, Say.

A. puella, Wied.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CEROTAINIA, Schiner.

C. macrocera, Say.

DASYLLIS, Lw.

D. flavicollis, Say.

D. posticata, Say.

D. thoracica, Fabr.

D. tergissa, Say.

HYPERECHIA, Schiner.

H. atrox, Wied.

DASYLLIS, Lw.

D. thoracica, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

L. sericea, Say. LAPHRIA, Meigen.

L. bicolor, Wied. LAMPRIA, Macq.

MALLOPHORA, Macq.
M. laphroides, Wied.
M. clausicella, Macq.

PROMACHUS, Lw.
P. bastardi, Macq.
P. apivorus, Fitch.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.

ERAX, Macq.
E. bastardi, Macq.
E. æstuans, Wied.

PROCTACANTHUS, Macq.
P. philadelphicus, Macq.

ASILUS, Linn.
A. sericeus, Say.
 I have observed a few specimens of this species the present season. Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. femoralis, Macq.
A. tibialis, Macq.

NEOITAMUS, O. S.
N. ænobarbus, Lw.

TOLMERUS, Lw.
T. annulipes, Macq.

OMMATIUS, Illiger.
O. tibialis, Say.

Family MIDAIDÆ.

MIDAS, Fabr.

M. clavatus, Dru.

Not common. Taken at Jamesburg. Generally distributed.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

Family BOMBYLIDÆ.

EXOPROSOPA, Macq.

E. emarginata, Macq.*E. fascipennis*, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

E. fasciata, Macq.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

ANTHRAX, Scop.

A. alternata, Say.*A. fulvohirta*, Wied.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. gracilis, Macq.*A. sinuosa*, Wied.

ARGYRAMCEBA, Schiner.

A. analis, Say.*A. cedipus*, Fabr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

A. simson, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

LOMATIA, Meigen.

L. elongata, Say.

BOMBYLIUS, Linn.

- B. atriceps*, Lw.
B. fratellus, Wied.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
B. pygmæus, Fabr.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
B. varius, Fabr.

SPARNOPOLIUS, Lw.

- S. fulvus*, Wied.

PHTHIRIA, Meigen.

- P. sulphurea*, Lw.
Recorded from New Jersey.

GERON, Meigen.

- G. calvus*, Lw.
G. macropterus, Lw.
G. subauratus, Lw.
G. vitripennis, Lw.

SYSTROPUS, Wied.

- S. macer*, Lw.

TOXOPHORA, Meigen.

- T. amphitea*, Walk.

Family THEREVIDÆ.

PSILOCEPHALA, Zett.

- P. erythrura*, Lw.
P. melanoprocta, Lw.
P. nigra, Say.

THEREVA, Latr.

- T. candidata*, Lw.
T. gilvipes, Lw.

TABUDA, Walk.

T. fulvipes, Walk.

Recorded from New Jersey.

Family SCENOPINIDÆ.

SCENOPINUS, Latr.

S. fenestralis, Linn.

S. lævifrons, Meigen.

Family CYRTIDÆ.

OPSEBIUS, Costa.

O. gagatinus, Lw.

ONCODES, Latr.

O. pallidipennis, Lw.

Family EMPIDÆ.

SYNECHES, Walk.

S. simplex, Walk.

S. thoracicus, Say.

EMPIS, Linn.

E. longipes, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

E. varipes, Lw.

RHAMPHOMYIA, Meigen.

R. dimidiata, Lw.

R. fumosa, Lw.

R. gracilis, Lw.

R. scolopacea, Say.

R. tristis, Walk.

R. umbilicata, Lw.

HILARA, Meigen.

H. gracilis, Lw.

H. nigriventris, Lw.

CYRTOMA, Meigen.

C. longipes, Lw.

STILPON, Lw.

S. varipes, Lw.

TACHYDROMIA, Meigen.

T. mesogramma, Lw.

T. pachycnema, Lw.

T. trivialis, Lw.

TACHYPEZA, Meigen.

T. fenestrata, Say.

HEMERODROMIA, Meigen.

H. notata, Lw.

H. vittata, Lw.

CLINOCERA, Meigen.

C. lineata, Lw.

C. conjuncta, Lw.

C. maculata, Lw.

Family DOLICHOPODIDÆ.

DOLICHOPUS, Latr.

D. batillifer, Lw.

D. bifractus, Lw.

D. comatus, Lw.

D. cuprinus, Wied.

D. funditor, Lw.

D. gratus, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

- D. longipennis*, Lw.
D. ovatus, Lw.
D. pachynemus, Lw.
D. quadrilamellatus, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

- D. ruficornis*, Lw.
D. scapularis, Lw.
D. scoparius, Lw.
D. setifer, Lw.

GYMNOPTERNUS, Lw.

- G. albiceps*, Lw.
G. barbatulus, Lw.
G. calacochrus, Lw.
G. debilis, Lw.
G. despiciatus, Lw.
G. exilis, Lw.
G. flavus, Lw.
G. frequens, Lw.
G. lævigatus, Lw.
G. minutus, Lw.
G. nigribarbus, Lw.
G. parvicornis, Lw.
G. subdilatatus, Lw.
G. ventralis, Lw.

PELASTONEURUS, Lw.

- P. cognatus*, Lw.
P. vagans, Lw.

ARGYRA, Macq.

- A. calceata*, Lw.
A. calcitrans, Lw.

SYNARTHURUS, Lw.

- S. barbatus*, Lw.
S. cinereiventris, Lw.

PORPHYROPS, Meigen.

P. fumipennis, Lw.

P. melampus, Lw.

DIAPHORUS, Meigen.

D. lamellatus, Lw.

D. mundus, Lw.

D. opacus, Lw.

D. sodalis, Lw.

CHRYSOTUS, Meigen.

C. affinis, Lw.

C. discolor, Lw.

C. longimanus, Lw.

C. validus, Lw.

SYMPYCNUS, Lw.

S. lineatus, Lw.

CAMPSICNEMUS, Haliday.

C. hirtipes, Lw.

LIANCALUS, Lw.

L. genualis, Lw.

SCELLUS, Lw.

S. exustus, Walk.

HYDROPHORUS, Fallen.

H. parvus, Lw.

H. pirata, Lw.

MEDETERUS, Fischer.

M. nigripes, Lw.

CHRYSOTIMUS, Lw.

C. delicatus, Lw.

C. pusio, Lw.

SAUCROPUS, Lw.

S. carbonifer, Lw.

S. superbiens, Lw.

S. tenuis, Lw.

PSILOPUS, Meigen.

- P. bicolor*, Lw.
P. comatus, Lw.
P. filipes, Lw.
P. inermis, Lw.
P. patibulatus, Say.
P. scintillans, Lw.
P. siphon, Say.

Common throughout the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

Family LONCHOPTERIDÆ.**LONCHOPTERA, Meigen.**

- L. lutea*, Panz.
L. riparia, Meigen.

Family SYRPHIDÆ.**MICRODON, Meigen.**

- M. globosus*, Fabr.
M. tristis, Lw.
M. rufipes, Macq.

CHRYSOTOXUM, Meigen.

- C. laterale*, Lw.
C. pubescens, Lw.
C. ventricosum, Lw.

PARAGUS, Latr.

- P. angustifrons*, Lw.
P. bicolor, Fabr.
P. tibialis, Fallen.

PIPIZA, Fallen.

- P. modesta*, Lw.
P. calcarata, Lw.

- P. salax*, Lw.
- P. nigribarba*, Lw.
- P. femoralis*, Lw.
- P. albipilosa*, Will.
- P. nigripilosa*, Will.

PSILOTA, Meigen.

- P. buccata*, Macq.

CHRYSOGASTER, Meigen.

- C. nigripes*, Lw.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- C. nitida*, Wied.
- C. pictipennis*, Lw.
Recorded from New Jersey.

CHILOSIA, Meigen.

- C. cyanescens*, Lw.

MELANOSTOMA, Schiner.

- M. obscurum*, Say.
- M. mellinum*, Linn.
Jamesburg—Smith.

PYROPHÆNA, Schiner.

- P. rosarum*, Fabr.
- P. oeymi*, Fabr.

PLATYCHIRUS, St. F. & Serv.

- P. quadratus*, Say.
- P. hyperboreus*, Staeger.
- P. peltatus*, Meigen.

SYRPHUS, Fabr.

- S. arcuatus*, Fallen.
- S. diversipes*, Macq.
- S. ribesii*, Linn.
- S. torvus*, O. S.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

- S. lesueurii*, Macq.
S. abbreviatus, Zett.
S. americanus, Wied.
S. xanthostomus, Will.

DIDEA, Macq.

- D. fuscipes*, Lw.
 Collected by myself at Jamesburg.

XANTHOGRAMMA, Schiner.

- X. felix*, O. S.
X. emarginata, Say.
X. flavipes, Lw.
X. aqualis, Lw.

ALLOGRAPTA, O. S.

- A. obliqua*, Say.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.

MESOGRAPTA, Macq.

- M. polita*, Say.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
M. marginata, Say.
 Caldwell, common—Crane. Jamesburg—Smith.
M. geminata, Say.

NEOASCIA, Will.

- N. globosa*, Walk.
N. distincta, Will.

SPHEGINA, Meigen.

- S. keeniana*, Will.
S. rufiventris, Lw.
S. lobata, Lw.

BACCHA, Fabr.

- B. tarchetius*, Walk.
 Recorded from New Jersey.

- B. lugens, Lw.
- B. fuscipennis, Say.
- B. aurinota, Harris.
- B. cognata, Lw.

MYIOLEPTA, Newn.

- M. nigra, Lw.

RHINGIA, Scop.

- R. nasica, Say.

VOLUCELLA, Geoff.

- V. evecta, Walk.
- V. vesiculosa, Fabr.

SERICOMYIA, Meigen.

- S. militaris, Walk.
- S. chrysotoxoides, Macq.

ERISTALIS, Latr.

- E. tenax, Linn.

I have taken this in New Jersey frequently.

- E. æneus, Fabr.
- E. dimidiatus, Wied.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

- E. saxorum, Wied.

New Brunswick, Jamesburg.

- E. brousi, Will.
- E. transversus, Wied.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. New Brunswick.

- E. vinetorum, Fabr.

HELOPHILUS, Meigen.

- H. latifrons, Lw.
- H. similis, Macq.
Jamesburg, not common.
- H. lætus, Lw.
- H. chrysostomus, Wied.
- H. distinctus, Will.

H. conostomus, Will.

H. integer, Lw.

PTERALLASTES, Lw.

P. thoracicus, Lw.

TEUCHOCNEMIS, O. S.

T. lituratus, Lw.

MALLOTA, Meigen.

M. posticata, Fabr.

M. barda, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

M. cimbiciformis, Fallen.

TRIODONTA, Macq.

T. curvipes, Wied.

TROPIDIA, Meigen.

T. quadrata, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CRIORHINA, Hoffm.

C. verbosa, Harris.

C. umbratilis, Will.

C. intersistens, Walk.

Recorded from New Jersey.

C. analis, Macq.

C. decora, Macq.

CRIOPRORA, O. S.

C. cyanogaster, Lw.

BRACHYPALPUS, Macq.

B. frontosus, Lw.

XYLOTA, Meigen.

X. pigra, Fabr.

X. bicolor, Lw.

X. ejuncida, Say.

- X. *fraudulosa*, Lw.
- X. *angustiventris*, Lw.
- X. *curvipes*, Lw.
- X. *chalybea*, Wied.
- X. *elongata*, Will.
- X. *quadrifasciata*, Lw.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

SENOGASTER, Macq.

- S. *comstocki*, Will.

SYRITTA, St. F. & Serv.

- S. *pipiens*, Linn.
Common at Jamesburg.

SPILOMYIA, Meigen.

- S. *longicornis*, Lw.
- S. *fusca*, Lw.
- S. *hamifera*, Lw.
- S. *quadrifasciata*, Say.

TEMNOSTOMA, St. F. & Serv.

- T. *bombylans*, Fabr.
- T. *pictulum*, Pa.
- T. *excentricum*, Harris.
- T. *alternans*, Lw.

MILESIA, Latr.

- M. *ornata*, Fabr.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

SPHECOMYIA, Latr.

- S. *vittata*, Wied.

CERIA, Fabr.

- C. *abbreviata*, Lw.

Family CONOPIDÆ.

CONOPS, Linn.

- C. genualis*, Lw.
C. obscuripennis, Will.
C. sagittarius, Say.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.
C. sylvosus, Will.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
C. tibialis, Say.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
C. xanthopareus, Will.

STYLOGASTER, Macq.

- S. stylatus*, Fabr.

DALMANIA, R. Desv.

- D. nigriceps*, Lw.

MYOPA, Fabr.

- M. fulvifrons*, Say.
M. vesiculosa, Say.
-

Family PIPUNCULIDÆ.

PIPUNCULUS, Latr.

- P. nigripes*, Lw.
-

Family PLATYPEZIDÆ.

CALLOMYIA, Meigen.

- C. divergens*, Lw.
C. notata, Lw.

PLATYPEZA, Meigen.

- P. flavicornis*, Lw.
P. obscura, Lw.
P. velutina, Lw.

Family ŒSTRIDÆ.

GASTROPHILUS, Leach.

G. equi, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

G. hæmorrhoidalis, Linn.

G. nasalis, Linn.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

All of these affect the horse, and the species are common to Europe and America.

HYPODERMA, Clark.

H. bovis, DeG.

Bots on oxen.

H. lineata, Villers.

Forming bots on sheep. Both are common to Europe and North America.

ŒSTRUS, Linn.

Œ. ovis, Linn.

Forming bots on sheep. Common to Europe and North America.

CUTEREBRA, Clark.

C. americana, Fabr.

C. buccata, Fabr.

C. cuniculi, Clark.

C. emasculator, Fitch.

C. horripilum, Clark.

C. scutellaris, Lw.

Family TACHINIDÆ.

HYALOMYIA, R. Desv.

H. triangulifera, Lw.

TRICHOPODA, Latr.

T. pennipes, Fabr.

HYSTRICIA, Macq.**H. vivida**, Harr.

Common throughout the State. Caldwell—Crane.

JURINIA, R. Desv.**J. algens**, Wied.**J. aterrima**, R. Desv.**J. boscii**, R. Desv.**J. hystriz**, Fabr.**GYMNOCHÆTA, R. Desv.****G. alcedo**, R. Desv.**MICROPALPUS, Macq.****M. distinctus**, R. Desv.**NEMORÆA, R. Desv.****N. leucaniæ**, Kirkp.Parasitic on the Army Worm, *L. unipuncta*.**EXORISTA, Meigen.****E. cecropiæ**, Riley.**E. doryphoræ**, Riley.**E. phycitæ**, LeB.**MASICERA, Macq.****M. archippivora**, Riley.**BELVOISIA, R. Desv.****B. bifasciata**, Fabr.**DEGEERIA, Meigen.****D. lateralis**, Macq.**SCOPOLIA, R. Desv.****S. lateralis**, Macq.**EUTHERA, Lw.****E. tentatrix**, Lw.

PTILOCERA, Macq.

P. americana, Macq.

The *Tachinid* fauna of New Jersey, will, when studied, develop many times the number of species above listed. The imperfection of the list is caused not only by the fact that few of the species are recorded from New Jersey, but also because the entire family is very incompletely worked up.

Family DEXIDÆ.

DEXIA, Meigen.

D. cerata, Walk.

D. harpasa, Walk.

D. punctata, R. Desv.

SERICOCERA, Macq.

S. pictipennis, Macq.

MELANOPHORA, Meigen.

M. roralis, Linn.

MICROPHTHALMA, Macq.

M. nigra, Macq.

Family SARCOPHAGIDÆ.

SARCOPHAGA, Meigen.

S. carnaria, Linn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

S. consobrina, R. Desv.

S. georgina, Wied.

Family MUSCIDÆ.

STOMOXYS, Geoffr.

S. calcitrans, Linn.

Common everywhere in the State, and a great pest to cattle.

HÆMATOBIA, R. Desv.**H. serrata**, R. Desv.

The "Horn Fly," "Buffalo Fly" or "Texas Fly." Has invaded all the southern and western counties, and is travelling east and north.

IDIA, Meigen.**I. viridis**, Wied.**MESEMBRINA, Meigen.****M. resplendens**, Wahlb.**CALLIPHORA, R. Desv.****C. erythrocephala**, Meigen.**C. vomitoria**, Linn.

Common all over the State. Caldwell—Crane.

POLLENIA, R. Desv.**P. rudis**, Fabr.

Not rare in houses in September. Less common earlier in the season.

LUCILIA, R. Desv.**L. brunnica**, R. Desv.**L. cæsar**, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

L. consobrina, Macq.**L. cornicina**, Fabr.**L. fraterna**, Macq.**L. macellaria**, Fabr.**L. philadelphica**, R. Desv.**PYRELLIA, R. Desv.****P. cadaverina**, Linn.**MUSCA, Linn.****M. domestica**, Linn.

The common House Fly, abundant everywhere.

CYRTONEURA, Macq.

C. stabulans, Fall.

MYOSPILA, Rond.

M. meditabunda, Fabr.

Family ANTHOMYIDÆ.

ARICIA, R. Desv.

A. morioides, Zett.

SPILOGASTER, Macq.

S. angelicæ, Meigen.

S. urbana, Meigen.

HYDROTÆA, R. Desv.

H. armipes, Fall.

H. dentipes, Meigen.

OPHYRA, R. Desv.

O. leucostoma, Wied.

LIMNOPHORA, R. Desv.

L. diaphana, Wied.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

L. stygia, Meigen.

ANTHOMYIA, Meigen.

A. brassicæ, Bouché

On Cabbage. Locally very common and destructive.

A. campestris, R. Desv.

A. ceparum, Meigen.

On Onions. Locally common and injurious.

A. raphani, Harris.

On Radishes. Not reported in 1889.

A. zeas, Riley.

Injures Corn. Not recorded from New Jersey as yet.

HOMALOMYIA, Bouché.

- H. canicularis*, Linn.
H. manicata, Meigen.
H. scalaris, Fabr.
H. tetracantha, Lw.

LISPE, Latr.

- L. uliginosa*, Fallen.

CENOSIA, Meigen.

- C. calopyga*, Lw.
C. nivea, Lw.
C. fuscopunctata, Macq.

Family CORDYLURIDÆ.**CORDYLURA, Fallen.**

- C. adusta*, Lw.

Recorded from New Jersey.

- C. bimaculata*, Lw.
C. latifrons, Lw.
C. pleuritica, Lw.
C. terminalis, Lw.

SCATOPHAGA, Meigen.

- S. squalida*, Meigen.

FUCELLIA, R. Desv.

- F. fucorum*, Fallen.

Family HELOMYZIDÆ.**HELOMYZA, Fallen.**

- H. lateritia*, Lw.
H. longipennis, Lw.
H. plumata, Lw.

CECOTHECA, Lw.

Ce. fenestralis, Fallen.

Family SCIOMYZIDÆ.

SCIOMYZA, Fallen.

- S. albocostata*, Fallen.
- S. luctifera*, Lw.
- S. nana*, Fallen.
- S. obtusa*, Fallen.
- S. pubera*, Lw.
- S. tenuipes*, Lw.
- S. vittata*, Haliday.

TETANOCERA, Latr.

- T. arcuata*, Say.
- T. combinata*, Lw.
- T. flavescens*, Lw.
- T. pallida*, Lw.
- T. pictipes*, Lw.
- T. plebeja*, Lw.
- T. plumosa*, Lw.
- T. saratogensis*, Fitch.
- T. sparsa*, Lw.

DRYOMYZA, Fallen.

- D. anilis*, Fallen.
 - D. simplex*, Lw.
-

Family PSILIDÆ.

LOXOCERA, Meigen.

- L. cylindrica*, Say.
- L. pleuritica*, Lw.

PSILA, Meigen.

- P. lateralis*, Lw.
P. sternalis, Lw.
-

Family MICROPEZIDÆ.**CALOBATA, Meigen.**

- C. antennipennis*, Say.
C. lasciva, Fabr.
-

Family ORTALIDÆ.**PYRGOTA, Wied.**

- P. undata*, Wied.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
P. valida, Harris.

AMPHICNEPHES, Lw.

- A. pertusus*, Lw.

RIVELLIA, R. Desv.

- R. viridulans*, R. Desv.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CAMPTONEURA, Macq.

- C. picta*, Fabr.

IDANA, Lw.

- I. marginata*, Say.

TEPHRONOTA, Lw.

- T. humilis*, Lw.

STICTOCEPHALA, Lw.

- S. cribrum*, Lw.
S. corticalis, Fitch.
S. vau, Say.

CALLOPISTRIA, Lw.

C. annulipes, Macq.

SEOPTERA, Kirby.

S. vibrans, Linn.

EUXESTA, Lw.

E. notata, Wied.

CHÆTOPIS, Lw.

C. aenea, Wied.

Family TRYPETIDÆ.

TRYPETA, Meigen.

T. fratria, Lw.

T. suavis, Lw.

T. longipennis, Wied.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

T. obliqua, Say.

T. polita, Lw.

T. cingulata, Lw.

Recorded from Long Branch, New Jersey.

T. pomonella, Walsh.

Locally injurious to Apple, but seems confined to very few varieties.

T. rotundipennis, Lw.

T. sparsa, Wied.

T. comma, Wied.

T. latifrons, Lw.

T. solidaginis, Fitch.

T. alba, Lw.

T. albidipennis, Lw.

T. vernoniæ, Lw.

T. seriata, Lw.

T. angustipennis, Lw.

- T. clāthrata*, Lw.
T. geminata, Lw.
T. bella, Fitch.
T. festiva, Lw.
-

Family LONCHÆIDÆ.

PALLOPTERA, Fallen.

- P. superba*, Lw.

LONCHÆA, Fallen.

- L. polita*, Say.
L. rufitarsis, Macq.
-

Family SAPROMYZIDÆ.

SAPROMYZA, Fallen.

- S. compedita*, Lw.
S. fraterna, Lw.
S. lupulina, Fabr.
S. longipennis, Meigen.
S. philadelphica, Lw.
S. quadrilineata, Lw.
S. vulgaris, Fitch.

LAUXANIA, Latr.

- L. cylindricornis*, Fabr.
L. frontalis, Lw.
L. gracilipes, Lw.
L. manuleata, Lw.
L. obscura, Lw.
-

Family PHYCODROMIDÆ.

CÆLOPA, Meigen.

- C. frigida*, Fallen.
C. nitidula, Zett.

Both species are common to Europe and North America.

Family HETERONEURIDÆ.

HETERONEURA, Fallen.

H. albimana, Meigen.

Also common to Europe and North America.

Family OPOMYZIDÆ.

OPOMYZA, Fallen,

O. signicosta, Walk.

SCYPHELLA, R. Desv.

S. flava, Linn.

Family SEPSIDÆ.

SEPSIS, Fallen.

S. similis, Macq.

NEMOPODA, R. Desv.

N. cylindrica, Fabr.

N. minuta, Wied.

Family PIOPHILDÆ.

PIOPHILA, Fallen.

P. casei, Linn.

The common "Cheese Mite."

P. nigriceps, Meigen.

P. petasionis, L. Duf.

Family DIOPSIDÆ.

SPHYRACEPHALA, Say.

S. brevicornis, Say.

Family EPHYDRIDÆ.**DICHAETA, Meigen.***D. brevicauda*, Lw.**NOTIPHILA, Fallen.***N. bella*, Lw.*N. carinata*, Lw.*N. scalaris*, Lw.*N. unicolor*, Lw.*N. vittata*, Lw.**PARALIMNA, Lw.***P. appendiculata*, Lw.**PSILOPA, Fallen.***P. atra*, Lw.*P. scoriacea*, Lw.**HYDRELLIA, R. Desv.***H. formosa*, Lw.*H. hypoleuca*, Lw.*H. ischiaca*, Lw.*H. obscuriceps*, Lw.*H. scapularis*, Lw.*H. valida*, Lw.**PHILYGRIA, Stenh.***P. debilis*, Lw.*P. fuscicornis*, Lw.**PARYDRA, Stenh.***P. abbreviata*, Lw.*P. bituberculata*, Lw.*P. breviceps*, Lw.*P. paullula*, Lw.*P. quadritriberculata*, Lw.

EPHYDRA, Fallen.

E. atrovirens, Lw.

E. subopacus, Lw.

E. obscuripes, Lw.

SCATELLA, R. Desv.

S. favillacea, Lw.

S. lugens, Lw.

S. quadrata, Fallen.

CÆNIA, R. Desv.

C. spinosa, Lw.

ILYTHEA, Haliday.

I. spilota, Curt.



Family GEOMYZIDÆ.

DIASTATA, Meigen.

D. pulchra, Lw.



Family DROSOPHILIDÆ.

PHORTICA, Schiner.

P. leucostoma, Lw.

STEGANA, Meigen.

S. hypoleuca, Meigen.

S. nigra, Meigen.

DROSOPHILA, Fallen.

D. graminum, Fallen.

D. quinaria, Lw.

D. transversa, Fallen.

Family OSCINIDÆ.

GAURAX, Lw.

G. anchora, Lw.*G. festivus*, Lw.

OSCINIS, Latr.

O. atriceps, Lw.*O. dorsata*, Lw.*O. umbrosa*, Lw.

MEROMYZA, Meigen.

M. americana, Fitch.

Common throughout the State, but not injurious.

SIPHONELLA, Macq.

S. obesa, Fitch.

CHLOROPS, Meigen.

C. versicolor, Lw.*C. crocota*, Lw.*C. grata*, Lw.**Family AGROMYZIDÆ.**

LOBIOPTERA, Wahlb.

L. arcuata, Lw.

AULACIGASTER, Macq.

A. rufitarsis, Macq.

LEUCOPIS, Meigen.

L. simplex, Lw.

DESMOMETOPA, Lw.

D. latipes, Meigen.

AGROMYZA, Fallen.

A. æneiventris, Fallen.*A. angulata*, Lw.

- A. coronata, Lw.
- A. magnicornis, Lw.
- A. simplex, Lw.
- A. tritici, Fitch.
- A. virens, Lw.

PHYLLOMYZA, Fallen.

- P. nitens, Lw.
-

Family BORBORIDÆ.

BORBORUS, Meigen.

- B. equinus, Fallen.
-

Family PHORIDÆ.

GYMNOPHORA, Macq.

- G. arcuata, Meigen.

PHORA, Latr.

- P. atra, Fabr.
 - P. fuscipes, Macq.
 - P. rufipes, Meigen.
-

Family HIPPOBOSCIDÆ.

OLFERSIA, Wied.

- O. americana, Leach.
Lives on *Bubo virginianus* and *Buteo borealis*.
- O. albipennis, Say.
Lives on *Ardea herodias*.
- O. ardeæ, Macq.

ORNITHOMYIA, Latr.

O. avicularia, Linn.*O. nebulosa*, Say.*O. pallida*, Say.*O. confluens*, Say.

LIPOPTENA, Nitsch.

L. depressa, Say.

MELOPHAGUS, Latr.

M. ovinus, Linn.

HIPPOBOSCA, Linn.

H. equina, Linn.

ORDER ORTHOPTERA.

For the list of this order, I am primarily indebted to Mr. Lawrence Bruner, the Entomologist of the Nebraska Experiment Station, and an authority in the present order. He is to be credited with the list in its entirety so far as systematic arrangement and general locality are concerned. I have, however, added Mr. Crane's authority for species taken by him, and have given also some notes of species taken by myself. I have also made use of Mr. William T. Davis' list of the Orthoptera of Staten Island for dates of appearance, and sometimes for notes on habits.

DERMAPTERA.**Family FORFICULIDÆ.**

FORFICULA, Linn.

F. aculeata, Scudd.*F. auricularia*, Linn.

The European "Ear Wig." An introduced species.

SPONGOPHORA, Serv.

S. brunneipennis, Serv.

ANISOLABIA, Fieb.

A. maritima, Bon.

Common near the steamboat pier at Sandy Hook,¹ but I found it nowhere else. This species was not on Mr. Bruner's list.

LABIA, Leach.

L. minor, Linn.

Common to this country and Europe. Not rare. Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ORTHOPTERA.

Family BLATTIDÆ.

PHYLLODROMIA, Serv.

P. germanica, Linn.

The common small cockroach, water bug or croton bug. Disgustingly common in some localities.

P. borealis, Sauss.

ISCHNOPTERA, Burm.

I. unicolor, Scudd.

Under bark, June—Davis.

I. pennsylvanica, De G.

Under bark, June—Davis. Caldwell, common—Crane.

PERIPLANETA, Burm.

P. orientalis, Linn.

The "Black Beetle" or "Oriental Roach." A large, black species, common in houses around kitchen sinks. Newark, not common—Crane.

P. americana, Linn.

Caldwell, common—Crane. New Brunswick, rare—Smith.

Family PHASMIDÆ.

DIAPHEROMERA, Gray.

D. femorata, Say.

The "Walking Stick." I have taken a few specimens of this peculiar creature. Caldwell, not common—Crane.

Family MANTIDÆ.

STAGMOMANTIS, Scudd.

S. carolina, Burm.

S. dimidiata, Burm.

Family GRYLLIDÆ.

TRIDACTYLUS, Oliv.

T. terminalis, Scudd.

T. apicalis, Say.

I took a specimen of one of these odd little crickets in Ocean county the present season.

GRYLLOTALPA, Latr.

G. borealis, Burm.

The mole cricket. Lives in dams and along ditches, and has been recorded as injurious in potato fields. August—Davis. Caldwell, not common—Crane.

G. columbia, Scudd.

Habits like the preceding. August—Davis.

GRYLLUS, Linn.

G. abbreviatus, Serv.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common also on cranberry bogs, where it is supposed to eat into the fruit.

G. luctuosus, Serv.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

G. pennsylvanicus, Burm.

Newark, New Brunswick, Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

G. neglectus, Scudd.

Caldwell, common—Crane, sub nom. *niger*. Ocean county, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

NEMOBIUS, Serv.

N. fasciatus, De G.

Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

N. vittatus, Harris.

Omitted by Mr. Bruner. Caldwell, common—Crane. Late June and July—Davis.

N. exiguus, Say.

In salt meadows, on *Iva frutescens*, in August—Davis.

ANAXIPHUS, Sauss.

A. pulicarius, Sauss.

Occurs in Pennsylvania and Delaware. It can be added to the list with some doubt—Bruner.

HAPITHUS, Uhl.

H. agitator, Uhl.

OROCHARIS, Uhl.

O. saltator, Uhl.

CECANTHUS, Serv.

CE. niveus, Serv.

Common all over the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

CE. latipennis, Riley.

I have never taken a specimen of this.

CE. fasciatus, Fitch.

Newark, not rare—Smith.

CE. angustipennis, Fitch.

Ce. bipunctatus, De G.

Mr. Bruner does not give these three species. Mr. Davis records them all from Staten Island. I have myself taken them in New Jersey.

Family LOCUSTIDÆ.

CEUTOPHILUS, Scudd.

C. maculatus, Harris.

September—Davis.

C. lapidicolus, Scudd.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. uhleri, Scudd.

C. gracilipes, Hald.

CYRTOPHYLLUS, Burm.

C. concavus, Harr.

The well-known katydid. It is heard in August all over the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

AMBLYCORYPHA, Stal.

A. oblongifolia, De G.

Newark.

A. rotundifolia, Scudd.

Both of these are found on Staten Island, in August—Davis.

A. uhleri, Bruner.

MICROCENTRUM, Scudd.

M. laurifolium, Linn.

M. retinervis, Burm.

Common on cranberry bogs. Does considerable damage by eating into berries.

SCUDDERIA, Stal.

S. furculata, Bruner.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

S. pistillata, Bruner.

S. angustifolia, Harr.

S. curvicauda, De G.

Caldwell, common—Crane. August 6th—Davis. Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

S. furcata, Bruner.

Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

CONOCEPHALUS, Thunb.

C. ensiger, Harr.

July 9th, on Staten Island—Davis.

C. exilicanorus, Davis.

In salt meadows, on *Spartina*—Davis.

C. robustus, Scudd.

Staten Island, in August—Davis.

C. retusus, Scudd.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. This is not on Mr. Bruner's list.

C. dissimilis, Serv.

This is not on Mr. Bruner's list. Mr. Davis records it from Staten Island, in August, and it is very certain to occur with us.

ORCHELIMUM, Serv.

O. vulgare, Harr.

Staten Island, in July—Davis. Newark, Sandy Hook, Jamesburg—Smith. Common on cranberry bogs.

O. glaberrimum, Burm.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

O. concinnum, Scudd.

Staten Island, in July—Davis.

O. agile, De G.

XIPHIDIUM, Serv.

X. *fasciatum*, De G.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. Staten Island, in August—Davis.
Common at Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

X. *brevipenne*, Scudd.

Jamesburg, common on cranberry bogs—Smith.

X. *saltans*, Scudd. (?)

X. *strictum*, Scudd. (?)

THYREONOTUS, Serv.

T. *dorsalis*, Burm.

T. *pachymerus*, Burm.

Family ACRIDIDÆ.**OPOMALA, Serv.**

O. *brachyptera*, Scudd.

TRUXALIS, Linn.

T. *brevicornis*, Linn.

SYRBULA, Stal.

S. *admirabilis*, Uhl.

This has been found in Delaware and in Pennsylvania, and will probably be found also in New Jersey—Bruner.

CHRYSOCHRAON, Scudd.

C. *viridis*, Scudd.

I have taken this in Ocean and Monmouth counties, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

STETHEOPHYMA, Fisher.

S. *lineata*, Scudd.

CHLOEALTIS, Harr.

C. *conspersa*, Harr.

C. *punctulata*, Scudd.

C. curtipennis, Harr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

STENOBOTHRUS, Fischer.

S. maculipennis, Scudd.

Ocean Grove, not common—Crane. I also found this on cranberry bogs.

S. æqualis, Scudd.

Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs. Sandy Hook—Smith.

Var. bilineatus, Scudd.

S. propinquum, Scudd.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. This species is not on Mr. Bruner's list.

GOMPHOCERUS, Thunb.

G. carinatus, Scudd.

Taken in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and will probably be found in New Jersey—Bruner.

PAROXYA, Scudd.

P. atlantica, Scudd.

Newark, Anglesea, Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

P. recta, Scudd.

Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs—Smith.

P. floridana, Thos.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. This is not on Mr. Bruner's list.

PEZOTETTIX, Burm.

P. scudderi, Uhl.

P. edax, Sauss.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. This is not on Mr. Bruner's list.

MELANOPLUS, Stal.

M. femur-rubrum, De G.

Common everywhere in the State.

M. atlanis, Riley.

M. bivittatus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common also on cranberry bogs in Ocean and Monmouth counties.

M. collinus, Scudd.

M. punctulatus, Uhl.

I have taken this on cranberry bogs in Ocean county.

ACRIDIDIUM, Burm.

A. alutaceum, Harr.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common on cranberry bogs.

A. rubiginosum, Harr.

A. obscurum, Burm.

Newark, Caldwell—Crane.

SCHISTOCEROA, Stal.

S. americana, Dru.

Mr. Davis records this from Staten Island in November. Newark—Angleman.

CHORTOPHAGA, Sauss.

C. viridifasciata, De G.

Var. virginiana, Fabr.

Var. radiata, Harr.

Var. infuscata, Harr.

Caldwell, common—Crane. This insect in all its protean forms was very common this spring around and on cranberry bogs. It occurs throughout the State.

ENCOPTOLOPHUS, Scudd.

E. sordidus, Burm.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Newark, New Brunswick—Smith.

ARPHIA, Stal.

A. sulphurea, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane. I have taken this also on cranberry bogs.

A. xanthoptera, Burm.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

HIPPISCUS, Sauss.

H. tuberculatus, Beauv.

H. rugosus, Scudd.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

H. phœnicopterus, Germ.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. New Brunswick—Smith.

PSINIDIA, Stal.

P. fenestralis, Serv.

Taken in August on Staten Island, by Mr. Davis.

P. eucerata, Uhl.

Ocean Grove, common—Crane. Also taken on cranberry bogs. This species is not on Mr. Bruner's list.

TRIMEROTROPIS, Stal.

T. maritima, Harr.

Ocean Grove, not common—Crane. Sandy Hook, in early August. Quite common and very shy.

CIRCOTETTIX, Scudd.

C. verruculatus, Kirby.

SPHARAGEMON, Scudd.

S. æquale, Scudd.

Ocean Grove, common—Crane. I have taken it on cranberry bogs at Jamesburg, not rarely.

S. bolli, Scudd.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

S. balteatum, Scudd.

Jamesburg, on cranberry bogs.

S. collare, Scudd.

I have taken this on cranberry bogs at Jamesburg. It is not on Mr. Bruner's list.

SCIRTETTICA, Bruner.

S. marmorata, Harr.

Ocean Grove, not rare—Crane. Jamesburg, rare—Smith.

DISSOSTEIRA, Scudd.

D. carolina, Linn.

Common throughout the State.

BATRICHIDEA, Serv.

B. cristata, Harr.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

B. carinata, Scudd.

Taken on Staten Island in April, by Mr. Davis.

TETTIGIDEA, Scudd.

T. lateralis, Say.

Taken on Staten Island in April and May, by Mr. Davis.

T. polymorpha, Burm.

Taken by Mr. Davis, on Staten Island, April to August.

TETTIX, Fischer.

T. triangularis, Scudd.

T. ornatus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. April to September—Davis.

T. granulatus, Kirby.

April to September, on Staten Island—Davis.

T. cucullatus, Scudd.

ORDER HEMIPTERA.

Any list of the species of this order must necessarily be largely tentative. There is not a single special collection of Hemiptera in the State, and few of the collectors ever pick up a specimen except where they mistake it for a beetle. The describers of species have therefore derived little of their material from this State, and seldom quote New Jersey among the localities. The result is that the list must be made up of those species known to occur on all sides of the State, and which may be therefore reasonably expected to be found with us. Mr. Crane's list and the few species taken by myself are the only positive records.

SUB-ORDER HETEROPTERA.

In this sub-order Uhler's Check List (Brooklyn, New York, 1886,) has been my guide, and I have included those species which are quoted from the United States generally, from the Atlantic States, and from the Eastern States, the latter term including the Middle States, in Mr. Uhler's nomenclature.

Family SCUTELLERIDÆ.

HOMÆMUS, Dallas.

H. grammicus, Wolff.

H. æneifrons, Say.

CAMIRUS, Stal.

C. porosus, Germ.

ACANTHOLOMA, Stal.

A. denticulata, Stal.

EURYGASTER, Lap.

E. alternatus, Say.

Family CORIMELÆNIDÆ.

CORIMELÆNA, White.

- C. atra*, Am. & Serv.
C. nitiduloides, Wolf.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
C. lateralis, Fabr.
C. pulicaria, Germ.
C. marginella, Dall.
-

Family CYDNIDÆ.

PANGÆUS, Stal.

- P. bilineatus*, Say.

MELANÆTHUS, Uhl.

- M. robustus*, Uhl.
M. picinus, Uhl.
M. uhleri, Sign.

AMNESTUS, Dall.

- A. spinifrons*, Say.
A. pusillus, Uhl.

LOBONOTUS, Uhl.

- L. anthracinus*, Uhl.

CANTHOPHORUS, Muls. et Rey.

- C. cinctus*, Beauv.
-

Family PENTATOMIDÆ.

Sub-Family ASOPINÆ.

PERILLUS, Stal.

- P. circumcinctus*, Stal.
P. exaptus, Say.

RHACOGNATHUS, Fieb.

R. americanus, Stal.

ZICRONA, Am. et Serv.

Z. cuprea, Dall.

PODISUS, H-S.

P. cynicus, Say.

P. placidus, Uhl.

P. serieventris, Uhl.

P. spinosus, Dall.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

P. modestus, Dall.

P. bracteatus, Fitch.

P. politus, Uhl.

LIOTROPIS, Uhl.

L. humeralis, Uhl.

Sub-Family HALYDINÆ.

PODOPS, Lap.

P. cinctipes, Say.

BROCHYMENA, Am. et Serv.

B. arborea, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

B. quadripustulata, Fabr.

B. annulata, Fabr.

B. laticornis, Say.

Sub-Family PENTATOMINÆ.

ÆLIA, Fabr.

A. americana, Dall.

NEOTTIGLOSSA, Kirby.

- N. undata*, Say.
N. trilineata, Kirby.

COSMOPEPLA, Stal.

- C. carnifex*, Fabr.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CEBALUS, Stal.

- Ce. pugnax*, Fabr.

MORMIDEA, Am. et Serv.

- M. lugens*, Fabr.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EUCHISTUS, Dall.

- E. fissilis*, Uhl.
E. servus, Say.
E. tristigmus, Say.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
E. variolaris, Pal. Beauv.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.
E. ictericus, Linn.

CÆNUS, Dall.

- C. delius*, Say.

HYMENARCYS, Am. et Serv.

- H. æqualis*, Say.
H. nervosa, Say.

MENECLÉS, Stal.

- M. insertus*, Say.

LIODERMA, Uhl.

- L. senilis*, Say.
L. belfragii, Stal.
L. ligata, Say.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.

TRICHOPEPLA, Stal.

T. semivittata, Say.

T. atricornis, Stal.

PERIBALUS, Muls.

P. limbolaris, Stal.

THYANTA, Stal.

T. custator, Fabr.

NEZARA, Am. et Serv.

N. pennsylvanica, De G.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

N. hilaris, Say.

I have taken a few specimens of this.

BANASA, Stal.

B. dimidiata, Say.

B. calva, Say.

Sub-Family ACANTHOSOMINÆ.

ACANTHOSOMA, Curt.

A. cruciata, Say.

A. lateralis, Say.

A. nebulosa, Kirby.

Family COREIDÆ.

CHARIESTERUS, Lap.

C. antennator, Fabr.

CORYNOCORIS, Mayr.

C. typhæus, Fabr.

C. distinctus, Dall.

ARCHIMERUS, Burm.

A. calcarator, Fabr.

EUTHOCTHA, Mayr.*E. galeator*, Fabr.**METAPODIUS, Westw.***M. femoratus*, Fabr.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

M. terminalis, Dall.**LEPTOGLOSSUS, Guer.***L. oppositus*, Say.*L. corculus*, Mayr.**ANASA, Am. et Serv.***A. tristis*, De G.The "Squash Bug." Common all over the State. Caldwell—
Crane.**ALYDUS, Fabr.***A. calcaratus*, Fabr.*A. eurinus*, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

A. pilosulus, H-S.*A. quinquespinosus*, Say.*A. rufipes*, Westw.**PROTENOR, Stal.***P. belfragei*, Hagl.**Family BERYTIDÆ.****NEIDES, Latr.***N. muticus*, Say.**JALYSUS, Stal.***J. spinosus*, Say.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

HARMOSTES, Burm.

- H. reflexulus*, Stal.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- H. fraterculus*, Say.
- H. obliquus*, Say.

CORIZUS, Fall.

- C. lateralis*, Say.
- C. punctipennis*, Dall.
- C. novæ-boracensis*, Sign.
- C. nigristernum*, Sign.
- C. sidæ*, Fabr.
 Caldwell, rare—Crane.

Family LYGÆIDÆ.

NYSIUS, Dall.

- N. angustatus*, Uhl.

ORSILLACIS, Uhl.

- O. producta*, Uhl.

BELONCHILUS, Uhl.

- B. numenius*, Say.

ORSILLUS, Dall.

- O. scolopax*, Say.

ISCHNORHYNCHUS, Fieb.

- I. didymus*, Zett.

CYMUS, Hahn.

- C. luridus*, Stal.
- C. angustatus*, Stal.

BLISSUS, Burm.

- B. leucopterus*, Say.
 The "Chinch Bug." Caldwell, rare—Crane.

GEOCORIS, Fall.

- G. fuliginosus*, Say.
 Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- G. limbatus*, Stal.
- G. griseus*, Dall.
- G. borealis*, Dall.

GEDANCALA, Am. et Serv.

- Ged.* *dorsalis*, Say.

CROPHIUS, Stal.

- C. disconotus*, Say.

LIGYROCORIS, Stal.

- L. sylvestris*, Linn.
- L. constrictus*, Say.

MYODOCHA, Latr.

- M. serripes*, Oliv.

HERÆUS, Stal.

- H. plebejus*, Stal.
- H. insignis*, Uhl.

PAMERA, Say.

- P. basalis*, Dall.
- P. vicina*, Dall.

PTOCHIOMERA, Say.

- P. nodosa*, Say.

CNEMODUS, H-S.

- C. mavortius*, Say.

TRAPEZONOTUS, Fieb.

- T. nebulosus*, Fall.
- T. rufipes*, Stal.

EMBLETHIS, Fieb.

- E. arenarius*, Linn.

PERITRECHUS, Fieb.

- P. fraternus*, Uhl.

GONIANOTUS, Fieb.

G. marginepunctatus, Wolff.

EREMOCORIS, Fieb.

E. ferus, Say.

MICROTOMA, Lap.

M. carbonaria, Rossi.

MEGALONOTUS, Fieb.

M. unus, Say.

THAUMASTOPUS, Fitch.

T. alacris, Walk.

PELIOPELTA, Uhl.

P. abbreviata, Uhl.

MELANOCORYPHUS, Stal.

M. bicrucis, Say.

LYGÆUS, Fabr.

L. kalmii, Stal.

L. turcicus, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

ONCOPELTUS, Stal.

O. fasciatus, Dall.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

Family PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

LARGUS, Hahn.

L. succinctus, Linn.

Family CAPSIDÆ.**BRACHYTROPIS, Fieb.***B. calcarata*, Fall.**TRIGONOTYLUS, Fieb.***T. ruficornis*, Fall.**MIRIS, Fabr.***M. affinis*, Reut.*M. dorsalis*, Say.**LEPTOTERNA, Fieb.***L. dolobrata*, Linn.**RESTHENIA, Spin.***R. insitiva*, Say.*R. nigricollis*, Reut.*R. insignis*, Say.*R. circumcincta*, Say.**LOPIDEA, Uhl.***L. media*, Say.*L. confluens*, Say.**PHYTOCORIS, Fabr.***P. eximius*, Reut.*P. puella*, Reut.*P. pallidicornis*, Reut.*P. scrupeus*, Say.*P. colon*, Say.**NEUROCOLPUS, Reut.***N. nubilus*, Say.*N. inops*, Say.**COMPSOCEROCORIS, Reut.***C. annulicornis*, Reut.**DICHROOSCYTUS, Fieb.***D. rufipennis*, Fall.

CALOCORIS, Fieb.

- C. rapidus, Say.
- C. bipunctatus, Fabr.

MEGACÆLUM, Fieb.

- M. fasciatum, Uhl.
- M. grossum, Uhl.

ONCOGNATHUS, Fieb.

- O. binotatus, Fabr.

LYGUS, Hahn.

- L. pabulinus, Linn.
- L. lucorum, Meyer.
- L. pratensis, Linn.
- L. belfragii, Reut.
- L. invitus, Say.
- L. chlorionis, Say.

CACCOBAPHES, Uhl.

- C. sanguinarius, Uhl.

TROPIDOSTEPTES, Uhl.

- T. cardinalis, Uhl.

PÆCILOSCYTUS, Fieb.

- P. basalis, Reut.
- P. imbecillus, Say.
- P. geminus, Say.

PÆCILOCAPSUS, Reut.

- P. lineatus, Fabr.

Common throughout the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

- P. goniphorus, Say.
- P. affinis, Reut.
- P. marginalis, Reut.

CAMPTOBROCHIS, Fieb.

- C. nebulosus, Uhl.
- C. grandis, Uhl.

DERÆOCORIS, Kirsch.*D. capillaris*, Fabr.**CAPSUS, Fabr.***C. ater*, Linn.**PAMEROCORIS, Uhl.***P. anthocoroides*, Uhl.**MONALOCORIS, Dahl.***M. filicis*, Linn.**BRYOCORIS, Fall.***B. pteridis*, Fall.**HYALIODES, Reut.***H. vitripennis*, Say.**STHENAROPS, Uhl.***S. chloris*, Uhl.*S. malinus*, Uhl.**ILNACORA, Reut.***I. stalii*, Reut.**PILOPHORUS, Hahn.***P. bifasciatus*, Fabr.*P. confusus*, Kirsch.*P. walshii*, Uhl.**MALACOCORIS, Fieb.***M. irroratus*, Say.**GLOBICEPS, Latr.***G. flavomaculatus*, Fabr.**NABIDEA, Uhl.***N. coracina*, Uhl.**EUCEROCORIS, Westw.***E. guttulatus*, Uhl.**GARGANUS, Stal.***G. fusiformis*, Say.

S. stygica, Say. STIPHROSOMA, Fieb.

H. bractatus, Say. HALTICUS, Burm.

I. famelicus, Uhl. IDOLOCORIS, D. & Sc.

O. obliquus, Uhl. ORECTODERUS, Uhl.

C. tenuicornis, Say. CYLAPUS, Say.

O. decolor, Fall. ONCOTYLUS, Fieb.

R. forticornis, Reut. RHINACLOA, Reut.

P. delicatus, Uhl. PSALLUS, Fieb.

E. ornatus, Reut. EPISCOPUS, Reut.

Not rare in Ocean county.

P. grandis, Reut. PLAGIOGNATHUS, Fieb.

P. obscurus, Uhl.

A. verbasci, H.S. AGALLIASTES, Fieb.

Family ACANTHIIDÆ.

L. fitchii, Reut. LYCTOCORIS, Hahn.

L. americanus, Dall.

TRIPHELEPS, Fieb.*T. insidiosus*, Say.

Common on grasses throughout the State.

CARDIASTETHUS, Fieb.*C. luridellus*, Fieb.*C. pergandei*, Reut.**ANTHOCORIS, Say.***A. musculus*, Say.*A. antevolens*, White.**ACANTHIA, Fabr.***A. lectularia*, Linn.The "Bed Bug." Found throughout the State. Caldwell,
common—Crane.

Family TINGITIDÆ.**PIESMA, St. Farg. et Serv.***P. cinerea*, Say.**CORYTHUCA, Stal.***C. ciliata*, Say.*C. juglandis*, Fitch.**LEPTOSTYLA, Stal.***L. oblonga*, Say.*L. tabida*, H-S.**PHYSATOCHILA, Fieb.***P. plexa*, Say.**LEPTOYPHA, Stal.***L. mutica*, Say.

TINGIS, Fabr.

- T. *clavata*, Stal.
- T. *lurida*, Stal.
- T. *uniformis*, Stal.

TELEONEMIA, Costa.

- T. *elongata*, Uhl.

Family ARADIDÆ.

ARADUS, Fabr.

- A. *æqualis*, Say.
- A. *similis*, Say.
- A. *acutus*, Say.
- A. *quadrilineatus*, Say.
- A. *rectus*, Say.
- A. *tuberculifer*, Kirby.
- A. *affinis*, Kirby.
- A. *inornatus*, Uhl.

BRACHYRHYNCHUS, Lap.

- B. *granulatus*, Say.
- B. *simplex*, Uhl.

ANEURUS, Curt.

- A. *inconstans*, Uhl.
- A. *simplex*, Uhl.

Family PHYMATIDÆ.

PHYMATA, Latr.

- P. *wolffii*, Stal.
- P. *erosa*, Guer.

Common throughout the State in my experience. Caldwell—
Crane.

MACROCEPHALUS, Swed.

- M. *cimicoides*, Swed.

Family NABIDÆ.**NABIS, Latr.**

N. fusca, Stein.

PAGASA, Stal.

P. nitida, Stal.

CORISCUS, Schrank.

C. subcoleoptratus, Kirby.

C. pallescens, Reut.

C. annulatus, Reut.

C. rufusculus, Reut.

C. ferus, Linn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. kalmii, Reut.

C. roseipennis, Reut.

C. punctipes, Reut.

C. propinquus, Reut.

C. vicarius, Reut.

Family REDUVIDÆ.**SINEA, Am. et Serv.**

S. diadema, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

ACHOLLA, Stal.

A. multispinosa, De G.

PRIONIDUS, Uhl.

P. cristatus, Linn.

A southern species, taken at Sandy Hook, in August. Common at Jamesburg—Angleman. I have also taken it there.

MILYAS, Stal.

- M. cinctus*, Fabr.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

APIOMERUS, Hahn.

- A. crassipes*, Fabr.

MELANOLESTES, Stal.

- M. picipes*, H-S.
M. abdominalis, H-S.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

OPSICETUS, Klug.

- O. personatus*, Linn.

PYGOLAMPIS, Germ.

- P. sericea*, Stal.

ONCEROTRACHELUS, Stal.

- O. acuminatus*, Say.
-

Family EMESIDÆ.

EMESA, Fabr.

- E. longipes*, De G.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

BARCE, Stal.

- B. annulipes*, Stal.
B. simplicipes, Uhl.

CERASCOPUS, Heinek.

- C. errabundus*, Say.

Family LIMNOBATIDÆ.

LIMNOBATES, Burm.

L. lineata, Say.**Family HYDROBATIDÆ.**

HYGROTRECHUS, Stal.

H. remigis, Say.*H. conformis*, Uhl.

LIMNOTRECHUS, Stal.

L. marginatus, Say.

LIMNOPORUS, Stal.

L. rufoscutellatus, Latr.

STEPHANIA, White.

S. picta, H-S.

METROBATES, Uhl.

M. hesperius, Uhl.**Family VELIIDÆ.**

HEBRUS, Curtis.

H. americanus, Uhl.*H. pusillus*, Burm.

MESOVELIA, Muls.

M. bisignata, Uhl.

RHAGOVELIA, Mayr.

R. obesa, Uhl.

Family SALDIDÆ.

SALDA, Fabr.

- S. ligata, Say.
 - S. confluens, Say.
 - S. pellita, Uhl.
 - S. sphacelata, Uhl.
 - S. coreacea, Uhl.
 - S. anthracina, Uhl.
 - S. littoralis, Linn.
 - S. lugubris, Say.
 - S. deplanata, Uhl.
 - S. interstitialis, Say.
 - S. reperta, Uhl.
 - S. orbiculata, Uhl.
 - S. humilis, Say.
 - S. saltatoria, Linn.
 - S. separata, Uhl.
-

Family GALGULIDÆ.

PELOGONUS, Latr.

- P. americanus, Uhl.

GALGULUS, Latr.

- G. oculatus, Fabr.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
-

Family NAUCORIDÆ.

PELOCORIS, Stal.

- P. femorata, Pal. Beauv.

Family BELOSTOMATIDÆ.

ZAITHA, Am. et Serv.

Z. fuminea, Say.*Z. aurantiacum*, Leidy.

BELOSTOMA, Auct.

B. americanum, Leidy.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

BENACUS, Stal.

B. griseus, Say.**Family NEPIDÆ.**

NEPA, Fabr.

N. apiculata, Uhl.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

RANATRA, Fabr.

R. fusca, Pal. Beauv.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

Family NOTONECTIDÆ.

NOTONECTA, Linn.

N. insulata, Kirby.*N. undulata*, Say.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

N. irrorata, Uhl.*N. punctata*, Fieb.

ANISOPS, Spin.

A. platycnemis, Fieb.

PLEA, Leach.

P. striola, Fieb.

Family CORISIDÆ.

CORISA, Geoff.

C. calva, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. tarsalis, Fieb.

C. signata, Fieb.

C. hieroglyphica, Duf.

C. verticalis, Fieb.

C. burmeisteri, Fieb.

C. interrupta, Say.

C. erichsonii, Fieb.

C. limitata, Fieb.

C. stigmatica, Fieb.

C. alternata, Say.

C. harrisii, Uhl.

C. kennicottii, Uhl.

SUB-ORDER HOMOPTERA.

In this sub-order, Mr. W. H. Ashmead kindly furnished the material. I know of absolutely no published list that would have been useful, and Mr. Ashmead's contribution is therefore an extremely valuable one. I have made but few additions to the list, and have added only Mr. Crane's records, and some notes of my own on species taken or observed by me. Mr. Ashmead is therefore authority for the entire list except for these few comments.

Mr. Ashmëad suggests that the list will be very much enlarged in the *Aphididæ* and *Coccidæ*, and the same is probably true of all other families in the sub-order.

Family **CICADIDÆ.**

Sub-Family **CICADINÆ.**

TETTIGIA, Am. et Serv.

T. hieroglyphica, Say.

TIBICEUS, Latr.

T. septendecim, Linn.

The "Seventeen-year Locust" or "Periodical Cicada." Occurs at intervals in all parts of the State.

CICADA, Linn.

C. auletus, Germ.

C. variegatus, Fabr.

C. striatipes, Hald.

C. pruinosa, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane. The "Dog-day Harvest Fly." Common throughout the State.

Family **FULGORIDÆ.**

Sub-Family **ACONONINÆ.**

ACONONIA, Am. et Serv.

A. serveillei, Spin.

CHLOROCHARA, Stal.

C. vivida, Fabr.

Sub-Family FLATINÆ.

ORMENIS, Stal.

O. pruinosa, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane. I have found it not uncommon near New Brunswick.

FLATA, Fabr.

F. conica, Say.

PÆCILOPTERA, Latr.

P. nova, Say.

P. septentrionalis, Spin.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

AMPHISCEPA, Germ.

A. bivittata, Say.

I have taken this, not rarely, in the sweep net.

Sub-Family ISSINÆ.

ISSUS, Fabr.

I. aciculatus, Uhl.

BRUCHOMORPHA, Newn.

B. oculata, Newn.

NASO, Fitch.

N. robertsonii, Fitch.

Sub-Family CALOSCELINÆ.

PHYLLOSCELIS, Germ.

P. atra, Germ.

P. pallescens, Germ.

Sub-Family DITYOPHORINÆ.**SCOLOPS, Schaum.***S. sulcipes*, Say.

I have taken this, not frequently, in Ocean county.

MONOPSIS, Spin.*M. tabida*, Spin.**Sub-Family FULGORINÆ.****CALYPTOPROCTUS, Spin.***C. (?) elegans*, Oliv.**Sub-Family CIXIINÆ.****OTIOCERUS, Kirby.***O. coquerbertii*, Kirby.*O. degeerii*, Kirby.*O. signoretii*, Fitch.*O. stollii*, Kirby.*O. wolffi*, Kirby.**ANOTIA, Kirby.***A. bonnellii*, Kirby.*A. robertsonii*, Fitch.*A. westwoodii*, Fitch.**CIXIUS, Latr.***C. cinctifrons*, Fitch.*C. coleopenne*, Fitch.*C. albicincta*, Germ.*C. impunctatus*, Fitch.*C. pini*, Fitch.

- C. 5-lineatus, Stal.
 - C. stigmatus, Say.
 - C. vicarius, Walk.
-

Sub-Family DELPHACINÆ.

DELPHAX, Fabr.

- D. annulata, Fitch.
 - D. albipes, Fitch.
 - D. arvensis, Fitch.
 - D. bicolor, Fitch.
 - D. dorsalis, Fitch.
 - D. tricarinata, Say.
-

Family MEMBRACIDÆ.

Sub-Family CENTROTINÆ.

MICROCENTRUS, Stal.

- M. caryæ, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family MEMBRACINÆ.

ENCHENOPA, Am. et Serv.

- E. curvata, Fabr.
Caldwell, common—Crane. Common throughout the State.
 - E. binotata, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
-

Sub-Family HOPLOPHORINÆ.

PLATYCOTIS, Stal.

- P. quadrivittata, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- P. vittata, Fabr.

Sub-Family SMILIINÆ.**STICTOCEPHALA, Stal.***S. inermis*, Fabr.*S. festina*, Say.**CERESA, Am. et Serv.***C. brevicornis*, Fitch.*C. bubulus*, Fabr.

Caldwell, common—Crane. Common throughout the State.

C. diceros, Say.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

EUTYLIA, Burm.*E. sinuata*, Fabr.**PUBLILIA, Stal.***P. concava*, Say.**SMILIA, Germ.***S. camelus*, Fabr.*S. vau*, Say.*S. vittata*, Am. et Serv.**CYRTOSIA, Fitch.***C. fenestrata*, Fitch.*C. marmorata*, Say.**THELIA, Am. et Serv.***T. acuminata*, Linn.*T. belligera*, Say.*T. bimaculata*, Fabr.

Caldwell, not common—Crane.

T. cratægi, Fitch.*T. quercus*, Fitch.*T. univittata*, Harris.

TELAMONA, Fitch.

- T. ampelopsidis*, Harr.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- T. concava*, Fitch.
- T. coryli*, Fitch.
- T. fagi*, Fitch.
- T. querci*, Fitch.
- T. reclinata*, Fitch.
- T. tristis*, Fitch.
- T. unicolor*, Fitch.

ARCHASIA, Stal.

- A. galeator*, Fabr.
-

Sub-Family DARNINÆ.

OPHIDERMA, Fairm.

- O. arcuata*, Say.
- O. mera*, Say.
- O. salamandra*, Fairm.
-

Family CERCOPIDÆ.

Sub-Family CERCOPINÆ.

MONECPHORA, Am. et Serv.

- M. bicincta*, Say.
-

Sub-Family APHROPHORINÆ.

LEPYRONIA, Am. et Serv.

- L. quadrangularis*, Say.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.

APHROPHORA, Germ.

- A. parallela*, Say.
A. quadrinotata, Say.

PHILÆNUS, Stal.

- P. bilineatus*, Say.
P. lineatus, Linn.
P. sarogotensis, Fitch.
P. spumaria, Germ.

CLOSTOPTERA, Germ.

- C. achatina*, Germ.
C. pini, Fitch.
C. proteus, Fitch.
C. obtusa, Say.
C. testacea, Fitch.
 Caldwell, common—Crane.
C. xanthocephala, Germ.

Sub-Family LEDRINÆ.**LEDRA, Fabr.**

- L. perdita*, Am. et Serv.

Sub-Family GLYPONINÆ.**XEROPHLŒA, Germ.**

- X. viridis*, Fabr.

GLYPONA, Germ.

- G. flavilineata*, Fitch.
G. octolineata, Say.
G. scarlatina, Fitch.

PAROPHOLIS, Uhl.

P. peltata, Uhl.

PENTHIMIA, Germ.

P. atra, Fabr.

P. americana, Fitch.

Sub-Family TETTIGONINÆ.

PROCONIA, Serv.

P. costalis, Fabr.

ONCOMETOPIA, Stal.

O. obtusa, Fabr.

O. orbona, Fabr.

O. undata, Fabr.

Of this latter I have taken a few specimens.

HOMALODISCA, Stal.

H. coagulata, Say.

AULACIZES, Am. et Serv.

A. irrorata, Fabr.

DIEDROCEPHALA, Spin.

D. coccinea, Först.

D. flaviceps, Riley.

D. mollipes, Say.

Caldwell, not common—Crane. I have found it generally distributed and quite common.

HELOCHARA, Fitch.

H. communis, Fitch.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

EVACANTHUS, Serv.

E. orbitalis, Fitch.

TETTIGONIA, Fabr.

- T. bifida*, Say.
T. trifasciata, Say.
T. tripunctata, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family ACOCEPHALINÆ.**ACOCEPHALA, Germ.**

- A. solidaginis*, Harr.

HECALUS, Stal.

- H. fenestratus*, Uhl.

PARABOLOCRATUS, Fieb.

- P. viridis*, Uhl.

SELENOCEPHALUS, Germ.

- S. vitillinus*, Fitch.

PLATYMETOPIUS, Burm.

- P. acutus*, Say.
P. albonotatus, Fitch.
-

Family BYTHOSCOPIDÆ.**PEDIOPSIS, Burm.**

- P. trimaculatus*, Fitch.
P. viridis, Fitch.

BYTHOSCOPIUS, Germ.

- B. pallidus*, Fitch.
B. seminudus, Say.

AGALLIA, Curt.

- A. sanguinolenta*, Prov.
A. quadripunctata, Prov.

Common on cranberry bogs in Burlington and Monmouth counties.

IDIOCERUS, Lewis.

- I. *alternata*, Fitch.
 - I. *lachrymalis*, Fitch.
 - I. *maculipennis*, Fitch.
 - I. *suturalis*, Fitch.
-

Family JASSIDÆ.

Sub-Family JASSINÆ.

CCELIDEA, Germ.

- C. *olitoria*, Say.
- C. *subbifasciata*, Say.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ATHYSANUS, Burm.

- A. *fenestratus*, Fitch.
- A. *minor*, Fitch.
- A. *nigrinasi*, Fitch.
- A. *variabilis*, Fitch.
- A. *striatulus*, Fallen.
Common on cranberry bogs everywhere.

JASSUS, Fabr.

- J. *clitellarius*, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- J. *irroratus*, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- J. *inimicus*, Say.
- J. *unicolor*, Fitch.

DELTOCEPHALUS, Burm.

- D. *sayi*, Fitch.

ERYTHRONEURA, Fitch.**E. comes**, Say.**E. vitis**, Harris.

The common leaf hopper of the Grape.

E. vulnerata, Fitch.**EMPOA, Fitch.****E. querci**, Fitch.**E. rosæ**, Harris.**E. fabæ**, Harris.**Sub-Family TYPHLOCIBINÆ.****TYPHLOCYBA, Germ.****T. affinis**, Fitch.**T. tricincta**, Fitch.**Family PSYLLIDÆ.****Sub-Family LIVIINÆ.****LIVIA, Latr.****L. maculipennis**, Fitch.**L. vernalis**, Fitch.**Sub-Family APHALARINÆ.****APHALARA, Först.****A. ilicis**, Ashm.**Sub-Family PSYLLINÆ.****CALOPHYA, Lw.****C. nigripennis**, Riley.On *Rhus* sp. ; quite common.

PSYLLA, Geoffr.

- P. annulata*, Fitch.
- P. carpini*, Fitch.
- P. quadrilineata*, Fitch.

PAOHYPSYLLA, Riley.

- P. celtidis-mama*, Riley.
- P. venusta*, O. S.

BLASTOPHYSA, Riley.

- B. c-gemma*, Riley.
-

Sub-Family TRIOZINÆ.

TRIOZA, Först.

- T. diospyri*, Ashm.
 - T. tripunctata*, Fitch.
-

Family APHIDIDÆ.

Sub-Family APHIDINÆ.

SIPHONOPHORA, Koch.

- S. asclepiadis*, Fitch.
- S. liriodendris*, Mon.
- S. pisi*, Kalt.
- S. rudbeckiæ*, Fitch.
- S. rosæ*, Linn.
- S. rubi*, Kalt.
- S. sonchi*, Linn.
- S. salicicola*, Thos.
- S. viticola*, Thos.

PHORODON, Pass.**P. humuli**, Schrank.

The hop plant-louse. Occurs wherever Hop and Plum grow.

RHOPALOSIPHUM, Koch.**R. berberidis**, Fitch.**MEGOURA**, Buckt.**M. solani**, Thos.**MYZUS**, Pass.**M. cerasi**, Fabr.**DREPANOSIPHUM**, Koch.**D. quercifolii**, Walsh.**APHIS**, Linn.**A. brassicæ**, Linn.

The cabbage plant-louse. Common everywhere.

A. cornifoliæ, Fitch.**A. cratægeifoliæ**, Fitch.**A. diospyri**, Thos.**A. mali**, Fabr.**A. malifoliæ**, Fitch.**A. maidis**, Fitch.**A. pinicolens**, Fitch.**A. pruni**, Koch.**A. prunifoliæ**, Fitch.**A. rumicis**, Linn.**A. salicicola**, Thos.**A. sambuci**, Linn.**A. sambucifoliæ**, Fitch.**Sub-Family CALLIPTERINÆ.****MONELLIA**, Oestl.**M. caryella**, Fitch.

CALLIPTERUS, Koch.

- C. betulæcolens*, Fitch.
C. castaneæ, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family LACHNINÆ.

LACHNUS, Burm.

- L. abietis*, Fitch.
L. alnifolii, Fitch.
L. laricifex, Fitch.
L. quercifoliæ, Fitch.
L. strobi, Fitch.
L. salicelis, Fitch.

PHYLLAPHIS, Koch.

- P. fagi*, Linn.
-

Sub-Family SCHIZONEURINÆ.

SCHIZONEURA, Hart.

- S. americana*, Riley.
S. imbricator, Fitch.
S. lanigera, Hausm.
S. strobi, Fitch.
S. ulmi, Linn.
S. tessellata, Fitch.

GLYPHINA, Koch.

- G. ulmicola*, Fitch.

VACUNA, Heyd.

- V. spinosus*, Shimer.

Sub-Family PEMPHIGINÆ.**PEMPHIGUS, Hart.**

- P. populicaulis*, Fitch.
P. populiglobuli, Fitch.
P. populivenæ, Fitch.
P. rhois, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family CHERMESINÆ.**CHERMES, Linn.**

- C. laricifoliæ*, Fitch.
C. pinifoliæ, Fitch.
-

Sub-Family PHYLLOXERINÆ**PHYLLOXERA, Fonsc.**

- P. caryæ-caulis*, Fitch.
P. caryæ-foliæ, Fitch.
P. caryæ-venæ, Fitch.
P. vastatrix, Planch.
-

Family ALEURODIDÆ.**ALEURODES, Am. et Serv.**

- A. abutilonea*, Hald.
A. brassicæ, Walk.
A. corni, Hald.
-

Family COCCIDÆ.**Sub-Family COCCINÆ.****DACTYLOPIUM, Costa.**

- D. adonidum*, Linn.

PSEUDOCOCCUS, Westw.

- P. aceris*, Geoff.

Sub-Family LECANINÆ.

ORTHEZIA, Am. et Serv.

O. americana, Walk.

PULVINARIA, Targ-Toz.

P. innumerabilis, Rathv.

P. vitis, Linn.

LECANIUM, Burm.

L. cerasifex, Fitch.

L. fitchii, Sign.

L. hesperidum, Linn.

L. juglandis, Bouché.

L. persicæ, Fabr.

L. quercicitronis, Fitch.

Sub-Family DIASPINÆ.

ASPIDIOTUS, Bouché.

A. abietis, Comst.

A. ancylus, Putn.

A. betulæ, Bärensp.

A. juglans-regiæ, Comst.

DIASPIS, Bremi.

D. circularis, Fitch.

D. rosæ, Sandb.

LEPIDOSAPHES, Shimer.

L. pomorum, Bouché.

CHIONASPIS, Sign.

C. furfurus, Fitch.

C. pinifolii, Fitch.

C. salicis, Einn.

ORDER NEUROPTERA.**Family TERMITIDÆ.**

TERMES, Linn.

T. flavipes, Koll.

Common throughout the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

Family PSOCIDÆ.

ATROPOS, Leach.

A. divinatorius, Fabr.

Is common throughout the State.

PSOCUS, Latr.

P. signatus, Hagen.*P. pumilis*, Hagen.*P. venosus*, Burm.*P. contaminatus*, Hagen.*P. striatus*, Walk.*P. quietus*, Hagen.*P. madidus*, Hagen.*P. salicis*, Fitch.**Family PERLIDÆ.**

PTERONARCYS, Newm.

P. regalis, Newm.*P. nobilis*, Hagen.

PERLA, Geoff.

- P. abnormis*, Newn.
- P. arida*, Hagen.
- P. coulonii*, Pictet.
- P. tristis*, Hagen.
- P. capitata*, Pictet.
- P. similis*, Hagen.
- P. xanthenes*, Newn.
- P. occipitalis*, Pictet.
- P. placida*, Hagen.
- P. ephyre*, Newn.

ISOPTERYX, Pictet.

- I. cydippe*, Newn.

CAPNIA, Pictet.

- C. pygmæa*, Burm.

TÆNIOPTERYX, Pictet.

- T. fasciata*, Burm.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- T. similis*, Hagen.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- T. maura*, Pictet.

NEMOURA, Pictet.

- N. albidipennis*, Walk.

LEUCTRA, Stephens.

- L. tenuis*, Pictet.

Family EPHEMERIDÆ.

PALINGENIA, Burm.

- P. bilineata*, Say.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- P. limbata*, Serv.

EPHEMERA, Linn.

- E. decora*, Walk.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

BAËTIS, Leach.

- B. vicaria*, Walk.
B. obesa, Say.
Caldwell, not rare—Crane.
B. fusca, Walk.
Caldwell, not rare—Crane.
B. canadensis, Walk.
Caldwell, not common—Crane.
B. noveboracana, Licht.

POTAMANTHUS, Pictet.

- P. concinnus*, Walk.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
P. nebulosus, Walk.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

CLOË, Leach.

- C. unicolor*, Hagen.
C. vicina, Hagen.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

CÆNIS, Stephens.

- C. amica*, Hagen.

Family ODONATA.**Sub-Family CALOPTERYGINÆ.****CALOPTERYX, Leach.**

- C. apicalis*, Burm.
C. maculata, Beauv.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. virginica, Dru.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

HETÆERINA, Hagen.

H. americana, Fabr.

H. tricolor, Burm.

Sub-Family AGRIONINÆ.

LESTES, Leach.

L. rectangularis, Say.

Recorded from New Jersey.

L. congener, Hagen.

L. eurina, Say.

L. unguiculata, Hagen.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

L. hamata, Hagen.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

AGRION, Fabr.

A. irene, Hagen.

Recorded from New Jersey.

A. iners, Hagen.

New Jersey specimens in Collection American Entomological Society.

A. ramburii, Selys.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

A. hastatum, Say.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

A. saucium, Burm.

A. civile, Hagen.

A. violaceum, Hagen.

Recorded from New Jersey.

A. apicale, Say.

A. aspersum, Hagen.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

Sub-Family GOMPHINÆ.

GOMPHUS, Leach.

G. armatus, Selys.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

G. adelphus, Selys.

G. fraternus, Say.

G. spicatus, Hagen.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

G. exilis, Selys.

HAGENIUS, Selys.

H. brevistylus, Selys.

CORDULEGASTER, Leach.

C. maculatus, Selys.

C. obliquus, Say.

PETALURA, Leach.

P. thoreyi, Hagen.

Sub-Family ÆSCHNINA.

ANAX, Leach.

A. junius, Dru.

Common in Ocean county, and generally distributed in the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

ÆSCHNA, Fabr.

Æ. clepsydra, Say.

Æ. verticalis, Hagen.

Æ. constricta, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

Æ. grandis, Linn.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey. I have taken it in Ocean county.

Æ. ingens, Ramb.

Æ. heros, Fab.

Recorded from New Jersey. Generally distributed. Caldwell, not common—Crane.

Æ. quadriguttata, Burm.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

Sub-Family **CORDULINÆ.**

MACROMIA, Ramb.

M. tæniolata, Ramb.

DIDYMOPS, Ramb.

D. transversa, Say.

Mount Holly, New Jersey—Collection American Entomological Society.

D. obsoleta, Say.

CORDULA, Leach.

C. lateralis, Burm.

Sub-Family **LIBELLULINÆ.**

TRAMEA, Hagen.

T. carolina, Linn.

Recorded from New Jersey.

T. lacerata, Hagen.

I took this in Ocean county during the present season (1889).

CELITHEMIS, Hagen.**C. eponina**, Dru.

New Jersey—Collection American Entomological Society.

PLATYTHEMIS, Hagen.**P. trimaculata**, De G.

Common throughout the State. Caldwell, common—Crane.

LIBELLULA, Linn.**L. quadrimaculata**, Linn.**L. semifasciata**, Burm.

Recorded from New Jersey.

L. luctuosa, Burm.

Recorded from New Jersey. Caldwell, common—Crane.

L. pulchella, Dru.

Recorded from New Jersey. Caldwell, common—Crane.

L. auripennis, Burm.

Recorded from New Jersey. Specimens in Collection American Entomological Society.

L. incesta, Hagen.

New Jersey—Collection American Entomological Society.

L. lydia, Dru.

New Jersey—Collection American Entomological Society.

L. quadrupla, Say.

Recorded from New Jersey.

L. plumbea, Uhl.

Recorded from New Jersey.

MESOTHEMIS, Hagen.**M. simplicicollis**, Say.

Recorded from New Jersey. Ocean Grove—Crane.

M. longipennis, Burm.

New Jersey—Collection American Entomological Society.

DIPLAX, Charp.

D. costifera, Uhl.

D. vicina, Hagen.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

D. semicineta, Say.

D. rubicundula, Say.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey. Caldwell, common
—Crane.

D. berenice, Dru.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey, and common else-
where in the State.

D. intacta, Hagen.

D. elisa, Hagen.

Recorded from Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

D. ornata, Ramb.

PERITHEMIS, Hagen.

P. domitia, Dru.

Recorded from New Jersey.

NANNOPHYA, Ramb.

N. bella, Uhl.

Recorded from New Jersey.

Family SIALIDÆ.

SIALIS, Latr.

S. infumata, Newn.

S. americana, Ramb.

CHAULIODES, Latr.

C. pectinicornis, Linn.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

C. serricornis, Say.

C. maculatus, Say.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

CORYDALIS, Latr.

C. cornuta, Linn.

Common throughout the State. Caldwell—Crane.

Family HEMEROBIDÆ.

ALEURONIA, Fitch.

A. westwoodii, Fitch.

MICROMUS, Ramb.

M. insipidus, Hagen.

HEMEROBIUS, Linn.

H. amicus, Fitch.

H. alternatus, Fitch.

H. stigmaterus, Fitch.

H. castanea, Fitch.

H. tutatrix, Fitch.

H. conjunctus, Fitch.

H. pinidumus, Fitch.

H. hyalinatus, Fitch.

POLYSTÆCHOTES, Burm.

P. punctatus, Fabr.

P. vittatus, Say.

Recorded from New Jersey.

MANTISPA, Illig.

M. brunnea, Say.

M. interrupta, Say.

CHRYSOPA, Leach.

- C. oculata*, Say.
- C. illepida*, Fitch.
- C. albicornis*, Fitch.
- C. chlorophana*, Fitch.
- C. fulvibuca*, Fitch.
- C. chi*, Fitch.
- C. ypsilon*, Fitch.
- C. latipennis*, Schneid.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- C. nigricornis*, Burm.
- C. lineaticornis*, Fitch.
- C. 4-punctata*, Burm.
- C. rufilabris*, Burm.
- C. interrupta*, Schneid.
- C. emuncta*, Fitch.
- C. harrisii*, Fitch.
- C. plorabunda*, Fitch.
- C. flava*, Scop.

ACANTHACLISIS, Ramb.

- A. americana*, Dru.

MYRMELEON, Linn.

- M. gratus*, Say.
- M. obsoletus*, Say.
- M. abdominalis*, Say.
Recorded from New Jersey.
- M. nebulosus*, Oliv.
- M. immaculatus*, De G.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.

ASCALAPHUS, Fabr.

- A. hyalinus*, Latr.
- A. 4-punctatus*, Burm.

Family PANORPIDÆ.**PANORPA, Linn.**

- P. rufescens*, Ramb.
Caldwell, common—Crane.
- P. venosa*, Westw.
- P. debilis*, Westw.
- P. nebulosa*, Westw.
- P. maculosa*, Hagen.

BITTACUS, Latr.

- B. occidentis*, Walk.
-

Family PHRYGANIDIDÆ.**NEURONIA, Leach.**

- N. semifasciata*, Say.
Recorded from New Jersey. Caldwell, common—Crane.
- N. postica*, Walk.
Caldwell, common—Crane.

LIMNOPHILUS, Leach.

- L. rhombicus*, Linn.
Caldwell, rare—Crane.
- L. interruptus*, Say.
Described from New Jersey. Caldwell, not common—Crane.
- L. pudicus*, Hagen.

ENOICYLA, Ramb.

- E. subfasciata*, Say.
- E. lepida*, Hagen.

NOTIDOBIA, Steph.

- N. pyraloides*, Walk.

SETODES, Ramb.

- S. candida*, Hagen.

MACRONEMA, Pictet.

M. zebratum, Hagen.

HYDROPSYCHE, Pictet.

H. scalaris, Hagen.

H. morosa, Hagen.

Caldwell, common—Crane.

H. phalerata, Hagen.

PHILOPOTAMUS, Leach.

P. distinctus, Walk.

Caldwell, rare—Crane.

POLYCENTROPUS, Curtis.

P. validus, Walk.

P. lucidus, Hagen.

CHIMARRHA, Leach.

C. aterrima, Hagen.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages 6,098 species are listed, to which future studies will undoubtedly add at least 20 per cent. more; they are distributed as follows:

	Families.	Genera.	Species.
Hymenoptera	30	302	1,074
Coleoptera	71	815	2,227
Lepidoptera	28	484	1,140
Diptera	57	319	811
Orthoptera	7	52	117
Hemiptera—			
Heteroptera	26	173	313
Homoptera	10	101	242
Neuroptera	9	61	174
Total	238	2,307	6,098

Authors are not agreed as to the best way of making up catalogues. Some begin with the higher families, running down to the most degraded; others reverse this proceeding and begin with the least specialized forms, ending with the highest types. Of the lists followed in this catalogue, the *Hymenoptera*, *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera* run the series from the lowest to the highest. In the *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera* and *Hemiptera* the highest forms are placed at the head.

In adopting the Linnæan orders, rather than the more numerous divisions of Brauer or Packard, I have followed convenience and not conviction, believing that a catalogue of a restricted fauna is not the place to bring forward a classification not generally accepted. In a future edition of the catalogue I should expect to make the change.

ERRATA.

THE FOLLOWING ESCAPED CORRECTION IN PROOF:

- Page 172, for **CENIA** read **CÆNIA**.
Page 182, for **P. serricorne** read **L. serricorne**.
Page 216, for **C. nsertus** read **C. insertus**.
Page 370, for **S. palipes** read **S. pallipes**.
Page 370, for **CÆNOMYIA** read **CENOMYIA**.
Page 370, for **STRATYOMYIDÆ** read **STRATIOMYIDÆ**.
Page 372, for **THERIOPLECTES**, Zell., read **THERIOPLECTES**,
Zett.
Page 388, for **T. pictulum**, Pa., read **T. pictulum**, Will.
Page 429, for **LEPTOYPHA** read **LEPTOPHYA**.

PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORS' NAMES.

A.

Aaron.....Aaron, S. Frank.
 AbbAbbot, John.
 AhrAhrens, August.
 Am. et Serv...Amyot & Serville.
 AshmAshmead, William H.
 AubéAubé, Charles.

B.

Bärensp.....Bärensprung, Felix.
 BalyBaly, Joseph S.
 BassBassett, H. F.
 BatesBates, Henry William.
 Bdv.....Boisduval, Jean Alphonse.
 Bd-Lec Boisduval & Leconte.
 Beauv. Beauvois, Palisot de.
 BethBethune, Charles J. S.
 Billb... Billberg, Gustav Johann.
 BkhBorkhausen, Moriz B.
 BlakeBlake, Charles A.
 Blanch.....Blanchard, E.
 Bland.....Bland, James H. B.
 Boh.....Boheman, Carl H.
 Boisdsee Bdv.
 Bon.....Bonnelli, François André.
 BonvBonvouloir, Henry de.
 Borkh see Bkh.
 BouchéBouché, Peter Friedrich.
 BourgBourgeois, J.
 Brace.....Brace, John P.
 BremBremer, Otto.
 Brem. & Grey,
 Bremer & Grey.
 BrendBrendel, Emil.
 BrownBrown, Peter.
 Brullé.....Brullé, Auguste.
 BrunerBruner, Lawrence.
 Buck.....Buckley, S. B.
 BucktBuckton, George B.

Buq.....Buquet, Lucien.
 Burm..... { Burmeister, Hermann Carl
 C.

C.

Cam.....Cameron, P.
 Cand.....Candèze, E.
 Casey.....Casey, Thomas L.
 ChambChambers, Vactor Toucy.
 Chd..... { Chaudoir, Baron Maxi-
 milien de.
 Chap...Chapman, Thomas.
 CharpCharpentier, Toussaint de.
 Chevr. Chevrolat, Aug.
 Clairv. Clairville, J. de.
 ClarkClark, Bracy (Diptera).
 ClarkClark, Hamlet (Coleoptera).
 ClemClemens, Brackenridge.
 Comst.....Comstock, John Henry.
 CostaCosta, Achille.
 Coup.....Couper, William.
 Cr...Crotch, Geo. R.
 CramCramer, Pieter.
 Cress.....Cresson, Ezra T.
 Curtis.Curtis, John.

D.

Dahl.....Dahlbom, Andres Gustav.
 DallDallas, William S.
 DalmDalman, Johann Wilhelm.
 Davis.....Davis, William T.
 De G.....De Geer, Carl.
 Dej..... { Dejean, Comte Pierre Fran-
 çois Marie Auguste.
 DesvDesvoidy, Robineau.
 DoublDoubleday, Edward.
 Doubl-Hew . Doubleday & Hewitson.
 Drap.....Drapiez, A.
 Dru.....Drury, Drew.

Duf.....Dufour, Leon.
 Duft.....Duftschmid, Caspar.
 Dum..... { Duméril, André Marie Con-
 stant.
 Dunc.....Duncan, James.
 Dup..... { Duponchel Philogène Au-
 guste Joseph.
 D'Urb.....D'Urban, William Stewart M.

E.

Edw. H.....Edwards, Henry.
 Edw..... { Edwards, W. H. (in Rho-
 palocera).
 Eich.....Eichhoff, W.
 Er..... { Erichson, Wilhelm Ferdi-
 nand.
 Esch..... { Eschscholtz, Johann Fried-
 rich.

F.

Fabr.....Fabricius, Johann Christ.
 Fairm.....Fairmaire, Leon.
 Fall.....Fallen, Carl Friedrich.
 Feld.....Felder, Cajetan.
 Fern.....Fernald, Chas. H.
 Fieb.....Fieber, Franz Xaver.
 Fischer..... { Fischer, Johannes L. (Dip-
 tera).
 Fischer..... { Fischer, Leopold H. (Orth-
 optera).
 Fitch.....Fitch, Asa.
 Först.....Förster, Arnold.
 Forel.....Forel, Albert.
 Forst.....Förster, Johann Reinhold.
 Foudr..... { Foudras, Antoine Casimir
 Marguerite Eugène.
 Fourer..... { Foureroy, Antoine Fran-
 çois.
 Fröhl.....Fröhlich, Jos. Aloys.

G.

G. & H.....Gemminger & Harold.
 Gdt.....Goedart, Johann.
 Geoff.....Geoffroy, Etienne Louis.
 Germ.....Germar, Ernst Friedrich.
 Gey.....see Geyer.
 Geyer.....Geyer, Carl.
 Gn.....Guenée, Achille.
 Goetze..... { Goetze, Johann August
 Ephraim.

Gorh.....Gorham, John.
 Gory.....Gory, Hippolyte Louis.
 Gray..... { Gray, George R. (Orth-
 optera).
 Gray..... { Gray, John Edward (Cole-
 optera).
 Grav..... { Gravenhorst, Johann Lud-
 wig Carl.
 Grt.....see Grote.
 Grt. & Rob...Grote & Robinson.
 Grote.....Grote, Augustus Radcliffe.
 GuerGuerin-Meneville, F. E.
 Gyll.....Gyllenhal, Leonhard.

H.

Hagen.....Hagen, Hermann August
 Hahn.....Hahn, Carl Wilhelm.
 Hald.....Haldemann, S. S.
 Haliday.....Haliday, Alexis H.
 Harold.....Harold, Edgar von.
 Harr.....see Harris.
 Harris.....Harris, Thaddeus W.
 Hartig.....Hartig, Theodore.
 Harv.....Harvey, Leon.
 Hausm.....Hausman, Johann F. L.
 Haw.....Haworth, Adrian Hardy.
 Hbst..... { Herbst, Johann Friedrich
 Wilhelm.
 Heer.....Heer, Oswald.
 Hein.....Heinemann, H. von.
 Heinek...Heineken, Carl.
 Hellw..... { Hellwig, Johann Christian
 Ludwig.
 Hentz.....Hentz, Nicholas Marcell.
 Hoffm.....Hoffmann, J. J.
 Hoffm.....Hoffmeister, H. (Diptera).
 Holmgr.....Holmgren, August Emil.
 Hope.....Hope, Frederic William.
 Horn.....Horn, George H.
 Howard.....Howard, Leland O.
 H-S..... { Herrich-Schaeffer, Gottlieb,
 August, Wilhelm.
 HübHübner, Jacob.
 Hulst.....Hulst, George D.
 Hum.....Hummel, Arvid David.
 Hy. Edw.....Henry Edwards.

I.

Illig..... { Illiger, Johann Carl Wil-
 helm.

J.

Jaenn.....Jaennicke, F.
 Jek.Jekel, Henry.
 Jur.Jurine, Louis.

K.

Kalt.....Kaltenbach, J. H.
 Kies..... { Kiesenwetter, Ernst August
 Hellmuth von.
 Kirby Kirby, William.
 Kirkp..... Kirkpatrick, John.
 Kirsch..... Kirsch, Th.
 Kirsch Kirschbaum, C. L.
 Kirtl..... Kirtland, Jared P.
 Kl { Klug, Johann Christoph
 Friedrich.
 Knoch Knoch, August Wilhelm.
 Koch..... Koch, C. L.
 Koll Kollar, Vincenz.
 Kraatz..... Kraatz, Gustav.
 Kug Kugelann, Johann Gottlieb.
 Kunze Kunze, Gustav.

L.

Lac..... { Lacordaire, Jean Theo-
 dora.
 Laf..... { Marquis de la Ferté-Sen-
 ectere.
 Lap., Laporte, F. L. de.
 Lap. & Gory..Laporte & Gory.
 Lasp.....Laspeyres, Jacob Heinrich.
 Latr.....Latreille, Pierre Andre.
 L. Duf.....Leon Dufour.
 LeachLeach, William Elford.
 Le B.Le Baron, William.
 Lec.....Leconte, John L.
 LedLederer, Julius.
 LeidyLeidy, Joseph.
 Lewis.....Lewis, R. H.
 Licht { Lichtenstein, Anton Au-
 gust Heinrich.
 L. or Linn...Linnaeus, Carl von.
 Lintn.....Lintner, James Albert.
 LwLoew, Hermann.

M.

MacLMacLeay, William S.
 MacqMacquart, Jean.

Mann..... { Mannerheim, Carl Gustav
 von.
 MarsMarseul, S. A. de.
 MarshMarsham, Thomas.
 MarshMarshall, T. A.
 Math.....Mathews, A.
 Mayr Mayr, Gustav L.
 Megerle { Megerle von Muelfeld,
 Johann Karl.
 Meigen..... Meigen, Johann Wilhelm.
 MellMellié, J.
 Mels..... { Melsheimer, Friedrich
 Ernst.
 Minot Minot, Charles S.
 Moeschl..... Moeschler, Heinrich Benno.
 Mon.....Monell, J. T.
 MooreMoore, Frederick.
 Morr.....Morrison, H. K.
 Morris { Morris, Margareta H.
 (Diptera).
 Mots.....Motschulsky, Victor von.
 Müll { Müller, Philipp Wilbrand
 Jacob.
 MulsMulsant, Etienne.
 Muls. et Rey..Mulsant et Rey.

N.

Nees..... { Nees von Esenbeck, Chris-
 tian G.
 Newn.....Newman, Edward.
 NitschNitzsch, Christian L.
 NordNordmann, Alexander von.
 Norton.....Norton, Edward.
 NylNylander, William.

O.

OchsOchsenheimer, Ferdinand.
 OestlOestlund, O. W.
 OlivOlivier, Antoine Guillaume.
 O-S.....Osten-Sacken, R. von.

P.

Pack.....Packard, Alpheus Spring.
 Pal. Beauv...see Beauv.
 Pall Pallas, Peter Simon.
 Panz { Panzer, Georg Wolfgang
 Franz.
 PascPascoe, Francis P.

470 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

Pass Passerini, Carlo.
 Patton Patton, William H.
 Payk Paykull, Gustaf von.
 Peck Peck, William Dandridge.
 Perty Perty, Maximilian.
 Phillipi Phillipi, F. H. E.
 Pict Pictet, François Jules.
 Poey Poey, Phelipe.
 Prov... Provancher, L'Abbe.
 Putn... Putnam, J. D.
 Putz..... Putzeys, H.

R.

Rag Ragonot, Emile L.
 Ramb. Rambur, J. Pierre.
 Rand.. Randall, John W.
 Rathv..... Rathvon, J. H.
 Ratz { Ratzeburg, Julius Theodor
 Christian.
 R. Desv. Robineau Desvoidy.
 Reak... Reakirt, Tryon.
 Redt... Redtenbacher, Ludwig.
 Reichenb..... Reichenbach, Anton B.
 Reitt... Reitter, E.
 Reut... Reuter, O. M.
 Riley Riley, Charles Valentine.
 Rob Robinson, Coleman T.
 Rog..... Rogers, W. Frederick.
 Rond..... Rondani, Camille.
 Rossi Rossi, Peter.
 Rott Rottenburg, S. A. von.
 Ruthe. Ruthe, Johann Friedrich.

S.

S. & A see Sm. & Abb.
 Sandb Sandberg, Karl von.
 Saund Saunders, William.
 Sauss Saussure, Henri de.
 Say Say, Thomas.
 Schäff Schäffer, Jacob Christian.
 Schaum..... Schaum, Hermann Rudolph
 Schiff..... Schiffermüller, Ignaz.
 Schiner Schiner, J. R.
 Schm { Schmidt, Wilhelm Ludwig
 Ewald.
 Schm-Goeb { Schmidt-Goebel, Hermann
 Max.
 Schneid..... { Schneider, Wilhelm Gott-
 lieb.

Schr..... Schrank, Franz von Paula.
 Schum..... Schummel, Theodore Emil.
 Scop Scopoli, Johann Anton.
 Seriba Seriba W.
 Seud. Scudder, Samuel H.
 Seidl Seidlitz, George.
 Selys..... { Selys-Longchamps, Michel
 E.
 Serv..... { Audinet-Serville, Jean
 Guilleaume.
 Shimer Shimer, Henry.
 Shuck Shuckard, W. E.
 Sign Signoret, Victor.
 Sm. & Abb... Smith & Abbot.
 Smith..... { Smith, Frederick (Hymen-
 optera).
 Smith. Smith, John B. (Col. et Lep.)
 Sol { Solier, Antoine Joseph
 Jean.
 Speyer Speyer, Adolph.
 Spin Spinola, Maximilian.
 Staeger Staeger, C.
 St. Farg..... { St. Fargeau, Amédée Louis
 Michel Le Peletier
 Comte de.
 St. F. & Serv.. Saint-Fargeau et Serville.
 Stal Stal, Carl.
 Stenh..... Stenhammar, Chr.
 Steph..... Stephens, James Francis.
 Stretch..... Stretch, Richard H.
 Strk Streckler, Hermann. .
 Suffr Suffrian, E.
 S. V..... { Schiffermüller, Verzeich-
 niss.
 Swains..... Swainson, William.
 Swed..... Swederus, Nils Samuel.

T.

Targ-Toz..... Targioni-Tozetti.
 Tasch Taschenberg, E. L.
 Taylor Taylor, George W.
 Thoms Thomson, C. G.
 Thos..... Thomas, Cyrus.
 Thunb Thunberg, Carl Peter.
 Tourn Tournier, H.
 Tr Treitschke, Friedrich.

U.

Uhler..... Uhler, Philip R.
 Urban d'Urban, W. S. M.

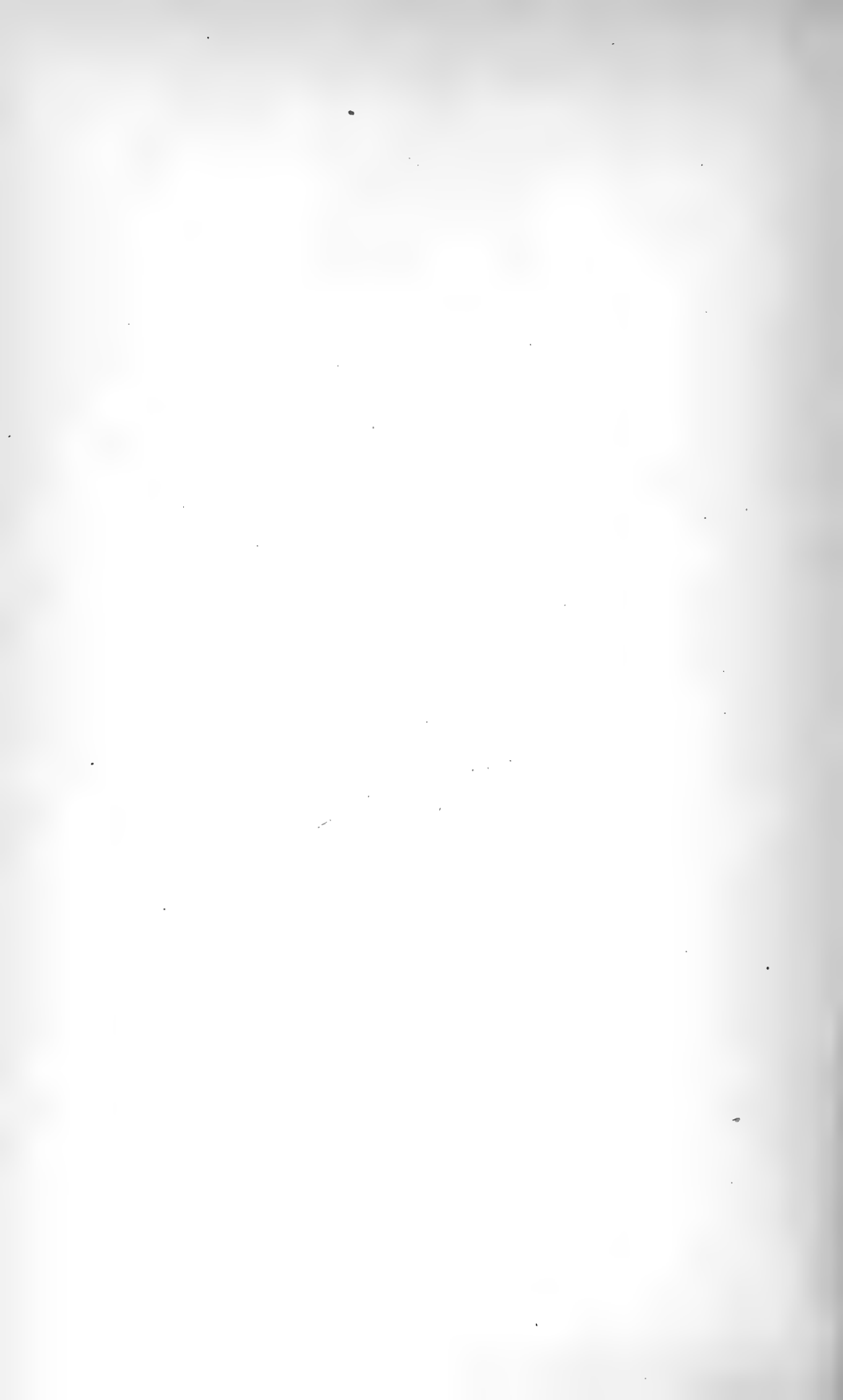
W.

Wahlb.....Wahlberg, P. F.
 WallgrWallengren, H. D. J.
 Waltl.....Waltl, Joseph.
 WalshWalsh, Benjamin Dann.
 Waterh.....Waterhouse, George Robert.
 Web.....Weber, Friedrich.
 Wesm.....Wesmael, Constantin.
 Westw.....Westwood, John Obadiah.
 WhiteWhite, Adam (Coleoptera).
 WhiteWhite, B. (Hemiptera).
 Wied { Wiedemann, Christian R.
 W.
 Will.....Williston, S. W.

WinnertzWinnertz, Johannes.
 Walk.....Walker, Francis.
 Wlsm.....Walsingham, Thomas.
 WolffWolff, Johann Friedrich.
 Woll.....Wollaston, T. Vernon.
 W. V.....Wiener, Verzeichniss.

Z.

Zell.....Zeller, Philipp, Christoph.
 Zett..... { Zetterstedt, Johann, Wil-
 helm.
 Ziegl... ..Ziegler, Daniel.
 ZimmZimmermann, Christoph.
 Zinck.....Zincken, Johann T. F.



INDEX OF GENERA.

A.			
Abia	7	Agenia.....	51
Abrostola	321	Aglossa.....	340
Acalles.....	258	Agnomonia	328
Acalloides	261	Agonoderus.....	94
Acanthaclisis	462	Agraphus.....	248
Acanthia.....	429	Agraulis.....	274
Acanthocinus	210	Agrilus.....	170.
Acanthoderes	208	Agrion.....	456
Acantholoma.....	416	Agriotus.....	161
Acanthosoma.....	420	Agromyza.....	403
Achatodes.....	315	Agrotis.....	308
Acholla.....	431	Alaus.....	158
Achrea.....	346	Alcathoe.....	288
Acidalia.....	335	Alcidamea.....	66
Acilius.....	104	Aleochara.....	115
Acmæodera.....	170	Aletia.....	320
Acmæops.....	205	Aleurodes.....	451
Acocephala.....	445	Aleurotonia.....	461
Acononia.....	437	Allandrus.....	270
Acoptus.....	260	Allantus.....	12
Acordulecera.....	7	Allecula.....	235
Acridium.....	413	Allodia.....	362
Acrobasis.....	344	Allograpta.....	385
Acrolophus.....	354	Allorhina.....	197
Acronycta.....	306	Allotria (<i>Hym.</i>).....	18
Astenodes.....	169	Allotria (<i>Lep.</i>).....	327
Actias.....	302	Alphitobius.....	232
Actinotia.....	313	Alydus.....	421
Actobius.....	121	Alypia.....	290
Acupalpus.....	97	Alyson.....	55
Acylophorus.....	116	Amadrya.....	354
Adalia.....	133	Amalopis.....	368
Adelocera.....	158	Amara.....	81
Adimonia.....	222	Amblycorypha.....	409
Adita.....	309	Amblyopone.....	46
Adoneta.....	296	Amblyteles.....	22
Adoxus.....	218	Amblyscirtes.....	281
Ædes.....	364	Amitus.....	42
Æletes.....	148	Ammophila.....	51
Ælia.....	418	Amnestus.....	417
Ællopos.....	283	Amorbia.....	349
Æschna.....	457	Ampelophaga.....	285
Agabus.....	103	Amphibolips.....	16
Agallia.....	445	Amphicerus.....	183
Agalliastes.....	428	Amphicnephes.....	397
Agapostemon.....	63	Amphicomma.....	190
Agathidium.....	112	Amphicrosus.....	151
Agathis.....	35	Amphion.....	284
		Amphisa.....	350
		Amphiscepa.....	438
		Anacrabro.....	58
		Anædus.....	233
		Anagoga.....	333
		Anametis.....	247
		Anasa.....	421
		Anaspis.....	240
		Anatis.....	134
		Anax.....	457
		Anaxiphus.....	408
		Anchodemus.....	253
		Ancyloxypha.....	281
		Ancyronyx.....	156
		Andrena.....	63
		Andricus.....	17
		Androchirus.....	236
		Aneurus.....	430
		Angerona.....	333
		Anisodactylus.....	98
		Anisolabia.....	406
		Anisops.....	436
		Anisopteryx.....	338
		Anisoticta.....	132
		Anisota.....	303
		Anisoxya.....	238
		Anomala.....	195
		Anomalon.....	25
		Anomis.....	320
		Anomœa.....	215
		Anomoglossus.....	93
		Anopheles.....	364
		Anotia.....	439
		Antepione.....	333
		Anthaxia.....	168
		Antherophagus.....	142
		Anthicus.....	243
		Anthidium.....	66
		Anthocharis.....	278
		Anthocomus.....	177
		Anthocoris.....	429
		Anthecia.....	322
		Anthomyia.....	394
		Anthonomus.....	254
		Anthophora.....	67
		Anthrax.....	377
		Anthrenus.....	144
		Anthribulus.....	271
		Antispila.....	358
		Antocha.....	366
		Anytus.....	309
		Apamea.....	314

Calandra.....	265	Celiptera	327	Chloëaltis	411
Calathus	83	Celithemis	459	Chlorion	52
Calephelis	275	Cemonus	56	Chlorochara	437
Calliroa	11	Cenopsis.....	349	Chloromyia	371
Calledapteryx	335	Centeterus	23	Chlorops	403
Callida	89	Centrinus	262	Chœridium	186
Callidium	200	Centrodera	205	Chœrocampa	284
Callidryas	278	Centronopus	231	Chœrodes	331
Callimorpha	292	Cephaloon	239	Choleva	111
Calliopsis	63	Cephus	15	Choreutes.....	354
Calliphora	393	Ceraphron	41	Chortophaga	413
Callipterus	450	Cerascopus	432	Chramesus	268
Calloides	203	Ceratina.....	67	Chrysis.....	43
Callomyia	389	Ceratonia.....	287	Chrysobothris	169
Callopietria	398	Ceratopogon	365	Chrysochraon.....	411
Calobata	397	Ceratostoma	27	Chrysochus.....	219
Calocampa.....	319	Ceraturgus	374	Chrysochina.....	219
Calochromus	173	Cerceris.....	55	Chrysogaster	384
Calocoris	426	Cercopeus	248	Chrysomela	220
Calophya.....	447	Cercus	149	Chrysopa	462
Calopteron	172	Cercyon	109	Chrysophanus	277
Calopteryx	455	Ceresa	441	Chrysoptila	373
Calosoma	72	Ceria	388	Chrysops.....	372
Calothysanis	335	Ceropales.....	51	Chrysothymus	382
Calpe	320	Ceroptres	17	Chrysotoxum	383
Calymnia.....	317	Cerotainia	375	Chrysotus	382
Calyptoproctus	439	Cerotoma	221	Chytlolita	329
Calyptus	36	Ceruchus	186	Chytonix	308
Camirus.....	416	Cerura.....	301	Cicada	437
Camponotus	44	Cerylon.....	139	Cicindela.....	69
Campoplex	26	Certhophilus	409	Cilisa	63
Campsicnemus	382	Ceutorhynchus.....	261	Cimbex	7
Campptobrochis	426	Chætocnema.....	226	Cindaphia.....	343
Camptoneura	397	Chætopsis.....	398	Cinyra.....	168
Canifa	238	Chalcis.....	38	Circotettix.....	414
Canthon.....	186	Chalcoderma	258	Cirrhophanus	323
Canthophorus.....	417	Chalcolepidius.....	158	Cis	184
Canthydrus	100	Chalcophora.....	166	Cistela	236
Capnia	454	Chalepus.....	196	Citheronia	303
Capnochroa	236	Chalybion.....	52	Cixius.....	439
Capsus.....	427	Chamyris	323	Cladius.....	8
Capua	350	Charadra	306	Cladura	368
Carabus.....	72	Chariessa	180	Clemensia	291
Caradrina	316	Chariesterus	420	Cleora	337
Cardiastethus	429	Charistena	228	Clerus.....	178
Cardiophorus	158	Chauliodes.....	460	Clinidium	140
Caripeta	337	Chauliognathus	175	Clinocera	380
Carphoborus.....	269	Chelonus.....	34	Clisiocampa	304
Carpocapsa.....	353	Chelymorpha	229	Clivina	75
Carpophilus.....	149	Chermes	451	Cloë	455
Casnonia.....	86	Chilocorus	134	Cloptoptera.....	443
Cassida	229	Chiloneurus	39	Clytanthus	204
Cataclysta.....	343	Chilosia	384	Cnemidotus	99
Caterva	337	Chimarra.....	464	Cnemodus.....	423
Catocala	324	Chion	200	Coccidula	135
Catogenus.....	141	Chionaspis	452	Coccinella	133
Cebrio	166	Chironomus.....	364	Coccophagus.....	40
Cecidomyia.....	360	Chlænus.....	91	Cœambus	101
Cedius	113	Chlænogramma.....	287	Cœlidea	446
Celetes.....	172	Chlamys	215	Cœliodes	260

Cœlioxys	64	Cratacanthus	94	Dasycera	357
Cœlodasya	300	Cratoparis	271	Dasyllis	375
Cœlogaster	261	Cregya	180	Dasylophia	300
Cœlopa	399	Cremastochilus	197	Datana	298
Cœnia	172	Cremastogaster	47	Debis	272
Cœnosia	395	Creoophilus	117	Decarthron	114
Cœnus	419	Crepidodera	225	Decatoma	38
Colastus	149	Cressonia	288	Dectes	209
Colaspis	220	Criocephalus	199	Degeeria	391
Coleophora	358	Crioceris	214	Deidamia	284
Colias	278	Crioprora	387	Deilephila	284
Colletes	62	Criorhina	387	Deilinea	335
Collops	177	Crocidophora	342	Delphax	440
Colpognathus	23	Crocigrapha	317	Deltoccephalus	446
Colydium	139	Crocota	292	Deltometopus	158
Colymbetes	103	Crophius	423	Demas	306
Compsocerocoris	425	Cryptarcha	152	Dendroctonus	269
Conchylis	350	Cryptobium	123	Dendroides	244
Conchylodes	343	Cryptocephalus	216	Depressaria	355
Conocephalus	410	Cryptohypnus	159	Deræocoris	427
Conops	389	Cryptolechia	355	Dermostes	143
Conosoma	126	Cryptorhopalum	144	Deromyia	375
Conotelus	149	Cryptorhynchus	258	Deronectes	101
Conotrachelus	257	Crypturgus	269	Derrima	322
Copelatus	102	Cryptus	24	Desmia	343
Copidosoma	39	Cteniscus	29	Desmocerus	205
Copris	186	Ctenistes	113	Desmometopa	403
Coptera	42	Ctenucha	290	Desmopachria	100
Coptocycla	229	Cucujus	141	Dexia	392
Coptodera	88	Cucullia	319	Diabrotica	222
Coptotomus	102	Culex	364	Diachus	218
Copturus	259	Cupes	184	Diaperis	233
Cordula	458	Cuterebra	390	Diapheromera	407
Cordulegaster	457	Cybister	105	Diaphorus	382
Cordylura	395	Cyclocephala	196	Diapria	42
Corethra	364	Cychromus	152	Diaspis	452
Corimelena	417	Cychnus	71	Diastata	402
Corisa	436	Cylapus	428	Diastrophus	16
Coriscus	431	Cyllene	203	Dibolia	227
Corizus	422	Cylloceria	31	Dicælus	82
Corphyra	242	Cymatodera	178	Dicerca	167
Corticaria	153	Cymatophora	337	Dichæta	401
Corycia	336	Cymindis	90	Dichelia	350
Corydalis	461	Cymus	422	Dichelonycha	191
Corylophus	132	Cynips	17	Dichrooscytus	425
Corymbites	164	Cyphomimus	249	Dichrorampha	353
Corynocoris	420	Cyphon	157	Dicopis	305
Corythuca	429	Cyrtinus	207	Dicranomyia	365
Coscinoptera	215	Cyrtoma	380	Didymops	458
Cosmopepla	419	Cyrtoneura	394	Didea	385
Cosmopteryx	358	Cyrtophorus	204	Diedrocephala	444
Cossonus	265	Cyrtophyllus	409	Dilophonota	285
Cossus	304	Cyrtosia	441	Dilophus	363
Cotalpa	195	Cytilus	154	Dineutes	106
Cozelus	139			Dinoderus	184
Crabro	57			Diochus	122
Cræsus	9	D.		Dicetria	374
Crambodes	319	Dacne	138	Diomorus	39
Crambus	346	Dactylopium	451	Dioryctria	344
Craponius	260	Dalmania	389	Diphthera	306
		Danaïa	275		

Diplax.....	460	Elater.....	159	Erioptera.....	367
Diplochila.....	82	Elephantomyia.....	366	Eristalis.....	386
Diplosis.....	360	Elis.....	49	Ernobius.....	181
Diplotaxis.....	192	Ellema.....	287	Eros.....	172
Dipterygia.....	313	Elleschus.....	256	Erromenus.....	28
Dircæa.....	237	Ellychnia.....	173	Erycus.....	252
Discoderus.....	94	Elmis.....	155	Erythroneura.....	447
Discothyrea.....	46	Emblethis.....	423	Eusæsthetus.....	123
Disonycha.....	224	Emesa.....	432	Eubadizon.....	36
Dissosteira.....	415	Emmesa.....	237	Eubyja.....	338
Distenia.....	204	Emphor.....	67	Eucalyptera.....	315
Ditemnus.....	177	Emphytus.....	10	Eucerceris.....	55
Ditoma.....	139	Empis.....	379	Eucerochoris.....	427
Ditomyia.....	361	Empoa.....	447	Euceros.....	28
Dolba.....	286	Empretia.....	296	Euchæstes.....	294
Dolerus.....	10	Enchenopa.....	440	Euchistus.....	419
Dolichoderus.....	45	Enchodes.....	237	Eucinetus.....	157
Dolichocheza.....	370	Encoptolophus.....	413	Eucirroedia.....	318
Dolichopus.....	380	Encyclops.....	205	Euclea.....	295
Dolopius.....	161	Encyrtus.....	89	Euclidia.....	324
Donacia.....	213	Endalus.....	253	Eucoila.....	18
Dorcaschema.....	207	Endecatomo.....	183	Eucrada.....	181
Dorcatoma.....	183	Endomychus.....	137	Eucrostis.....	334
Dorcus.....	185	Endropia.....	332	Eudalimia.....	332
Dorymyrmex.....	45	Ennearthron.....	185	Eudamus.....	279
Doryodes.....	316	Ennomos.....	332	Eudeilinea.....	335
Doryphora.....	220	Enoicyla.....	463	Eudemis.....	350
Dorytomus.....	252	Entechnia.....	67	Euderces.....	204
Drapetes.....	166	Enyo.....	283	Eudicrana.....	361
Drasteria.....	324	Epeolus.....	64	Eudiptus.....	343
Drasterius.....	161	Ephalus.....	232	Eudocimus.....	252
Drepanodes.....	331	Ephemera.....	455	Eudryas.....	290
Drepanosiphum.....	449	Ephestia.....	345	Eufithia.....	336
Dromius.....	89	Ephialtes.....	30	Eugnamptus.....	246
Drosophila.....	402	Ephydra.....	402	Eulophus.....	41
Dryobota.....	313	Ephyra.....	334	Eumenes.....	59
Dryocampa.....	303	Epicærus.....	247	Eupactus.....	182
Dryocetes.....	268	Epicauta.....	245	Eupelmus.....	39
Dryomyza.....	396	Epicypta.....	362	Eupethecia.....	340
Dryophanta.....	17	Epierus.....	147	Euphanessa.....	291
Dryophthorus.....	265	Epiglaea.....	318	Euphoria.....	197
Dryops.....	155	Epigraphia.....	355	Euphorus.....	35
Dryopteris.....	301	Epilachna.....	136	Euplectrus.....	41
Dyschirius.....	74	Epimecis.....	337	Euplexia.....	313
Dysphaga.....	213	Epipaschia.....	344	Eupogonius.....	211
Dyspteris.....	334	Epiphragma.....	368	Eupristocerus.....	170
Dytiscus.....	104	Epipocus.....	137	Eupsalis.....	263
		Epirranthis.....	333	Euptoieta.....	274
	E.	Epirrita.....	340	Eurycreon.....	342
Eacles.....	303	Episcopus.....	428	Eurygaster.....	416
Earinus.....	35	Epitragus.....	230	Eurylabus.....	23
Eburia.....	201	Epitrix.....	226	Eurymycter.....	270
Eccopsis.....	351	Epizeuxis.....	329	Eurypogon.....	156
Echthopoda.....	374	Epuræa.....	150	Eurytoma.....	38
Ecpanteria.....	294	Eraz.....	376	Eusphyrus.....	270
Ectopria.....	157	Erchomus.....	126	Euspongius.....	55
Ecyrus.....	211	Erebus.....	328	Eustrophus.....	238
Edema.....	299	Eremocoris.....	424	Eustrotia.....	323
Elaphidion.....	201	Eretmocerus.....	42	Euthera.....	391
Elaphrus.....	73	Eriocampa.....	11	Euthisanotia.....	315

Horistonotus	159	Idioplasta.....	369	Leptacinus	122
Hormiscus	270	Idolocoris	428	Leptina.....	305
Hormorus.....	247	Ilnacora.....	427	Leptis	374
Hyaliodes.....	427	Ilybius	102	Leptogaster	374
Hyalomyia.....	390	Ilythea	402	Leptoglossus	421
Hybernia.....	338	Ingura	320	Leptophya.....	429
Hydaticus.....	104	Ipimorpha	317	Leptostyla.....	429
Hydnocera	179	Ips	152	Leptoterna.....	425
Hydræna	107	Ischnoptera.....	406	Leptostylus	208
Hydrellia.....	401	Ischnorhynchus.....	422	Leptotrachelus.....	86
Hydria.....	339	Ischyrua.....	138	Leptura	206
Hydrobius.....	109	Isodontia	52	Lepturges	209
Hydrocampa.....	343	Isomira	236	Lepyronia	442
Hydrocanthus.....	100	Isopteryx	454	Lestes.....	456
Hydrocharis	107	Isosoma	38	Leucania.....	316
Hydrochus	106	Issus	438	Leucanthiza	359
Hydrocombus	109	Ithycerus	249	Leucartia	293
Hydrophilus	107			Leucopsis	403
Hydrophorus	382			Leucospis.....	37
Hydroporus	101	J.		Leuctra.....	454
Hydropsyche	464	Jalysus	421	Liancalus	382
Hydroctæa.....	394	Jassus.....	446	Libellula	459
Hydrovatus.....	100	Jodia	318	Libythea.....	275
Hygrotrechus.....	433	Junonia	273	Ligyrocoris.....	423
Hylastes	269	Jurinia.....	391	Ligyrua.....	196
Hylesinus	269			Limacodes	296
Hylobius.....	251	L.		Limenitis	272
Hylotoma.....	8	Labena.....	33	Limneria	26
Hylotropes.....	200	Labia	406	Limnobates	433
Hylurgops	270	Labidia	12	Limnobia.....	366
Hymenarcys	419	Laccobius	108	Limnophila	368
Hymenorus	235	Laccophilus	100	Limnophilus	463
Hyparpax	298	Lachnocrepis.....	93	Limnophora.....	394
Hypenula	330	Lachnosterna.....	192	Limnophorus	433
Hyperaspis.....	135	Lachnus	450	Limnotrechus	433
Hyperchiria	302	Lachna	443	Limonius	163
Hyperichia	375	Læmophleus	141	Lina	221
Hyperetis	334	Læmosaccus	257	Lioderma	419
Hyperplatys	210	Lagoa.....	295	Liodes	112
Hyphantria	294	Lampria	376	Liopus.....	209
Hypoderma	390	Lampronota	32	Liotropis	418
Hypolampsis	223	Languria	137	Lipocosma	344
Hyponeumenta.....	354	Lantaphe.....	344	Lipoptena.....	405
Hypophlœus	234	Laphria	376	Lispe	395
Hypoprepia	291	Laphygma.....	313	Lissorhoptrus.....	253
Hypothenemus	267	Laphystia.....	374	Listotrophus.....	117
Hyppa	313	Largus	424	Listronotus.....	250
Hypsoropha	321	Larra	53	Litargus	143
Hyptia	18	Lasioderma	182	Lithacodia	323
Hypulus	237	Lasioptera	361	Lithocolletis.....	358
Hystricia	391	Lasiosoma	361	Litocharis	124
		Lasius	45	Litochrus	131
		Lathrobium	124	Litognatha	329
I.		Lathropus	141	Livia	447
Ianassa	300	Lauxania	399	Lixus	252
Ibalia	16	Laverna.....	358	Loberus	142
Ichneumon	19	Lebia	87	Lobioptera	403
Ichthyura.....	297	Lecanium	452	Lobonotus	417
Idana	397	Leja.....	362	Lobophora.....	339
Idia	393	Lema.....	214	Lomatia	377
Idiocerus.....	445	Lepidosaphes	452		

Myzine..... 49
 Myzus 449

N.

Nabidea 427
 Nabis 431
 Nacerdes 239
 Nadata 298
 Nannophya 460
 Naso..... 438
 Nausibius 140
 Nebria..... 74
 Necrobia 180
 Necrophorus 110
 Neides 421
 Nematocampa 333
 Nematus 9
 Nemobius..... 408
 Nemopoda 400
 Nemoræa..... 391
 Nemoria..... 334
 Nemosoma 153
 Nemotelus 371
 Nemoura 454
 Neascia 285
 Neoclytus 204
 Neoglyphyoptera..... 362
 Neonympa 272
 Neottiglossa 419
 Nepa 435
 Nephelodes 314
 Nephopteryx..... 345
 Nerice 299
 Neurocolpus 425
 Neuronina 463
 Neuroterus 17
 Nezara 420
 Nicagus 186
 Nicocles 375
 Nisoniades 280
 Nitidula 150
 Nola 291
 Nolophana 319
 Nomada 63
 Nomius 76
 Nomophila 342
 Nortonia 59
 Nosodendron..... 154
 Notidobia 463
 Notiophilus 73
 Notiphila 401
 Notodonta 299
 Notonecta 435
 Nototrachys 25
 Notoxus..... 242
 Notozus 43
 Nyctobates 230
 Nymphæella..... 343
 Nysius..... 422
 Nysson 55

O.

Obera 212
 Obrium 202
 Ochria..... 339
 Ochthebius 107
 Ocypus 118
 Odontæus 189
 Odontomerus 32
 Odontomyia 371
 Odontonyx..... 156
 Odontota 228
 Odynerus 59
 Oebalus 419
 Oecanthus 408
 Oecophora..... 357
 Oecotheca..... 396
 Oedancala 423
 Oedemasia 299
 Oedionychis 223
 Oeme 200
 Oenectra 349
 Oestodes 164
 Oestrus 390
 Olfersia 404
 Olibrus 131
 Oligia 312
 Oligomerus..... 181
 Oligostigma..... 343
 Olisthopus 86
 Olophrum..... 129
 Omalus 43
 Omethus 175
 Ommatius..... 376
 Ommatostola..... 316
 Omophron 71
 Omosita 151
 Oncerotrachelus 432
 Oncideres..... 211
 Oncodes 379
 Oncognathus 426
 Oncometopia 444
 Oncopeltus 424
 Oncotylus 428
 Onthophagus 187
 Onychobaris 262
 Oodes 93
 Opatrinus 232
 Operophtera 339
 Opheltes 26
 Ophiderma 442
 Ophion 25
 Ophyra 394
 Opomala 411
 Opomyza 400
 Opsebius 376
 Opsicetus 432
 Orchelimum 410
 Orchesia 238
 Orchestes 265
 Orectoderus 428

Orgyia..... 294
 Ormenis..... 438
 Ornithomyia 405
 Orocharis 408
 Orphilus 145
 Orphnephila..... 365
 Orsullacis 422
 Orsillus 422
 Orsodachna 214
 Orthaltica..... 225
 Orthezia..... 452
 Orthodes 317
 Orthoperus 132
 Orthopleura 180
 Orthosia..... 317
 Orthosoma..... 199
 Oryssus 15
 Oscinis 403
 Osmia..... 65
 Osmoderma 198
 Otdocephalus 253
 Otiocerus 439
 Otiorrhynchus 248
 Oxacis 239
 Oxybelus 58
 Oxycera 371
 Oxycnemus 151
 Oxypoda..... 116
 Oxyporus 127
 Oxyptilus 359
 Oxytelus..... 128
 Ozognathus 181

P.

Pachybrachys 217
 Pachylobius 251
 Pachyprotasis 13
 Pachypsylla 448
 Pachyrrhina..... 369
 Pachyscelus 171
 Packardia..... 296
 Pæderus 125
 Pædisca 351
 Pagasa 431
 Palaminus 125
 Palingenia..... 454
 Pallodes 152
 Palloptera 399
 Palthis 330
 Pamera 423
 Pamerocoris 427
 Pamphila..... 281
 Panagæus 76
 Pandeletejus 248
 Pandemis..... 348
 Pangæus 417
 Pangonia 371
 Pangrapta 329
 Paniscus 26

Panopoda	328	Pezomachus.....	24	Phymatocera.....	11
Panorpa	463	Pezotettix	412	Phymatodes	200
Panscopus	248	Phæasiophora.....	351	Phymophora	136
Pantographa	342	Phædromus	223	Phyrdenus.....	258
Paonias	287	Phæogenes.....	23	Physatochila.....	429
Papilio	277	Phalacrus	131	Physocnemum	200
Parabolocratus.....	445	Phalænophana.....	330	Phytalus.....	194
Paragus	383	Phaleria.....	233	Phytocoris.....	425
Paralimna	401	Phanæus	187	Phytodietus.....	32
Parallelia	327	Phanerotoma	34	Phyton	202
Parandra	198	Phasgonophora.....	38	Phytonomus.....	250
Paraphia.....	338	Phasiane	336	Phyxelis	248
Parasa	295	Phaidole	47	Piazorhinus	256
Paratenetus	233	Phellopsis	230	Piazurus.....	259
Paria	219	Phenolia	151	Pieris	279
Paromalus	147	Phencyma	328	Piesma	429
Paropholis	444	Pheosia	299	Piezocorynus.....	270
Parorgyia	295	Phibalapteryx	339	Pilophorus.....	427
Paroxya	412	Phigalia	338	Pimpla	30
Parthenos	327	Philænus.....	443	Pinacodera	90
Parydra	401	Philampelus	285	Piophila	400
Pasimachus	74	Philanthus	55	Pipiza.....	383
Passalæcus.....	57	Phileurus	197	Pipunculus	389
Passalus	186	Philhydrus	108	Pissodes	251
Patrobus	79	Philonthus	118	Pityobius.....	164
Pediopsis	445	Philopotamus.....	464	Pityophthorus.....	266
Pelastoneurus.....	381	Philothermus	140	Plagiodera	221
Pelecinus	42	Philygria	401	Plagiognathus	428
Pelidnota.....	195	Phiprosopus	321	Plagiomimicus	322
Peliopelta	424	Phlæophagus	266	Plagionotus	203
Pelocoris	434	Phlæosinus	269	Plagodis.....	333
Pelogonus	434	Phlæotribus.....	268	Planiceps	51
Pelonomus	261	Phoberia	327	Plateros	173
Pelopæus	51	Phobetron.....	296	Platycerus	185
Pemphigus	451	Phænonotum	110	Platychirus	384
Pemphredon	57	Pholisora	280	Platycotis	440
Pentaria.....	240	Phora	404	Platydemia	234
Penthe	237	Phorodon.....	449	Platygaster.....	42
Penthelispa	139	Phortica	402	Platylabus.....	23
Penthimia	444	Photinus	174	Platymetopius	445
Penthina.....	351	Photuris.....	174	Platynota	350
Pentoptera	368	Phoxopterus.....	353	Platynus	83
Pentilia	134	Phragmatobia	293	Platypeza	389
Peoria	345	Phthinia	361	Platypteryx	301
Pepsis	51	Phthiria	378	Platyptilus	359
Perdita.....	63	Phyciodes	274	Platysenta	316
Peribalus	420	Phygadeuon	23	Platystethus	128
Periclistus.....	17	Phyletus	234	Platythemis	459
Perigea	312	Phyllaphis	450	Platyura	361
Perilampus.....	38	Phyllobænus	180	Plea.....	436
Perillus	417	Phyllobrotica.....	222	Plecia	363
Periplaneta.....	406	Phyllocnistis	359	Plegaderus.....	148
Perithemis	460	Phyllosecta.....	221	Plemymia.....	340
Peritrechus	423	Phyllodromia.....	406	Pleonectyptera	328
Perla	454	Phylomyza	404	Plesiastina	361
Perophora.....	297	Phylloscelis	438	Plocetes	256
Perothops	166	Phyllotreta	227	Plochionus	89
Petalium	182	Phyllotrox	253	Plochia	345
Petalura	457	Phylloxera	451	Plusia.....	321
Petrophora	339	Phymata.....	430	Plusiodonta	420

Plutella.....	355
Poaphila.....	328
Pocadius.....	151
Podabrus.....	175
Podisus.....	418
Podops.....	418
Podosesia.....	289
Pœcilocapsus.....	426
Pœcilonota.....	167
Pœcilopectera.....	438
Pœcilocyrtus.....	426
Pogonocherus.....	210
Pogonomyrmex.....	46
Pogonus.....	79
Polistes.....	60
Pollenia.....	393
Polyblastus.....	28
Polycentropus.....	464
Polyergus.....	44
Polylepta.....	361
Polyphylla.....	194
Polysphincta.....	31
Polystœchotes.....	461
Polystoma.....	115
Pomphopœa.....	245
Pompilus.....	49
Ponera.....	46
Porphyrrops.....	382
Potamanthus.....	455
Praon.....	37
Prasocuris.....	220
Prenolepis.....	45
Priocnemis.....	50
Prionia.....	301
Prionidus.....	431
Prionochœta.....	112
Prionomerus.....	256
Priononyx.....	53
Prionoxystus.....	304
Prionus.....	199
Priophorus.....	8
Pristiphora.....	8
Proconia.....	444
Proctacanthus.....	376
Prodenia.....	313
Promachus.....	376
Prometopia.....	150
Pronuba.....	355
Prosopis.....	62
Protenor.....	421
Proteopteryx.....	352
Protheca.....	183
Prothymia.....	324
Protoparce.....	285
Psallus.....	428
Pselaphus.....	113
Psen.....	56
Psenocorus.....	207
Psephenus.....	155
Pseudaglossa.....	329
Pseudanophora.....	354
Pseudanthrocia.....	329
Pseudobœus.....	177
Pseudobaris.....	262
Pseudococcus.....	451
Pseudolimacodes.....	327
Pseudothyatira.....	305
Psila.....	397
Psilocephala.....	378
Psilopa.....	401
Psilopus.....	382
Psilota.....	384
Psiniidia.....	414
Psocus.....	453
Psorosa.....	345
Psyche.....	297
Psychoda.....	365
Psychomorpha.....	290
Psylla.....	448
Psylliodes.....	227
Psyllobora.....	134
Ptenidium.....	130
Pterocolus.....	247
Pteromalus.....	40
Pteronarcys.....	453
Pterophorus.....	359
Pterostichus.....	79
Pterrablastes.....	387
Ptilinus.....	183
Ptilium.....	130
Ptilocera.....	392
Ptilodactyla.....	156
Ptinus.....	181
Ptochiomera.....	423
Ptomophagus.....	112
Ptosima.....	170
Ptycholoma.....	348
Ptychoptera.....	369
Publilia.....	441
Pulvinaria.....	452
Purpuricenus.....	202
Pygolampis.....	432
Pyractomena.....	174
Pyrameis.....	273
Pyrellia.....	393
Pyrgota.....	397
Pyrgus.....	280
Pyrochroa.....	244
Pyromorpha.....	291
Pyrophœna.....	384
Pyrophila.....	316
Pyropyga.....	173
Pyrrharctia.....	293
Pyrrhia.....	322
Pytho.....	239

Q.

Quedius..... 116

R.

Ranatra.....	435
Raphia.....	306
Raphidolabis.....	368
Remigia.....	328
Renia.....	330
Resthenia.....	425
Retinia.....	350
Rhacognathus.....	418
Rhagium.....	205
Rhagovelia.....	433
Rhamphidia.....	366
Rhamphomyia.....	379
Rhans.....	136
Rhantus.....	103
Rhinacloa.....	428
Rhingia.....	386
Rhinomacer.....	246
Rhinoncus.....	261
Rhinopsis.....	53
Rhipidia.....	366
Rhipiphorus.....	245
Rhizophagus.....	152
Rhodites.....	16
Rhodobœnus.....	264
Rhodophora.....	322
Rhogas.....	33
Rhopalophora.....	202
Rhopalosiphum.....	449
Rhopalum.....	57
Rhopobota.....	352
Rhoptobaris.....	261
Rhopus.....	39
Rhynchites.....	246
Rhyncholus.....	266
Rhypholophus.....	367
Rhyphus.....	370
Rhyppobius.....	132
Rhyssa.....	29
Rhyssesematus.....	258
Rhyssesemus.....	187
Rivellia.....	397
Rivula.....	330
Romaleum.....	201

S.

Sacium.....	131
Salda.....	434
Salebria.....	345
Saluda.....	344
Samia.....	302
Sandalus.....	157
Sannina.....	289
Saperda.....	211
Saprinus.....	147
Sapromyza.....	399
Sarcophaga.....	392
Sargus.....	371

Xylina	319			Zanclognatha	330
Xylocopa	67		Y.	Zarsa	7
Xylonomus.....	32	Ypsia.....	329	Zethus	59
Xylophagus	370	Ypsolophus.....	357	Zeugophora	214
Xylopinus.....	231			Zeuzera	304
Xyloryctes.....	196		Z.	Zicrona	418
Xyloterus	267	Zaitha	435	Zophodia	345
Xylota.....	387	Zale	328	Zygobaris	263
Xylotrechus.....	203			Zygomysia	362

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE VERTEBRATES OF NEW JERSEY.

BY JULIUS NELSON, PH.D.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE VERTEBRATES OF NEW JERSEY.

(A revision of Dr. Abbott's Catalogue of 1868.)

PREPARED BY JULIUS NELSON, PH.D.

INTRODUCTION.

At the request of the late Dr. Cook, I herewith present a revision of Dr. Charles C. Abbott's Catalogue of the Vertebrated Animals of New Jersey, published as "Appendix E, Geology of New Jersey, 1868."

Owing to the numerous changes in nomenclature and classification which have been made within the last twenty years, the labor of merely revising the synonymy of Dr. Abbott's Catalogue has been great.

Before publishing his Catalogue, Dr. Abbott spent several years in acquainting himself particularly with the fauna of the State. The valuable knowledge thus obtained, he appended as notes to the name of each species. It has been thought best to retain this feature in the new Catalogue. Accordingly, all these notes have been inserted in quotation marks without change, except such as was called for in the inter-references among the species, due to their new arrangement. Wherever statements occur of a personal character or such as are given upon the authority of Dr. Abbott, and the truth of which I am able neither to controvert nor to confirm, I have thought best to add the initials [C. C. A.] at the close of the paragraph containing such statements.

To increase the usefulness of the Catalogue I have added a description of each species, with particular reference to features distinguishing it from its allies, for purposes of identification. This seemed especially needful for species that are often confounded by the general observer. These descriptions have been made more complete for the birds and fishes, because these two groups are most numerous in species, are of special interest to the sportsman and angler, and con-

tain many forms which are only transient visitors to our State. The diagnoses have been prepared for persons of general education who may be interested in identifying species, rather than for the scientific specialist. So far as possible, technical terms and anatomical characteristics have been avoided, although it was impossible to omit them entirely. Such terms are defined in any standard dictionary, and the symbols and abbreviations used are explained at the close of this Catalogue.

Professor Jordan's excellent "Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States"* has been used in the preparation of the lists of *Mammals*, *Reptiles* and *Amphibia*. In numerous instances, the language of the Manual has been copied verbatim or nearly so, but much valuable matter has been necessarily omitted. The reader who desires fuller information is referred to the above work. For the birds, the recently-issued "Manual of the Birds of North America," by Robert Ridgway, has been used more freely, but in rare instances have any sentences been copied verbatim, and only a small portion of each of Mr. Ridgway's full descriptions has been used. But Prof. Jordan's descriptions have been used wherever they appeared satisfactory to our purpose.

For the fishes, free use has been made of Jordan and Gilbert's "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" (Smithsonian Collections, Vol. XXIV., 1883).

The general arrangement of the generic, specific and common names of the groups of animals which was adopted by Dr. Abbott has been followed, except that in giving the scientific name of the species the generic name is repeated by initial only. The names of authors, usually abbreviated—see list of abbreviations at close of Catalogue—are added in Roman type after the scientific name of the genus and the species or variety. Then come synonyms, added in brackets, and when following a generic term are generic names, and usually are of specific value if occurring after the specific designation; but it often happens that a particular species has been referred to several different genera, and has had various specific names given by different authors that are now to be set aside; and, furthermore, a succeeding species belonging to the same genus as now adopted has been referred to another set of genera different from those applied to the former species. In all such cases the specific name is followed by the series

* Fourth edition. The fifth edition came to hand too late for use in this work.

of generic and specific designations in parentheses—the generic terms being placed first, beginning with capitals, while the specific terms do not begin with capitals. No attempt has been made to indicate which specific terms have been coupled with each generic term.* In some cases every specific term is to be associated with each generic term. But the simple list of the different generic and specific terms that have been applied to an animal seemed sufficient for the general reader. After the scientific designations follow the common names, and then the descriptions, and finally Dr. Abbott's notes, to which additions have been made by the writer in several instances.

In this work the Classes of Vertebrata are arranged in what may be called the inverse order—that is, proceeding from the highest to the lowest.

MAMMALS.

BIRDS.

REPTILES.

AMPHIBIANS.

FISHES.

Of these, the Orders, Families, &c., of Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians also follow the inverse order of arrangement, as in Jordan's Manual.

The Orders of Birds are also arranged inversely, but the Families under each Order follow the plan of Ridgway's Manual. The fishes are arranged throughout according to the natural order, from lowest to highest, as in Jordan and Gilbert's "Synopsis."

It is hoped that persons using this Catalogue will communicate with the Biologist of Rutgers College, whenever specimens are found that do not appear to be in this list. Very nearly all the rare forms have been included, but it would unduly extend the work to include every migratory species that *may*, by some extremely infrequent accident, visit our State. So many of these accidental species have been included that the chance that any species will be found that are not described in this list, appears to the writer to be very small. This remark refers to forms well known elsewhere, but does not refer to species that are not thoroughly diagnosed, even where they are quite abundant. We will now give an example of such a case.

Among mammals it is particularly desirable to gain information concerning the number of species of shrew mice and their worth or

* To some extent these connections are shown in the index.

destructiveness, and similarly of the field mice. The two are often confounded, although they belong to two separate orders, the Insectivora and Rodentia, respectively. The general characteristics of the former make them insect-eaters, while the latter are more destructive to grain, roots, fruits, &c. In any individual case it is desirable to know if the good or bad qualities of the group are exemplified in the particular species.

So many of the birds are migratory and likely to be met with only temporarily, that we encounter peculiar difficulties in respect to making a catalogue of them. Yet, to the sportsman the migratory birds are of the greatest interest, and cannot be left out.

The reptiles form a class that is easily exterminated in a civilized community, and yet there are remote hiding-places in swamps and mountains where such forms may linger a long time and only rarely be seen. While, to the ordinary observation, certain species would be practically extinct, it would be rash to say that they are actually extinct. The list must therefore be considered incomplete in this respect, and information concerning snakes and other reptiles that may be seen, not included in the present list, is earnestly desired.

It is the desire of the Biologist to make a collection of the fishes of New Jersey, in connection with which group of animals so much of the practical and scientific work of the biological department of the Experiment Station will lie. All public-spirited persons who are interested in having at the Station a representation of the various fishes of their locality are invited to send specimens to the Station. Such specimens can be sent packed in dry salt (in most instances), in receptacles convenient for the transport of fish. In cold weather no salt is needed.

The following synopsis (which may serve as a table of contents), shows the order in which the groups of Vertebrates are arranged in the Catalogue which follows, and the page where the consideration of each begins:

CLASS MAMMALIA.

Orders	}	Cheiroptera (Bats),	494
		Insectivora (Shrews, Moles),	496
		Rodentia [Glires] (Rats, Squirrels),	499
		Carnivora [Fere] (Cats, Bears),	508
		Herbivora or Ungulata (Ruminants, as Deer, &c.),	513
		Cetacea-carnivora [Cete] (Whales, Porpoises),	514
		Marsupialia [Didelphia] (Kangaroos, Opossums),	517

CLASS AVES (Birds).

‡ SCANSORES (Climbing Birds).		
Orders	{ Pici (Woodpeckers),	518
	{ Cuculi [Coccyges] (Cuckoos, Kingfishers),	522
	{ Cypseli [Macrochires] (Swifts, Humming-birds),	523
‡ INSESSORES (Perching Birds).		
Orders	{ Passeres (Sparrows, Crows, Larks, Swallows, &c.),	525
	{ Raptatores [Raptores] (Owls, Eagles, Birds of prey),	573
‡ CURSORES (Running Birds).		
Orders	{ Columbæ (Pigeons),	583
	{ Rasores { Gallinæ (Fowls),	584
	{ [Crypturi (not represented in New Jersey)].	
	{ Grallatores { Grallæ { Limicolæ (Snipes),	587
	{ (Waders) { Paludicolæ (Rails),	601
	{ Herodiones (Hérons),	604
‡ NATATORES (Swimming Birds).		
Orders	{ Lamellirotres { Aneres (Ducks, Geese),	609
	{ [Odontoglossæ (Flamingoes)].	
	{ Steganopodes [Stegani] (Pelicans, Cormorants),	621
	{ Longipennati [Cecomorphæ] { Tubinares (Albatrosses),	623
	{ Longipennes (Gulls),	625
	{ Brevipennati [Pygopodes] { [Impennes (Penguins)].	
	{ Urinatores (Auks, Grebes, &c.),	631

CLASS REPTILIA.

Orders	{ Chelonia (Turtles),	637
	{ Lacertilia [Saurii] (Lizards),	641
	{ Ophidia (Snakes),	643

CLASS AMPHIBIA [Batrachia].

Orders	{ Anoura, or Anura (Frogs),	649
	{ Urodela (Newts, Salamanders),	652

CLASS PISCES (Fishes).

Sub-Class MARSIPOBRANCHII [Cyclostomi].

Orders	{ Hyperotreta (Hag-fishes),	657
	{ Hyperoartia (Lampreys),	657

Sub-Class ELASMOBRANCHII (Selachians).

‡ PLAGIOSTOMI.

Orders	{ Squalides or Squali [Selachii] (Sharks),	659
	{ Rajides or Raïæ (Rays),	663

Sub-Class GANOIDEI.

‡ CHONDROSTEI.

Order—Glaniostomi (Sturgeons),	668
--	-----

‡ HOLOSTEI.

Order—Ginglymodi (Gar-pikes), 669

Sub-Class TELEOSTEI (Bony Fishes).

‡ PHYSOSTOMI.

Orders	{	Nematognathi (Cat-fishes),	670
		Eventognathi [Plectospondyli] (Minnows),	673
		Isospondyli (Herrings, Trout),	682
		Haplomi (Toothed Minnows, Pike),	692
		Apodes (Eels),	697

‡ PHYSOCLISTI.

Orders	{	Synentognathi (Garfishes, Flying Fishes),	699
		Lophobranchii (Pipe-fishes, Sea Horses),	701
		Hemibranchii (Sticklebacks),	703
		Acanthopteri and Percesoces (Spiny-finned fishes),	705
		Heterosomata (Flounders),	759
		Pediculati (Frog-fishes),	763
		Plectognathi (Puffers, Globe-fishes),	765

CATALOGUE OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS.

CLASS MAMMALIA.

Mammals.

ORDER CHEIROPTERA.

Bats.

Family VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

Common Bats.

ATALAPHA, Raf.

(Lasiurus—Abbott's Catalogue.)

A. noveboracensis, Erxl. Red Bat.

Fur long and silky, reddish brown, mostly white at tip of hairs; lips and ears not edged with black; a white tuft at base of thumb. Spread of wing, 12 inches; length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Quite abundant. Appears to be less frequent in towns than others. Is first seen in April, when it leaves its winter quarters,

having lain perfectly torpid since the preceding December. Feeds, as does all the tribe, exclusively on insects, and probably devours more than even the fly-catching birds."

A. cinerea, Beauv. (*Vespertilio pruinosus*, Say.) Hoary Bat.

Color rich chocolate brown, overlaid with white; lips and ears marked with black. Spread of wing, 14 inches; length, 5 inches.

"Not very abundant. First seen in May, having, like the preceding, been torpid during the winter. More generally met with hovering over creeks and about woods, than in the open country or in the city. Perfectly inoffensive."

VESPERTILIO, Linn.

(*Scotophilus*, Leach.)

V. fuscus, Beauv. (*Vesperugo*, Keys. & Bl., *serotinus*, Schreb.), *var. carolinensis*, Geof. Carolina Bat. Dusky Bat. Long-eared Bat.

Wings naked; ears more or less turned outward; upper lateral incisors scarcely visible. 32 teeth. Spread of wing, 12 inches; length, 3 to 4 inches.

"Quite common. Common in cities, and not unfrequently flies into houses, probably in pursuit of common house flies. More frequently seen during the day than the preceding."

V. fuscus, *var. fuscus*, Beauv. Brown Bat.

"Common. Is probably only a variety of the preceding, and in all respects appears the same in its habits."

V. noctivagans, Le C. (*Vesperugo*.) Silver-black Bat.

Fur long, silky, black, with silvery tips. Spread of wing, 12 inches; length, 3½ inches. 36 teeth.

"Not common. Have met with but few, in a very large collection, made during three summers."—[C. C. A.]

V. subulatus, Say. (*lucifugus*, Le C.) Little Brown Bat.

Face small, fox-like, high forehead, pointed snout; ears large, oval; wings naked; face whiskered. 38 teeth. Spread of wings, 9 inches; length, 3 inches. A variable species.

"Most abundant of all the species, and is everywhere to be met with throughout the State. Appear about the first of May, and as soon as it is dusk, commence a flight that lasts the greater part of the night, killing in the time an incredible number of insects. During the day they sleep, hanging to the small twig

of a tree, generally sheltered from the sun's light. The females produce their young towards the end of June, three to five at a litter. In the winter they lie dormant, generally choosing a hollow tree for their winter quarters, many individuals occupying the same tree."

V. subulatus, *var. lucifugus*, Le C. Blunt-nosed Bat.

In this case, and in that of *V. fuscus*, these varieties which stand as distinct species in the old Catalogue, perhaps scarcely merit the special designation we have given them.

"Appears to be more common during some summers than others. After a cold northeast storm in July, and while the air was still unseasonably cool, a 'festoon' of bats was found by the author, containing nine in all, two of which were of this species. These 'festoons' are not unfrequently met with during cool weather."—[C. C. A.]

ORDER INSECTIVORA.

Family SORICIDÆ.

Shrews.

SOREX, L.

S. forsteri, Rich. Long-tailed Shrew.

Tail two-thirds length of head and body; snout slender; ears small. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Not abundant, and have met with it only in the northern counties of the State, and once in Mercer county. Lives generally near water, and like the preceding, burrows a short distance below the sod, for a place of refuge and a nest. Feeds on larvæ of insects and on crickets."—[C. C. A.]

BLARINA, Gray.

B. brevicauda, Say. (*talpoides*, Gap.) [De Kay's Shrew.] Short-tailed Shrew. Mole Shrew.

Fur short and coarse; color dark ashy gray. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Frequents the banks of streams. Its nest is quite under the ground, smoothly lined with fine grass. Females litter in May and July. Feeds wholly on worms, larvæ of insects, and similar food. When disturbed, will dive readily, and swims easily. Probably devours the ova of the sunfish. Abundant."

There are probably other species of Shrews or Shrew-mice besides those noted above. Farmers should be on the lookout for the following (specimens of which will be gladly received at the Station):

SOREX.

‡ Teeth colored, 32— $\frac{3}{2}$ (*Sorex*).

S. platyrhinus, De K.

Ears very large for a shrew; tail scant-haired; color chestnutty. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

S. cooperi, Bach.

Same as preceding, except ears a little smaller and color chestnut brown.

S. personatus, Geof.

Smallest of our shrews. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 1 inch. Color and ears as in the preceding.

‡ Teeth, 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ (*Microsorex*, Baird).

S. hoyi, Bd. Hoy's Shrew.

Very small and slender; ears large; olive brown. Length, 3 inches; tail, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

BLARINA.

Short-tailed Shrews.

‡ Teeth, 32— $\frac{2}{2}$ (*Blarina*).

B. angusticeps, Bd.

Size intermediate; skull narrow; color uniformly leaden. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 1 inch.

‡ Teeth, 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ (*Soriciscus*, Coues).

B. parva, Say (*cinerea*, Bach.)

Body stout; iron gray, with brown gloss. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Family TALPIDÆ.**Moles.**

Moles differ from shrews in having more numerous teeth, in the presence of canines, in having concealed eyes, and in the peculiar development of the fore legs, which are short, stout and adapted for digging.

SCALOPS, Cuv.

S. aquaticus, L. Common Mole.

Dark leaden color, paler below; feet full webbed; eyes not covered by skin; tail short, nearly naked. 36 teeth.

“Common everywhere, provided the soil is loose enough to permit its subterranean travels. Is probably more abundant in the moist meadow lands than in the high and dryer sections. Feeds almost wholly upon earth-worms, and destroys so many that unless they (the moles) are very abundant, are more useful than otherwise. Moles arrange their nests at a somewhat greater depth than they usually burrow at. The young are littered in May, seldom more than three being born at one littering. The prevalent idea that moles are blind is erroneous.”

SCAPANUS, Pom.

(Scalops—Abbott's Catalogue.)

S. breweri, Bach. Hairy-tailed Mole.

Color dark leaden, with brown gloss. Tail short and very hairy. 44 teeth.

“Is much less abundant than the preceding, to which it bears a great resemblance. This mole seems to prefer wet, low grounds, even more than the preceding species, and burrows somewhat deeper. The nests are also further below the surface. They feed almost wholly upon the common earth-worm, and when placed in a box with a quantity of worms, they have been known to kill themselves by over-eating.”

CONDYLURA, Illig.

C. cristata, L. Star-nosed Mole.

Color blackish; tail nearly as long as body. Long nose, fringed at end with a circle of fleshy projections. 44 teeth.

“Not at all abundant. Prefers moist land, and is more frequently found burrowing in the banks of streams than elsewhere. Does not differ materially in its habits from the more common species. Is more frequently met with in the central than the northern or southern sections of the State.”

ORDER RODENTIA.

Family SCIURIDÆ.

Squirrels.

“The true squirrel is arboreal. His home is in the trees, and his legitimate food their fruits and buds. Should he go to the ground, it is only in search of food; and this obtained, he returns to his airy dwelling-place. Here in summer he builds him a nest of leaves, taken from the branches at hand, and in a hole in the same tree, or in one that he can attain by springing from branch to branch without going to the ground, he has a more secure retreat, to which he can retire during inclement weather, or escape the attacks of an enemy, and in which the young are generally reared.

“This class of squirrels possesses a muscular but light and graceful form, with the toes long and the nails strong and sharp, by which they are enabled to climb trees and take long leaps among the branches with wonderful ease. In these leaps, they are also aided by their large and bushy tails, which serve as rudders to steer by. They use their fore feet as hands, seizing their food with them, and stand upon their hind feet when eating. On the ground they either run or move by springs made mainly by the hind legs. Unlike most of the order, they move about by day, and keep in their retreats at night, to which they also retire for a few hours during the middle of the day. Though their food is properly vegetable, squirrels are known to eat insects. By a slighter departure from their natural food, they exhibit a fondness for corn, and more rarely wheat and other grains, which is highly prejudicial to their good standing in a community of farmers. In fact, these animals are much more injurious than is generally known.’—Kennicott. So far as the latter clauses of the above

quotation are concerned, they are scarcely applicable to New Jersey, for no species is at present so abundant as to render its 'grain depredations' appreciable. Partly on account of a general cutting off of large timber, and largely in consequence of the persistent shooting, at all times of the year, the squirrels have become, we may almost say, uncommon. In no county of the State could five hundred probably be found, during the proper shooting season. As they are, in so small a degree, insectivorous, it is perhaps of little moment whether they be numerous or otherwise, and probably their absence is more than compensated for by the true insectivorous birds (whose nests are frequently destroyed by squirrels), which are, when undisturbed by squirrels or men, really valuable beyond calculation."—[C. C. A.]

SCIURUS, L.

S. niger, L., *var. cinereus*. Fox Squirrel.

No cheek pouches; tail bushy, as long as body; ears long; no black stripes; color rusty gray, but very variable. Length, 26 inches; tail, 14 inches. The two following species of Abbott's Catalogue are merely varieties of *S. niger*.

"This squirrel is not an abundant species in the State, and is the largest of the squirrel tribe found with us. A pair or two, when this species is met with, are found inhabiting large trees, and waging determined war with the *hudsonius* and *striatus*, also with the following species. In Mercer county specimens of this squirrel have been quite frequently met with during the past three years. They seem to prefer a clump of large shell-bark hickories with open ground about them, and do not wander far from the tree containing their nest. Are occasionally seen during a warm spell of weather in winter."

S. migratorius (Abbott's Catalogue). Gray and Black Squirrel.

A variety of *S. niger*.

"A greater number of this species are to be found in New Jersey than of the preceding, but as it frequents deep swamps and heavily-timbered tracts, away from houses, it is not more frequently seen in every-day life, and appears no more abundant. It is nowhere sufficiently numerous to be destructive to any extent."

S. niger, L. (Abbott's Catalogue.) Black Squirrel.

Consider this as *var. niger* of *S. niger*, above.

"Very rarely met with, although probably only a variety of the preceding, which is an abundant species. Have seen but two specimens, both taken in Passaic county in December, 1860."

S. carolinensis, Auct. Gray Squirrel. Black Squirrel.

Varies from grizzly yellowish gray to pure black. Length, 24 inches; tail, 13 inches.

"It is not improbable that this, a southern species, may be occasionally met with in New Jersey, as one specimen has met my notice, known to have been shot in Essex county. There is a probability, however, of its having been a caged squirrel, escaped from its owner."

S. hudsonius, Pal. Chickadee. Red Squirrel. Chickaree.

Rusty red. Length, 14 inches; tail, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"In many portions of the State this little squirrel, formerly very abundant, has become quite scarce. Such is the case throughout Mercer county in a marked degree. Before the large pine tracts in the southern counties were cut off, it was there found abundantly. Occasionally burrows quite deeply among the roots of trees. Lays up large stocks of food for winter use, and during this season is as lively as in mid-summer."

SCIUROPTERUS, Cuv.

(*Pteromys*, Cuv.)

S. volucella, Pal. Flying Squirrel.

Yellowish brown, creamy white below; a furred membrane extends along the sides from the fore to the hind legs. Tail flattened and densely furred.

"Quite common. Found only among large trees, especially large nut-bearing species. During the day they lie quietly in the hollow of a partially-decayed tree—frequently a half dozen together—and as the sun goes down make their appearance, sailing about from branch to branch, and seldom coming to the ground. The females produce two litters during the summer, three to five the usual number. The nests are in hollow trees, and occasionally a deserted bird's nest is occupied. The food of this species is that of squirrels generally, and unlike them, a

certain amount is stored away in autumn for winter use, during which season they are very active. When barns are so situated that they can be reached by this species without their being compelled to travel *over the ground*, these squirrels are occasionally found in the mows, although it is not probable that the females ever make their nests there."

TAMIAS, Illig.

T. striatus, L. Ground Squirrel. Chipmunk.

With 3 to 5 black stripes along the back, with cheek pouches and with the tail not bushy, but shorter than body. Length, 11 inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Very abundant, and although a certain amount of yellow corn is eaten by them, are an inoffensive species. Live in burrows, and remain on the ground, or run along fences. They store up many nuts for winter use, and by the middle of October have generally crept into their burrows, where they remain in a state of semi-hibernation. Very rarely met with during the winter, even in long-continued mild weather."

ARCTOMYS, Schr.

A. monax, L. Ground-hog. Marmot. Woodchuck.

Thumb rudimentary; soles naked; grizzly gray to blackish. Body large, thick set.

"Very abundant in certain localities and very seldom met with in others throughout the State. The author has seen twelve killed along the bluff banks of Crosswicks Creek, in Ocean county, during a three hours' hunt. Ground-hogs burrow very deeply, in open fields, on hill-sides, and in heavy timber land, though most frequently in open positions, so that when out of its burrows, the animal can see well about it. They are very wild and watchful, and never wander very far from their holes. The females have but one litter in a year, generally as early as April, and the young are always sufficiently grown by autumn to take care of themselves. Ground-hogs, or woodchucks, are strictly herbivorous, and do more damage in their visits to clover fields than by any other habit. When their burrows are near gardens, they will occasionally enter the gardens and eat largely

of the vegetables there planted—peas and lima beans especially. Although not apparently a favorite locality, they burrow frequently on the banks of streams but little elevated." Besides, by means of trapping, woodchucks may be killed by putting a handful of rags, upon which a tablespoonful of bisulphide of carbon has been poured, into their burrows, and closing the opening by means of a sod.

Family CASTORIDÆ.

Beavers.

Aquatic rodents of large size; fore feet with five distinct toes and claws; hind feet webbed; tail broad, flat and scaly.

CASTOR.

C. fiber, L. (*canadensis*.) Beaver.

"Probably no longer found in the State, but may possibly still exist in very limited numbers about the northern boundary line. It was found in Cape May county twenty-five years ago occasionally, but in all probability has ceased to exist there. Was formerly very abundant, especially along the Assanpink Creek, Mercer county" (1868).—[C. C. A.]

Family ZAPODIDÆ.

ZAPUS, Coues.

(*Jaculus*, Wagl.)

Z. hudsonius, Zim. Jumping Mouse.

Yellowish brown; variable. Hind legs very long; fore legs short.

"Not very abundant. Frequents woods, but never goes very far from open ground. Occasionally it burrows, but not deeply, making a nest of fine grass. More frequently the nest is beneath the bark of a decayed tree. The young number from three to five in a litter, two litters generally being produced. Their

food consists largely of seeds of plants and nuts. The 'chinkapin' or dwarf-chestnut they are extravagantly fond of, and they appear to store up quantities for winter use, but as they hibernate the nuts are not intended for such use, but are their 'stand-by' during November and so much of December as is sufficiently mild to warrant their remaining above the sod, for when it becomes really cold they burrow quite deeply down. They eat, too, little grain, and are too little abundant to be offensive." When animals are rare, it is a shame to wantonly destroy them.

Family MURIDÆ.

Mice.

MUS, L.

M. decumanus, Pal. Brown Rat. Norway Rat.

Tail scaly, shorter than head and body; feet dusky white; fur mixed with stiff hairs. Introduced into America about 1775.

"Everywhere abundant, troublesome and boldly impudent. Very frequently met with in fields, burrowing and otherwise living as a strictly wild species. Their burrows are often very extensive, tortuous and deep, one large chamber frequently having several entries leading to it. They feed largely on grain when accessible, but are omnivorous."

M. rattus, L. Black Rat.

Tail not shorter than head and body; feet brown. Introduced into America about 1544, but now giving way to the preceding.

"Formerly an abundant species—is now nearly, if not quite extinct. The author has met with but a single specimen, which was taken in Essex county in 1846 and preserved as a curiosity."
—[C. C. A.]

M. musculus, L. Mouse.

"Abundant at all times and under all circumstances. More than it is generally believed of this species live out of doors. When thus living, they burrow quite extensively, generally under the shelter of corn-shocks, and still more frequently about the roots of trees, especially trees standing on the borders of fields. It lays up quite large stores of grain for its winter use."

NEOTOMA, Say.

N. floridana, S. Wood Rat.

Tail scantily hairy; feet white, soles hairy. Length, 14 inches; tail, 6 inches. Should not be confounded with the brown rat, which has naked soles. This species ranges from the Gulf States to Massachusetts, and probably occurs in New Jersey.

HESPEROMYS, Wat.

H. leucopus, Raf. White-footed Mouse. Deer Mouse.

Yellowish brown; tail bicolor, closely hairy, about as long as head and body; ears large.

"Quite abundant, and a most interesting little animal. Frequently confounded with the 'jumping mouse,' but is easily distinguished by its *lighter* color and *shorter* tail. Found wholly in woods, living, nesting and gathering its winter store from the trees of the forest almost entirely. When grain-fields are skirted by timber land, they make incursions and gather corn and buckwheat, but do not travel any distance to secure grain if chestnuts and acorns are attainable in the woods. Do not hibernate. They build a nest not unlike a bird's nest, or use a deserted bird's nest. Three litters annually."

H. palustris, Har. Rice-field Mouse.

Blackish and ashy above, paler below; fur harsh and compact. A large, rat-like species of the Southern States, possibly likely to occur in Southern New Jersey.

ARVICOLA, Lac.

A. pennsylvanicus, Ord. (*riparia*.) Meadow Mouse.

Fore claws not longer than hind claws. Tail $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head and body, or more.

"The 'meadow mouse' of New Jersey. This species is quite abundant, and as its common name would suggest, lives almost wholly in marshy, meadow lands. They burrow generally beneath the roots of a small bush or tree, and occasionally *in* the decayed stump of a tree. They are also found in hollow,

prostrate trees. The females have generally three litters during the spring and summer, probably a fourth. Do not hibernates. Feed on seeds of grasses and some grain, and lay up considerable stores for winter use. Is very seldom met with in woods, and scarcely more frequent is it in grain-fields."

A. *pinetorum*, Le C. Field Mouse. Pine Mouse.

Tail $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head and body.

"Abundant. Frequents high and dry fields, and burrows and lives more in corn-fields than other localities. During the winter its nest is generally found under a fence, and very frequently close to the fence-post if it be at all rotten. Stores up large supplies of grain and roots, also beech-nuts, when the mice are nesting near beech trees."

FIBER, Cuv.

F. *zibethicus*, L. Muskrat.

The largest of our *Muridæ*.

"Formerly was much more abundant than at present, but is still numerous. Strictly aquatic, in a measure gregarious, and at all times omnivorous. Muskrats feed largely upon Unios in the summer, and the roots of aquatic plants at other times. Occasionally suckers are caught and devoured by them, they being about the only fish too sluggish in movement to easily escape pursuit. They build nests of hay in trees, a short distance above the water, and during the day lie on them, sunning themselves. These nests are used by them in winter, when they sleep the greater portion of the time. They also burrow into the banks of the streams, and frequently these burrows are but several entrances to one chamber. The opening is always under water. In the chamber the young are born, and it is in these burrows they spend most of their time during the summer; but if drowned out by freshets they take refuge in the winter nests in the trees. Although so frequently seen moving about during the day, they are strictly a nocturnal animal. The fur of the animal is valued sufficiently to render them worthy the trapping, and their flesh is by no means unpalatable, especially the tails."

Family LEPORIDÆ.**Rabbits.****LEPUS, L.**

L. americanus, Erxl. Northern Hare. White Rabbit.

Large size; hind feet longer than head; ears about equal in length to head; fur brown in summer, white in winter (at the tip of hairs). Lives in woods. Perhaps occurs in the northern counties.

L. sylvaticus, Bach. Rabbit. Gray Rabbit.

Size small; hind feet not longer than head; ears $\frac{2}{3}$ of head; color grayish, tinged with brown and black, white below. More southern than the preceding. It does not change to lighter color in winter.

“Abundant throughout the State. During the summer the majority of the rabbits remain in the woods and swamps and move about but little. The does have two litters in a year, the first dropped in May and the second in August. The nest is variously placed, and frequently is so exposed that not only the old fall victims to hawks, but the young to prowling mammals. Very frequently pigs come across the nests, and eagerly devour the occupants. Rabbits are quite tame during the latter part of the summer, and are found frequently in gardens; but later in the season they seem to know they are more prized by mankind, and they become wilder and seek less frequented localities. They are easily trapped by baiting a ‘figure-of-four’ box-trap with apple, especially during the winter, when the snow is over their favorite food. Rabbits frequently do serious mischief by gnawing the bark of young fruit trees, very generally killing the trees. During heavy snows rabbits make for themselves slight burrows and protect them overhead by overarching the grass. In this way they secure for themselves a comfortable little cave during the storm and while the snow lasts. They seem to be able to go a long time without food. Though very lively when disturbed during the day, rabbits are really nocturnal.”

ORDER CARNIVORA.

Family FELIDÆ.

Cats.

LYNX, Raf.

L. rufus, Guld. Wild-cat.

Inner sides of legs with dark cross bands; tail with a black patch at end above, preceded by half rings.

“Very rare, and probably will be wholly extinct in a year or two. In the southern counties, among the still undisturbed swamps, there are yet, no doubt, perhaps two or three pairs still living. In Mercer, Middlesex, Essex, Hunterdon, &c., they have been for some years extinct, and it is merely a matter of speculation as to whether or not they are found about the Blue Mountains and that portion of the State [1868].

“In 1852 a specimen came down the Delaware during a high freshet—was taken near Trenton, and although apparently dead when found, it revived. This may have come from the northern part of the State, but it is by no means certain. The females have a single litter about May, the kittens shifting for themselves in August. Wild-cats frequent heavy timber land and prey upon birds principally, and also upon rabbits and squirrels. Domestic cats not unfrequently ‘run wild,’ and have, when tawny-colored, been mistaken for the *Lynx rufus*. The *smaller* size and *longer* tail of the former ought to readily undeceive any one.”

Family CANIDÆ.

Dogs.

VULPES, Bris.

V. vulpes, L. (*fulvus*.) Red Fox. Cross Fox. Silver Fox. Black Fox.

Chiefly red, with black feet and ears; tip of tail white; quite variable in color.

“Formerly was very abundant throughout the State, but now is very rarely met with. Like the wolf and cougar, it has been too much persecuted to still add to the fame of our State, and were it not that its burrows rendered it less easily found, it would have long since been extinct. The last specimen seen in Mercer county was in 1850, and it is doubtful if others are now living in that or the adjoining counties. The northern and extreme southern sections of the State are the favored localities, if they exist at all. They prefer heavily-timbered hillsides to any other locality, and at night make ‘telling’ raids on hen-roosts.”

UROCYON, Bd.

U. cinereo-argentatus, Schr. (*V. virginianus*.) Gray Fox.

Fur dusky; hairs hoary at tip; tip of tail usually dark.

“In the southern counties that have salt-marsh and sea-coast boundaries, and in those localities where the timber and brush give sufficient shelter, the gray fox is still quite abundant. They do not appear to be found in the central portion of our State, or along the Delaware River. About May the bitches litter, producing generally five young. The gray fox feeds largely on crabs and fish; it also robs the nests of the ‘mud-hen,’ *Rallus crepitans*, and not unfrequently is sufficiently quick in its movements to capture the sitting bird. They are frequently caught and kept in hopes of their becoming tame, but they never become so far domesticated as to stay at home if they are left unchained” (1868).

Family MUSTELIDÆ.

Weasels.

MUSTELA, L.

M. pennantii, Erxl. Fisher. Black Cat.

Color variable; belly, legs, tail and hind parts chiefly black; length more than two feet.

“Rarely met with. None exist in the central part of the State, probably none in the southern section. About the moun-

tains in the northern counties a few are still living, but in no appreciable numbers. Frequent water-courses, feeding largely upon fish. Seldom approach farm-houses, or attack poultry."

PUTORIUS, Cuv.

P. ermineus, Cuv. (*novaboracensis*.) Weasel. Ermine.

Color various; tip of tail usually black; white in winter. Length, 8 to 11 inches.

"Common. Known throughout the State and about equally abundant in the several counties, but still is nowhere actually numerous. Frequent timbered lands principally, but frequently met with in the open meadows, and when so found is a useful animal, as it now lives wholly on meadow mice. Weasels litter but once in the summer, usually May, producing generally five at a birth. Were it not for its ugly habit of raiding on poultry roosts and doing so much damage, the weasel could not be complained of, but under the circumstances merits the wrath of the farmer."

P. vison, Gap. Mink.

Brownish chestnut; tail black; length of body, 15 to 20 inches.

"Common. Probably equally abundant throughout the State, and in some localities is more numerous. Frequents meadow lands and the banks of streams principally, although frequently found in high, dry timber land. Minks litter but once during the summer, generally about the middle of June.

"If birds, meadow mice and 'chipmunks' are at all abundant in any neighborhood where minks are common, then the poultry is in a great measure free from their attacks; and only in midwinter do they ever do serious damage. In condemning them for their sins, so far as poultry is concerned, it may be as well to give them credit for the good they do—as valuable they really are, in the destruction of meadow mice."

LUTRA, L.

L. canadensis, Sab. Otter.

Color, liver brown; length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

“Not now abundant, although still found in the central counties of the State, but in the northern and southern sections they are still quite numerous. A water-loving animal, it is generally found about the banks and on the small islands of creeks and ponds, but occasionally in swamps, where there is but little running water. A creek traversing a thickly-grown maple and birch swamp is ever a favorite locality. About the Assanpink Creek they were, twenty-five years ago, very common, and a few still are found, this creek being the principal locality for them in the central third of the State. Otters live almost wholly on fish, and are nearly as much at home in the water as their prey. During the annual spring freshets the otter is very frequently carried down the river from its haunts, and in this way otters have made their appearance about Trenton and about New Brunswick, creating for a time no little excitement until they are captured, when the ‘strange visitor’ of the local columns of our papers proves to be—an otter.”

MEPHITIS, Cuv.

M. mephitica, Shaw. Skunk.

Usually black, with tip of tail, the dorsal stripes and neck patch white; but it may be all black or sometimes nearly white.

“Is not very abundant in any portion of the State, nor yet entirely wanting in the fauna of any county. It appears to prefer farms to uncultivated tracts, and yet is always found to live in timber land. Any small strip of heavy timber, within half a mile of a farm-house, very generally harbors at least one skunk. Occasionally they take up their abode in winter in a haymow, and a ruining of the hay is apt to be a consequence. They prey upon poultry occasionally, but are not very destructive in this respect. The skunk is nocturnal, or in a measure so, in its habits, prowling about during the dusk of the evening, and into the night when moonlight. In the northern counties of the State they do not appear to be as frequently met with as in the central and southern sections. Judging from old records, they were formerly very abundant, and looked upon as destructive.”

Family URSIDÆ.**Bears.****PROCYON, Stor.****P. lotor, L.** Raccoon.

Slender, plantigrade, carnivorous; with well-developed tail, with black rings; snout elongated; color grayish white; hairs black at tip.

“Quite frequently met with in every county of the State, and yet is nowhere so abundant as to be looked upon as an animal of every-day occurrence. In the northern counties they are probably less numerous than in the southern, although more common than about the central third of the State. In Mercer county they are but little seen, and when found are generally met with about the Assanpink, which traverses in part swampy, overgrown land, such as ‘coons’ prefer. ‘Coons,’ when pursued, readily take to trees, and, indeed, are seldom met with at any great distance from heavy timber. The young are brought forth in May, from four to seven being in a litter. During the spring the raccoon is a valuable beast, as it at this time of year eagerly searches out and devours quantities of grubs, and by this destruction of the larvæ of obnoxious insects largely compensates for the corn eaten by them in August. When the water-courses are strongly frozen up, and especially if there has much snow fallen, raccoons will burrow under haystacks, and less frequently under barns, living at such times in a great degree upon mice, and occasionally attacking poultry. It is doubtful if at any time they are so destructive as to warrant the persecution they seem doomed to suffer.”

URSUS, L.**U. americanus, Pal.** Black Bear. Brown Bear. Cinnamon Bear.

Color variable.

“Fast disappearing from the State. Now never met with in the central counties; in inappreciable numbers in the northern mountainous districts, and not more than half a dozen are annually killed in the southern section of the State. The bear has been the last of the three large carnivorous animals of the

State (panther, wolf and bear) to disappear before the settling and clearing off of the land. Of these three the bear is the least carnivorous and less roaming, thus giving it more of a chance while any thick swamps remained" (1868).

ORDER UNGULATA.

(HERBIVORA.)

Hoofed Mammals.

SUB-ORDER RUMINANTIA.

Family CERVIDÆ.

Deer.

CARIACUS, Gray.

(Cervus, L.)

C. virginianus, Bod. Red Deer. Virginia Deer.

Color chestnut red, grayish in winter.

"Found now only in a circumscribed locality in the southern portion of the State. Although frequently protected by law, they have never become very numerous, and the encroachments of agricultural interests upon the now wild lands will soon cause the deer entirely to pass away. Formerly they were very abundant throughout the whole State, and a century ago the central counties were, no doubt, the favorite haunts of this animal."

ORDER CETACEA-CARNIVORA.

SUB-ORDER MYSTICETE.

Family BALÆNIDÆ.

Whales.

BALÆNA, L.

(Eubalæna, Cope.)

B. mysticetes (*cisartica*). Right Whale. Whalebone Whale. Black Whale, &c.

Head very large; no teeth; 600 baleen plates in upper jaw; no dorsal fin; 2 spiracles; eye above angle of mouth; length, 40 to 60 feet.

“Individuals of several species are occasionally cast ashore eastward, and some are known to enter New York harbor. They were formerly abundant about the mouth of the Delaware.”—Cope, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil.*, 1866. The finback whale (Dubertus or Gubartas) *Sibaldius tectirostris*, Cope, is abundant off Massachusetts. They swim so as to expose a part of the back. The sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*, Lac.) was once abundant on our coast. De Kay mentions two species of Rorquals, *Rorqualus rostratus* and *R. borealis*, as having been captured in New York Bay, 1822, and in the Delaware, 1804, respectively.

SUB-ORDER ODONTOCETE.

Family DELPHINIDÆ.

Porpoises.

TURSIOPS, Gerv.

- T. tursio**, Fabr. (*Delphinus*, *Phocæna*, *metis*, &c.) Bottle-nosed Dolphin.
Sea Hog, &c.

Beak moderate, tapering, marked off from forehead; dorsal and pectoral fins falcate; color greenish gray, white below, sometimes spotted; teeth, 22 in each half jaw; length, 9 feet. Not common on our coast.

DELPHINUS, L.

- D. delphis**, L. Sea Porpoise. "Dolphin."

Body slender; head slopes gradually into long beak; pectorals narrow; color black above, lighter below, with gray lateral bands; teeth, 46 to 51 in each half jaw; length, 7 feet. This species frequents the high seas; it should not be confounded with a true fish called the "Dolphin."

PRODELPHINUS, Gerv.

(*Delphinus*.)

- P. plagiodon**, Cope. Spotted Dolphin.

Beak stout, shorter than preceding; color dark purplish above, with gray spots, and whitish below, with dark-gray oblong spots; teeth, 37; length, 7 feet. Southern—ranges northward to Cape Hatteras. Inserted here for sake of comparison.

- P. frenatus**, F. Cuv. (*D. clymene*, Gr.) True Dolphin.

Smaller than preceding; color of belly sharply separated from dark upper parts; spotted like former but smaller and more numerous above; teeth, 38; length, 6 feet. Rare. A specimen from our coast is in the Philadelphia Academy.

LAGENORHYNCHUS, Gr.

L. acutus, Gr. (*perspicillatus*.) Skunk Porpoise. Bay Porpoise.

Beak short, plowshare-like; body largest forward; flukes large; color black above, gray laterally, yellow patch on tail and white patch further forward, also irregular dark bands; teeth, 35 to 37; length, 8 feet. Abundant about Cape Cod.

PHOCÆNA, Cuv.

P. communis, Less. (*D. brachycion*.) Harbor Porpoise. Herring Hog. Common Porpoise.

Jaws equal, size small; color blackish above, fading to whitish belly, sometimes with yellowish tinge; margin of lower jaw black; teeth, 26; length, 5 feet.

"This is the abundant species so common not only along the coast, but in the mouths of the rivers. They have been seen in the Delaware as high up as Trenton, and are common in the Hudson north of the New Jersey State line.

"They frequently are seen sailing along with a slow and measured motion, just appearing at the surface by elevating the crown of the head, and then diving short, so as to make their bodies describe the arc of a small circle, exposing themselves to view only from the crown of the head to a short distance behind the dorsal fin. Occasionally a troop of them may be seen scudding along, rising in this manner in quick succession, as if anxious each to get in advance of the other, while again a single individual may be observed successively rising and falling in the same way, as if engaged in the act of catching a prey."

Have been known to kill schools of drumfish.

GRAMPUS, Gr.

G. griseus, Cuv. (*D. globiocephalus*.) Grampus. Cowfish.

Head globular; lips beak-like; mouth oblique; dorsal fin high; pectorals long and falcate; flukes narrow; above dark gray and variegated, laterally, with yellowish and gray; whitish belly, with streaks; no teeth in upper jaw; length, 10 feet.

True, in his "Review of the Delphinidæ," *Bul. No. 36, U. S.*

Nat. Mus., to whom I am indebted for this list of identifications, includes Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the habitat of this species. It is rare south of Cape Cod.

GLOBICEPHALUS, Gr.

G. melas, Traill. (*Phocæna, Delphinus, intermedius*.) Blackfish. Black Whale. Social Whale. Pilot Fish.

Forehead protuberant; body deep at dorsal fin; uniformly black, except a white arrow-shaped line on belly; teeth, 10; length, 15 feet. Breed in summer about Cape Cod. Rare on New Jersey coast.

G. brachypterus, Cope.

Like preceding, but with shorter pectorals; dorsal fin far forward and color all black; teeth, 8. Rare.

ORCA, Gr.

O. gladiator, Lac. Gladiator Dolphin. Killer, &c.

Dorsal fin very high in male; head broad and flat; no beak; pectorals short; color black, with a trident-shaped white mark on belly. Pelagic and of great size, and a terror to all other Cetaceans. Both jaws studded with conical teeth. Rare inshore.

ORDER MARSUPIALIA.

Family DIDELPHIDÆ.

DIDELPHYS, L.

D. virginiana, Shaw. Opossum.

Tail long, nearly naked, scaly, with few hairs; toes prehensile; dirty white color; legs dark. Length, 35 inches; tail, 14 inches.

“Common, and about equally abundant in the several counties of the State. It frequents wooded tracts principally, and spends the greater portion of its time in trees, or in burrows at the roots of large trees. They are nocturnal in their habits, and it is

seldom they are met with during the day, as they, when sleeping in trees, lie so closely to the branch on which they rest as to escape observation. The opossum moves with great facility among trees, and not unfrequently captures birds while sitting on their nests. On birds and their eggs and young they rely mainly for food. The mother carries her young with her in a pouch peculiar to the order, and when the young fill this pouch to its utmost capacity, they still move freely about trees. Occasionally they hang from a limb, head downwards, holding on by a turn and a half of their tails. After the persimmons have been touched with the frost and lost their excessive astringency, the opossum feeds upon them very greedily, and a 'possum hunt' by moonlight is most successful when they are sought for among persimmon trees. Although it occasionally happens that poultry is attacked by these animals, such is so seldom the case that it is hardly just to them to say they are an offensive animal."

CLASS AVES.

Birds.*

Section SCANSORES.

Climbing Birds.

ORDER PICI.

Family PICIDÆ.

Woodpeckers.

DRYOBATES, Boie.

(*Picus*, L.)

D. villosus, L. Big Sap-sucker. Hairy Woodpecker.

Spotted and lengthwise streaked, but not banded; back black, with a long white stripe; outer tail feathers wholly white. Length, 9 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Male with a scarlet nuchal band.

*Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds has been followed in the nomenclature of the families and smaller groups.

“Resident; everywhere abundant. Frequents apple orchards perhaps more than other places, and is in a measure destructive to the younger trees, and to all growing timber, by the innumerable perforations it makes in the bark, sometimes completely girdling the tree. Feeds exclusively on insects and their larvæ. Builds in *decayed* trees, in May.”

D. pubescens, L. Downy Woodpecker. Little Sap-sucker.

° Outer tail feathers black and white, barred. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Otherwise like preceding.

“Equally abundant, and with the same habits as the preceding. It has been suggested that this and the preceding species only perforated the bark of young trees when they have discovered larvæ of insects beneath; but such is not the case, as they perforate to see if larvæ are beneath, not knowing beforehand. The insects themselves are more injurious than the birds, many times over; and were only ‘insect-ridden’ trees visited by the woodpeckers, it would be our duty to defend them. Still, it is doubtful if the injury they inflict overbalances the good.”

D. borealis, Vieill. Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

Black and white, spotted and crosswise banded, but not streaked; a red line on each side of the head in males. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A southern form inhabiting swamps, and ranging north as far as Pennsylvania. A few possibly may visit our southern swamps.

SPHYRAPICUS, Bd.

Sap-Sucking Woodpeckers.

S. varius, L. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, or Sap-Sucker.

Black and white above; black on breast, chiefly yellowish below; white wing patch; crown red in the adult; chin scarlet in males. Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches. The young are of a mottled brownish tint. The adult female has the chin and throat white.

“More abundant during spring and autumn. Seldom seen during the summer, although a few breed in the northern hilly sections of the State. Stragglers occasionally seen during the

winter about barns, in which they, not improbably, take refuge during the severer weather. The 'flicker' has also been known to do this."

CEOPHLEUS, Cab.

(*Hylotomus*, Bd.)

C. pileatus, L. Black Woodcock. Pileated Woodpecker. Black Log-cock.

Black, with white streak down neck; males with crest and cheek patch scarlet; and general color may vary from black to slaty. Females with the head without scarlet, but color brownish gray. Length, 18 inches; tail, 7 inches.

"Stragglers occasionally seen; occasionally in the dark swamps of Cape May county; but more frequently in the mountainous portion of the State. This is one of a number of birds formerly very abundant, but now nearly extinct, being driven off by the destruction of the heavy timber, in which they lived."

MELANERPES, Swains.

M. erythrocephalus, L. Red-headed Woodpecker.

Head, neck and chest a rich crimson, with a black collar separating the white of breast from the crimson above; the back glossy blue black; lower back, rump, &c., pure white; the inner secondaries spotted with black in the female. In *young*, the upper and forward parts brownish gray; the back dull grayish, barred with dusky gray; the secondaries crossed by black bands. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Formerly a very abundant species, but now quite scarce. Have found two or three pairs breeding about Stony Brook, near Princeton, Mercer county. Partially migratory, probably two-fifths of their numbers remaining in the State during winter. Occasionally hollows out a nest in sound timber—not otherwise objectionable. More abundant in the northern than southern and central portions of the State. Like the 'yellow-bellied woodpecker,' the 'red-head' has been found in hay-mows during severe winter weather, and noticed gathering up hibernating insects from beneath the weather-boards. Is more beneficial than the smaller species."—[C. C. A.]

M. carolinus, L. (*Centurus*, Swains.) Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Grayish, much barred above with black and white; crown and nape crimson in male; crown ashy in female; belly reddish. Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Not common; migratory; arrives in April, and generally passes on. Have seen but one nest of the species, which nest was in Ocean county, and when discovered contained young birds; the date of finding it was May 29th, 1861. In September they are generally more common, and often remain for six weeks, about old apple orchards principally. Have seen none in winter.”—[C. C. A.]

COLAPTES, Swains.**C. auratus**, L. Flicker. Golden-winged Woodpecker. Yellow Hammer. High-holer. Yarup.

Head ashy, with red nuchal crescent; back olivaceous, barred with black; rump white; below, pinkish shading into yellowish; a black crescent and many round black spots on breast; shafts and under-surface of quills golden yellow; a black “moustache” in male. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Resident and migratory. Very abundant. Flickers build almost always in decayed wood, and have this in their favor. Are very ravenous, and destroy more insects than all the other woodpeckers together. In August they become partially gregarious, and in a measure forsaking timber, frequent meadows, and feed largely upon crickets and grasshoppers. After the appearance of several severe frosts, they seek the timber again, and are especially abundant about gum-trees, the berries of which they are very fond of. They are the most noisy of their tribe among us, and their guttural note has given rise to several names, as ‘Yucker,’ ‘Wake-up,’ ‘Flicker,’ &c. They are also known as ‘Yellow Hammers,’ ‘High-holes,’ ‘Claps,’ &c. The name ‘High-hole’ probably arises from their generally building at as great an elevation as the tree selected will admit. As has been stated, they frequent out-buildings in midwinter, especially barns, roosting in hay-mows.”

ORDER CUCULI.

(COCCYGES.)

Family CUCULIDÆ.

Cuckoos.

COCCYZUS, Vieill.

- C. americanus**, L. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

Bill yellow below; wings with much cinnamon red; middle tail feathers like back, olive gray; outer ones black, with broad white tips. Length, 12 inches; tail, 6 inches. Inner and outer toes turn back.

“Makes its appearance in May, and remains till October. Feeds exclusively upon insects, generally caterpillars. Builds a loose nest of sticks, raising one brood only.”

- C. erythrophthalmus**, Wils. Black-billed Cuckoo.

Bill chiefly black; little or no red on wings; tail feathers all brownish, obscurely white at tips. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“In its habits this cuckoo is similar to the above, but it is not as abundant a species, and is apparently more shy and frequents less populated localities.”

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Kingfishers.

CERYLE, Boie.

- C. alcyon**, L. Belted Kingfisher.

Ashy blue above; a band across breast, bluish in male, chestnut in female; white below; tail transversely spotted with white. Length, 13 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, 2 inches.

“Although a migratory species, a few not unfrequently remain throughout the winter, and seem to find a sufficiency of food when the streams are frozen. It appears in numbers as early as February, if the weather is moderate, and seldom wanders far from fishing-grounds. Is an inoffensive species, except in the destruction of young pike.”

ORDER CYPSELI.

(MACROCHIRES.)

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Goatsuckers.

ANTROSTOMUS, Gould.

A. vociferus, Wils. Whip-poor-will. Night Jar.

Grayish, much variegated; “the mouth is margined by enormous stiff bristles more than an inch long; the wings are short, not reaching the end of the tail, which is very broad and rounded. There are bars of rufous spots on the wing quills, but no white whatever. The tail is white beneath for its terminal half” in males, tawny in females. Length, 10 inches; tail, 5 inches. Do not confound this with the next species.

“Migratory and in the extreme sections of the State, only, abundant. Their nests are shallow scooped holes in the dead leaves, two eggs being deposited. The food is exclusively insects. Habits nocturnal. Strictly inoffensive.”

CHORDEILES, Swains.

(Popetue—Abbott's Catalogue.)

C. virginianus, Gmel. Night Hawk. Bull Bat.

Blackish, variegated; a V-shaped blotch on throat—white in male, tawny in female; “the bristles of the bill are scarcely appreciable; the wings are sharp-pointed, longer than the tail, uniformly brown, with a broad spot of white across the middle of the long quills, and without any rufous spots. The tail is rather

narrow, forked" and with a square blotch or a bar of white near the end. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 5 inches.

"Migratory. Moderately abundant throughout the State. Sociable in their habits, when on the wing, flying frequently low down through the streets of our towns. Semi-nocturnal. Their food consists exclusively of insects. Strictly inoffensive."

Family CYPSELIDÆ.

(Micropodidæ.)

Swifts.

CHÆTURA, Steph.

C. pelagica, L. Chimney Swallow, or Swift.

Sooty brown; throat paler. Length, 5 inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Abundant. Arrive early in April, remaining until late in October. Their nests, as is well known, are generally in chimneys. Not unfrequently they are in hollow trees, even near a town. They raise three broods generally. Their food is exclusively of insects. Strictly inoffensive."

Family TROCHILIDÆ.

Humming Birds.

TROCHILUS, L.

T. colubris, L. Ruby-throated Humming Bird.

Bill long; tongue capable of great protrusion; wings long and pointed, the secondaries short, only six in number; rectrices ten; feet very small, with sharp claws; male, metallic green above, chin velvet black; a ruby-red gorget; tail deeply forked. Female without red; tail double-rounded and variegated (green, white and black). Young male resembles adult female; young female like young male, but no streaks on throat, and tail more rounded. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

"Arrive in May, and by twos or threes are seen hovering about flowers, or darting now and then among swarms of minute insects then beginning to fill the atmosphere. Humming birds are more sociable than they are supposed to be; and although their nests are generally in unfrequented positions, yet it is by no means always so, and the author has found them building in trees whose branches were in direct contact with the house. It may be that the flowers they most love are the cultivated ones, but this is by no means certain. The nest is built of fine grass, is lined with hair, and covered upon its exterior with lichen, rendering it very difficult to detect, as generally a scrubby oak is chosen, which has its branches frequently well covered with the same growth. The eggs are two in number. During incubation the males are very bold, and fearlessly attack any intruder. The author has had them to fly directly in his face, while inspecting their nests. They have generally disappeared by September 15th, but the writer has seen them after severe frosts—one as late as October 19th. During some summers are much more abundant than others."—[C. C. A.]

Section INSESSORES.

Perching Birds.

ORDER PASSERES.

Family TYRANNIDÆ.

Tyrant Flycatchers.

MILVULUS, Swains.

M. tyrannus, L. Fork-tailed Flycatcher.

Top of head deep black, with a concealed patch of yellow in middle of crown; back light bluish gray; lower parts white. Length, 15 inches; tail, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Female somewhat smaller; the tail much shorter and less forked. No yellow crown spot or

forked tail in the young, and colors duller. Tropical birds, accidentally found in New Jersey.

M. forficatus, Gmel. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.

Tail feathers chiefly white; top of head ash gray; back tinged with red; scarlet crown patch (concealed); white parts below washed with salmon pink; bluish gray anteriorly. Length, 14 inches; tail, 9 inches. *Female* smaller and duller. *Young*, no crown spot. Accidental in New Jersey.

TYRANNUS, Cuv.

T. tyrannus, L. (*carolinensis*.) Kingbird. Bee Martin.

Blackish ash, white below; tail black, white tipped. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Migratory. Very abundant from May till November. Were it not that they destroyed very many honey-bees would be very useful. But a single brood is raised in a season. The nest is generally in an apple tree.”—[C. C. A.] “Destroys a thousand noxious insects for every bee it eats.”—Coues.

T. dominicensis, Gmel. Gray Kingbird.

Color leaden gray above; concealed orange crown patch. Accidental in Massachusetts (from the South), possibly also in New Jersey.

T. verticalis, Say. Arkansas Kingbird, or Flycatcher.

Belly yellow; tail deep black, white edged; ash gray above; concealed crown spot of yellow. Length, 9 inches; tail, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Western—straying to New Jersey.

MYIARCHUS, Cab.

M. crinitus, L. Great-crested Flycatcher.

Throat and chest deep ash gray; belly bright sulphur yellow; back, &c., decidedly olive; bright chestnut on wings and tail. “Scarcely crested.” Length, 9 inches; tail, 4 inches. Uses cast-off snake skins in the construction of its nest.

“Migratory. Not numerous. This species is a solitary bird, only single specimens being found, except during incubation. They feed upon insects generally, and are not sufficiently numerous to affect the bee colonies.”

SAYORNIS, Bonap.

S. phœbe, L. (*fuscus*.) Pee-wee. Phœbe, Pee-wit.

Olive brown; head and tail darker; yellowish or white below. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“Late in February or early in March, according to the weather, this little bird makes its appearance. It builds a nest generally about bridges or the eaves of a house, if sufficiently projecting, raising two broods. Strictly inoffensive.”

CONTOPUS, Cab.

C. virens, L. Wood Pee-wee.

Rictal bristles half length of bill; olive brown above; pale or yellowish below; whitish or rusty bands on wings. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

“Very similar in general appearance to the above, but differing in its habits. It builds a nest on the upper surface of a branch of a tree and covers it with lichen externally. The eggs are spotted with red, and not pure white as with the *S. fuscus*. Frequents orchards and woody districts, and is as solitary as the above is sociable. Feeds exclusively on insects, and is a valuable bird.”

C. borealis, Swains. Olive-sided Flycatcher.

Rictal bristles short, $\frac{1}{4}$ length of bill; tuft of cottony feathers on each side of rump, conspicuous; a white line along middle of belly, otherwise olive brown; paler below. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches. A northern form ranging as far south as New York, and should be looked for in our northern counties.

EMPIDONAX, Cab.

E. pusillus-traillii, Aud. Traill's Flycatcher.

Dull olive brown; bill pale below; lower parts tinged with yellow. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Arrives in May, remaining till October. This flycatcher is restless and stays generally among the tops of tall trees. A single brood is raised in a season, the young leaving the nest in July. Strictly inoffensive.”

E. minimus, Bd. Least Flycatcher.

Olive gray; bill blackish below, length less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; wing-bands usually whiter than in preceding; middle toe half as long as tarsus (shorter than in preceding); otherwise difficult to distinguish from preceding.

“Numerous from May till October. Prefers tall trees, but is more sociable than the foregoing. Is frequently seen in towns, especially about old mulberry trees. Nidificate in May, raising one brood. Strictly inoffensive.”

E. acadicus, Gmel. Blue-gray Flycatcher. Small Green-crested Flycatcher. Acadian Flycatcher.

Clear olive green, with buffy wing bands; whitish or yellowish below; yellow ring about eyes; bill pale below. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Abundant everywhere from May till late in October. Like the foregoing, prefers tall trees, and is a sociable little bird, although abundant in secluded timber lands. Nidificate in May, and occasionally again in July.”

E. flaviventris, Bd. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

Clear olive green; yellow below; bright yellow on belly; bill yellow below. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Although numerous in the northern portions of the State, this bird generally is not an abundant species. Prefers unfrequented localities and is seldom seen in towns, as are the flycatchers generally.”

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

Larks.

OTOCORIS, Bonap.

O. alpestris, L. (*Eremophila cornuta*.) Shore Lark. Horned Lark.

Tarsus sentellate in front and behind; nostrils concealed by tuft of feathers; a slight tuft of feathers over each ear. Nest imbedded in ground under shelter of grass, &c. Pinkish brown, thickly streaked; a black crescent on breast and strip under eye;

chin, throat and line over eye more or less yellow; less black in females; white below. Winter plumage with markings more obscure. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

“Resident. Abundant. This lark is always found in flocks, except during the breeding season. They are equally numerous throughout the State. They feed upon insects principally, and in October become very fat. During a visit to Barnegat in November, 1862, the author daily saw very many on the beach, moving about like sand-pipers.”—[C. C. A.]

Family CORVIDÆ.

Crows.

CYANOCITTA, Strick.

(Cyanura.)

C. cristata, L. Blue Jay.

Blue; collar and frontlet black; grayish below; wings and tail clear blue, barred; outer tail feathers and secondaries tipped with white. Length, 12 inches; tail, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Conspicuously crested.

“Resident. Common. The jay appears to be equally abundant throughout the State. During the summer they are shy and live entirely in secluded woods, where they breed, raising one brood. During the winter they are more sociable and occasionally bold. They feed upon birds' eggs during the spring, and at other seasons are omnivorous. They occasionally peck at corn stored in cribs.”

CORVUS, L.

C. corax principalis, Ridg. (*carnivorus*, Bartr.) Northern Raven.

Feathers of throat stiffened, elongated and narrow; tail shorter than the long-pointed wings. Length, 25 inches; tail, 10 inches. Nests among rocks.

“Though frequently seen along the sea-coast, the raven is a rare bird inland, in New Jersey. A few are occasionally above

Trenton, about the Delaware, but no nests have been found. Their larger size, and loose, lace-like feathers of the neck, distinguish them from 'crows.'"

C. americanus, Aud. (*frugivorus*, Bartr.) American Crow.

Feathers of throat short, broad, with their webs blended; gloss of plumage purplish violet; head and neck hardly lustrous. Length, 20 inches; tail, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Resident. Abundant. Crows are so numerous that from this fact alone they are supposed to be thoroughly understood by every one; in reality they are misunderstood and misjudged by nearly every one. Crows build in March, in tall trees, and raise generally two broods, the second leaving the nest in June. During the spring they are troublesome, on account of a habit of removing the lately-planted corn, but if any one will take the trouble to kill a crow after feeding on the corn, and examine the contents of the crop, he will find a large number of worms therein, and the corn that they have eaten, worm-eaten. Corn washed with coal-tar before being planted is always undisturbed, but the crows frequent the fields as numerously as ever, now carrying off worms only. Were this generally done, the crows now so persistently shot at would be soon appreciated and protected. *Crows destroy annually many bushels of grain in the State, and at the same time destroy many millions of noxious worms. If these were left undisturbed, a thousand-fold more grain would be destroyed.* During the summer, autumn and winter, crows are emphatically omnivorous, feeding upon whatever may come in their way. In very shallow water they gather mussels, and letting them drop from a height, they break the shells and devour the animal."

C. ossifragus, Wils. (*maritimus*, Bartr.) Fish Crow.

Gloss of plumage green and violet, evident on head and neck. Length, 16 inches; tail, 7 inches.

"Not abundant on the coast and very seldom seen inland. They are smaller than the common crow and have a rather more musical 'caw.' They feed upon fish, crabs and the debris of the beach, and are very inoffensive. During some seasons they are more numerous than others."

Family ICTERIDÆ.**Orioles.****DOLICHONYX, Swains.**

D. oryzivorus, L. Reedbird. Ricebird. Bobolink.

Male in spring black; neck buffy; shoulders and rump ashy white; back streaky; in autumn yellowish brown, streaked above. Female like fall male, dull yellow, resembling sparrows, but with acute tail feathers. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches. In autumn migrate southward to fatten in the rice swamps.

“Arrives early in May, and soon after nidification commences. But a single brood is reared. In August, after moulting, the males are feathered similarly to the females, and they now become gregarious. In flocks frequently of a thousand individuals, they frequent the reeds, and are then called ‘reedbirds,’ having been known as ‘bobolinks’ during the early summer. In September they are very fat, and are eagerly sought for as a delicate article of food. They remain on the reeds until the appearance of several sharp frosts, when they go south, migrating at night. The male birds during the spring have a varied, beautiful song, but in August it has changed, as has also the female’s chatters, to a single note.”

MOLOTHRUS, Swains.

M. ater, Bodd. (pecoris.) Cow Bird.

Male iridescent black; head and neck glossy brown; female smaller; dusky gray brown, with short blackish bill. Length (male), 8 inches; tail, 3 inches.

“Arrives early in April, and is found generally in meadows in loose flocks until May, when the females scatter through the country and deposit two or three eggs, one each in a nest of another bird. The warblers and sparrows are the birds generally so favored. Later in the summer, after the young can fly, they become partially gregarious, and usually are found with the ‘red-wings.’ They are known throughout the State as ‘sheep blackbirds.’ Feed on insects and are strictly inoffensive.”

XANTHOCEPHALUS, Swains.

X. xanthocephalus, Bonap. Yellow-headed Blackbird.

Male black, with white wing patch; head and neck rich yellow; female smaller, browner and less yellow. Length, 10 inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A western form straying occasionally to the Atlantic border from Massachusetts to Florida.

AGELAIUS, Vieill.

A. phœniceus, L. Red-winged Blackbird, or Starling. Swamp Blackbird.

Male glossy (not iridescent) black; lesser wing coverts scarlet, with buffy paler edgings; female dusky; plumage everywhere streaked; rusty tinge on throat. Length, 9 inches; tail 4 inches.

“Equally abundant throughout the central and southern portions of the State. Numerous about the northern, hilly sections. ‘Red-wings’ are migratory and do not, as is the case with ‘grackles,’ remain in scattered flocks during the winter, probably amounting to one-fourth of their number. Appearing in scattered twos and threes, often as early as March 1st, they frequent now only the meadows and vicinity of creeks, the males singing continually, and when courtship has ended, suitable localities for nidification are sought, and two broods are raised, the eggs of the second being deposited about a week after the previous brood has left the nest. The second brood is usually fully fledged by the middle of July. During the breeding season, the ‘red-wings’ live largely upon worms, grubs and aquatic insects, and after numerous examinations, it has been found that they do not feed their young upon grain, although at this time they are generally very attentive to corn-fields, and certainly do exhume a considerable quantity, but it is seldom the case that corn has to be replanted solely in consequence of the previous planting having been taken up by ‘red-wings.’ In September, these birds collect in flocks, frequently numbering a thousand individuals, and frequent now only the low marshy lands. In company with the ‘reedbirds,’ they are mostly found about the reeds, and feed almost wholly on the seeds of this plant, and insects. By No-

vember 1st they have all gone south, frequenting rice plantations generally.

“Red-winged blackbirds are always looked upon as injurious to agriculture, and treated accordingly. The Patent Office Report for 1856—Agriculture—advocates their destruction as an injurious bird, but we doubt very much if the author of the article above referred to ever suffered from their attacks any more than he or any other has from the predatory visits of that largely useful and wholly inoffensive bird, the rose-breasted grosbeak, which also is *considered as deserving of persecution*. ‘Red-wings’ *do* take corn up when it is planted, and *do* feed upon it when in the milky state, but their diet of grubs, worms and noxious insects, throughout the greater part of the year, far more than compensates for any injury they do the corn-crop. The ‘red-wing’ following the plow in early spring, and careless of the plowman, devours the grubs the plow exposes, preserves more grain by each worm destroyed than the bird will itself eat, in August, *an hundred times over*. The ‘red-wings’ are about as frequently innocent as guilty, when accused of ‘taking up’ the corn, the grubs being the real offenders, and their destructiveness, when the corn is in a milky state, is largely exaggerated, and if they are killed at this time the contents of their crop will show that four-fifths of their food has been the insects always to be found on corn-stalks, and the angle-worms that the loose ground about the corn invariably contains.”—[C. C. A.]

STURNELLA, Vieill.

S. magna, L. Meadow Lark.

Brownish and much streaked above; chiefly yellow below; a black crescent on breast; bill long; tail short, with acute feathers; crown feathers bristle tipped. Length, 10 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Resident. In the spring they are in a measure gregarious, and frequent the meadows. About the middle of May they pair and build a nest of grass, on the ground, raising two broods, the young of the latter brood not flying before August 15th. About this time they become again partially gregarious, and in a measure forsake the meadows for the uplands, generally frequenting the stubble-fields. In October they are frequently

very fat and afford excellent eating, but being, during the summer, a strictly insectivorous species, it is doubtful if it were proper to kill them."

ICTERUS, Briss.

I. *spurius*, L. Orchard Oriole.

Male black; rump, bend of wing and lower parts deep chestnut; bill acute, bluish; female yellowish olive; smaller than male; young yellow, with chestnut traces. Length, 7 inches; tail, 3 inches.

"Arrives in May and remains during the summer. Has no preference of locality, except in building its nest—as it chooses a tall tree and places the nest usually very near the top. Feeds largely upon insects. Seldom carries off any fruit. Returns south in October. Strictly inoffensive."

I. *galbula*, L. (*baltimore*.) Baltimore Oriole. Golden Robin. Fire Bird.

Male black; tips of greater wing coverts white; lesser and middle wing coverts, base and tip of tail, rich cadmium orange, orange red or lemon yellow; female variable, duller, olivaceous and yellow, spotted with black; white bands to most of wing feathers. Length, 7 inches; tail, 3 inches.

"Arrives in May, and remains during the summer. Is a more sociable bird than the preceding, and generally more abundant. Builds in willow and elm trees principally, raising but one brood. Refits the old nest, year after year, if undisturbed. Feeds on insects, and is very fond of cherries, though it generally takes the wormy in preference to the sound ones. Has generally gone by September 15th. Feeding so largely upon insects, is a valuable bird."

SCOLECOPHAGUS, Swains.

S. *carolinus*, Müll. (*ferrugineus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Rusty Black-bird.

Wings longer than tail; plumage black, often obscured by brownish or rusty; no red or yellow; bill slender; male glossy black and rusty in autumn; female dusky and lusterless. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 4 inches.

"Arrives in New Jersey about the 1st of April, occasionally sooner, and in small flocks is dispersed generally throughout the State. Is nowhere abundant, and among the people generally,

passes as a 'crow blackbird,' as it indeed seems to be, when seen flying, or is in company with the Quiscali. There is no marked difference in the habits of this bird as compared with allied species, and in so far as usefulness and destructiveness are concerned, is upon a par with them. It is probable that this species is found in New Jersey only occasionally, as search for it has proved unsuccessful in about two summers of every five.— [C. C. A.]

“Low meadow lands and the immediate neighborhood of our rivers and larger creeks, are their favorite haunts, and in trees, in such situations, they build their nests. Small fresh-water shells and spiders are eagerly devoured by them, and on such food they preferably subsist, when obtainable; at least, such is the case so far as their habits have been noticed by the author.

“This bird is easily distinguished from the grackle by the marked difference in the bill, and the general ferruginous tint of the plumage. They seldom remain after the middle of September, appearing to be remarkably sensitive to atmospheric changes.”

QUISCALUS, Vieill.

Q. *quiscula*, L. (*versicolor*.) Purple Grackle. Crow Blackbird.

Iridescent black; wings scarcely longer than tail; luster on head purplish, on body bronzy. Length, 13 inches; tail, $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

“Purple grackles, or crow blackbirds, as they are more generally known, are very abundant throughout most portions of the State, from February 15th until November; and not unfrequently single specimens or two or three together are met with during the winter. In proportion as meadow lands abound, especially when skirted by well-grown timber, they appear to be numerous, and during the whole of their stay they are gregarious, though never seen in such immense flocks as in the case of the 'red-wing.'

“About April 25th nidification commences, and generally a large number of nests are in close proximity; occasionally three upon the same tree, if the tree be large or bushy, as a cedar or hemlock. Very frequently an orchard will be the favored locality with the grackles, and the author has seen in an orchard of seventy trees one hundred and thirty-one nests, being nearly two

nests to a tree; the distribution was not very even, however, as one tree had five nests on, and nine trees none. Two broods are generally raised, the second leaving the nests about July 15th.— [C. C. A.]

“If the habits of this species, as well as some of the preceding, be studied during their whole stay in the State, conclusions will be arrived at that will be in a marked degree at variance with the one popular idea, that ‘crow blackbirds’ hurt the corn-crop and ought to be exterminated. Without a doubt, these birds *do* destroy much grain, and prove a great annoyance to the farmer by causing a necessity for replanting, but the corn-hills very probably have suffered fully as much from grubs *beneath* the surface, as from birds *above* it. Not unfrequently has it proved to be the case that the stomachs of blackbirds killed upon corn-fields, in May, have revealed masses of semi-digested grubs, and a mere trace of grain.

“If, as is recommended by many, a bounty be put upon every dozen blackbirds killed, and so favor their extermination, then nature’s equilibrium will be destroyed, and the unavoidable excess of noxious worms will annihilate the corn-crops. It cannot be too emphatically announced or too persistently maintained, that birds as a tribe are useful, and those apparently *least* so are *sufficiently* so to warrant their protection rather than destruction. There is no bird of the many found in New Jersey that does not confer actual benefit upon the agriculturist, the nearest approach to an exception being the ‘cedar bird;’ and when as in the case of the crow-blacks, at certain times, they are injurious to corn, it is the farmer’s duty to devise means of frightening them off, for the time being, and not to destroy them, for it must be remembered that their services are of no mean value, when, following the plow in the spring, they gather up greater enemies to the crops than their necessities ever caused *them* (the blackbirds) to be.”—[C. C. A.]

Q. *quiscula æneus*, Ridg. Bronzed Grackle.

Plumage of body brassy olive or bronze; neck blue, violet, purple or brassy green; wing coverts without metallic tints; wings and tail violet purple, never bluish; female smaller than male. Length, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Occasional in New Jersey, crossing the Alleghanies or from New England.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.**Finches.**

A very large family. "One-eighth of all the North American birds are *Fringillidæ*."—Jordan. "Any one locality of average attractiveness to birds has a bird fauna of over two hundred species, and if it be away from the sea-coast and consequently uninhabited by marine birds, about one-fourth of the species are *Sylvicolidæ* and *Fringillidæ* together, the latter somewhat in excess of the former."—Coues.

All are granivorous, feeding on seeds, and occasionally berries and insects. Nearly all sing; most are plain, but a few are brilliant of plumage. The bill is short, thick and conical, with the "corners of the mouth drawn down," as in the more slender-billed *Icteridæ*.

PINICOLA, Vieill.

P. enucleator canadensis, Cab. American Pine Grosbeak.

Male chiefly red; white wing bars; *female* brownish yellow on head and rump. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 4 inches. Northern form, coming south to northern United States in winter.

"Twice has been seen by the author in winter, but is a rare visitant. Those seen by the author were in cedar trees."—
[C. C. A.]

CARPODACUS, Kaup.

C. purpureus, Gmel. Purple Finch.

Tail feathers rounded and soft, none white; *male* flushed with red, most intense on head and neck, fading below and behind; *female* olive brown, with no red; bill stout. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Quite common. Irregularly abundant. Prefers hillsides with a southern exposure, and during the winter is found generally in small flocks. Inoffensive."

LOXIA, L.

(*Curvirostra*.)

L. curvirostra minor, Brehm. (*Curvirostra americana*—Abbott's Catalogue). Red Crossbill. American Crossbill.

Points of mandibles crossed, reddish; *male* brick red, wings unmarked; *female* brownish olive. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"A northern species that visits New Jersey in loose flocks about November, and remains throughout the winter. It has been supposed to breed in the State, but it is doubtful. Strictly inoffensive."—[C. C. A.]

L. leucoptera, Gmel. White-winged Crossbill.

Male rose red; white wing bars; *female* brownish olive, speckled with dusky; rump yellow. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Not as common as the above, with which it is generally found associated. Like the above, it may breed in this State, but it is not probable. Graminivorous. Strictly inoffensive."

ACANTHIS, Bechst.

(*Ægiotus*—Abbott's Catalogue.)

A. linaria, L. Lesser Redpoll Linnet.

Crown crimson in both sexes; throat, breast and rump rosy in male; chin blackish; much streaked above. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"A northern species that visits New Jersey during severe winters, and frequently in large numbers. In a measure gregarious. Graminivorous. Strictly inoffensive."

A. linaria rostrata, Coues. Greater Redpoll.

Colors darker and size larger than preceding. A Greenland form that comes south as far as the lower Hudson valley in winter.

A. brewsteri, Ridg. Brewster's Linnet.

With no red on top of head; rump rosy in male, yellow in female; is represented by a single specimen taken in Massachusetts in 1870, and is mentioned here that hunters in the north-eastern parts of the State may be on the lookout. Should any specimens be found they will be of great scientific importance.

SPINUS, Koch.

(*Chrysomitris*, Boie.)

S. tristis, L. Yellow Bird. Thistle Bird. American Goldfinch.

Male rich yellow; rump whitish, white wing bars; black on crown, wings and tail; female more olivaceous; fall plumage

pale yellow brown; young variously ochraceous, with yellow or not. Length, 5 inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Abundant. Throughout the year this finch remains in loose gangs, and after nidification they wander in flocks of from ten to fifty. Graminivorous. Inoffensive."

S. pinus, Wils. Pine Finch. Pine Linnet. Pine Siskin.

Sexes alike; plumage thickly streaked; no black on head; bill very sharp; in breeding season plumage suffused with yellow. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. A northern species. Rare in New Jersey.

"In the depths of winter a few are occasionally seen about pine and cedar trees. Strictly inoffensive."

CARDUELIS, Briss.

C. carduelis, L. European Goldfinch.

Sexes alike; fore part of head crimson; hinder part of head black; rest of head white and buff; back brown, and upper tail coverts white; wings and tail black, marked with white and yellow; lower parts dull white; sides and flanks cinnamon brown. Length, 5 inches; tail, 2 inches. Introduced from Europe. It breeds in Central Park, New York City, and in parts of adjacent country.

PASSER, Briss.

P. domesticus, L. European House Sparrow. English Sparrow.

Male chestnut brown above, thickly streaked; ashy below; throat, lores and chin black; *female* duller, without black; feet small; not streaked below; wing with two white bands. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nest a bulky structure of dried grasses, lined with feathers, placed in nooks about houses, trees, &c. Eggs four to seven, dull whitish, thickly speckled with dark brown and purplish gray. Introduced into the United States 1853, is now so abundant in cities as to be a nuisance. The tree sparrow, also introduced with preceding, has a chestnut crown and is reported as being naturalized about St. Louis. As it is likely to spread, it is one of the forms to be on the lookout for. According to Bulletin No. 1, issued by the Division of Economic Orni-

thology of the United States Department of Agriculture, the "tree sparrow" is a variety of house sparrow which has taken to trees from being crowded out by too great numbers from available nesting-places in the cities. Sparrows destroy young buds by wantonly picking them off. Their food is anything eatable, and they drive off useful insect-eating birds. The sparrow hawk (*Falco sparverius*), the northern shrike (*Lanius borealis*), the blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), the purple grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), and other birds are its natural enemies, and should be encouraged. The hose should be turned on their nests, to wash and drown them out. They also make excellent pot-pie, and should be shot or trapped for this purpose. Poisoned wheat is an effective but risky destructive agent. Each pair of sparrows raises about twelve pairs of young per year, in about five broods.

PLECTROPHENAX, Stejn.

P. nivalis, L. Snowflake. Snow Bunting.

Bill small, with a ruff; hind claw long, but curved; color white in breeding season, with black on back, wings and tail; bill and feet black. In the United States this species is white, clouded with warm brown, and the bill is pale. Length, 7 inches; tail, 3 inches. A northern species, migrating south in winter.

"This beautiful bird is only occasionally seen during very severe winters. But two specimens have come under the author's notice, that were killed within State limits."—[C. C. A.]

CALCARIUS, Bechst.

C. lapponicus, L. Lapland Longspur.

Bill larger, without ruff; hind claw nearly straight; male with head and throat mostly black; a chestnut collar; back black and streaky, whitish below; outer tail feathers with white; legs and feet black; female and winter birds with less black. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A northern form; ranges south in winter, even to the Carolinas at times.

AMMODRAMUS, Swains.**A. princeps**, Mayn. (*passerculus*, Bonap.) Ipswich Sparrow.

Outer pair of tail feathers longer than middle pair; bill decidedly compressed; above pale grayish; top of head and back streaked with blackish, margined with pale brown; lower parts white, tinged with buff. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Breeds in Nova Scotia; migrates south as far as the Gulf in winter.

A. sandwichensis savanna, Wils. (*passerculus*, Bonap.) Savanna Sparrow.

Sharply streaked; streaks blackish on back; edge of wing yellowish; yellowish stripe over eye. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. Abundant on shores.

"Occurs in New Jersey in May principally. Probably does not breed within State limits. Few seen in September."

A. savannarum passerinus, Wils. (*Corturniculus passerinus*.) Yellow-winged Sparrow. Grasshopper Sparrow.

Much streaked above; feathers edged with bay; breast buffy, unstreaked; wings and tail short; edge and bend of wing and line over eye, yellow. Length, 5 inches; tail, 2 inches. Note— is grasshopper-like.

"Quite common. Arrive in April. Frequents fields, especially those skirted by woodland. Nests are placed in low bushes, one brood being raised. None seen in winter."

A. henslowi. Henslow's Sparrow.

Smaller than preceding; more yellow above; black streaks on breast; bill stout; head and neck buffy olive, crown heavily streaked; hind neck narrowly streaked; back and wings chestnut, the feathers black in center and bordered with whitish; belly whitish; chest and sides buffy whitish. Winters in the Gulf States; breeds north of our region.

A. caudacutus nelsoni, Allen. Nelson's Sparrow. Sharp-tailed Finch.

Back sharply streaked; no yellow spot over eye; a bright buff stripe over eye. Length, 5 inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"Like the above, common in Cape May county and 'along

the shore.' Occasionally seen along the Delaware. Has been killed at Trenton, Mercer county. Breeds in the salt meadows."

A. maritimus, Wils. Sea-side Finch, or Sparrow.

Olive gray; back obscurely streaked; a yellow spot over eye. Length, 6 inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Common in Cape May county and along the coast generally. Breeds in the salt marshes, raising two broods."

POOCÆTES, Bd.

P. gramineus, Gmel. Vesper Sparrow. Grass Finch. Bay-winged Bunting. Ground Bird.

Thickly streaked everywhere; slightly buffy below; outer tail feathers white; bend of wing chestnut; tail shorter than wings. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Abundant. Resident. This 'chippy' is a great lover of fences, and a sociable, lively bird. It builds a nest upon the ground, generally among dewberry vines, raising two broods during the summer. Graminivorous. Strictly inoffensive."

CHONDESTES, Swains.

C. grammacus, Say. Lark Sparrow, or Finch.

Streaked above, ashy below; crown and ear coverts chestnut, blackening on forehead; with whitish median and superciliary stripes; black lines through and below eye; a black line on each side of white throat; a black breast spot; middle tail feathers like back, the rest blackish and white tipped. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches. A western songster, frequenting prairies and river bluffs; occasional on the Atlantic coast.

ZONOTRICHIA, Swains.

Z. leucophrys, Forst. White-crowned Sparrow.

Streaked above with but little chestnut; crown with broad white median band and a narrow white and narrow black band on each side of it; no yellow anywhere: throat like breast; young with crown rich brown. Length, 7 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Not uncommon in April and in October. Two or three

occasionally seen together. Does not breed within State limits. Less abundant in autumn than spring."

Z. albicollis, Gmel. White-throated Sparrow. Peabody Bird.

Much chestnut-streaked above; crown black, with white median stripe and white superciliary stripes; a yellow spot over eye and edge of wing; ashy below, whitening on throat; female duller. Length, 7 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"More abundant than the above. They are frequently seen together. Arrive in April, and are then more abundant than in October, when they re-appear. None seen in summer."

SPIZELLA, Bonap.

S. monticola, Gmel. Tree Sparrow.

Streaked above; crown chestnut; bill black above, yellow below; line over eye, lower parts and neck, ashy gray; white wing bars; a dark pectoral blotch. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

"Resident. Abundant. Though feeding principally on seeds, they not unfrequently prey upon small insects. Of decided value to the agriculturist."

S. socialis, Wils. (*domestica*, Bartr.) Chipping Sparrow. Chippy. Hair Bird.

Streaked above with dull bay; crown chestnut; bill, forehead and streak through eye, black; ashy below. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Resident. Abundant. Graminivorous. The nest is built in trees generally, two broods being raised during the summer. Strictly inoffensive."

S. pusilla, Wils. (*agrestis*, Bartr.) Field Sparrow.

Wing usually shorter than tail; upper parts with more or less of rusty; no dusky streaks on top of head and hind neck, but two rusty lateral stripes on head; back streaked with black on a buffy-grayish ground; rusty spot on side of breast; lower parts whitish, tinged with gray or buff; bill reddish cinnamon; wing bands obscure; general color paler and duller than with *S. monticola*. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

"Very abundant. Arrives as early as April 1st, and remains

till late in October. Frequents uncultivated fields, and builds its nest in them, generally on the ground."

JUNCO, Wagl.

J. hyemalis, L. Snow Bird. Slate-colored Junco.

No white wing bands; slate gray, darker to blackish on head; female and young tinged with brown; bill pinkish. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, 3 inches. Breeds in the Canadas.

"Makes its first appearance about the middle of November, and remains with us till the middle of March. Frequently their plumage becomes very mottled in March, giving them a handsome appearance. They are graminivorous. Entirely inoffensive. None breed in the State."

MELOSPIZA, Bd.

M. fasciata, Gmel. (*melodia*.) Song Sparrow.

Much streaked above and on breast and sides; crown with an obscure pale median stripe; white below; pectoral streaks form a blotch. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

"Resident. Abundant. The song sparrow is too well known to need any remarks concerning it. It is found in all parts of the State, even close to the ocean. Strictly inoffensive."

M. lincolni, Aud. Lincoln's Finch, or Sparrow.

Everywhere thickly, sharply and narrowly streaked; breast with broad band of pale buffy or yellowish brown; sides washed with same. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Very shy.

"Very rare, and seen only as a spring visitor. Have seen no specimens during the autumn. Never breeds in the State."—
[C. C. A.]

M. georgiana, Lath. (*palustris*, Wils.) Swamp Sparrow.

Crown chestnut; wings tinged with chestnut; few or no streaks on breast and below; tail shorter than in *M. fasciata*; browner in winter. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

"Not uncommon, and it undoubtedly breeds annually in the Delaware meadows, about Bordentown, where it is frequently seen from April till October."

PASSERELLA, Swains.

P. iliaca, Merr. Fox-colored Sparrow. Fox Sparrow.

Ashy above, overlaid and streaked with rusty red, which becomes bright bay on rump, tail and wings; white below, with large arrow-shaped spots and streaks, numerous on breast; feet stout, with long claws. Length, 7 inches; tail, 3 inches. Breeds in the Canadas; migrates early.

“This fine sparrow is more abundant in February than any other month, according to the author’s observations. They remain in few numbers during the year, but no nests have yet been seen. Entirely inoffensive.”—[C. C. A.]

PIPILO, Vieill.

P. erythrophthalmus, L. Chewink. Towhee Bunting. Marsh Robin.

Black; belly white; sides chestnut; white markings on tail and wing feathers; iris bright carmine red; in *female*, head, neck, chest and back brown instead of black. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 4 inches.

“Very abundant. Arrives in May, and remains during the summer. Frequents swampy grounds, and is nearly the whole of the time on the ground, except during incubation, when the male birds remain in the trees about the nest, which is always on the ground, and keep guard, warning the hen bird of the approach of danger. Are occasionally seen about gardens, especially where gooseberries are cultivated. Feed exclusively upon insects, and are very strictly an inoffensive species. Retires south in October.”

CARDINALIS, Bonap.

C. cardinalis, L. (*virginianus*—Abbott’s Catalogue.) Cardinal Grosbeak. Redbird.

Clear red; ashy on back; chin and forehead black; conspicuous crest; female ashy brown, washed with red. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A brilliant songster.

“Resident. Known generally as ‘winter redbird,’ and as it frequents leafless bushes, after all other small birds almost have departed, appears to be more numerous in winter than at any

other season. Build annually in cedar trees, raising but one brood. During the summer spends much of its time on the ground, scratching among the dead leaves. Were it not for its shrill whistle and bright plumage, would, like the 'tanager,' be difficult to detect."

GUIRACA, Swains.

G. cœrulea, L. Blue Grosbeak.

Male rich blue; feathers about bill, wings and tail, black; wing bars chestnut; *female* yellowish brown, with whitish wing bars. Length, 7 inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A southern bird, locally rare in summer in our latitude.

HABIA, Reich.

(Zamelodia, Coues.)

H. ludoviciana, L. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Under wing coverts rose red in male, saffron yellow in female; *male* with head, neck and upper parts mostly black, with white on rump, wings and tail; belly white; *female* olive brown, much streaked; head with whitish bands. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Brilliant in plumage and in song.

"This magnificent bird arrives in May, remaining till October. Not abundant, and, as its plumage is so beautiful, they are eagerly sought after by taxidermists. Their nests are built in closely-leaved trees, one brood being raised. Their food consists of beetles principally, and seeds. They are strictly inoffensive, and should be protected."

PASSERINA, Vieill.

P. cyanea, L. Indigo Bunting.

Male indigo blue, clear on head, greenish behind; *female* plain, warm brown, obscurely streaked; a dusky line along the *gonys*. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. "A tireless songster."

"Arrives early in May, and is an abundant species. Nidificates in June, building its nest in briar-patches. Prefers unfrequented, woody districts, but is not unfrequently seen in towns. Strictly inoffensive. Disappears in September."

SPIZA, Bonap.

S. americana, Gmel. Black-throated Bunting.

Grayish, and streaked above; wing coverts chestnut; line over eye, maxillary stripe, edge of wing, breast and part of belly, yellow; throat patch black; otherwise white below; female with little chestnut, and the black reduced to a few streaks. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Rare. Appears in meadow lands in May, but none probably remain during the summer. Re-appears in September, and remains for several weeks, in few numbers.”

S. townsendii, Aud. Townsend's Bunting.

Upper parts, head, &c., slaty blue; no chestnut, and little yellow or black. Only one specimen known, found in Eastern Pennsylvania.

CALAMOSPIZA, Bonap.

C. melanocorys, Stejn (*bicolor*.) Lark Bunting. White-winged Black-bird.

Male in summer black, with slaty tint; white patch on wing; *female*, above brownish gray, streaked with dusky; lower parts white, streaked on breast and sides with dusky; patch on wing smaller. In winter, male is like female, though the feathers on belly show black beneath the surface when disarranged. Length, 7 inches; tail, 3 inches. Inhabits the Great Plains; accidental east of Alleghanies.

Family TANAGRIDÆ.**PIRANGA, Vieill.**

P. erythromelas, Vieill (*rubra*, L.) Scarlet Tanager. Fire Tanager.

Middle of cutting edge of upper mandible is toothed; *male* brilliant scarlet; wings and tail black; no wing bars; *female* clear olive green above; wings and tail grayish; greenish yellow below. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches. Abundant in woodland. “A respectable songster.”—Jordan.

“Arrives about May 20th, and remains wholly among well-grown trees. Is much more abundant during some summers than others, although can never be said to be rare. Are shy, restless, and a silent bird. Were it not for the brilliancy of their plumage, would seldom be noticed. They build in trees, generally at considerable elevation, raising but the one brood. They feed principally upon coleopterous insects. Strictly inoffensive. Are largely destroyed by law-breaking ‘bird-stuffers,’ who well know their value when mounted in a ‘case of birds.’”
—[C. C. A.]

P. rubra, L. (*æstiva*, L.) Summer Redbird, or Tanager.

Cutting edge of upper mandible not toothed; *male* bright rose red throughout; wings a little dusky; *female* dull brownish olive above, dull yellowish below; no wing bars. Length, 7½ inches; tail, 3 inches.

“During the past fifteen years this bird has been emphatically a rare bird, but up to 1850 was almost as numerous as the preceding. Without any decided alteration in the surface of the country generally, or material change in the climate, as compared with twenty years ago, to account for it, we have the statement to make that the summer redbird is now ‘rare.’ Were we writing in 1845, we would record it as ‘abundant.’ The last specimen seen by the author was in June, 1862—a female—and although the most careful search was instituted, no other was detected in the neighborhood. On making inquiry in many and distant localities, I have been very frequently assured of their presence, but it has always proved that the ‘cardinal’ was the bird which they supposed was referred to.—[C. C. A.]

“Breeds in tangled briar-patches, raising a single brood. Have occasionally—not since 1855—found the nests in cedar trees. They feed largely upon coleopterous insects, and are in nowise injurious to fruit growers. Generally remained during September, though were not found after the appearance of a hard frost.”

P. ludoviciana, Wils. Louisiana Tanager.

The Louisiana tanager has been found accidentally in Massachusetts. The female is as in preceding, but has wing bars; the male is bright yellow, with black tail, and wings black; the head scarlet; yellow wing bars.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.**Swallows.****PROGNE, Boie.**

P. subis, L. (*purpurea*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Purple Martin.

Lustrous blue black throughout; female duller; whitish and streaky below; bill stout, nearly hooked. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

“Migratory. Abundant. The martin builds in boxes erected for his accommodation, but has been known to occupy a hollow tree for breeding purposes. They probably destroy more insects than any other one species. Arrive in May, and are generally all gone by the 20th of August.”

PETROCHELIDON, Cab.

P. lunifrons, Say. Cliff Swallow. Eaves Swallow.

Lustrous steel blue; forehead, sides of head, throat, rump, &c., various shades of chestnut; belly whitish; a blue spot on breast. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

“Abundant, and in some places seem to have taken the place of the barn swallow. Builds under the eaves of buildings, generally under barns and stables. Goes south earlier.”

CHELIDON, Forst.

C. erythrogaster, Bodd. Barn Swallow.

Lustrous steel blue; pale chestnut below; forehead and throat deep chestnut; an imperfect steel-blue collar; tail deeply forked. Length, 7 inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Very abundant, though probably less so than ten years ago [1858]. Arrive early in May, and remain till the 25th of August, after which they have generally disappeared. Build in barns, and raise generally two broods. Feed exclusively upon insects. Strictly inoffensive.”—[C. C. A.]

TACHYCINETA, Cab.

T. bicolor, Vieill. White-bellied Swallow.

Lustrous green; pure white below; female duller. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

"Abundant about the coast and along the rivers. Is the species that literally by the million skim over the rivers, crowd the bridges, and sometimes conceal a hundred yards of telegraph, by sitting upon the wires in one unbroken row."

CLIVICOLA, Forst.

(*Riparia*. *Cotyle*, Boie.)

C. riparia, L. Bank Swallow. Sand Martin.

Dark gray, not iridescent; white below; a shade of brown on breast. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. A little tuft of feathers at base of hind toe.

"Abundant. A water-loving species, and builds its nest generally *in* the banks of the river, or about creeks, when far inland. Appears to be rather more abundant in the central and southern portions of the State than in the northern. Arrives late in May, and disappears early in August."

STELGIDOPTERYX, Bd.

(*Cotyle*, Boie.)

S. serripennis, Aud. Rough-winged Swallow.

Outer web of first primary saw-like, with a series of weak, small recurved hooks; no tarsal tuft; color brownish gray, darker on wings and tail; lower parts white. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Not an abundant species, and in its habits does not differ from the above. Less seldom seen inland than the '*riparia*,' but is more strictly a water-haunting species."

Family AMPELIDÆ.

(*Bombycillidæ*—Abbott's Catalogue.)

Wax-wings.

AMPELIS, L.

A. garrulus, L. Bohemian Wax-wing. Northern Wax-wing.

Tail short and square, tipped with yellow; wings long; color silky, ashy brown, with a red tinge; front and sides of head

shaded with purplish cinnamon; a black band across forehead and around head; throat black; under tail coverts chestnut red; two white and broad wing bars; bill stout, flattened, notched and hooked; with wide gape. Length, $7\frac{1}{3}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

“A northern species, that is occasionally shot as far south as New Jersey. The author has seen two specimens, one shot in Cape May county, the other in Morris county.”—[C. C. A.]

A. *cedrorum*, Vieill. Cedar Bird. Cedar Wax-wing. Cherry Bird. Southern Wax-wing.

Similar to, but smaller than preceding; less cinnamon tinged; chin black; black stripe across face, bordered above by whitish; belly yellowish; under tail coverts white; no wing bars; wax-like tips of the wing secondaries, &c., small or absent in the female. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“A rambling, apparently useless bird. They remain the greater part of the year in flocks, and destroy large quantities of half-ripe cherries. They build a loose nest of sticks, generally in an apple tree, raising a single brood. They grow very fat in September, and are excellent eating.”

Family LANIIDÆ.

Shrikes.

LANIUS, L.

L. *borealis*, Vieill. Great Northern Shrike. Butcher Bird.

Clear bluish ash above; black bars on sides of head, not meeting in front, interrupted by white crescent on under eyelid; rump and shoulders whitish; wings black; white below, waved with blackish; both mandibles notched; bill hawk-like. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Resident, but not numerous. During the winter they visit us from the north, and are occasionally very abundant. They feed upon small birds, and killing more than they require, impale them upon thorns.”

- L. *ludovicianus*, var. *excubitorides*, Swains. Loggerhead Shrike.
White-rumped Shrike.

Clear ashy blue; a white superciliary line; black bars on sides of head meet across forehead; no crescent on under eyelid; white below, scarcely dark waved. Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Western; sporadic in northern New York. Scarcely to be expected in New Jersey.

- L. *ludovicianus*, L. Loggerhead Shrike.

Slate colored above, darker than in preceding; the rump scarcely paler; black head stripe not bordered above by hoary. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Southern; occasional as far north as Vermont.

Family VIREONIDÆ.

VIREO, Vieill.

(*Vireosylva*, Bonap.)

- V. *olivaceus*, L. Red-eyed Flycatcher, or Vireo.

Bill much as in *Lanius*; wings long and pointed; slender build; no wing bars; color olive green, with ashy crown, edged with blackish; a white superciliary line, below which is a dusky streak; below, olive shaded; eyes red. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. An energetic songster.

“Very abundant. Appears in May, and immediately commences nidification. Builds generally in birches or maples, high up in the trees. Have generally disappeared by September 15th. Prefers trees to bushes, and being strictly insectivorous, is a most valuable bird.”

- V. *philadelphicus*, Cass. Philadelphia Warbler, or Vireo or Greenlet.

Dull olive green, becoming ashy on crown; no black lines on head; a whitish line on eyebrow; below faintly yellowish, fading to white on throat. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. “Scarce.”—Jordan.

“Probably not rare. Author has seen but two specimens. In habits very similar to the *V. gilvus*. Strictly inoffensive.”—
[C. C. A.]

V. *gilvus*, Vieill. Warbling Flycatcher, or Vireo.

Colors like preceding, but has *evidently* ten primaries instead of nine *apparent*, as in the two preceding. Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Nests in trees at a considerable height.

"Abundant. Arrives in May, and a few remain during the summer. Re-appears in August and September. Sociable, being frequently seen in shade trees of the streets. Insectivorous."

V. *flavifrons*, Vieill. Yellow-throated Flycatcher, or Vireo.

Stout build; short bill and feet; white wing bars; rich olive green above, becoming ashy on rump; bright yellow below; belly white; yellow ring around eye. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. Only nine primaries *apparent*.

"More common than the following. Arrives in May, and is found more frequently in open country than in secluded localities. Prefers deciduous to evergreen trees. They breed in June, building their nests at considerable elevation, in maple and elm trees. Have generally disappeared by September 10th. Insectivorous. Inoffensive."

V. *solitarius*, Wils. Blue-headed Flycatcher, or Vireo. Solitary Greenlet.

Ten primaries apparent; color bright olive green; crown and sides of head bluish ash; stripe to and around eye white, a dusky line below it; white below, somewhat washed with pale yellow. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Stout and handsome.

"Not numerous. More generally found in the northern hilly sections of the State. Arrives in May. Some few probably remain. Re appears in September. Prefers woodland."

V. *noveboracensis*, Gmel. White-eyed Flycatcher, or Vireo.

Wings short and rounded; bright olive green above; white below; sides and under tail coverts bright yellow; wing bars pale; stripe to and around eye yellow; eyes white. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Found in thickets.

"Uncommon. Seen occasionally in May and again in September. It probably breeds in the State. Strictly inoffensive."

Family MNIOTILTIDÆ.**Wood Warblers.****MNIOTILTA, Vieill.**

M. varia, L. Black and White Warbler or Creeper.

Streaked; colors only black and white; a broad white stripe on crown; white wing bars; female somewhat grayer. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“Migratory. Arrives from the South in May, and from the North during the last week in August and in September. Frequents the larger trees—deciduous rather than evergreens—and sings more than many of the migrating species. A few remain during the summer, and are then generally to be found in the dark, silent swamps.”

HELMITHERUS, Raf.

H. vermivorus, Gmel. Worm-eating Swamp Warbler.

Wings longer than tail; olive green; head yellowish, with four black stripes; buffy below; sexes alike. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

“Rare. Seen occasionally in May, but more frequently in September, when the warblers are generally returning to the South. Author knows of no instance of its breeding in the State.”—[C. C. A.]

HELMINTHOPHILA, Ridg.

H. chrysoptera, L. Blue Golden-winged Warbler.

Tail feathers blotched with white; back and rump ashy blue; forehead, crown and wing bars bright yellow; throat and broad stripe through eye black; white below; female duller. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Throat of female deep gray.

“Unusual. When warblers are more than ordinarily abundant, are occasionally detected. Several were shot in May of 1860, after a rain of two days’ duration.”

H. lawrencei. Lawrence’s Warbler.

Supposed to be a variety of preceding; has wing bars white and narrower; yellow below; back and rump olive green; throat of female olive greenish.

H. pinus, L. Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.

Olive yellow; crown and all under parts bright yellow; wing bars whitish; black stripe from eye to bill; sexes alike. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. Resembles a *Protonotaria*, or Golden Swamp Warbler, but is smaller. The latter belongs to the Lower Mississippi Valley, in willow swamps, and rarely visits the Atlantic coast north of Georgia.

“Not very rare. Seen generally in Cape May county when found in the State. Re-appears in September for a few days. Prefers large evergreen trees, keeping generally near their tops.”

H. leucobronchialis, Brewst. Brewster's Warbler. White-throated Warbler.

Probably a variety of preceding, with back and rump ash gray; lower parts white; sides tinged ash gray; wing bands yellow or white, broad or narrow; varies by small gradations into the preceding (*H. pinus*).

H. peregrina, Wils. Tennessee Warbler.

Olive green; no crown patch; white or slightly yellow below; no white blotches on tail feathers. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Rare. Arrives in May and again in September. Author shot a single specimen in July, 1863, but saw no others at that time. Thickly-tangled vegetation is its preferred haunt.”—
[C. C. A.]

H. celata, Say. Orange-crowned Warbler.

Olive green; never ashy on head; orange-brown crown patch more or less concealed; greenish yellow below; female duller. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. Migrates from Alaskan region south through Mississippi Valley. Rare east of Alleghanies.

H. ruficapilla, Wils. Nashville Warbler.

Olive green; ashy on head and neck; bright chestnut crown patch more or less concealed; bright yellow below; ring around eye pale. Length, $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches; tail, 2 inches.

“Moderately abundant. Arrives in May, and again in September. A few remain during the summer. Prefers large deciduous trees, keeping near the tops of them. Strictly inoffensive.”

COMPSOTHELYPIS, Cab.

(Chloris, Boie. Parula, Bonap.)

C. americana, L. Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. Parula Warbler.

Clear ashy blue; large golden-green patch on back; yellow below; belly white; brown band across breast; white wing bars; female paler. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Abundant from the beginning of May. Seldom remains during the summer. Returns in August. Prefers pines and cedars to other trees, and is not as restless as warblers generally are, but remains on one tree for a long time. Have found no nests of this species."—[C. C. A.]

DENDROICA, Gr.

D. tigrina, Gmel. (*Perissoglossa*, Baird.) Fringed-tongue Warbler. Cape May Warbler.

Olivaceous above, with darker streaks; rump and sides of neck bright yellow; yellow below, streaked with black; crown nearly or quite black; a white wing patch; orange-brown ear coverts; female duller, with no reddish or black about head. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail 2 inches.

"Arrives in May, but is not an abundant species. Author has met with but two specimens. The common name would seem to suggest New Jersey as its principal 'habitat.'"—[C. C. A.]

D. æstiva, Gmel. Summer Warbler. Golden Warbler. Yellow Warbler.

Plumage chiefly yellow; wings and tail dusky, edged with yellow; back olive yellow; breast and sides with orange-brown streaks; female scarcely streaked. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Very abundant. Arrives in May, and remains during the summer. Builds in birch trees, especially those skirting streams, though by no means there exclusively. Is a sociable bird, and seldom seen in the woods or unfrequented swamps. Lives like all the tribe, exclusively on insects, and is a very useful bird to fruit-growers. Have generally all disappeared by September 20th."

- D. coerulescens**, Gmel. (*canadensis*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Black-throated Blue Warbler.

No wing bars; a white spot on primaries near their bases; color rich gray blue, with dusky streaks on back; black throat, neck and sides of body; white below; quills black, edged with blue; female obscurely marked, dull olive green. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Arrives earlier than any of the warblers, and is a very common species. Has not been noticed breeding in the State. Reappears in September, and lingers with us till frost."

- D. coronata**, L. Yellow-rumped Warbler. Myrtle Warbler.

Throat white; crown and rump (and sides of breast) yellow; white and streaked below; wing patch white; no white blotch on primaries; bluish ash above, streaked with black; *female* and young with less yellow on breast and head; brownish. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Very abundant, arriving not unfrequently as early as March. Do not remain during the summer. Appears to prefer the neighborhood of small creeks, though is everywhere to be found, especially where there are large deciduous trees."

- D. auduboni**, Towns. Audubon's Warbler.

Similar to *D. coronata*, but throat yellow and sides of head dark leaden; no white streaks above and behind eye, but a white spot on each eyelid; male has a large white wing patch; female with two white wing bars, and chest ashy, spotted with black. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches. A western species; rare in the east.

"Very rare. Single specimens have occasionally been taken; the last seen by the author was shot May 29th, 1860."—[C. C. A.]

- D. malculosa**, Gmel. Black and Yellow Warbler. Magnolia Warbler.

Rump yellow; crown clear ash; yellow and streaked below; back black, with olive skirtings; a white stripe behind eye; sides of head black; under tail coverts white; female more olivaceous, with less black. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Arrives early in May, and is one of the most active and restless of the warblers. Seems to have no preference of locality, and is abundant among the shade trees of the cities. None remain during the summer. Reappears in September."

D. cœrulea, Wils. Cœrulean or Blue Warbler.

Spots at end of nearly all tail feathers; crown and back blue, with black streaks; white below; no yellow; female greenish above; slightly yellow below. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Like the *castanea*, is a rare species, and only to be met with once or twice in a series of springs. Author has killed but one."
—[C. C. A.]

D. pennsylvanica, L. Chestnut-sided Warbler.

Much streaked; blackish above; crown clear yellow; black about eye; pure white below; chestnut streaks along sides; wing patch yellowish (never pure white); female has less black and chestnut. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Common. Arrives about May 1st, and many remain during the summer. Prefers swamps to open ground, and haunts, where it builds its nest, low, tangled vines and bushes."

D. castanea, Wils. Bay-breasted Warbler. Autumn Warbler.

Back black and olive; thickly-streaked forehead and sides of head black, enclosing a deep chestnut crown patch; chin, throat and sides, dull chestnut; otherwise pale; buffy below; female more olivaceous, with less chestnut; young nearly like young of *D. striata*, but more buffy below. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Rarely seen. During the month of May, occasionally a severe northeast storm detains the warblers generally, and when such is the case, the above, with several others, are sometimes seen."

D. striata, Forst. Black-poll Warbler.

Crown pure black; general color black and olivaceous, everywhere streaked; female more olivaceous, and slightly yellow below. Young *male* olive green, streaked; rump grayish, white and olive; olive yellow below; flanks rusty; *female* not streaked, and flanks not rusty. In second year general color is dull gray, streaked; a dull white below, spotted with black. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The last to migrate.

"Very abundant, frequenting elm trees in preference to all others, and remains longer during both spring and autumn, but none have been noticed to remain during the summer."

- D. dominica**, L. (*superciliosa*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Yellow-throated Warbler.

Some yellow on crown ; back ashy blue ; cheeks black ; throat yellow ; belly white. Length, 5 inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Southern. Very rare in New Jersey. Last one seen by C. C. A. was shot May 29th, 1860.

- D. blackburniæ**, Gmel. Orange-throated Warbler. Blackburnian Warbler. Hemlock Warbler.

Black above, with whitish streaks ; brilliant orange crown patch and throat, fading into yellowish on belly ; outer tail feathers white edged externally ; *female* has olive instead of black, and yellow instead of orange. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A most brilliant species.

"Not abundant. Arrives about May 10th, and frequents maple and elm trees principally, keeping among the higher branches. May occasionally remain during the summer. Re-appears in September, frequenting deciduous trees."

- D. virens**, Gmel. Black-throated Green Warbler.

Clear yellow olive ; outer tail feathers white edged ; sides of head rich yellow ; whole throat, breast and sides jet black ; whitish below ; throat feathers sometimes edged with yellow, especially in the female and winter birds. Length, 5 inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Arrives early in May, and frequents city and country alike. Is partial to elm trees. Seldom seen during the summer, though a few breed in the State. Re-appears in September for a few days."

- D. vigorsii**, Aud. (*pinus*, Wils.) Pine-creeping Warbler. Pine Warbler.

Yellow olive above ; yellow below ; wing bars white ; white oblique tail spots at end of two outer feathers only ; female more grayish. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

"Arrive in April, and are most abundant in the southern counties of the State, though numerous everywhere, where pine trees are to be met with. Remains during the summer."

- D. kirtlandi**, Bd. Kirtland's Warbler.

Ashy blue above ; yellow and streaked below ; lores black ; back brownish gray, streaked with black ; wings and tail black, with brownish edgings ; in *female*, the gray on head, rump, &c.,

is duller. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Winters in the Bahamas. Summer residence unknown. Rare. Seen during migration.

D. discolor, Vieill. Prairie Warbler.

Olive yellow; patch of red spots on back; forehead, wing bars and belly, yellow; streaked below; sides of head black; sexes alike. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. Chiefly in ever-green thickets.

“Not very abundant. More numerous during some years than others. Always remains during the summer. Frequents old, uncultivated fields, spending much of its time upon the ground. Sings more, and with a greater variation of notes, than warblers generally. Remains till October.”

D. palmarum, Gmel. Yellow Redpoll Warbler. Palm Warbler.

Brownish olive above, somewhat streaked; rump brighter; crown bright chestnut; under parts yellow, with brown streaks; no obvious wing bars (brownish); sexes alike; tail spots square and at ends of two outer tail feathers only; sides reddish streaked. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“Arrives early in April, and in loose flocks roam restlessly about dwarfish trees and blackberry briars, frequently in company with other species. None remain during the summer. Re-appear late in August and during September, when they are more scattered and frequent wet, marshy grounds.”

D. palmarum, *var. hypochrysea*, Ridg. Yellow Palm Warbler.

Larger and more brightly colored; entire lower parts bright yellow; upper parts less grayish, but richer olive than in preceding. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Breeds in the Labrador region; southward to Gulf States in winter.

SEIURUS, Swains.

S. aurocapillus, L. Golden-crowned Thrush. Oven Bird.

Bright olive green; white below; sharply spotted on breast and sides; crown orange brown, with two black stripes. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Builds on the ground or in old logs, stumps, &c., an oven-shaped nest; has a loud, ringing note; is largest of true warblers; lives in thickets, but spends “most of its time on the ground.”—Jordan.

"Migratory. Abundant. Arrives in April and remains till October. They live along streams of water or about marshes, but spend much of their time in the trees. They are seldom seen on open ground. Strictly inoffensive. Is the most abundant of the three species of *Seiurus*."—[C. C. A.]

S. noveboracensis, Gmel. (*naevius*, Bodd.) Water Wagtail. Water Thrush.

Dark olive brown above; pale yellowish beneath; thickly spotted with color of the back; feet dark; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

"Arrives in May, and occasionally in April, frequenting banks of creeks, and in movements similar to the more abundant 'tiltup.' Breeds in June. Have disappeared by October 1st."

S. motacilla, Vieill (*ludovicianus*.) Long-billed Water Thrush. Louisiana Water Thrush.

Same general color (less brownish) as preceding, but white or pale buffy below, and less sharply spotted; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; feet pale. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

"Less numerous than the preceding, but in every way is similar to it in habits. Seldom see more than one of this species, where we find twenty of the *noveboracensis*."

GEOTHELYPIS, Cab.

G. agilis, Wils. (*Oporornis*, Baird.) Connecticut Warbler.

Olive green; ashy on head; brownish ash on throat and breast; yellow below. In fall more olive. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A shy bird.

"Arrives in May, and re-appears in September. Very rare. Author has seen but two specimens. They were taken at different seasons, but upon the same cypress tree. Probably prefers cedar swamps and similar localities, which may account for its seldom being detected."—[C. C. A.]

G. formosa, Wils. Kentucky Warbler.

Clear olive green; bright yellow below; crown and sides of head and neck black, with rich yellow superciliary stripe, which bends around eye behind. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In low thickets in eastern part of Mississippi Valley; rarer east of Alleghanies. Nests on the ground.

G. philadelphia, Wils. Mourning Warbler.

Bright olive; clear yellow below; head ashy; throat and breast black, the feathers ashy skirted, "as though the bird wore crape." When not in full plumage, both sexes resemble *G. agilis*, except wing is not longer than tail.

"Arrives in May, and re-appears in September. Rare. Is similar in its movements to *G. trichas*, but seems to prefer low bushes and dwarfed trees rather than the ground. Have detected none during the summer. During the spring of 1860, when warblers were unusually abundant, saw several, but have seen few since."—[C. C. A.]

G. trichas, L. Maryland Yellow Throat. Black-masked Ground Warbler.

Olive green; jet-black mask over forehead, sides of head and neck, bordered behind with clear ash; under parts yellow, clear on throat and breast; female without black mask; with less yellow, and with obscure markings. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Very abundant. This beautiful bird frequents wet, swampy localities, and passes the greater portion of its time upon the ground. In its movements resembles very much the wren. Builds a nest always upon the ground, raising but a single brood. Sings but little. Have generally all disappeared by September 15th. Like all warblers, is strictly insectivorous, and destroys an incredible quantity during every twenty-four hours."

ICTERIA, Vieill.

I. virens, L. Yellow-breasted Chat.

Olive green; throat and breast bright yellow; belly abruptly white; lores black; white line on eyebrow; tail plain; tarsus nearly "booted." Length, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

"Very abundant. Arrives early in May, and remains during the summer. Frequents tangled, bushy vegetation, spending a great portion of its time upon the ground. Is sociable, and frequently seen in gardens, in town, hopping about gooseberry and currant bushes. Breeds in the haunts above mentioned, raising but one brood. Later in the summer, when the young are fully fledged, retire to the woods and swamps, and sing much less than during incubation. The chat is largely known throughout the

State as the 'yellow mocker,' a name to which it is in no way entitled, as it has no trace of mimicking in its varied notes. Feeds largely upon insects, and is very active and eager in the pursuit of spiders, frequently lying in wait for the large spiders having nests in—to the chat—inaccessible places. They have generally all disappeared by the middle of September."

SYLVANIA, Nutt.

(*Myiodioctes*, Aud.)

- S. mitrata**, Gmel. Hooded (Flycatching) Warbler. Yellow-masked Warbler.

Bright yellow olive; crown and neck jet black, enclosing a broad golden mask; bright yellow below; white blotches on tail; female with olive instead of black. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Rare. Arrives in May, and prefers apparently evergreen trees. Re-appears in September and makes a longer stay. Always remains high up among the branches, so is difficult to detect."

- S. pusilla**, Wils. Wilson's Warbler. Green Black-capped Flycatching Warbler. Green Black-cap Flycatcher.

Clear yellow olive; crown glossy black; remainder of head and under parts bright yellow; wings and tail unblotched; female with less black. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Less rare than the preceding, and unlike it in habits, as it prefers dark, swampy thickets. Has been seen in July, and so may possibly breed here. Re-appears in September for a short time."

- S. canadensis**, L. Canadian (Flycatching) Warbler. Canada Flycatcher.

Bluish ash; crown speckled with black; under parts clear yellow; under tail coverts white; lores black, continued under eye, and as a chain of black streaks down side of neck, encircling breast like a necklace; wings and tail plain; female with less black. Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Very handsome.

"Most abundant of the three species. Arrives in May, and prefers oak woodlands to the open country. None remain during the summer. Re-appear in September."

SETOPHAGA, Swains.**S. ruticilla, L.** American Red Start.

General color black; orange-red blotches on wings and tail and sides of breast; belly white, tinged with red; female olive; similarly marked with reddish yellow. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Abundant. Arrive early in May. A few remain during the summer. They re-appear more numerous than ever late in August and September. Are sociable and as frequent in town as in the country. Show no preference as to the trees they haunt, provided they can supply them largely with insects. Have all gone by October."

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.**Wagtails.****ANTHUS, Bechs.****A. pennsylvanicus, Lath.** (*ludovicianus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) American Pipit. Brown Lark. Titlark.

Dark brown, slightly streaked; under parts buffy; breast and sides streaked; outer tail feathers more or less white. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

"Migratory. Not abundant. Occur during the months of May and October and November. Do not breed in the State. Gregarious. Frequent plowed fields in May, stubble fields in October."

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.**Wrens.****MIMUS, Boie.****M. polyglottus, L.** Mocking Bird.

Ashy brown above; wings blackish, with white wing bars; tail blackish, outer feathers white. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 5

inches. Tail longer than wing and rounded; tarsus distinctly scutellate.

“Formerly was quite a common summer visitor, but of late years is seldom met with. Author has seen but few specimens during the past seven summers, and has found but the one nest, which has been occupied for three successive summers, and probably by the same pair.”—[C. C. A.]

GALEOSOPTES, Cab.

G. carolinensis, L. Catbird.

Dark slate color; crown and tail black; under tail coverts brownish chestnut. Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 4 inches.

“Arrives in May and remains until October. Abundant everywhere, and at all times. Builds in trees or bushes, and occasionally *on the ground*, raising two broods. Feeds largely upon insects and *wormy fruit*. The catbird is considered very generally a great nuisance by fruit growers, and undoubtedly does carry off much good fruit; but without the shadow of a doubt, *it is the wormy fruit that it prefers, and when that is to be had the sound berries or cherries are left undisturbed*. If fruit is known to be healthy, it would be better to protect it by fluttering strips of red flannel, or by little flags, than to destroy the catbirds.”

HARPORHYNCHUS, Cab.

H. rufus, L. Brown Thrasher. Sandy Mocking Bird. Brown Thrush.

Cinnamon red above; lower parts thickly spotted; bill nearly straight, shorter and more curved than in allied species of this genus. Length, 11 inches; tail, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. “A brilliant songster.”—Jordan.

“Arrives in May and remains in summer. Prefers woody districts, and is as retired as the catbird is sociable. Builds its nest generally *on the ground*. Feeds largely upon insects and worms, and is not offensive to the gardener or fruit grower. They sing but seldom, except early in the morning. Return South in October.”

THRYPOTHORUS, Vieill.

T. ludovicianus, Lath. Carolina Wren.

Reddish brown above, brightest on rump; whitish superciliary stripe, bordering a blackish stripe; wings narrowly barred with dusky; pale rusty spots on quills; chin whitish; lower parts tawny. Length, 6 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

“Rare, and frequenting secluded, tangled thickets. Is but seldom met with, even when several may be in the seeker’s neighborhood. Have seen them only in Camden county.”—
[C. C. A.]

T. bewickii, Aud. Bewick’s Wren.

Grayish brown; two middle tail feathers barred. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Belongs to the south and eastern portion of the Mississippi Valley.

“Like the above, this wren is but seldom met with in New Jersey. Appears to be more abundant, however, during some seasons than during others.”

TROGLODYTES, Vieill.

T. aëdon, Vieill (*domesticus*, Bartr.) House Wren. Wood Wren.

Color brown; brightest behind; rusty below; everywhere more or less waved with darker, especially on the wings, tail, &c. Very variable. Length, 5 inches; tail, 2 inches.

“Arrives early in May, and is everywhere abundant, unless it be in dark, unfrequented swamps, for the wren is eminently a social bird, and intelligent above many of its race. Builds in boxes erected for his accommodation, in deserted woodpeckers’ nests—anywhere that affords a certain amount of shelter. Ten eggs are frequently laid, eight always, and two broods are generally raised. Feeds exclusively upon insects, and is as active in their destruction as any of the ‘flycatcher’ tribe. Have all disappeared by October 15th.”

The following is doubtless a mere variety:

“*Troglodytes americanus* [Abbott’s Catalogue]. Wood Wren.

“In all respects, in plumage, movements, and habits generally, is similar to the preceding species, but inhabits the unfrequented woody districts. Arrives and disappears with the *aëdon*.”

T. hiemalis, Vieill. Winter Wren.

Deep brown, waved with dusky; belly, wings and tail strongly barred. Length, 4 inches; tail, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“During the spring and summer this wren is found only about thick woods, and especially swampy districts. In its movements, restlessness, and apparent love of the ground is much like the common ‘house wren,’ and like it, feeds exclusively upon insects and spiders, hunting diligently for the latter among dead leaves. About October, or later, the winter wren leaves the woods, and in a measure occupies the lately-deserted haunts of *T. ædon*, remaining about our yards, even in town, during the winter. Occasionally a deep snow drives them to the sheltered swamps, but they promptly re-appear on the disappearance of the snow. The three above-mentioned species of wrens are all inoffensive, and worthy the care and protection of all interested in fruit culture.”

CISTOTHORUS, Cab.**C. palustris**, Wils. Long-billed Marsh Wren.

Bill slender, as long as head; a white superciliary line; color clear brown; a black patch, with white streaks, on back; otherwise not streaked above; crown blackish; rump brown. Length, 5 inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Not abundant. Arrives in May, and is found only in the meadow lands, generally in the marshy, wet tracts that are undisturbed throughout the year. Breeds in June, and raises two broods generally. Are most frequently met with in September, when they may be seen flitting about the reeds, apparently careless of the shooting so incessant about them at this time.”

C. stellaris, Licht. Short-billed Marsh Wren.

Bill half as long as head; no white superciliary line; color dark brown, head and back darker; entire upper parts with white streaks. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“More abundant than the preceding, and frequents the same localities. Builds a large globular nest of grass, supported by firm bulrush stalks. Raises two broods in a season, laying frequently ten eggs. This and the above feed exclusively upon

insects, and are very active in the pursuit of them. Arriving in May, they settle down immediately in the meadows, and do not leave them till a hard white frost has come."

Family **CERTHIIDÆ.**

Creepers.

CERTHIA, L.

C. familiaris americana, Bonap. American Creeper.* Brown Creeper.

Bill slender, as long as head; without notch or bristles; claws long and curved; tail feathers stiff and pointed, almost woodpecker-like. Plumage dark brown, much barred and streaked; rump tawny. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"Resident. Although really numerous at all times, is apparently more abundant from October to March than at other times. They usually occupy a deserted woodpecker's nest to breed in. Raise but one brood. Insectivorous. Inoffensive."

Family **PARIDÆ.**

Titmice.

SITTA, L.

S. carolinensis, Lath. White-breasted [or White-bellied] Nuthatch. [Sap-sucker.]

Ashy blue above; white below; under tail coverts washed with rusty brown; crown and nape black, unstriped; middle tail feathers like back, others black, blotched with white; female with less or no black on head. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Resident. Common. Prefers large trees, but is always to

*The term American Creeper is now not strictly applicable. Ridgway distinguishes a Mexican and two Western forms of this bird as races distinct from our Eastern species.

be found in greater or lesser numbers in old apple orchards, in which they usually build their nests. Feeds exclusively upon insects and their larvæ. Strictly inoffensive."

S. canadensis, L. Red-breasted [or Red-bellied] Nuthatch.

Ashy blue, brighter than preceding; rusty brown below; crown glossy black in male, bluish in female, bordered by white and black stripes. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Resident. Not as numerous as the preceding species. Appears to be more abundant in the winter, but the leafless condition of the trees and the scarcity of birds generally is the reason. Like the above, it feeds only on insects and their larvæ."

PARUS, L.

P. atricapillus, L. Black-cap Titmouse. Black-capped Chickadee.

Grayish ash; wings and tail plain, with whitish edging; crown, nape, chin and throat black; no white line above eye. Length, 5 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Very abundant everywhere, at all times of the year. Seems to prefer no locality, and is as abundant on exposed upland fields as marshy meadows. Feeds exclusively on insects and their larvæ, and is strictly inoffensive."

P. bicolor, L. Tufted Titmouse.

Forehead alone black; whitish below; sides washed with reddish; general color lead gray; a conspicuous crest. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Has a loud, ringing note.

"Very common during the greater part of the year. Has been shot as late as December 3d. Prefers the tallest trees, though not found exclusively in them. Strictly inoffensive."

Family SYLVIIDÆ.

Sylvias.

REGULUS, Cuv.

R. satrapa, Licht. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Golden-crested Wren.

Tarsus booted; wings longer than tail; color olivaceous; crown with a yellow patch, bordered with black (orange red in

center in male); front of forehead and line over eye whitish; a tiny feather over each nostril. Length, 4 inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Resident. Common. This species and the next are more abundant during the summer in the northern hilly regions of the State—during the winter equally numerous throughout the State. Both species are inoffensive.”

R. calendula, L. Ruby-crowned Kinglet [or Wren].

Olivaceous; scarlet patch on crown in both sexes, wanting the first year; no black about head; no nasal feather. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Resident. Common. During the winter, when birds generally are few in numbers and species, this and the preceding are frequently seen flitting through the leafless branches. During the summer they are shy, and breed in secluded woods.”

POLIOPTILA, Sclat

P. cærulea, L. Blue-gray Fly-[or Gnat-]Catcher.

Clear ashy blue, brightest on head; whitish below; male with forehead and sides of crown black; outer tail feathers chiefly white. Length, $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A fine singer; ordinary note squeaky; manner sprightly.

“Not abundant. Generally to be found, however, on careful search during the summer. Haunts lofty trees.”

Family TURDIDÆ.

Thrushes.

TURDUS, L.

T. mustelinus, Gmel. Wood Thrush.

Tarsus booted; wings longer than tail; color cinnamon brown, brightest on head, shading into olive on rump; breast with large, distinct, dusky spots. Length, 8 inches; tail, 3 inches. An “exquisite songster.”

“Abundant from May till October. Prefers thickly-overgrown hillsides, and near water courses, although occasionally

seen in town. They nidificate in May and raise two broods. They feed exclusively on insects, and are strictly inoffensive. During September, when about to migrate, become slightly gregarious, and generally disappear simultaneously."

T. fuscescens, Steph. Wilson's Thrush. Tawny Thrush. Veery.

Uniform tawny above; breast and throat washed with brownish or pinkish yellow, and marked with small, indistinct, brownish spots. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Arrives about May 1st, occasionally earlier, and remains during the summer. Abundant. Frequents small trees and bushes, and unlike the following, passes but little of its time upon the ground. Builds a neat nest on or very near the ground, the eggs being laid during the third week in May. Appears less abundant late in the summer, and during September. This is on account of their remaining more in woodlands and tangled thickets than when on their first arrival; they are abundant in the open country. They have generally left by October 15th."

T. aonalaschkæ pallassii, Cab. Hermit Thrush.

Olive brown above, becoming rufous on rump and tail; breast with numerous, rather distinct, dusky spots; a whitish ring around eyes. Length, 7 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"During the month of May, 1859, and in each successive spring, this interesting bird has appeared abundantly in the State, nor has it, as its name would seem to associate, sought only the most secluded localities, but has hopped fearlessly and familiarly about, searching for insects and spiders among the dead leaves, on which insects it exclusively feeds. As it remains during the summer, it undoubtedly breeds with us, but the author has as yet found no nests. During the past summer it has been much less abundant. Although a magnificent singer, the author has heard nothing but a weak chirp issue from its throat, and that seems to be but seldom uttered."—[C. C. A.]

T. ustulatus swainsonii, Cab. Swainson's Thrush. Olive-backed Thrush.

Uniform olive above; breast and throat thickly marked with large, dusky, olive spots; breast and sides of head strongly buffy tinted; a conspicuous buffy orbital ring. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

“Quite common, arriving early in May. Are seen occasionally during the summer, and are more abundant in October, when, after a few days’ stay, they all disappear. Formerly were more abundant, and the ‘hermit’ was seldom seen, even as a migratory species. ‘Olive-backs’ were more abundant during the past summer than for several years” (1867).

MERULA, Leach.

M. migratoria, L. American Robin, or Red Breast.

Bill bright yellow, notched; sexes alike; olive gray above; head and tail blackish; throat white, with black streaks; under parts chestnut brown; breast, &c., rufous. Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Resident. Abundant, but at certain seasons only. As the specific name indicates, is migratory—perhaps it would be better to say, wandering. Semi-gregarious. Although not uncommon during winter, it is not until the middle of February that they show themselves in numbers. At this time they fly in close flocks, and spend a large portion of their time, if the ground be clear of snow, upon the ground. From now (February) until they pair, their food consists of angle-worms and larvæ of insects; and they remain largely insectivorous during the whole summer, feeding principally upon grasshoppers in August. Nidification takes place in May, two broods being usually raised. In October they have become again gregarious, and feed largely upon the berries of the gum and cedar. At this time they associate to some extent with ‘flickers;’ a flock of the former numbering fifty, will be accompanied probably by ten or a dozen of the latter. Are least abundant in December and January. Are in no way objectionable to fruit growers.”

HESPEROCICHLA, Bd.

H. nœvia, Gmel. Varied Thrush. Oregon Robin.

Bill not notched; throat unstreaked; sexes unlike; male with a black collar; general color slate; orange brown below; chin, throat and breast orange, rufous or ochraceous. Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 4 inches. *Hab.*—Pacific Slope. Accidental in New Jersey.

SIALIA, Swains.**S. sialis**, L. Bluebird.

Bright blue above; throat and breast reddish brown; belly white; female duller, with a brownish tinge on back; young are usually spotted. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

“The ‘bluebird’ is much less migratory now than in the days of Wilson and Audubon. They are frequently to be seen during the depths of winter, flying from fence-post to post in the country, and singing as cheerfully as in May. They build in ‘boxes’ or woodpeckers’ nests, raising two broods.”

ORDER RAPTORES.**Family CATHARTIDÆ.**

(Vulturidæ.)

Vultures.**CATHARTES**, Ill.**C. aura**, L. Turkey Buzzard, or Vulture.

Head and part of neck bare; bill lengthened, slender, slightly hooked; wings long and strong; toes somewhat webbed; claws weak; a tuft of bristles in front of eye; plumage black, lustrous above; skin of head and neck red. Length, 30 inches; tail, 12 inches; wings, 22 inches. Voracious scavengers, feeding on carrion and animal refuse of all sorts.

“From Trenton and from New Brunswick, southward, these birds are more or less abundant, becoming more numerous as we approach Delaware Bay and the ocean. Breeds mostly in Cape May county, in unfrequented localities. The opinion entertained by many that lambs and poultry are attacked occasionally by them is not unfounded.”

CATHARISTA, Vieill.

C. atrata, Bartr. Black Vulture. Carrion Crow.

Wings short; skin of neck corrugated; no bristles in front of eye; uniform dull black. Length, 24 inches; tail, 8 inches; wings, 17 inches. Southern; strays northward. Rarely visits New Jersey.

Family FALCONIDÆ.**Falcons.****ELANOIDES, Gray.**

E. forficatus, L. Swallow-tailed Kite.

Lustrous black; head, neck and lower parts white; tail widely forked, outer feathers twice as long as middle ones. Length, 19 to 25 inches; tail, 14 inches. Southern; accidental on our coast.

CIRCUS, Lac.

C. hudsonius, L. Marsh Hawk. Marsh Harrier.

Face with a slight ruff; color pale bluish or brown; rump and under parts whitish. Length, 18 inches; tail, 9 inches.

"Known also as 'bog-trotter.' This very abundant hawk prefers meadow lands and appears to be especially abundant along the Delaware River, from Trenton to Cape May. They feed upon mice principally, but are also very active in picking up the wounded reedbirds and 'red-wings' which the gunners fail to gather. The nest of this species is placed upon the ground, in tangled marshy thickets, the same being often used several seasons."

ACCIPITER, Briss.

(*Nisus*, Cuv.)

A. velox, Wils. (*fuscus*, Gmel.) Sharp-shinned Hawk. Pigeon Hawk.

Tarsus feathered less than one-third down front, the feathers widely separated behind; tarsus "booted" in male; general color dark brown. Length, 12 inches; tail 6 inches.

"The habits of this species vary but little from that of the next. It is less disposed to attack poultry, preferring mice, and is generally found about swamps and woodland. They breed yearly within State limits."

A. cooperi, Bonap. Cooper's Hawk. Chicken Hawk.

Bare tarsus shorter than middle toe; tail round; back bluish gray; top of head black; female duller in color than male. Length, 18 inches; tail, 8 inches.

"During the spring and early summer is not frequently seen, but from July till midwinter is an abundant, bold and destructive hawk. As is the case with the pigeon hawk, this species is more destructive to poultry than larger species."

A. atricapillus, Wils. American Goshawk.

Tarsus feathered half way down in front; feathers scarcely separated behind; color slate blue, with white stripe over eye; tail with four dark bars. Length, 24 inches; tail, 11 inches.

"Occasionally abundant, but most frequently very scarce; the goshawk appears to be nowhere well known. It seldom frequents the barnyards, but is not unfrequently seen sailing over overflowed meadows, especially in March and April. If it breeds within State limits, it is probably in the northern mountainous sections."

BUTEO, Cuv.

B. borealis, Gmel. Red-tailed Hawk, or Buzzard.

Tail bright chestnut red above; general color dark brown, much barred and streaked. Length, 23 inches; tail, 8½ inches.

"Known as the 'henhawk,' as well as 'red-tail.' This is the most abundant species found in the State.

"This hawk will never molest poultry if mice are to be caught by them, which is always or nearly so the case, and for this reason this species should be as carefully preserved as it is now persistently destroyed. *Fifteen mice* have been found in the digestive tract of a single specimen. Breeds in heavy timber, frequently raising two broods."

B. latissimus, Wils. (*pennsylvanicus*, Wils.) Broad-winged Hawk.

Brown above, whitish below, variously streaked and barred; dark cheek patches; tail with a few broad dark bands, alter-

nating with narrower pale ones, white tipped. Length, 18 inches; tail, 7 inches.

"This species appears to be much more numerous during some seasons than others, but being a wary, restless bird, they are frequently more numerous than supposed to be. They breed every season in the hilly, wooded districts."

B. lineatus, Gmel. Red-shouldered Hawk, or Buzzard.

Length, 22 inches; tail, 9 inches.

"*Adult.*—Shoulders bright red, breast and belly paler, with transverse bands and spots of white. Tail black, with five white bands. Thus plumaged, is known as 'red-shouldered hawk.'

"*Young.*—Breast and belly yellowish white, with longitudinal bands and spots of brown. Tail brown, with numerous bands of rufous white. Thus plumaged, is known as 'winter falcon.'

"This showy hawk makes its appearance about meadows and small streams generally about October 1st, and is abundant till May, when but few are to be seen. Like *B. borealis*, this hawk prefers mice to chickens, and should be protected."

ARCHIBUTEO, Brehm.

A. lagopus, *var. sancti-johannis*, Gmel. American Rough-legged Hawk. Black Hawk.

Tarsus feathered to the toes, with a narrow unfeathered strip behind; chiefly whitish and rusty, but sometimes entirely black, except forehead and narrow bands on tail. Length, 24 inches; tail, 10 inches.

"From November till April, about meadows and water-courses, this *lazy* hawk is frequently seen. They are less constantly on the wing than many of the other large hawks. It preys upon mice and rabbits, also poultry, when pressed with hunger. They are sometimes found in gangs, and hunt in company frequently for field and meadow mice.

"Formerly this noble bird was more abundant, but is still by no means rare. The uplands, and especially corn-fields, seem to be favorite haunts of this hawk during autumn, but as winter approaches, especially if there is snow on the ground, they come nearer to the farm-houses, and carry off many and frequently full-grown chickens."

The above species was formerly considered as two species, the

lagopus and the *sancti-johannis*. The latter was supposed to be black when adult (and was known as the black hawk), and its young to resemble the *lagopus*. We now know that the melanistic condition affects certain individuals, both young and old, and that all gradations from black to light are found.

AQUILA, Briss.

A. *chrysaetos*, L. Golden Eagle.

Tarsus entirely feathered to toes; plumage glossy, purplish brown; head and neck golden brown; quills blackish. Length, 36 inches; tail, 16 inches. A northern species.

"Occasionally on the sea-coast, and still more rarely inland, a specimen of this eagle is seen or taken. The young or 'ring-tailed eagle' is generally seen during winter on the coast, but they are few in numbers. A specimen was seen by the author near Trenton in April, 1863."—[C. C. A.]

HALIÆTUS, Savig.

H. *leucocephalus*, L. Bald Eagle.

Dark brown; head, neck and tail white after the third year. Length, 36 inches; tail, 14 inches. Feeds on fishes, which it often takes by robbing the osprey, or fishing eagle. "Notorious as the emblem of the Republic."—Coues.

"More abundant on the sea-coast than elsewhere within the limits of the State; and breeding in secluded swamps, never very far from good fishing grounds.

"In Mercer county two or three pairs are generally seen every year, but no nest has as yet been found within the last ten years. They are not an offensive bird to the farmer, and would probably be more abundant were they not so eagerly pursued when seen inland."

FALCO, L.

F. *peregrinus*, var. *anatum*, Bonap. Duck Hawk. Peregrine Falcon.

Upper mandible toothed, lower notched; nostrils circular (as in all falcons); tarsus scarcely feathered below the joint; plumage blackish ash, with paler waves, whitish, and barred below; black cheek patches. Length, 16 inches; tail, 7 inches.

“Preferring the sea-coast to inland localities, this bird, better known as ‘duck hawk,’ is a not unfrequent species. Has been found breeding in Cape May county, the young leaving the nest as early as May 20th.”

F. columbarius, L. Pigeon Hawk. American Merlin.

Inner webs of quills distinctly barred with whitish; tail bands distinct; ashy blue or blackish above, variegated below; female and young whitish or buffy below. Length, 13 inches; tail, 5 inches.

“Not abundant. Is found generally throughout the State, and breeds annually within its limits. This hawk is much more destructive to poultry, especially during the spring, than many of the larger species.”

F. sparverius, L. American Sparrow Hawk. Rusty-crowned Falcon.

Back tawny; wings bluish and black; seven black blotches about head; tail chestnut, with a broad black band in male and a narrow terminal one of white; below white or tawny; female more streaky. Length, 11 inches; tail, 5 inches.

“Very abundant, remaining throughout the year. Building a rude nest in the hollow of a tree, two broods are raised during the spring and summer. Though small birds are frequently attacked, mice constitute the bulk of its food.”

PANDION, Savig.

P. haliaëtus, var. carolinensis, Gmel. American Osprey. Fish Hawk.

Plain grayish brown above; tail more grayish, tipped with white and barred with dusky; head, neck and lower parts pure white, or nearly so, in male; always spotted or blotched with brown in female; feet very large. Length, 24 inches; tail, 10 inches.

“The ‘fish hawk’ is probably more abundant along the Delaware river than elsewhere throughout the State, except on ‘the shore.’ It appears along the river in March or late in February, following the herring (*Clupea harengus*), which then throng the river. They rebuild the nest of the former season, and raise but the one brood generally. The nest is usually at some distance from the parent birds’ favorite haunt. During August and through the autumn the fish hawk seeks its food in

creeks, preying upon pike principally, and in this way only are they objectionable, as occasionally they destroy nearly all the pickerel of a stream that has heretofore afforded the angler excellent sport."

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Barn Owls.

STRIX, L.

S. pratincola, Bonap. American Barn Owl.

Inner toe as long as middle toe; middle claw pectinate; iris black; tarsus naked, or nearly so; no ear tufts; face elongated, reddish or tawny, and variegated with bars and spots.

"Until within a few years this owl was the rarest of the seven resident species. It lives and nidificates in hollow trees, and lives almost exclusively on mice. It is not only an inoffensive, but a most useful bird, *and should be carefully protected.*"

Family BUBONIDÆ.

Horned Owls, &c.

Inner toe shorter than middle, whose claw is not pectinated; feathers on hinder part of tarsus point downward.

ASIO, Briss.

A. wilsonianus, Less. American Long-eared Owl. Cat Owl.

Ear opening very large; ears asymmetrical; head with ear tufts; bill dark; face ochraceous; mottled, dusky upper parts; lower parts whitish and irregularly barred. Length, 15 inches; tail, 6 inches. Nest usually the deserted one of a crow or other bird of similar size.

"This owl is probably better known as the 'cat owl.' They are generally found in woody districts and away from meadow

lands. They feed upon mice, and also capture birds while roosting. They have been known to kill chickens, but such is seldom the case."

A. accipitrinus, Pall. Short-eared Owl.

Ear tufts small; *two* outer primaries emarginate (*one* only in preceding); ground color tawny to buffy, striped, but not barred, with brown; face blackish around eyes, eyebrows whitish. Length, 15 inches; tail, 6 inches. Nest on ground.

"Unlike the preceding species, the 'short-eared owl' appears to be found about meadow lands, preying upon the mice generally there so abundant. They fly in broad daylight with apparent ease when disturbed. Not offensive to the agriculturist."

SYRNIUM, Savig.

S. nebulosum, Forst. Barred Owl. Swamp Owl.

Bill yellow; no evident ear tufts; iris black; toes not concealed; color olive brown, barred with white above; breast barred and belly streaked. Length, 30 inches; tail, 12 inches.

"Better known as the 'swamp owl.' This species is more abundant in Cape May county than elsewhere within the limits of the State. Shy, and seldom approaches barnyards or poultry-roosts. The nest is in a hollow tree, generally at a considerable height. Mice are their principal food."

SCOTIAPEX, Swains.

S. cinereum, Gmel. Great Gray Owl.

Iris yellow; six outer primaries emarginate; toes concealed by long feathers; ashy brown above, waved with white; breast streaked, belly barred. Length, 30 inches; tail, 12 inches.

"A single specimen has been taken in Sussex county, in December, 1859. Only a very rare visitor."

NYCTALA, Brehm.

N. acadica, Gmel. Saw-whet Owl.

No ear tufts; iris yellow; nostrils prominent, nearly circular, open anteriorly; brown above, spotted with white; white below,

striped with reddish brown; feet whitish buff. Length, 8 inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“This is now a rare species of owl. It is generally found in cedar trees, and flies very readily when disturbed. It feeds exclusively upon insects, and is a strictly inoffensive species; but, being an owl, a disgraceful prejudice on the part of most people prompts to its destruction.”

MEGASCOPS, Kaup.

M. asio, L. Screech Owl. Little Red Owl. Gray Owl.

Speckled and barred; the ground color gray or bright red, the two colors bearing no relation to age, sex or season. Length, 10 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“This is the best known of all the owls, and has several names besides the one above, as ‘little red owl,’ ‘gray owl,’ &c. The two conditions of plumage, red and gray, give rise generally to the belief that they are two distinct species. This, however, is erroneous. The screech owl is more frequently found in orchards than elsewhere, but is everywhere abundant. The nest is always in a hollow tree. They fly about during the day very frequently. The food is mice and insects. They are entirely inoffensive.”

BUBO, Dum.

B. virginianus, Gmel. Great Horned Owl.

Bill blackish; conspicuous ear tufts, of blackish feathers; iris yellow; plumage dark colored, black, gray and buffy; no stripes; lower parts barred; above variegated; usually a whitish half collar. Length, 22 inches; tail, 10 inches.

“In the northern and southern sections of the State this owl is not uncommon. In the central counties it appears only as ‘stragglers.’ They haunt secluded swamps, near water-courses, and not unfrequently visit poultry-yards, coming a great distance.”

NYCTEA, Steph.

N. nyctea, L. (*scandiaca*, *nivea*, &c.) Snowy Owl.

Iris yellow; bill black; toes concealed by long feathers; facial disk incomplete; plumage pure white, with blackish bars.

Length, 23 inches; tail, 10 inches. A northern form, ranging south in winter. The female has only the front aspect white, the other parts more heavily barred with dark than in male.

"The snowy owl visits New Jersey almost every winter, and not unfrequently they remain throughout the year. Their diurnal habits, large size and snowy plumage render them an easy prey to the gunner, however, and they are soon all destroyed. Their food is mice."

SURNIA, Dum.

S. ulula, L. (*funerea*), var. *caparoch*, Müll. American Hawk Owl.
Day Owl.

No ear tufts; iris and bill yellow; plumage brown, much speckled and barred; whitish below. Length, 16 inches; tail, 7 inches. A northern species.

"This is, as the 'great gray owl,' a very rare winter visitor. The author knows of but two instances of its being taken in the State—in Mercer county, in 1858, and in Middlesex county, in 1861."—[C. C. A.]

SPEOTYTO, Gloger.

S. cunicularia, var. *hypogæa*, Bonap. The Burrowing Owl.

With nearly naked tarsus; imperfect facial disk; simple middle claw; spotted and variegated brown plumage. Length, 10 inches; tail, 4 inches. Belongs to the western plains, living in the burrows of the prairie dog, and has been accidentally conveyed to New York and Massachusetts; might possibly also, at times, be found in New Jersey.

*Section CURSORES.***ORDER COLUMBÆ.**

Pigeons.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

Doves.

ECTOPISTES, Swains.**E. migratorius, L. (*macrura*.)** Passenger Pigeon. Wild Pigeon.

Tarsus feathered at the heel (*tibio-tarsal*) joint; tail of twelve feathers, long and wedge shaped; plumage bluish, with reddish and violet tinges; reddish below. Length, 17 inches; tail, 8 inches.

“The wild pigeon is much less abundant than formerly. A few can generally be found where there is a preponderance of beech timber, which is always a favorite sort. Incubation takes place during May and June, occasionally three broods being raised. They appear in flocks of from fifty to five hundred, during August and September, and when they are ripe they live largely upon beech-nuts. The decrease in their numbers has been steady during the past ten years, and they will probably be among ‘the things that were,’ in this State” (1868).

ZENAIDURA, Bonap.**Z. macroura, L. (*carolinensis*.)** Turtle Dove. Carolina Dove. Mourning Dove.

Tarsus bare; tail of fourteen feathers; plumage brownish olive, glossed with blue and wine color; with metallic luster. Length, 12 inches; tail, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Resident. Abundant. The dove is not apparently very numerous till the grain is harvested, then they are found in loose flocks on the stubble, and are very fat. Though a grain-eating species and at times very numerous, they are not offensive.”

COLUMBA, L.

C. livia. Rock Dove. Domesticated Dove.

Of numerous varieties and breeds, whose description does not belong to a catalogue of this sort.

ORDER RASORES

(OR GALLINÆ.)

Family TETRAONIDÆ.**Grouse.**

COTURNIX, Bonnat.

(Tetrao, L.)

C. coturnix, L. European Quail.

Tarsus naked nearly to joint; sides of toes not pectinated; cutting edge of lower mandible without serrations; tail very short; above light brown, streaked with buff bordered by black, on back and rump; wing coverts barred with dusky and buffy; breast cinnamon brown, with dusky spots; buffy below; a dark patch on throat (absent in female). Length, 7 inches.

COLINUS, Less.

(Ortyx, Steph.)

C. virginianus, L. Quail. Bob White (known as "Partridge," South.)

Nostrils unfeathered, protected by naked scale; tarsus bare and scutellate; head not crested; plumage generally chestnut red, barred and streaked; forehead, line through eye, chin and throat, white in male, brownish yellow in female. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches. Similar to grouse, but smaller.

"Resident. Abundant. Quails couple about the first of May, and build a large nest of grass, on the ground, laying from ten to fifteen eggs. A second brood is not usually raised. Weasels are the most destructive enemies they have, not only eating the eggs, but frequently killing the hen bird. The young are on the wing by August, although their flight is feeble till the middle of

September. Two broods frequently associate and as a 'covey' remain in the neighborhood of the nests the greater part of the fall, unless driven off and thinned out by the gunners. Severe winters are very destructive to quails, and deep snows have done much probably towards 'thinning them out.'

BONASA, Steph.

B. umbellus, L. Ruffed Grouse. Partridge (North). Pheasant (South).

Tarsus feathered half way; tail of eighteen soft, broad feathers; head crested; sides of neck with ruff of dark feathers (smaller in female); plumage variegated, reddish or grayish brown, with blackish and pale. Length, 18 inches; tail, 7 inches.

"Resident. Gradually being exterminated. The pheasant is probably most abundant in Monmouth and Ocean counties, but the law protecting them being totally disregarded, they are not numerous in those localities. The grouse pair off in May, and raise one brood, which are weak on the wing in August, but nevertheless are eagerly pursued by pot-hunters. Numbers from other localities have occasionally been 'planted' in New Jersey, but certain gentlemen (?) who have no idea beyond their bellies, frustrate these attempts to stock the State, by 'out of time' shooting."—[C. C. A.]

TYMPANUCHOS, Glog.

(Cupidonia, Reich.)

T. cupido, L. Prairie Hen, or Chicken; more properly, Heath Hen.*

Scapulars with large terminal spots of buffy white (no such spots in *T. americanus*); neck tufts of male sharply pointed, lanceolate (rounded in *americanus*); beneath neck tufts a patch of bare red skin, capable of great inflation; plumage black, tawny and white, barred and streaked; female smaller, with rudimentary neck tufts. Length, 17 inches; tail, 4 inches. Now left only on Martha's Vineyard, where it is in danger of extermination. Formerly abundant along Atlantic coast.—Ridgway.

"A few only remain in Monmouth county and in Ocean

* The true prairie chicken is *T. americanus*, and does not range east of Indiana.

county, but so very few that it is perhaps hardly correct to consider it as any longer represented in the State fauna. Formerly it was very abundant throughout the State. Several attempts have been made to restock the State with this species, and in a measure these attempts would be successful, but it appears impossible to prevent them from being shot during May, when they are breeding, and are comparatively tame" (1868).

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

Turkeys.

MELEAGRIS, L.

M. gallopavo, L. Wild Turkey.

Glossy, coppery black. Length, 48 inches; tail, 18 inches. Now extinct, or nearly so, in the more-settled regions of the Atlantic coast. Our domestic turkey is descended from a Mexican variety.—Jordan.

GALLUS.

G. bankiva.

The jungle fowl of India, supposed to be the ancestral stock from which our domestic fowls (*G. domestica*) have been derived. A description of the races and breeds is foreign to this list. Other species commonly kept in a domesticated state and derived from Asiatic or African species, are *Pavo cristatus*, the peacock; *Numida meleagris*, the guinea fowl; *Phasianus colchicus*, common pheasant.

ORDER GRALLATORES.

Wading Birds.

SUB-ORDER GRALLÆ-LIMICOLÆ.

Shore Birds.

Family PHALAROPODIDÆ.

Phalaropes.

PHALAROPUS, Briss.**P. tricolor**, Vieill. (*Steganopus wilsoni*, Sab.) Wilson's Phalarope.

Snipe-like; toes with narrow, plain lobes; ashy above, variegated; rump and under parts white; sides of neck with black stripe, which changes to chestnut below; swimmers; northern; male smaller and duller than female; winter plumage different. Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wings, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

"Rare. Specimens of this phalarope are very seldom taken in the State; when taken, it is as a single specimen, and always on the sea-board. A specimen killed at Deal, Monmouth county, and one at Atlantic City, are the only two that the author has met with."—[C. C. A.]

P. lobatus, L. (*Lobipes hyperboreus*.) Northern Phalarope.

Bill awl shaped; toe membranes scalloped; plumage grayish black, variegated with buff; stripes on back; wings dusky, greater coverts tipped with white; rump and under parts white; sides of neck with a chestnut stripe; northern. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

"More frequently met with, and occasionally seen inland, a specimen having been shot by the author on the Delaware, at the mouth of the Rancocas Creek. When found, it is generally in company with other birds of similar habits, especially on the sea-shore."—[C. C. A.]

CRYMOPHILUS, Vieill.

C. fulicarius, L. Red Phalarope.

Bill flattened; membranes of toes scalloped; lower parts purplish cinnamon; sides of head white; top of head dark (streaked with buffy in male); back buffy, striped with black; male smaller than female. Length, 8 inches; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tarsus, $\frac{4}{5}$ inch; bill 1 inch. Breeds far northward. In winter, ranges south to Middle States and Ohio Valley, and then plumage is different; lower parts white; head white; back uniform pearl gray.

"About as numerous as the preceding. It arrives on our sea-board in May, and soon suddenly disappears, to re-appear in August, during which month they are most numerous. Author has seen a specimen, shot June 27th, 1863, on the Hackensack River."—[C. C. A.]

Family RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

Avocets.

RECURVIROSTRA, L.

R. americana, Gmel. American Avocet. Blue Stocking.

Legs blue, long; bill slender, recurved, flattened and tapering to a needle point; toes four, full webbed; plumage white, marked with cinnamon on wings; head tinged with gray in winter. Length, 18 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"Common along the sea-board, more especially at Egg Harbor. Frequents shallow pools in the salt meadows. Breeds in the long grass, generally selecting a tuft in which to place the nest. Never seen inland, nor about the bay shore. Known frequently as 'blue-stockings.'"

HIMANTOPUS, Briss.

H. mexicanus, Müll. (*nigricollis*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Black-necked Stilt. Long-shanks. Lawyer.

Toes three, semipalmated; bill nearly straight, not flattened; legs pink; forehead, cheeks and lower parts white; iris crim-

son; tail ashy; rest of body glossy greenish black. Length, 15 inches; tail, 3 inches; tarsus, 4 inches.

“Not as numerous as the preceding species, but by no means rare. Arrives in May, and is again more plentiful in August. Some few breed in the salt marshes, building a nest of grass, in grass. They are similar to the preceding in their habits. Known often as ‘lawyers.’”

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Snipe.

PHILOHELA, Gray.

P. minor, Gmel. American Woodcock.

Toes not webbed; bill straight, longer than head; first three primaries attenuate; eye high and far back; plumage variegated brown, gray, russet, with black spots; below warm brown. Length, 11 inches; bill, 3 inches; tarsus, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“Very abundant in some sections of the State. Never found very far from farm-houses. Builds a nest of grass, nearly on the ground, sometimes as early as March. Raises two broods, the young of the latter brood not often able to fly by July 5th, when wise(?) legislation permits them to be shot. Disappear and moult in August. Re-appear in September, a wary, strong bird. In the summer, haunt willow hedges. In October, drier ground, generally hillsides.”

SCOLOPAX, L.

S. rusticola, L. European Woodcock.

First primary, only, attenuate; general appearance of preceding, but larger. European. Accidental on Atlantic coast.

GALLINAGO, Leach.

G. delicata, Ord. (*wilsoni*, Temm.) Wilson’s Snipe. American Snipe.

Toes not webbed; primaries not attenuate; bill straight, about twice as long as head; back blackish, varied with bay; crown

black, with pale median stripe; tail feathers sixteen. Length, 11 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; leg, naked, 3 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

“Arrive in March, frequenting meadows exclusively. At this time, generally in loose flocks. The ‘killdeer’ always heralds their arrival. The greater part pass on to the North, but numbers remain, building nests in long grass, most frequently about springs in the upland, raising but one brood. Returning from the North, they reach us during the latter part of September and in October. A few not improbably remain during the winter.”

MACRORHAMPUS, Leach.

M. griseus, Gmel. Gray Snipe. Brown-back Dowitcher, &c.

Toes webbed at base; rump white and barred; tail slaty, barred with white; sides of neck, chest, &c., light cinnamon, speckled with dusky; belly white; top of head streaked with buffy and dusky; back variegated with pale cinnamon and dusky; in winter plumage is more whitish and ash gray. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches. Breeds in Northeastern North America. Sometimes confused with next.

M. scolopaceus, Say. Red-breasted Snipe. Long-billed Dowitcher, &c.

General characters same as preceding, but entire belly and breast bay in summer, white in winter; sides barred with dusky. Length, 12 inches; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Breeds in Northwestern North America. Bill, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches (*culmen*); longer than in preceding.

“Called ‘dowitcher’ very generally along the shore. Arrives in April, and frequents the beach, and bog meadows. They reappear late in July, and are found in great numbers till late in September. Author has found them most abundant about Tuckerton. Frequently called ‘brown-backs.’”—[C. C. A.]

These are considered as two species by Ridgway, as one by Jordan, Abbott, &c.

MICROPALAMA, Bd.

M. himantopus, Bonap. Stilt Sandpiper.

Toes webbed at base; tail not barred; bill straight, nearly twice as long as head; upper parts blackish, varied with gray and buff; top of head dusky, streaked with white; lower parts

whitish, barred with dusky; winter plumage ashy gray. Length, 9 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; *culmen*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Not numerous. Are seen generally in company with allied species. Single specimens have been killed in the Delaware at Trenton, accompanying ‘jack snipe.’ Do not breed in the State.”

TRINGA, L.

T. canutus, L. Robin Snipe. Knot. Red-breasted Sandpiper.

Tarsus not shorter than middle toe; *tibia* bare below; bill straight; plumage brownish black above, brownish red below; Length, 11 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Arrive in May, and after a few days spent upon the beach, they have all gone, to re-appear in August, when they make a longer stay. Have sometimes found this species inland.”

T. maritima, Brünn. Purple Sandpiper.

Tarsus shorter than middle toe; *tibia* feathered (Sub-genus *Arquatella*); color ashy black, with purple reflections; feathers with pale edgings; lower parts mostly white; bill nearly straight. Length, 9 inches; tail, $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Very rare in New Jersey. Prefers rocky sea-coast to the sandy beach. Author has seen but one specimen. It was found dead upon the beach, near Absecom lighthouse.”—[C. C. A.]

T. maculata, Vieill. Pectoral Snipe, or Sandpiper. Jack Snipe. Grass Snipe.

Bill, tarsus and middle toe (with claw) of about equal length (*Arctodromas*); throat ashy and sharply streaked; above light clay color, broadly striped with black; lower parts and chin white; chest buffy gray and streaked; crown unlike neck; upper tail coverts dark. Length, 9 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Arrives in April. Re-appears in August. Very abundant, and known as ‘fat-bird.’ Frequently seen in flocks on the Delaware, at Trenton.”

T. fuscicollis, Vieill. Bonaparte’s Sandpiper. White-rumped Sandpiper.

Upper tail coverts all white, sometimes marked with dusky; in winter, upper parts plain brownish gray, with indistinct streaks; in summer, top of head buffy, broadly streaked with black; back brownish gray and buffy, tinged with rusty and

striped with black ; lower parts white. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“Abundant both on the coast and inland. During spring freshets frequents the overflowed meadows of the Delaware though in August is found only on the river shore.”

T. minutilla, Vieill. Least Sandpiper. Peep.

In winter, plain brownish gray, with dusky streaks ; chest pale gray, streaked, and lower parts white ; in summer, top of head rusty ochraceous, streaked with black ; chest brownish white, streaked ; rump and upper tail coverts brownish black. Length, 6 inches ; tail, 2 inches.

“Very abundant both on the coast and inland. Arrives in May, and re-appears in August. When found in spring or autumn, is always in flocks ranging from ten to fifty.”

T. bairdii, Coues. Baird's Sandpiper.

Colors of preceding, but larger ; throat but little streaked. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Rare east of Mississippi River.

T. alpina, *var. pacifica*, Coues (*var. americana*, Cass.) Red-backed Sandpiper. American Dunlin. Oxbird. Black-bellied Sandpiper.

Bill slightly decurved ; tibia bare below ; plumage chestnut brown above ; belly, in summer, with a black area ; breast white. Length, 9 inches ; tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches ; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; tarsus, 1 inch.

“Arrives in April, but makes a limited stay only. Re-appears in August, and throughout September is very plentiful. Has been shot on the Delaware, at Trenton.”

T. ferruginea, Brunn. (*Ancylocheilus subarquata*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Curlew Sandpiper.

Tarsus one and a half times as long as middle toe ; upper tail coverts entirely white ; head, neck and lower parts rufous in summer ; upper parts varied with blackish and rusty ; in winter, upper parts plain brownish gray. Length, 8 inches ; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{5}$ inches. European, but occasional on this side of Atlantic.

“Like the *maritima*, this is a rare species, though not to the same extent. Specimens have been found at Tuckerton and Cape May. Never seen along the rivers, nor on the shores of Delaware or Raritan Bays.”

EREUNETES, III.

E. pusillus, L. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Peep.

Grayish brown, tinged on sides of head, &c., with pale buffy cinnamon; chest narrowly streaked with dusky; white below. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 2 inches. Bill about as long as head (*culmen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch); middle toe webbed at base.

"Arrive in New Jersey early in May, occasionally in April, and although many go north, a great number remain during the summer. Abundant on the coast. Numerous inland. Prefer meadow lands *inland* to the river shore, but are more abundant on the beach, *on the coast*. Go south in October."

E. occidentalis, Lawr. Western Sandpiper.

Summer adult with upper parts rusty, the feathers spotted centrally with black; stripe of rusty on head; chest and breast marked with broad streaks; bill longer in female, where *culmen* is 1 inch. Breeds in Northwestern North America; occasional on Atlantic coast during migrations; probably confused with preceding.

CALLIDRIS, Cuv.

C. arenaria, L. Sanderling. Ruddy Plover.

Form of *T. canutus*, but with only three toes, the hinder one absent; belly very white; above variegated rusty, white and dusky; more grayish in winter. Length, 8 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Never appears on our coast as abundantly in spring as in autumn. Prefers the border of the ocean to meadows, and goes in flocks, or in company with sandpipers. On the Delaware River, at Trenton, and on the Raritan, at New Brunswick, they are frequently killed in August and September. When thus found, they are accompanying sandpipers."

LIMOSA, Briss.

L. fedoa, L. Great Marbled Godwit. Marlin.

Toes somewhat webbed at base; tail barred crosswise with light and dark colors; no pure white, but cinnamon brown, variegated above with bars and spots; uniform below; head and

neck streaked. Length, 16 to 22 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Known generally as the ‘marlin.’ Arrives in May, and re-appears in September. Flies always in flocks, and is a wild bird. Frequents the bays rather than beach. Never seen inland.”

L. hæmastica, L. (*hudsonica*—Abbott’s Catalogue.) Hudsonian Godwit. [Improperly, Black-tailed Godwit.] Ring-tailed Marlin.

Tail black, white at base and tip; head and neck pale chestnut, streaked with dusky; lower parts deeper chestnut, barred; back blackish, variegated with buffy; winter plumage brownish gray above; head and lower parts grayish white. Length, 15 inches; tarsus, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Known as the ‘ring-tailed marlin.’ Arrives also in May, and re-appears in September. Is not as abundant as the preceding, whose habits are the same as the species under consideration.”

TOTANUS, Bechs.

T. melanoleucus, Gmel. Greater Yellow-legs. Greater Tell-tale. Yellow-shanks. Stone Snipe.

Legs long, yellow; tarsus, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; inner web of toes very small; bill very slender, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, not curved; rump grayish, spotted with dusky; flanks barred with dusky; in summer, grayish, spotted with white above, barred with dusky below (except on belly); in winter, lighter in color. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

“Arrive in May, and a few remain during the summer. Are abundant again in August. Frequent the Delaware, and occasionally very large flocks are seen on the river, but generally they are associated with the following species.”

T. flavipes, Gmel. Lesser Tell-tale. Yellow-legs. Yellow-shanks.

Colors as in preceding; smaller; legs longer (proportionally). Length, 11 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tarsus, 2 inches.

“Very abundant. Arrive along our coast and rivers in May; a few remain during the summer, and re-appear in August. Generally fly in immense flocks. On the Delaware are most numerous in August, and are then much wilder than in May. None seen after October 15th.”

T. solitarius. Solitary Tattler, or Sandpiper.

Inner web of toes rudimentary; legs blackish; bill straight and slender; white below, breast with dusky suffusion; above olive brown, streaked and speckled with whitish. Length, 9 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Arrives about the 1st of May, and single specimens are scattered over meadow lands throughout the State. Is much more abundant during some seasons than others. Builds a nest of grass on the ground, raising but one brood. Congregate on river shores in August, and have all gone by September 15th."

SYMPHEMIA, Raf.**S. semipalmata, Gmel.** Willet. Semipalmated Tattler.

Legs dark or bluish; toes distinctly webbed at base, even between inner and middle toe; quills blackish, with basal half white, producing a white patch at base of spread wing; in summer, plumage brownish gray above, varied with dusky; below whitish, varied with dusky on chest and sides; in winter, ash gray above, white below. Length, 12 to 16 inches; tail, 3 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Arrive in May. Abundant. Breed in the salt marshes, building a nest of grass. Are very noisy, especially during incubation. Are easily decoyed by imitating their whistle. Fly in large flocks, and seldom associate with other birds. Have never seen specimens on our rivers."

PAVONCELLA, Leach.

(*Machetes*, Cuv.)

P. pugnax, L. Ruff (male). Reeve (female).

Web at base of toes; plumage black, buff and gray above; white below and on sides of rump, varied on chest; middle tail feathers barred; great variation of color in *male*, scarcely two alike; provided with a "cape," which is usually black, but may vary to whitish; also has a "ruff," usually chestnut, either plain, streaked or barred; face bare; no ruff or cape in the female; head completely feathered; plumage barred with black, buff, white and rusty; white below. Length, 12 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A North European form, occasional on our eastern coast.

BARTRAMIA, Less.

- B. longicauda**, Bechs. (*Actiturus bartramius*—Abbott's Catalogue.)
Bartramian Sandpiper. Field Plover. Upland Plover.

Above light brownish, barred with blackish; crown blackish, with median line of buff; neck ochraceous, streaked behind, and plain white on throat; outer tail feathers light buff, tipped with white, &c.; lower parts whitish buff, deeper in winter. Length, 13 inches; tail, 4 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Appears in May, but is not at all abundant until August, when considerable flocks are to be found, especially in red-clover fields. If undisturbed, a flock will remain about a single field for several weeks. They feed largely upon grasshoppers, and in September are frequently very fat. They are shy, and when flushed fly to a great height, and whistle continually while on the wing."

TRYNGITES, Cab.

- T. subruficollis**, Vieill. (*rufescens*.) Buff-breasted Sandpiper.

Toes not webbed; upper parts grayish buff, varied with blackish; lower parts buff, speckled on breast with dusky; quills speckled with dusky on a white ground. Length, 8 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Comparatively rare. Strictly a sea-board species. Two or three, or more frequently a single specimen is seen. Appear to be more wary than sandpipers generally, and alighting only on the smooth beach, are difficult to approach."

ACTITIS, Boie.

(*Tringoides*, Bonap.)

- A. macularia**, L. Spotted Sandpiper. Teeter-tiltup. Tip-up. Teeter-tail.

Lustrous drab above, varied with black in summer; pure white below, with round black spots in summer. Length, 8 inches; tail, 2 inches; bill, 1 inch.

"Arrives with *T. solitarius*, but is a more sociable and more abundant species. Frequents the river and creek shores until June 1st, when nidification commences, and they are then scattered over the uplands. In August, congregate also on the river shores, and have generally left by October 1st."

NUMENIUS, Briss.

N. longirostris, Wils. Long-billed Curlew. Sickle-bill.

Pale cinnamon, varied above with blackish, dusky and gray. Length, 24 inches; tail, 4 inches; bill, 5 to 9 inches.

"Arrive in May, and are with us till late in September. They fly in flocks of about twenty, sometimes more, and usually have a 'leader;' their whole appearance while on the wing not unlike the Canada goose. Single specimens have frequently been killed inland. One at Trenton, in 1859."

N. hudsonicus, Lath. Hudsonian Curlew. Jack Curlew.

Similar to preceding, but paler; secondaries and quills darker; crown with a narrow, median light stripe, besides broad lateral stripes. Length, 18 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Arrive in May. Not as abundant as the preceding, and have not been found inland. Frequent mud-flats and go in small companies. Have generally all disappeared by August 15th."

N. borealis, Forst. Esquimaux Curlew. Dough Bird.

Crown narrowly streaked and without median light stripe; plumage more reddish; breast with V-shaped marks of dusky. Length, 14 inches; tail, 3 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Breeds in Northern North America; in winter, migrates as far as southern end of South America.

"Not very abundant. Makes its appearance very late in the summer, and is seen as late as November 1st. Frequents meadows, and feeds largely upon grasshoppers."

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

Plovers.

CHARADRIUS, L.

C. dominicus, Müll. (*virginicus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) American Golden Plover. Frost Bird.

Bill soft and flexible, fitted for probing in mud; no hind toe; plumage dark and grayish above, profusely speckled, some of the spots bright yellow; grayish below (black in breeding season, in

female). Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tarsus, 2 inches.

“Is seen inland in May, in quite large flocks. They remain but a short while, however, and none are seen until August, when with their young, they are moderately abundant. They prefer high open lands, are very wild, and stay in flocks of twenty to fifty. If undisturbed will frequent the same field during their autumnal stay. A few are found on the river, with sandpipers.”

- C. *squatarola*, L. (*Squatarola*, Cuv.), (*helvetica*, L.) Black-bellied Plover. Ox-eye.

A rudimentary hind toe; most of lower parts black in summer, white in winter; under tail coverts, &c., and forehead white; upper parts spotted with dusky and white in summer, grayish in winter. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; tarsus, 2 inches.

“Arrives along the sea-board early in May, and remains but a short time, but in August they return from the North with their young, and are frequently abundant. They are mostly very wild, and usually found in company with other birds. A straggler is occasionally found high up our rivers.”

ÆGIALITIS, Boie.

- Æ. *vocifera*, L. Killdeer. Plover.

Bill black, rather long; three toes with basal web; plumage brown; rump orange brown; tail with black, white and orange; two black bars across breast and one above white forehead; black collar around neck; white collar around back-neck. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Arrives early in March, appearing to accompany the ‘snipe.’ Frequents meadows and river shore till May, when, after pairing, they go upon the upland, and build or rather scratch a nest, on the ground, in fields. Are sociable, noisy and strictly inoffensive. In August, again frequent the meadows and river shore.”

- Æ. *wilsonia*, Ord. Wilson’s Plover.

Tail not projecting much, if any, beyond folded wings; rump same color as back, brownish gray; only one band across chest (black in male, brownish in female); forehead and lower parts white.

“Common on the coast, but less seldom seen along our rivers than the following two species. Accompany other birds, and during the summer are generally seen by twos and threes. More gregarious as the season advances. During violent northeast storms are sometimes driven up the rivers, but make as short a stay as practicable. Author found them on the beach, off Barnegat, as late as November 12th, in 1862. They were in company with ‘sanderlings’ and ‘red-backed sandpipers.’”—[C. A.]

Æ. *semipalmata*, Bonap. King Plover. Semipalmated Plover. Ring-neck Plover.

Bill black tipped, short and stout; feet webbed at base; plumage dark ashy brown, with forehead, hind-neck ring and lower parts white; a broad band across breast, black in summer and grayish brown in winter; lighter in female. Length, 7 inches.

“In May, in company with *Actodromas bonapartei* (*Tringa fuscicollis*), this beautiful bird frequents the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, and although found throughout the summer, is less abundant in June and July than in May, and more plentiful in August than at any other time. They breed within State limits, but author has found no nests as yet. Seldom are seen far from running water, and generally in company with other birds.”

Æ. *meloda*, Ord. Piping Plover.

Toes *slightly* webbed, or web absent between middle and inner toes; upper parts brownish gray; white below, and on forehead and hind-neck collar; black patch on each side of chest; in female and in winter male this patch duller. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“Arrives on the coast in May, but do not appear to remain for any length of time, although some breed in the immediate neighborhood of the ocean. About the middle of May, they appear on the Delaware in large flocks, but are very uncertain in their movements, being one day as abundant as the following they are scarce. In August, both inland and on the coast, they are more abundant. Are generally *very numerous* about New Brunswick, on the Raritan, in August.”

Family APHRIZIDÆ.**Surf Birds.****ARENARIA, Briss.**

(Strepsilas. Morinella.)

A. interpres, L. Turnstone.

Toes four, not webbed; tarsus scutellate in front, and as long as the sharp-pointed bill; chest deep black; head and throat mostly white, upper parts dusky varied with rufous; tail coverts, wing coverts, &c., white. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Arrives along our sea-coast in May, and passes on generally to the North, to return again in August, and then remains till October. It probably remains with us during the summer, in small numbers, as twice following violent storms, in the last week of June, in company with certain other strictly marine species, they have been shot at Trenton, on the Delaware. When birds are thus weather-driven so far from the ocean, it is probable *they fly across the State to reach it again, thus accounting for their being seen inland.*”

Family HÆMATOPODIDÆ.**Oyster-catchers.****HÆMATOPUS, L.****H. palliatus, Temm.** American Oyster-catcher.

Legs short, stout and bright colored; three toes, which are webbed at base; bill red, woodpecker-like; tarsus reticulate and shorter than bill; upper parts blackish; white beneath; rump, &c., dusky; tail coverts white. Length, 18 inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, 3 inches.

“Frequents the sandy beaches of the State, and is never seen inland. About June 1st deposits its eggs in a little basin, hollowed out in the sand; but one brood only is raised. They feed on the small crustacea. Two or three are generally seen together, but they are nowhere nor at any time abundant in the State.”

SUB-ORDER GRALLÆ-PALUDICOLÆ.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Rails.

RALLUS, L.

R. elegans, Aud. King Rail. Fresh-water Marsh Hen.

Wings and tail short; hind toe elevated; front toes long; forehead feathered; bill decurved, longer than head; brownish black above; chestnut below and on wing coverts; white bars on flanks. Length, 18 inches; middle toe, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Frequents fresh-water marshes.

"Arrives in May, and is abundant in meadows skirting our rivers. They build a nest of grass, in the grass, raising but the one brood. In July the young are strong upon the wing. They are very swift of foot, and run long when pursued by dogs. Have generally disappeared by October 1st."

R. longirostris, var. *crepitans*, Gmel. [Mud Hen. See *Fulica americana*.] Salt-water Marsh Hen. Clapper Rail.

Above olive brown, variegated with ashy; breast cinnamon buff, ashy tinged; flanks grayish brown, with white bars. Length, 15 inches; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; female smaller.

"Very numerous on the marsh meadows of the sea-board, where they arrive early in spring. They build in the long grass of the islands studding the bays, and raise two broods usually. Their eggs are an article of diet on the shore, being numerous and easily gathered."

R. virginianus, L. Virginia Rail.

Above olive brown, striped with black; wing coverts reddish; breast cinnamon; flanks dusky, barred with white; lower parts mixed with black in immature specimens. Length, 10 inches; tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Like *R. elegans*, but smaller.

"Not an abundant species. Arrive in May, and nidificate as in the case of *R. elegans*. In August and September they are generally found in company with the 'sora' on the river flats. Occasionally every eighth or tenth bird will be this species, but

it is seldom they are thus abundant. Have been known to remain during the winter, but this is probably an exceptional case."

PORZANA, Vieill.

P. carolina, L. Rail. Sora. Ortolan.

Bill straight, shorter than head; flanks barred with white and slate; neck to breast leaden, without spots; throat, &c., black; top of head olive brown, with median black stripe; back streaked; belly barred. Length, 9 inches; tail, 2 inches.

"Much tendency appears to exist among people generally to enshroud this common bird with mystery, when in reality there is nothing very strange about it. Very many make their appearance along the Delaware early in May, and remain quietly in the meadows (*unlooked for, and therefore unnoticed*) until August, when they go in large numbers to the reeds on the flats, and remain there till the appearance of several severe frosts. It is not true that they suddenly and wholly disappear on the first appearance of frost. The 'rail' is a bird of very strong powers of flight, and migrates, flying for a great distance without requiring rest. As we have stated, many appear early in May, and these breed, building a nest of grass, in long grass, raising two broods. In August they congregate along water-courses, and the number annually hatched in May and June along the Delaware meadows is fully sufficient to explain the origin of the incredible numbers usually killed on the Delaware in September. Being a bird also of great locomotive powers, it is not improbable that the sudden accession to their numbers which has been noticed, should simply be a 'batch' from a neighboring river."

P. jamaicensis, Gmel. Little Black Rail.

Head and lower parts dark slate; belly brownish black, barred with white; back dark brown, speckled with white. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Its habits are very similar to the 'sora,' and is about as abundant as the 'yellow rail.' Have not found it breeding in the State, although it very probably does so."

P. noveboracensis, Gmel. Yellow Rail.

Head and breast, inclusive, ochraceous; flanks dusky, barred with white; under tail coverts cinnamon; secondaries white;

upper parts ochraceous, broadly striped with black and narrowly barred with white. Length, 7 inches.

“Rare. A few of these birds are generally killed during the ‘rail season,’ but when compared with the numbers of ‘soras,’ are emphatically *rare*. Have not found any breeding, or noticed them, except on the river, and during September.”

CREX, Bechs.

C. crex, L. Corn Crane.

Above light brown, black striped; wings rusty, with a few white spots; head ashy, crown brownish; white below; chest drab; brown and white bars on sides and under tail coverts. Length, 10 inches. A North European form, accidental on this side of the Atlantic.

IONORNIS, Reich.

I. martinica, L. Purple Gallinule.

Forehead covered with a horny frontal plate; toes not lobed; nostril nearly circular; tarsus more than two inches long; plumage olive green above and purplish blue below and on head; bill reddish; under tail coverts white. Length, 12 inches; tail, 3 inches.

“Has been more frequently noticed than *G. galeata*, though like it, must be looked upon as a rare visitor only. Specimens have been taken about Tuckerton, on the Hackensack, near Newark, and on the meadows of the Delaware at Trenton. The author has met with five specimens in all, from the three mentioned localities, during the past seven summers. The latest specimen observed was killed on the 2d of November, 1864, near Trenton.”—[C. C. A.]

GALLINULA, Briss.

G. galeata, Licht. Florida Gallinule.

Nostrils linear; frontal plate, bill and a ring around tibia, red; tarsus little more than two inches; grayish black on head and below; above brownish olive; white stripes on flanks; in winter, belly suffused with white. Length, 14 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A southern form, straying north.

“Single specimens have occasionally been met with. Author has seen but one, which was killed in July, 1862, on the meadows skirting the Delaware, below Trenton. It was seen wading in a shallow ditch; as though fishing.”—[C. C. A.]

FULICA. L.

F. americana, Gmel. American Coot. Mud Hen.

Toes lobate, edged with broad flaps; bill white, tinged blue at end and there bearing a brown spot; frontal shield brown; sooty above; belly slaty; in winter, belly suffused with white. Length, 14 inches; tail, 2 inches. Frequents reedy marshes and shores.

“Generally are first seen about the middle of April, swimming leisurely about ponds and creeks. Are not common on the rivers. When disturbed, they usually make but short flights, and not unfrequently endeavor to escape notice by creeping upon the shore or among bushes skirting the water’s edge. They breed in the State, but the author has found no nest as yet. They feed largely upon small fish and aquatic insects, and are totally unfit for food. They have generally all disappeared by October, although single specimens have been met with in midwinter.”—[C. C. A.]

SUB-ORDER HERODIONES.

Herons, &c.

Family IBIDÆ.

(Tantalidæ.)

Ibises.

GUARA, Reich.

(Eudocimus, Wagl.)

G. alba, L. White Ibis.

Groove in side of upper mandible; bill slender, cylindrical and bent downwards; head naked in front, crown with short feathers; plumage pure white; tips of longer quills greenish black; *young* grayish brown above, white below. Length, 25

inches; tarsus, 3 to 4 inches; bill, 7 inches; tail, 4 inches. Belongs to Tropical America; casual as far north as Connecticut.

PLEGADIS, Kaup.

P. autumnalis, Hass. (*falcinellus*, L.), (*Ibis ordii*—Abbott's Catalogue.)
Glossy Ibis.

Head feathered, crown feathers lanceolate, and forming a crest when erected; tarsus scutellate; bill curved as above; feet long; claws nearly straight; plumage rich chestnut, with metallic tints. Length, 24 inches; tail, 4 inches; bill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Southern.

“Stragglers only of this species are seen in New Jersey, and none ever breed here. When seen it is generally near the coast, although occasionally they follow the course of our rivers. Author has seen a specimen killed on the Hackensack River, and saw a second on the meadows skirting the Delaware, a few miles above Bordentown, in Mercer county.”—[C. C. A.]

Family CICONIIDÆ.

Storks and Wood Ibises.

TANTALUS, L.

T. loculator, L. Wood Ibis.

Tarsus reticulate; bill stout, curved upwards; toes long; top of head covered by a smooth plate; plumage white; quills and coverts black; naked part of head bluish. Length, 40 inches; bill, 9 inches; tarsus, 8 inches; middle toe, 4 inches. Southern; casual as far north as New York.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Hérons.

BOTAURUS, Steph.

B. lentiginosus, Montag. American Bittern. Indian Hen. Stake Driver.

Hind toe at same level as front ones; claws long, narrow, curved, and middle one pectinated; bill narrow and pointed;

tail feathers ten, short and not very stiff; outer toe shorter than inner one; color ochraceous, mottled with brown and black above; quills slate, tipped with cinnamon; lower parts buff, striped with brown; dark spot on sides of neck. Length, 23 to 34 inches; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, 3 inches; tarsus, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; middle toe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Very numerous. Appear in March, and are not unfrequently seen as late as November. They are most abundant on the edges of dense swamps, and when frightened take refuge by flying a short distance *over* and then dropping into them. Are largely nocturnal in their habits, and about sundown make their neighborhood hideous with their coarse, peculiar croak. Do not frequent the river shores to any extent. Are abundant in the neighborhood of the ocean. Breed in swamps, raising one brood only. Feed largely upon frogs, and have been seen turning over stones in the bottom of brooks, evidently in search of salamanders. Are known as ‘stake drivers’ in some localities. Strictly inoffensive.”

B. exilis, Gmel. (*Ardetta*, Gr.) Least Bittern.

Male glossy greenish black above, brownish yellow below; sides of neck and shoulders with chestnut; female with purplish chestnut instead of black. Length, 14 inches; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tarsus, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

“This beautiful little bird is more sensitive to cold weather, and seldom is seen before May 1st. It frequents meadows, and is generally found walking about in grass much taller than itself. It is rather shy, but when flushed, flies but a short distance. Does not take readily to trees. Although more abundant in the southern and central portions of the State, is generally to be found wherever one may look if it be marshy, open ground. They feed largely upon insects and the small fish that wander from the creeks into the ditches that drain meadow lands. Strictly inoffensive.”

ARDEA, L.

A. herodias, L. Great Blue Heron.

Tail feathers twelve, stiff; feet black; outer toe not shorter than inner one; claws short and much curved; bill long and narrow; tibia chestnut brown, bare for two or more inches;

color grayish blue; dusky below and black on sides of head; white on crown and white stripes below; back of head crested in breeding season. Length, 48 inches; tail, 7 inches; bill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; female much smaller.

"Are first seen in April, but never appear to be as numerous as in August and September. They are equally abundant throughout the State, unless it be in the northermost counties. Breed in swamps, but few in number, in the central portion of the State, and more frequently in Cape May county. During early spring and nidification remain inland the greater part of the time, but congregate about rivers and larger creeks in August. They feed on fish and reptilia, and are strictly inoffensive. The three last-mentioned species were formerly *very abundant*."

A. egretta, Gmel. (*Herodias*, Gr.) American Egret. White Heron. Great White Egret.

Pure white; head without lengthened feathers; a long train on back in breeding season. Length, 40 inches; bill, 5 inches; tarsus, 6 inches.

"Arrive a little earlier generally than the preceding, and are at all times more common, but never abundant. Frequent meadow lands and the skirts of swamps rather than the river shore, and are less shy. Build in trees, at considerable elevation, but so slightly is the nest put together that the young generally destroy it when but a few days old, and are compelled to sit upon branches, if they have been lucky enough not to have fallen to the ground. Their food is fish and frogs principally. Strictly inoffensive. This and the above species are semi-nocturnal in their habits."

A. coccyzus, L. (*Florida*, Bd.) Little Blue Heron.

Legs blackish or bluish; plumage slaty blue; young white; no dorsal plumes, but head with elongated feathers. Length, 24 inches; bill, 3 inches; tarsus, 4 inches.

"Occasionally are found as early as March 15th, if the weather be at all moderate. Vary very greatly in a series of years as to their abundance in the State. During the summer of 1860 they were very abundant along the Delaware, as high up as Belvidere, and very many bred along Crosswicks and Watson's Creeks, tributaries of the Delaware, in Mercer county. They were quarrelsome with allied species, and drove off the night-herons,

generally so abundant. In their habits they are similar to the preceding species, but spend less time upon the wing, and become apparently more attached to a circumscribed neighborhood for the season. Occasionally specimens are found throughout the winter. Feed on fish generally, but go 'snail-hunting' frequently."

- A. candissima**, Gmel. (*Garzetta*, Bonap.) Little White Egret. Snowy Egret. Snowy Heron.

Legs black and yellow; plumage pure white at all times; head and neck with long plumes in the breeding season. Length, 24 inches; tail, 4 inches; bill, 3 inches.

"Arrives about the 20th of April, if the weather is moderate, and is equally numerous throughout the State, though nowhere at all abundant. Annually two or three pairs visit the Delaware, about Trenton, and sometimes alight on the gravel-beds of the river. They are thus seen at all parts of the State. They build in high trees, in secluded positions, raising but the one brood. Are extremely shy, and feeding almost always in open meadows, are difficult to approach. They associate with allied species, more particularly the *A. herodias*. Feed upon fish and frogs. Strictly inoffensive."

- A. tricolor**, *var. ruficollis*, Gosse. * Louisiana Heron.

Moderate crest on back of head; upper parts bluish slate; plumes maroon purplish; white streaks on fore-neck; train light drab; lower parts white. Length, 23 to 28 inches; tarsus, 4 inches. Southern; occasional in New Jersey.

- A. virescens**, L. (*Butorides*, Bonap.) Green Heron.

Tibia bare one inch or less; bill more than thrice the length of its height; crown, back and wings lustrous dark green; neck purplish cinnamon, crested; back with lengthened feathers. Length, 18 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"The most abundant of all the Ardeidæ in New Jersey. Is generally known by either one or the other of the meaningless names of 'shite-poke' or 'fly-up-the-creek.' Arrives in May, and remains with us till October. Equally abundant 'up hill and down dale,' and in the driest positions is occasionally found in numbers. Breeds generally in maples or birches that skirt some small stream, generally raising but the one brood. Feed on fish exclusively when haunting water, but on the uplands devour large quantities of insects. Strictly inoffensive."

NYCTICORAX, Steph.

N. [*grisea*, L.] **nycticorax**, var. *nævius*, Bodd. (*Nycticorax gardeni*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Black-crowned Night Heron. Squawk, &c.

Bluish gray; crown and shoulders glossy green; two or three long, white occipital plumes; lower parts, &c., white or yellowish; young light brown, speckled with white. Length, 24 inches; bill, 3 inches; tarsus, 3 inches.

“Arrives in April, and seldom goes south before November, and it is not an unusual occurrence to find them in midwinter. At such times they frequent spring-holes, but what they there find to subsist upon deponent saith not. During the day—being strictly nocturnal—they remain in the swamps and woodlands, and fly to their feeding-grounds after the sun is fairly down. They feed exclusively upon fish, unless it be in winter. From their note, which is a coarse, guttural sound, they have received the name of ‘qua’ or ‘quok,’ or from some the equally meaningless ‘qua-bird.’ They build among large trees, at less elevation than herons generally choose, raising but a single brood. Strictly inoffensive.”

Section NATATORES.

Swimmers.

ORDER LAMELLIROSTRES.**SUB-ORDER ANSERES.**

Ducks, &c.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Ducks.

MERGANSER, Briss.

M. *americanus*, Cass. (*Mergus merganser*, L.) American Merganser. Goosander. Fish Duck. Shelldrake.

Bill narrow, not black, with fine teeth along edge of mandibles, and at front, pointing backwards; head greenish black, bearing

a crest; lower parts creamy white or salmon; rump and tail ash gray; back pied black and white; in female, head is cinnamon; upper throat white; upper parts grayish, with white on wings, and lower parts buffy white; both sexes have a black bar across the white of wings. Length, 26 inches; tarsus, 2 inches; middle toe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; culmen, 2 inches; female smaller.

"Arrives early in October, flying in very large flocks for a few weeks, then, splitting up into small companies, disperse through the bays. Found frequently associated with other ducks, especially 'broad-bills.' Occasionally met with on the Delaware, about Trenton."

M. serrator, L. Red-breasted Merganser. Pied Shelldrake. Fish Duck.

Similar to preceding, but smaller and more crested; male with throat reddish brown, black streaked; wing with two black bars; nostrils near base of bill. Length, 20 inches.

"Not as abundant as the preceding, but more frequently met with on the Delaware, especially in April, when the meadows are overflowed. None seen during summer."

LOPHODYTES, Reich.

L. cucullatus, L. Hooded Merganser. Shelldrake. Crested Diver.

Serrations of mandibles short and blunt; bill black; crest white; head and upper parts black; white below; cinnamon, waved with black, on sides; in female, crest reddish; upper parts grayish brown; belly and upper throat white.

"Not abundant. Are more frequently met with along our river-courses than either of the two preceding species. It is generally known inland as 'pond sawbill.' Occasionally it probably breeds within State limits."

ANAS, L.

A. boschas, L. Mallard, or Mallard Duck. Tame Duck.

Bill flattened, distinct lamellæ in lower mandible; hind toe not bordered by membrane; in male, head and upper neck glossy green, a white ring below; breast purplish chestnut; wing coverts tipped with black and white; female dull ochraceous, streaked with dark brown. Length, 24 inches; tarsus

1½ inches, less than middle toe. The original of our domestic varieties.

“Common, making its first appearance in April and remaining in small numbers during the summer. It has been found breeding in Mercer county. In September and October is more numerous than at other times of the year.”

A. obscura, Gmel. Black, or Dusky Duck.

Resembles female of mallard, but darker, and no decided white except under wings; sexes alike in plumage. Length, 23 inches.

“Abundant during the spring and summer, inland, and also abundant on the coast during autumn. Frequents ponds along ‘the shore,’ and inland is partial to birch and maple-grown meadows, when overflowed by spring freshets.”

A. discors, L. (*Querquedula*, Steph.) Blue-winged Teal.

Male with head and neck blackish plumbeous, darkest on crown; a white crescent in front of eye; under parts pale chestnut, thickly spotted with black; female (and male in breeding season) dusky and buffy above; head, neck and lower parts brownish white; head streaked; belly spotted, or, in younger birds, pure white. Length, 16 inches; tail, 3 inches. Known by blue on wings.

“Common. Equally abundant with *A. crecca*. Less wary, and often caught asleep. Occasionally breeds in the State. Associates but little with other ducks. Is most abundant in September, and prefers the open river to narrow creeks.”

A. carolinensis, Gmel. (*Nettion*, Kaup.) Green-winged Teal.

Male with broad white bar on breast; head, &c., reddish chestnut, with patch of metallic green behind eye; neck black above and waved with black and white below and on back; *female*, upper parts grayish, varied by buffy bars; head, neck and lower parts brownish white, speckled with dusky on head, &c.; belly speckled or white in younger birds. Length, 15 inches; tail, 3½ inches.

“Common. A few breed in the State. Pass through the State in April, and return as early as September. Are a wild, shy bird; are difficult to approach, and seldom caught napping. Somewhat more abundant on the river than creeks.”

A. crecca, L. European (English) Teal.

Male similar to that of preceding, but no white bar on breast; black and white undulations on side, &c., coarser, otherwise not distinguishable from the green-winged teal.

"Have seen a single specimen that was killed in the State. Taken on meadows of Delaware River, near Trenton, April 21st, 1861. Occasionally killed on the coast."—[C. C. A.]

A. strepera, L. (*Chaulelasmus*, Gr.) German Duck. Gadwall.

Speculum white; wing coverts chestnut and black; *male*, head and neck whitish brown, speckled with black; white and black crescents on crop; slate, with white undulations, on back, &c.; tail coverts black; bill blue black; iris brown; legs orange yellow and webs dusky; in breeding season the crown is rusty, rump and breast tinged with rusty and under parts more spotted; *female* brownish, varied with dusky above and white below; belly white; chestnut of wings nearly rudimentary. Length, 22 inches; female smaller.

"A species belonging to the Southwestern States, and but seldom met with. A few seen in autumn and spring about Egg Harbor, but not regularly. Known as 'gadwell.'" "

A. penelope, L. (*Mareca*, Steph.) European Widgeon.

Winter male, crown, belly and tail coverts white; tail spot green and velvet; back and sides waved with black; head and neck reddish; *male after breeding season*, tail coverts ashy blue; back, &c., dark ashy gray; head and neck pale rusty, barred with dusky; *female*, head and neck as in summer male; tail spot grayish; white on wings reduced; upper parts dusky brown, variegated; tail coverts barred; lower parts white. Length, 22 inches; tail, 5 inches. Frequent in Alaska; occasional on our eastern coast.

"A rare bird in the State. Has been killed at Barnegat, but the author has met with none taken about the rivers. Appears to be more frequent on Long Island."—[C. C. A.]

A. americana, Gmel. (*Mareca*.) American Widgeon. Baldpate.

Male, head and neck white, flecked with black (except on crown); a bright green patch on sides of head; back grayish white and sides reddish, all waved with black; *female*, head and

neck white, streaked with dusky; upper parts dusky grayish brown, barred with dull white. Length, 20 inches; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Abundant in spring and again in autumn. Both a 'shore' and inland species. When seen inland, are usually accompanied by 'sprig-tails.' Are easily stooled by imitating their whistle-like call. A few breed in the State."

SPATULA, Boie.

S. clypeata, L. Shoveller. Spoon-bill Duck.

Bill much widened towards tip; *male*, head and neck dark bluish green; breast white; lower parts chestnut; under tail coverts greenish; wing coverts bluish; tail speculum green; bill black; iris yellow; feet orange red; *female*, wings as in male, rest of plumage grayish brown, varied with whitish; head and neck brownish white and streaked; lower parts spotted with dusky; bill brown and orange. Length, 19 inches; bill, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"Not abundant, single specimens generally being found with other ducks. Most abundant during May and October. Does not breed in the State. Is more frequently seen inland than along the sea-board."

DAFILA, Steph.

D. acuta, L. Sprig-tail. Pin-tail.

Male, head and neck brown; hind-neck black; back and sides waved with white and dusky; speculum green to purple; a cinnamon bar on grayish wing coverts; tail pointed. Length, 28 inches. In breeding season, much like female. *Female*, lower part of head dull white, streaked with dusky; lower parts chiefly white; upper parts grayish dusky, with irregular yellowish bars; neck whitish, streaked with black. Length, 22 inches; tail, 9 inches or less.

"During the spring, on their way to the breeding-grounds, and on their return in autumn, they scatter about the State inland and along the shore. They associate with other ducks, and seldom fly in large flocks of their own kind."

AIX, Boie.

A. sponsa, L. Wood Duck. Summer Duck.

Hind toe not bordered by a membrane; head crested; tip of bill formed entirely of "nail;" *male*, head green, purple and violet, with white lines and throat patch; upper parts velvet black, with metallic tints; chest chestnut, with white spots; bars on sides of breast; belly white; bill variously colored (in life). Length, 20 inches. *Female*, head gray, with greenish crown and crest, and white feathers at base of bill and backwards; throat white; chest brown and spotted; upper parts grayish brown. Length, 18 inches; tail, 5 inches.

"Arrives early in April, and is abundant in certain localities during the summer. Prefers small, quiet streams, hedged in by large trees. Builds in trees, and sits much upon the branches. Occasionally met with during the winter, but such is seldom the case."

AYTHYA, Boie.

A. vallisneria, Wils. Canvas-back.

Bill as long as middle toe without claw, end flattened, tip slightly hooked. (Sub-genus *Aristonetta*, Bd.) *Male*, head blackish on top and reddish brown below, with neck, chest, upper back and tail coverts with lower rump, black; rest of plumage, except quills, whitish, with dusky vermiculations; *female*, head, neck, chest and upper back brownish; fore-neck, &c., whitish. Length, 22 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more, its width one-third length.

"Not abundant, although annually killed, not only on the sea-board but occasionally on the Delaware River, as high up as Trenton. Have been killed on meadows during freshets."

A. americana, Eyt. (*ferina*, L.) Red-head. Pochard.

Male, head and upper neck chestnut, glossed with purple; belly white; rest of plumage black, except back, shoulders, sides and flanks, which are black and white (vermiculated); *female*, head and neck grayish brown, nearly white on throat; duller brown on back, chest and sides; bill shorter than head. Length, 20 inches.

"Arrives about the 1st of November, and is more or less common on the sea-board till March. Is less seldom seen inland

than the 'broad-bill' or 'red-neck,' being taken on the Delaware regularly about Bordentown."

- A. marila**, var. *nearctica*, Stejn. (*Fulix*, Sund.) American Scaup Duck. [Broad-bill.] Blue Bill. Raft Duck. Big Scaup Duck.

Culmen as long as outer toe, with claw; bill wider (1 inch) at end than at base ($\frac{4}{5}$ inch) (Sub-genus *Fuligula*); speculum white, tipped with black. *Male*, bill, in life, grayish blue, with black nail; head, neck and chest black; wing coverts grizzled with grayish white. At end of breeding season more like female, but richer colors. *Female* white at base of bill, rest of head and neck snuff brown; belly white, graduating into the decided brown of sides; upper parts brownish dusky. Length, 20 inches.

"Abundant. Arrives along the sea-board about the 15th of October. Flies in large flocks, and is one of the most common species. Are occasionally met with on the Delaware as high up as Trenton."

- A. affinis**, Eyt. (*Fulix*, Sund.) Lesser Scaup Duck. Pond Broad-bill.

Similar to preceding, but smaller, with flanks vermiculated with blackish, and black of head of male glossed with purplish instead of green. Length, 16 inches; bill nearly 1 inch wide.

"Arrives about the 1st of October, and frequents small creeks rather than the bay, and is more frequently met with inland than the preceding. Seldom seen in summer."

- A. collaris**, Donov. (*Fulix*, Sund.) Ring-necked Duck. Red-neck.

Speculum bluish gray. *Male* black, with violet gloss on head, a chestnut collar, and with white spot on chin; bill transversely banded; *female* no collar; upper parts brown, shading into white of throat, chest and belly. Length, 18 inches.

"Arrives in October. Goes in small flocks. Is much more abundant during some seasons than others. Is very scarce generally in the spring. Occasionally seen inland, keeping on the rivers. Associates but little with other ducks."

GLAUCIONETTA, Stejn.

- G. clangula**, var. *americana*, Bonap. (*Clangula*, Flem., *Bucephala*—Abbott's Catalogue.) American Golden-eye. Garrot. Whistler.

Male, head and upper neck greenish black, with white spot on lores; white wing patch uninterrupted by black bars; lower

parts white; upper parts pied; *female*, head brown; white collar of neck broader; chest grayish; wings dusky. Length, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of male, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 inches.

"Not very abundant. Generally found on the sea-board from November to March, and inland. Many were formerly killed on the Delaware, above Bordentown."

CHARIONETTA, Stejn.

C. *albeola*, L. (*Clangula*, *Bucephala*.) Buffle-head. Dipper. Butter-ball. Spirit Duck.

Male, head, &c., rich dark green, bronze and violet purple, with large white patch behind eyes; back black; nearly all the rest of plumage white; *female*, head and upper parts grayish brown; belly white, graduating into gray on sides, front and posteriorly; inner secondaries, ear coverts, &c., white. Length, 13 inches. Length of male, 15 inches.

"Common. More abundant on the sea-board than inland, although one of the more common of the river ducks. Occasionally met with during the summer."

CLANGULA, Leach.

C. *hyemalis*, L. (*Harelda*, Leach,) (*glacialis*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Old Squaw. Old-wife. Long-tailed Duck. South-southerly.

Male, in winter, lower parts white, grayish on sides; upper parts and breast black; upper back and chest, head and neck, white; sides of head and neck grayish and dusky; *in summer*, forehead pale gray; behind eyes white; head, neck and upper parts sooty brown or blackish, shading into the white of lower parts; *female*, in winter, head, neck and lower parts white; top of head dusky; chest grayish; upper parts dusky brown; *in summer*, head and neck dark grayish brown; white space on sides of neck and around eyes. Length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of male, 22 inches; middle tail feathers, 8 inches.

"Common, though more abundant during some seasons than others. Is properly a marine species, but is occasionally seen inland. Following a very violent northeast storm in February, a large flock appeared on the Delaware, near Trenton, and fully one hundred were killed. This was in 1860, and they have not been seen since in the same locality" (1867).—[C. C. A.]

HISTRIONICUS, Less.

H. histrionicus, L. (*torquatus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Harlequin Duck.

Male, in winter, speculum dark violet blue; plumage in general bluish, much varied with white; sides bright rufous; *in summer*, much duller; speculum, under tail coverts, sides, &c., grayish brown; *female* like summer male, but head, neck and chest grayish brown, with some white on head. Length, 17 inches.

“Very rare, and seen only on the sea-board. Young birds appear to be met with only. Is a northern species. Know of but two specimens, both killed off Tuckerton.”—[C. C. A.]

CAMTOLAIMUS, Gray.

C. labradorius, Gmel. Labrador Duck. Sand-shoal Duck.

Male black, with head, neck, chest, scapulars and wings (except quills) white; *female* brownish gray. Length, 22 inches. Now (1889) practically extinct.

“Not abundant. Arrives in October, and in small flocks is found along our sea-board generally. Leaves in April” (1867).—[C. C. A.]

SOMATERIA, Leach.

S. dresseri, Sharpe (*mollissima, L.*) American Eider Duck.

Male, in breeding plumage, white, with under parts, rump, quills and crown, black, bordered by pale green on head; *female* reddish brown, streaked and barred; bill with long, club-shaped frontal processes. Length, 24 inches.

“Rare. Appears in November, and straggling single birds occasionally shot during the winter, especially about Barnegat.”—[C. C. A.]

S. spectabilis, L. King Eider.

Male chiefly black; top of head bluish gray; front parts white, with a V-shaped black mark on throat; frontal processes broad and out of line with culmen; *female* brownish streaked and barred, as in other species of *Somateria*, but with the feathering on forehead reaching to the nostril. Length a little smaller than preceding. Its southern range in winter is marked by our northern boundaries.

OIDEMIA, Flem.

- O. americana*, Sw. & Rich. [Surf Scoter.] American Black Scoter.

Male black; basal part of bill yellowish; *female* grayish brown, paler below and on throat; bill all black. Length, 20 inches.

“Called ‘coot’ and sometimes ‘butter-bill.’ Passes its time at sea. This and the above arrive about November 1st, and remain till April.”

- O. deglandi*, Bonap. (*Melanetta velvetina*—Abbott’s Catalogue, *O. fusca* (L.), Sw.) White-winged Scoter, or Coot. [White-winged Surf Duck. Velvet Scoter(?)]

O. deglandi and *O. fusca* are separate species, according to Ridgway, the latter being the velvet scoter, a European species accidental in Greenland. The two species seem to have been confounded by some previous writers. Our species has a much narrower space between the nostrils and the loreal feathering. The *male* has the swollen lateral base of upper mandible unfeathered, and sides of bill more reddish yellow. The plumage is much as in the European form, black or brownish black, with a white spot on wings and back of eyes; *female* is sooty brown or grayish, darkest above and with no white on head. Length, 22 inches.

“Arrives off our coast about the middle of October, and remains until the middle of April. Stays outside the beach always, and spends much of its time swimming.”

- O. perspicillata*, L. (*Pelionetta*.) Surf Scoter. Surf Duck. Sea Coot.

Forehead feathering extends further forward than the loreal feathering; the sides of bill at base have a naked swollen portion; no white on wing; *male* black, with red bill, black on swollen portions of base; a white spot on hind-neck, or on forehead. Length, 21 inches. *Female*, bill dusky, hardly swollen at base; upper parts dusky; lower parts grayish brown. Length, 18½ inches.

“The ‘coot’ is, like the above, an ocean-haunting species, and is never found in the bays except when driven in by the storms.”

ERISMATURA, Bonap.

E. rubida, Wils. Ruddy Duck.

Male, top of head black; lower parts whitish (brownish gray beneath surface); upper parts reddish chestnut; *female and young male*, above grayish brown, mottled with buff; top of head darker; rest of head grayish white, with brownish stripe on sides. Length, 16 inches or less.

“More abundant during some years than others. Not unfrequent in Chesapeake Bay, where it is known as ‘salt-water teal.’”

NOMONYX, Ridg.

N. dominicus, L. Masked Duck. San Domingo Duck.

Accidental in various parts of Eastern United States; differs from the above in having a larger nail at tip of bill, not bent back at tip, but nearly all visible from above; there is a white spot on wings, and young male and the female have two stripes on sides of head. Length, 14 inches or less.

CHEN, Boie.

C. hyperborea, var. *nivalis*, Forst. (*Anser*.) Greater Snow Goose.

Pure white (or washed with reddish grayish in young); quills black. Length, 30 to 38 inches. An arctic form, migrating south in winter. Bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, robust, with prominent lamellæ.

“Rare. Two or three together occasionally met with along the coast in winter. Never seen inland, or on Delaware Bay.”

ANSER, Briss.

A. albifrons, var. *gambeli*, Hartl. American White-fronted Goose. Speckle-bill. [Laughing Goose.]

Head grayish brown, forehead white; lower parts grayish white, spotted with black; tail coverts white; bill yellowish; feet light colored; back dark. Length, 27 to 30 inches.

“Like the preceding, is a rare species, met with only as a straggler, in winter. Have seen one specimen, killed at Barnegat.”—[C. C. A.]

BRANTA, Scop.

(Bernicla, Steph.)

Generic characters—Lores feathered; feet, bill and neck black (with white patches); tail and quills black; tail coverts white; upper parts brownish; paler or grayish below.

B. canadensis, L. Canada Goose. Wild Goose.

Length, 35 to 43 inches; tail, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Lower parts light brownish gray; white throat patch extending on sides of head.

“Abundant during autumn and till spring. In March is not unfrequently met with inland, and has been known to alight and familiarize with the domestic geese. Do not breed in the State, except in a state of domestication. According to Smith’s History, were much more abundant a century ago.”

B. leucopsis, Bechst. Barnacle Goose.

Head nearly all white; chest (and back, sometimes) black; bluish gray above; grayish white below. Length, 26 inches. A European species accidental on our coasts.

B. bernicla, L. (*brenta*—Abbott’s Catalogue.) Brant Goose.

Head all black; white streaks on sides of neck; upper parts brownish gray; grayish below, abruptly changing to black on chest.

“Abundant, from autumn till spring, along the coast. Are killed by thousands about Egg Harbor, during the shooting season. Vary, during a course of years, as to abundance.”

B. nigricans, Lawr.

The black brant of Northwestern North America has been found accidentally at Long Island. It has a white collar; indistinct in young; upper parts are sooty brown; lower parts slate. Length, 22 to 29 inches.

OLOR, Wagl.

(Cygnus, L.)

O. columbianus, Ord. (*americanus*, Sharpless.) Whistling Swan.

Tail twenty-feathered; bill with a yellow spot. Length, 50 inches.

“Swans appear along the coast during winter, entering the bays. Are killed every winter on the Delaware Bay, and on the

Chesapeake especially. Never seen inland, unless it be a stray specimen 'flying over.'"

O. buccinator, Rich. Trumpeter Swan.

Bill without yellow spot, longer than in above, and with nostrils nearer base. Length, 60 inches or more. Is rare on the Atlantic coast, and may scarcely be considered as belonging to a catalogue of the birds of New Jersey. It is mentioned here (as are other rare forms), as it might possibly be seen.

ORDER STEGANOPODES.

Family SULIDÆ.

Gannets.

SULA, Briss.

S. bassana, L. Gannet.

Hind toe connected by web with other toes, which are of unequal length; the lower jaw is feathered; legs, &c., black; color of plumage white, buffy on head; quills brown. Length, 30 to 40 inches.

"Are rare off the coast of New Jersey. Fly in quite large flocks, and frequent rocky sea-boards, resting upon the rocks when not fishing. Never seen in the bays."

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

Cormorants.

PHALACROCORAX, Briss.

(Graculus—Abbott's Catalogue.)

P. carbo, L. Common Cormorant.

Bill strongly hooked; wings short (13 inches); tail large and stiff ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches), of fourteen feathers; legs set far back; plu-

mage lustrous black ; back and wing coverts brownish ; in breeding season with crest and long white plumes on back of neck. Length, 34 to 40 inches. Colors of young paler, inclining to white.

“Appears off the coast during autumn, staying out at sea the greater part of the time. Is a much more common species than the following, though it varies as to its numbers very much during a course of years.”

P. dilophus, Sw. & Rich. Double-crested Cormorant.

Tail feathers twelve ; wings and back slaty brown, otherwise greenish black ; two curly *black* crests in adult ; pouch bright orange. Length, 29 to 33 inches.

“Appears off the coast in November, and is seen very frequently during the winter. Fishes at sea, and after being well stuffed, comes to shore and sits on sandcliffs, awaiting the process of digestion.”

Family PELECANIDÆ.

Pelicans.

PELECANUS, L.

P. erythrorhynchus, Gmel. (*trachyrhynchus*, Lath.) American White Pelican.

Large fish-eating birds, with long bills, ending in a hook ; a large sac between the branches of lower jaw ; nostrils abortive ; wings long ; tail short ; live in flocks ; color white, with black on wings. In breeding season a yellowish crest, red bill and feet. In winter more yellowish. Length, 60 inches ; bill, 12 inches ; weight about 17 pounds. Nest a rude mound of gravel and rubbish on some shore, usually inland.

“Is but seldom met with, though was probably a numerous species. Author saw three flying off Sandy Hook, in February, 1864, and has seen one mounted specimen said to have been killed near Tuckerton.”—[C. C. A.]

ORDER LONGIPENNATI.

(CECOMORPHÆ.)

SUB-ORDER TUBINARES.**Family PROCELLARIIDÆ.****Petrels.****FULMAREUS, Leach.****F. glacialis, L.** (*Procellaria meridionalis*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Fulmar.

Nasal tubes long proportionately and close together; bill short and stout, and dusky or brownish; head, neck and lower parts white; upper parts bluish gray, the quills darker, or whole plumage may be gray. Length, 19 inches.

"Met with, but not abundantly, during the spring and again in autumn, off the coast. At neither season do they make any prolonged stay. Occasionally, but very seldom, have been killed in the bays."

PUFFINUS, Briss.**P. puffinus, Brünn.** (*anglorum*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Manx Shearwater.

Bill cylindrical; nostrils separated widely and visible from above; plumage sooty blackish; lower parts white; lower tail coverts white and dusky. Length, 14 inches; tail, 3 inches; wing, 9 inches.

"Rare. Appears off the coast about the middle of November, and is seen occasionally until March. The author met with several off Sandy Hook in December, 1863."—[C. C. A.]

P. major, Faber. Greater Shearwater.

Throat white, abruptly separated from dusky of top and sides of head and neck; bill blackish; upper tail coverts white; belly clouded with gray. Length, 20 inches; wings, 13 inches. Inhabits the Atlantic Ocean generally.

P. stricklandi, Ridg. Sooty Shearwater.

Lower parts dusky; bill brownish; under wing coverts gray, mottled with white at tips. Length, 16 inches; wings, 12 inches. Inhabits American side of North Atlantic.

P. auduboni, Finsch. Audubon's Shearwater.

No white tips to wing coverts; lower tail coverts dusky; above sooty black; white of under side head extends nearly to eye. Length, 11 inches; wings, 8 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits warmer parts of Atlantic; casual on coast of New Jersey.

ÆSTRELATA, Bonap.**Æ. hastata**, Kuhl. Black-capped Petrel.

Cutting edge of lower mandible concave; upper parts dusky; upper tail coverts white; head and neck white; head blackish on top. Length, 15 inches; wings, 11 inches; tail, 5 inches. Inhabits Middle Atlantic and straggles occasionally to our coasts (Florida to Long Island).

OCEANODROMA, Reich.**O. leucorhoa**, Vieill. Leach's Petrel.

Upper tail coverts white (or grayish), without black tips; plumage sooty, darker above; a grayish band across chest. Length, 8 inches; wings, 6 inches; tail, 4 inches, forked for nearly one inch. Feet black. Inhabits the oceans of northern hemisphere.

OCEANITES, Keyser. & Bl.**O. oceanus**, Kuhl (*Thalassidroma wilsoni*). Wilson's Petrel (incorrectly, the Stormy Petrel, *P. pelagica*, which does not range south of Banks of Newfoundland, on our side of Atlantic).

Secondaries ten; claws narrow and pointed; belly and flanks dusky; sooty black above; tail and quills black; upper tail coverts white; web of feet yellowish; tail not forked. Length, 7 inches; wings, 6 inches; tail, 3 inches.

"Not uncommon off the coast. Occasionally during severe storms is driven across the State and *up* the Delaware and other rivers, but makes no longer stay inland than practicable. Does not breed in the State."

SUB-ORDER LONGIPENNES.

General characters—Feet palmate; hind toe small and elevated; bill long; wings long and pointed.

Family STERCORARIIDÆ.

Skuas and Jaegers.

STERCORARIUS, Briss.

S. pomarinus, Temm. (*pomatorhinus*.) Pomarine Jaeger.

Covering of upper mandible in three distinct pieces (a terminal hook, and basal cere of separate pieces); middle tail feathers project and are broad at ends; plumage in two phases; *light phase*, upper parts sooty; lower parts and front of head and neck white; *dark phase*, no white. Both phases grade into each other. Length, 20 inches; wings, 15 inches.

“When, as is the case during one winter in every ten, coast birds are unusually numerous, this among others may sometimes, but very rarely, be met with in midwinter.”

S. parasiticus, L. Parasitic Jaeger. Arctic Jaeger.

General color dark brown, with two extremes as above; middle tail feathers pointed, project four inches. Length, 18 inches; wings, 13 inches.

“This species is little less abundant than the preceding, and like it, only met with during the winter.”

S. longicaudus, Vieill. Long-tailed Jaeger.

With middle tail feathers projecting eight or ten inches; probably gets as far south as New Jersey, in winter, extremely rarely, although a very cold season favors an extension of its migration.

Family LARIDÆ.**Gulls and Terns.****RISSA, Leach.**

R. tridactyla, L. Kittiwake Gull.

Legs and feet dark; hind toe rudimentary; plumage in summer white, with black on gills and tip of tail; in winter with hind-head and neck suffused with gray; mantle pearl gray; more dark patches in young. Length, 17 inches; wings, 12 inches.

"This gull is common off the coast from November to April, but is never seen inland or along the Delaware. Seldom observed in summer. Does not breed in the State."

LARUS, L.

L. marinus, L. Great Black-backed Gull. Coffin-carrier. Saddle-back.

Hind toe perfect; mantle dark slate; primaries black; rest of plumage white, streaked with dusky on head in winter; *young* dusky above and head streaked. Length, 28 to 31 inches; wings, 18 inches; tarsus, 3 inches.

"The young of this species are those generally met with off the coast and in the rivers of this State. Does not ascend the Delaware above Philadelphia, and is there met with very rarely. None breed in the State."

L. glaucus, Brünn. Glaucous Gull. Ice Gull. Burgomaster.

No black on wings; bill yellow, with red spot on lower mandible. Length, 30 inches. Its southern limit is Long Island.

L. leucopterus, Faber. Iceland Gull. White-winged Gull.

Similar, but length 23 inches. Limits nearly the same as preceding.

L. argentatus, var. smithsonianus, Coues. American Herring Gull. Common Gull.

Feet flesh colored; mantle grayish blue or lighter; no black spots on bill; red spot on lower mandible; *young* grayish; bill dark. Length, 22 to 27 inches; wings, 17 inches.

“Off the coast from November 15th or thereabouts until March. Probably does not ascend the rivers any distance. Appears to prefer the open sea to the bays. Go north to breed in March. Are not as abundant at any time as the following species.”

L. delawarensis, Ord. Ring-billed Gull.

Plumage like preceding; feet olivaceous; webs yellow; bill yellowish, with black band at tip. Length, 20 inches; wings, 15 inches.

“Makes its first appearance about October 1st, and is abundant on our sea-board and along our rivers until April, when they have all left for their breeding-grounds. This gull is very abundant on the Delaware, as far up as Philadelphia, but seldom ascends farther.”

L. atricilla, L. (*Chrococephalus*, Eyt.) Black-headed, or Laughing Gull.

Bill and feet dusky carmine; tarsus longer than middle toe; lower parts white, roseate in breeding season; head sooty slate, white in winter; mantle leaden; five outer primaries black, rest of quills gray; *young* brownish and white. Length, 15 to 17 inches; wings, 13 inches; tail, 5 inches.

“Abundant, not only on the coast but in Delaware Bay. Seldom ascends farther up the river than Philadelphia. Breeds in Cape May county. Is first seen about April 1st, and generally have all disappeared by the middle of October.”

L. philadelphia, Ord. Bonaparte's Gull.

Tarsus not longer than middle toe ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches); bill deep black; plumage generally white; head dark gray in summer, white in winter; mantle pearl gray; quills white and pearl gray, tipped with black; feet orange red, paler in winter. Length, 13 inches; wings, 10 inches.

“This gull is abundant on our coast and along our rivers from April 1st, but does not make a prolonged stay, and never breeds within State limits. This species ascends the Delaware as far as Trenton more frequently than any other species. Are not seen during the winter.”

XEMA, Leach.

X. *sabinii*, Sab. Sabine's Gull. Forked-tail Gull.

Much like above, but with a black collar and hood; more black on quills; mantle deeper bluish gray; bill tipped with orange. Length, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, forked for nearly 1 inch. Ranges south to New York, casually further south.

GELOCHELIDON, Brehm.

G. *nilotica*, Hass. (*anglica*, Mont.) (*Sterna aranea*—Abbott's Catalogue.)
Marsh Tern. Gull-billed Tern.

Tail forked; feet black; bill stout ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches); top of head, &c., black in summer, white in winter; upper parts pearl gray, otherwise white. Length, 15 inches; wings, 12 inches; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Arrive about April 15th. Breed along the coast. Not found inland. Do not associate with other species."

STERNA, L.

S. *tschegrava*, Lepech. (*Thalasseus caspius*, Pall.) Caspian Tern.

Tail forked for less than a fifth of its length; *adult in spring*, top of head glossy black; feet black; bill red; plumage white, pearl gray above; *after pairing season*, white, speckled on the black of head; *winter adult* white or grayish, streaked on head; dark colors more extended in young. Length, 20 inches; wings, 17 inches; tail, 6 inches.

"A northern species, only occasionally met with. Is more rarely seen than the sooty tern. Is met with in winter."

S. *maxima*, Bodd. (*T. regius*, Gamb.) Royal Tern.

Bill orange; tail forked for half its length; *adult in spring*, top of head and occipital crest and feet, black; *after pairing season*, only occipital region black; *in winter*, white, mixed with black of occiput; bill paler; *young* like winter adult, but upper parts spotted. Length, 20 inches; wings, 15 inches; tail, 8 inches. More slender body than preceding.

"Like the preceding, is a rare species. Visits us from the South during the summer. Does not breed in the State."

S. sandvicensis, *var. acufavidus*, Cabot. Cabot's Tern.

Bill deep black, with whitish tip; otherwise much like preceding. Length, 15 inches; wings, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 6 inches, forked for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A southern form ranging north on the Atlantic coast to Southern New England. Rare. Same as *Thalasseus cantiacus*, Sandwich Tern.

S. trudeaudi, Aud. Trudeau's Tern.

Mantle bluish gray; no black on head, but a dusky stripe on each side; general color white and pearl gray; lower parts pure white in winter; bill yellowish, with black middle in summer, with yellow tip, only, in winter. Length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wings, 10 inches; tail, 5 inches or more, forked for about one-third of its length. Inhabits "Atlantic coast of South America; casual on Atlantic coast of United States (New Jersey)."—Ridgway.

"Met with rarely, in winter only, being a northern species."
—[C. C. A.] Probably refers to the arctic tern.

S. forsteri, Nutt. Forster's Tern.

Inner web of outer tail feather dusky towards end, outer web all white; *in summer*, above pearl gray; white below; top of head black; bill orange, with dusky tip; feet reddish orange; *in winter*, top of head white; sides of head striped; tail less forked; bill with more dusky; feet paler. Length, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wings, 10 inches; tail, 5 to 8 inches, forked for $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches.

"Occasionally met with during the winter, but rarely."

S. hirundo, L. (*wilsoni*, Lawr.) Wilson's Tern. Common Tern. Sea Swallow.

Inner web of outer tail feather all white; outer one dusky; *summer plumage*, lower parts grayish white; upper parts pearl gray; top of head black; tail mostly white; bill red, blackening towards tip; feet rich orange vermilion; *in winter*, white encroaches on black of head from the front; lower parts pure white; bill and feet duller. Length, 13 to 16 inches; wings, 10 inches; tail, 5 to 7 inches, forked about half way.

"Appears off the coast April 15th. Called 'sheeps-head gull.' Breeds along 'the shore,' depositing its eggs on the drift-grass. Is found along the rivers Delaware, Raritan and Hackensack."

S. paradisæa, Brünn. (*macrura*, Naum.) Arctic Tern.

Bill carmine throughout; tail and tips of secondaries white, in sharp contrast with grayish cast of rest of plumage. Length,

14 to 17 inches; wings, 10 inches; tail, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forked for 4 to 5 inches. Breeds south to Massachusetts.

S. dougalli, Montag. (*paradisea*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Roseate Tern.

Both webs of outer tail feathers all white; *in summer*, silvery gray above, pinkish below (fades to white in dried specimens); top of head black; bill black, with red base; feet red (in life); *in winter*, less black on fore part of head.

"This species visits us during the summer, from the South. Is always a rare bird in New Jersey, but is more common during some summers than others."

S. fuliginosa, Gmel. (*portlandica*, Ridg.) Sooty Tern.

Mantle and middle tail feathers blackish, outer ones white; forehead, sides of head and lower parts white; upper parts, bill, and feet black; less white in young. Length, 15 to 17 inches; wings, 12 inches; tail, 7 inches, forked nearly half way. A tropical species.

"Rare. Is seldom seen at any time, and only during the summer, off the coast. Does not breed in the State."

S. antillarum, Less. (*superciliaris*, *frenata*.) Least Tern.

In summer, pearl gray above; white below, and a crescent on forehead; top of head and lateral stripes black; bill yellow, with dark tip; feet orange yellow; *in winter*, yellows paler, and black of head gives way to white anteriorly. Length, 9 inches; wings, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forked half way.

"Arrive about middle of April. Breed, depositing eggs on the sand. Ascend our rivers. Disappear by October 1st."

HYDROCHELIDON, Boie.

H. nigra, var. *surinamensis*, Gmel. (*plumbea*.) American Black Tern.

Toes not full webbed; head and lower parts all black in summer, white in winter; upper parts leaden, more brown in young. Length, 10 inches; wings, 8 inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forked less than 1 inch.

"Very abundant during the summer, not only about our seaboard, but inland. Are more numerous inland, about Raritan Bay, than in the Delaware. Breed in the salt meadows about

Newark probably. Seldom ascend the Delaware very far, and have never been seen by the author above Burlington, Burlington county."

Family RYNCHOPIDÆ.

Skimmers.

RHYNCHOPS, L.

R. nigra, L. Black Skimmer. Cutwater. Shearwater.

Lower mandible longer than upper, compressed like a knife-blade; tail white, with middle feathers dusky; secondaries tipped with white; *in summer*, forehead, sides of head and lower parts white; upper parts, &c., black; base of bill, feet, &c., red; *in winter*, black is more brownish, and there is a white collar across hind-neck; the young are buffy above. Length, 17 to 20 inches; wings, 15 inches; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forked about a fifth of length. Upper mandible nearly 3 inches; lower one, 3 to 4 inches.

"Arrives off the coast in May, and remains during the summer. Breed mostly in Cape May county. They come from the South in the spring, and return in August. Are very rarely seen on the rivers, even near the mouths, where the water is brackish. Never seen during the winter."

ORDER PYGOPODES.

Divers.

Legs set far back; feet webbed or lobed; position of bird when standing, nearly erect; hind toe small; wings small.

Family PODICIPIDÆ.

Grebes.

COLYMBUS, L.

(*Podiceps*, Latham.)

C. auritus, L. (*P. cornutus*, Gmel.) Horned Grebe.

Bill slender, black, tipped with yellow, shorter than head; breast brownish red; head black; general color dark brown;

ochraceous crest of soft feathers on each side of occiput. Length, 14 inches; wings, 6 inches; bill, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"About as frequently met with as the crested species; and as in that case, generally the young birds are met with. Ascends the rivers more than the 'red-necked' species."

C. cristatus, L. Crested Grebe.

Bill about as long as head; lower parts white, not mottled; *nuptial plumage*, throat and chin buffy white, becoming reddish on ruff; top of head and occipital crests black, rest of plumage dark brown; secondaries white. Length, 23 inches; wings, 7 inches; bill, 2 inches. "Nearly cosmopolitan, but no authentic records for any portion of America."—Ridgway. "Not American."—Jordan.

"Much less common than the red-necked grebe. Met with only in winter, and nearly all young birds. Has been found on the Raritan, above New Brunswick."—[C. C. A.] Possibly varieties or younger birds of *C. auritus* have been mistaken for *cristatus*.

C. holbœlii, Reinh. (*P. griseigena*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Red-necked Grebe. Holbœll's Grebe.

Lower parts mottled white or ash; *nuptial plumage*, top of head black, rest of head gray; neck brownish red; crests and ruffs not large. Length, 18 to 20 inches; wings, 8 inches; bill, 2 inches. Northern.

"This species is only a winter visitor, and is never abundantly met with. Is found about Delaware Bay, but seldom 'up the river.'"

PODILYMBUS, Less.

P. podiceps, L. Devil Diver. Pied-billed Grebe. Diedapper. Hell-diver. Water-witch. Dab-chick, &c.

Bill stout, hooked; no ruff or crest; brownish above, silvery ash below; *nuptial plumage*, chin, throat, cheek, black; rest of head brownish gray; spotted with dusky below; bill whitish, with dark band; *in winter*, black replaced by dull white; no spots below; bill brownish; no black band; sides of head striped with brown, in young. Length, 14 inches; wings, 5 inches; bill, 1 inch.

"Very common, and known under a legion of names, but

devil diver is probably that most generally used. Arrives early in April, and is found in all our creeks, mill-ponds, &c.—in nearly all water that contains small fish. Remains until the middle of October, and breeds within the State. Is by many erroneously considered the female of the 'coot,' *Fulica americana*."

Family URINATORIDÆ.

(Eudytidæ.)

Loons.

URINATOR, Cuv.

(Eudytes, Illig.)

U. imber, Gunn. (*imber*, Brünn.,) (*Colymbus torquatus*—Abbott's Catalogue, *glacialis*, L.) Diver. Great Northern Loon.

Hind toe present, but small; no ruffs or naked spaces on head; can hardly walk, but good flyers; voice sharp and wild; plumage blackish above, whitish below; *in summer*, upper parts spotted with white; throat, &c., black, with white streaks on sides of neck; head, &c., glossed with green; *in winter*, and *in young*, white spots above absent; fore-neck white. Length, 36 inches or less; wings, 15 inches; tarsus, 3 inches; bill, 3 inches.

"Probably not a resident, as it has not been found breeding in the State, and is very seldom seen during the summer months. They are abundant on our sea-board and about our rivers from October till the middle of April. Seldom seen off our rivers when inland, unless compelled to take to flight, which they seldom do."

U. arcticus, L. Black-throated Diver, or Loon.

Similar to preceding, but, in summer, hind-neck grayish, fore-neck black, with white streaks on sides between the black and the gray. Length, 28 inches; wings, 13 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Northern boundary of United States marks its southern limit.

"Young specimens of this diver are very rarely taken, probably, on our sea-board. But only one such instance has come to the notice of the author. Is the rarest of rare visitors."

U. lumme, Gunn. (*septentrionalis*.) Red-throated Diver, or Loon.

Head and neck gray, streaked with white behind and chestnut on fore-neck in summer, white in winter; upper parts black-

ish, with white spots; lower parts white. Length; 27 inches or less; wings, 11 inches; bill, 2 inches.

“Young specimens of this rare bird have been occasionally taken, not only on the coast, but in Delaware Bay. Met with only during the depths of winter. Have seen but one adult specimen killed in the State.”—[C. C. A.]

Family **ALCIDÆ.**

Auks.

FRATERCULA, Briss.

F. arctica, L. Arctic Puffin.

No hind toe; deciduous basal shields on bill not white; horny processes on eyelids short; upper parts and neck band blackish; sides of head gray; whole throat grayish in breeding season; lower parts white. Length, 11 to 13 inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Breed south as far as Bay of Fundy.

“Occurs off the coast in winter, and is seldom met with. This bird, like the razor-bill, remains wholly at sea, never being met within the outer beach.”

CEPPHUS, Pal.

C. mandtii, Licht. Mandt's Guillemot.

Greater wing coverts all white; rest of plumage black; in winter all except wings white, with black markings above. Length, 13 inches; wings, 7 inches; bill, 1 inch. An arctic form, breeding as far south as Labrador. Comes south as far as New Jersey in winter.

C. grylle, L. Black Guillemot.

Much like above, except that basal half of white wing coverts is black and bill is stouter. Breeds south to Maine.

“Much more frequently met with than the *arctica* and *torda*, and flies nearer the beach, but very seldom over it to the bay. Noticed only during winter.”

URIA, Briss.

U. troile, L. Murre. Foolish Guillemot.

Upper parts dusky; white below; secondaries tipped with white; bill compressed; upper mandible notched near tip; chin, throat, fore-neck and sides of head velvety brown in summer, white in winter, but sides of head not white in young; top of head and hind-neck smoky brown. Length, 15 to 18 inches; wings, 8 inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Breeds from Nova Scotia northward.

"About as abundant as the preceding. Met with during autumn and winter, and seldom after the middle of March. Remains always at sea."

U. ringvia, Brünn. Murre.

Same as above, but white ring around eye connecting with a white streak behind eye. Perhaps not a distinct species.

"Rather more abundant than the preceding, appearing off the coast in November, and remaining until March. Like the preceding, remains at sea."

U. lomvia, L. Brünnich's Murre. Thick-billed Guillemot.

Top of head and hind-neck sooty black; basal portion of cutting edge of upper mandible light colored; sides of head, fore-neck, &c., snuff brown in summer. Length, 14 to 18 inches; wings, 8 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"Is probably not as common as the preceding, but is very generally to be met with during the winter. Have seen them quite abundant off Sandy Hook (December, 1863)."—[C. C. A.]

ALCA, L.

A. torda, L. Razor-billed Auk.

Bill deep, much compressed, and shorter than head; tail feathers pointed; wings strong; upper parts black; tips of secondaries and lower parts white; *in summer*, head and neck (except on top) velvety snuff brown; white line (except in young) from bill to eye; bill crossed by white bar in middle, and with basal lamina; *in winter*, no lamina, no white line to eye, and snuff brown replaced by white. Length, 15 to 18 inches; wings, 8

inches; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, nearly 1 inch deep. Breeds from Eastern Maine northward.

“Stragglers make their appearance off the coast in winter, but are rarely met, however. Like many allied birds, is more frequent during some seasons than others, and occasionally has been seen as early as October.”

ALLE, Link.

A. alle, L. (*Mergulus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Dovekie. Little Auk.

Bill short and broad; head, neck and upper parts black; secondaries tipped with white; white below; flanks and scapulars streaked; *in summer* the sides of head, neck, chest, &c., are dark sooty brown; *in winter* white. Length, 7 to 9 inches; wings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

“Known in some localities as ‘sea-dove.’ Appears off the coast about the middle of November, and is seen until the beginning of March. They sit out some distance from the beach, generally two or three at a time. Never are met with in the bays. None breed in the State.”

The Great Auk, *Plautus impennis*, L. (length, 28 to 30 inches,) of coasts of North Atlantic south to Massachusetts Bay, has not been abundant since 1844, and is now believed to be extinct.

CLASS REPTILIA.**ORDER CHELONIA.**

(TESTUDINATA.)

Family EMYDIDÆ.

Pond Turtles.

CISTUDO, Flem.**C. carolina**, L. (*virginica*.) Common Box Turtle, or Tortoise.

Carapace very convex; plastron divided by transverse hinge into two or more movable pieces; toes hardly webbed; colors variable, chiefly blackish, variegated with yellow. Live in dry woods.

“A very abundant species, that should be encouraged in every garden in the State, as they wage an unending war against a multitude of noxious creatures. The habit of cutting initials upon the shell of this animal has resulted in proving it to be an animal of long life. Instances of this, showing the animal to have been from fifty to eighty years of age, have come under the notice of the writer.”—[C. C. A.]

CHELOPUS, Raf.

C. muhlenbergii (Schw.), Cope (*Calemys*—Abbott's Catalogue). Muhlenberg's Tortoise. Water Turtle.

Carapace elongated, arched; plastron immovable; toes short, with small web; habits semi-aquatic; size small; no round spots on shell; upper jaw deeply notched; orange spot on each side of neck; plastron black, with central yellow; carapace brown, with yellow markings. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Equally abundant with *N. guttatus*, and generally found associated with it. They feed upon fish, and are inoffensive in every way.”

C. insculptus, Le C. (*Glyptemys*, Ag.) Wood Tortoise, or Terrapin.

Upper jaw broad at end; width of *jaw* less than forehead; tip of lower jaw curved up; shell marked with concentric striæ and radiating lines; a black patch on each plate of plastron. Length, 8 inches.

"This reptile does not appear to be an abundant species. It is less aquatic than the preceding species, and is generally met with in woodlands."

NANEMYS, Ag.

N. guttatus, Schn. Speckled Tortoise. Spotted Turtle.

Upper jaw slightly notched; shell not carinated; black, dotted with orange; plastron yellow, blotched with black. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"A very abundant species, inhabiting the creeks throughout the State, and occasionally met with in swampy land which has no running water."

CHRYSEMYS, Gray.

C. picta, Herm. Mud Turtle. Painted Turtle.

Carapace flattish; plastron broadly united at sides to carapace; toes broadly webbed; hind legs stouter than fore legs; upper jaw notched in front; head with yellow lines; red on neck, tail, legs, &c.; large plates of carapace plain; marginal plates with red markings; greenish black above; yellow below. Length, 8 inches.

"This handsomely-marked species is not very abundant. About equally numerous in the various counties, except where salt water prevails."

MALACOCLEMMYS, Gray.

M. geographicus, Le S. (*Graptemys*, Ag.) Map Turtle.

Upper jaw not notched; carapace keeled, notched behind; lower jaw with spoon-shaped dilatation; head with horny skin; plastron yellowish; color above dark olive brown, with greenish and yellowish reticulations, especially on edge of carapace, legs, neck, &c.

"More common than *P. rugosa*, and more generally distri-

buted throughout the State. The creeks of the central counties generally contain them, associated with the more common species."

- M. palustris**, Gmel. Terrapin. Salt-marsh Turtle. Diamond-back.
 Sheath of jaws straight; concentric dark stripes on plates of both carapace and plastron; color greenish to dark olive.
 "The eagerness with which this species is sought, in consequence of the value set upon it as an article of food, has tended to render them scarce. The sea-board counties of the State now furnish but few in comparison with twenty years ago (1868)."

PSEUDEMYS, Gray.

- P. rugosa**, Shaw (*Ptychemys*, Ag.) Red-bellied Terrapin.
 Jaws serrated; neck with yellow stripes; plastron red or partly yellow; marginal plates of carapace with much red; general color above dusky, with red markings.
 "Not an abundant species. This and *M. geographicus* have no apparent peculiarities in habits from the tribe to which they belong."
P. hieroglyphica, Holbr. (*Trachemys*, Ag.) Hieroglyphic Turtle.
 Jaws not serrated; olive brown, with broad, reticulated, yellow lines; head small. *Habitat*—Eastern United States. It is desirable to obtain information about this turtle, which may be mistaken for preceding.

Family CINOSTERNIDÆ.

Stink-pots.

CINOSTERNUM, Wagl.

- C. pennsylvanicum**, Bosc. (*Thrynosternum*, Ag.) Small Box, or Mud Turtle.
 Anterior lobes of plastron nearly equal, and both capable of closing the shell; the posterior one emarginate; carapace highest posterior to center; dusky brown; light stripes and yellow dots on head and neck. Length, 4 inches.
 "This species, notwithstanding its specific name, is not an abundant one in New Jersey. More common in the central and southern than northern counties."

AROMOCHELYS, Gray.

A. odoratus, Latr. (*Ozotheca*, Ag.) Musk Turtle. Stink-pot.

Head large; jaws strong; lobes of plastron incapable of closing shell, though movable; posterior lobe narrower, longer and truncate, with pointed angles; carapace dusky, clouded or spotted; two yellow stripes on each side of head; musky odor. Length, 6 inches.

"This disagreeable species is probably the most abundant representative of the turtle tribe in the State. Every creek and mill-pond seems to abound in them, much to the annoyance of the angler."

Family CHELYDRIDÆ.**Snappers.****CHELYDRA, Schw.**

C. serpentina. Common Snapping Turtle.

Shell highest near front; head and neck large; jaws hooked and powerful; tail with a crest of tubercles; plastron small, cross shaped, with narrow bridges; fierce and voracious.

"This species is abundant throughout the State wherever the water is quiet, the mud deep and soft-finned fishes abundant. Mill-ponds and creeks, formed by the draining of extensive meadow lands, are their favorite localities; although they are frequently met with in small brooks and ditches, at a great distance from any water-course of any size. They have no habits that make them obnoxious to the farmer."

Family TRIONYCHIDÆ.

Salt-water Turtles.

Soft-shelled Turtles.**ASPIDONECTES, Wagl.**

A. spinifer, Le S. Common Soft-shelled Turtle.

Body flat, round; carapace not ossified to margins, covered by a leathery skin; head long, pointed, with flexible snout; feet

broadly webbed; only three toes with claws; nostrils terminal, crescent shaped; plastron white; head, &c., olive green, with stripes; legs mottled; back olive brown, with dark spots; male with tubercles on front of carapace, smaller than in female; body also longer.

“This salt-water turtle is quite abundant on our sea-board, but is nowhere very numerous. They are found in all the salt-water rivers and creeks.”

• **AMYDA, Ag.**

A. mutica, Less. Leathery Turtle. Soft-shelled Turtle.

Nostrils under tip of snout; a depression along middle of carapace; no spines on anterior margin, &c.; feet not mottled.

“Very rare. An occasional specimen has been met with in the Raritan River. None appear to be found in the Delaware. Occasionally seen in the Hudson.”

ORDER LACERTILIA.

(SAURII.)

Family IGUANIDÆ.

SCELOPORUS, Wieg.

S. undulatus, Harl. (*tropidolepis*.) Tree Swift. Pine-tree Lizard. Fence Lizard.

Head broad, not spinous; greenish, bluish or bronzed, with black, wavy cross-bands above; throat and sides of belly with blue or green; dorsal scales carinated; tail slender, brittle. Length, 7 inches. Varies much in color.

“This and the following are the only true lizards found within State limits, and the present species is much the more commonly met with of the two. It appears to be about equally distributed throughout the State, and disappears from localities in proportion as the timber is cut off. The popular appellation of ‘fence

lizard' is well chosen, as they seem exceedingly partial to rough worm-fences that enclose unfrequented fields. The food of this attractive little animal consists wholly of insects and their larvæ, as found beneath the decayed bark of prostrate trees or fence rails. They are incapable of inflicting any wound, when captured, and are wholly free from the venomous sting not unfrequently attributed to them. Their habits render them a valuable animal, and they should be free from the molestation so common."

Family SCINCIDÆ.

Skinks.

EUMECES, Wieg.

(Plestiodon.)

E. fasciatus, L. (*P. striatus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Blue-tailed Lizard.

Head sub-quadrangular; body fusiform; ear large; color blackish, with five yellowish streaks, the middle one forked, on head; tail blue; old specimens reddish. Length, 8 to 11 inches. Prof. Frank L. Nason reports having seen this secretive animal on a mountain ridge three miles west of Midvale, near Wanaque mine.—J. N.

"This beautiful skink is less generally distributed throughout the State, being most usually met with in the dense swamps of the southern counties. They are extremely shy and semi-nocturnal in their habits, so that unless diligently sought for, are not often seen. The food of this species is insects and their larvæ, which they hunt for diligently under the decaying bark of trees; in which locality, too, they themselves generally rest during the day. The motions of this little animal are the most rapid of any creature of the State fauna. They are very difficult of capture. They, like the preceding, cannot bite so as to inflict a wound, and are not venomous."

ORDER OPHIDIA.**SERPENTS.****Family COLUBRIDÆ.****Harmless Snakes.**

“The species belonging to this family are not all harmless, but so far as the family is represented in this State, are so without any exception. They are all of great value to the agriculturist, and the popular prejudice against serpents of all kinds should be done away with, so far, at least, as the following species are concerned.”—
[C. C. A.]

HETERODON, Beauv.

H. platyrhinus, Latr. Adder. Blowing Viper. Hog-nose Snake.

Brownish, with twenty-eight dark dorsal blotches, besides lateral ones and half rings on tail; sometimes all black. Length, 30 inches; ventral plates (*gasterosteges*), 125 to 150; number of rows of scales, 25.

“This abundant species is generally known as the ‘adder,’ and in consequence of its habit of flattening its head and swelling its neck, when surprised, it is looked upon as very venomous, but is in reality very harmless. The species is sometimes found almost entirely black, and is generally looked upon as a different animal.”

TROPIDONOTUS, Kuhl.

T. sipedon, L. Water Snake. Water Adder.

Brownish; back and sides with each a series of large, square, dark blotches, alternating with each other. Length, 30 to 50 inches; *gasterosteges*, 130 to 150; number of rows of scales, 23.

“Very abundant. When fully grown is about five feet in length, and appears to be a dangerous reptile, but such is not the case. It feeds upon fish and frogs.”

T. leberis, L. Leather Snake. [Garter Snake.]

Chestnut brown; a yellow lateral band and three narrow, black dorsal stripes; scales all carinated. Number of rows of scales, 19; *gasterosteges*, 140 to 150; length, 24 inches.

"This well-known species is similar in all respects to *E. sirtalis*, and equally merits the good will of the gardener. This and the *sirtalis* are very frequently met with in the yards of our cities."

TROPIDOCLONIUM, Cope.

T. *kirtlandi*, Kenn. Kirtland's Snake. Little Red Snake.

Head shiny black; general color brown; belly salmon, with a row of black spots on each side; scales carinated. Number of rows of scales, 19; gasterosteges, 115 to 140; length, 8 inches. "Ohio to Illinois."—Jordan.

"A single specimen of this beautiful little snake was captured by the writer in 1859, and a second has been seen, that the author failed to secure. These only are known to have ever been met with. The specimen was described from specimens taken in Ohio."—[C. C. A.] Perhaps refers to the following.

STORERIA, Bd. & Grd.

S. *occipitomaculata*, Stor. Red-bellied Snake.

Grayish or chestnut brown, paler on middle of back, with dots; obscure dots on side; three pale blotches on occiput; belly salmon red. Number of rows of scales, 15; gasterosteges, 120 to 125; length, 12 inches. United States; chiefly eastward. Abundant.

S. *dekayi*, Holbr. (*Tropidonotus*.) De Kay's Brown Snake. [House Snake.]

Grayish brown; clay-colored dorsal band bordered by dotted lines; grayish below; body thickish, tapering towards the small head. Number of rows of scales, 17; gasterosteges, 125 to 130; length, 12 inches.

"This lively little snake is not a very abundant species, and is frequently met with in yards, about pumps, sinks and other moist places. It feeds largely upon grasshoppers, insects, &c."

EUTÆNIA, Bd. & Grd.

E. *sirtalis*, L. Common Garter Snake. Striped Snake.

Olivaceous dorsal stripe narrow; lateral stripes broad but faint. Gasterosteges, 130 to 160; number of rows of scales, 19. Very variable. The prominent varieties are:

Var. ordinata, L.

Stripes dull, but spots distinct.

Var. dorsalis, Bd. & Grd.

With broad dorsal stripe and row of distinct spots above lateral stripe.

“This numerous species is exceedingly abundant, and is of value to the gardener, from the fact of feeding, during the summer season, very largely upon grasshoppers.”

E. saurita, L. Swift Garter Snake. Riband Snake.

Body more slender, with longer tail; brown, with three yellow stripes; colors bright. Gasterosteges, 150 to 160; length, 36 inches. Chiefly east of Alleghanies.

BASCANIUM, Bd. & Grd.**B. constrictor, L. (*Coryphodon*, Dum. & Bib.)** Black Snake.

Pitch black; greenish below; chin and throat white; *young* olive, with rhomboid patches; large and slender. Number of rows of scales, 17 to 19; gasterosteges, 170 to 200; length, 50 to 60 inches.

“This well-known serpent appears to be growing less abundant every year. They are not as numerous in the northern as in the central and southern counties. The fully-grown specimens measure over six feet. Perfectly harmless.”

PITYOPHIS, Holbr.**P. melanoleucus, Daud.** Pine Snake. Bull Snake.

White, with chestnut-brown blotches margined with black, besides other markings. Number of rows of scales, 29; gasterosteges, 220 to 230; length, 60 inches. Pine woods, New Jersey to Ohio, and southward.—Jordan.

COLUBER, L.

(*Scotophis*, Bd. & Grd.)

C. obsoletus, Say (*alleghaniensis*, Holbr.) Pilot Snake. Racer.

Black; some scales white edged. Number of rows of scales, 27; gasterosteges, 235; length, 50 to 75 inches. Massachusetts to Illinois and Texas. Possibly often mistaken for *B. constrictor*, above.

C. vulpinus, Bd. & Grd. Fox Snake.

Light brown, with quadrate, chocolate-colored blotches. Number of rows of scales, 25; gasterosteges, 200 to 210; length, 60 inches. Massachusetts to Kansas and northward.—Jordan. If this occurs at all in New Jersey it must be in the northern counties.

PHYLLOPHIOPHIS, Garm.

(Opheodrys—Abbott's Catalogue.)

P. æstivus, L. Summer Green Snake.

Head conical; neck small; yellowish below; clear green above. Number of rows of scales, 17; gasterosteges, 150 to 160; length, 30 inches. Southern; northern limit, New Jersey. Abundant in mountains.

“Perhaps is rather more abundant than the following. Their appearance in towns is occasionally noticed, when their uniform green color and active movements attract very general attention.”

CYCLOPHIS, Günth.

(Liopeltis—Abbott's Catalogue.)

C. vernalis, De K. Green Snake. Grass Snake. Spring Snake

Head elongate; neck slender; eyes large; yellowish below; otherwise uniformly green (bluish in spirits). Number of rows of scales, 15; gasterosteges, 130 to 140; length, 20 inches. More northerly than preceding.

“This and the preceding species are neither abundant, and appear to be about equally distributed throughout the various sections of the State. The food consists wholly of the larger insects.”

DIADOPHIS, Bd. & Grd.

(Ablabes, Dum. & Bib.)

D. punctatus, L. Ring-necked Snake.

Head depressed; eye large; blue black above; pale orange below; each plate with black spots; yellow occipital ring conspicuous. Number of rows of scales, 15; gasterosteges, 140 to 160; length, 15 inches.

“Not an abundant species. In Mercer and the central counties they are but seldom met with, but are found in greater

numbers in Sussex and Warren counties. They feed upon very young mice and the eggs of birds, in the spring."—[C. C. A.]

OPHIBOLUS, Bd. & Grd.

(*Coronella*. *Lampropeltis*.)

O. getulus, L. Chain Snake. Thunder Snake. King Snake.

Black, with narrow yellow lines forking on flanks, each fork embracing a large black spot; belly checkered. Number of rows of scales, 21; gasterosteges, 210 to 225; length, 50 inches. Maryland and South.—Jordan.

"This large serpent is found only in the southern counties. It is perfectly harmless. It is called also 'pine snake.'"

O. doliatus, L. Red Snake. Corn Snake. Calico Snake.

Red, with twenty to twenty-five pairs of black rings, each set enclosing a yellowish one; head red. Number of rows of scales, 21; gasterosteges, 180 to 210; length 30 to 50 inches. Maryland and South. Very variable, and grades into following species or variety.

"Very similar to the next in all its habits. Perhaps not as frequently met with. The food of this and the following species renders them of value to the agriculturist, in many ways."

Var. triangulus, Boie (*C. eximia*, De K.) Milk Snake. House Snake. Spotted Adder.

Grayish, with three series of brown, rounded blotches bordered by black; about fifty of them in the dorsal row; an arrow-shaped occipital spot. Scales, &c., as in preceding. Ranges more northerly.

"Not very abundant, and is a stupid, inoffensive species. It feeds principally upon mice and moles."

CARPHEPHIOPS, Gerv.

(*Celuta*, Bd. & Grd.)

C. amœnus, Say. Ground Snake. Milk Snake.

Chestnut brown, glossy; belly salmon red; head small. Number of rows of scales, 13; gasterosteges, 120 to 130; length, 12 inches.

"This common little snake is well known to farmers as having

a decided predilection to dairies and cellars. Beyond the trouble caused by their fondness of milk, however, they are of no harm. They feed also upon grasshoppers."

Family CROTALIDÆ.

Poisonous Snakes.

These snakes are known by the triangular head, which has a pit between the nostril and eye. There are three American genera, two of which occur on the Atlantic side of the Alleghanies.

CROTALUS, L.

C. horridus, L. Banded or Northern Rattlesnake.

Tail provided with a rattle of horny epidermal rings; scales on top of head small, the largest in front; general color sulphur brown in various shades, with two rows of confluent, brown, lozenge-shaped spots; tail black; scales carinate. Number of rows of scales, 23 to 25; gasterosteges, 165 to 170; length, 40 to 60 inches.

"This dreaded serpent is found only in the southern counties of the State, and is not abundant except in a few limited localities. No specimens have been taken north of Trenton or New Brunswick during the past fifty years" (1868).—[C. C. A.]

ANCISTRODON, Beauv.

(Toxicophis. Trigonocephalus, Holbr.)

A. contortrix, L. Copperhead.

Hazel brown; top of head coppery; back with a series of twenty-five dark blotches of the form of Y; yellowish below, with dark blotches. Number of rows of scales, 23; gasterosteges, 150 to 160; length, 35 to 40 inches.

"This venomous species is rare within State limits, and only to be met with in the northern mountainous districts. The author has seen a single specimen, which was killed near Newton, Sussex county, in November, 1864."—[C. C. A.]

CLASS AMPHIBIA.

(Batrachia.)

Batrachians.

These were, of old, classed with the reptiles, but are now seen to be more closely allied to the fishes, constituting the group *Ichthyopsida*, while the true Reptilia are included with the birds (*Aves*) in the group *Sauropsida*.

ORDER ANURA.**Family RANIDÆ.****Frogs.****RANA, L.**

- R. virescens**, Kalm (*halecina*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Leopard Frog.
Shad Frog. Common Frog.

General color greenish, sometimes brassy, with many pale-edged dark spots in two irregular rows on the back; usually two large spots between the eyes; legs barred above; belly pearly or yellowish; each side of back with a well-marked fold.

"Very abundant. Found in greater numbers along the banks of the larger streams than in the swamps and meadow lands."

- R. palustris**, Le C. Pickerel Frog.

Brownish, with square spots in four rows; *young* golden green; two glandular folds on each side.

"Numerous. This species is among the first to give notice of the approach of spring, by its monotonous 'singing.'"

- R. clamata**, Daud. (*fontinalis*, Le C.) Green Frog. Spring Frog.

Bright green, darker on flanks; everywhere spotted with small dots; white below.

"The most common species of the small frogs. The common name is aptly chosen, as it is essentially a clear-water, spring-loving creature.

"*R. horiconensis*, Holbr.

“Not as abundant as some others of the ‘frog’ family. Useful as a mosquito killer.” To be considered as only a variety of the foregoing species, *R. clamata*.

R. catesbiana, Shaw (*pipiens*, Auct.) Bull Frog.

Greenish, of various shades, with numerous small, indistinct, darker spots; head usually bright pale green; glandular folds not as marked as in preceding. Size large, sometimes over 12 inches.

“Abundant wherever there is sufficient quiet water to warrant the growth of water lilies. Eagerly sought for by epicures.”

R. silvatica, Le C. (*cantabrigensis*, Bd.) Wood Frog.

Reddish brown; a dark band on each side of head through eye; size small; scarcely aquatic.

“This handsome frog does not appear to be as numerous as its predecessors. It is found wholly in moist spots in timber land, where it feeds upon the numerous insects found among dead leaves.” *R. cantabrigensis* is a distinct variety.

Family SCAPHIOPIDÆ.

Spade Foots.

SCAPHIOPUS, Holbr.

S. holbrookii, Harl. (*solitarius*, Holbr.) Solitary (or Hermit) Spade Foot.

Heel bears a sharp-edged spur; color olive brown; a pale yellow streak on each side; burrows in the ground.

“This little frog is not abundant, and is generally met with, when found, in the southern counties of the State.”

Family HYLIDÆ.

Tree-toads.

HYLA, Laur.

H. versicolor, Le C. Common Tree-toad. Green Tree-toad, &c.

Small-sized arboreal frogs, with toes expanded into disks and noted for their shrill voices. The disks are round, well devel-

oped; toes one-third webbed; very variable in color, green, gray or brown, with irregular dark spots.

“Very abundant throughout the State, although not easily discovered, as the animal is so generally the precise color of the tree it rests upon.”

Var. viridis (of *H. versicolor*, above). Green Tree-toad.

“Quite abundant in the central and southern counties. Generally found in swampy lands.”

H. pickeringii, Holbr. Pickering's Tree-toad.

Yellowish brown, with dusky rhomboid spots and lines, sometimes arranged in the form of a cross.

“Very common. It is one of the most numerous species of this family found in the State. The ‘song’ is more melodious than the generality of sounds made by tree-toads. Frequents swampy grounds. The food of all these species consists of insects.”

H. andersonii, Bd. Anderson's Tree-toad. Green and Yellow Tree-toad.

Color pea green, with irregular yellow spots on sides; a purplish band on sides of head. Rare.

“A southern species, a single specimen of which was found (by Dr. J. Leidy) in Camden county, in 1863.” Rev. Dr. John E. Peters, of Pleasantville, N. J., reports finding a specimen June 1st, 1888, at May's Landing, N. J., in a wet place on the border of a pine barren. Its voice consists of a repetition of a short note (or “peep”) three or four times (see *Am. Nat.*, Jan., 1889). Abbott describes its note in captivity as a “keck,” nearly like that of the Virginia rail (*Am. Nat.*, Feb., 1890).

ACRIS, Dum. & Bibr.

A. gryllus, *var. crepitans*, Bd. Cricket Frog. Savannah Cricket.

Disks small; webs only on hind feet; tympanum indistinct; brownish above; middle of back and head green, with dark triangle between eyes; sides with three oblique blotches; white line from eye to ear.

“Not an abundant species, and more usually met with in the southern third of the State.”

CHOROPHILUS, Bd.**C. triseriatus**, Cope. Little Tree Frog.

Toes not webbed; tympanum distinct. Abundant near Gloucester (Cope, Bul. 34, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1889).

Family BUFONIDÆ.**Toads.****BUFO, Laur.****B. lentiginosus**, *var. americanus*, Le C. American Hop-toad.

Brownish olive, with yellowish vertebral line and some brownish spots; adults warty; young nearly smooth. Very variable.

“One of the most abundant, if not quite so, of the ‘reptiles’ of the State’s fauna, and probably the combined benefits derived from the other reptiles would not equal that conferred by the toads. It is safe to say that from May 1st to September 1st the toads destroy daily, in our State, one million of flies, or in the time mentioned, one hundred and twenty-three millions. This alone should, and does in a measure, protect this creature from the uncalled-for, unchristian prejudice against the Reptilia as a class, all of which, save the two venomous snakes, are of value to the farmer; and the dead snakes especially so frequently seen upon farms, are in all cases dead losses; and it is hoped that all those who have it in their power to decrease the ignorance of the value of animal life, will use it to the prompt, inestimable advantage of our agricultural interests.”

ORDER URODELA.**Family SALAMANDRIDÆ.****Newts, or Salamanders.****DIEMYCTYLUS, Raf.**

(Notophthalmus, Raf.)

D. viridescens, Raf. Spotted Triton. Newt. Evet. Eft. [Salamander.]

Outer and inner toes of hind feet rudimentary; above olive green of varying shades; lemon yellow below; sides with large

vermilion spots, each surrounded by a black ring ; back with a pale streak ; belly with dots.

“ We have frequently found this salamander in the many brooks that run into the Delaware, on the Jersey side, from Trenton to Manunka Chunk. They lie upon flat stones, frequently out of water, to which they betake themselves on being pursued.”—[C. C. A.]

D. miniatus, Raf. Red Eft, or Evet.

Color vermilion red of various shades ; paler or yellowish below ; markings and habits same as preceding, of which it may be a variety.—Cope. Come out after a rain.

“ This and the preceding species of reptiles, improperly called ‘ lizards,’ are more or less abundant throughout the State. The present species is not as abundant as the foregoing.”

Family DESMOGNATHIDÆ.

DESMOGNATHUS, Bd.

D. ochrophœa, Cope. Yellow Desmognath.

Brownish yellow, with brown shade on side ; dorsal band yellowish ; few spots on back, none on belly ; tail rounded. Alleghanies of New York and southward.—Jordan. Should occur in our northern counties. Hard to distinguish from the salamanders (*Plethodontidæ*).

D. fusca, Raf. Dusky Salamander. Water Lizard.

Brown above, with gray or purplish spots ; becomes blackish with age ; marbled below ; eyes prominent ; tail compressed and keeled, as long as head and body ; fourteen costal folds.

“ This is the most abundant species of the family under consideration. Every brook with a pebbly bottom appears to have any quantity of them. Early in the spring, they may frequently be found some distance from the brook, lying under flat stones. The ground is always moist, however, when they are thus met with. The common name of water lizard is a misnomer, the animal not belonging to the lizard tribe.”

Family PLETHODONTIDÆ.**American Salamanders.****HEMIDACTYLIUM, Tschudi.**

- H. scutatum**, Schl. (*melanosticta*, Gibbes.) Four-toed Salamander.

Ashy brown above; snout yellow; silvery below, with dots "like inkspots;" tail slender, nearly twice as long as body; head blunt. Rhode Island to Illinois and south.

PLETHODON, Tschudi.

- P. cinereus**, *var. erythronotus*, Green. Red-backed Salamander.

Leaden above, with red dorsal band; belly marbled; body very slender; tail rounded; inner toes rudimentary; costal folds, 16 to 19.

"About as frequently met with as *P. glutinosus*. The impression that this class of creatures are venomous is erroneous."

- P. cinereus**, *var. cinereus*, Green. Gray Salamander.

A variety without dorsal red band.

"Found about rapid streams where there are flat stones, under which it can conceal itself when pursued. The food of these animals is small insects."

- P. glutinosus**, Green. Viscid Salamander. Blue-spotted Salamander.

Black, with gray lateral blotches and smaller dorsal spots; body stout; tail rounded; inner toes well developed; like the preceding, spends much time out of water.

"Not unfrequently met with in the hilly sections of the State. Very moist land and the bottoms of brooks where it is generally met with."

SPELERPES, Raf.

- S. bilineatus**, Green. Two-striped Salamander. Stripe-backed Salamander.

Yellow, with a dark line along each side of back; belly unspotted; tail not keeled. Costal folds, 14; size small.

"Not abundant. More numerous in the northern hilly sections of the State. This and the following are very scarce in the central counties."

S. longicaudus, Green. Cave Salamander. [Slender Salamander.]

Lemon yellow; many black spots on sides, also a median series on back, none on belly; tail keeled, very long, spotted or barred with black. Size large; costal folds, 13.

"Not abundant. Frequents similar rocky land as the above, and is found associated with it."

S. ruber, Daud. (*Pseudotriton*, Bd.) Red Triton.

Vermilion red, with black or brown spots; head wide. Costal folds, 15; size large. A variable species.

"Not as abundant as the next, and found in the same portions of the State."

GYRINOPHILUS, Cope.

G. porphyriticus, Green (*S. salmonea*, Stor.) Purple Salamander.
[Yellow Triton.]

Uniform purplish gray above; head broad; tail rounded at base, not finned; size large; aquatic. "It snaps fiercely but harmlessly, and throws its body into contortions in terror."—Cope. Alleghany system.

"Not abundant. This species is met with about Trenton and the central portions of the State." I should judge from the name "Yellow Triton," bracketed above, that the *S. longicaudus* was intended.—J. N.

Family AMBLYSTOMIDÆ.

Big Salamanders.

AMBLYSTOMA, Tschudi.

A. opacum, Grav. (*fasciata*, Green.) Opaque Salamander.

Black above, with bluish-gray bars; belly dark blue; no dorsal furrow nor enlarged pores on head. Tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; body stout; costal grooves, 11.

"About as abundant as *A. tigrinum*, and is more generally distributed, although not as abundant in Sussex and Warren counties as in Cape May county."

- A. punctatum**, L. (*venosa, subviolacea*.) Large Spotted Salamander.
Crimson-spotted Triton.

Black above, with series of yellow spots on each side of back; body large, broad, depressed and swollen; skin with small pores, through which a whitish fluid exudes; several groups of enlarged pores on head; a strong dorsal groove. Tail, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches; costal grooves, 11.

“Quite an abundant species in some localities. This species is the one so frequently seen in aquaria, where it shows to great advantage, by its graceful movements and the brilliancy of its coloring. The food of this and of the preceding, and of *A. jeffersonianum*, is flies.”

- A. conspersum**, Cope. Smaller Spotted Salamander.

Lead colored; one or two series of small yellow spots on sides; no dorsal groove; size small; skin smooth. Tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; costal grooves, 11.

“The author has only met with a single specimen of this species in New Jersey. It was discovered lately by Mr. Cope, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.”—[C. C. A.]

- A. tigrinum**, Green (*ingens*). Tiger Salamander, or Triton.

Brownish, with many yellow spots; body thick; head long and narrowish; tail shorter than head and body; color varies from brown to yellow. Costal grooves, 12; two tubercles on sole of foot.

“Found only, apparently, in the southern counties of the State. The only specimen ever captured by the writer was in Cape May county, in a dense cedar swamp.”—[C. C. A.]

- A. bicolor**, Hallow. Two-colored Salamander.

Olive brown, yellowish below, rising in blotches on sides; a few large spots above; legs banded; tail yellow, with brown spots; soles with two tubercles. Costal grooves, 11. New Jersey.—Jordan. Beesley’s Point, N. J.—Cope.

- A. jeffersonianum**, Green. Triton. Jefferson’s Salamander.

Dark leaden, variable, sometimes with bluish spots; size small. Costal grooves, 12, but not two tubercles on sole.

“We have not met with this species very frequently. The localities in which such animals are found, and the absence of

any benefit conferred by them upon the agricultural interest, however, renders the absence of any fact concerning them of no importance."—[C. C. A.]

CLASS PISCES.

Fishes.

SUB-CLASS MARSIPOBRANCHII.

(Cyclostomi.)

Eel-shaped fishes, without limbs, ribs, jaws; nasal aperture single and mouth suctorial (circular).

ORDER HYPEROTRETA.

Nostril tube-like, penetrates palate; snout with eight barbels; two comb-like series of teeth on tongue; gill apertures far from head. Burrow into the flesh of other fishes.

Family MYXINIDÆ.

Hagfishes.

MYXINE, L.

M. glutinosa, L. (*limosa*, Grd.) Hagfish. Borer. Sleepmarken.

No eyes; two rows of mucous glands below, secreting much slime; blue above, whitish below. Not abundant on our shores.

ORDER HYPEROARTIA.

Nasal duct does not penetrate the palate.

Family PETROMYZONTIDÆ.

Lampreys.

Body naked, cylindrical anteriorly and compressed behind; mouth armed with horny teeth, resting on papillæ; eyes present; seven

separate gill openings on each side; the young are toothless and have rudimentary eyes.

AMMOCETES, Dum.

Maxillary tooth single; lingual teeth not pectinated.

A. appendix, De K. (*Ichthyomyzon*, Grd.) Lamprey.

Brown, tinged with blue; fins pale amber; one large double tooth in lower side of mouth; dorsal fin begins in front of middle of body; vent near posterior third of body, with conspicuous "appendix" in males in spring. Streams of Southern New England and New York, representing *A. niger*, small black lamprey, of region west of Alleghanies (length, 6 to 10 inches), which, however, is distinguished by having dorsal fin start further back.

"This small species is very abundant in the majority of our creeks that communicate directly with the rivers. It is very similar in all its habits to the lamper eel."

PETROMYZON, L.

Maxillary teeth two or three; lingual teeth pectinate.

P. marinus, L. (*americanus*, Le S.) Great Sea Lamprey.

Head scarcely longer than gill region; numerous teeth on large buccal disk, arranged in oblique series; color olive brown, mottled with blackish patches; dull brownish below. Length, 24 to 36 inches. Enters streams in spring, to spawn.

"This species is quite common in spring along our coast, entering the bays and rivers. It is valued as an article of food, and many are taken and offered for sale in our fish-markets."

P. marinus, var. nigricans, Le S. Lamper Eel. Large Black Lamprey.

Head one-third longer than "chest;" color plain bluish black above, pale below. Length, 12 inches. Usually described from a distinct variety (*dorsatus*) found in Cayuga Lake, New York, which has head a little longer and a fleshy ridge on back in front of fin. Our *nigricans* is supposed to be the young of the preceding species.

"An allied species that is found wherever the previous one is met with."

SUB-CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII.

Fishes with cartilaginous skeleton; heterocercal tail; no air-bladder; embryo with deciduous external gills.

Section SELACHII.

(Plagiostomi.)

ORDER SQUALI.

Sharks.

Famly SPINACIDÆ.

Dogfishes.

Body elongated; head depressed; eyes lateral, without nictitating membrane; mouth and nostrils inferior; five gill openings on each side; two dorsal fins with spines; no anal fin.

SQUALUS, L.

(Acanthias, Risso.)

S. acanthias, L. (*americanus*, Stor., *sucklii*, Grd.) Spiked Dogfish.
Bone Dog. Skittle Dog. Hoe.

Body slender; snout pointed; head, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; slate color above, with white spots on back; pale below; teeth small, alike in both jaws; spiracles wide, just back of eyes; gill openings narrow. Length, 12 to 36 inches; weight, 5 to 15 pounds. Their livers valued for oil.

“This is a common species along our coast, and according to Storer, are so numerous at Cape Cod as to form an important fishery for the oil they furnish.”

Family CARCHARIIDÆ.

Two dorsal and an anal fin, without spines; eyes with nictitating membranes.

MUSTELUS, Cuv.

M. canis, Mitch. (*hinulus*, Blainv., *vulgaris*.) Dogfish. Dog Shark.
Smooth Hound.

Mouth with labial folds; teeth flat, without cutting edges; no pit at root of tail; no placenta in development. Smallest of our sharks.

“Quite common, and met with as the thresher.”

GALEOCERDO, M. & H.

G. tigrinus, M. & H. Tiger Shark.

Teeth with sharp edges, serrated; a pit at root of tail; a double notch on caudal fin; color brown, with dark spots; caudal fin about one-third of whole length; rather large. Ranges from Cape Cod to the Indian Ocean.

CARCHARIAS, Raf.

(*Cynocephalus*. *Squalus*. *Prionodon*. *Eulamia*.)

C. obscurus, Le S. (*Platyodon*, Gill.) Dusky Shark.

No spiracles; teeth serrated, upper ones oblique, notched on outer margin, in lower jaw clavate; first dorsal fin large, close behind the pectoral; color dark, clear blue above, white below; large, reaching ten feet. “Frequently taken on our coast.”—Jordan.

“Not a common species.”—[C. C. A.]

C. cœruleus, De K. (*milberti*, *caudata*, De K.) Small Blue Shark.

Length of snout equal to width of mouth; color slate blue, white below; fins with black tips; pectorals rather small; upper teeth serrate, not notched; size much as preceding.

“Prof. Baird reports this species quite numerous at Beesley’s Point. It is about equally abundant along our coast. Specimens occasionally wander up Delaware Bay, but do not leave the salt water.”

ISOGOMPHODON, Gill.

(Carcharias. Prionodon.)

- I. limbatus, M. & H.** Spotted-fin Shark.

Teeth scarcely serrated, narrow in both jaws; snout short and pointed; gill openings wide; upper edge of pectorals four times length of lower margin; some black on fins. Tropical; straying north.

SCOLIODON, M. & H.

(Squalus. Carcharias.)

- S. terræ-novæ, Rich.** Sharp-nosed Shark.

Teeth flat and oblique, with points turned to right or left away from center; pectoral fins large; ventrals small; color gray; tail fin black edged. Size rather small. Newfoundland to South America.

Family SPHYRNIDÆ.**Hammerheads.****SPHYRNA, Raf.**

(Squalus. Cestracion, &c.)

- S. tiburo, L.** (Section *Reniceps*.) Shovel-head Shark. Bonnet-head.

Head kidney shaped; eyes far separated, with nostrils near; front margin of head a semicircle; ashy color. Length, 3 to 6 feet.

“Professor Baird met with this species at Beesley’s Point.”

- S. zygæna, L.** (Section *Sphyrna*), (*malleus, subarcuatus*.) Hammerhead.

Head more truly hammer shaped, width twice its length. Common from Cape Cod southward. Size large.

“Only occasional specimens of the ‘hammerhead’ are met with along our coast, but this species is more usually seen than the spiked dogfish.”

Family ALOPIIDÆ.

(Lamnoidea in part.)

Thresher Sharks.

Body moderately elongate; snout short; teeth alike, flat, triangular, not serrated; the third upper tooth much smaller than rest; no nicti-

tating membrane; spiracles behind and near eye; first dorsal fin large; *tail fin as long as body*, with a pit at its root and a notch near tip.

ALOPIAS, Raf.

(*Squalus. Alopecias.*)

A. vulpes, Gmel. Thresher. Fox Shark. Swingle-tail. Long-tail Sharks, &c.

For characteristics, see family characters.

“This is a common species, frequently taken on hooks baited for other fish.”

Family ODONTASPIDÆ.

Sand Sharks.

Mouth wide; teeth large, long and narrow; gill openings all in front of pectorals; dorsal fins nearly equal; pectorals short; no nictitating membrane; spiracles pore-like.

ODONTASPIS, Ag.

(*Carcharias.*)

O. littoralis, Mitch. (*americanus.*) Sand Shark. Shovel-nose.

Teeth awl-like; no basal cusps on first and fourth upper teeth and first lower; body elongate; head pointed; fins small; color gray. Length, 4 to 6 feet. Voracious.

“This species, described in full by the author, was taken off Beesley’s Point.”—[C. C. A.]

Family LAMNIDÆ.

The Porbeagles.

Size large; body stout; mouth wide; teeth large; lobes of tail fin nearly equal; first dorsal and pectorals large; second dorsal and anal very small; spiracles minute or absent; gill openings wide and lateral.

ISURUS, Raf.

(Oxyrhina. Isuropsis.)

I. dekayi, Gill. (*punctata*, De K., *glaucus*.) Mackerel Shark. Porbeagle.

Snout long and pointed; teeth long, lanceolate, with entire edges without basal cusps; first dorsal inserted well behind the pectorals; dark bluish gray above, white below; middle teeth longest. Length, 10 feet. *I. glaucus* is the Asiatic species, with shorter pectorals.

“This large species is not unfrequently seen and taken along our coast. It chases the schools of mackerel generally, and is seen on our coast frequently or not, as the latter fish are abundant or otherwise.”

Family CETORHINIDÆ.**Basking Sharks.**

Very large, with wide gill openings that reach nearly to middle of throat; teeth small and conical; spiracles small, above corners of mouth; first dorsal large and midway between the large pectorals and the ventrals.

CETORHINUS, Blainv.

(Squalus. Selachus.)

C. maximus, Gunner. Basking Shark.

Skin very rough; head and eyes small; nose blunt; teeth in six or more rows of two hundred in each row; largest of sharks. Length, 40 feet at times.

“Occasionally, in August and September, a specimen of this species is seen, but they are seldom captured. They are a northern species that are seen on our coast only as stragglers.”

ORDER RAIÆ.

(RAJIDES. BATOIDEI.)

Five pairs of gill openings on the lower surface; no anal fin; dorsal fin on tail; body flat, formed laterally of the expanded pectorals; tail slender, with small fin.

Family TORPEDINIDÆ.**Electric Rays.**

Body smooth, sharply marked off from thickish tail; rayed caudal fin; longitudinal fold on each side of tail; two dorsal fins; spiracles well behind eyes; electric organs present.

TORPEDO, Dum.

T. occidentalis, Stor. Crampfish. Torpedo. Numbfish.

Mouth small, with pointed teeth; first dorsal fin more than twice as large as second; edges of spiracles smooth; color black, with obscure darker spots. Atlantic coast. Not common.

Family RAIDÆ.**Skates.**

Disk rhombic, rough; tail long, spiny; pectorals extend to snout; ventrals large; eggs laid in horny cases with two "horns" at each end.

RAIA, L.

R. erinacea, Mitch. (*eglanteria*.) Common Skate. Hedge-hog Ray. Little Skate. Tobacco-box.

No angle to disk at snout; about fifty rows of teeth; large, close-set, hooked spines on front of pectorals; middle of back nearly smooth; groups of small scales on each side of vent, in females; middle teeth sharp in males, blunt in females; color light brown, with small darker spots; females larger. The smallest of our skates; abundant northward.

"This species is rare. Dr. Mitchill found one on our coast, which is the only specimen recorded as having been seen from New Jersey."

R. ocellata, Mitch. (*diaphanes* in part, Stor.) Big Skate Ray.

Much like last, but attains length of three feet and has more spines on back, and nearly one hundred rows of teeth.

“Not uncommon. They are mostly taken in the spring, and are occasionally eaten, but are not prized as an article of food.”

R. radiata, *Donov. (americana, De K.)* Starry Ray. Prickly Ray.

Disk forms an obtuse angle at tip of snout; about forty rows of teeth; besides spines as above, are strong spines with expanded plate-like bases, one or two in front of eye, one between eye and spiracle, a pair on shoulders and fourteen in a dorsal row; teeth hooked in male; females larger and more spinous.

“Rare. The writer has never met with a specimen, and De Kay reports having seen but one, taken at Staten Island.”—
[C. C. A.]

R. eglanteria, *Lac.* Brier Ray.

With acute snout; color brown, with bands, bars, blotches, &c.; with small, very sharp prickles and larger spines in various regions; two rows on each side of tail. Length, 2 feet. Not common.

R. lævis, *Mitch.* Barndoor Skate.

Angle at tip of snout much produced and shovel-like; rows of teeth nearly forty; spines few and small, most spines on female, as usual; color variable, brownish, with paler spots. Virginia northward.

“Not uncommon. In 1860 a specimen was taken in the Delaware River, above Philadelphia, and exposed in the Trenton market for sale. It was captured in May, in a shad-net, and lived five days out of water, and was afterward kept alive several weeks in a tank made for it.”

Family TRIGONIDÆ.

Sting Rays.

Disk broader than long; pectorals confluent in front; tail usually whip-like, never bears two dorsals, and usually with a vertical fold and a retrorsely-serrated spine (or several), capable of inflicting a serious wound; sexes alike; ovoviviparous.

TRYGON, Adan.

(Dasybatis, Walbaum. Dasyatis, Raf.)

T. centrura, Mitch. (*hastata*.) Common Sting Ray. Clam-cracker. Stingaree.

(*T. sayi*, Le S., is a more southerly species.) Tail more than twice length of disk (less in *sayi*); round on top, compressed, with lateral series of large tubercles; snout not prominent; teeth small; color brownish. Length, 8 feet. *T. sayi* is supposed to be young of other species. Varieties of *centrura* (perhaps young in different stages), with shorter tails, smoother skin, &c., have been distinguished. This species is designated *T. sayi* by C. C. A.

“Lesseur describes a specimen of ray from New Jersey, in the Journal of the Philadelphia Academy, which is reported by Prof. Baird to have been very abundant at Beesley’s Point. It inflicts a poisonous wound with its tail, if not handled with care.”

Family MYLIOBATIDÆ.**Eagle Rays.**

Disk broad; pectoral fins not continued to end of snout, but are replaced here by two fleshy “cephalic fins;” tail very slender; fin near its root and a spine; skull raised so eyes and spiracles are lateral; teeth large, hexangular; sexes alike.

MYLIOBATUS, Dum.

M. freminvillei, Le S. (*acuta*, Stor., *bispinosus*, Dum.) Eagle Ray.

Median teeth very broad; disk broad, equal to length of tail; skin smooth; a white prominence over eye; small teeth in three rows at sides of median ones; color reddish brown, with black tail. Cape Cod to Brazil. Not uncommon.

RHINOPTERA, Kuhl.

R. quadriloba, Le S. Cow-nosed Ray.

Disk emarginate on “snout,” which bears two lobed “cephalic

fins" below; teeth in seven rows, middle teeth not so large as in preceding; skin nearly smooth; brownish. Attains a large size.

"This is quite common along our coast, especially in September. It feeds largely upon clams, having jaws and teeth sufficiently powerful to crush the shells."

Family CEPHALOPTERIDÆ.

Sea Devils.

Very large; disk broader than long; pectorals not extended on sides of head, but anterior part developed as two long, ear-like appendages; mouth wide; teeth small, in many series; eyes well separated, also nostrils; skin rough; sexes alike; ovoviviparous.

MANTA, Banc.

(Ceratoptera, M. & H.)

M. birostris, Walf. (*vampyrus*, Mitch.) Sea Devil. Devil Fish.

Disk broad, with acute exterior angles and concave posterior margins of pectorals; head truncate, with long cephalic fins; teeth present in lower jaw only; tail whip-like, without spine, as long as width of disk; teeth, one hundred longitudinal series; skin rough, brownish. Attains a width of 20 feet. Tropical; northward occasionally.

"A specimen of this monster is reported to have been taken in Delaware Bay about 1810. There have been no captures along the coast since, that have been recorded. It is seen along the southern coasts occasionally, but is rare everywhere" (1868).

SUB-CLASS GANOIDEI.

Fishes having many structural characters similar to the Elasmobranchs, but with bony plates in skin instead of scales.

*Section CHONDROSTEI.***ORDER GLANIOSTOMI.****Family ACIPENSERIDÆ.****Sturgeons.**

Body nearly cylindrical, armed with five rows of bony bucklers, each terminating in a spine; mouth small, without teeth, but with barbels; eyes small; gills four besides the opercular gill; no branchiostegals; head covered by bony plates united by sutures; tail heterocercal.

ACIPENSER, L.

A. sturio, *var. oxyrhynchus*, Mitch. American Sturgeon.

Snout conical, sharp, depressed; a small spiracle over eye; mouth inferior; barbels between mouth and snout; plates on sides of tail; not so many lateral plates (twenty-seven to twenty-nine) as in European *sturio*. Ascend rivers of Atlantic coast in spring to spawn.

“This is the more common of the two species of sturgeon met with in the Delaware River. They were formerly much more abundant than at present, and it would seem as though they then were generally of much greater dimensions. They are taken in the Delaware as far up as Port Jervis, N. Y.”

A. brevirostris, Le S. Short-nosed Sturgeon.

Snout one-fourth length of head; bony plates smaller and further apart.

“This species is met with in the Delaware in proportion to the other, at about five to one. It never is taken of as large a size. As an article of food it is equally good.”

Section HOLOSTEI.

ORDER GINGLYMODI.

Family LEPIDOSTEIDÆ.

Gar Pikes.

Tail heterocercal; body covered with rhombic plates, imbricated in oblique series running downward and backward; jaws beak-like, the upper the longer; maxillary bones divided into several; lower jaw of several pieces; mouth armed with series of small and of large teeth, the latter set in a groove and having pulp cavities; no spiracles; pseudobranchiæ, four gills and an additional slit present; air-bladder lung-like, with a glottis; dorsal fin nearly opposite anal.

LEPIDOSTEUS, Lac.

L. osseus, *L. (huronensis, oxyuris.)* Common Gar Pike. Billfish.
Long-nosed Gar. Bony Gar.

Only one row of large, several rows of small teeth; snout slender, more than twice length of head; olivaceous, pale silvery below; posterior part of body with round black spots; a black lateral band in very young. Length, 2 to 5 feet.

“This, the largest of the river fish found in the State, with the exception of the sturgeon, is not abundant in any of the streams, but appears to be more numerous in the Delaware River than elsewhere within State limits. It remains in the river probably throughout the year, and during the summer secretes itself in the patches of tape-grass that grow on the bottom of the stream, and from it dart out ever and anon, to seize some one of the many mammoth chubs that are ever moving about.

“The young of this species are beautifully spotted, with round markings of a dark brown, and until over two feet in length,

they are the most beautiful of the fresh-water fishes of the State. The young, however, are seldom met with, more seldom, indeed, than adult specimens, which seems to show that the species does not spawn in fresh water, at least not in the Delaware, unless it is in the bay, and that only the grown specimens come, as a general thing, into strictly fresh water.

“This species has been seen in the Delaware at Water Gap, but generally they do not go above Trenton.”

L. platystomus, Raf. (*crassus*.) Short-nosed Gar Pike.

Beak a little longer than rest of head. West of Alleghanies; more abundant southward. Fresh water. Doubtful if same as *crassus* referred to in following.

“Prof. Cope, in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, makes mention of this species with the following note: ‘The type specimen was probably taken in brackish water at Bombay Hook, near the mouth of the Delaware River.’ This will indicate a species of gar which must be very rare in the Delaware, as among many specimens nothing agreeing with it has been met with by the writer. In habits it is probably very similar to the preceding, which, however, is a fresh-water fish.”

SUB-CLASS TELEOSTEI.*

(Skeleton bony.)

Section PHYSOSTOMI.

Fishes having an open duct between the air-bladder and the gullet.

ORDER NEMATOGNATHI.

No sub-opercle nor symplectic; supra-occipital and parietals ankylosed, also co-ossification of anterior vertebræ; precoracoid present; skin naked or with bony plates.

*All the *Physostomes* except the orders *Nematognathi* and *Apodes*, and all the *Physoclists* except the *Pediculati*, *Plectognathi* and *Lophobranchii*, are often grouped into one order, the *Telecephali*.

Family SILURIDÆ.**Catfishes.**

Anterior part of head with two or more barbels, the bases of the longest formed by the modified maxillaries; margin of upper jaw formed by the premaxillaries only; an operculum is present; an adipose fin usually; anterior rays of dorsals and pectorals spinous; air-bladder connected with ear by means of auditory ossicles. Our species belong to the division *Protoptercæ*, in which the dorsal fin has not more than twelve soft rays.

NOTURUS, Raf.

N. flavus, Raf. (*occidentalis, platycephalus*.) Yellow Stone Cat.

Anterior and posterior part of nostril widely separate, the latter provided with a barbel; three other pairs of barbels; head depressed, vomer and palatines toothless; mouth large; eyes small; teeth in a wide band; branchiostegals nine; dorsal with seven branched rays; adipose fin notched, not free posteriorly; tail fin obliquely truncate, ventral edge shortest; poison gland connected with pectoral spine; color yellow brown, blackish above; fins yellow edged; dorsal spine short; attains length of a foot. Vermont to Virginia and westward; common.

N. gyrinus, Mitch. (*siatis*, Jord.) Tadpole Stone Cat.

Pectoral spines half as long as head; color pale yellowish brown, with dark streaks on sides; slender; almost ribbon shaped behind; thirteen rays in anal. Common in lake region of New York. Doubtful if in New Jersey.

AMIURUS, Raf.

(*Pimelodus*.)

A. catus, L. (*atrarius*, De K.) Bull-head. Black Catfish. Horned Pout. Small Catfish. Schuylkill Cat, &c.

Adipose fin free posteriorly; head flat, wedge shaped; skin thick; branchiostegals, eight to eleven; dorsal fin higher than long, with six branched rays; lateral line incomplete; caudal fin truncate; color varies from nearly black to yellowish; anal fin about twenty-one rays. Length, 18 inches.

“This fine species is not frequently met with, and only in the

ivers, where occasionally specimens are captured, associated with the following common species."

- A. vulgaris**, Thomps. (*dekayi*, *ailurus*.) Long-jawed Cat. Common Catfish.

Lower jaw projects beyond the upper; head longer than broad and narrowed in front; profile steep and convex; color dark reddish or blackish; size of foregoing.

"This is the most abundant species of the catfish found in the State. It is a lover of quiet waters, with a deep deposit of mud on the bottom of the stream. It would not be a misnomer to designate it as the 'mud' catfish. They afford moderate sport to the angler, and, except in July and August, are a fair article of food. They are less abundant in the smaller creeks of the northern part of the State."

- A. natalis**, Le S., *var. cupreus*, Jord. (*Silurus lividus*, Raf., &c.) Yellow Cat. Chubby Cat.

Body stout, with large head; upper jaw projecting; color yellowish brown. This may possibly occur in the valley of the Delaware, but it is difficult to distinguish species so variable.

ICTALURUS, Raf.

- I. albidus**, Le S. White Catfish. Channel Cat of the Potomac.

Body slender, compressed; head conical; branchiostegals eight to nine; six rays in dorsal fin; caudal deeply forked; mouth rather narrow, upper jaw longer; rays of anal fin about twenty-one; pale olive bluish above and silvery below. Length, 18 inches.

"This, as an article of food, is the finest of our catfish species. They are very abundant in tide-water streams, often associated with the white perch, and afford excellent sport to the angler. Large quantities appear in our markets."

- I. punctatus**, Raf. (*Pimelodus caeruleus* and many others.) Common Channel Cat. Blue Cat. White Cat, &c.

Eye large; anal fin short; a complete bony ridge from occiput to dorsal fin; color bluish silvery, with small, round, dark spots; spines long; skin thin; anal fin short; attains a weight of over twenty pounds. Variable. Probably to be found in the Delaware.

ARIUS, Cuv. & Val.

(Ariopsis, Gill.)

A. felis, L. (milberti, Cuv. & Val.) Sea Catfish.

Anterior and posterior nostrils close together; lower jaw has four barbels; skull with fontanelle; dorsal fin short, rays seven; adipose free behind; tail forked; bony bucklers in neck region; steel blue above, silvery below; mouth small. Length, 24 inches. Cape Cod to Florida; common southward.

"It is somewhat doubtful if this species is met with on our coast, although said to have been taken at New York."

ÆLURICHTHYS, Bd. & Grd.**Æ. marinus, Mitch.** Oceanic Catfish. Gaff-topsail.

Lower jaw with two barbels; maxillary barbels long; large fontanelle; spines end in a filament. Cape Cod to Mexico.

"This large ocean species is at times very common along our coast, and is frequently met with of immense size. It has been known to ascend our rivers, but not farther up the Delaware, we believe, than Philadelphia."

ORDER EVENTOGNATHI.

(PLECTOSPONDYLI.)

Physostomes with opercular bones all present, and a symplectic; no interclavicle; four anterior vertebræ co-ossified.

Family CATOSTOMIDÆ.**Suckers.**

Jaws toothless; brain case extends between the orbits; numerous pharyngeal teeth; maxillaries form part of upper jaw; head conoid; mouth protractile, with fleshy lips; branchiostegals three; four gills and a posterior slit; head naked; body with cycloid scales; dorsal fin long; anal short; caudal forked; air-bladder with transverse constrictions; flesh full of small bones and of poor flavor.

ICTIOBUS, Raf.

(Carpoides.)

- I. cyprinus**, Le S. (*C. velifer*, Cope.) Silvery Carp Sucker. Skim-back. Sailfish. Spearfish. Quill-back.

Dorsal fin long, rays twenty-six; fontanelle present; scales large; mouth small and horizontal, with thin lips; muzzle conic obtuse; eye large. Chesapeake Bay to Mississippi Valley.

CATOSTOMUS, Le S.

(Cyprinus. Hylomyzon, Ag.)

- C. commersoni**, Lac. (*teres, bostoniensis, communis*.) Common Sucker. White Sucker. Brook Sucker. Fine-scaled Sucker.

Fontanelle present; body elongate, heavy at shoulders, with large head, flat above; dorsal fins short, rays nine to fourteen; mouth inferior, with thick lips, the lower with two lobes; color olivaceous; males in spring with rosy lateral bands; young brown, mottled. Length, 18 inches.

“The sucker is found generally in the rivers and larger creeks having easy communication with them. Early in the spring they accumulate in great quantities at the mouths of creeks, and are taken in great numbers from such localities. At this time of year they are an excellent article of food, but as the waters are warmer they grow soft, and have a muddy taste.”

- C. nigricans**, Le S. (*Hypentelium*.) Hog Sucker. Black Sucker. Stone Roller. Mud Sucker. Crawl-a-bottom. Hammerhead. Hog Molly. Toter. Stone Lugger, &c.

Head flat and concave between eyes; upper lip very thick and with eight to ten series of papillæ on its free margin; pectoral fins very large; dorsal ten to eleven rays; eye rather small; olivaceous, with brassy luster on sides; white below; back brown, with blotches; young variegated. Attains a length of two feet. Ascend streams in spring to spawn.

“This species is nowhere abundant in the State, but is met with generally in company with the following species. It is a lover of mud and quiet water, and is less active and restless than the mullet. The writer has met with more black suckers in Crosswicks Creek, Burlington county, than elsewhere in the State.”—[C. C. A.]

ERIMYZON, Jord.

(Moxostoma, Ag.)

E. sucetta, Lac. (*M. oblongum*.) Creekfish. Chub Sucker. Mullet.

Lateral line wanting; body short and deep; dusky above, brassy on sides and below; young with bands and bars; spring males with six tubercles on head; variable; fins rarely reddish. Length, 10 inches or less.

"This species, in a majority of our streams, is the most abundantly represented of any of the family. Although met with in the rivers in summer, they are never so common as in smaller creeks having quiet waters. It is strictly a mud-loving species, and like *C. commersoni*, is worthless as an article of food, except during the winter and early spring."

MINYTREMA, Jord.**M. melanops**, Raf. Spotted Mullet. Striped Sucker.

Each scale has a black spot, which forms stripes along sides; adults only show traces of lateral line; spring males with many small tubercles on head; dorsal fin high, with twelve rays; dusky above, silvery coppery below. Length, 18 inches. Usually confused with preceding. Should be looked for.

MOXOSTOMA, Raf.

(Ptychostomus, Ag.)

M. macrolepidotum, Le S. (*robustus, oneida, &c.*) Eastern Red Horse. Lake Mullet. White Sucker. Large-scaled Sucker.

Lateral line complete, scales large, fontanelle present; air-bladder in three parts; lower lips not deeply cleft; body compressed; dorsal fin thirteen rays; lips plicate; lower fins red; back smoky; sides reflect brownish and golden. Length, 2 feet. Vermont to South Carolina (and westward as a distinct variety).

Family CYPRINIDÆ.**Carp and Minnows.**

Margin of upper jaw formed by premaxillaries only; head naked; branchiostegals three; gills four, slits five, with a pseudobranch; ventral fins abdominal; air-bladder large, often constricted into two lobes.

CHROSOMUS, Raf.

(Luxilus. Leuciscus.)

C. erythrogaster, Raf., *var. eos*, Cope. Red-bellied Dace.

Lateral line incomplete; dorsal fin well back, short, without spine; sides of body with two black stripes, faint in female; head pointed; mouth terminal and oblique; fins and scales small; color brownish olive, with dusky line on back; silvery on sides and belly, scarlet in males in spring, and fins yellow. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; dorsal rays, 8; anal rays, 8; lateral lines, 77. Susquehanna basin; possibly also Delaware basin.

HYBOGNATHUS, Ag.

H. argyrites, Grd. (*nuchalis, osmerinus*, Cope, *regius*.) Silvery Minnow.

Lateral line complete; mouth oblique; dorsal over ventrals; scales large; eye large; olivaceous green above; sides silvery; head large; upper jaw heavy, lower thin; fins unspotted. Dorsal rays, 8; anal rays, 7; length, 5 inches or less. *Var. nuchalis*, Ag., ranges west, is smaller and has mouth horizontal; *var. regius*, Grd., is larger and more southerly.

HYBORHYNCHUS, Ag.

H. notatus, Raf. (*Minnilus*, Raf., *perspicuus*, Grd.) Blunt-nosed Minnow.

First ray of dorsal short and spine-like; head short; mouth small and inferior, upper jaw protractile; alimentary canal long; fins short, a black spot on dorsal; males with about fourteen large tubercles on snout in spring; lateral line complete; body elongate; brownish or bluish. Length, 3 to 4 inches. *Var. superciliosus*, found associated with it, has a broader head and a distinct barbel at each angle of mouth. New York to Tennessee.

HEMITREMIA, Cope.

H. bifrenata, Cope (*Hybopsis*). Eastern Hemitremia. Minnow.

Lateral line incomplete; intestine short; dorsal over ventrals; scales large; teeth hooked, with grinding surface; body slender; snout obtuse; jaws oblique; eye large; straw colored, with a black band on sides, silvery below. Dorsal rays, 8; length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches.

“Not as abundant as the following.”

CLIOLA, Grd.

C. procne, Cope (*Hybognathus*, *Hybopsis*, *Leuciscus*). Minnow.

Lateral line complete; dorsal behind ventrals; males in spring prickly, with white and red on fins; body slender; muzzle obtuse; mouth small, inferior, horizontal; eye large; olivaceous; a dark dorsal line and leaden lateral band overlying black pigment. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; lateral lines, 32 to 37.

“This and the foregoing allied species are more or less numerous in the Delaware and Raritan Rivers and the inflowing creeks. Their habits are similar and uninteresting.”

C. hudsonia, Clint. (*Clupea*, *Hybopsis*, *Leuciscus*, *Hudsonius fluviatilis*). Silvery Minnow. Spawn-eater.

Head short; muzzle blunt, decurved; top of head flattened, somewhat concave between eyes; jaws horizontal; a dusky spot at base of caudal in young; sides with a broad silvery band; tail fin long. Length, 4 to 8 inches.

“This species is rare, although the writer has met with it in several widely-separated streams. Not numerous in the Delaware River.”—[C. C. A.]

C. analostana, Grd. (*Cyprinella*, *Luxilus*, *Hypsilepis kentuckiensis*, *Leuciscus*, *Phologensis spilopterus*). Silver-fin. Shiner.

Teeth serrate, with narrow grinding surfaces; body somewhat compressed, gently arched above and below; mouth small and oblique; lower jaw received within upper; eye small; color leaden silvery; blue in males; a dark vertebral line; fins charged with white pigment in males in spring, also head and front covered with small tubercles. Dorsal and anal rays, 8; length, 4 inches; dorsal fin with black spot.

“This species is numerically ahead of any cyprinoid in the State, if we except the chub. Thousands swarm every brook, and often actually crowd each other to their destruction. Found in the rivers and creeks as well as brooks.”

MINNILUS, Raf.

(*Luxilus*. *Hypsilepis*. *Lythrurus*, &c.)

- M. cornutus**, Mitch., var. **cornutus** (*chrysocephalus*, *Plargyrus argentatus*, &c.) Common Shiner. Red-fin. Dace. Rough-head.

Teeth with narrow grinding surface; scales large, but only narrowly exposed; abdomen rounded; males in spring with red (not white) fins, and with tubercles on head; snout blunt; body compressed and growing deeper in front with age; mouth nearly horizontal; dorsal over ventrals in young, further back with age; steel blue above, with golden bands; sides silvery (rosy in spring males); twenty-two to twenty-five scales in front of dorsal fin; fewer in western and southern varieties. Length, 5 to 8 inches.

“Very abundant in all the streams of flowing, cool water, but apparently more numerous as we ascend into the northern counties of the State.”

- M. chalybæus**, Cope (*Hybopsis*). Pigmy Minnow.

Body with abruptly-elevated back; head flat above, narrow, with pointed muzzle; mouth oblique, lower jaw the longer; eye large; eighteen scales in front of dorsal; brownish above, a broad, black lateral band; belly straw colored; orange in spring males. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches.

“Quite a common species, generally found associated with the *Clinostomus* and the many-banded minnows.”

RHINICHTHYS, Ag.

(*Argyreus*, &c.)

- R. cataractæ**, Cuv. & Val. (*nasutus*, *Ceratichthys*, *Leuciscus*, *Gobio*.) Long-nosed Dace.

Body not much compressed; mouth small, upper jaw not protractile; a barbel on maxillary; teeth hooked, without grinding surface; scales small; dorsal behind ventrals; head long, muzzle flat, narrow and prominent; pectoral fins enlarged in male; color olivaceous, paler below, with dusky points; back nearly black

or mottled; a black spot on opercle; no black lateral bands; spring males with lips, cheeks and lower fins crimson. Dorsal rays, 8; length, 5 inches. In clear and boisterous streams.

"This less handsome species is not as abundant anywhere in the State as the next, and is generally found associated with it."

R. atronasus, Mitch. (*Cyprinus*.) Black-nosed Dace.

Barbel minute; dusky silvery below, with a dark lateral band from snout to tail fin; in spring males this (or sometimes whole body) crimson; in summer orange. Dorsal rays, 7; lateral lines, 64; length, 3 inches.

"This is a very common species, found in all the spring-water brooks of every county of the State. Its habits present nothing peculiar."

CERATICHTHYS, Bd.

(*Nocomis*. *Hybopsis*.)

C. biguttatus, Kirt. (*Semotilus nebrascensis*, *cyclotis*, *stigmaticus*.)
Horny-head. Horned Chub. Jerker. River Chub.

Barbel on maxillaries; dorsal nearly over ventrals; body robust; head large; snout conical and blunt; mouth large, lower jaw the shorter; eye small; eighteen scales in front of dorsal; bluish above; sides with coppery and green; belly pale, not silvery, rosy in spring males; fins pale orange, without black spot; a crimson spot on side of head in spring males; sort of crest on head, covered with tubercles. Length, 6 to 9 inches. The most widely diffused of *Cyprinidae*; everywhere abundant from Pennsylvania to Utah. Not quoted from the Atlantic coast(?).

SEMOTILUS, Raf.

(*Leucosomus*. *Chilonemus*. *Cyprinus*.)

S. corporalis, Mitch. (*dorsalis*, *cephalus*, *atromaculatus*, *speciosus*, &c.)
Common Chub. Horned Dace.

Body robust; head large; upper jaw protractile; a small barbel on maxillary; dorsal well back on tapering part of body; scales small and crowded anteriorly; a black spot on base of dorsal; eye small; dusky blue above; band on side in young; belly whitish (rosy in spring males); dark vertebral line; dusky bar back of opercle; snout coarsely tuberculate in spring males. Length, 10 inches.

“This, the northern and Susquehanna species, is very seldom met with in the Delaware River, or elsewhere within State limits. It is represented by the next, which may be distinguished therefrom by its much smaller scales. The largest specimens are found in the rivers and large creeks, as the Rancocas. The young generally remain in the smaller, clear-water, rapid rivulets, where they are met with during the spring and summer in abundance.”

S. bullaris, Raf. (*rhotheus*, *pulchellus*, *argenteus*.) Rose-colored Chub.
Fallfish. Silver Chub. Dace. Roach.

Dorsal nearly above ventrals; scales nearly alike over body; no black dorsal spot; twenty-two scales in front of dorsal; steel blue above; sides and belly silvery; in spring males rosy below; largest of our eastern *Cyprinidæ*.

“This very common species was long confounded with the northern species, and was first properly named by Prof. Cope. It is the Delaware representative of the *corporalis* of the Susquehanna, and the *pulchellus* of the North. It is, when large, a river-frequenting species, but spawns generally in small brooks, where the young remain until five or seven inches long. It is subject to many variations of color, which is dark or light, according to the character of the water in which they are found.

“Dr. Mitchill described a chub as the *atromaculatus*, which is generally now considered to be the young of this species.

“The largest chub that the writer has succeeded in procuring weighed three pounds; and this is probably the maximum growth of the species.

“As an article of food they are not much prized, and are sought for only by boys, to whom they afford quite good sport by their readiness to take a hook, if well baited.

“In the river they seem to prefer rocky bottoms and swift water, and in the autumn they follow the schools of perch, as though they sought food that these fish left after them.

“The *Lepidosteus*, or ‘Gar,’ feeds principally upon the chub, seizing it about the middle, and frequently cutting it entirely in two, when it catches the two pieces and devours them.”—

[C. C. A.]

SQUALIUS, Bonap.

(Telestes. Clinostomus. Tigoma, &c.)

S. funduloides, Grd. (*carolinus*.) Gold-thread Roach. Rosy Dace.

Teeth compressed, close set, hooked, two-rowed, two teeth in lesser row; teeth without grinding surface; mouth wide and oblique; lower jaw projecting; dorsal fin well backward; head moderate; eye large; dusky above; a dark lateral band below a paler streak; yellowish below, red in spring males.

"This handsome little 'shiner' was found by the writer to be very abundant in the Delaware where the Assanpink Creek enters it; but no specimens were taken in any of the small creeks flowing into the river."—[C. C. A.]

S. margaritus, Cope (*Leuciscus*). Gold-thread Shiner. Pearly Dace.

Body stout; head blunt; mouth small, oblique; eye large; scales small; fins large; dorsal posterior; dusky olive above; sides silvery; belly white; crimson in spring males. Length, 3 inches; lateral lines, 58. Susquehanna basin.

"Associated with the preceding were several specimens of this allied species, which has been lately discovered and described by Prof. Cope, of Haverford College" (1868).

NOTEMIGONUS, Raf.

(Stilbe. Abramis. Cyprinus.)

N. chrysoleucus, Mitch. (*americanus*, *versicolor*, *Leuciscus*, *Leucosomus*, *Luxilus*, &c.) Golden Shiner. Bream. Roach.

Teeth one-rowed, serrate, with grinding surfaces; lateral line decurved, continuous; abdomen rounded; belly keeled behind vent; tail not keeled; head small, conic; mouth small, oblique, without barbels; dorsal fin well back; clear greenish above; sides silvery and gold; fins yellowish, tipped with orange in spring males. Length, 12 inches; anal rays, 13. Has some resemblance to shad.

"The roach is everywhere met with in New Jersey, preferring still waters, with an excessive growth of vegetation upon the bottom of the stream. In these masses of vegetation it conceals itself from the attacks of the pike, which latter feed almost exclusively upon them."

CARASSIUS, Nils.**C. auratus, L.** (*Cyprinus*.) Goldfish.

Scales large; no barbels; dorsal long, third ray a spine; anal short, with spine; ventrals well forward; olivaceous, orange and variegated in domestication. Length, 12 inches, variable. China and Japan; now naturalized in many of our eastern streams.—J. & G.

CYPRINUS, L.**C. carpio, L.** European Carp.

Body robust, compressed; mouth with four long barbels; snout blunt; dorsal long (23 rays), with a stout spine; anal short (8 rays), with spine; olivaceous. Length, 18 inches. Domesticated in Europe and America from Asia. Now many varieties. Six-pound carp have been taken in the Delaware, escaped from private ponds.

ORDER ISOSPONDYLI.

No interclavicles nor auditory ossicles; gills four, with slit behind fourth; anterior vertebrae distinct; precoracoid, symplectic and parietals present.

Family ALBULIDÆ.**Lady-fishes.**

Tail diphycceral; maxillaries help form upper jaw; head naked; dorsal in front of anal; mouth small, horizontal; back of tongue and roof of mouth covered with coarse, pavement-like teeth; body covered with small, brilliant scales; snout shaped like that of a pig; eye large; pseudobranchiæ present; branchiostegals about fourteen; belly flattish and scaled; caudal fin widely forked.

ALBULA, Gronov.**A. vulpes, L.** (*Esox, L., conorhynchus, Günth.*) Lady-fish. Bonefish.

Brilliantly silvery; olivaceous above, with faint streaks along the rows of scales; upper lobe of caudal the longer; a peculiar

band of scales along the back. Dorsal rays, 15; length, 18 inches. Cape Cod to tropics, in all oceans. Not of great food value, but beautiful and gamey.

Family ELOPIDÆ.

Big-eyed Herrings.

Mouth large; teeth all pointed; body with cycloid scales; mouth broad, with lower jaw prominent; branchiostegals twenty to thirty-five; dorsal little behind ventrals.

ELOPS, L.

E. saurus, L. Big-eyed Herring.

Body elongate, covered with thin, small, silvery scales; dorsal fin depressible into a sheath of scales; anal smaller and also depressible. Dorsal rays, 20; length, 24 inches. Not rare on Atlantic coast.—J. & G.

“This is a rare fish along our coast, and only straggling specimens are met with. De Kay reports but a single specimen having been seen by him, which was taken in the harbor of New York.”—[C. C. A.]

MEGALOPS, Lac.

M. atlanticus, Cuv. & Val. Tarpum. Jewfish.

Dorsal behind ventrals; anal fin larger than dorsal; scales large, except on belly; anal with sheath of scales; uniform silvery; back darker. Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 20. Atlantic Ocean, entering fresh water. Common southward. Extralimital to New Jersey fauna.

Family CLUPEIDÆ.

Herrings.

No lateral line; body more or less compressed; head naked; jaws equal; maxillaries in three pieces on each side; teeth feeble; pseudobranchiæ present; anal fin long; caudal forked.

ETRUMEUS, Bleek.

E. teres, De K. (*Alosa*.) Round Herring. Slender Herring.

Body fusiform; snout pointed; scales cycloid, deciduous; branchiostegals fifteen; anal small; dorsal in front of ventrals; silvery; olivaceous above; eye large; fins small. Dorsal rays, 13.

"This is a rare species of the herring tribe, that occasionally is met with along our coast. The writer found a single specimen at Barnegat 'in the edge of the surf,' as Prof. Baird relates he met with 'a number of specimens' at Beesley's Point. Occasionally it is seen in Delaware Bay."—[C. C. A.]

CLUPEA, L.

(*Alosa*. *Pomolobus*, &c.)

C. harengus, L. (*elongata*, Le S.) Common Herring. "Whitebait" (young).

Bluish; silvery below; body compressed; scales loose; lower jaw projecting; dorsals in front of middle of ventrals; abdomen serrated in front of and behind ventrals. Dorsal rays, 18. Vomer has an ovate patch of teeth; spawns in sea.

"The herring is very abundant at times, and then will be almost unknown to the coast."

C. mediocris, Mitch. (*mattowacca*, *lineata*.) Hickory Shad. Tailor Herring. Fall Herring.

Bluish silvery; sides with faint stripes; head elongate; body more elliptic, less heavy forward; lower jaw projecting; upper emarginate. Dorsal rays, 15; anal rays, 21; a few teeth on tongue; ventral scutes prominent, 20 + 16. Newfoundland to Florida; of little value as a food fish.

"This is not unknown to our coast, but is only met with in small numbers, during the autumn months."

C. vernalis, Mitch. (*pseudoharengus*, Wils., *tyrannus*, Stor.) Alewife. Branch Herring. Gaspereau.

Blue above; sides silvery, with stripes; a black spot behind opercle; body deep and heavy forward; head short; lower jaw projects a little, upper emarginate; eye large; lower lobe of tail fin the longer; dorsal high, 16 rays; anal, 19 rays; ventral scutes, 21 + 14. Enters streams to spawn.

"This herring precedes the shad in the Delaware, and is after-

ward associated with it. It enters the various creeks and many thousands are occasionally taken by nets, in the creeks they have overstocked."

C. æstivalis, Mitch. (*A. cyanonoton*, Stor.) Glut Herring. Blueback.

Like preceding, but with lower fins and smaller eyes; has peritoneum black; of less value as a food fish; appears later than *C. vernalis*.

C. sapidiissima, Wils. (*Alosa, præstabilis*, De K.) Common Shad.

Bluish above; sides silvery; a dark spot behind opercle, and sometimes others along line dividing the darker back from the sides; body deep; mouth large, jaws equal, the lower fits into notch of upper; cheeks much deeper than long; fins small; dorsal nearer snout than base of caudal; no teeth (except a few on jaws, deciduous); preopercle scarcely prolonged anteriorly below. Dorsal rays, 15; anal rays, 21; ventral scutes, 21 + 16.

"The principal shad river in our State is the Delaware, and in this stream they are not now as abundant, nor met with as large as twenty years ago. Many causes have been suggested for the decrease in the yield, and the destruction of the fishery by the erection of dams has been discussed in all its bearings. The diminution of their numbers is dependent, in all probability, upon the marked increase of rockfish, which devour in immense numbers the young shad that in September descend the river to seek winter quarters in the ocean. The attacks of the rockfish also will explain, in a measure, the scarcity of the large specimens occasionally taken, and known as 'brass-backs.'

"The erection of dams above Trenton *would not* destroy the fisheries if such dams were erected with a 'fish-way' that would enable them to pass up stream, without necessitating them to make an actual leap, which the salmon considers no objection.

"The diminution of the annual catch of shad may also be explained by the prevalence of immense gill-nets in the lower part of the river, which are occasionally so numerous and so completely across the river that it is impossible for any shad to pass them.

"Shad spawn about the 'falls' opposite Trenton, more or less frequently, every summer, but the ova are probably always devoured by the swarms of rockfish and white perch that are ever on the alert for the eggs or the young. The shad appears

late in February or early in March, according to the weather, and until the end of the season allowed for catching them, they are met with more or less abundantly, going up stream. Above the Delaware Water Gap they are seldom plentifully met with.

“Although not generally credited, the shad in May will take the hook, if attractively baited with maple blossoms or insects. The hook must be floated upon the surface of the water and drawn slowly along. If the line is long, so that the boat the angler is in does not scare them, the hook is pretty sure to be seized if there be any shad ‘passing up.’”—[C. C. A.]

The shad-catch from the Delaware is now worth nearly half a million dollars annually. Since the government has begun stocking the river, the increase in the run of shad has been remarkable in spite of rockfish, which are thought to prey on the young shad.—J. N.

OPISTHONEMA, Gill.

(Clupea.)

O. thrissa, Osbeck. Thread Herring.

Bluish above, silvery below; an indistinct bluish shoulder spot; scales fixed; each scale on back with a dark spot, forming longitudinal lines; body compressed, oblong; belly serrate; tongue with small teeth; lower jaw slightly projects; dorsal in front of middle, with a filament. Dorsal rays, 19; anal rays, 24; scutes, 17 + 14. Atlantic; mostly southward. Sometimes poisonous.

“Never abundant, but appears annually along our coast in September. Occasionally they enter Delaware Bay, but never come to strictly fresh water.”

BREVOORTIA, Gill.

(Clupea.)

B. tyrannus, Latrobe (*C. aurea*). Menhaden. Mossbunker. Bonyfish. Whitefish. Bugfish. Yellow-tail. Flat-back.

Fins, head, &c., comparatively short; dorsal a little behind ventrals; scales strongly serrated, arranged irregularly; bluish above; sides silvery, with brassy luster; fins yellowish; a large shoulder blotch, behind which are often smaller spots. Dorsal

rays, 19; anal rays, 20; no teeth; ventral plates, 20 + 12; length, 12 to 18 inches. Very abundant on our southern coast; spawns in the sea; the young canned as sardines; adults used for oil and manure.

Family DOROSOMATIDÆ.

Gizzard Shads.

Body short, deep, much compressed, covered with thin, cycloid, deciduous scales; belly sharp edged, serrated; head naked, short; mouth small, inferior, oblique; no teeth; maxillary in two pieces, forming only a small part of jaw; no lateral line; anal fin long and low; caudal forked; stomach like a fowl's gizzard.

DOROSOMA, Raf.

(Chatoëssus, Cuv.)

D. cepedianum, Le S. (*ellipticus*.) Gizzard Shad. Hickory Shad.

Silvery; bluish above; young with shoulder spots; dorsal with last ray filamentous; lower lobe of caudal the longer. Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 31; scutes, 17 + 12; length, 15 inches. Abundant along our southern shore. Handsome, but not valuable for food.

"Generally preceding the 'shad' in its passage up the river, this large but worthless species appears in greater or less numbers, and entering the various creeks, creates quite a commotion among the juvenile fishermen who may chance to come across them. Occasionally the 'gizzard shad' is carried by a freshet into inland streams, usually having very small outlets, and thus imprisoned they thrive very well. A pond near Trenton was in 1857 thus stocked with them, and is now full of specimens, some weighing five pounds apiece. Along the coast they are not abundant, and like the true 'shad,' they appear to come from the South, to spawn in the fresh waters of the northern rivers."

Family ENGRAULIDIDÆ.**Anchovies.**

Body elongate, somewhat compressed, covered with thin cycloid scales; mouth extremely large, overlapped by the pig-like snout; the maxillary long and slender, extending backwards; premaxillaries small, firmly joined to maxillaries; teeth small, fine and even, in a single row usually; eye large and far forward; pseudobranchiæ present; no lateral lines; belly rounded; size small.

STOLEPHORUS, Lac.

(Engraulis, Cuv.)

S. browni, Gmel. (*vittatus*, *mitchilli*, Günth., *hiulcus*, G. & B.) Anchovy.

Olivaceous; sides silvery, with a distinct silvery band; snout quite projecting; teeth strong; dorsal nearer caudal than snout; anal with a sheath of scales; belly has a faintly-serrated edge. Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 20; length, 4 to 6 inches.

“This really valuable little fish appears annually along our coast in extensive schools, and is easily taken.”

S. mitchilli, Cuv. & Val. (*duodecim*, Cope, *vittatus*, Stor.)

Very pale; translucent; silvery lateral stripe narrow; snout and caudal yellowish, with many dark points; a stripe of dark points along back; both jaws toothed; cheeks triangular; anal high (26 rays); dorsal over anal (18 rays). Length, 2½ inches.

“This is not as common as the preceding, which is so very abundant during August and September.”

S. perfasciatus, Poey.

Body quite slender; belly not serrated; head not so deep as *browni*, more pointed; eye small; maxillary teeth well developed; mandibular ones slender; scales deciduous; lateral silvery stripe broad, bordered above by dusky streaks. Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 20; length, 4 inches. West Indies; occasional northward.

Family SCOPELIDÆ.

Mouth wide; entire margin of upper jaw formed of premaxillaries; maxillaries small; pseudobranchiæ present; cheeks and opercles

commonly scaly; adipose fin often present; dorsal of soft rays only; skeleton weakly ossified; air-bladder small or wanting; intestine short; an oviduct present.

SYNODUS, B. & S.

(Saurus, Cuv.)

S. foetens, L. Lizard-fish. Soury. Sand Pike.

Teeth on palate in a single row on each side; olivaceous; yellowish below; back mottled; head brownish, vermiculated; inside of mouth yellowish; scales, seven rows on cheek, five on opercle; pectoral fin short, ventrals long; scales cycloid; body nearly terete; head depressed, with triangular pointed snout; premaxillary with knife-like teeth, the inner and large ones depressible; also depressible teeth on tongue. Branchiostegals, 12; anal and dorsal rays, 11; length, 12 inches. Common southward. Not valued as food.

“Rare. Baird found a specimen in Toms River in 1854.”

Family SALMONIDÆ.

Salmonoids.

Body elongate, covered with cycloid scales; head naked; maxillary with supplemental bone, forms part of upper jaw margin; adipose fin present, caudal forked; pectorals placed low; lateral line present; abdomen rounded; air-bladder large; no oviduct.

OSMERUS, L.

(Salmo. Atherina.)

O. mordax, Mitch. (*viridescens*, Le S.) American Smelt.

Transparent greenish above, silvery on sides; some dark points on body and fins; body rather slender; head large, long pointed, with large mouth, having strong, fang-like teeth on tongue and vomer; small teeth on maxillary; other teeth on palatines, &c.; mandible projecting; scales deciduous; dorsal fin begins over ventrals. Branchiostegals, 8; dorsal rays, 10; anal rays, 15;

length, 12 inches. (European smelt has larger scales.) Atlantic coast from Virginia northward, entering rivers; sometimes land-locked. Sometimes sold as "frost-fish."

"The Raritan River produces the greater quantity of smelt taken in the State, although they are found in autumn in the Hackensack, Passaic, Hudson and the Delaware. Those found in the Delaware are generally larger, are fewer in number, and are not as highly prized by epicures."

ONCORHYNCHUS, Suckl.

(Salmo.)

O. tshawytcha, or *chouicha*, Walb. (*quinnat*, *orientalis*.) Columbia River Salmon. Sacramento Salmon, &c.

Dusky above, silvery below; head darker than body; back, dorsal fin and tail with many black dots; male in October blackish, blotched with reddish; head conic and pointed; vomerine teeth weak; males in fall have jaws elongated and hooked, with large anterior teeth; color darker and body deeper at shoulders; flesh red, paler in fall at breeding season. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 16; length, 36 inches. Introduced into eastern rivers, attain a weight of 16 to 18 pounds, in California much more; move up river in summer, often a great distance. 30,000,000 pounds are taken yearly in the Columbia River. The Raritan and Delaware Rivers (and tributaries) were stocked with 235,000 of the fry of this species by Dr. J. H. Slack, in 1874, but have not flourished, though specimens have been seen occasionally(?).

SALMO, L.

S. salar, L. (*sebago*, *gloveri*.) Common Atlantic Salmon.

Body symmetrical; head low; scales comparatively large, silvery and well imbricated in young, becoming imbedded in adult males; back brownish; many black spots on sides of head, body and fins; red patches in males; the young ("parrs") with eleven dusky cross-bands besides red patches and black spots. Bands, 11; dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 9. Anadromous, with vomerine teeth little developed; breeding males with lower jaw hooked upwards; upper jaw emarginate. *Var. sebago* applied to land-locked forms.

“The Delaware River no longer produces salmon, but the occasional capture of an isolated specimen, warrants the addition of this species to our list of the State’s ichthyic fauna. Three several endeavors have been made to ‘plant’ the salmon in the Delaware, but without success, which cannot be well accounted for, as the water generally is very clear from Trenton upwards, and trout are not unfrequently met with” (1868).

The Delaware, the Raritan and the Passaic have been re-stocked (1874), with similiarly unfavorable results, as in case of preceding species. The water is claimed to be “too muddy.”

S. fontinalis, Mitch. (*immaculatus*, *canadensis*, *hudsonicus*.) Brook Trout. Speckled Trout.

Live in fresh water nearly permanently; mouth and eye large; red spots on sides; back mottled with dark patches; dorsal and caudal fins barred; belly in males often red. *Var. canadensis* refers to specimens that run to sea—“salmon trout”—which then are plain silvery. Many local varieties. Dorsal rays, 10; anal rays, 9; length, 18 inches.

“The mountain streams in the northern portions of the State generally abound in trout, and those brooks that empty directly into the Delaware, in Sussex county, produce very large specimens, which latter are found in the river in midsummer, near the mouths of the small streams.”

Family PERCOPSIDÆ.

Lateral margins of upper jaw formed by the premaxillaries bearing villiform teeth; mouth small; bones of head cavernous; scales, ctenoid. Branchiostegals, 6; dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 8.

PERCOPSIS, Ag.

P. guttatus, Ag. Trout Perch.

Pale olivaceous, with silvery stripe along lateral line; obscure dots or spots above; head slender and conical. Length, 6 inches. Spawns in spring. Delaware River, northward and westward.

ORDER HAPLOMI.

No precoracoid nor interclavicles; mouth with teeth; ventral fins abdominal; no adipose fin; symplectic present; parietals separated by the supra-occipital; scapular arch attached to cranium.

Family CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

Toothed Minnows.

Margin of upper jaw formed by premaxillaries only, freely protractile; vent abdominal; body depressed behind, compressed forward, covered with large cycloid scales; no lateral line; head scaly; no pseudobranch; caudal fin not forked; sexes usually unlike; fins largest in males; many are ovoviviparous.

CYPRINODON, Lac. •

(Lebias, Cuv.)

C. variegatus, Lac. (*ovinus*, *bovinus*, *eximius*.) Mummichog. Killie-fish.

Oviparous; intestine short; carnivorous; teeth incisor-like, notched, in one row; body stout; dorsal rays, 10; back arched; *male* dusky, traces of bars; caudal, dusky bar at base; tips of dorsal and anal dusky; scales with small tubercles in breeding season; *female* olivaceous; sides silvery, with dark bars, &c.; a dark spot on dorsal; caudal as in male; dorsal fin behind ventrals. Anal rays, 10; rows of scales, 25; male, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; female, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Brackish water.

“This little fish is abundant everywhere, where there is sufficient salt water to sustain them. They wander about in large schools, and are of little value.”

FUNDULUS, Lac.

(Hydrargyra. Xenisma.)

- F. majalis**, Walb. (*Esox flavulus*, *Cobitis*.) Mayfish. Large Killifish. Rockfish.

Teeth pointed, in bands; dorsal begins in front of anal; branchiostegals six; mouth very oblique; anal very high in males; black cross bars and black dorsal patch in males; females with longitudinal black stripes; size larger than males. Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 10; length, 5 to 6 inches. Largest of our Cyprinodonts; 36 scales in length (along lateral line).

"This is a very common species in the various bays, but is not so numerous as the following."

- F. swampinus**, Lac.

A southern variety of preceding, with scales a little smaller; color greenish olive, with silvery longitudinal band and twelve to fifteen vertical blackish streaks. Dorsal rays, 14; anal rays, 12; in lateral line, 43 scales.

"This abundant species is met with along our coast generally, especially along the beach and at the inlets. It goes in large schools, and does not associate much with other species."

- F. diaphanus**, Le S. (*multifasciata*.) Spring Minnow.

Body slender; head flat above; fins not large; olivaceous, with sides silvery; fifteen to twenty-five black cross bars; back spotted with black; fins plain; outer teeth not much enlarged. Dorsal rays, 13; anal rays, 11; lateral line, 40 scales; depth, 12 rows; length, 4 inches.

"This species is abundant in the rivers generally, and in many creeks."

- F. nigrofasciatus**, Le S.

Body short and deep; snout obtuse; anal fin short; fins immaculate; males with nine to ten silvery cross bars; female with nine to ten black bars. Dorsal rays, 10; anal rays, 9; length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. With next, not common.

- F. heteroclitus**, L. (*Esox pisculentus*, *zebra*, *grandis*, *floridensis*.) Common Killifish. Mummichog. Salt-water Minnow.

Body thick set; back elevated, broad in front; head blunt, flat on top; dorsal further back in female, opening of oviduct

near tip of anterior ray of anal; teeth in broad bands; males dull green; belly yellow; sides with silvery spots and bars; vertical fins dark, with pale spots; dorsal with dark spot; anal and ventrals and under part of head yellow; young males with dark bars; females plain olivaceous, lighter below. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 11; scales, 36×13 ; length, 3 to 5 inches. *Grandis* is a larger southern variety, and *pisculentus* has wider head. Most abundant of Cyprinodonts for United States.

"This is not a very abundant Cyprinodont. It is found associated with allied species. They have no habits peculiar to themselves."

ZYGONECTES, Ag.

(*Micristius*.)

Z. cingulatus, Cuv. & Val. (*Fundulus*, *Hydragyra*, *Haplochilus*, *lucix*.)
Top Minnow.

This genus differs from the preceding in the smaller size, dorsal farther back and smaller; swim on the surface and feed on insects (not exclusively); body short and deep; anal larger than dorsal; ten to twelve vertical dark bars on sides; a black behind a white spot on dorsal; other fins immaculate. Dorsal rays, 8; anal rays, 9.

"Prof. Baird discovered this species at Beesley's Point. It proves to be quite common in the brackish waters of the State, generally."

LUCANIA, Grd.

L. parva, Bd. & Grd. (*Cyprinodon*.) Little Killifish, or Top Minnow.

Elongated; head less than one-fourth the length; female plain light olive; *male*, dorsal and caudal bright yellow; anal orange and each margined with black; dorsal with black spot at base. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 9; rows of scales, 26 to 28; very small.

"This species was first made known to naturalists by the description of Baird, who distinguished its specific characters as distinct from the preceding, from specimens taken at Beesley's Point."

Family UMBRIDÆ.**Mud Minnows.**

Carnivorous; live in mud or among weeds; mouth small; teeth villiform and equal; lower jaw the longer; scales cycloid, cover head also; caudal fin rounded.

UMBRA, Müll.

(Melanura, Ag.)

U. limi, Kirt. (*annulata, pygmaea*.) Mudfish. Dogfish. Mud Minnow. Mud Dace.

Dark brown, with white longitudinal streaks, sometimes with cross bars; a black bar at base of caudal; head rather large. Dorsal rays, 13; anal rays, 7; rows scales, 35×15 ; length, 2 to 4 inches; no lateral line; bars, 6. Eye small; anal shorter than dorsal; mucous pores on preopercle.

“Found in the streams of the State, except in very rapid water.”

Family ESOCIDÆ.**Pikes.**

Head long, with long snout; mouth large, with long cleft, lower jaw the longer; maxillaries form most of margin of upper jaw; premaxillaries, &c., have broad bands of cardiform movable teeth; lower jaw with strong teeth of different sizes; a band of small teeth on tongue; head naked above; scales small.

ESOX, L.

E. americanus, Gmel. (*lucius, niger, fasciatus, ornatus*.) Banded Pickerel. Trout Pickerel. Pike.

Cheeks and opercles scaly; body robust; head heavy; snout blunt and short; eye large; dark green, with twenty blackish, curved bars; a bar below eye. Bars, 12 to 13; dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 11; lateral line, 105 scales; length, 12 inches.

"This species is generally looked upon as the same with *E. reticulatus*, although so very dissimilar in its markings, and uniformly smaller size. This pike is very generally associated with the *reticulatus*, and in all its habits is identical. The smaller specimens are generally found in small streams and ditches, with the true 'ditch pike,' feeding on the swarms of small fish that frequent such waters to avoid the attacks of the yellow and white perch. They appear to be uniformly abundant throughout the State, specimens being found in the streams of every county, including Cape May county, where they are met with in abundance and of large size."

Var. porosus, Cope (*cypho*). Hump-back Pickerel. Ditch Pike.

Has a more arched back, &c.; sometimes confused with *E. umbrosus*, the "little pickerel," which has body moderately stout; eye large; color greenish gray, with curved bars or reticulations, variable; a dark bar downward from eye and one forward. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 11; lateral line, 105 scales; length, 12 inches. Mississippi Valley. Extra-limital to New Jersey.

"This small pike prefers small ditches with overhanging banks, yet that have a steady, gentle flow of pure, cool water. In its habits generally it resembles the preceding, and not unfrequently is met with in waters abounding in the larger species. It appears, from the author's observation, to prey principally upon the 'mud minnow,' which is itself a ravenous, pike-resembling species. It is not as abundant as the foregoing or the succeeding, and has been found by the writer only in Mercer county."—[C. C. A.]

E. lucius, L. (*estor*, *boreus*, *deprandus*.) Great Lake Pike. Northern Pickerel.

Lower half of opercle bare; light spotted on a darker ground in rows; color greenish gray or bluish gray; black spots on fins. Bands, 15; dorsal rays, 17; anal rays, 14; lateral line, 123 scales; length, 2 to 4 feet. Common in the East and Great Lake region. Not found in Atlantic coast system of rivers.

E. reticulatus, Le S. (*affinis*.) Green Pike. Common Eastern Pickerel.

Head prolonged; snout long; eye small; caudal well forked; green, with golden luster on sides, marked with dark lines and

streaks, mostly horizontal, producing a reticulated effect; fins plain; a dark band below eye. Bands, 15; dorsal rays, 14; anal rays, 13; lateral line, 125 scales; length, 2 feet.

“This fine fresh-water fish is abundant throughout the State, inhabiting pretty much every stream and pond, avoiding rapid currents, and delighting in still, deep waters, with a sufficient growth of spatter-dock to conceal them from the sun’s rays and general observation, while they lie in wait for any unlucky minnow, shiner, roach or chub that may approach within a limited number of feet of them.”

ORDER APODES.

(ENCHYLYCEPHALI. HOLOSTOMI. COLOCEPHALI.)

Eels.

Scapular arch free from cranium; no precoracoid; no ventral fins; increased number of vertebræ; no pseudobranchiæ.

Family ANGUILLIDÆ.

Eels.

Body serpent shaped; head conical; maxillaries wanting or united with premaxillaries; gill openings separate. Includes more than the *Anguillidæ* of Günther.

ANGUILLA, Thun.

(*Murena*, L.)

A. rostrata, Le S. (*tenuirostris*, *bostoniensis*, *tyrannus*.) Common American Eel.

Tongue free anteriorly; pectorals present; body with small scales; lower jaw projecting; teeth in bands; head pointed and not short; dorsal one-third of length from snout; distance from front of anal to front of dorsal about equal to length of head; pectoral shorter than mandible; color brown, with yellowish tinge. Length, 50 inches.

"This, the 'common eel,' is abundant everywhere, and seems equally at home in the rivers and small rivulets, with scarcely sufficient water to cover them."

A. vulgaris, Raf. (*acutirostris*, Risso.) European Eel.

Distance from snout to dorsal less; from anal to dorsal more; head shorter, and pectoral as long as mandible. Accredited by Günther to New Jersey.

LEPTOCEPHALUS, Gmel.

(Conger. *Muraena*.)

L. conger, L. (*niger*, *vulgaris*, *C.*, *occidentalis* and *Isognatha oceanica*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Conger Eel. Sea Eel.

Jaws equal; skin scaleless; lateral line present; gill openings large; short patch of teeth on vomer; dorsal close behind pectorals; cleft of mouth deep; pectorals one-third as long as head. Length, 4 to 8 feet; darker above than *A. rostrata*.

"This sea eel is not abundantly met with anywhere along our coast."

SIMENCHELYS, Gill.

S. parasiticus, Gill. (*A. macrocephala*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Bull-headed Eel (?). Pug-nosed Eel.

Differs in having head blunt at snout; gill opening very short; teeth rounded, none on vomer, &c.; buries in flesh of halibut. New Foundland banks. It is doubtful if following refers to this and not to a variety of one of preceding.

"Occasionally a heavy-headed species of eel is taken in the Delaware River and brought to the markets. A specimen of this description was purchased by the writer in Trenton market in August, 1865."—[C. C. A.]

Section PHYSOCLISTI.

No open connection between gullet and air-bladder; ventral fins near head, often spined; other fins usually spiny; premaxillaries normally form the entire border of upper jaw.

ORDER SYNENTOGNATHI.

Scapula united to cranium by a post-temporal bone; lower pharyngeals united; fins without spines; ventral fins abdominal; no interclavicle; no distinct supraclavicle.

Family SCOMBEROSOCIDÆ.**Garfishes and Flying-fishes.**

With cycloid scales; lateral line low; head scaly; premaxillaries not protractile; pectorals inserted high; lower lobe of caudal the longer; nostrils large and near eye; air-bladder large; carnivorous.

TYLOSURUS, Cocco.

(Belone, Cuv.)

T. marinus, Bl. & Schn. (*B. truncata, longirostris.*) Garfish. Billfish.
Needle-fish.

Jaws prolonged, forming a beak, with sharp, wide-set teeth; body slender; scales small, deciduous; bones green; one ovary; color green above, silvery below; a silvery lateral stripe; a dark spot above root of pectorals; head flat above, not rugose; caudal not cleft. Dorsal rays, 15; anal rays, 18; length, 4 feet.

“This interesting species is more or less abundant in the principal rivers of the State. In the Delaware they are numerous, and entering the Delaware and Raritan Canal at Bordentown, find their way into the basins, where they are left in winter when navigation is closed and the water in the canal is drawn off.”

SCOMBERESOX, Lac.

(Sayris, Raf.)

S. saurus, Walb. (*scutellatum*, Le S.) Billfish. Saury. Skipper.

Jaws form a beak, with feeble teeth; lower jaw longer; pectorals and ventrals small; dorsal and anal with finlets; size small, eighteen inches; air-bladder large; color olive brown above, bordered sharply by silvery band; silvery below; head broad above, narrow below, tapering to slender, and pointed beak; caudal forked.

“Occasionally a specimen of this species is caught in the bays, but it does not appear to ever have been abundantly met with.”

HEMIRHAMPHUS, Cuv.**H. unifasciatus**, Ranz. Half-beak.

Upper jaw short; lower prolonged to beak, red at tip; scales large, deciduous; large plates on head; color greenish, with narrow silvery band. Dorsal rays, 14; anal rays, 15; length, 12 inches. Common southward; run in schools. Cape Cod to Panama and eastward.

HALOCYPSELUS, Weinl.**H. evolans**, L.

Much like next, but with smaller pectorals; olivaceous above, with specks; silvery blue below, pectorals black, with lower border whitish. Dorsal rays, 13; anal rays, 13; 20 scales in front of dorsal. Spawns on Atlantic coast in summer. Not common.

EXOCETUS, L.**E. rondeletii**, Cuv. & Val. Flying-fish.

Head blunt; mouth small; teeth feeble; eyes large; scales large, deciduous; no finlets; caudal widely forked; pectorals very long, serving as organs of flight, not by flapping, but as parachutes, the motion having been acquired by strokes of tail before leaping from the water. This species has black ventrals. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 11.

E. noveboracensis, Mitch. Flying-fish.

Dark blue above; pectorals blackish at tip; ventrals white. Dorsal rays, 14; anal rays, 9. More common than preceding.

"This species can only be looked upon in the light of a straggler. A specimen, taken at Beesley's Point, is in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia."

E. exiliens, Gmel. Flying-fish.

Ventrals nearly plain; head not very blunt. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 12. Young with five broad transverse bars; pectorals banded; body very slender. *E. exiliens* was originally applied to the young, *E. melanurus* to the adults of this species. Occasional on our coast.

CYPSELURUS, Swains.**C. furcatus**, Mitch. (*nuttallii*.) Double-bearded Flying-fish.

Size small, with two ribbon-like barbels; young with three bands on belly; pectorals marbled with black; dorsal very high. Dorsal rays, 13; anal rays, 9.

"This species is not unfrequently seen, but is by no means abundant."

C. comatus, Mitch. Single-bearded Flying-fish.

Greenish above, paler below; ventrals dusky; eye very large; barbel very long, with small accessory barbels at its base. Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 9; length, 8 inches. Rare.

"This may be an occasional visitor to our waters, but very rarely does it appear, if at all."

ORDER LOPHOBRANCHII.

Gills in tufts; no superior branchiyls, pharyngeals or basiyls; post-temporal co-ossified with cranium; snout produced, having a small, toothless mouth at end; opercle one plate; skin with bony plates; no ventrals.

Family SYNGNATHIDÆ.**Pipefishes.**

Body long and slender; snout tube-like; gill openings reduced to a small aperture; tail long, with small caudal; males with egg pouch below tail or on abdomen.

SIPHOSTOMA, Raf.

(Syngnathus.)

S. fuscum, Stor. (*peckianus, fasciatus, &c.*) Common Pipefish.

Body six or seven angled, not compressed; tail long; anals minute; lower jaw projecting; breast shields not covered by skin; sides blotched; muzzle shorter than rest of head; dorsal rays, 35 to 40, fin covering 4 + 5 rings; length, 10 inches.

“This is not common in New Jersey, but has been met with in the Hackensack, Passaic and Raritan Rivers. It is much more common in the Hudson.”

Family HIPPOCAMPIDÆ.**Sea Horses.**

With tail prehensile, without caudal fin; head at right angles to body axis, horse-like in appearance; body compressed; held vertically in water.

HIPPOCAMPUS, Raf.

(Syngnathus.)

H. heptagonus, Raf. (*brevirostris, lavicaudatus.*) Mediterranean (?) Sea Horse (*antiquorum*).

Body has tuberculated rings; head with occipital crest; neck curved; egg pouch a sac at base of tail in male; color yellowish brown, with radiating brown lines on cheeks; white band across snout; sides with pale spots (in European specimens, not in American); some of tubercles on back longer than intermediate ones; crest high, with five tubercles and filaments. Dorsal rays, 18; anal rays, 4; length, 5 inches. Rare.

H. hudsonius, De K. Common Sea Horse.

Dusky, without spots, but with gray blotches, some on neck, &c., the most distinct forms an hour-glass figure, extending down each side of back; spines short and blunt, those on head cirrated and weak. Dorsal rays, 19.

“This species is abundant in the brackish waters of the State, but appears to be less so as we proceed south.”

ORDER HEMIBRANCHII.

Ventral fins abdominal; superior branchiyls and pharyngeals reduced in number; mouth bounded by premaxillaries only; shoulder girdle and skull differ from ordinary *Acanthopteri*, with which they are often classed; gills pectinate.

Family FISTULARIIDÆ.

Trumpet-fishes.

Body long, slender, depressed; no scales; bony plates present in skin; head very long, with long, tubular snout, terminating in a narrow mouth; both jaws with minute teeth; tube capable of dilation; dorsal without spines, behind ventrals; caudal forked, with middle ray produced into a filament; vertebræ numerous.

FISTULARIA, L.

(*Solenostomus*—Abbott's Catalogue.)

F. tabaccaria, L. Trumpet-fish. Pipefish.

Reddish brown, with blue spots; lower jaw longer. Dorsal rays, 14; anal rays, 13. Tropical. Occasional northward.

“Has been seen in our waters, but is very rare.”

F. serrata, Cuv. Pipefish.

Skin without dermal plates; grayish; head silvery below; blue spots along back and sides; much like preceding, but broader and more depressed; edges of snout serrated. Dorsal

rays, 14; anal rays, 13. Rare northward. Perhaps same as preceding.

“This species has also been met with, but very rarely. Northward and to the south they are more frequently seen.”

Family GASTEROSTEIDÆ.

Sticklebacks.

Head long, but no tubular snout; teeth sharp, in a narrow band, none on vomers; premaxillaries protractile; suborbital plate large; branchiostegals three; no true scales, only bony plates; dorsal with two or more spines; anal and ventral fins with spine; build nest for young, which is defended by male. Destroy eggs and fry of other fishes.

GASTEROSTEUS, L.

(*Pygosteus*, Brev.)

G. pungitius, L. (*occidentalis*, *dekayi*.) Nine-spined (Many-spined) Stickleback.

Olivaceous above, punctate and barred; silvery below; body slender, compressed, tapering to slender, keeled tail; skeletal plates not all covered by skin; snout blunt; anal spine larger than dorsal. Anal rays, 8; length, 3 inches.

“Not an uncommon species in the streams of the State flowing into salt water. The writer has met with them at Trenton.”— [C. C. A.] The following note concerns a variety of this species:

“*Pygosteus dekayi*.

“Not an uncommon species, resembling in habits the above” (*G. pungitius*).

G. biaculeatus, Shaw. Two-(Three)-spined Stickleback.

Body mailed; tail naked, not keeled; male blackish in spring, with coppery luster; body short and deep. Soft rays of dorsal, 12; of anal, 9. Northern; probably a variety of next.

“This is a common species about Toms River, and is found in the Delaware River at Philadelphia.”

G. aculeatus, L. (*novboracensis*, *biaculeatus*, *niger*, *trachurus*, &c.) New York Stickleback. Burnstickle. Common Stickleback.

Dark greenish above; sides yellowish; ventrals often red; head long; tail keeled and slender; dorsal spines hinged to plate; large naked area in front of pectorals. Thirteen rays and three spines in dorsal; nine soft rays in anal. Length, 4 inches.

"This is an abundant species, met with along the coast generally."

APELTES, De K.

A. quadracus, Mitch. Four-spined Stickleback.

Back elevated; tail very slender, not keeled; skin naked; ventrals, when depressed, enclosed by bony ridge; free dorsal spines three, directed to different sides, first longest; brownish olive; mottled; silvery below; male nearly black; ventrals red in spring. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 11 soft rays in dorsal; 8 in anal.

"This species appears, from the writer's investigations, to be the most abundant species of the five. He has taken it in small streams in the interior of the State, at considerable distance from the river, and fully one hundred and fifty miles from the ocean."—[C. C. A.]

ORDER ACANTHOPTERI.

Spiny-rayed Fishes.

Maxillary distinct from premaxillary, which latter forms boundary of mouth; bones of jaws separate, and cranium normal. The most extensive order of fishes, sometimes including also the *Hemibranchii*, *Opisthomi* and *Pediculati*; or sometimes more restricted, the *Atherinidæ* and *Mugilidæ* being classed as Order *Percesoces*; and the *Gadidæ*, *Lycodidæ*, *Ophidiidæ*, *Ammodytidæ* and *Fierasferidæ* forming the Order *Anacanthini*. By some authors (European), the *Anacanthini* also include the *Syentognathi* and *Heterosomata*: the group being considered to include fishes with no spines in dorsal and ventrals, the latter being jugular in position.

Family MUGILIDÆ.**Mulletts.**

Body oblong, compressed; covered with large cycloid scales; no lateral line; mouth small; teeth feeble; premaxillaries protractile; gill openings wide; branchiostegals five or six; pseudobranchiæ large; two dorsal fins, the first with four spines; three anal spines; ventrals abdominal; caudal forked; vertebræ twenty-four; feed on mud.

MUGIL, L.

M. albula, L. (*lineatus*, *plumieri*.) Striped Mullet. Spotted Mullet.

Head large and blunt, scaled; mouth small; jaws toothless, but ciliated; gizzard connected with stomach; body subterete; dark bluish above; sides silvery, with stripes; a dusky patch at base of pectorals; scales medium; eight soft rays in dorsal or anal; scales, 42×13 . Valued as a food-fish where abundant (South).

“This species is not as numerous as the following. Specimens have been found in Delaware Bay, near the ocean.”

M. brasiliensis, Ag. (*petrosus*, *lineatus*.) Liza. White Mullet. Rock Mullet.

Scales larger; no stripes; body compressed; dorsal and anal partly scaled; nine soft rays in anal.

“Never abundant along our coast, although annually appearing in August and September, and a few remain through the winter.”

Family ATHERINIDÆ.**Silversides.**

Carnivorous, with feeble teeth and with more than twenty-four vertebræ; no lateral line; scales cycloid, not large; spines flexible; branchiostegals five or six.

MENIDIA, Bonap.

(Argyrea. Labidesthes.)

M. notata, Mitch. Silversides.

Premaxillaries protractile, broad posteriorly, with curved edge, with filiform teeth in a band, none on vomer; lower jaw short; color transparent green, with a lateral silvery band as wide as the large eye; first dorsal of four spines; second with one spine and eight soft rays; anal, one spine and twenty-three rays. Length, 5 inches.

“An abundant species found everywhere along our coast, both in the open sea and the many bays and inlets.”

Family SPHYRÆNIDÆ.**Barracudas.**

Ventrals abdominal; dorsals well separated; vertebræ twenty-four; body subterete, with small cycloid scales; head pike-like, scaly; jaws large, lower projecting; large, sharp teeth present; air-bladder forked in front; lateral line well developed; branchiostegals seven; first dorsal of five stout spines.

SPHYRÆNA, Bloch.**S. spet**, Haüy (*borealis, vulgaris*). Barracuda.

Olivaceous; silvery below; dusky blotches above in young; body slender, with rather large scales; first dorsal inserted some way behind end of pectorals; nine soft rays in second dorsal; anal, 1 spine, 9 soft rays. Length, 24 inches.

“This small fish is generally to be met with in the small streams of the coast counties of the State. There is nothing of interest connected with it, its numbers not making it noticeable except to the collector.”

S. guaguancho, Cuv. & Val.

Differs from preceding in having first dorsal farther forward. Anal, 2 spines and 8 rays; length, 18 inches. Probably the species referred to in remarks appended to preceding.

Family AMMODYTIDÆ.**Sand Launces.**

Scales small, cycloid; head long; mouth large; no teeth; gill openings very wide; pseudobranchs large; premaxillaries very protractile; spinous part of dorsal nearly absent; soft part extends along nearly whole of back; no ventrals; no air-bladder; size small; swim in schools and often bury in sand.

AMMODYTES, L.

A. americanus, De K. Sand Launce (or Lance). Sand Eel. Lant.

Body lanceolate, with twenty-five transverse, oblique folds of skin having cross series of small cycloid scales between them; a fold of skin along each side of belly; color olivaceous above, silvery below; sides with a steel-blue stripe. Dorsal rays, 60; anal rays, 28.

“This curious fish is not unfrequently met with in our waters, but does not appear to be abundant at any time.”

Family ECHENEIDIDÆ.**Remoras.**

Body fusiform, with minute cycloid scales; mouth wide, with villiform teeth on jaws, vomer, &c.; premaxillaries not protractile; lower jaw projects beyond upper; spinous dorsal modified into a sucking disk on top of neck, by which the fishes attach themselves to floating objects; ventrals thoracic; no air-bladder.

ECHENEIS, L.

E. naucrates, L. (*albicauda*, *lineata*, *holbrookii*, &c.) Refer to varieties with long disk and twenty-one laminae, &c.) Pegador.

Body slender; thirty vertebræ; brownish; belly like back; sides with a black stripe edged with white; tail fin black, whitish at outer angles; other fins black, with white edges; lower jaw

with flexible tip; disk with twenty-one to twenty-six laminae. Soft rays, 32 to 41; in anal, 32 to 38.

"*Echeneis naucrates*. Indian Remora.

"It is doubtful if this species has been met in the waters of New Jersey.

"*Echeneis albicauda*. White-tailed Remora.

"The more usually met with of the three species. Specimens have occasionally been met with in the Delaware, at Philadelphia." A variety, only, of *E. naucrates*.

E. remora, Gill. (*Remora squalipeta*, Dald., *jacobæa*.) Remora.

Body robust; vertebræ twenty-seven; dorsal rays twenty-three, with eighteen lamellæ in disk; tail compressed; head broad; tip of lower jaw not produced. Anal rays, 25. Usually found attached to sharks. Color uniform dark brown.

"This is a less species, less frequently met with than the preceding. In its habits it is identical."

E. (or **Remora**) **brachyptera**, Lowe. Fourteen-laminated Remora.

Uniform light brown, with paler fins; disk shorter than base of dorsal, rather broad, with fourteen to sixteen laminae; upper jaw angular. Dorsal rays, 30; anal rays, 26. Warm seas north to Massachusetts.

RHOMBOCHIRUS.

R. osteochir, Cuv. (*E. tetrapturorum*.) Stiff-finned Remora.

Pectoral fins short, broad, with flat, broad rays ossified and stiff, otherwise like preceding, except paler under head; mouth larger; disk broader and rougher, extending forward over tip of snout, and with sixteen lamellæ. Dorsal rays, 21; anal rays, 20. West Indies to Cape Cod. Parasitic on species of *Tetrapturus*.

Family ELACATIDÆ.

Crab-eaters.

Body fusiform, with small, smooth scales; head broad, pike-like; mouth wide, with bands of short, sharp teeth on jaws, vomer, palatines

and tongue; first dorsal of eight spines; two anal spines; ventrals thoracic; no air-bladder; caudal forked; branchiostegals seven; vertebræ more than twenty-four.

ELACATE, Cuv.

E. canada, L. (*atlanticus*, *niger*.) Crab-eater. Cobia. Sergeant-fish. Snooks. Ling.

Olive brown, with broad, dark band on sides, bounded above and below by an indistinct band; below silvery; head much depressed; pectorals falcate; upper lobe of caudal a little the longer; lateral line wavy and irregular. Dorsal rays, 26; anal rays, 25; length, 60 inches.

"A very rare fish, that occasionally is met with on our coast, and in Delaware Bay."

Family XIPHIIDÆ.

Swordfishes.

Large fishes, with upper jaw much prolonged to form the "sword;" teeth small or wanting; dorsal fin, in adults, in two parts, the anterior the larger; anal similarly divided; caudal widely forked; air-bladder and pseudobranchiæ present; branchiostegals seven. Young differs from adults in having both jaws prolonged to form a beak, in having dorsal fins high and continuous, and in having spines on head.

XIPHIAS, L.

X. gladius, L. Swordfish.

Teeth none (except in young); ventrals none; anterior dorsal above gill openings, high and falcate, the second small and above the second anal; skin naked (rudimentary scales in young); pelvic arch obsolete; color dark blue above, dusky below; "sword" nearly black above. Dorsal rays, 40 + 4; anal rays, 18 + 14; vertebræ, 14 + 12. Often attain a large size, and are valuable for food.

"On the coast of New Jersey this interesting species is not abundant ever, although more numerous during some years than

others. Specimens have been seen by the writer taken at Barnegat and Atlantic City. They were all small, the largest measuring about four feet."—[C. C. A.]

TETRAPTURUS, Raf.

T. indicus, Cuv. & Val. (*albidus*, *herschelii*, *brevirostris*.) Spearfish. Billfish, &c.

With small teeth; ventrals represented by spines; dorsals low; skin with rudimentary scales; double caudal keel; sacculated air-bladder; caudal fin forked at seventy-five degrees; color dark blue above, whitish below; fins like back. Dorsal rays, III + 39 + 6; anal rays, II + 13 + 6; length, 7 to 8 feet. Not rare on our coast from Cape Cod to West Indies.

Family TRICHIURIDÆ.

Hair-tails.

Ventrals thoracic, imperfect; body very long, compressed and naked; mouth wide and toothed; dorsal long, low, continuous, and with equal and similar rays.

TRICHIURUS, L.

(*Lepturus*, Art.)

T. lepturus, L. (*argenteus*.) Hair-tail. Silver Eel. Ribbon-fish. Silver-fin, &c.

Tail tapers to a fine point; four barbed teeth in upper jaw; lower jaw longer; vertebræ, 39 + 120; color silvery; ventrals absent in adult; snout pointed. Dorsal rays, 135; anal rays, 100.

"This is not a common species, though more frequently met with during some years than others. A specimen, measuring twenty-two inches, was captured by the writer at Barnegat, in November of 1862, and others have been seen from Cape May and Atlantic City."—[C. C. A.]

Family SCOMBRIDÆ.**Mackerels.**

Body not much compressed, covered with minute cycloid scales (or naked); head conical; jaws with sharp teeth; dorsal fins two, the first of weak spines depressible in a groove; tail slender, keeled; caudal fin falcate; ventrals thoracic; vertebræ more than twenty-five.

SCOMBER, L.

S. pneumatophorus, Delar. (*grex, dekaqi, colias?** &c.) Chub Mackerel.
Fall Mackerel. Easter-Mackerel. Tinker Mackerel.

Body fusiform; two small keels on each side of tail; one row of slender teeth in jaws; first dorsal of nine slender spines; quite a space in front of second, which is followed by a series of five finlets; anal similar; color blue, with twenty wavy, blackish streaks and reticulations, enclosing pale blue spots; silvery below. Lateral line, 200 scales; length, 1 foot.

“Quite abundant on the coast during October and November. Straggling specimens occasionally met with in the bays and inlets.”

S. scombrus, L. (*vernalis*.) Common Mackerel.

Lustrous dark blue above, with thirty-five wavy streaks; silvery below; base of pectorals dark; snout long, pointed; ventrals and pectorals short. Length, 18 inches.

“This well-known species is quite abundant during the fishing season on the banks off Barnegat, where they were caught by the writer in 1862.”—[C. C. A.]

AUXIS, Cuv.

A. thazard, Lac. (*rochei, vulgaris, bisus, &c.*) Frigate Mackerel.

Body plump, naked behind; small scales anteriorly; a “corselet” of large scales in pectoral region; mouth small; teeth small; tail slender, with large keel on each side; seven to eight finlets behind second dorsal and anal; vertebræ thirty-nine,

**S. colias* is the Spanish mackerel of Europe, which has been introduced upon our coast by the U. S. Fish Commission. This has a longer head, lower dorsal fin; the dark bands are narrower and belly is not immaculate. May be considered as a distinct species rather than a variety.

modified as in *Euthynnus*; variegated blue and darker; belly silvery; an Old-World fish lately become abundant upon our coast, but of little value for food.

SCOMBEROMORUS, Lac.

S. maculatus, Mitch. (*dekayi*.) Spanish Mackerel. Spotted Mackerel.

Body elongate, without a corselet; head pointed and short; teeth knife shaped; fourteen to eighteen feeble spines in low first dorsal, white at base; soft dorsal short, followed by eight to nine finlets; anal similar; ventrals small; vertebræ normal; bluish and silvery above, with metallic reflections; numerous bronze spots on sides; mouth oblique; caudal keel with accessory keels.

“This is not an abundant species, although usually met with in twos or threes during a fishing excursion of a week or more. Its flesh is excellent, and deservedly prized.”

S. regalis, Bloch. (*plumieri*, *acervum*, *dekayi*?) Cero. [Spanish Mackerel (?). Spotted Mackerel?]

Silvery; sides with a brownish, broken, longitudinal line above and below, on which are numerous brownish spots; base of dorsal black; pectorals scaly. Dorsal rays, XVII—I, 15—VIII; anal rays, II, 15—VIII. Cape Cod to Brazil; not common. May attain a weight of twenty pounds.

“Prof. Baird reports but two specimens being taken at Beesley’s Point in 1854, during his stay. The writer has met with the species at Barnegat, but not abundantly.” (Possibly refers to the preceding?)

SARDA, Cuv.

(*Pelamys*, Cuv. & Val.)

S. mediterranea, Bl. & Schn. (*pelamys*, *sarda*.) Bonito. Skip-jack, &c.

Scales small, except pectoral corselet; tail strongly keeled; head large, pointed; mouth large; teeth strong and conical; first and second dorsals not far separated; followed by seven to eight finlets; first dorsal with twenty-one stout spines, posterior shortest; color steel blue, with oblique dark stripes; silvery below. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

“This species is an occasional visitor in our waters. A specimen has been seen by the writer from Cape May.”

ORYCNUS, Cuv.

(Thynnus.)

O. thynnus, L. (*secundo-dorsalis, vulgaris, &c.*) Horse Mackerel. Tunný. Albicore.

Body robust; tail slender; an obscure corselet; pectorals do not reach beyond end of first dorsal; color dark blue above; below grayish, with silvery spots; mouth large. Dorsal rays, XIV—I, 13—IX; anal rays, I, 12—VIII. Attains a length of 10 feet or more.

“The writer has never seen a specimen of this large fish from New Jersey, but it is fair to suppose it occasionally is met with, as it is taken off Long Island frequently.”—[C. C. A.]

Family CARANGIDÆ.**Pilot-fishes.**

Body compressed, with prominent occipital keel; usually with small cycloid scales; teeth generally small; premaxillaries protractile; spinous part of dorsal weak; anal always with two spines; air-bladder often forked behind; vertebræ about twenty-five.

DECAPTERUS, Bleek.

D. punctatus, Ag. (*Caranx.*) Scad. Spotted Caranx. Round Robin. Cigar-fish.

Body spindle shaped; head short; mouth small, with feeble teeth; premaxillaries protractile; scales enlarged along posterior straight part of lateral line; one finlet after second dorsal and anal; bluish above; silvery below, with a dark opercular spot; pectorals short; eye small. Length, 12 inches; dorsal rays, VIII—I, 30—I; anal rays, II—I, 24—I.

“This is a seldom-met-with species of *Caranx*, that is to be included in our list from a specimen taken near Cape May, and now in the museum of the Philadelphia Academy.”

D. macarellus, Cuv. & Val. Mackerel Scad.

Silvery; leaden below; small spot on opercle; a few more rays in dorsal and anal than in above. From Cape Cod southward. Scarce.

CARANX, Lac.

(*Paratractus*. *Trachurops*. *Carangus*, &c.)

C. crumenophthalmus, Bloch. Goggler. Big-eyed Scad.

Small scales, with larger plates on lateral line, especially on tail; each plate armed with a spine; preopercle serrate in young; small, uniform teeth present; body elongate, spindle shaped; bluish olive above, silvery below; opercular spot faint; head pointed; lower jaw projecting; a patch of teeth on tongue; adipose eyelid; cheeks and breast scaly; lateral line nearly straight, its plates weak and little carinated. Dorsal rays, VIII—I, 26; anal rays, II—I, 22; scutes, 35.

"The writer has never met with a species of this fish accredited to our coast, or rather the coast of the whole Atlantic."—[C. C. A.]

C. chrysus, Mitch. (*hippos*, *pisquetus*.) Hard-tail. Jural. Crevallé. Yellow Caranx.

Body ovate, nearly fusiform; greenish olive above, golden yellow below; a black blotch on opercle; teeth comparatively large, one series in lower, two in upper jaw; top of head naked, with mucous pores; scutes developed whole length of lateral line. Dorsal rays, VIII—I, 24; anal rays, II—I, 19; scutes, 50; length, 12 inches.

"*Paratractus hippos*."

"Not uncommon during the summer along our coast."

The following remark probably refers to a variety of preceding species:

"*Carangus chrysus*. Yellow Caranx."

"This species is not an abundant one on our coast, although more so during some seasons than others."—[C. C. A.]

C. amblyrhynchus, Cuv. & Val. (*falcatus*.)

Greenish above, with blue reflections; sides and belly golden or silvery; tail fin yellow; body ovate, deeper than preceding; mouth very small and oblique; eye large; lateral scutes strong; teeth strong, in one series; cheeks naked; lateral line strongly arched; scaly sheaths of dorsal and anal well developed; pec-

torals falcate, reach anal. Dorsal rays, VII—I, 28; anal rays, II—I, 25; lateral-line scutes, 50. West Indies northward. Not common.

- C. *hippos*, L. (*defensor*, *caninus*, *carangus*, *chrysos*, *esculentus*, &c.) Horse Crevallé. Southern Caranx.

Olivaceous above; sides and below golden or silvery; a black blotch on opercle; anterior edge of dorsals black; head large and deep; back strongly arched; teeth in upper jaw in a broad band; distinct canines in lower jaw; arched part of lateral line three-fourths that of straight part; breast naked; scales in front of ventrals only; about thirty lateral-line scutes. Dorsal rays, VIII—I, 20; anal rays, II—I, 17. Cape Cod to West Indies. Common southward.

“This species is much more numerous during some seasons than others, but is generally to be met with in August and September in small companies.”

BLEPHARIS, Cuv.

- B. *crinitus*, Akerly (*Zeus*, *Caranx sutor*). Shoemaker.

Body rhomboid, much compressed; apparently naked, with large scales on posterior part of lateral line; bands of villiform teeth in mouth; first dorsal with rudimentary spines, disappearing with age; generic characters otherwise much as in *Caranx*; bluish above, golden below; blotch on opercle on dorsal and anal; mouth oblique in young; first rays of dorsal filamentous; soft rays of second dorsal and anal, nineteen and sixteen respectively.

“This species is very rare on our coast, single specimens being met with at long intervals.”

SELENE, Lac.

(*Argyriosus*.)

- S. *vomer*, L. (*Zeus*, *capillaris*, *argentea*, *pacificus*.) Rostrated Dory. Hair-finned Silver-fish. Moonfish. Horsehead, &c.

Body much compressed, with nearly circular profile, very steep in front; premaxillaries protractile; tongue narrow, free; teeth minute; spines filamentous in young; lateral line unarmed; bluish above, below golden silvery; soft rays, dorsal and anal, twenty-two and twenty. Different varieties or stages

of development are referred to in the following three notes by C. C. A.:

"*Argyreiosus capillaris*. Hair-finned Silver-fish.

"Specimens of this fish are met with along our coast nearly every summer, but they are never abundant. They appear during August and September, and prefer the open sea.

"*Argyreiosus vomer*. Rostrated Dory.

"This is a very rare species in our waters. The writer has never met with a specimen except from southern waters.

"*Selene argentea*.

"Described by Brevoort, in *Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. N. Y.*, Vol. V. No specimen has been seen by the author."—[C. C. A.]

S. setipinnis, Mitch. (*Vomer browni*, *curtus*.) Horsefish. Blunt-nosed Shiner.

Greenish above, golden silvery below; body less rounded, more oblong, than in preceding, but profile nearly vertical, highest over eye; young with a blotch at origin of straight part of lateral line; snout somewhat protruding; mouth oblique; ventrals minute; dorsal and anal very low, no long rays in the adult; second dorsal and anal soft rays, twenty-one and seventeen.

"Specimens of this fine fish are taken every summer along our coast. It does not appear to have favorite haunts, but it is about equally distributed from Sandy Hook to Cape May."

CHLOROSCOMBRUS, Grd

(*Micropteryx. Seriola.*)

C. chrysurus, L. (*cosmopolita*, *chloris*, *caribbæus*.) Yellow-tail.

Body ovate, compressed, not elevated; belly more convex than back; tail very narrow, caudal forked; scales small, smooth; head nearly naked; mouth small, oblique; upper jaw protractile; teeth feeble; eye large; first dorsal of eight feeble spines; second and anal low, with twenty-six rays; strong anal spine. Common southward.

"This is not a common species in our waters."

TRACHYNOTUS, Lac.

(Bothrolæmus. Doliodon.)

T. carolinus, L. (*pampanus*.) Common Pompano. Carolina Lichia. Spiny Dory (?).

Body ovate, compressed; abdomen not trenchant; head blunt; snout abruptly truncate; mouth nearly horizontal; teeth villiform, deciduous; first dorsal of six spines, united in young, separate in adult, and often disappearing; three stout spines in anal; no caudal keel; preopercle armed in young with three spines; bluish above; sides silvery, becoming golden with age; body without dark bands, and no black(?) on vertical fins; fins silvery or dusky. Soft rays, dorsal, 25; anal, 23; length, 18 inches.

"This little fish is very abundant on our coast, and was met with by Prof. Baird in large numbers about Beesley's Point." A species with four vertical black bands under the dorsals, known as *T. glaucus*, Gaff-topsail Pompano, ranges scarcely as far north as New Jersey. The following is probably a stage of preceding:

"*Trachynotus spinosus*. Spinous Dory.

"This species was found by Prof. Baird associated with *T. carolinus* in very small numbers."

NAUCRATES, Raf.

(Nauclerus, Cuv.)

N. ductor, L. (*noveboracensis*.) Pilot-fish. Romero.

Differs from next only in having first dorsal of four or five low, unconnected spines (connected in young); bluish, with five to seven dark vertical bars; little compressed, but elongate; mouth small and oblique. Soft rays, dorsal, 26; anal, 16. More abundant southward.

"This species, although abundant elsewhere, and well known, is not often seen in our waters. A specimen from Beesley's Point is in the museum of the Philadelphia Academy."

SERIOLA, Cuv.

(Halatractus, Gill.)

S. carolinensis, Holb. (*zonata*, *stearnsii*.) Amber-fish.

Occiput and breast not trenchant; head conical; mouth large, with broad bands of villiform teeth; lateral line nearly straight,

forming a keel on tail; scales on sides of head; first dorsal with seven low, connected spines; much like *Naucrates*; bluish above; a greenish-yellow band along side; white below; fins greenish; body spindle shaped; one median and two lateral series of teeth on tongue; head naked; cheeks with small scales; soft rays of dorsal, 36; of anal, 19; no sharp keel at occiput. Gulf of Mexico. *Rare* northward. The following note probably refers to aged specimens of following species, or possibly to *S. fasciata*:

“*Halatractus carolinensis*.

“Specimens of this species are occasionally met with associated with the following.”

S. zonata, Mitch. (*Zonichthys, carolinensis*, without vertical bands, due, perhaps, to increased age.) Banded Leriote. Rudder-fish.

Differs from preceding in having six broad, black bars (darker in young than in previous cases); body deeper, with occipital keel; spinous dorsal and ventrals black. Rays, dorsal, 38; anal, 21; length, 30 inches.

“This species is quite abundant along our coast. Specimens have been met with by the author at each of the principal points along our coast.”—[C. C. A.]

S. fasciata, Bloch. (*Zonichthys*.) Amber-fish.

Greenish above, with sixteen brown, narrow cross bands, arranged in pairs, and running into the dorsal and anal; head deeper than long. Dorsal rays, 30; anal rays, 20. Coast of South Carolina. Extra-limital to New Jersey.

OLIGOPLITES, Gill.

(*Scombroides*, Lac.)

O. saurus, Bl. & Schn. (*Scomber, occidentalis*.) Leather-jacket.

Body compressed, nearly lanceolate; tail slender, not keeled; head short, acute; occipital keel sharp; mouth with sharp teeth on jaws, tongue, &c.; upper jaw not protractile; maxillary narrow, without a distinct supplementary bone; scales small and very narrow; dorsal spines 5 + 1, strong; second dorsal mostly broken up into finlets; anal longer, also with finlets posteriorly; pterygoids toothless; bluish above, bright silvery below; fins yellow; caudal deeply forked; twenty soft rays in dorsal and anal. Tropics to New York. Not rare southward.

Family POMATOMIDÆ.**Bluefishes.**

Scales weakly ctenoid; mouth large and oblique, with premaxillaries protractile; lower jaw projects; supplementary bone to maxillary; teeth strong, unequal, a triangular patch on the vomer; occipital keel strong; free edge of opercle serrated; branchiostegals seven; cheeks and opercles scaled; anal and soft dorsal scaly; first dorsal of seven low spines; ventrals thoracic; vertebræ as in *Carangidæ*.

POMATOMUS, Lac.

(Temnodon, Cuv.)

P. saltatrix, L. (*Perca, Gasterosteus.*) Bluefish. Greenfish. Skip-jack.

Bluish or greenish above and silvery below; a black blotch at base of pectoral; body robust, slightly compressed; belly with blunt edge; top of head naked. Rays in dorsal and anal, 25; scales in lateral line, 95; length, 3 feet. Voracious and destructive to other fishes. Valued for food.

“This is a well-known and exceedingly abundant species found along our coast generally. Isolated specimens wander up the Delaware occasionally as high as Bordentown, Burlington county.”

Family STROMATEIDÆ.**Broad Shiners.**

Scales minute, cycloid; profile of body blunt in front; mouth small; no teeth on vomers or palatines; œsophagus armed with horny, hooked teeth; dorsal fin single, long, spines weak; anal with three spines; usually no air-bladder.

STROMATEUS, L.

(Poronotus. Peprilus.)

S. paru, L. (*Rhombus longipinnis, gardenii.*) Rudder-fish. Harvest-fish.

Body ovate; tail slender; scales loosely inserted; ventrals represented by a spine; pectorals narrow, nearly half as long as

body; first rays of dorsal and anal high; caudal forked. Dorsal rays, 45; anal rays, 40; lateral-line scales, 90; vertebrae, 15 + 15. Commonest southward.

“This is a rare species, said to be met with occasionally in our waters.”

S. triacanthus, Peck (*Rhombus cryptosus*). Harvest-fish. Dollar-fish. Butter-fish. La Fayette.

Dorsal and anal not very high in front, with a series of large pores along base of dorsal. Dorsal rays, III, 45; anal rays, III, 38; length, 10 inches.

“This is not a common species, and is met with almost entirely during July and August. The writer has seen single specimens from various points along the coast.”—[C. C. A.]

LIRUS, Lowe.

(*Palinurichthys*. *Palinurus*.)

L. perciformis, Mitch. (*Pammelas*, *Leirus*, *Mopus*, &c.) Pilot. Rudder-fish.

Body elongate-ovate and a little compressed; profile very blunt; opercular bones finely serrated; scales more fixed than in preceding; cheeks scaly; six to eight short but strong spines in dorsal; vertical fins scaly at base; ventrals (I, 5) large and thoracic; dark green; belly not silvery; eye large, with adipose eyelid; top of head naked, with mucous pores; pectorals long. Dorsal rays, 21; anal rays, 16; lateral-line scales, 75; length, 12 inches.

“This species is not unfrequently met with during the summer months some seasons, but as a general thing is not met with in our waters. Isolated specimens have been seen by the writer from Sandy Hook, Barnegat and Atlantic City.”—[C. C. A.]

Family CORYPHÆNIDÆ.

Dolphins.*

Body elongate, compressed, covered with small cycloid scales; cleft of mouth wide, oblique; lower jaw projecting; teeth cardiform, some

* These fishes should not be confounded with aquatic mammals of the same name.

on vomer, &c.; villiform teeth on tongue; skull with a high crest; dorsal fin along entire back nearly; no distinct spines; pectorals short; caudals widely forked; no air-bladder nor pseudobranchs.

CORYPHÆNA, L.

(Lampugus.)

C. equisetis, L. (*immaculata punctulatus*.) Spotted Dolphin, or Lampugus. Small Dolphin.

Bluish above, paler below, and yellowish; sides sometimes sprinkled with small blue spots, larger at base of dorsal; dorsal blue, wavy, with rows of spots; none on anal; profile of snout does not become vertical with age. Dorsal rays, 51 to 56; anal rays, 24 to 26; length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

"The writer has not met with this species. Said to have been caught at the mouth of the Hudson River."—[C. C. A.]

C. hippurus, L. (*guttata suevri*) Great Dolphin.

Colors brilliant when captured, changing suddenly at death; brownish olive above, golden below, with bright blue spots; dorsal purplish, with lines; other fins tinged blue; caudal yellow, pale, with blackish spots in preserved specimens; profile becomes vertical with age; male with a crest, female with blue spots on each side of tail.—Poey. Dorsal rays, 58 to 64; anal rays, 26 to 30; length, 6 feet. Common in warmer seas.

"This handsome and interesting species is not abundant along our coast, although specimens are met with every summer at the various coast villages, as Long Branch, Tuckerton, Toms River, &c."—[C. C. A.]

Family APHREDODERIDÆ.

Pirate Perches.

Body oblong, elevated at base of dorsal, compressed behind, with head thick and depressed; lower jaw projecting; teeth in villiform bands; opercle with a spine, some of bones serrated; bones of skull cavernous; branchiostegals six; scales ctenoid, adherent; lateral line

imperfect; vent moves forward towards opercular region with age; ventrals thoracic; anal small; air-bladder adherent to walls of abdomen.

APHREDODERUS, Le S.

(*Scolopsis*, Gilliams.)

A. sayanus (*gibbosus*, *cookianus*, *mesotrema*, *isolepis*, &c.) Pirate Perch.
Mud Perch.

Dark olive, much speckled with dark points; two blackish bars at base of caudal, between which is a light bar. Dorsal rays, III, 11; anal rays, II, 6; lateral-line scales, 47 to 58; length, 5 inches.

“Met with in Mercer, Burlington, Camden and Atlantic counties. No species is perhaps less known, of all our fresh-water fishés, than the above. Being strictly nocturnal in its habits, will account in a measure for this, but its numbers are great in those streams where it is found at all, and only its peculiar habit of lying semi-dormant during the day, will account for the fact of its being a ‘*rara pisces*’ to the community generally. Small streams with dense vegetation upon the bottom, and with overhanging banks, are its favorite, if not exclusive haunts. Among the roots of some neighboring tree, whose tangled rootlets extend out into the stream, the ‘pirate’ is sure to be found in streams containing them, but it requires skill and patience to secure them, when thus protected. No species in the State’s fauna is perhaps as voracious as this under consideration. Even its own young are not exempt from attack, and indeed they seem to be somewhat of a favorite article of food. So greedy are they at times, that not unfrequently the tail of the captured fish may be seen protruding from the mouth of its captor, who seeks his favorite haunt after seizing his prey, and there, lazily flapping his pectoral fins to and fro to give his body a gently swaying motion, devours the swallowed victim at his leisure.

“The ‘pirate’ makes a nest after the manner of the sunfish, and with the female, guards it and afterward the young, till they reach a size of one-third of an inch, when they are left by their parents, and become exposed to the attacks of the larger carnivorous fish, including their own species.

“The largest specimens met with have measured about five inches in length. De Kay’s figure is a correct representation.”

Family CENTRARCHIDÆ.**Sunfishes.**

Compressed; body deep, not very long; mouth well toothed with villiform teeth in bands; premaxillaries protractile; opercle ends in two flat points or a black flap; branchiostegals six (or seven); body fully scaled (ctenoid, rarely cycloid); usually ten spines in dorsal; intestine short; vertebræ about thirty, number changes with age; pseudobranchs rudimentary; sexes alike; voracious. Valued for food according to size.

POMOXYS, Raf.

(Labrus. Centrarchus.)

P. sparoides, Lac. (*heñacanthus, nigromaculatus*.) Grass Bass. Barfish.
Calico Bass. Strawberry Bass.

Snout projecting; mouth large, oblique; few teeth on tongue; scales large; anal fin larger than dorsal; opercle with two points; dorsal spines seven or eight, not six; scales on cheeks in six rows; fins very high; color silvery olive, mottled with olive green in small bunches over whole body; anal marked with reticulations and spots like dorsal. Dorsal rays, 15 (soft); anal rays, 17; lateral-line scales, 41; length, 12 inches. Chiefly in lowland streams and lakes.

AMBLOPLITES, Gill.

(Lepomis. Bodianus.)

A. rupestris, Raf. (*æneus, cavifrons?*) Common Rock Bass. Red-eye.
Goggle-eye. Mud Sunfish.

Mouth large; lower jaw projecting; lingual teeth in one patch; opercle with two points; scales large; dorsal larger than anal, with ten to eleven low spines; six spines in anal; scales on cheek in six to eight series; color olive green, brassy, with dark mottlings; the young irregularly barred and blotched black; adult has a dark spot on each scale; black opercular spot. Soft rays, dorsal, 10; anal, 10; length, 12 inches.

“The writer captured a specimen of this northern species in October of 1867, in Mercer county. It is the only one met with.”—[C. C. A.]

ACANTHARCHUS, Gill.

(Centrarchus.)

A. pomotis, Bd. (*Ambloplites*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Mud Sunfish.

Body oblong, not much compressed nor elevated; mouth wide, with short gape; lower jaw projecting; pharyngeal teeth sharp; scales large, cycloid; dorsal spines low, eleven; anal five; caudal fin rounded; cheeks with five rows of scales; color dark green, with five indistinct longitudinal bands on sides; also bands on cheeks; an opercular spot; fins plain. Soft dorsal and anal rays, 10; length, 4 inches.

"This is a less abundant species than the one following, but in its habits is somewhat similar. Specimens kept by the writer in an aquarium, devoured many small cyprinoids and wounded the other large fish so that many of them died."—[C. C. A.]

ENNEACANTHUS, Gill.

(Hemioplites. Copelandia.)

E. obesus, Bd. (*Pomotis, Bryttus, fasciatus, guttatus.*) Spotted-finned Sunfish.

Body short, deep, compressed; mouth small, with well-developed supplementary bone; no teeth on tongue; opercle with two points; anal large, but smaller than dorsal; scales large; opercular spot more than half as large as eye; cheeks with four rows of scales; color olivaceous, with five to eight dark cross bars and purplish-golden spots on body and fins; lines and spots on cheeks; bar below eye. Dorsal rays, IX, 10; anal rays, III, 10; scales, 32×10 ; length, 3 inches.

"This species is very abundant in many tributaries of the Delaware, in Mercer and Camden counties. It is likewise a lover of sluggish water, and is found usually in the midst of a mass of weeds, from which it must be dragged with a net, as it does not ever, or very seldom, bite at a hook."

E. simulans, Cope (*margaratis, guttatus, piniger*—last, southern variety, larger and brighter).

Body comparatively elongate; mouth very oblique; soft rays of dorsal elevated in male, lower in female; color dark olive, with traces of vertical bars in young; ear flap small, with blue

border and a pearly spot in front; a dark bar below eye; males much spotted with blue, fainter in females. Dorsal rays, IX, 10; anal rays, III, 9 (varies). Abundant near the coast.

MESOGONISTIUS, Gill

M. chætodon, Bd. (*Pomotis*.) Black-banded Sunfish.

Differs from preceding genus in having ten dorsal spines; small supplemental bone; anal much smaller than dorsal; dorsal with anterior spines longest; body suborbicular; mouth very small; lateral line continuous; cheeks three to four rows of scales; dirty straw color, clouded with olive; six to eight vertical bars on sides. Lateral-line scales, 28; length, 3 inches.

“This interesting species is a lover of weedy, sluggish streams and ponds, and is never met with in tide water. The writer has seen it from Mercer and Burlington counties, but could not find it in Warren, Sussex or Morris counties. It was first met with in Atlantic county by Prof. Baird.”—[C. C. A.]

LEPOMIS, Raf.

(*Ichthelis*. *Eupomotis*. *Apomotis*, &c.)

L. phenax, Cope & Jord. (*Apomotis*, *Bryttus*, &c.) Sunfish.

Body ovate; supplementary bone strong; teeth on vomer and palatines; dorsal with ten short and strong spines; opercular spot larger than eye; seven rows of scales on cheek; no black spot on dorsal or anal; color olive green, dark in adults; more silvery in young. Dorsal rays, 10; anal rays, 9; scales, 43 × 14; length, 6 inches. Beesley's Point.

L. auritus, L. (*Labrus*, *Bryttus unicolor*, *Pomotis rubicauda*, *appendix*.) Long-eared Sunfish. Black-eared Sunfish.

Gill rakers short and thick; ear flaps long and narrow; body elongate; seven rows of small scales in cheek; scales of breast very small; palatine teeth few and large; dorsal spines low; color olive, belly orange red; scales on sides with red spots on a blue ground; vertical fins yellowish; head with bluish stripes. Dorsal rays, 11; anal rays, 9; lateral-line scales, 47; length, 8 inches.

The two following notes by C. C. A. refer doubtless to varieties of the above species:

Ichthelis rubicauda. River Sunfish.

"This beautiful fish is distinguishable by its ruddy tail and lower fins. It attains a greater size than the others, and is met with most usually in the rivers. In the Delaware they are abundant, and reach a length of several inches very frequently.

Pomotis appendix. Black-eared Sunfish.

"This species is larger bodied and much less brilliantly colored, but in its habits is in all respects similar to the next. It is less abundant than the next, and like it, prefers quiet ponds and slowly-moving streams to the river or tide water. The black appendix easily distinguishes it from the following. As articles of food the two species are of very little value."

L. gibbosus, L. (Percu, Sparus, Pomotis, vulgaris.) Common Sunfish.
Pumpkin Seed. Bream.

Body short and deep; profile steep; head and mouth small; dorsal spines high, soft rays higher; scales large, four rows on cheek; greenish olive; sides spotted with orange; belly yellowish; blue, wavy streaks on cheeks; lower part of opercular flap bright scarlet in adult. Dorsal rays, X, 11; anal rays, III, 10; lateral-line scales, 47; length, 8 inches.

"This is probably the best-known species of all our inland fishes. It appears to be uniformly abundant in every section of the State. Its colors are brightest in the spring, when they may be seen in shallow water, making nests and guarding them from every intruder."

MICROPTERUS, Lac.

(Huro. Grystes. Lepomis, &c.)

M. salmoides, Lac. (Labrus, pallida, Cichla floridana, nigricans, &c.)
Large-mouthed Black Bass. Oswego Bass. Green Bass.
Bayou Bass [erroneously Trout (South).]

Body oblong, compressed; head long; mouth large and oblique; supplementary bone well developed; lower jaw prominent; opercle with two flat points; scales weakly ctenoid; dorsal divided by deep notch; spines low, not strong, same number as in sunfish; ten rows of scales on cheek; young dark green above, silvery below; a dark stripe on side and three on cheek; caudal blackish in middle; lateral stripe indistinct and general tone darker in adult. Dorsal rays, 13; anal rays, 11 (soft); scales, 68×16 ; length, 1 to 2 feet. Fresh water. Introduced

by New Jersey authorities into Greenwood Lake, 1871. This and the following have lost in size, from lack of fresh stock for interbreeding, according to the belief of the fishermen.

M. dolomieii, Lac. (*Bodianus achigan*, *Grystes salmoides*, *fasciatus*, *punctulatus*, *obscurus*, &c.) Small-mouthed Black Bass.

Head large, but mouth not as large as in preceding; scales on cheek small, seventeen rows; young golden green, with bronze luster; spots or vertical bars on sides, but no longitudinal stripe; three bands on cheeks; adults dead green; scales, 74×17 . Cool, clear and rapid streams. Introduced by authority of State of New York into Greenwood Lake, 1866.

Family PERCIDÆ.

(Etheostomatidæ.)

Perches.

Body elongate, terete or compressed, covered with small, adherent stenoid scales; two dorsals, the first spiny; many characters in common with the foregoing family, but body more slender; anal spines one or two; pseudobranchiæ small or none; skull bones not cavernous.

BOLEOSOMA, De K.

(Etheostoma. Estrella, &c.)

B. olmstedii, Stor. (*tessellatum*, *maculaticeps*, &c.) Tessellated Darter.

Body slender, little compressed, not translucent; head small, pointed; cheeks and opercles scaly; scales large; breast naked; fins high; color olivaceous, tessellated above, sides with blotches and zigzag markings; fins speckled or barred; head not speckled, dusky in males. Dorsal spines, 9; soft rays, 14; anal, 9; lateral-line scales, 50; length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Breast closely scaled in *var. atromaculatum*.

“This is the most numerous of the described species of ‘darters.’ No stream appears to be too small for them, and many specimens have been found by the writer in the ‘belly’ of shad-nets, tangled in the vegetation and trash drawn from the bottoms of our rivers.”

PERCINA, Hald.

(Perca. Sciæna, &c.)

P. caprodes, Raf. (*Etheostoma*, *Pileoma semifasciatum*, *carbonaria*, &c.)
Banded Darter. Log Perch. Rockfish. Hogfish.

Body compressed, with long, pointed head, depressed above; cheeks, opercles and neck scaly; chest naked; fins low; color yellowish green, with about fifteen long cross bands on sides, alternating with short ones; fins barred. Dorsal rays, XV—15; anal rays, II—9; lateral-line scales, 92; length, 6 to 8 inches. Mouth overlapped by a pig-like snout.

“This species I have only met with in the Delaware, and there it is a by-no-means-abundant species. It appears to move about more than the other species, sustaining itself for a greater length of time in the water.”

ETHEOSTOMA, Raf.

(Catonotus, Ag.)

E. flabellare, Raf. (*humeralis*, *fasciatus*.) Fan-tailed Darter.

Head naked; lateral line short and nearly straight; spinous dorsal low, ending in fleshy knobs in males; color olivaceous, dusky above, with obscure bars; scales with brown spot forming obscure lines; head narrow; mouth oblique; fins barred. Dorsal rays, VIII—12; length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Western New York and southward. Possibly extra-limital to New Jersey.

PÆCILIOHTHYS, Ag.(Oligocephalus. Boleichthys. Aplesion. Alvarius. Astaticthys.
Hololepis, &c.)

P. cœruleus, Stor. (*variatus*, Jord.) Blue Darter. Rainbow Darter.
Soldier-fish.

Body robust; back elevated; head large, compressed; neck, cheeks and breast usually naked; opercles scaly; fins large, dorsals close together; males olivaceous, tessellated and blotched; sides with twelve indigo-blue bars, separated by orange spaces; caudal and anal deep orange, edged with blue; soft dorsal blue at base; spinous crimson; ventrals and cheeks blue; throat, &c., orange; females with little blue or red; vertical fins barred, &c. Dorsal rays, X—12; anal rays, II—7; scales, 45×8 ;

length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; lateral lines, developed for 35 scales, nearly straight.

"With perhaps one exception, this is the most abundant of the species of this family found in the State. Flat rocks in shallow water, or sandy flats among rougher bottoms, are the favorite haunts of this restless species."

P. fusiformis, Grd. (*Hololepis*, *Boleosoma*.) Fusiform Darter.

Strongly compressed; head long and narrow, with short, decurved muzzle; eye large; strong opercular spine; lateral line from twelve to fifteen scales; cheeks, neck, belly and throat scaly; olivaceous, dotted with dusky points; soft vertical fins, speckled. Dorsal rays, X—9; anal rays, II—7; lateral-line scales, slightly curved, 55; length, 2 inches.

"In Cape May county, and at Bound Brook, Somerset county, this species is more or less abundant.

"The want of a good monograph of this family has prevented the writer from giving a complete list of the family. Occasional specimens have been frequently met with, not referable in all respects to the published descriptions, and are *probably* as yet undescribed species, but as this is to a certain extent doubtful, the writer did not feel justified in giving names to what might be only varieties."—[C. C. A.]

P. erochrous, Cope. Red-sided Darter.

Dorsal outline of body curved, ventral straight; head long, decurved and narrow in front; lateral line on sixteen scales; blackish above, with notched, dark band on sides; no red dots. Dorsal rays, IX—10; anal rays, II—7; lateral-line scales, 43; length, 2 inches. Streams tributary to Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.—J. & G.

MICROPERCA, Putn.

M. punctulata, Putn. Least Darter.

Body short and deep; cheeks naked; opercles somewhat scaly; opercular spine very small; neck and chest naked; no trace of lateral line; scales ctenoid, large; anal spines strong; color olivaceous; sides speckled and with vague bars and markings; some of fins barred. Dorsal rays, VI—VII, 10; anal rays, II, 6; lateral-line scales, 34; length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

“Generally found in protected corners of rapid streams, resting on a flat stone or the level sand. In its movements it is very similar to *P. cæruleus*. Concerning its breeding habits the writer has gathered no particulars.”—[C. C. A.]

PERCA, L.

P. americana, Schranck (*Bodianus flavescens, acuta, gracilis, fluviatilis*).
Yellow Perch. American Perch. Ringed Perch.

Back dark olive; sides yellow, with six to eight bars; belly pale; lower fins red or orange; cheeks closely scaled, scales imbricated; opercles naked, armed with one spine, preopercle serrated. Dorsal rays, XIII—1, 14; lateral line complete.

“This well-known species is found more or less abundantly throughout the State. In the Delaware River, specimens of unusual size have been taken, weighing over four pounds.”

STIZOSTEDIUM, Raf

(Lucioperca.)

S. vitreum, Mitch. (*americana, salmonea*). Wall-eyed Pike. Dory.
Glass-eye. Yellow Pike. Blue Pike (*Var.*) Jack Salmon.
Susquehanna Salmon.

Pseudobranchs developed; branchiostegals seven; preopercle serrate; canine teeth in jaws and on palatines; body slender, fusiform; dark olive, finely mottled with brassy; lower jaw flesh color; belly and lower fins pinkish; black blotch on spinous dorsal. Dorsal rays, XIII—I, 21; anal rays, II, 12; lateral-line scales, 90; reaches a length of nearly three feet and a weight of ten to twenty pounds. Some have been put into the Delaware by Pennsylvania authorities.

Family SERRANIDÆ.

(Percidæ.)

Sea Bass.

Body oblong, compressed; with usually ctenoid scales; mouth horizontal, posterior part of maxillary not slipping under edge of

preorbital; no incisors nor molars, but often canines; pseudobranchs large; opercle with one or two points; anal short, with three spines; vertebræ twenty-five; air-bladder adherent to abdominal walls.

ROCCUS, Mitch.

(*Labrax*, Cuv.)

R. lineatus, Bloch. Striped Bass. Rockfish.

Anal spines strong; branchiostegals seven; teeth villiform, some on base of tongue in two patches; caudal forked; dorsal divided; no supplemental maxillary; first dorsal with nine spines; lower jaw projecting; olivaceous silvery, white or brassy below; sides with seven or eight dark bands, one on lateral line; young slender; mouth large and oblique; twelve soft rays in dorsal and anal. Lateral-line scales, 65; length, 3 to 4 feet.

“Numerous in the various rivers of our State, and probably most so in the Delaware. Although met with during the greater part of the year in the rivers, it nevertheless appears to be a marine species that ascends in the spring for breeding purposes, and in the fall is again met with seeking the head-waters, this time to meet the outgoing shad, that are now making their way to the ocean to pass the winter. Many ‘rockfish’ winter in the salt creeks, but the majority seek the deep sea-water.”

R. americanus, Gmel. (*Morone, mucronata, rufus.*) White Perch.

Sides not striped with black; olivaceous, with silvery sides and faint lighter streaks; back arched; head depressed and pointed; mouth small, oblique; dorsal fins united. Lateral-line scales, 50; length, 12 inches (maximum).

“This well-known fish is abundant in the rivers of the State, and wandering from the rivers, enters the various creeks, and is to be met with in great abundance in tide-water streams in the neighborhood of flood-gates, where they congregate to catch the thousands of minnows that are swept through the gates at the ‘turn of the tide.’ No finer sport is to be had than fishing for ‘white perch’ at this time.

“This fish is abundant on the coast during the late autumn and winter, and from the brackish streams and various fishing-grounds it is brought at this time of year to the markets. They rarely reach over a foot in length, if ever. The largest specimen preserved at Philadelphia measures one foot.”

SERRANUS, Cuv.

(Centropristis. Perca.)

- S. nigrescens**, Bl. & Schn. (*atrarius*.) Northern Black Sea Bass.
Blackfish.

Canine teeth of outer row small; caudal fin trilobed; color dusky, more or less mottled, with traces of pale longitudinal streaks along the rows of scales; young greenish, often with dark lateral band, sometimes cross bars; dorsal with whitish spots; body robust; head large, little compressed; top of head naked; about eleven rows of scales on cheeks; mouth oblique, low; dorsal spines strong; pectorals as long as ventrals (longer in southern variety, *atrarius*). Dorsal rays, X, 10; anal rays, III, 7; lateral-line scales, 50; length, 12 inches.

"This species is the best known of our coast fish to the market-people. During the spring and summer it is brought in great numbers from our coast generally. The species never reaches a very great size, the largest specimens met with by the author measuring fifteen inches."

OREOLUS, J. & G.

(Paranthias. Brachyrhinus, &c.)

- O. furcifer**, Cuv. & Val. (*Serranus*.)

Is a revision of the following:

"*Epinephelus oxypteras*. Sharp-finned Corvina.

"A specimen of this fish is described in De Kay's Report, as having been met with in New York. The writer has not seen a living specimen."—[C. C. A.] Its occurrence on our coast is still doubtful.

TRISOTROPIS, Gill.

- T. stomias**, G. & B. Black Grouper.

Dark gray, freckled with paler, but no distinct spots; fins tipped with black; mouth large; body slender; scales smooth, with many accessory scales. Lateral-line scales, 140. Rare north of Virginia. The following note seems to refer to a variety of the next species:

"*Epinephelus moris*. Groper.

"There is but one specimen preserved from the coast of New Jersey known to the writer. A southern species."

EPINEPHELIS, Bloch.

E. morio, Cuv. (*erythrogaster*.) Red Grouper.

Brownish, marked with ash; salmon below; fins margined with blue; scales of lateral line triangular, cycloid; elsewhere small and ctenoid; medium crest of cranium developed; opercle with two spines. Dorsal rays, XI, 17; anal rays, III, 9; lateral-line scales, 106. Southern.

“Occasionally met with along the coast. The writer has seen a specimen taken at Beesley’s Point.”—[C. C. A.]

DULES, Cuv.

D. auriga, Cuv. & Val. Coachman. Charioteer.

This genus is distinguished by having third dorsal spine filamentous. Doubtful if ever taken on our coast.—J. & G.

“A specimen of this fish is preserved in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, labeled ‘Cape May, N. J.’ The writer has seen no other specimen from State limits.”—[C. C. A.]

Family SPARIDÆ.

Scales ctenoid, sometimes nearly cycloid (“sparoid”); head large; premaxillaries protractile; maxillary without supplemental bone, and slipping under preorbital for its whole length; pseudobranchs well developed.

LUTJANUS, Bl. & Schn.

(*Mesoprion*. *Diacope*, &c.)

L. caxis, Bl. & Schn. (*griscus*, *Neomænis emarginatus*.) Yelting. Gray Snapper.

Head long; mouth large; jaws with bands of villiform teeth, with well-developed canines in upper jaw, an anchor-shaped patch of teeth on vomer and one patch on tongue; caudal fin lunate; color greenish olive, each scale with a brown spot; cheeks with six rows of scales. Dorsal rays, X, 14; anal rays, III, 8; lateral-line scales, 48.

“This small species was first described by Prof. Baird in 1854, he having procured specimens at Beesley’s Point. It is an abundant species in the salt rivers on the southern portion of our coast, frequenting the grassy-grown coves, and seldom seen where the water is free of vegetation.”

POMADYS, Lac.

(*Pristipoma*, Cuv.)

P. fulvomaculatus, Mitch. (*Orthopristis*, *Labrus*, *Hæmulon*.) Speckled Red-mouth. Hogfish. Sailor’s Choice.

Vomer, palatines and tongue toothless; dorsal fin continuous; body not much elevated; head long, with conical snout; mouth low and small, outer teeth slender and short; dorsal and anal naked to base, where is a sheath of scales; posterior spines lower than soft rays and anterior spines; caudal forked; color light brown, silvery below, orange-yellow spots on sides, in rows, oblique above lateral line, horizontal below; head blue and spotted. Dorsal rays, XII, 16; anal rays, III, 12; lateral-line scales, 57; length, 12 inches.

“During the summer of 1865, numbers of this fish were taken off Sandy Hook, and the writer has seen specimens since, caught near the mouth of the Delaware River. It is a visitor to our coast, however.”—[C. C. A.]

P. virginicus, L. (*Anisotremus*, *tæniatus*, *Sparus*.)

Golden olive above; a dusky bar from nape through eye, and from dorsal downward, behind which are several light-blue, narrow stripes; body ovoid, compressed and elevated; outer teeth strong; eye large; second anal spine longer than third. Dorsal rays, XII, 17; anal rays, III, 9.

“An occasional specimen of this fish has been taken on our coast, and the writer met with a specimen in the fish-market at Trenton, said to have been received from Barnegat.”—[C. C. A.]

DIABASIS, Desm.

(*Hæmulon*, Cuv.)

D. plumieri, Lac. (*Perca formosa*, *H. arcuatum*.) Black Grunt. Squirrel-fish.

Brownish above, lighter below; head with twelve or more wavy lines of blue; fins dusky blue; body highest at dorsal;

profile very convex to base of snout; second anal spine much enlarged; inside of mouth red; soft part of fins scaled; caudal forked. Dorsal rays, XII, 17; anal rays, III, 9; lateral-line scales, 55.

"A single specimen of this fish was taken in Delaware Bay, in July, 1867, and is now in the possession of the writer. It is a rare visitor to our waters."

D. aurolineatus, Cuv. & Val. (*chrysopterus, quadrilineatum*.) Yellow-finned Red-mouth.

Olive brown above; sides silvery; mouth large, red; back less elevated than in preceding; profile nearly straight; a narrow bronze band from snout through eye to caudal, and three or four stripes on head and anterior part of body; vomer, &c., toothless; soft part of fins scaled; dorsal continuous. Dorsal rays, XIII, 15; anal rays, III, 8; lateral-line scales, 55.

"This species is more frequently met with than the preceding, but is only a visitor to our waters. The writer has seen them exposed for sale in the Trenton fish-market."—[C. C. A.]

LOBOTES, Cuv.

(*Holocentrus*, Bloch.)

L. surinamensis, Bloch. (*auctorum, erate*.) Flasher. Black Triple-tail.

Blackish above, becoming silvery gray on sides, often blotched and tinged with yellow; fins dusky; head small, profile concave in front, convex from occiput to dorsal; scales on opercle large, small around eye; pectorals shorter than ventrals, spines lower than soft dorsal; caudal fin convex; jaws with bands of villiform teeth, in front of which are a series of larger ones; none on vomer. Dorsal rays, XII, 16; anal rays, III, 11; lateral-line scales, 47; length, 2 to 3 feet.

"This is not a common species in our waters. The museum of the Philadelphia Academy contains specimens from Beesley's Point, and from Cape May."

STENOTOMUS, Gill.

(*Sparus*. *Pagrus*.)

S. chrysops, L. (*aculeatus, argyrops*.) Southern Porgree. Gilt-head.

Differs from following in having body larger, less elevated, more elongated, with coarser molar teeth; color silvery, with

reddish tinge and golden streaks; head large; two rows of molars, the inner series the larger; six strong, canine-like teeth in front of upper jaw; five rows of scales on cheek and four on opercle; fins reddish. Dorsal rays, XII, 12; anal rays, III, 11; scales 7—48—14; length, 18 inches.

“This species is included in our list, from the fact of various authorities making mention of it, but the author has not met with it.”—[C. C. A.]

S. versicolor, Mitch. (*argyrops*, *Sargus ambassis*.) Scuppaug. Porgee. Sand Porgee (?). Northern Scup.

Brownish, silvery below; everywhere with blue reflections; vertical fins mottled; young faintly barred; body compressed; back elevated; head deep; mouth small; incisors very narrow; molars in two rows above; cheeks with four rows of scales. Dorsal rays, XII, 12; anal rays, III, 11; scales 8—49—16; length, 12 inches.

“Found generally along the coast, more abundantly after July. They enter the bays in large numbers, and are also caught at sea in very deep water. They are prized as a market fish, and are largely sold throughout the country and in towns not too remote to render transportation impracticable.”

The following note probably refers to a variety of *S. versicolor*, or possibly of *S. chrysops*.

“*Stenotomus arenosus*. Sand Porgee.

“This is not an abundant species on the coast. They are generally met with in August and September. Author has caught them near Tuckerton and Atlantic City.”—[C. C. A.]

LAGODON, Holbr.

L. rhomboides, L. (*Sparus*, *Sargus*.) Pinfish. Bream. Rhomboidal Porgee.

Brownish, white below; sides with horizontal light-blue and golden stripes, and half a dozen faint, dark, vertical bands, disappearing with age; vertical fins yellowish, with bluish stripes; body elliptical; head sharp; mouth small and upper jaw protractile; incisors broad and notched; cheeks with five to six rows of scales; a procumbent spine before dorsal, latter in spiny part high. Dorsal rays, XII, 11; anal rays, III, 11; scales, 8—66—18; length, 12 inches.

"This species the author has seen a specimen of, in a small collection made at Beesley's Point, and now in the museum of the Philadelphia Academy."—[C. C. A.]

DIPLODUS, Raf.

(*Archosargus*, Gill.)

D. probatocephalus, Walb. (*ovicephalus*, Gill., *Sparus*, *Sargus ovis*.)
Sheepshead.

Grayish, with eight vertical black bands; fins dark; body robust, very deep in old examples; back compressed and elevated; profile very steep; mouth low, horizontal; incisors broad, serrated in young; cheeks with six rows of scales; scales on breast small and crowded; dorsal spines high; soft dorsal low; second anal spine strong. Dorsal spines, XII, 12; anal spines, III, 10; scales, 7—45—16; length, 30 inches.

"This fine fish is quite abundant and most eagerly sought after. They are found on the coast from June or July, according to the season, until October. Opposite the village of Barnegat this species is met with quite abundantly, and many are taken by the professional fishermen during the summer months."

CYPHOSUS, Lac.

(*Pimelepterus*, Lac.)

C. bosqui, Lac. (*flavolineatus*, *Perca setatritz*.)

Dusky, with about twenty-five light stripes following the rows of scales; scales of back and belly smaller than on sides; soft dorsal and anal very low, the latter short; caudal with lower lobe longer; top and sides of head and fins finely scaled; incisors lanceolate, with backward projecting processes. Dorsal rays, XII, 12; anal rays, III, 11; scales, 10—66—20; vertebræ, 9 + 16. Massachusetts to Panama. Common southward.

Family SCIÆNIDÆ.

Croakers.

Skull cavernous; head scaly; no teeth on vomers, &c.; lateral line extends on to the caudal fin; scales thin and ctenoid; mucous

pores much developed; ear bones large; dorsal fin not continuous; air-bladder large, perhaps used in producing peculiar grunting sounds, by squeezing air into lateral horns.

POGONIAS, Lac.

(Labrus.)

P. chromis, L. (*fasciatus*, Holb.) Big Drum. Banded Drum.

Grayish silvery, with four to five broad, dark, vertical bars that disappear with age (once considered as two species as to whether "banded" or not; the young are banded, large examples not); body compressed, oblong, with steep profile; scales large (except on breast); pectoral fins large; head scaly on top; outline of belly not much curved; upper jaw longest; teeth small; lower pharyngeals united, armed with paved teeth; lower jaw with short barbels; second anal spine very large. Dorsal rays, X, I, 20; anal rays, II, 6; lateral-line scales, 50. Abundant southward. Occasionally schools of them raid the planted beds of the oystermen and make sad havoc.

"*Pogonias chromis*. Big Drum.

"This is by no means as common as the succeeding species, but is nevertheless not a rare species. They are met with from Sandy Hook to Cape May, during the summer and early autumn.

"*Pogonias fasciatus*. Banded Drum (young of preceding).

"This well-known species is abundant in the bays along the coast, and is frequently found on the beach after a storm, killed by the violence of the waves."

SCIÆNA, L.

S. chrysura, Lac. (*punctata*, *argyroleucus*, *Homoprion xanthurus*, *Bodianus*, *Perca*, *Corvina*, *Bairdiella*.) Silver Perch. Yellow-tail, &c.

Greenish above, silvery below, each scale with a group of dark points in center; fins plain, caudal yellow; body robust; head conical; preopercle serrated at its angle; jaws with stout teeth; region between eyes narrow and normal; anal fin small and far back; pectorals short, pharyngeals separate, with sharp teeth; chin with pores, no barbels; teeth in jaws in one main series, bands narrow. Dorsal rays, XI, I, 22; anal rays, II, 9; lateral-line scales, 50.

"This species is not very abundant, although specimens are not difficult to procure, if search is made for them where fishing is actively carried on."

S. ocellata, L. (*Perca, Corvina, Sciaenops*.) Redfish. Red Bass. Channel Bass. Red Horse.

Grayish silvery, iridescent; scales with dark spots; at least one spot on caudal; pectorals short; teeth in both jaws in broad bands; preopercle serrate; outer teeth in upper jaw considerably enlarged. Dorsal rays, X—I, 25; anal rays, II, 8; lateral-line scales, 50; attains 20 to 50 pounds.

"An occasional visitor to our waters, and seldom met with but as a straggler with other sciaenoids."

LIOSTOMUS, Lac.

L. xanthurus, Lac. (*Sciaena, Mugil, obliquus*.) Spot. La Fayette. Oldwife. Goody.

Bluish above, silvery gray below, with fifteen dark, oblique bands; fins plain, caudal not yellow; profile steep, snout blunt; anal spines small; teeth feeble, permanent in upper jaw only. Dorsal rays, X, I, 32; anal rays, II, 12; lateral-line scales, 60; length, 12 inches.

"This is a well-known species, visiting the coast in summer, and in great numbers. It is known at Cape May as the 'Cape May Goody.'"

The variety *obliquus* has bars and spots, and is probably old adults; the *var. xanthurus* is plain, hence following note:

"*Liostomus obliquus*."

"This is not as common a species as the preceding, but is occasionally met with in large numbers. During the summer of 1865 many were taken near Barnegat, and the writer saw them exposed for sale in the Trenton fish-market."—[C. C. A.]

MICROPOGON, Cuv. & Val.

M. undulatus, L. (*Perca, lineatus*.) Croaker.

Bright grayish silvery; sides and back with narrow undulating lines of dots, three lines of dots along base of dorsal; head long; preopercle serrate or spiny; second anal spine weak; lower jaw toothless; teeth weak in upper jaw. Dorsal rays, X,

I, 32; anal rays, II, 12; lateral-line scales, 60; length, 12 inches. Cape Cod to Florida. Valued for food.

"This is a very rare species on our coast, and can scarcely be considered as a member of the fauna."

MENTICIRRHUS, Gill.

M. nebulosus, Mitch. (*Umbrina*.) Kingfish. Whiting. Barb.

Irregular dark bars, those in front run backward and downward, those further back the reverse; fins all dusky; body terete, elongate; snout very blunt; eyes small; lower jaw with one thick barbel; no air-bladder; only one anal spine; teeth in both jaws; dorsal spines high; soft dorsal low and long. Dorsal rays, X—I, 26; anal rays, I, 8; lateral-line scales, 68.

"This fine fish is abundant on our coast, but is not frequently met with in the markets, or the wagons of traveling fishmongers. As an article of food it has no rival."

CYNOSCION, Gill.

(*Cestreus*, Gronow.)

C. regale, Bl. & Schn. (*Johnius*, *Otolithus*.) Weakfish. Gray Trout. Squeteague.

Silvery, darker above, blotched, and with oblique undulating lines; second dorsal and caudal dusky and scaly; lower fins yellow or speckled; teeth sharp, in narrow bands; pectorals short; one or two canines in upper jaw only; lower jaw projecting; vertebræ, 14 + 10; body elongate, little compressed; mouth large; anal spines feeble, one or two; caudal not forked. Of high rank as food-fishes.

"This is a very abundant species, well known along our coast. It affords excellent sport from the manner of seizing the hook, but is of little value as an article of food."

C. maculatum, Mitch. (*Labrus squeteague*, var. *maculatum*, *Otolithus carolinensis*, *drummondii*.) Spotted Sea Trout.

Bright silvery, darker above; back with numerous black spots, also on dorsal and caudal fins; pectorals short. Dorsal rays, X—I, 25; anal rays, I, 10; lateral-line scales, 90. Southern.

"This is an uncommon species on our coast, but is occasionally met with in company with allied species."

Family GERRIDÆ.

Mouth very protractile, descending when protruded; no supplementary maxillary; spine from premaxillary ascends to above the eye; surface of maxillary silvery, like rest of head; base of mandible scaly; teeth villiform; pseudobranchiæ concealed.

GERRES, Cuv.

G. gula, Cuv. & Val. (*Diapterus, Eucinostomus argenteus*.)

Silvery, without spots or streaks; young sometimes barred; mouth small; scales large; soft dorsal extends further back than usual; second spines of dorsal and anal only a little enlarged; soft and spiny part of dorsal of similar extent; preopercle entire; anterior part of premaxillary groove on top of head, scaled. Dorsal rays, IX, 10; anal rays, III, 7; scales, 4—45—9; depth two-fifths of length; third dorsal spine twice the length of second anal.

“This species was first made known by Prof. Baird in 1854, he having taken specimens at Beesley’s Point. The writer has seen many specimens from the same locality, and from South Amboy, Atlantic City, &c. They are most abundant in September and later, until winter.”—[C. C. A.]

G. homonymus, G. & B. (*Diapterus, Eucinostomus argenteus*.)

Silvery, brownish above, center of scales with a dark spot; a spot on spinous dorsal; young with transverse bars; depth half of length; third dorsal spine about equal to second anal. Dorsal rays, IX, 10; anal rays, III, 8; lateral-line scales, 40; otherwise like preceding. Atlantic coast. Abundant southward.

Family LABRIDÆ.**Wrasse-fishes.**

Pseudobranchs well developed; slit behind last gill small or obsolete; scales cycloid; no supplemental maxillaries; premaxillaries moderately protractile; teeth strong, often soldered together into

plates; lower pharyngeals completely united into one without median suture; lips thick and plicate; ventrals thoracic; most feed on mollusks, having teeth adapted for crushing shells.

CTENOLABRUS, Cuv. & Val.

C. adpersus, Walb. (*Tautogolabrus*, *Labrus*, *burgall*, *cæruleus*.) Cunner. Chogset. Blue Perch. Bergall.

Pharyngeal teeth not confluent; teeth all conical, set in a band; the outer enlarged; no posterior canines; body slender, compressed; head pointed; cheeks with small scales, opercles with large ones; preopercle serrate; lateral line abruptly bent near posterior part of dorsal; spiny part of dorsal the longer; anal spines strong; pectorals short; color brownish blue, with brassy luster; young variegated with black blotch on dorsal. Dorsal rays, XVIII, 10; anal rays, III, 9; lateral-line scales, 45; length, 12 inches.

"This is a numerous species, found about the coast generally, and not prized as an article of food. It has many common names, as 'nibbler,' 'conner,' &c."

HIATULA, Lac.

(*Tautoga*, Mitch.)

H. onitis, L. (*Labrus*, *americana*, *gardeniana*, *hiatula*.) Blackfish. Tautog. Oyster-fish.

Preopercle entire; cheeks scaly, but opercles naked; teeth in two series, strongest in front; eye small, high up; head large; mouth small; dorsal low and long; spines with cutaneous appendage at tip; caudal short and truncate; branchiostegals five; color blackish; young greenish, with three pairs of irregular, chain-like bars; pectorals short. Dorsal rays, XVI, 10; anal rays, III, 8; lateral-line scales, 60.

"Found more or less abundant along the coast during the summer and autumn. They are prized as a market fish, and are brought to the various towns of the State throughout the winter. They occasionally are found in the rivers where the water has ceased to be brackish."

Family EPHIPPIDÆ.**Angel-fishes.**

Dorsal fin divided; vertical fins scaly; teeth bristle-like, in many rows; gill openings restricted to sides; body compressed, greatly elevated, with steep profile; scales ctenoid; mouth small; premaxillaries protractile; maxillary short, without supplemental bone; preopercle usually finely serrate; pectorals short and ventrals long, thoracic (I, 5); air-bladder large, often forked in front and with two slender horns behind.

CHÆTODIPTERUS, Lac.

(Parehippus, Gill.)

C. faber, Brouss (*Chatodon, Ephippus, Zeus, quadratus, gigas, zonatus*).
Angel-fish. Porgee.

Grayish, dusky band across eye to throat; similar bands on body, obscured with age; ventrals black; third dorsal spine prolonged; a row of pores on chin; body nearly orbicular in outline, much compressed; scales small. Dorsal rays, VIII— I, 20; anal rays, III, 18; lateral-line scales, 60; length, 2 feet. Excellent for food.

“This peculiar fish is met with during the summer on our coast, but never abundantly; and during some seasons it does not make its appearance.” Old individuals of large size, without bands, and with thick, bony masses on occipital crest, &c., have by some been considered to be distinct species, as follows:

“*Ephippus gigas*.

“Has been caught in the Hudson River. Very rare.”

Family CHÆTODONTIDÆ.

Differs from last family in having the dorsal fin continuous; pseudobranchs very large; colors bright.

POMACANTHUS, Lac.

(Chætodon. Holacanthus.)

P. ciliaris, L. Angel-fish. Isabelita.

Preoperculum with a strong spine at its angle; brownish olive; each scale with a crescent of lighter shade; nape with a dark-brown spot, enclosing blue center; cobalt-blue markings on various fins, spines, &c.; yellow also on fins; scales ciliate; soft dorsal and anal with anterior rays prolonged as long streamers. Dorsal rays, XIV, 20; anal rays, III, 20; scales, 8—50—30.

“This beautiful species is seldom met with along our coast. A specimen is in the Philadelphia Academy’s museum, that was taken in Delaware Bay. It is a southern species.”

Family ACANTHURIDÆ.

(Teuthidæ.)

Surgeons.

Teeth in one row, incisor-like; tail with one or more movable spines or bony plates on each side; mouth small, low; eye high up; premaxillaries movable, but not protractile; gill rakers obsolete; a gill slit behind fourth arch; gill openings restricted to the sides; pelvic bone long; ventrals thoracic. Herbivorous fishes.

ACANTHURUS, Bl. & Schn.

(Acronurus, Gunth.)

A. nigricans, L. (*Chætodon, phlebotomus.*) Surgeon-fish.

A movable, lancet-like spine on each side of tail; body ovate-oblong, covered with minute ctenoid scales; operculum short; branchiostegals five; vertebræ, 9 + 13; color brownish; opercle with a black margin; sides with very narrow transverse bands; body not much elevated; profile somewhat convex and snout longish; fins high; caudal emarginate. Dorsal rays, IX, 25; anal rays, III, 23.

“This species is very rare upon our coast, and can only be

looked upon as an occasional visitor. A single specimen has been seen, taken at Tuckerton in 1860."

These species are West Indian, and only rarely come northward. *A. chirurgus* differs from preceding in having a less convex profile, shorter snout, vertical bars on sides wider, and vertical fins with oblique streaks. Besides this, there is the "blue surgeon," *A. cæruleus*, marked with bluish lines; profile concave, caudal forked, and body very deep; soft rays two or three more. A form more like *nigricans* is *A. tractus*, distinguished by deeply-forked caudal, with long upper lobe, which ends in a white thread; fins, but not body, streaked.

Family URANOSCOPIDÆ.

Star-gazers.

Anal fin elongate; pectorals broad; eyes small, on top of front of head; body terete, largest at back of head; scales small, in oblique series; lateral line feeble; mouth vertical; lips fringed; premaxillaries protractile; gill openings wide; branchiostegals six; gills three and a half, a small slit behind last. Carnivorous fishes, living on sea-bottom.

ASTROSCOPUS, Brev.

(Agnus. Upsilon-phorus.)

A. anoplus, Cuv. & Val. (*guttatus*—Abbott's Catalogue.) Star-gazer.

Mouth large; teeth of jaws depressible; nostrils fringed; a Y-shaped projection on top of head; a naked space in front of the Y, between eyes; belly mostly naked; sides with fine scales; brownish, covered with small white spots; caudal striped; a broad, naked, electric area on each side of the Y. Dorsal rays, IV—13; anal rays, 12; lateral-line scales, 113. Young said to be naked.

"This species is not abundant, but is generally to be found if hunted for, from Navesink to Cape May."

The following is evidently a stage in the growth of the preceding:

"*Upsilonphorus guttatus*. Star-gazer.

"This species is about as abundant as the preceding, and for some time was confounded with it. The first description and figure published was by the writer, in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, 1860."—[C. C. A.]

Family GOBIIDÆ.

The Gobies.

Gill openings restricted to the sides; no lateral line; body not elevated; spinous dorsal weak; inner rays of ventrals longest; pre-maxillaries protractile; usually no air-bladder. Carnivorous fishes, living on the bottom, usually, of warm seas.

GOBIOSOMA, Grd.

(Gobius, L.)

G. bosci, Lac. (*alepidotum*, Schn.) Goby.

Body naked; no canines; teeth in bands; ventral fins united; body oblong, depressed in front, compressed behind; eyes high, anterior, close together; color olive brown, with seven to eight paler transverse bars; caudal fin pointed and with curved bars; mouth small. Dorsal rays, VII—14; anal rays, 11.

"This is a very rare fish along the coast of New Jersey. Isolated specimens are occasionally met with in the bays and inlets, and one was taken in 1867 in Delaware Bay."

Family SCORPÆNIDÆ.

Rockfishes.

Suborbital, with a bony stay ("cottoid" character); body elongate, compressed behind; head large, often with spiny ridges; opercles with spines (five on preopercle, two on opercle); gill openings wide; ventrals thoracic, with branched rays (I, 5). Many of this family are viviparous.

SEBASTES, Cuv.

S. marinus, L. (*Perca norwegicus*.) Red Sea Perch. Redfish. Rosefish. Snapper. Hemdurgan.

Orange red, sometimes with vague dusky bars; back elevated; belly profile nearly straight; top of head evenly scaled; concave between two low interorbital ridges; nasal spines present; opercular spines long and sharp; eye very large; mouth large, oblique; tip of lower jaw projecting; pseudobranchs large; caudal fin narrow and forked; scales weakly ctenoid; vertebræ, 12 + 19; palatine teeth present. Dorsal rays, XV—13; anal rays, III, 7; lateral-line scales, 85; tubes, 40. North Atlantic; south to Cape Cod.

“A specimen of this northern species was taken off Sandy Hook in August, 1865, and presented to the writer.”—[C. C. A.]

The following is a littoral variety or sub-species of the above having similar range:

Subsp. viviparus, Kröyer.

Brownish red, mottled, with black blotch on opercle, and brown spots on body; pectorals a little longer, body smaller.

Family COTTIDÆ.
Sculpins.

Head broad, depressed; body tapering backward; eyes high up and close together; a bony stay connects suborbital and preopercle; upper angle of preopercle with spines; body never uniformly scaled; caudal rounded; air-bladder usually wanting.

HEMITRIPTERUS, Cuv.

H. americanus, Gmel. (*Scorpena, Cottus, acadianus*.) Sea Raven.

Spinous dorsal deeply notched, anterior spines highest; skin rough with prickles, &c.; teeth on vomer and palatines; no slit behind last gill; head large, uneven; mouth very wide; preopercle with blunt spines; color reddish brown, marbled with darker and variegated; yellow below; prickles on back tubercle-

like; two occipital spines on each side. Dorsal rays, IV, XII—I, 12; anal rays, 13; lateral-line scales, 40.

“An occasional specimen met with, but the species appears in our waters only as a straggler.”

URANIDEA, De K.

(*Cottus. Cottopsis.*)

U. richardsoni, Ag., *var. meridionalis*, Grd. Miller's Thumb. Blob. Muffle-jaw. Bullhead. Fresh-water Sculpin. Little Star-gazer.

Body fusiform; head feebly armed; no slit behind fourth gill; branchiostegals six; dorsals nearly separate; skin mostly smooth; preopercular spine sharp and directed upward, and more or less concealed by skin; below this, two small spines; *palatines* with teeth; olivaceous, barred or speckled with darker, especially on fins; body relatively robust, tapering backwards; first dorsal low; pectorals long. Dorsal rays, VI to VIII—16 or 17; anal rays, about 12; length, 3 to 7 inches. Abundant in Pennsylvania.

The following is also found in Pennsylvania :

U. viscosa, Hald.

Palatine teeth obsolete; ventrals, I, 3; anals, 14 or 15; spinous dorsal edged with orange; body stout, with many mucous pores on head; mouth small. Dorsal rays, VI—18.

The following is abundant in New York :

U. gracilis, Heckel (*gobio, quiescens.*)

Anal rays, 11 or 12; upper edge of spinous dorsal red in life; body slender, fusiform; preopercular spine concealed; mouth large. Dorsal rays, VIII—16.

COTTUS, L.

(*Acanthocottus*, Grd.)

C. octodecimspinosus, Mitch. (*A. virginianus.*) Bullhead.

Body slender, covered with thick skin, without true scales; head large; villiform teeth on jaws and vomer, none on palatines; preopercle with two strong, straight spines above and one below; color olivaceous, with transverse bars; fins barred and mottled; ventrals plain; tail very slender; head long and nar-

row; upper preopercular spine more than four times as long as the spine next below; occipital ridges end in spines; eye large; vertex flat; a series of concealed plates along lateral line; spinous higher than soft dorsal; no slit behind last gill. Dorsal rays, IX—15; anal rays, 14.

“This species does not appear to be abundant in our waters, although met with along our whole extent of sea-board.”

C. æneus, Mitch. (*mitchilli*, Gunth.) Grubby. Least Sculpin.

Grayish olive, much variegated with darker, no paler spots; broad, dark bars on back and sides and fins; belly pale; head broad; preopercular spine about twice as long as next one below. Dorsal rays, IX—13; anal rays, 10; length, 6 inches.

“This is a much more numerous species than the preceding.”

The following is a variety of this species:

“*Acanthocottus mitchilli*. Sculpin.

“Not as abundant as the preceding” (*æneus*).

Family AGONIDÆ.

Alligator-fishes.

Body elongate, angular, with a coat of mail of eight rows of bony plates; head externally entirely bony; eyes large, high up; mouth low, often with barbels; teeth small, in villiform bands; gills three and one-half, no slit behind last; pseudobranchs very large; ventrals thoracic (I, 2 or 3); spinous dorsal small; caudal narrow; no air-bladder. Feed mainly on *Crustacea*.

ASPIDOPHOROIDES, Lac.

(*Cottus. Anoplagonus.*)

A. monopterygius, Bloch.

No spinous dorsal; body very long and slender, tapering to a six-sided tail, which forms two-fifths of whole length; plates keeled, not spiny; fins small; nasal spines very strong; color brownish, obscurely banded with darker; fins mottled; head triangular, narrowed in front. Dorsal rays, 5; anal rays, 6; length, 6 inches. North Atlantic.

“A specimen was taken off Sandy Hook in the summer of 1864.”

Family TRIGLIDÆ.**Gurnards.**

Differs from preceding family in having ventrals far apart and more rayed (I, 4 or 5); plates on head armed with spines; a large slit behind fourth gill; spinous dorsal present; caudal narrow; pectorals large.

PRIONOTUS, Lac.

(Trigla, L.)

- P. palmipes**, Mitch. (*Ornichthys, pilatus, carolinus.*) Spiny Gurnard.
Sea Robin.

Snout broad, flat; eyes close together, high up; head bony, rough; body scaly; opercles with spines, teeth on jaws, vomer and palatines; pectoral with three lower rays detached and thickened at tips; body robust, brownish above, clouded; throat dark; a distinct black blotch on spiny dorsal and with light streaks; pectorals short; mouth small. Dorsal rays, X—13; anal rays, 12; lateral-line scales, 58.

“This is an abundant species, found generally along the coast.”

- P. tribulus**, Cuv. & Val.

Mouth large; sides with spots; belly pale; blotch on spiny dorsal not ocellated; pectorals with bars, detached rays tapering; head shorter and broader than in next. Dorsal rays, X, 12; anal rays, 11; lateral-line scales, 50. South Atlantic of United States. Rarer in our latitude.

- P. sarritor**, L. (*evolans.*)

Similar to *P. strigatus* (*lineatus*), but spotted also with white; pectorals black, with pale edgings longer; body and head stouter, plates rougher and scales larger, in about fifty-five series. Atlantic coast. Common southward.

- P. strigatus**, Cuv. & Val. (*lineatus.*) Flying-fish.

Olive brown above, mottled and spotted with blackish; whitish below; a narrow black streak on lateral line and a broader one below it, ending behind in dots; lower jaw sometimes orange; pectorals black and orange and dark lines; black

blotches on dorsal ; ventrals and anals orange. Dorsal rays, X, 12 ; anal rays, 11 ; lateral-line scales, 60.

“This species is not abundant on our coast, although met with every summer by collectors.”

CEPHALACANTHUS, Lac.

(Dactylopterus.)

C. volitans, L. (*Gasterosteus spinarella*, L.) Flying Gurnard.

Head blunt, quadrangular ; body tapering backward ; bones on top of head united into a shield, prolonged backward as two ridges to dorsal ; preorbitals form a projecting roof above jaws ; a long, rough spine on preopercle ; cheeks and opercles with small scales ; mouth small ; no teeth on vomer and palatines ; scales keeled ; two knife-like, serrated appendages at base of tail ; pectorals in two parts, the anterior of six rays about as long as head, the posterior large, and reaching nearly to caudal in the adult ; air-bladder with two lateral parts ; vertebræ, 9 + 13 ; color greenish brown and olive, paler below, marked with red and yellow ; blue on pectorals ; brownish-red markings on caudal ; variable. Dorsal rays, II—IV, 8 ; anal rays, 6 ; length, 12 inches. Can fly like true flying-fish, but not so far.

“Although not numerous, this fish is well known to the shore fishermen. Specimens are met with along the coast and in our bays, and occasionally in the river’s mouth, beyond the reach of strictly sea-water.”

Family CYCLOPTERIDÆ.

Lump Suckers.

Body short and thick ; mouth small ; teeth slender, in bands, none on vomer or palatines ; gill openings on sides, narrow ; dorsal long, spiny in front, hidden by a fleshy lump in the adult ; ventrals thoracic, rudimentary, forming the center of a sucking disk.

CYCLOPTERIS, L.

C. lumpus, L. (*Lumpus anglorum*, De K.) Lumpfish. Lump Sucker.

Ventral disk small; head heavy, nearly round; skin with tubercles and seven rows of spiny plates; olivaceous, with darker markings. Dorsal rays, VII—10; anal rays, 10.

“This species belongs to the northern seas, and is very seldom met with as far south as the coast of New Jersey. A specimen taken at Sandy Hook in 1866, warrants our placing it in the State’s fauna.”

Family BATRACHIDÆ.**Toadfishes.**

Body robust, depressed in front, compressed behind; head large, with mucous channels; mouth very large, with strong teeth; pseudo-branches none; ventrals large, jugular.

BATRACHUS, Bl. & Schn.

B. tau, L. Toadfish. Sarpo. Oyster-fish.

Body scaleless; no lateral line; young with tufted cirri on back and sides; color dusky olive, with irregular bars on sides, &c.; belly lighter; fins barred; teeth largest posteriorly; tip of snout with cirri; subopercle ends in a long, sharp spine. Dorsal rays, III—27; anal rays, 24.

“This unattractive fish is very abundant along our coast, and is to be met with outside the beach, and never or very seldom in the inlets or bays.

“The flesh is said by those who have been able to overcome their aversion to the fish, to be very sweet and palatable.”

Family BLENNIDÆ.**Blennies.**

Body oblong; cheeks not mailed; ventrals jugular; caudal rounded, diphyccercal; air-bladder usually wanting.

CHASMODES, Cuv. & Val.

(Blennius.)

C. bosquianus, Lac. (*Pholis, novemlineatus.*)

Body naked; head triangular in profile, with pointed snout; mouth large; premaxillaries not protractile; teeth in one row, long and comb-like; gill openings very small; color in male olive green, with three horizontal, narrow blue lines; orange opercle and a stripe through spinous dorsal; anal fin dark rays with white tips; in female, head dotted with black; dark bars and narrow green lines on body. Dorsal rays, XI, 19; anal rays, 20. Rare on our coast; abundant southward.

“The writer has never met with a species of this fish; said to be an inhabitant of our range of coast.”

BLENNIUS, L.

B. fucorum, Cuv. & Val. Blenny.

Body oblong, compressed, naked; head short, profile rounded; mouth small, with one series of long, close-set, curved teeth; strong canines in both jaws; gill openings wide; color olive green, darker above, with numerous brown spots on cheeks and on sides of body; below faintly reddish; orbital cirri nearly as long as head. Dorsal rays, XI, 17; anal rays, 18.

“Not unfrequently met with out at sea, but does not appear to be abundant in the ocean, and less so along the coast.”

MURÆNOIDES, Lac.

(Centronotus, Bloch.)

M. gunnellus, L. (*Blennius, Ophidium mucronatum, Gunnellus macrocephalus, &c.*) Butter-fish.

Body band shaped; head small; scales small; no lateral line; dorsal long and low, composed of spines; anal has two spines; caudal small; ventrals rudimentary; color olive brown; sides with obscure bars; ocellated spots at base of dorsal; mouth oblique. Dorsal rays, LXXVIII; anal rays, II, 38; vertebræ, 85; length, 12 inches.

“This species is abundant in New York Harbor, and is less numerous as we proceed down the coast of our State. Specimens have been taken in Delaware Bay.”

ANARRHICHAS, L.

A. lupus, L. (*vomerinus*, Stor.) Wolf-fish.

Body elongate, covered with rudimentary scales; head compressed, scaleless, narrow above profile; decurved strongly; mouth wide, oblique; jaws with strong teeth in front; vomer thick, with two series of molars; palatines similarly; no lateral line; dorsal all spines, high; no ventrals; pectorals broad, low down; color brown, with nine to twelve dark bars on sides, also spots, &c.; fins dark; caudal tipped with reddish. Dorsal rays, LXII; anal rays, 42.

“Not unfrequently met with, but they are nowhere along our coast abundant.”

Family LYCODIDÆ.

Eelpouts.

Body eel shaped; head large; mouth large, with conical teeth; bones of head unarmed; pseudobranchs present; dorsal and anal fins very long, without spines, not separate from caudal; pectorals small; ventrals rudimentary, jugular; lateral line nearly or quite obsolete; viviparous, living on bottom of sea.

ZOARCES, Cuv.

Z. anguillaris, Peck (*Enchelyopus, labrosus, fimbriatus; Blennius ciliatus*, the large-mouthed variety). Eelpout. Mutton-fish. Mother of Eels. Conger Eelpout.

Reddish brown, mottled with olive; dorsal marked with darker; pectorals two-thirds length of head; ventrals one-fifth head; some short spines in posterior part of dorsal. Dorsal rays, 95, XVIII, 17; anal rays, 105; length 20 inches. *Anguillaris* and *ciliatus* are by some treated as distinct species.

“Quite abundant in early spring, found associated with the common cod.”

Family OPHIDIIDÆ.

Body compressed, eel shaped, with small scales in oblique series; head large; gill openings wide; pseudobranch rudimentary; caudal isocercal, confluent, with long, non-spined vertical fins.

OPHIDIUM, L.

O. marginatum, De K.

Scales not imbricated; head nearly naked; teeth on vomer and palatines blunt, on jaws fixed, for the outer series; color brownish; vertical fins margined with black; air-bladder short, with foramen below.

“Rare. Prof. Baird reports a specimen taken at Beesley’s Point.”

Family GADIDÆ.**Codfishes.**

Body elongated, compressed behind; tail usually isocercal; scales cycloid, small; gill openings very wide; no spines; dorsal very long, often divided; ventrals jugular; no pseudobranchs.

ONOS, Risso (Ayres).

(*Motella. Rhinonemus.*)

O. cimbricus, L. (*M. caudacuta.*) Four-bearded Rockling.

Brownish; posterior part of vertical fins abruptly black, also inside of mouth; snout high; mouth large, four barbels; lateral line interrupted at intervals; first ray of dorsal free and as long as head; no canines; dorsals two. Dorsal rays, 50; anal rays, 43; ventral rays, 5; length, 12 inches. North Atlantic.

PHYCIS, Bl. & Schn.

P. regius, Walb. (*Blennius, punctatus, Enchelyopus, regalis, Urophycis,* Gill.) Spotted Codling.

Brownish and yellow; lateral line brown, with white spots; inside of mouth white; first dorsal black, edged with white;

second dorsal spotted; pectorals dusky; ventrals white; sides of head spotted; body stout; mouth large; barbel on chin; palatines toothless; dorsals two; ventrals filamentous, separated. Dorsal rays, 8—43; anal rays, 45; lateral-line scales, 90. Said to be electric.

“Rare. The writer knows it only from the work of De Kay.”
—[C. C. A.]

P. chuss, Walb. (*Blennius, Enchelyopus americanus, filamentosus*.) Ling. Codling. Squirrel-hake.

Brownish above; sides tinged with yellow, and punctulate with darker; lateral line not dark; body slender; eye large; first ray of dorsal filamentous, two-sevenths as long as body; ventrals long. Dorsal rays, 9—57; anal rays, 50; lateral-line scales, 110.

“This is seldom met with along our coast, although very abundant northward. A specimen was taken in Delaware Bay, at Salem, N. J., in 1867.”

P. tenuis, Mitch. (*dekayi, Gadus*.) Codling. White Hake. Squirrel-hake.

Body lighter below; fins very dark; snout longer and narrower than preceding; filamentous dorsal ray two-thirds length of head; scales much smaller than in preceding. Dorsal rays, 9—57; anal rays, 48; lateral-line scales, 138. With the preceding.

BROSMIUS, Cuv.

B. brosmie, Müll. (*Gadus, flavescens, vulgaris*.) Cusk.

Brownish, mottled; young uniform slate color, or with transverse yellow bands; vertical fins black, white bordered; upper jaw longer; head flattened; scales very small; chin with a barbel; branchiostegals seven; dorsal continuous (98 rays); anal rays, 71.

“A rare species that is only met with as a straggler. The writer has seen but two, both from Cape May.”

GADUS, L.

G. æglifinus, L. (*Melanogrammus*, Gill.) Haddock.

Dark gray above, whitish below; lateral line black; a dark blotch above pectorals; dorsal and caudal dusky; snout long

and narrow, overlapping small mouth; teeth strong, in one row in lower jaw, and in band in upper; occiput with a high crest; eye very large; skull depressed, thinner in texture and broader as compared with next; anterior rays of first dorsal elevated; second dorsal over vent; caudal lunate; scales very small; chin with a barbel; three dorsals and two anals; ventrals well developed, seven rays. Dorsal rays, 15—24—21; anal rays, 23—21.

“This is a very common species, offered for sale in large numbers in our markets, and when fresh is a moderately good fish for the table.”

- G. callarias**, L. (*morrhua*, *Morrhua americana*, *macrocephalus*, *ogak*, *auratus*.) Common Codfish.

Lateral line pale; mouth large; color greenish brown (variable), sometimes yellowish or reddish, with many round brown spots; fins dark; occipital crest moderate; teeth in lower jaw, in band, the inner ones enlarged. Dorsal rays, 14—21—19; anal rays, 20—18. Many varieties; dependent on locality.

“The cod is not by any means as common on our coast as farther north, but yet it is sufficiently abundant about several bars, as off Barnegat, and affords most excellent fishing. Fresh cod from Barnegat are offered for sale in Trenton market, in large quantities.”

- G. tomcod**, Walb. (*Microgadus*, *Morrhua pruinosa*.) Tomcod. Frost-fish.

Olive brown, blotched with darker; back and sides punctulate; snout rounded; mouth short; barbel small; ventrals filamentous, not reaching vent; second dorsal behind vent. Dorsal rays, 13—17—18; anal rays, 20—17; length, 11 inches.

“This is a very common little fish, more or less abundant throughout the year. As an article of food they are of little value.”

- G. virens**, L. (*carbonarius*, *Pollachius*, *Merlangus purpureus*.) Pollack. Green Cod. Coalfish.

Greenish brown; silvery below; lateral line and fins pale; body elongate, compressed; snout sharp, conic; mouth oblique; teeth nearly equal; barbel rudimentary; vent under first dorsal; pectorals and ventrals short; lower jaw projecting. Dorsal rays, 13—22—20; anal rays, 25—20; lateral-line scales, 150; vertebrae, 54.

“This is not a common species on our coast, and when met with is associated with allied species. As an article of food they are not much prized.”

MERLUCIUS, Raf.

M. bilinearis, Mitch. (*Stomodon, Gadus, albidus.*) Hake.

Grayish; darker above, silvery below; inside of mouth dusky blue; top of head with W-shaped ridges; teeth not very large; pectorals and ventrals long; scales larger than in allied species; excavation on forehead; eye somewhat large; edge of preopercle free; mouth large, oblique; lower jaw longer, with slender teeth in two series, the inner movable, no barbel; branchiostegals seven; second dorsal and anal deeply emarginate. Dorsal rays, 13 + 41; anal rays, 40; lateral-line scales, 100 to 110. Large and voracious. Of little value for food.

“A rare species, that is, as an apparent straggler, found associated with the common cod and the haddock.”

ORDER HETEROSOMATA.

Flat Fishes.

Family PLEURONECTIDÆ.

Flounders.

Cranium anteriorly twisted to allow both eyes on one side; dorsal long; body very flat, oval in outline; blind side plain and lowermost; cranium symmetrical in young, becoming twisted during development, and at same time the horizontal position of body is assumed; sometimes one eye moves through the cranium to reach the opposite side; no air-bladder; vent near head; scales small; lateral line usually extends on to caudal fin; pectorals and ventrals near together.

BOTHUS, Raf.

(Rhombus. Pleuronectes.)

- B. maculatus**, Mitch. (*aquosus*, *Lophopsetta*.) Spotted Turbot. Sand Flounder. Window-pane.

Light olive brown, nearly translucent, marbled with paler, and with blackish blotches; body rhomboid; eye large; mouth large; teeth in one lateral series in both jaws; scales well-developed cycloid; no bony tubercles; dorsal and anal scaled; lateral line arched in front; dorsal begins on snout; left side uppermost. Dorsal rays, 65; anal rays, 52; lateral-line scales, 85; length, 18 inches.

“Occasionally this species is seen in our waters, but it is rare, and only taken associated with allied species.”

CITHARICHTHYS, Bleek.

(Hemirhombus. Metoponops. Orthopsetta.)

- C. arctifrons**, Goode.

Light brown; body comparatively elongate; scales cycloid, deciduous; lateral line straight; eyes close together; dorsal begins over eye; pectoral on colored side twice the length of other. Dorsal rays, 83; anal rays, 67; left pectoral rays, 10; right, 7; lateral rays, 40; length, 6 inches. Gulf Stream, off Rhode Island; probably referred to in following note, which designates a tropical species:

“*Citharichthys microstomus*.”

“This is a rare species, met with occasionally, with other flounders, and in its habits generally resembles them.”

The following is associated with the preceding, but less abundant.

- C. unicornis**, Goode.

Ashy gray; eyes black; lateral line dark; body deepest over pectorals; strong ridge between eyes, ending in spine on snout; teeth minute, closely set, stronger on blind side. Dorsal rays, 74; anal rays, 60; right pectoral rays, 4; left, 10; lateral-line scales, 40; length, 3 inches.

HIPPOGLOSSUS, Cuv.

H. vulgaris, Flein. (*americanus*, *Pleuronectes hippoglossus*.) Halibut.

Nearly uniform dark brown; blind side white; body deepest mesially, and tapering both ways; eyes large, separated by broad, flat area; eyes and color on right side; teeth in one series in lower, two in upper jaw; scales small, cycloid. Dorsal rays, 105; anal rays, 78; sometimes reaches a weight of 400 pounds.

"Halibut are seldom taken off the New Jersey coast, but occasionally they are met with in small schools. The markets are generally supplied from northern waters."

PARALICHTHYS, Grd.

(*Chænopsetta*, *Ancylosetta* and *Uropsetta*, Gill.)

P. ocellaris, De K. (*Platessa*, *Pseudorhombus*, *ophryas*.) Oblong Flounder.

Brownish gray, mottled; fins dusky, with dark blotches; body elongate, thickish; mouth oblique; teeth in one row, the front ones canine-like; scales very small, not ctenoid, with accessory smaller ones; rather narrow-ridged space between eyes; eyes on left side; lateral line strongly curved anteriorly; caudal doubly concave; both ventrals lateral. Dorsal rays, 88; anal rays, 67; lateral-line scales, 90. Common from Cape Cod to Florida.

P. dentatus, L. (*Pleuronectes*, *Platessa*, *Pseudorhombus*, *Chænopsetta*, *ocellaris*, *melanogaster*, *oblonga*.) Common Summer Flounder.

Blackish olive, mottled and blotched with darker; pectorals barred; mouth wide, oblique; mandible heavy and projecting; eight to ten teeth on each side of lower jaw; anterior teeth strong and long; eyes small and not far separated; scales small, cycloid; ventrals small; fins all scaly. Dorsal rays, 85 to 93; anal rays, 65 to 73; lateral-line scales, 100.

"This is a very common species, found everywhere along the coast, especially in warm weather, and is called 'summer flounder.'"

HIPPOGLOSSOIDES, Gotts.

(*Psettichthys*. *Pomatopsetta*.)

H. platessoides, Fabr. (*Pleuronectes*, *dentata*.) Rough Dab.

Reddish brown, nearly uniform; upper jaw with one series of teeth; mouth oblique, with a knob at chin; snout thick, scaled;

eyes large; interorbital space rough, with scales. Dorsal rays, 80 to 93; anal rays, 64 to 75; 90 pores in *lateral line*. North Atlantic; abundant northward. The southern variety (*limanoides*) has a smaller number of fin rays.

PLEURONECTES, L.

P. ferrugineus, Stor. (*Limanda*, *Platessa*, *Myzopsetta*, *rostrata*.) Sand Dab. Fluke.

Lateral line arched in front; scales ctenoid; a strong anal spine; body ovate-elliptical, very flat, brownish olive, with many red spots; left side lemon yellow; teeth small, conical, close set, in one series; snout projecting; eyes separated by a high, narrow ridge; eyes on right side. Dorsal rays, 85; anal rays, 62; lateral lines, 100.

“This is a rare ocean-loving species, that is met with occasionally associated with the preceding.”

P. glaber, Stor. (*Platessa*, *Liopsetta*, *Euchalarodus putnami*.) Plaice.

Grayish brown, mottled with darker; black spots on fins; body oblong; eyes small, separated by a naked ridge; jaws with interrupted series of twenty incisor-like teeth, besides an inner row sometimes; right side of both jaws toothless; scales small, not imbricate, cycloid in female, ctenoid in male; anal spine present; lower pharyngeals broad, with paved teeth. Dorsal rays, 55; anal rays, 40; lateral line, 70 pores; length, 10 inches. Atlantic coast, chiefly northward.

P. americanus, Walb. (*Pseudopleuronectes*, Bleek.) Common Winter Flounder. Mud Dab.

Dark, rusty brown, spotted or nearly plain; young more olive and spotted; body elliptical; head covered above like body, with imbricated ctenoid scales; blind side of head nearly naked; eyes well separated; teeth close set, incisor-like; right side of both jaws toothless. Dorsal rays, 65; anal rays, 48; lateral-line scales, 83.

“This species is quite common along our coast generally, and is deservedly prized as an article of food. They are generally exposed for sale in the fish-markets, and are usually known as the ‘winter flounder.’”

ACHIRUS, Lac.

A. lineatus, L. (*mollis, Pleuronectes, lineatus, Solea, achirus.*) Sole.

Olive brown, with six narrow, vertical, black lines and numerous spots and clouds; left side white, mottled or barred; form oval; scales on chin, &c., three or four times size of others; fins scaly on both sides; nostril of blind side and lip of colored side fringed; teeth small, on blind side only; head scaled; no anal spine; both pectorals absent. Dorsal rays, 55; anal rays, 41; lateral-line scales, 75; length, 6 inches.

“This little species is abundant along our coast and in the various bays and inlets. Although much more abundant during the spring and summer, they are met with throughout the year. They are known at Beesley’s Point as the ‘hog-choker.’”

ORDER PEDICULATI.

Carpal bones of pectorals elongate, forming a sort of arm; gill openings reduced to a foramen, more or less posterior to the pectorals; ventrals, if present, jugular; no scales; first vertebra united to cranium; no interclavicles.

Family LOPHIIDÆ.**Fishing-frogs.**

Head wide, large, depressed; body tapering rapidly backward; mouth very large, opening into an enormous stomach; upper jaw protractile, lower projecting; teeth in both jaws strong and unequal; gill openings comparatively large in lower axil of pectorals; pseudo-branches present; no gill rakers; spinous dorsal of three tentacle-like spines on head and three smaller ones behind; ventrals far apart.

LOPHIUS, L.

L. piscatorius, L. (*americanus.*) Angler. Fishing-frog. Monkfish. Goosefish. Allmouth. Bellows-fish.

Brownish, mottled; white below; pectorals and caudals black at tip; body scarcely longer than head; head surrounded by a

fringe of barbels; spines on top of head in young. Soft rays of dorsal and anal, 10 and 9; length, 3 feet.

"This species is quite common along our coast. It is occasionally found in the Delaware River, in the vicinity of fresh water."

Family ANTENNARIIDÆ.

Frog-fishes.

Mouth oblique, almost vertical; gill openings small, pore-like; pectorals with elbow; ventrals near together; dorsal with three tentacular spines; can float by inflating stomach.

PTEROPHRYNOIDES, Gill.

(*Antennarius*, Lac.)

P. histrio, L. (*Lophius*, *Pterophryne*, *A. marmoratus*, *Chironectes lævigatus*.)
Mousefish. Toadfish.

Body compressed, deep through occiput; mouth oblique; ventrals long; skin with fleshy tags; eye small; first dorsal spine tentaculate, second and third covered with fleshy filaments; soft dorsal high and long; anal short; color yellowish, marbled with brown; three bands from eye; vertical fins barred; white spots below. Dorsal rays, 14; anal rays, 7; ventral rays, 5. Tropical; occasionally northward. Different varieties referred to as different species in the two following of C. C. A.:

"*Antennarius variegatus*. Mousefish.

"Not common. The writer has seen but a single specimen, which was taken at Beesley's Point.

"*Antennarius gibbus*. Mousefish.

"Specimens of this species are more frequently met with than are the preceding."

Family MALTHIDÆ.

Batfishes.

Head depressed and broad, with elevated snout and short, slender trunk; mouth not large; gill openings behind upper part of pectorals;

body and head covered with bony tubercles and spines ; spinous dorsal reduced to a small retractile tentacle on head ; angle in pectorals near base ; branchiostegals five.

MALTHE, Cuv.

(*Lophius*, L.)

M. vespertilio, L. Batfish.

Pale grayish brown above, reddish below ; forehead produced into a conical process. Dorsal rays, 4 ; anal rays, 4 ; length, 6 inches. Chiefly southern. (*M. cubifrons*, associated with this, differs in having a shorter snout and heavier tail.)

“Occasional specimens are no doubt to be met with in our waters, but they have escaped the writer’s detection.”—[C. C. A.]

ORDER PLECTOGNATHI.

Scapula attached to cranium by a post-temporal ; premaxillaries usually united to maxillaries ; interoperculum a slender rod ; skeleton weakly ossified ; vertebræ few ; ventrals rudimentary.

Family OSTRACIIDÆ.

Trunkfishes.

Body angular, covered by a carapace of firmly-united, six-sided plates ; the tail, jaws and fins free, and covered by naked skin ; mouth small, with long, narrow teeth ; gill opening a slit behind eye ; no ribs ; anterior vertebræ long, posterior very short.

OSTRACIUM, L.

(*Ostracion*. *Artedi*.)

O. quadricorne, L. Cowfish. Cuckold. Trunkfish.

Brown, yellow, blue or green, with irregular blue blotches ; carapace trigonal ; adults with a broad, low ridge on each side of back ; ventral surface flat ; a stout spine over each eye ; carapace closed behind dorsal fin and anal. Common in southern waters of Atlantic. Probably referred to in following :

"*Tetrasomus camelinus*. Trunkfish.

"The writer has never met with specimens of this fish, except one in a private cabinet, labeled 'Atlantic City, N. J.'"

Family BALISTIDÆ.

Trigger-fishes.

Body oblong, covered with rough scales or scutes, not united into a carapace; mouth small, with incisor-like teeth; eye near occiput; gill openings small slits, not behind pectorals; ventrals absent; one to three spines in first dorsal.

BALISTES, L.

B. capricus, Gmel. (*fuliginosus*, De K.) Leather Jacket. Filefish.

Brown; second dorsal and anal with lines; caudal mottled and with dots; third dorsal spine stouter, but shorter than second; plates on head like those on body, rough; a groove in front of eye; tail compressed. Dorsal rays, III—27; anal rays, 25; lateral-line scales, 51 to 57. Gulf of Mexico.

"This is a very rare species on our coast, but has been met with at Tuckerton and at Cape May."

MONACANTHUS, Cuv.

M. occidentalis, Gunth.

Brownish, mottled with paler; a broad band across middle of abdominal flap; scales small; tail with spines; snout pointed; dorsal spine with two rows of barbs behind; soft rays thirty; abdominal flap greatly developed, with rough scales. West Indies. Occasional on southern coast of United States.

M. hispidus, L. (*broccus*, *massachusettensis*, *setifer*, *Stephanolepis*, *Canthorinus*, *Balistes*.) Foolfish. Filefish. Thread Filefish.

Dull greenish, mottled with darker; fins olivaceous and blotched; body deep; eyes large; dorsal spine barbed; pectorals small; pelvic bone long, ends in a spine; abdominal flap short; each scale with three prickles; no spines on tail. Soft rays, 32,

first one filamentous in some specimens; length, 6 inches. Referred to in following three species of C. C. A.'s list:

"*Canthorinus broccus*. Foolfish.

"This is an abundant species, found along our coast generally.

"*Canthorinus massachusettsensis*. Filefish.

"This species is frequently met with during the summer months, along our coast generally.

"*Canthorinus segnifer*. Thread Filefish.

"Not abundant. Stragglers have been taken at Sandy Hook and at Cape May."

M. pullus, Ranz. (*Cantherines, pardalis*.)

Has two pairs of spines on sides of tail; ventral spine fixed; dorsal without barbs; scales minute; skin velvety. Soft rays, dorsal, 35; anal, 31. Rare north of Florida.

ALUTERA, Cuv.

(*Balistes*.)

A. schœpffi, Walb. (*aurantiacus, cuspicauda, Ceratacanthus*.) Unicorn-fish. Filefish.

Dull green, marbled; lower lip dusky; eye small; gill slit long, below eye; pectorals short; caudal long in young; scales shagreen-like; lower jaw projecting so teeth point obliquely backward; pelvic bones without spine. Soft rays, 36 + 38; length, 16 inches. Referred to in following two notes of C. C. A.:

"*Alutera cuspicauda*. Unicorn-fish.

"This fish is very frequently met with along our coast, and is uniformly abundant from New York to Cape May. They are often abundant in Great Egg Harbor Bay, and many specimens are in the Philadelphia Academy, from Beesley's Point.

"*Ceratacanthus aurantiacus*. Orange Filefish.

"This species is only a straggler on our coast, and is very seldom met with. A specimen from Beesley's Point is in the Philadelphia Academy's museum."

A. scripta, Osbeck.

With blue spots and lines and small, round, black spots; snout long, concave in profile; part of gill opening in front of eye; pectoral below eye; caudal long. Soft rays, dorsal, 46; anal, 50. Is rare north of South Carolina.

Family TETRODONTIDÆ.**Puffers.**

Body broad ; belly capable of great inflation ; skin prickly (without scales) ; teeth confluent, to form sort of beak in each jaw ; lips full ; no spines in fins ; no ventrals.

LAGOCEPHALUS, Swains.

(Gastrophysus.)

L. lævigatus, L. (*Tetrodon.*) Tambor. Smooth Puffer.

Olive green ; silvery white below ; tail slender ; belly prickly, with spines well separated and equal ; sides of tail with folds of skin. Dorsal rays, 14 ; anal rays, 12. Tropics to Cape Cod.

“Only a straggler occasionally of this species is met with in our waters.”

TETRODON, L.

T. turgidus, Mitch. Puffer. Swell-toad. Blower.

Olivaceous above, marbled with black ; sides with black bars ; a blotch below pectorals ; fins plain ; profile depressed in front of eyes ; skin with three-rooted spines, longest on back and belly ; eyes small ; no fold on tail ; only one nasal tube on each side, but with two openings ; dorsal and anal short. Dorsal rays, 7 ; anal rays, 6 ; length, 12 inches.

“Specimens of this fish are always to be met with in our coast-waters during the summer. At Atlantic City, in 1864, they were very abundant, and were readily taken with a hook.”

TRICHODIODON, Bleek.

T. pilosus, Mitch. (*Diodon.*) Balloon-fish. Hairy Boxfish.

Brownish above, ashy below ; spines golden ; dark oblong spots on sides and above ; body cuboid ; skin spiny or bristly. Dorsal rays, 12 ; anal rays, 14. North Atlantic. Rare. Perhaps following refers rather to next (or its young, *var. fuliginosus*) :

“*Diodon pilosus.* Balloon-fish.

“This little fish is occasionally met with along our coast, most frequently, however, at the mouth of the Hudson.”

CHILOMYCTERUS, Bibr.

C. schœpfi, Walb. (*geometricus*, Bl. & Schn., *Diodon, maculostriatus*.)
Rabbit-fish. Spotted Balloon-fish. Swell-toad.

Greenish; belly pale; a round spot above pectorals, several posterior and dorsally; back and sides with black stripes, horizontal and oblique; eyes large; nine spines between eye and tail; fins small; spines with three roots (two in *Diodon* proper). Dorsal rays, 12; anal rays, 10; length, 6 inches.

"This species is not uncommon along our coast, entering the bays. It is generally met with in summer, and never in cold weather."

Subsp. fuliginosus.

Dark brownish olive, with wavy lines; belly black; bases of its spines orange; probably a young form of preceding.

Family ORTHAGORISCIDÆ.

(Molidæ.)

Headfishes.

Body short and deep, truncate behind; mouth small; teeth united to form a beak; dorsal and anal confluent around posterior end of body; no ventrals; no pelvic bone; pectorals present; belly not inflatable; no air-bladder. Tropical fishes looking as if "all head," to which fins had been attached.

MOLACANTHUS, Swains.

M. nummularis, Walb. (*Diodon, Acanthosoma, carinatum, pallasi*.)
Globefish.

Olive brown above, silvery below; vertically-oval body, higher than long; spines scattered on the deep orbicular body; striated on sides; vertical fins not confluent posteriorly; spines on tail in place of caudal. Dorsal rays, 25; length, 2 inches.

"Occasionally met with in our waters, but never abundant. Specimens are preserved in Philadelphia Museum, labeled 'New Jersey.'"

MOLA, Cuv.

M. mola, L. (*rotunda*, Cuv., *Tetrodon*, *Orthogoriscus analis*.) Head-fish.
Sunfish. Mola (a millstone).

Body in young shaped much as in preceding, but becoming longer with age; depth always more than half the length; a "nose" develops with age; skin thick, without spines, but granular; vertical fins high in front, confluent with the low caudal; color dark gray; sides brownish, with silvery; belly dusky; a broad, blackish bar along bases of vertical fins. Dorsal rays, 17; anal rays, 16.

"Specimens of this curious species are only occasionally met. The writer found a specimen partially decomposed, on the beach at Barnegat, in November, 1862."—[C. C. A.]

"This concludes the list of the marine and fluviatile species of fish found in the New Jersey waters, with whatever notes the author has made, during his study of their habits, since 1859" (1868).—[C. C. A.]

NOTE.—It is but just to Dr. Abbott, as well as to the reviser, to add that this Catalogue should have been enriched by the addition of the facts concerning the distribution of the Vertebrates of New Jersey, which have accumulated since 1868 (not incorporated into the general works mentioned in our Introduction); but unfortunately the time needful for this further research too far exceeded the limits set for publication. It is hoped that in its present form, the Catalogue will be more efficient in stimulating accurate observation and in facilitating the gathering and organizing of all scattered information for the use of a future reviser.—*Julius Nelson*.

ADDENDA.

To facilitate inter-reference between this Catalogue and Jordan's Manual, these Addenda are added, the words being incorporated into the Index.

- Page 497. *Sorex platyrhinus* is common in the Northern United States; *S. cooperi* has nearly the same range. *S. personatus* ranges from Pennsylvania southward. *S. hoyi* is extra-limital to New Jersey. *Blarina angusticeps* has been found in Vermont. *B. parva* is common southward from Pennsylvania.
- Page 498. Add (*americanus*, Bartram) as synonym to **S. breweri**.
- Page 501. Add (*volans*, L.) as synonym to **S. volucella**.
- Page 505. Add (*Calomys*) as synonym to **HESPEROMYS**.
H. palustris occurs in New Jersey.
- Page 507. The **HYSTRICIDÆ**, **Porcupines**, represented by **Erethizon** (Cuv.) **dorsatus**, L., the Canada Porcupine, belong to the extinct fauna of New Jersey.
- Page 508. The **PHOCIDÆ**, **Seals**, represented by **Phoca** (L.) **vitulina** (L.), the Harbor Seal of the Banks of New Foundland, should be added to the list of occasional visitants.
- Page 512. The **Raccoons** are separated from the other *Ursidæ*, by Jordan, as a distinct family, *Procyonidæ*.
- Page 514. Add (**CETE**) as synonym for **CETACEA**.
- Page 515. Add (**DENTICETE**) as synonym for **ODONTOCETE**.
Tursiops tursio is abundant at Cape May. *Tursiops erebennus*, Cope, the Black Dolphin of the Atlantic, may be added to our list of dolphins, though extra-limital. *P. plagiodon* is occasional on our New Jersey coast.
- Page 516. Add (*phocæna*) to synonymy of **P. communis**, and Snuffer, Puffing Pig, to common terms.
- Page 554. Add (*Sylvicolidæ*) as synonym to **MNIOTILTIDÆ**.
- Page 576. Add Winter Falcon to local names of **B. lineatus**.
- Page 590. The note by C. C. A. accompanying **M. scolopaceus** properly belongs with **M. griseus**.

772 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

Page 623. The note by C. C. A. accompanying *P. puffinus* refers most probably to *P. borealis*, which is more common, and should properly replace *P. puffinus* in our Catalogue.

Page 624. [*P. pelagica*] is *Procellaria pelagica*.

Page 632. Add *nigricollis*, Brehm, Eared Grebe, to synonymy of *C. cristatus*.

Page 638. Add (*Chelopus*, Raf.) to synonymy of **NANEMYS**.

Page 641. The following Sea Turtles should have appeared in the list of

TESTUDINATA: CHELONIIDÆ,
Thalassochelys (Fitzinger); *caretta* (L.), Loggerhead Turtle; Atlantic, north to Massachusetts. Reaches 400 pounds. **DERMOCHELYDIDÆ**, *Dermochelys* (Blainv.); *coriacea* (Vandelli), Leather Turtle, Trunk-back; differs from the former in having no scales on feet.

Page 643. Add "Spreading Adder" to local names of *H. platyrhinus*. Add (*Regina*) to synonymy of *T. leberis*.

Page 649. Add (**SALIENTIA**) as synonym to **ANURA**.

Page 652. Add "Swamp Tree-frog" to *C. triseriatus*. Add (*Pleurodelidæ*) as synonym to **SALAMANDRIDÆ**.

Page 653. Add *D. nigra* (Green), Black Salamander, found in mountain springs of Pennsylvania, to extra-limital faunal list.

Page 654. Add *erythronotus* as synonym to *P. cinereus*.

Page 655. **AMBLYSTOMATIDÆ** is preferable to **AMBLYSTOMIDÆ**.

Page 656. Extra-limital to New Jersey occur the **PROTEIDA** family **PROTEIDÆ**, *Mud Puppies*; *Necturus* (Raf.), *maculatus* (Raf.), the Water Dog or Mud Puppy, abundant in the great lake region, but also occurring in the Alleghany system. (*Menobranchus*) is synonym of **NECTURUS**. These are salamanders with external gills through life. Sometimes called Water "Lizards."

Page 657. The **Amphioxus** or **Lancelet**, a minute sea-fish and the simplest organized of all vertebrates, properly must be included in our List. It forms Class or Sub-Class **Leptocardii**, Order **Cirrostomi**, Family **Branchiostomatidæ**, Genus **Branchiostoma** (Costa), Species **caribæum** (Sundevall.)

- Page 658. Add (*branchialis*) as synonym to **A. appendix**.
- Page 660. Add (*Galeorhinidæ*) as synonym to **CARCHARIIDÆ**.
 Add (*Galeus*, Raf.) as synonym to **MUSTELUS**, Cuv.
 Add (*maculatus*, Ranzani) as synonym to **G. tigrinus**.
 Add (*Carcharinus*, Blainv.) as synonym to **CARCHARIAS**.
 Add (*Lamna*) as synonym to **C. cœruleus**.
- Page 661. **I. limbatus** is extra-limital.
- Page 662. Add (*Squalus*) as synonym to **O. littoralis**.
- Page 663. The note by C. C. A., accompanying **I. dekayi**, refers probably to **Lamna** (Cuv.), **cornubica** (Gmel.), Porbeagle, or Mackerel Shark. First dorsal fin close behind pectorals; snout sharp; back elevated. Length, 8 feet. Frequently north to Cape Cod.
- Page 666. The Southern Sting Ray, or "Whiparee," **Dasyatis sayi** (Le S.), is synonym of *T. sayi*, and is occasional on our coast. To this form, the note by C. C. A., appended to **T. centrura**, is intended to refer.
 Add (*bonasus*, Mitch.) to **R. quadriloba** as synonym.
- Page 667. Add (*Mantidæ*) as synonym to **CEPHALOPTERIDÆ**.
 Add (*cephaloptera*, Raia.) to **M. birostris** as synonym.
- Page 671. **AMEIURUS** is preferable to **AMIURUS**.
N. insignis (Rich.) has a flat and thin head with projecting upper jaw, and is perhaps more common than **N. gyrinus** in our region. The latter is found in the Hudson.
 Add (*nebulosus*, Le S.) to synonymy of **A. catus**. Closely allied to this form and found in New York is **A. melas**. Adult very plump; pectoral spines very short.
- Page 672. Add (*Ameiurus*) to synonymy of **D. albidus**.
- Page 673. Add (*Tachysurus*, Lac., *Galeichthys*, Cuv.) to synonymy of **ARIUS**.
- Page 676. Add (*Pimephales*, Raf.) as synonym to **HYBORHYNCHUS**.
- Page 677. **HEMITREMIA**, **CLIOLA**, and **MINNILUS** are sections of genus **NOTROPIS** in Jordan's Manual.
- Page 678. Add (*megalops*, *Notropis*) to synonymy of **M. cornutus**.
- Page 679. Add (*Kentuckiensis*, Raf.) to synonymy of **C. biguttatus**.
- Page 680. Add (*Leuciscus*) to synonymy of **S. bullaris**.

774 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

- Page 681. Add (*Phoxinus*, Ag.) to synonymy of *Squalius*, Bonap.
- Page 683. *M. atlanticus* is occasional in our region.
- Page 684. Add (*Sadina*, Mitch.) as synonym to *E. teres*
- Page 685. Add "Summer Herring," Black-belly, to local names of *C. æstivalis*.
- Page 686. Add (*oglinum*, Le S.) to synonymy of *O. thrissa*.
- Page 687. Add (*Clupeidæ*) as synonym to **DOROSOMATIDÆ**.
- Page 688. Add *Stolephoridæ* as synonym to **ENGRAULIDIDÆ**.
Add (*argyrophanus*, C. & V., *eurystole*, Swain & Meek.), to synonymy of *S. perfasciatus*.
Add (*Synodontidæ*) as synonym to **SCOPELIDÆ**.
- Page 689. *Osmerus* is separated from the other Salmonoids by Jordan to constitute family **ARGENTINIDÆ**.
- Page 693. *F. swampinus* is a variety of *F. majalis*. *F. nigrofasciatus* is a variety of *F. heteroclitus*.
- Page 694. *L. parva* is also known as Rainwater-fish.
- Page 695. Add *var. pygmæa* to *U. limi*.
- Page 696. Add *vermiculatus* as synonymous with *E. umbrosus*.
- Page 697. *A. rostrata* may stand as *A. anguilla*, *var. rostrata*.
- Page 698. Add (*Echelus*, Raf.) as synonym of **LEPTOCEPHALUS**.
- Page 699. Add (*Exocætidæ*) as synonym of **SCOMBEROSOCIDÆ**.
Add (*Esox*), Silver Gar, to synonymy of *T. marinus*.
- Page 700. The following allies of the flying-fish frequent the ocean in our latitude, besides those noted in the Catalogue: **Euleptorhampus** (Gill), **longirostris** (Cuv.) Lower jaw much prolonged; body and pectorals long and slender. Length, 18 inches. Pelagic; occasional north to Cape Cod. **Parexocætus** (Bleek.), **mesogaster** (Bloch.) Jaws short; roof of mouth with teeth; dorsal fin very high. Length, 6 inches. Pelagic; ranges north to Rhode Island. **Exocætus** (Artesi), **vinciguerræ** (Jord. & Meek.) Anal fin with 11 rays; ventrals black; no black on dorsal fin. Length, 12 inches. Atlantic north to Grand Banks. **E. volitans**, L. Differs from preceding in having smaller scales (lateral-line scales, 55), and ventrals are nearly white. **E. heterurus**, Raf. Anal fin short, with 9 rays; white band on pectorals. Lateral-line scales, 58. Commonest species.

- Page 701. **E. exsiliens**, Müll., takes precedence of **exiliens**, Gmel., as name of this species.
Jordan includes **CYPSELURUS** in **EXOCETUS**.
Add (*E. gibbifrons*) as synonym of **C. comatus**.
- Page 702. Add (*S. hippocampus*) to synonymy of **H. heptagonus**.
- Page 704. Perhaps **G. pungitius** and **G. biaculeatus** are but varieties of **G. aculeatus**.
- Page 706. Add (*cephalus*) as synonym of **M. albula**.
Add (*curema*) as synonym of **M. brasiliensis** (Günth.), not Ag.
- Page 709. **E. remora** is also called Sucking-fish. **E. brachyptera** is also called Swordfish Remora. **R. osteochir** is also called Spearfish Remora.
- Page 711. **TETRAPTURUS** may be separated as **Family ISTIOPHORIDÆ**.
T. lepturus is also termed Scabbard-, or Cutlass-fish.
- Page 712. **S. pneumatophorus** is also called Thimble-eye.
- Page 713. **S. regalis** is also called Pintado. Sierra.
- Page 714. Add (*Albacora*) as synonym to **ORYONUS**.
- Page 715. Add (*latus*) as synonym to **C. amblyrhynchus**.
Add **C. gallus**, L. (*crinitus*, Mitch.), Threadfish, to list of forms occasional in our region. Body very ovate; scales very small; scutes feeble. Length, 2 feet.
- Page 716. Add (*Scomber*) to synonymy of **C. hippos**.
- Page 717. Add Moonfish to local names of **S.** (or **Vomer**) **setipinnis**.
Add Bumper, Casabe, to local names of **C. chrysurus**.
- Page 718. Add **T. falcatus**, L. (*ovatus*, rhomboides), Round Pompano, Palometa, to list of forms occasional in our limits. Depth of body more than half length.
- Page 722. Add Dorado to local names of **C. hippurus**.
- Page 723. Add (*Asternotrema*) to **A. sayanus** as synonym.
- Page 724. Add (*Centrarchus*) to **A. rupestris** as synonym.
- Page 728. Add (*Calliurus*) to **M. dolomieii** as synonym.
- Page 729. Add (*Oligocephalus*) to **E. flabellare** as synonym.
Add (*Eltheosoma*) to **P. cæruleus** as synonym.

776 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

- Page 733. Add (*striatus*) as synonym to **S. nigrescens**.
C. furcifer has small scales, covering also jaws and head; snout short; color reddish, with three small violet spots on side of back and one on tail. Tropical.
- Page 734. Add (*cerna*) as synonym to **E. morio**.
 Add "Mangrove Snapper" to local terms of **L. caxis**.
- Page 736. Add (*Chrysophrys*) to synonymy of **S. chrysops**.
- Page 737. Add (*Sparus*) to synonymy of **S. versicolor**.
- Page 741. Add (*saxatilis*) to synonymy of **M. nebulosus**.
 Add (*nebulosus*) to synonymy of **C. maculatum**.
- Page 742. The **GERRIDÆ** include the **Moharras**.
- Page 747. *Upsilonphorus* (Gill), *guttatus*, should stand as **U. y-græcum** (C. & V.), a distinct species with no barbel on mouth.
- Page 750. **Acanthocottus** (Grd.), **scorpius** (L.), *var. greenlandicus* (C. & V.), Big Sculpin, or Daddy Sculpin, is occasional as far south as New York; extra-limital to New Jersey.
- Page 755. **ANARRHICHAS** Jordan puts into a family by itself.
- Page 756. Add (*Rhinonemus*, Ayres) as synonym to **Onos**.
- Page 761. Add (*oblongus*) to synonymy of **P. ocellaris**.
 Add **P. lethostigma**, J. & G. Southern Flounder. Occasional north to New York; has a nearly plain, dusky-olive color. This properly belongs in our list.
Platophrys (Swains.), **ocellatus** (Ag.), (*nebularis*), is rarer north to Long Island; color grayish.
- Page 762. Add (*glacialis*) to synonymy of **P. glaber**.
- Page 763. Add (*fasciatus*) to synonymy of **A. lineatus**.
- Page 766. Add (*carolinensis*) to synonymy of **B. capriscus**.
- Page 768. Add (*Orbidus*) to synonymy of **TETRODON** (or *Tetraodon*.)

ERRATA.

- Page 501. For **S. hudsonius**, Pal., read **S. hudsonicus**, Erxl.
- Page 505. For **N. floridana**, S., read **N. floridana**, Say & Ord.
- Page 510. For (*noveboracensis*), read (*noveboracensis*).
For **L. canadensis**, Sab., read **L. hudsonica**, L. (*Mustela canadensis*, Turton.)
- Page 514. For **B. mysticetes** (*cisarctica*), read **B. cisarctica**, Cope (*mysticetus*, L.)
For *Sibaldius*, read *Sibbaldius*.
- Page 516. For (*D. Globiocephalus*), read (*Delphinus, Globicephalus*).
- Page 517. For **O. gladiator**, Lac., read **O. gladiator**, Bonnaterre (*orca*).
- Page 526. For **T. dominincensis**, read **T. dominicensis**.
- Page 527. For **E. pusillus-traillii**, read **E. pussillus**, var. **traillii**.
- Page 541. For (*Coturniculus passerinus*), read (*Coturniculus passerinus*).
- Page 553. For **V. noveboracensis**, read **V. noveboracensis**.
- Page 557. For **D. malculosa**, read **D. maculosa**.
- Page 558. For **D. cœrulea**, read **D. cærulea**.
- Page 571. For **T. aonalaschkæ pallassii**, read **T. aonalaschkæ**, var. **pallasi**.
- Page 584. For **C. livia**, read **C. livia**, Briss., Sub-species **domestica**
- Page 585. For **TYMPANUCHOS**, read **TYMPANUCHUS**.
- Page 586. For **G. bankiva**, read **G. bankiva**, Sub-species **domestica**.
Bankiva Jungle Fowl. Domestic Fowl.
- Page 602. For **P. jamaicensis**, read **P. jamaicensis**.
For **P. noveboracensis**, read **P. noveboracensis**.
- Page 604. For **Family IBIDÆ**, read **Family IBIDIDÆ**.

778 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

- Page 622. For *P. erythrorhynchus*, read *P. erythrorhynchos*.
- Page 624. For *Æ. hastata*, read *Æ. hæsitata*.
- Page 628. For **GELOCHELIDON**, Brehm., read **GELOCHELIDON**, Brehm.
- Page 632. For *C. holbœlii*, read *C. holbœlli*.
- Page 641. For *A. mutica*, Less., read *A. mutica*, Le S.
For *S. undulatus*, Harl. (*tropidolepis*), read *S. undulatus*, Daudin (*tropidolepis*).
- Page 650. For *R. silvatica*, read *R. sylvatica*
- Page 652. For *C. triseriatus*, Cope, read *C. triseriatus*, Wied.
- Page 653. For *D. miniatus*, Raft., read *D. miniatus*, Raf.
- Page 659. For **SQUALUS**, L., read **SQUALUS**, Artedi.
- Page 664. For **RAIA**, L., read **RAIA**, Artedi.
- Page 667. For *M. birostris*, Walf., read *M. birostris*, Walb.
- Page 668. For *A. brevirostris*, read *A. brevirostrum*.
- Page 676. For *H. argyrites*, read *H. argyritis*.
- Page 679. For *S. corporalis*, Mitch., read *S. corporalis*, Auct.
- Page 684. For **CLUPEA**, L., read **CLUPEA**, Artedi.
- Page 686. For Flat-back, read Fat-back.
- Page 689. For **SYNODUS**, B. & S., read **SYNODUS**, Gronow.
- Page 695. For **ESOX**, L., read **ESOX**, Artedi.
- Page 706. For **MUGIL**, L., read **MUGIL**, Artedi.
- Page 707. For **SPHYRÆNA**, Bloch, read **SPHYRÆNA**, Artedi.
- Page 708. For *A. americanus*, read *A. tobianus*, var. *americanus*.
For **ECHENEIS**, L., read **ECHENEIS**, Artedi.
- Page 710. For (*niger*), read (*nigra*).
- Page 731. For **PERCA**, L., read **PERCA**, Artedi.
- Page 734. For (*griseus*), read (*griseus*) in synonymy of *L. caxis*.
For **EPINEPHELIS**, Bloch, read **EPINEPHELUS**, Auct.
(Cerna, Bonap.)

STATISTICS.

LEADING GROUPS OF VERTEBRATES.	NUMBER OF SPECIES.			Genera.	Families.	Orders.
	Whole Number of Entries.	RARE.				
		Scarcely Part of Fauna.	Added to Old Catalogue.			
Vertebrata	785	214	160	466	162	44
Mammalia.....	65	23	20	41	17	7
Aves	360	93	53	196	57	14
Order Passeres.....	152	36	26	76	17	1
Family Fringillidæ	39	14	11	24	1	.....
Family Mniotiltidæ	39	9	5	10	1	.....
Genus Dendroica	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Reptilia.....	39	7	6	28	8	3
Amphibia.....	33	3	6	15	10	2
Pisces	289	87	75	196	80	19
Marsipobranchii.....	4	1	1	3	2	2
Elasmobranchii	24	10	7	17	12	2
Ganoidei.....	4	1	.....	2	2	2
Teleostei	247	75	57	168	63	12
Order Acanthopteri.....	131	46	23	91	36	1

In this table the fifteen additions made in the Addenda are included. Of the additions made in the Addenda, the fishes receive the bulk ; the mammals and reptiles nearly all the others. Nearly all the additions to the old catalogue go to swell the number of rare, extra-limital, occasional, doubtful or extinct species. In the column headed "rare" are not included any species that are ordinarily known as rare to collectors, provided the claim of such a species to a place in the fauna of the State is well established. The table shows at a glance that only about six hundred species of Vertebrates properly belong to our fauna, and probably less than five hundred of these are abundant or common.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(List of Authors.)

The figures show approximately the relative (not absolute) frequency with which the abbreviations occur (synonyms not counted).

A.

Abbott [C. C. A.].....	Abbott, Dr. Chas. Conrad.
Adans. Adan	Adanson, Michael
Ag. ....13...	Agassiz, Dr. Louis.
Aker. Ak.....	Akerly, Sam'l.
Allen	Allen, J. A.
Artedi. Art.....	Artedi, Peter.
Atk.	Atkins, Chas. C.
Auct.....	Auctorum (of Authors).
Aud.....8...	Audubon, John James.
Aud. & Bach. A. & B.....	Audubon & Bachman.
Ayres. Ayr.....	Ayres, Wm. O.

B.

Baird. Bd.....23...	Baird, Spencer Fullerton.
Bd. & Grd. B. & G.....10...	Baird & Girard.
Bach.....	Bachman, John.
Bartr.....	Bartram, Wm.
Banc.....	Bancroft, Edward.
Beauvois. Beauv.....5...	Beauvois, Palisot de.
Bechst. Bechs.....7...	Bechstein, Johann Matth.
Bean. B.....	Bean, Tarleton H.
Bewick.....	Bewick, Thos.
Bibr. Bib	Bibron, Gabriel.
Blainv.....	Blainville, Marie Henri Ducrotay.
Bloch. Bl. B.....8...	Bloch, Mark Elieser.
Blochm.....	Blochmann, J.
Blas. Bl.....	Blasius, Johann Heinrich
Bl. & Schn. B. & S.....10...	Bloch & Schneider.
Bleek.....4...	Bleeker, Pieter Van.
Bodd. Bod.....4...	Boddaert, Petrus.
Boie.....12...	Boie, ———.
Bosc.....	Bosc, Louis Augustin Guillaume.
Bonnat. Bonn. Bon.....	Bonnaterre, Pierre Jean l'Abbé.

782 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

Bonap. Bp.....	21...	Bonaparte, Chas. Lucien.
Brayt		Brayton, Alembert Winthrop.
Brewst ..		Brewster, Wm.
Brandt		Brandt, J. Franz.
Brevoort. Brev		Brevoort, Jas. Carson.
Brehm	4...	Brehm, Chr. Ludwig.
Briss. Bris	19...	Brisson, Mathurin Jacque.
Brouss. Brous		Broussonet, Pierre Auguste Marie.
Brunn. Brun	6...	Brunnich, Martin Thos.

C.

Cabot.....		Cabot, Dr. S., Jr.
Cab	14...	Cabanis, Jean Louis.
Cass. Cas.		Cassin, John.
Canestr.....		Canestrini, G. J.
Clinton.....		Clinton, De Witt.
Cooper.....		Cooper, J. G. and Wm.
Copl		Copeland, Herbert Edson.
Cope ..	15...	Cope, Edw. Drinker.
Collett		Collett, Rob't.
Coues	5..	Coues, Dr. Elliott.
Cocco ..		Cocco, Grasso Lorenzo.
Cuv.	38...	Cuvier, Geo. Chrétien Leopold Dagobert.
Cuv. & Val. C. & V.....	21...	Cuvier & Valenciennes.
Cope & Jord. C. & J.		Cope & Jordan.
Costa		Costa, Achille and O. G.

D.

Dald		Daldorf, ———.
Daud ..	4...	Daudin, Francois Marie.
De K. or Dek.	12...	De Kay, James Ellsworth.
Desm ..		Desmarest, Gaetan Anselm.
Delar.		Delaroché, ———.
Donov		Donovan, Edward.
Dress ..		Dresser, Henry E.
Dumer. Dum.....	5...	Duméril, André Mariè Constant and Aug.
Dum. & Bibr. D. & B.	3...	Duméril & Bibron.

E.

Erxl.....	3...	Erxleben, Johann Christ. Polycarp.
Eyt	2...	Eyton, T. C.

F.

Faber. Fab.....	2...	Faber, Johann.
Fabr.....	2...	{ Fabricius, Geo. Christ. and Otho (Northern Fishes).
Finsch		Finsch, Otto.

Fitzing. Fitz.....Fitzinger, Leopold Joseph Franz.
 Flem.....3...Fleming John.
 Forst.....7...Forster, Johann Reinhold.
 Freminv. Frem.....Fremenville, Christ. Paul de.

G.

Garm.....Garman, Samuel W.
 Gapp. Gap..... 2...Gapper, E. P.
 Gerv..... 2...Gervais, Paul.
 Geof.....Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Etienne and Isidore.
 Gill..... Gill, Theodore Nicholas.
 Gilliams.....Gilliams, Jacob.
 Gilb..... Gilbert, Chas. Henry.
 Gibbes..... Gibbes, Lewis R.
 Grd.....12...Girard, Chas.
 Glog.....Gloger, Constantin.
 Gmel. Gm.....59...Gmelin, Johann Friedrich.
 Goode..... 2...Goode, Geo. Brown.
 G. & B..... Goode & Bean.
 Gosse..... Gosse, Philip Henry.
 Gotts..... Gottsche, Karl M.
 Gould..... Gould, John.
 Gray. Gr.....3...Gray, Geo. Rob't (Birds.)
 Gray. Gr.....12...Gray, John Edward (Mam. & Rept.)
 Grav..... Gravenhorst, Johann Edw. Christ.
 Gronov. (Gronow.).....Gronovius, L. Theodor and John Fred.
 Green.....9...Green, Jacob.
 Gunn. Gun..... 3...Gunner, Johan Ernest.
 Günth. Gthr.....2...Günther, Albert.
 Guld.....Guldenstädt, Johann Anton.

H.

Hald.....Haldeman, Sam'l Stehman.
 Harl. Har..... 3...Harlan, Richard.
 Hartl.....Hartlaub, Gustav.
 Haüy.....Haüy, René Just, Abbé.
 Hallow.....Hallowell, Edward.
 Hass. Haslq.....2...Hasselquist, Friedrich.
 Herm..... Hermann, Jean F.
 Heckel. Heck.....Heckel, Johann Jacob.
 Hensh. Hen.....Henshall, Jas. A.
 Henle.....Henle, J.
 Holbr.....10...Holbrook, John Edwards.
 Holb.....Holböll, C.
 Horne.....Hornemann, Jens, Wilkin.
 Hoy.....Hoy, Philo R.

I.

Illig. Ill.....4...Illiger, Johann Carl Wilhelm

J.

Jord. Jor.....	3...	Jordan, David Starr.
J. & G.....		Jordan & Gilbert.
J. & M.....		Jordan & Meek.

K.

Kalm.....		Kalm, Pehr.
Kaup.....	3...	Kaup, Johann Jakob.
Keyser. Keys. K.....		Keyserling, Alex. B.
Keyser. & Bl. K. & B.....		Keyserling & Blasius.
Kirtl. Kirt.....	3...	Kirtland, Jared Potter.
Koch.....		Koch, Carl Ludwig.
Kram.....		Kramer, Wm. Henry.
Kröy.....		Kröyer, ———.
Kuml.....		Kumlien, Ludwig.
Kuhl.....	4...	Kuhl, Heinrich.

L.

Lat.....		Latrobe, Benj. Henry.
Lac.....	42...	Lacepède, Bernard Germain.
Lafres. Laf.....		Lafresnaye, Etienne.
Lath.....	5...	Latham, John.
Latr.....	3...	Latreille, Pierre Andre.
Lawr.....		Lawrence, Geo. N.
Laur.....	2...	Laurentini, Joseph Nicolas.
Le C.....	10...	Le Conte, John L.
Le S.....	21...	Le Sueur, Chas. Alex.
Less. Les.....	7...	Lesson, René Primevère.
Lepech.....		Lepechin, Iwanowitch.
Leach.....	10...	Leach, William Elford.
Link.....		Link, J. H.
Licht.....	4...	Lichtenstein, Anton August Heinrich.
Linn. Lin. L.....	292...	Linnaeus, Carl von.
Lowe.....	2...	Lowe, R. T.
Lüt. Lüt.....		Lütken, Chr. F.

M.

Mayn.....		Maynard, C. J.
Merr. Mer.....		Merrem, Blasius.
Mitch.....	41...	Mitchill, Sam'l Latham.
Meek.....		Meek, Seth E.
Montag. Mont.....	2...	Montagu, George.
Müll. Mül.....	6...	Müller, Otto Friedrich and Johannis.
M. & H.....	4...	Müller & Henle.

N.

Naum.....	Naumann, Carl Friedrich and Joh. Andreas.
Nels.....	Nelson, Edw. W.
Nils.....	Nilsson, Sven.
Nutt.....	Nuttall, Thos.

O.

Ord.....	7...Ord, Geo.
Osbe.....	2...Osbeck, Pehr.

P.

Pall. Pal.....	6...Pallas, Peter Simon.
Peck.....	Peck, Wm. Dandridge.
Pom.....	Pomel, A.
Putn.....	2...Putnam, Fred. Ward.
Poey.....	Poey, Felipe.

R.

Raf.....	48...Rafinesque, Constantine Sam'l.
Ranz.....	Ranzani, Camillo.
Reich.....	Reichenbach, Heinrich Gustav Ludwig.
Reinh. Rein.....	Reinhardt, J.
Ridg.....	Ridgway, Rob't.
Rice.....	Rice, Frank C.
Rich.....	Richardson, Sir John.
Risso. Riss. Ris.....	Risso, Antonio.

S.

Sab.....	2...Sabine, Edw.
Savig. Sav.....	3...Savigny, Marie Jules Cesar Lelorgne de.
Say. S.....	13...Say, Thos.
Schl.....	Schlegel, Hermann.
Schr.....	Schreber, Johann Christopher Daniel von.
Schn.....	Schneider, Johann Gottlob.
Schranck.....	2...Schranck, Franz von Paula.
Schw.....	3...Schweigger, August Friedrich.
Scop.....	Scopoli, John Anton.
Schöpf.....	Schöpf, Johann David.
Sclat. Scl.....	Sclater, Phil. Lutley.
Smith, H.....	Smith, Hamilton L.
Sharpe.....	Sharpe, Richard Bowdler.
Shaw.....	5...Shaw, Geo.
Sharpl.....	Sharpless, J. T.
Sprague.....	Sprague, Isaac.
Stor.....	8...Storer, Horace Rob't and David Humphrey.

Strickl. Strick.....	Strickland, Hugh.
Steph.....6...	Stephens, Jas. Francis.
Stejn.....5...	Stejneger, Leonhard.
Steind.....	Steindachner, Franz.
Suckl.....	Suckley, Geo.
Sund.....	Sundevall, Charles James.
Sw. & Rich. S. & R.....2...	Swain & Richardson.
Swains. Sw.....23...	Swainson, Wm.
Swain.....	Swain, J.

T.

Temm.....2...	Temminck, Conrad Jacob.
Towns.....	Townsend, J. K.
Thomps. Thom.....	Thompson, Rev. Zadock.
Tschud. Tsch.....	Tschudi, Johann Jakob.
Traill.....	Traill, Thos. Stewart.
Thunb. Thun.....	Thunberg, Carl Peter.
Turt.....	Turton, Wm.
Tunst.....	Tunstall, Marmaduke.

V.

Val.....	Valenciennes, Achille.
Vaillant. Vaill.....	Vaillant, Francois Le.
Vieill.....	Vieillot, L. P.
Vig.....	Vigers, Nicholas Aylward.
Vand.....	Vandelli, Domenico.

W.

Walb.....12...	Walbaum, Johann Jul.
Wagl.....4...	Wagler, John.
Wils.....24...	Wilson, Alex
Wath. Wat.....	Waterhouse, Geo. Rob't.
Wied.....	Wied, Max. Alex. Phil.
Wieg.....	Wiegmann, Arend Friedrich Aug.
Weinl. Wein.....	Weinland.

Z.

Zimmer. Zim.....	Zimmermann, Eberhard Aug. Wilh.
------------------	---------------------------------

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS.

The numerical measurements given with each specific description are only averages, and considerable variations are likely to be found. In the fishes the Roman numerals indicate stiff rays, and the Arabic soft rays in fins. When the figures are separated by a dash or plus, the fin is composed of corresponding distinct parts. Posterior finlets are also represented by a Roman numeral indicating their number. The number of scales along the lateral line (or in its absence, along an imaginary line) are indicated, and when the scales are unlike on different parts of body, the number is broken by dashes or otherwise.

INDEX.

This Index refers to the Catalogue as emended according to the
Addenda and Errata.

A.

Abbott, Dr. Charles.....	489	æstiva, Dendroica.....	556
Abramis.....	681	Piranga.....	548
Ablabes.....	646	æstivalis, Clupea.....	685
Acadian Flycatcher.....	528	æstivus, Phyllophlyphis.....	646
acadianus, Hemitripterus.....	748	Æstrelata.....	624
acadica, Nyctala.....	580	Ætobatidæ.....	666
acidicus, Empidonax.....	528	affinis, Aythya.....	615
Acantharchus.....	725	Esox.....	696
Acanthias.....	659	Agelaius.....	532
acanthias, Squalus.....	659	agilis, Geothlypis.....	561
Acanthis.....	538	Agnus.....	746
Acanthocottus.....	749	Agonidæ.....	750
Acanthosoma.....	769	agrestis, Spizella.....	543
Acanthopteri.....	705	Ailurichthys.....	673
Acanthuridæ.....	745	ailurus, Pimelodus.....	672
Accipiter.....	574	Aix.....	614
accipitrinus, Asio.....	580	Alaudidæ.....	528
achigan, Bodianus.....	728	alba, Guara.....	604
Achirus.....	763	Albacora.....	714
achirus, Solea.....	763	albeola, Charionetta.....	616
Acipenser.....	668	albicauda, Echeneis.....	708, 709
Acipenseridæ.....	668	albicollis, Zonotrichia.....	543
Acris.....	651	Albicore.....	714
Acronurus.....	745	albidus, Ameiurus.....	672
Actidromas bonapartei (referred to)..	599	Gadus.....	759
Actitis.....	596	Ictalurus.....	672
Actiturus bartramius.....	596	Tetrapturus.....	711
aculflavidus, var. of Sterna sandvi-		albifrons, var. gambeli, Anser.....	619
censis.....	629	Albula.....	682
aculeatus, Chrysophrys.....	736	albula, Mugil.....	706
Gasterosteus.....	705	Albulidæ.....	682
acuta, Dafla.....	613	Alca.....	635
Myliobatis.....	666	Alcedinidæ.....	522
Perca.....	731	Alcidæ.....	634
acutirostris, Anguilla.....	698	alcyon, Ceryle.....	522
acutus, Lagenorhynchus.....	516	alepidotus, Gobius.....	747
Adder.....	643, 647	Alewife.....	684
adpersus, Ctenolabrus.....	743	Alle.....	636
aëdon, Troglodytes (referred to, 567)..	566	alle, Alle.....	636
Ægialitis.....	598	alleghaniensis, Coluber.....	645
Ægiothus.....	538	Alligator-fishes.....	750
Æglifinus.....	757	Allmouth.....	763
æneus, Centrarchus.....	724	Alopiidæ.....	661
Cottus.....	750	alpestris, Otocoris.....	528
var. of Quiscalus quiscula....	536	alpina, var. pacifica, Tringa.....	592
		Alpecias.....	662
		Alopias.....	662

- Alosa 684, 685
 Alvarius 729
 Alutera 767
 ambassis, Sargus 737
 Amber-fish 718
 Ambloplites 724, 725
 amblyrhynchus, Caranx 715
 Amblystoma 655
 Amblystomatidæ 655
 Amblystomidæ 655
 Ameiurus 671
 americana, Anas 612
 Aythya 614
 var. of Certhia familiaris, 568
 Compothypis 556
 Curvirostra 537
 Fulica 604
 var. of Glaucionetta clan-
 gula 615
 Lucioperca 731
 Morrhua 758
 Oidemia 618
 Perca 731
 Raia 664
 Recurvirostra 588
 Stilbe 681
 Spiza 547
 Tautoga 743
 var. of Tringa alpina 592
 American Avocet 588
 Barn Owl 579
 Bittern 605
 Black Scoter 618
 Black Tern 630
 Coot 604
 Creeper 568
 Crossbill 537
 Crow 530
 Dunlin 592
 Eel 697
 Egret 607
 Eider Duck 617
 Golden-eye Duck 615
 Golden Plover 597
 Goldfinch 538
 Goshawk 575
 Hawk Owl 582
 Herring Gull 626
 Hop-toad 652
 Long-eared Owl 579
 Merganser 609
 Merlin 578
 Osprey 578
 Oyster-catcher 600
 Perch 731
 Pine Grosbeak 537
 Pipit 564
 Red Breast 572
 Start 564
 Robin 572
 American Rough-legged Hawk 576
 Salamanders 654
 Scaup Duck 615
 Smelt 689
 Snipe 589
 Sparrow Hawk 578
 Sturgeon 668
 White-fronted Goose 619
 White Pelican 622
 Widgeon 612
 Woodcock 589
 americanus, Abramis 681
 Acanthias 659
 Ammodytes 708
 var. of Bufo lentiginosus, 652
 Coccyzus 522
 Corvus 530
 Cygnus 620
 Enchelyopus, Phycis 757
 Esox 695
 Hemitripterus 748
 Hippoglossus 761
 Lepus 507
 Leucosomus 681
 Lophius 763
 Merganser 609
 Odontaspis 662
 Petromyzon 658
 Pleuronectes 762
 Roccus 732
 Scapanus 498
 Squalus 662
 var. of Troglodytes aëdon 566
 Tymanuchos 585
 Ursus 512
 Amiurus 671
 Ammocetes 658
 Ammodramus 541
 Ammodytes 708
 Ammodytidæ 708
 amœnus, Carphophiops 647
 Ampelidæ 550
 Ampelis 550
 Amphibia 492, 649
 Amyda 641
 Anacanthini 705
 analis, Orthagoriscus 770
 analostana, Cliola 677
 Anarrichas 755
 Anas 610
 Anatidæ 609
 anatum, *var. of Falco peregrinus* 577
 Anchovies 688
 Ancistrodon 648
 Ancylocheilus subarquata 592
 Ancylosetta 761
 andersonii, Hyla 651
 Anderson's Tree-toad 651
 Angel-fishes 744
 Angel-fish 744, 745

- Angler..... 763
 anglica, Gelocheidon..... 628
 anglorum, Lumpus..... 753
 Puffinus..... 623
 Anguilla..... 697, 698
 var. rostrata, Anguilla..... 697
 anguillaris, Zoarces..... 755
 Anguillidæ..... 697
 angusticeps, Blarina..... 497
 Anisotremus..... 735
 annulata, Melanura..... 695
 Anoplagonus..... 750
 Anoura..... 649
 anoplus, Astroscopus..... 746
 Anser..... 619
 Anseres..... 609
 Antennarius..... 764
 Antennariidæ..... 764
 Anthus..... 564
 antiquorum, Hippocampus..... 702
 antillarum, Sterna..... 630
 Anstromotus..... 523
 Anura..... 649
 aonalaschkæ, *var. pallassii*, Turdus... 571
 Apeltes..... 705
 appendix, Ammocetes..... 658
 Pomotis..... 726, 727
 Aphredoderidæ..... 722
 Aphredoderus..... 723
 Aphrizidæ..... 600
 Aplesion..... 729
 Apodes..... 697
 Apomotis..... 726
 aquaticus, Scalops..... 498
 Aquila..... 577
 aquosus, Rhombus..... 760
 aranea, Sterna..... 628
 Archibuteo..... 576
 Archosargus..... 738
 arctica, Fratercula..... 634
 Arctic Jaeger..... 625
 Puffin..... 634
 Tern..... 629
 arcticus, Urinator..... 633
 arctifrons, Citharichthys..... 760
 Arctodromas..... 591
 Arctomys..... 502
 arcuatum, Hæmulon..... 735
 Ardea..... 606
 Ardetta..... 606
 Arenaria..... 600
 arenaria, Callidris..... 593
 arenosus, Stenotomus..... 737
 Ardeidæ..... 605
 argentatus, Plargyrus..... 678
 var. smithsonianus, Larus 626
 argentea, Selene..... 716, 717
 Argentinidæ..... 689
 argenteus, Eucinostomus..... 742
 Leuciscus..... 680
 argenteus, Trichiurus..... 711
 Argyrea..... 707
 Argyreus..... 678
 Argyræus..... 716, 717
 argyrites, Hybognathus..... 676
 argyroleucus, Corvina, Bodianus..... 739
 argyrophanus, Stolephorus..... 688
 argyrops, Sparus, Pagrus, Stenoto-
 mus..... 737
 Stenotomus..... 736
 Ariopsis..... 673
 Aristonetta..... 614
 Arius..... 673
 Arkansas Flycatcher..... 526
 Kingbird..... 526
 Aromochelys..... 640
 Arquatella..... 591
 Arvicola..... 505
 Asio..... 579
 asio, Megascops..... 581
 Aspidonectes..... 640
 Aspidophoroides..... 750
 Astachithys..... 729
 Asternotrema..... 723
 Astroscopus..... 746
 Atalapha..... 494
 ater, Molothrus..... 531
 Atherina..... 689
 Atherinidæ..... 706
 atkinsii, Gasterosteus..... 704
 Atlantic Salmon..... 690
 atlanticus, Elacate..... 710
 Megalops..... 683
 atrarius, Pimelodus..... 671
 Serranus..... 733
 atrata, Catharista..... 574
 atricapillus, Accipiter..... 575
 Parus..... 569
 atricilla Larus..... 627
 atromaculatum, *var. of Boleosoma*
 olmstedii..... 728
 Cyprinus..... 679
 atronasus, Rhinichthys..... 679
 auctorum, Lobotes..... 736
 auduboni, Dendroica..... 557
 Puffinus..... 624
 Audubon's Shearwater..... 624
 Warbler..... 557
 Auks..... 634
 aura, Cathartes..... 573
 aurantiacus, Balistes..... 767
 Ceratacanthus..... 767
 auratus, Carassius..... 682
 Colaptes..... 521
 Gadus..... 758
 aurea, Clupea..... 686
 aurocapillus, Seiurus..... 560
 aurolineatus, Diabasis..... 736
 auriga, Dules..... 734
 auritus, Colymbus (referred to, 632)... 631

- Black-poll Warbler..... 558
 Black Rat 504
 Skimmer 631
 Snake..... 645
 Squirrel..... 501
 Black-tailed Godwit..... 594
 Black-throated Blue Warbler..... 557
 Bunting..... 547
 Diver 633
 Green Warbler..... 559
 Loon..... 633
 Black Sucker 674
 Triple-tail..... 736
 Vulture..... 574
 Whale 514, 517
 Woodcock..... 520
 Blarina..... 496, 497
 Blennies..... 753
 Blennius..... 754, 755, 756, 757
 Blenniidae..... 753
 Blepharis 716
 Blob 749
 Blower 768
 Blowing Viper..... 643
 Blue-back Herring..... 685
 Blue-bill Duck..... 615
 Bluebird 573
 Blue Catfish..... 672
 Darter 729
 Bluefishes..... 720
 Blue Golden-winged Warbler..... 554
 Blue-gray Flycatcher..... 528, 570
 Gnatcatcher..... 570
 Blue Grosbeak..... 546
 Blue-headed Flycatcher..... 553
 Vireo 553
 Blue Jay (referred to, 540)..... 529
 Perch 743
 Pike 731
 Blue-spotted Salamander..... 654
 Blue Stocking..... 588
 Blue-tailed Lizard..... 642
 Blue Warbler..... 558
 Blue-winged Teal..... 611
 Yellow Warbler..... 555
 Blue Yellow-backed Warbler..... 556
 Blunt-nosed Bat..... 496
 Minnow..... 676
 Shiner..... 717
 Bobolink 531
 Bob White..... 584
 Bodianus 724, 728, 731, 739
 Bog-trotter 574
 Bohemian Wax-wing..... 550
 Boleichthys 729
 Boleosoma 728, 730
 Bombycillidae..... 550
 Bonaparte's Gull..... 627
 Sandpiper..... 591
 Bonasa..... 584
 bonasus, Rhinoptera 666
 Bone Dog 659
 Bonefish..... 682
 Bonito..... 713
 Bonnet-head Shark..... 661
 Bony-fish..... 686
 Bony Gar..... 669
 borealis, Buteo 575
 Contopus 527
 Dryobates 519
 Lanius (referred to, 540)..... 551
 Numenius 597
 Puffinus..... 623
 Rorqualus (referred to)..... 514
 Sphyraena 707
 Borer..... 657
 boreus, Esox..... 696
 boschas, Anas..... 610
 bosci, Gabiosoma..... 747
 bosqui, Cyphosus..... 738
 bosquianus, Chasmodes..... 754
 bostoniensis, Catostomus..... 674
 Muræna 697
 Botaurus 605
 Bothrolæmus 718
 Bothus 760
 Bottle-nosed Dolphin..... 515
 bovinus, Cyprinodon..... 692
 Bow-head Whale..... 514
 Box Tortoise..... 637
 Turtle..... 637
 brachycium, Phocæna..... 516
 brachyptera, Echeneis..... 709
 Remora..... 709
 brachypterus, Globicephalus..... 517
 Brachyrhinus 733
 Branch Herring..... 684
 branchialis, Ammocetes..... 658
 Branta 620
 Brant Goose..... 620
 brasiliensis, Mugil..... 706
 Bream 727, 737, 681
 brevicauda, Blarina..... 496
 brevirostris, Acipenser..... 668
 Hippocampus..... 702
 Tetrapturus 711
 Brevoortia..... 686
 breweri, Scapanus..... 498
 brewsteri, Acanthis..... 538
 Brewster's Linnet..... 538
 Warbler 555
 Brier Ray..... 665
 Broad-bill Ducks (referred to, 610) .. 615
 Broad Shiners... 720
 Broad-winged Hawk..... 575
 broccus, Balistes..... 766
 Banthorinus..... 767
 Bronzed Grackle..... 536
 Brook Sucker..... 674
 Trout..... 691

brosme, Brosmius.....	757	Calico Snake.....	647
Brosmius.....	757	Calomys.....	505
Brown-back Dowitcher.....	590	callarias, Gadus.....	758
Brown Bat.....	495	Callidris.....	593
Bear.....	512	Calliurus.....	728
Creep'er.....	568	camelinus, Tetrasomus.....	766
Brown-crowned Night Heron.....	609	Camtolaimus.....	617
Brown Lark.....	564	canada, Echeneis.....	710
Rat (referred to, 505).....	504	Canada Goose.....	620
Thrasher.....	565	Porcupine.....	507
Thrush.....	565	canadensis, Branta.....	620
browni, Stolephorus.....	688	Castor.....	503
Vomer.....	717	Dendroica.....	557
Bryttus.....	725, 726	Lutra.....	510
Brünnich's Murre.....	635	var. of Pinicola enuclea-	
Bubo.....	581	tor.....	537
Bubonidæ.....	579	Salmo.....	691
buccinator, Olor.....	621	Sitta.....	569
Bucephala.....	615, 616	Sylvania.....	563
Buff-breasted Sandpiper.....	596	Canadian Flycatcher.....	563
Bufonidæ.....	652	Warbler.....	563
Bufo.....	652	candissima, Ardea.....	608
Bugfish.....	686	Canidæ.....	508
bullaris, Semotilus.....	680	caninus, Caranx.....	716
Bull Bat.....	523	canis, Mustelus.....	660
Bull Frog.....	650	cantabrigensis, Rana.....	650
Bull-head.....	671, 749	Cantherines.....	767
Bull-headed Eel.....	698	Canthorinus.....	766, 767
Bull Snake.....	645	cantiacus, Thalasseus.....	629
Bumper.....	717	Canvas-back.....	614
burgall, Ctenolabrus.....	743	canutus, Tringa.....	591
Burgomaster.....	626	caparoch, var. of Surnia ulula.....	582
Burnstickle.....	705	Cape May Goody.....	740
Butcher Bird.....	551	Warbler.....	556
Buteo.....	575	capillaris, Argyreiosus.....	717
Butorides.....	608	Zeus.....	716
Butter-bill.....	618	Caprimulgidæ.....	523
Butter-fish.....	721, 754	capricus, Balistes.....	766
Buzzard.....	575	caprodes, Percina.....	729
C.			
Cabot's Tern.....	629	Carangidæ.....	714
cærulea, Ardea.....	607	Carangus.....	715
Dendroica.....	558	carangus, Scomber.....	716
Guiraca.....	546	Caranx.....	714, 715, 716
Polioptila.....	570	Carassius.....	682
Cærulean Warbler.....	558	carbo, Phalacrocorax.....	621
cærulescens, Dendroica.....	557	carbonaria, Pileoma.....	729
Pimelodus.....	672	carbonarius, Pollachius.....	758
cæruleus, Acanthurus (referred to).....	746	Carcharias.....	660, 662
Carcharias.....	660	Carchariidæ.....	600
Ctenolabrus.....	743	Cardinal Grosbeak.....	545
Pœcilichthys.....	729	Cardinalis.....	545
Calamospiza.....	547	carduelis, Cardinalis.....	545
Calcarius.....	540	Carduelis.....	539
Calemys.....	637	carduelis, Carduelis.....	539
calendula, Regulus.....	570	caretta, Thelassochelys.....	640
Calico Bass.....	724	Cariacus.....	513
		caribbæus, Chloroscombrus.....	717
		carinatum, Acanthosoma.....	769
		Carnivora.....	508
		carnivorus, Corvus.....	529

- Carolina Bat..... 495
 carolina, Cistudo..... 637
 Carolina Dove..... 583
 Lichia..... 718
 Porzana..... 602
 Wren..... 566
 carolinensis, Anas..... 611
 Balistes..... 766
 Galeoscoptes..... 565
 Halatractus..... 719
 Otolithus..... 741
 var. of *Pandion haliaëtus*..... 578
 Sciurus..... 501
 Seriola..... 718, 719
 Sitta..... 568
 Tyrannus..... 526
 Vespertilio..... 495
 var. of *Vespertilio fuscus*..... 495
 Zenaidura..... 583
 carolinus, Clinostomus..... 681
 Melanerpes..... 521
 Prionotus..... 751
 Scolecophagus..... 534
 Trachynotus..... 718
 Carp..... 682
 Carps..... 676
 carpio, Cyprinus..... 682
 Carpiodes..... 674
 Carphophiops..... 647
 Carpodacus..... 537
 Carrion Crow..... 574
 Caspian Tern..... 628
 caspius, Thalasseus..... 628
 castanea, Dendroica..... 558
 Castor..... 503
 Castoridae..... 503
 cataractæ, Ceratichthys..... 678
 Rhinichthys..... 678
 Catbird..... 565
 catesbiana, Rana..... 650
 Catfishes..... 671
 Catfish..... 672
 Cathartes..... 573
 Cathartidae..... 573
 Catharista..... 574
 Catonotus..... 729
 Catostomidae..... 673
 Catostomus..... 674
 Cat Owl..... 579
 Cats..... 508
 catus, Amiurus..... 671
 caudacuta, Motella..... 756
 caudacutus, *var.* *nelsoni*, *Ammodramus*..... 541
 caudata, Lamna..... 660
 Cave Salamander..... 655
 cavifrons, Ambloplites..... 724
 caxis, Lutjanus..... 734
 Cecomorphae..... 623
 Cedar Bird..... 551
 Wax wing..... 551
 cedrorum, Ampelis..... 551
 celata, Helminthophila..... 555
 Celuta..... 647
 Centrarchidae..... 724
 Centrarchus..... 724, 725
 Centronotus..... 754
 Centropristis..... 733
 centrura, Trygon..... 666
 Centurus..... 521
 Ceophloeus..... 520
 cepedianum, Dorosoma..... 687
 Cephalacanthus..... 752
 Cephalopteridae..... 667
 Cephaloptera..... 667
 cephalus, Mugil..... 706
 Semotilus..... 679
 Cepphus..... 634
 Ceratacanthus..... 767
 Ceratichthys..... 678, 679
 Ceratoptera..... 667
 Cerna..... 734
 Cero..... 713
 Certhia..... 568
 Certhiidae..... 568
 Cervidae..... 513
 Cervus..... 513
 Ceryle..... 522
 Cestracion..... 661
 Cestreus..... 741
 Cistudo..... 637
 Cetacea-Carnivora..... 514
 Cetaceans..... 514
 Cete..... 515
 Cetorhinidae..... 663
 Cetorhinus..... 663
 Chænopussetta..... 761
 Chætopterus..... 744
 Chætodon..... 744, 745
 chætodon, Mesogonistius..... 726
 Chætodontidae..... 744
 Chætura..... 524
 Chain Snake..... 647
 chalybæus, Hybopsis..... 678
 Minnilus..... 678
 Channel Bass..... 740
 Catfish..... 672
 Charionetta..... 616
 Charadrius..... 597
 Charadriidae..... 597
 Charioteer..... 734
 Chasmodes..... 754
 Chatoësus..... 687
 Chaulelasmus..... 612
 Cheiroptera..... 494
 Chelidon..... 549
 Chelopus..... 637
 Chelydra..... 630

Chelydridæ.....	640	cinereum, Scotiæpex.....	580
Chelonia.....	637	cinereus, Atalapha.....	495
Chelonidæ.....	640	<i>var.</i> erythronotus, Pletho-	
Chelopus.....	638	<i>don</i>	654
Chen.....	619	<i>var.</i> of Plethodon cinereus..	654
Cherry Bird.....	551	<i>var.</i> of Sciurus niger.....	500
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....	558	cingulatus, Zygonectes.....	694
Chewink.....	545	Cinnamon Bear.....	512
Chickadee.....	501	Cinosternidæ.....	639
Chickaree.....	501	Cinosternum.....	639
Chicken Hawk.....	575	Circus.....	574
Chilomycterus.....	769	<i>cisarctica</i> , Balæna.....	514
Chilonemus.....	679	<i>Cistothorus</i>	567
Chimney Swallow.....	524	<i>Citharichthys</i>	760
Swift.....	524	<i>Claipe</i>	521
Chipping Sparrow.....	543	<i>clamata</i> , Rana.....	649
Chippy.....	542, 543	Clam-cracker.....	666
Chipmunk (referred to, 510).....	502	Clangula.....	615, 616
chirurgus, Acanthurus (referred to)...	746	<i>clangula, var. americana</i> , Glaucio-	
Chironectes.....	764	<i>netta</i>	615
Chlinostomus.....	681	Clapper Rail.....	601
Chloris.....	556	Classification.....	492
<i>chloris</i> , Seriola.....	717	Cliff Swallow.....	549
Chloroscombrus.....	717	Climbing Birds.....	518
Chogset.....	743	<i>Cliola</i>	677
Chondestes.....	542	<i>Clivicola</i>	550
Chondrostei.....	668	<i>Clupea</i>	677, 684, 686
Chordeiles.....	523	<i>Clupea harengus</i> (referred to).....	578
Chorophilus.....	652	Clupeidæ.....	683, 687
chouicha, Oncorhynchus.....	690	<i>clymene</i> , Delphinus.....	515
Chrococephalus.....	627	<i>clypeata</i> , Spatula.....	613
chromis, Pogonias.....	739	Coachman.....	734
Chrosomus.....	676	Coalfish.....	758
chrysaëtos, Aquila.....	577	Cobia.....	710
Chrysemys.....	638	Cobitis.....	693
chrysocephalus, Luxilus.....	678	Coccyges.....	522
chrysoleucus, Notemigonus.....	681	Coccyzus.....	522
Chrysomitris.....	538	Cod.....	758
Chrysophrys.....	736	Codfishes.....	756
chrysoptera, Helminthophila.....	554	Codling.....	757
chrytops, Stenotomus, Sparus.....	736	Coffin-carrier Gull.....	626
chrysopterum, Hæmulon.....	736	Colaptes.....	521
chrysos, Carangus.....	716	<i>colchicus</i> , Phasianus (referred to)...	586
chrysuræ, Sciaena.....	739	<i>colias</i> , Scomber.....	712
chrysurus, Chloroscombrus.....	717	Colinus.....	584
chrysus, Caranx.....	715	<i>collaris</i> , Aythya.....	615
Chub.....	679, 680	Collecting Specimens.....	492
Chubby Catfish.....	672	Colocephali.....	697
Chub Mackerel.....	712	Coluber.....	645
Sucker.....	675	Colubridæ.....	643
chuss, Phycis.....	757	<i>colubris</i> , Trochilus.....	524
Cichla.....	727	Columba.....	584
Ciconiidæ.....	405	Columbæ.....	583
Cigar-fish.....	714	<i>columbarius</i> , Falco.....	578
<i>ciliaris</i> , Pomacanthus.....	745	<i>columbianus</i> , Olor.....	620
<i>ciliatus</i> , Blennius.....	755	Columbidæ.....	583
<i>cimbricus</i> , Onos.....	756	Colymbus.....	631
<i>cinerea</i> , Atalapha.....	495	<i>Colymbus torquatus</i>	633
Blarina.....	497	<i>cornatus</i> , Cypselurus.....	701
<i>cinereo argentatus</i> , Urocyon.....	509	<i>commersoni</i> , Catostomus.....	674

Common American Eel.....	697	corax, <i>var.</i> <i>principalis</i> , <i>Corvus</i>	529
Atlantic Salmon.....	690	coriacea, <i>Dermochelys</i>	640
Bats.....	494	Cormorants.....	621
Box Turtle.....	637	Corn Crane.....	603
Catfish.....	672	Snake.....	647
Channel Cat.....	672	cornubica, <i>Lamna</i>	663
Chub.....	679	cornuta, <i>Eremophila</i>	528
Codfish.....	758	cornutus, <i>var.</i> <i>cornutus</i> , <i>Minnilus</i>	678
Cormorant.....	621	<i>Podiceps</i>	631
Eastern Picketel.....	696	coronata, <i>Dendroica</i>	557
Frog.....	649	Coronella.....	647
Gar Pike.....	669	corporalis, <i>Semotilus</i>	679
Garter Snake.....	644	Corvidæ.....	529
Gull.....	626	Corvina.....	739, 740
Herring.....	684	<i>Corvus</i>	529
Killifish.....	693	Coryphæna.....	722
Mackerel.....	712	Coryphænidæ.....	721
Mole.....	498	Coryphodon.....	645
Pheasant (referred to).....	586	cosmopolita, <i>Seriola</i>	717
Pipefish.....	702	Cottidæ.....	748
Pompano.....	718	Cottus.....	748, 749, 750
Porpoise.....	516	Cottopsis.....	749
Rock Bass.....	724	Coturniculus <i>passerinus</i>	541
Sea Horse.....	703	Coturnix.....	584
Shad.....	685	coturnix, <i>Coturnix</i>	584
Shiner.....	678	Cotyle.....	550
Skate.....	664	Cow Bird.....	531
Snapping Turtle.....	640	Cowfish.....	516, 765
Soft-shelled Turtle.....	640	Cow-nosed Ray.....	666
Stickleback.....	705	Crab eaters.....	709, 710
Sting Ray.....	666	Crampfish.....	664
Sucker.....	674	crassus, <i>Lepidosteus</i>	670
Summer Flounder.....	761	Crawl-a-bottom.....	674
Sunfish.....	727	crecca, <i>Anas</i>	612
Tern.....	629	Creekfish.....	675
Tree-toad.....	650	Creepers.....	568
Winter Flounder.....	762	Creolus.....	733
communis, <i>Catostomus</i>	674	crepitans, <i>var.</i> of <i>Acris gryllus</i>	651
<i>Phocæna</i>	516	<i>var.</i> of <i>Rallus longirostris</i> , <i>Rallus</i> (referred to).....	601 509
Compsothlypis.....	556	Crested Diver.....	310
Condylura.....	498	Grebe.....	632
Conger.....	698	Crevallé.....	715, 716
Conger Eelpout.....	755	Crex.....	603
conger, <i>Leptocephalus</i>	698	crex, <i>Crex</i>	603
Connecticut Warbler.....	561	Cricket Frog.....	651
Conner.....	743	Crimson-spotted Triton.....	656
conorhynchus, <i>Albula</i>	682	crinitus, <i>Blepharis</i>	716
conspersum, <i>Amblystoma</i>	656	<i>Caranx</i>	715
constrictor, <i>Bascanium</i>	645	<i>Myiarchus</i>	526
Contopus.....	527	cristata, <i>Condylura</i>	498
contortrix, <i>Ancistroden</i>	648	<i>Cyanocitta</i> (referred to, 540), <i>Colymbus</i>	529 632
cookianus, <i>Aphredoderus</i>	723	<i>Pavo</i> (referred to).....	586
Coons.....	512	Croaker.....	740
Cooperi, <i>Accipiter</i>	575	Croakers.....	738
<i>Sorex</i>	497	cromis, <i>Pogonias</i>	739
Cooper's Hawk.....	575	Crossbills.....	537, 538
Coot.....	604	Cross Fox.....	508
Coots.....	618	Crotalidæ.....	648
Copelandia.....	725		
Copperhead Snake.....	648		

Crotalus	648	Dafila	613
Crow	574	Darters	728, 729
Crow Blackbird	535	Dasyatis	666
Crows	529, 530	Dasybatis	666
crumenophthalmus, <i>Caranx</i>	715	Day Owl	582
Crymophilus	588	Decapterus	714
cryptosus, Rhombus	721	decumanus, Mus	504
Ctenolabrus	743	Deer	513
cubifrons, <i>Malthe</i>	765	Deer Mouse	505
Cuckold	765	defensor, <i>Caranx</i>	716
Cuckoos	522	deglandi, <i>Oidemia</i>	618
cucullatus, <i>Lophodytes</i>	610	dekayi, <i>Gasterosteus</i>	704
Cuculi	522	<i>Isuropsis</i>	663
Cuculidæ	522	<i>Isurus</i>	663
cunicularia, <i>Speotyto</i>	582	<i>Phycis</i>	757
Cunner	743	<i>Pimelodus</i>	672
cupido, <i>Cupidonia</i>	585	<i>Pygosteus</i>	704
Cupidonia	585	<i>Scomber</i>	712
cupreus, var. of <i>Amiurus natalis</i>	672	<i>Scomberomorus</i>	713
curaema, <i>Mugil</i>	706	<i>Storeria</i>	644
Curlews	597	De Kay's Brown Snake	644
Curlew Sandpiper	592	Shrew	496
Cursores	583	delawarensis, <i>Larus</i>	627
curtus, <i>Vomer</i>	717	delicata, <i>Gallinago</i>	589
Curvirostra	537	Delphinus	515
curvirostra, var. minor, <i>Loxia</i>	537	see <i>Globicephalus</i>	517
cuspicauda, <i>Alutera</i>	767	see <i>Grampus</i>	516
Cusk	757	see <i>Phocæna</i>	516
Cutlass-fish	711	Delphinus intermedius	517
Cutwater	631	delphinus, <i>Phocæna</i>	516
cyanea, <i>Passerina</i>	546	delphis, <i>Delphinus</i>	515
Cyanocitta	529	Dendroica	556
Cyanocitta cristata (referred to)	540	dentata, <i>Pomatopsetta</i>	761
cyanonoton, <i>Alosa</i>	685	dentatus, <i>Paralichthys</i>	761
Cyanura	529	Denticete	515
Cyclophis	646	Diodon	768
Cyclopteridæ	752	Diplodus	738
Cyclopterus	753	deprandus, <i>Esox</i>	696
Cyclostomi	657	Dermostelydæ	640
cyclotis, <i>Ceraticthys</i>	679	Dermochelys	640
Cygnus	620	Desmognathidæ	653
Cynocephalus	660	Desmognathus	653
Cynoscion	741	Descriptions	490
cypho, <i>Esox</i>	696	Devil Diver	632
Cyphosus	738	Devil-fish	667
Cyprinella	677	Diabasis	735
Cyprinidæ	676	Diacope	734
Cyprinodon	692, 694	Diadophis	646
Cyprinodontidæ	692	Diamond-back Turtle	639
Cyprinus	674, 679, 681, 682	diaphanes, <i>Raia</i>	664
cyprinus, <i>Ictiobus</i>	674	diaphanus, <i>Fundulus</i>	693
Cypseli	523	Diapterus	742
Cypselidæ	524	Didelphia	492
Cypselurus	701	Didelphidæ	517
		Didelphys	517
		Diedapper	632
		Diemyctylus	652
		dilophus, <i>Phalacrocorax</i>	622
		discolor, <i>Dendroica</i>	560
		discors, <i>Anas</i>	611

D.

Dab-chick	632
Dace	678, 679, 680, 681
Dactylopterus	752

Ditch Pike..... 696
 Diver..... 633
 Diving Birds..... 631
 Dogfish 660, 695
 Dogfishes 659
 Dogs 508
 Dog Shark..... 660
doliatus, *Ophibolus*..... 647
Dolichonyx..... 531
Doliodon..... 718
 Dollar-fish 721
dolomiei, *Micropterus*..... 728
 Dolphins (Fishes) 721
 Dolphin (Mammal)..... 515
domestica, *var.* of *Columba livia*..... 584
 Gallus (referred to)..... 586
 Spizella..... 543
domesticus, *Passer*..... 539
 Troglodytes 566
dominica, *Dendroica*..... 559
dominicensis, *Tyrannus*..... 526
dominicus, *Charadrius* 597
 Nomonyx..... 619
dorsalis, *var.* of *Eutænia sirtalis*..... 645
 Semotilus..... 679
dorsatus, *Erethizon*..... 507
Dorosoma 687
Dorosomatidæ..... 687
Dory 716, 718, 731
dougalli, *Sterna*..... 630
 Dough Bird..... 597
 Double-crested Cormorant..... 622
 Double-bearded Flying-fish..... 701
 Dovekie 636
 Doves 583
 Dowitcher..... 590
 Downy Woodpecker..... 519
dresseri, *Somateria*..... 617
 Drumfish (referred to)..... 516
drummondii, *Otolithus* 741
Dryobates..... 518
Dubertus (referred to)..... 514
 Duck Hawk..... 577
 Ducks..... 609
ductor, *Naucrates*..... 718
Dules..... 734
 Dusky Bat..... 495
 Duck 611
 Salamander 653
 Shark..... 660
duodecim, *Engraulis*..... 688

E.

Eagle..... 577
 Eagle Rays..... 666
 Eared Grebe..... 632
 Easter Mackerel..... 712
Eastern Hemitremia..... 677
 Pickerel..... 696

Eastern Red Horse..... 675
Eaves Swallow 549
Echelus 698
Echeneidæ..... 708
Echeneis..... 708
Ectopistes..... 583
Eelpouts 755
Eels 697, 698
Eft 652
eglanteria, *Raia*..... 664, 665
Egret..... 607, 608
egretta, *Ardea*..... 607
Eider Ducks..... 617
Elacate..... 710
Elacatidæ 709
Elanoides..... 574
Elasmobranchii..... 659
elegans, *Rallus*..... 601
Electric Rays..... 664
ellipticus, *Chatoëssus*..... 687
elongata, *Clupea*..... 684
Elopidæ 683
Elops..... 683
emarginatus, *Neomænis*..... 734
Empidonax 527
Emydidæ 637
Enchelyopus 755, 756
Enchilycephali..... 697
English Sparrow..... 539
 Teal..... 612
Engraulididæ..... 688
Engraulis 688
Enneacanthus..... 725
enucleator, *var.* *canadensis*, *Pinicola*,
eos, *var.* of *Chrosomus erythrogaster*.. 676
Ephippidæ..... 744
Ephippus..... 744
Epinephelus..... 733, 734
equisetis, *Coryphæna*..... 722
erate, *Lobotes*..... 736
erebennus, *Tursiops* 515
eremophila, *Cornuta*..... 528
Erethizon..... 507
Ereunetes 593
Erimyzon 675
erinacea, *Raia*..... 664
Erismatura..... 619
Ermine..... 510
ermineus, *Putorius*..... 510
erythrocephalus, *Melanerpes*..... 520
erochrous, *Pæcilichthys*..... 730
erythrogaster, *Chelidon*..... 549
 var. *eos*, *Chrosomus*.... 676
 Epinephelus 734
erythromelas, *Piranga*..... 547
erythrophthalmus, *Coccyzus*..... 522
 Pipilo..... 545
erythrorhynchus, *Pelecanus*..... 622
erythronotus, *var.* of *Plethodon cinereus*..... 654

- esculentus, Carangus..... 716
 Esox.....682, 693, 695, 699
 Esquimaux Curlew 597
 estor, Esox..... 696
 Estrella..... 728
 Etheostoma728, 729, 730
 Etheostomatidæ 728
 Etrumeus..... 684
 Eubalæna 514
 Euchalarodus..... 762
 Eucinostomus..... 742
 Eudocimus..... 604
 Eudytes 633
 Eudytidæ..... 633
 Eulamia..... 660
 Euleptorhamphus..... 700
 Eumeces 642
 Eupomotis..... 726
 European Carp..... 682
 Eel..... 698
 Goldfinch 539
 House Sparrow..... 539
 Quail 534
 Teal 612
 Widgeon..... 612
 Woodcock 589
 Eutænia 644
 eurystole, Stolephorus..... 688
 Eventognathi..... 673
 Evet 652
 evolans, Halocypselus 700
 Prionotus 751
 Evotomys 505
 excubitorides, var. of Lanius ludovicianus..... 552
 exilis, Botaurus..... 606
 exiliens, Exocætus..... 701
 eximia, Coronella..... 647
 eximius, Cyprinodon..... 692
 Exocætidæ 699
 Exocætus700, 701
 exiliens, Exocætus..... 701
- F.**
- faber, Chaetodipterus..... 744
 falcatus, Caranx..... 715
 Trachynotus 718
 Falco 577
 Falconidæ..... 574
 Falcons 574
 falco sparverius (referred to)..... 540
 falcinellus, Plegadis..... 605
 Fallfish..... 680
 Fall Herring..... 684
 Mackerel..... 712
 familiaris, var. americana, Certhia, 568
 Fan-tailed Darter..... 729
 fasciata, Amblystoma 655
 fasciata, Melospiza 544
 Seriola..... 719
 fasciatus, Achirus..... 763
 Bryttus..... 725
 Esox 695
 Eumeces 642
 Grystas 728
 Pogonias..... 739
 Syngnathus 702
 Fat-back..... 686
 Fatbird 591
 fedoa, Limosa..... 593
 Felidæ 508
 felis, Arius..... 673
 Fence Lizard..... 641
 Feræ492, 508
 ferina, Aythya..... 614
 ferruginea, Tringa..... 592
 ferrugineus, Scolecophagus..... 534
 Fiber 506
 fiber, Castor..... 503
 Field Mice..... 492
 Mouse 506
 Plover 596
 Sparrow 543
 Filefish766, 767
 filamentosus, Phycis..... 757
 fimbriatus, Zoarces..... 755
 Fin-back Whale (referred to)..... 514
 Finches 537
 Fine-scaled Sucker..... 674
 Fire Bird..... 534
 Tanager 547
 Fisher..... 509
 Fishes492, 657
 Fish Crow..... 530
 Duck609, 610
 Hawk..... 578
 Fishing-frogs..... 763
 Fistularia 703
 Fistulariidæ 703
 flabellare, Etheostoma..... 729
 Flasher 736
 Flat Fishes..... 759
 flavescens, Bodianus..... 731
 Brosmius 757
 flavifrons, Vireo..... 553
 flavipes, Totanus..... 594
 flaviventris, Empidonax..... 528
 flavolineatus, Pimelepterus..... 738
 flavulus, Esox..... 693
 flavus, Noturus..... 671
 Flicker (referred to, 572)..... 521
 Florida..... 607
 Florida Gallinule..... 603
 floridana, Cichla..... 727
 Neotoma 505
 floridensis, Fundulus..... 693
 Flounders.....759, 760, 761, 762
 Fluke 762

Gerres.....	742	Gold-thread Shiner.....	681
Gerridæ.....	742	Goody.....	740
getulus, Ophibolus.....	647	Goosander.....	609
gibbifrons, Exocætus.....	701	Goosefish.....	763
gibbosus, Aphredoderus.....	723	gracilis, Perca.....	731
Lepomis.....	727	Uranidea.....	749
gibbus, Antennarius.....	764	Graculus.....	621
gigas, Ehippus.....	744	Grallæ.....	587, 601
Gilt-head.....	736	Grallæ-Limicolæ.....	587
gilvus, Vireo.....	553	Grallæ-Paludicolæ.....	601
Ginglymodi.....	669	Grallatores.....	587
Gizzard Shad.....	687	gramineus, Pooçates.....	542
glaber, Pleuronectes.....	762	grammacus, Chondestes.....	542
glacialis, Fulmarus.....	623	Grampus.....	516
Harelda.....	616	grandis, Fundulus.....	693
Pleuronectes.....	762	Graptemys.....	638
Urinator.....	633	Grass Bass.....	724
Gladiator Dolphin.....	517	Finch.....	542
gladiator, Orca.....	517	Snake.....	646
gladius, Xiphias.....	710	Snipe.....	591
Glanostomi.....	668	Grasshopper Sparrow.....	541
Glass-eye.....	731	Gray and Black Squirrel.....	500
glauca, Isurus.....	663	Gray Fox.....	509
Glaucionetta.....	615	King-bird.....	526
Glaucous Gull.....	626	Owl.....	581
glaucus, Larus.....	626	Rabbit.....	507
Trachynotus.....	718	Salamander.....	654
Glires.....	492	Snapper.....	734
Globefish.....	769	Snipe.....	590
Globicephalus.....	517	Squirrel.....	501
see Grampus.....	516	Trout.....	741
Glossy Ibis.....	605	Great Auk (referred to).....	636
gloveri, Salmo.....	690	Black-backed Gull.....	626
Glut Herring.....	685	Blue Heron.....	606
glutinosæ, Myxine.....	657	Crested Flycatcher.....	526
glutinosus, Plethodon.....	654	Dolphin.....	722
Glyptemys.....	638	Gray Owl.....	580
Gnatcatcher.....	570	Horned Owl.....	581
Goatsuckers.....	523	Lake Pike.....	696
Gobies.....	747	Marbled Godwit.....	593
Gobiidæ.....	747	Northern Loon.....	633
Gobio.....	678	Northern Shrike.....	551
gobio, Cottus.....	749	Sea Lamprey.....	658
Gobiosoma.....	747	White Egret.....	607
Gobius.....	747	Greater Redpoll.....	538
Goby.....	747	Snow Goose.....	619
Godwits (<i>et seq.</i>).....	593	Shearwater.....	623
Goggle-eye.....	724	Tell-tale.....	594
Goggler.....	715	Yellow-legs.....	594
Golden-crested Wren.....	569	Grebes.....	631
Golden-crowned Kinglet.....	569	Green and Yellow Tree-toad.....	651
Thrush.....	560	Green Bass.....	727
Golden-eyed Duck.....	615	Black-cap Flycatcher.....	563
Golden Eagle.....	577	Black-capped Flycatching	
Robin.....	534	Warbler.....	563
Shiner.....	681	Cod.....	758
Warbler.....	556	Greenfish.....	720
Golden-winged Woodpecker.....	521	Green Frog.....	649
Goldfish.....	682	Heron.....	608
Gold-thread Roach.....	681	Greenlets.....	552

- Green Pike 696
 Snake..... 646
 Tree-toad..... 650
 Green-winged Teal..... 611
 grex, Scomber..... 712
 griseus, Grampus..... 516
 Macrorhampus..... 590
 Mesoprion 734
 grisea, Nycticorax..... 609
 griseigena, Podiceps..... 632
 Groper..... 733
 Ground Bird..... 542
 Ground-hog..... 502
 Ground Snake..... 647
 Squirrel 502
 Grouse..... 584
 Grubby..... 750
 grylle, Cephus..... 634
 gryllus, var. crepitans, Acris..... 651
 Grystes..... 727, 728
 guaguancho, Sphyræna..... 707
 Guara..... 604
 Gubartas (referred to)..... 514
 Guillemots 634
 Guinea Fowl (referred to)..... 586
 Guiraca 546
 gula, Gerres..... 742
 Gulls..... 626
 Gull-billed Tern..... 628
 Gunnellus..... 754
 gunnellus, Murænoïdes..... 754
 Gurnards..... 751
 guttata, Coryphæna..... 722
 guttatus, Eneacanthus..... 725
 Nanemys 638
 Percopsis 691
 Pomotis 725
 Upsilonphorus 746, 747
 Gyrynophilus..... 655
 gyrynus, Noturus..... 671
- H.**
- Habia..... 546
 Haddock 757
 hæmastica, Limosa..... 594
 Hæmatopodidæ 600
 Hæmatopus 600
 Hæmulon 735
 Hæsitata 624
 Hagfishes 657
 Hair Bird..... 543
 Hair-finned Silver-fish..... 716, 717
 Hair-tails..... 711
 Hairy-tailed Mole..... 498
 Hairy Boxfish..... 768
 Woodpecker 518
 Hake..... 757, 759
 Halatractus..... 718, 719
 halecina, Rana..... 649
 Halisætus 577
 haliaëtus, var. carolinensis, Pandion.. 578
 Halibut..... 761
 Half-beak 700
 Halocypselus 700
 Hammerheads..... 661
 Hammerhead Sucker..... 674
 Haplochilus..... 694
 Haplomi 692
 Harbor Porpoise..... 516
 Seal 508
 Hard-tail 715
 harelda, Glacialis..... 616
 harengus, Clupea..... 684
 Harlequin Duck..... 617
 Harmless Snakes..... 643
 Harporhynchus 565
 hastata, Æstrelata..... 624
 Trygon..... 666
 Harvest-fish..... 720, 721
 Hawks 574
 Headfish 770
 Headfishes 769
 Hedge-hog Ray..... 664
 Heath Hen 585
 Hell-diver 632
 Helminthophila..... 554
 Helmitherus..... 554
 helvetica, Squatarola..... 598
 Hemibranchii..... 703
 Hemidactylum 654
 Hemidurgan 748
 Hemirhampus..... 700
 Hemirhombus 760
 Hemioplites..... 725
 Hemitrema 677
 Hemitripterus 748
 Hemlock Warbler..... 559
 henslowi, Ammodramus..... 541
 Henslow's Sparrow..... 541
 heptagonus, Hippocampus..... 702
 Herbivora..... 513
 Hermit Spadefoot..... 650
 Thrush 571
 Herodias 607
 herodias, Ardea..... 606
 Herodiones..... 604
 Herons..... 604, 605
 Herrings 683
 Herring (referred to, 578)..... 684
 Herring Hog 516
 herscheli, Tetrapturus..... 711
 Hesperocichla 572
 Hesperomys 505
 heteroclitus, Fundulus..... 693
 Heterodon 643
 Heterosomata 759
 heterurus, Exocoëtus..... 701
 hexacanthus, Centrarchus..... 724

Hiatula	743	Horse Crevallé.....	716
hiatula, Labrus.....	743	Mackerel.....	714
Hickory Shad.....	684, 687	House Snake.....	644, 647
hiemalis, Troglodytes.....	567	Wren (referred to, 567).....	566
hieroglyphica, Pseudemys.....	639	hoysi, Sorex.....	497
Hieroglyphic Turtle.....	639	Hoy's Shrew.....	497
High-holer	521	hudsonia, Cliola.....	677
Himantopus	588	Hudsonian Curlew.....	597
himantopus, Micropalama.....	590	Godwit.....	594
hinnulus, Mustelus.....	660	hudsonica, Limosa.....	594
Hippocampidæ.....	702	Lutra.....	510
Hippocampus.....	702	hudsonicus, Numenius.....	597
hippocampus, Syngnathus.....	702	Salmo.....	691
Hippoglossoides.....	761	Hudsonius.....	677
Hippoglossus.....	761	hudsonius, Circus.....	574
hippoglossus, Pleuronectes.....	761	Hippocampus.....	703
hippos, Carangus.....	715	Sciurus.....	500, 501
Caranx.....	716	Zapus.....	503
Paratractus.....	715	humeralis, Oligocephalus.....	729
hippurus, Coryphæna.....	722	Humming Birds.....	524
hirundo, Sterna.....	629	Hump-back Pickerel.....	696
Hirundinidæ.....	549	Huro.....	727
hispidus, Monacanthus.....	766	huronensis, Lepidosteus.....	669
Histrionicus.....	617	Hybognathus.....	676, 677
histrionicus, Histrionicus.....	617	Hybopsis.....	677, 679
histrio, Pterophrynoides.....	764	Hyborhynchus.....	676
hiuleus, Engraulis.....	688	Hydrargyra.....	693, 694
Hoary Bat.....	495	Hydrochelidon.....	630
Hoe Shark.....	659	hyemalis, Clangula.....	616
Hog Choker.....	763	Junco.....	544
Hogfish.....	729, 735	Hyla.....	650
Hog-nose Snake.....	643	Hylidæ.....	650
Hog Molly.....	674	Hylomyzon.....	674
Hog Sucker.....	674	Hylotomus.....	520
Holacanthus.....	745	Hypentelium.....	674
Holbæll's Grebe.....	632	hyperborea, var. nivalis, Chen.....	619
holbællii, Colymbus.....	632	hyperboreus, Lobipes.....	587
holbrookii, Echeneis.....	708	Hyperoartia.....	657
Scaphiopus.....	650	Hyperotreta.....	657
Holocentrus.....	736	hypochrysea, var. of Dendroica pal-	
Hololepis.....	729, 730	marum.....	560
Holostei.....	669	hypogæa, var. of Speotyto cunicu-	
Holostomi.....	697	laria.....	582
homonymus, Gerres.....	742	Hypsilepis.....	677, 678
Hooded Flycatching Warblers.....	563	Hystricidæ.....	507
Merganser.....	610		
Warbler.....	563		
Hoofed Mammals.....	513		
Hop-toad.....	652		
horiconensis, Rana.....	649		
Horned Chub.....	679		
Dace.....	679		
Grebe.....	631		
Lark.....	528		
Owls.....	579		
Pout.....	671		
Horny-head.....	679		
horridus, Crotalus.....	648		
Horsefish.....	717		
Horsehead.....	716		

I.

Ibididæ.....	604
Ibises.....	604
Ibis ordii.....	605
Ice Gull.....	626
Iceland Gull.....	626
Ichthyomyzon.....	658
Ichthelis.....	726
Ictalurus.....	672
Icteria.....	562
Icteridæ (referred to, 537).....	531
Icterus.....	534

Ictiobus..... 674
 Iguanidæ 641
 ilaca, Passerella..... 545
 imber, Urinator 633
 immaculata, Coryphæna..... 722
 immaculatus, Salmo..... 691
 immer, Urinator..... 633
 impennis, Plautus (referred to)..... 636
 Indian Hen..... 605
 Remora..... 709
 indicus, Tetrapturus..... 711
 Indigo Bunting..... 546
 ingens, Amblystoma..... 656
 insculptus, Calémys..... 638
 Insectivora 496
 Insesores 525
 insignis, Noturus..... 681
 intermedius, Delphinus, see Globicephalus 517
 interpres, Arenaria..... 600
 Ionornis..... 603
 Ipswich Sparrow..... 541
 Isabelita..... 745
 Isognatha 698
 Isogomphodon 661
 isolepis, Aphredoderus 723
 Isospondyli 682
 Istiophoridae..... 711
 Isuropsis 663
 Isurus..... 663

J.

Jack Curlew..... 597
 Salmon 731
 Snipe..... 591
 jacobæa, Remora..... 709
 Jaegers..... 625
 jamaicensis, Porzana..... 602
 jeffersonianum, Amblystoma 656
 Jefferson's Salamander..... 656
 Jerker 679
 Jewfish 683
 Johnius 741
 Jordan & Gilbert..... 490
 Jordan, Professor 490
 Jumping Mouse (referred to, 505).... 503
 Jungle Fowl (referred to)..... 586
 Junco..... 544
 Jurel..... 715

K.

Kennicott quoted 499
 kentuckiensis, Ceratichthys..... 679
 Hypsilepis 677
 Kentucky Warbler 561

Killdeer (referred to, 590)..... 598
 Killer 517
 Killifish 692
 Killifish 693
 Kingbird..... 526
 King Eider..... 617
 Kingfish 741
 Kingfishes 522
 Kinglet 569
 King Plover..... 599
 Rail..... 601
 Snake..... 647
 kirtlandi, Dendroica..... 559
 Tropidoclonium 644
 Kirtland's Warbler..... 559
 Kittiwake Gull..... 626
 Knot 591

L.

Labidesthes 707
 Labrador Duck..... 617
 labradorius, Camtolaimus..... 617
 Labrax..... 732
 Labridæ 742
 labrosus, Zoarces..... 755
 Labrus....724, 726, 727, 735, 739, 741, 743
 Lacertilia..... 641
 Lady-fishes 682
 lævicaudatus, Hippocampus..... 702
 lævigatus, Chironectes..... 764
 Lagocephalus 768
 lævis, Raia..... 665
 La Fayette..... 721, 740
 Lagenorhynchus 516
 Lagocephalus..... 768
 Lagodon 737
 lagopus, var. sancti-johannis, Archibuteo 576
 Lake Mullet..... 675
 Lamellirostris..... 609
 Lamna 660, 663
 Lamnidæ 662
 Lamnoidea 661
 Lampreys 657
 Lamprey..... 658
 Lampropeltis 647
 Lampugus 722
 Laniidæ 551
 Lanius 551
 Lanius borealis (referred to)..... 540
 Lant 708
 Lapland Longspur..... 540
 lapponicus, Calcarius..... 540
 Large Killifish 693
 Large-mouthed Black Bass..... 727
 Large-scaled Sucker..... 675
 Large-spotted Salamander..... 656
 Laridæ 626

- Larks 528, 533
 Lark Bunting..... 547
 Finch..... 542
 Sparrow 542
 Larus 626
 Lasiurus 494
 latissimus, Buteo..... 575
 latus, Caranx..... 715
 Laughing Goose..... 619
 Gull..... 627
 lawrencei, Helminthophila..... 554
 Lawrence's Warbler..... 554
 Lawyer 588
 Leach's Petrel 624
 Least Bittern..... 606
 Darter 730
 Flycatcher 528
 Sandpiper..... 592
 Sculpin 750
 Tern..... 630
 Leather Jacket..... 719, 766
 Snake 643
 Turtle 640
 Leathery Turtle..... 641
 Lebias 692
 leberis, Regina..... 643
 Tropidonotus 643
 Leirus 721
 lentiginosus, var. americanus, Bufo, 652
 Botaurus..... 605
 Leopard Frog 649
 Lepidosteidae 669
 Lepidosteus (referred to, 680)..... 669
 Lepomis 724, 726, 727
 Leporidae 507
 Leptocephalus..... 698
 Lepturus 711
 lepturus, Trichiurus..... 711
 Lepus 507
 Lesser Redpoll Linnet..... 538
 Scaup Duck..... 615
 Tell-tale 594
 Leuciscus 581, 676, 677, 678, 680
 leucobronchialis, Helminthophila..... 555
 leucocephalus, Halieëtus..... 577
 leucophrys, Zonotrichia..... 542
 leucopsis, Branta..... 620
 leucoptera, Loxia..... 538
 leucopterus, Larus..... 626
 leucopus, Hesperomys..... 505
 leucorhoa, Oceanodroma..... 624
 Leucosomus..... 679, 681
 Limanda 762
 limandoides, var. of Hippogloss- 762
 oides platessoides.....
 limbatus, Isogomphodon..... 661
 Limicola 587
 limi, Umbra..... 695
 Limosa 593
 limosa, Myxine..... 657
 linaria, Acanthis..... 538
 var. rostrata, Acanthis..... 538
 lincolni, Melospiza 544
 Lincoln's Finch..... 544
 Sparrow 544
 lineata, Alosa..... 684
 Echeneis 708
 lineatus, Achirus..... 763
 Buteo..... 576
 Micropogon 740
 Mugil 706
 var. of Prionotus sarritor... 751
 Roccus..... 732
 Ling..... 710, 757
 Linnets 538, 539
 Liopeltis 646
 Liopsetta 762
 Liostomus..... 740
 Lirus 721
 Little Ank..... 636
 Barracuda 707
 Black Rail 602
 Blue Heron..... 607
 Brown Bat..... 495
 Killifish 694
 Pickrel 696
 Red Owl..... 581
 Sapsucker 519
 Skate..... 664
 Star-gazer 749
 Top Minnow..... 694
 Tree-frog 652
 White Egret..... 608
 littoralis, Squalus..... 662
 Odontaspis 662
 lividus, Silurus..... 672
 livia, var. domestica, Columba..... 584
 Liza..... 706
 Lizard-fish..... 689
 Lizards..... 641
 lobatus, Phalaropus..... 587
 lobipes, hyperboreus..... 587
 Lobotes..... 736
 Lobotidae 736
 loculator, Tantalus..... 605
 Loggerhead Shrike..... 552
 Turtle 640
 Log Perch..... 729
 lomvia, Uria..... 635
 Long-billed Curlew..... 597
 Dowitcher..... 590
 Marsh Wren 567
 Water Thrush..... 561
 Long-eared Bat 495
 Sunfish 720
 longicauda, Bartramia..... 596
 longicaudus, Spelerpes..... 655
 Stercorarius 625
 Longipennati 623
 Longipennes 625

- longipinnis, Rhombus..... 720
 longirostris, *var. crepitans*, Rallus... 601
 Esox..... 699
 Euleptorhamphus 700
 Numenius..... 597
 Long-jawed Catfish..... 672
 Long-nosed Dace..... 678
 Gar..... 669
 Long Shanks 588
 Long-tail Shark..... 662
 Long-tailed Duck..... 616
 Jaeger 625
 Shrew 496
 Loons 633
 Lophiidae 763
 Lophius 763, 764, 765
 Lophobranchii 701
 Lophodytes 610
 Lophopsetta 760
 Iotor, Procyon..... 512
 Louisiana Heron..... 608
 Tanager..... 548
 Water Thrush..... 561
 Loxia 537
 Lucania 694
 luciae, *Hydrargyra* 694
 lucifugus, *Vespertilio* 495
 var. of Vespertilio sub-
 latus 496
 Lucioperca 731
 lucius, *Esox*..... 695, 696
 lucifugus, *Vespertilio*..... 495, 496
 ludoviciana, *Habia*..... 546
 Piranga..... 548
 ludovicianus, *Anthus*..... 564
 var. excubitorides,
 Lanius..... 552
 Lanius..... 552
 Seiurus..... 561
 Thryothorus 566
 Lumme, *Urinator*..... 633
 Lumpfish 753
 Lump Sucker..... 752, 753
 Lumpus..... 753
 lumpus, *Cyclopterus*..... 753
 lunifrons, *Petrochelidon*..... 549
 lupus, *Anarrhichas*..... 755
 Lutjanus 734
 Lutra..... 510
 Luxilus 676, 677, 678
 Luxilus americanus 681
 Lycodidae 755
 Lynx 508
 Lythrurus..... 678
- M.
- macarellus, *Decapterus*..... 715
 Machetes..... 595
 Mackerels..... 712, 713
 Mackerel Scad..... 715
 Shark..... 663
 macrocephalus, *Anguilla*..... 698
 Gadus..... 758
 Gunnellus 754
 Physeter (referred
 to) 514
 Macrochires..... 523
 Macrorhampus 590
 macrolepidotum, *Moxostoma*..... 675
 macrura, *Ectopistes*..... 583
 Sterna 629
 macroura, *Zenaidura*..... 583
 macularia, *Actitis*..... 596
 maculata, *Tringa*..... 591
 maculaticeps, *Boleosoma*..... 728
 maculatum, *Cynoscion* 741
 var. of Labrus squee-
 teague..... 741
 maculatus, *Bothus*..... 760
 Galeocerdo 660
 Necturus..... 656
 maculosa, *Dendroica*..... 557
 maculostriatus, *Diodon*..... 769
 magna, *Sturnella*..... 533
 Magnolia Warbler 557
 majalis, *Fundulus*..... 693
 major, *Puffinus*..... 623
 Malacoclemmys..... 638
 Mallard Duck..... 610
 malleus, *Zygæna*..... 661
 Malthe 765
 Malthidae 764
 Mammalia 494
 Mammals..... 494
 Mantidae 667
 mandtii, *Cephus*..... 634
 Mandt's Guillemot..... 634
 Mangrove Snapper..... 734
 Manta 667
 Manx Shearwater..... 623
 Many-spined Stickleback 704
 Map Turtle..... 638
 Mareca 612
 margaratis, *Enneacanthus*..... 725
 margaritus, *Squalus*..... 681
 marginatum, *Ophidium*..... 756
 marila, *var. nearctica*, *Aythya*..... 615
 marinus, *Aelurichthys*..... 673
 Larus 626
 Petromyzon 658
 Sebastes 748
 Tylosurus 699
 maritima, *Tringa*..... 591
 maritimus, *Ammodramus*..... 542
 Corvus 530
 Marlin 593
 marmoratus, *Antennarius*..... 764
 Marmot..... 502

Marsh Harrier.....	574	Mice	504
Hawk	574	<i>Micristius</i>	694
Hen	601	<i>Microgadus</i>	758
Robin	545	<i>Micropalama</i>	590
Tern	628	<i>Microperca</i>	730
Marsipobranchii	657	<i>Micropodidæ</i>	524
Marsupialia.....	517	<i>Micropogon</i>	740
martinica, <i>Ionornis</i>	603	<i>Micropterus</i>	727
Maryland Yellow Throat.....	562	<i>Micropteryx</i>	717
massachusettsensis, <i>Canthorinus</i>	767	<i>Microsorex</i>	497
<i>Monacanthus</i>	766	<i>microstomus</i> , <i>Citharichthys</i>	760
Masked Duck.....	619	<i>Etropus</i>	760
mattowacca, <i>Clupea</i>	684	<i>migratoria</i> , <i>Merula</i>	572
maxima, <i>Sterna</i>	628	<i>migratorius</i> , <i>Ectopistes</i>	583
maximus, <i>Cetorhinus</i>	663	<i>var. of Sciurus niger</i>	500
Mayfish.....	693	<i>milberti</i> , <i>Arius</i>	673
Meadow Lark.....	533	<i>Eulamia</i>	660
Mouse.....	505	Milk Snake.....	647
Mice (referred to).....	510	Miller's Thumb.....	749
mediterranea, <i>Sarda</i>	713	<i>Milvulus</i>	525
Mediterranean Sea Horse.....	702	<i>Mimus</i>	564
mediocris, <i>Clupea</i>	684	<i>miniatus</i> , <i>Diemyctylus</i>	653
Megalops.....	683	<i>var. of Diemyctylus viri-</i>	
Megascops.....	581	<i>descens</i>	653
Melanerpes	520	<i>minimus</i> , <i>Empidonax</i>	528
Melanetta	618	<i>Minnilus</i>	676, 678
melanocorys, <i>Calamospiza</i>	547	<i>minor</i> , <i>var. of Loxia curvirostra</i>	537
melanogaster, <i>Pleuronectes</i>	761	<i>Philohela</i>	589
Melanogrammus	757	Minnow	677, 693, 694
melanoleucus, <i>Pityophis</i>	645	Minnows	676, 692
<i>Totanus</i>	594	Mink	510
melanosticta, <i>Salamandra</i>	654	<i>minutilla</i> , <i>Tringa</i>	592
Melanura.....	695	<i>mitschilli</i> , <i>Acanthocottus</i>	750
melas, <i>Ameiurus</i>	671	<i>Engraulis</i>	688
<i>Globicephalus</i>	517	<i>Stolephorus</i>	688
Meleagris	586	<i>mitrata</i> , <i>Sylvania</i>	563
<i>meleagris</i> , <i>Numida</i> (referred to).....	586	<i>Minytrema</i>	675
meloda, <i>Ægialitis</i>	599	<i>Mniotiltidæ</i>	554
melodia, <i>Melospiza</i>	544	<i>Mniotilta</i>	554
Melospiza	544	Mocking Bird.....	564
Menhaden	686	Moharras.....	742
Menidia	707	Mola.....	770
Menticirrhus	741	<i>mola</i> , <i>Orthogoriscus</i>	770
mephitica, <i>Mephitis</i>	511	<i>Molacanthus</i>	769
Mephitis.....	511	Moles.....	498
Merganser.....	609	Mole Shrew.....	496
merganser, <i>Mergus</i>	609	<i>mollis</i> , <i>Achirus</i>	763
<i>Mergus</i>	636	<i>mollissima</i> , <i>Somateria</i>	617
mergus, <i>Merganser</i>	609	<i>Molothrus</i>	531
<i>meridionalis</i> , <i>Procellaria</i>	623	<i>Monacanthus</i>	766
Merlangus	758	<i>monax</i> , <i>Arctomys</i>	502
Merlucius	759	Monkfish	763
Merula	572	<i>monopterygius</i> , <i>Aspidophoroides</i>	750
mesogaster, <i>Parexocætus</i>	700	<i>monticola</i> , <i>Spizella</i>	543
Mesognistius	726	Moonfish.....	716
Mesoprion	734	<i>mordax</i> , <i>Osmerus</i>	689
mesotrema, <i>Asternotremia</i>	723	Morinella.....	600
metis, Delphinus, see <i>Tursiops tursio</i> .		<i>morio</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	733, 734
Metoponops.....	760	Morone.....	732
mexicanus, <i>Himantopus</i>	588	Morrhua	758

- | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| morrhua, <i>Gadus</i> | 758 | | |
| Mossbunker..... | 686 | | |
| motacilla, <i>Seiurus</i> | 561 | | |
| Motacillidæ..... | 564 | | |
| Motella..... | 756 | | |
| Mother of Eels..... | 755 | | |
| Mourning Dove..... | 583 | | |
| Warbler..... | 562 | | |
| Mouse..... | 504 | | |
| Mousefish..... | 764 | | |
| Moxostoma..... | 675 | | |
| mucronata, <i>Perca</i> | 732 | | |
| mucronatum, <i>Ophidium</i> | 754 | | |
| Mud Dab..... | 762 | | |
| Dace..... | 695 | | |
| Mudfish..... | 695 | | |
| Mud Hen (<i>Fulica americana</i>)..... | 604 | | |
| (<i>Rallus longirostris</i>)..... | 601 | | |
| (referred to)..... | 509 | | |
| Minnow..... | 695 | | |
| Minnows..... | 695 | | |
| Perch..... | 723 | | |
| Sucker..... | 674 | | |
| Sunfish..... | 724, 725 | | |
| Turtle..... | 638, 639 | | |
| Muffle-jaw..... | 749 | | |
| Mugil..... | 706, 740 | | |
| Mugillidæ..... | 706 | | |
| muhlenbergii, <i>Chelopus</i> | 637 | | |
| Muhlenberg's Tortoise..... | 637 | | |
| Mutica, <i>Amyda</i> | 641 | | |
| Mullet..... | 675 | | |
| Mulletts..... | 706 | | |
| multifasciata, <i>Hydrargyra</i> | 693 | | |
| Mummichog..... | 692, 693 | | |
| Mupus..... | 721 | | |
| Muræna..... | 697, 698 | | |
| Murænoïdes..... | 754 | | |
| Murre..... | 635 | | |
| Muridæ..... | 504 | | |
| Mus..... | 504 | | |
| Museum Specimens..... | 492 | | |
| musculus, <i>Mus</i> | 504 | | |
| Muskrat..... | 506 | | |
| Musk Turtle..... | 640 | | |
| Mustela..... | 509, 510 | | |
| Mustelidæ..... | 509 | | |
| mustelinus, <i>Turdus</i> | 570 | | |
| Mustelus..... | 660 | | |
| Mutton fish..... | 755 | | |
| Myiarchus..... | 526 | | |
| Myiodiactes..... | 563 | | |
| Myliobatidæ..... | 666 | | |
| Myliobatis..... | 666 | | |
| Myrtle Warbler..... | 557 | | |
| Mysticete..... | 514 | | |
| mysticetes, <i>Balæna</i> | 514 | | |
| Myxine..... | 657 | | |
| Myxinidæ..... | 657 | | |
| Myzopsetta..... | 762 | | |
| | | N. | |
| | | nævia, <i>Hesperocichla</i> | 572 |
| | | nævius, var. of <i>Nycticorax nycti-</i> | |
| | | <i>corax</i> | 609 |
| | | <i>Seiurus</i> | 561 |
| | | Nanemys..... | 638 |
| | | Nashville Warbler..... | 555 |
| | | nasutus, <i>Argyreus</i> | 678 |
| | | <i>Leuciscus</i> | 678 |
| | | Natalis, var. <i>cupreus</i> , <i>Amiurus</i> | 672 |
| | | Natatores..... | 609 |
| | | Nauclerus..... | 718 |
| | | Naucrates..... | 718 |
| | | naucrates, <i>Echeneis</i> | 708, 709 |
| | | nearctica, var. of <i>Aythya marila</i> | 615 |
| | | nebrascensis, <i>Nocomis</i> | 679 |
| | | nebulosum, <i>Syrnium</i> | 580 |
| | | nebulosus, <i>Ameiurus</i> | 671 |
| | | <i>Menticirrhus</i> | 741 |
| | | Necturus..... | 656 |
| | | Needle-fish..... | 699 |
| | | Nelson's Sparrow..... | 541 |
| | | nelsoni, var. of <i>Ammodramus cauda-</i> | |
| | | <i>cutus</i> | 541 |
| | | Nematognathi..... | 670 |
| | | Neomænis..... | 734 |
| | | Neotoma..... | 505 |
| | | Nettion..... | 611 |
| | | Newts..... | 652 |
| | | New York Stickleback..... | 705 |
| | | Nibbler..... | 743 |
| | | niger, <i>Conger</i> | 698 |
| | | <i>Esox</i> | 695 |
| | | <i>Gasterosteus</i> | 705 |
| | | <i>Sciurus</i> | 500 |
| | | var. of <i>Sciurus niger</i> | 501 |
| | | Night Hawk..... | 523 |
| | | <i>Jar</i> | 523 |
| | | nigra, <i>Desmognathus</i> | 653 |
| | | <i>Elacate</i> | 710 |
| | | <i>Rhynchops</i> | 631 |
| | | var. <i>surinamensis</i> , <i>Hydro-</i> | |
| | | <i>chelidon</i> | 630 |
| | | nigrescens, <i>Serranus</i> | 733 |
| | | nigricans, <i>Acanthurus</i> | 745 |
| | | <i>Branta</i> | 620 |
| | | <i>Catostomus</i> | 674 |
| | | <i>Huro</i> | 727 |
| | | var. of <i>Petromyzon mari-</i> | |
| | | <i>nus</i> | 658 |
| | | nigricollis, <i>Colymbus</i> | 632 |
| | | <i>Himantopus</i> | 588 |
| | | nigrofasciatus, <i>Fundulus</i> | 693 |
| | | var. of <i>Fundulus het-</i> | |
| | | <i>eroclitus</i> | 693 |
| | | nigromaculatus, <i>Pomoxys</i> | 724 |
| | | nilotica, <i>Gelochelidon</i> | 628 |
| | | Nine-spined Stickleback..... | 704 |
| | | Nisus..... | 574 |

- nivalis*, var. of *Chen hyperborea*..... 619
Plectrophenax..... 540
nivea, *Nyctea*..... 581
Nocomis..... 679
noctivagana, *Vespertilio*..... 495
Nomonyx..... 619
Northern Black Sea Bass..... 733
 Hare..... 507
 Phalarope..... 587
 Pickerel..... 696
 Rattlesnake..... 648
 Raven..... 529
 Scup..... 737
 Shrike (referred to)..... 540
 Wax-wing..... 550
notata, *Menidia*..... 707
notatus, *Hyborhynchus*..... 676
Notemigonus..... 681
Notophthalmus..... 652
Notropis..... 677 678
Noturus..... 671
norvegicus, *Perca*..... 748
Norway Rat..... 504
noveboracensis, *Atalapha*..... 494
 Exocætes..... 701
 Gasterosteus..... 705
 Naucrates..... 718
 Porzana..... 602
 Putorius..... 510
 Seiurus..... 561
 Vireo..... 553
novemlineatus, *Chasmodes*..... 754
nuchalis, *Hybognathus*..... 676
Numbfish..... 664
Numenius..... 597
Numida meleagris (referred to)..... 586
nummularis, *Molacanthus*..... 769
Nuthatch..... 568
nuttallii, *Cypselurus*..... 701
Nyctala..... 580
Nyctea..... 581
nyctea, *Nyctea*..... 581
Nyctiarde gardeni..... 609
Nycticorax..... 609
nycticorax, var. *nævius*, *Nycticorax*.. 609
- O.
- obesus*, *Enneacanthus*..... 725
obscura, *Anas*..... 611
obscurus, *Carcharias*..... 661
 Centrarchus..... 728
obliquus, *Liostomus*..... 740
Oblong Flounder..... 761
oblonga, *Platessa*, *Pleuronectes*..... 761
oblongum, *Moxostoma*..... 675
oblongus, *Paralichthys*..... 761
oboletus, *Coluber*..... 645
occidentalis, *Conger*..... 698
 occipitamaculata, *Storeria*..... 644
 oceanica, *Isognatha*..... 698
 Oceanic Catfish..... 673
 oceanites..... 624
 oceanodroma..... 624
 oceanus, *Oceanites*..... 624
 ocellaris, *Chænopsetta*..... 761
 Paralichthys..... 761
 ocellata, *Raia*..... 664
 Sciæna..... 740
 ocellatus, *Platophrys*..... 761
 ochropea, *Desmognathus*..... 653
 octodecimspinosus, *Cottus*..... 749
 Odontaspis..... 662
 Odontaspis..... 662
 Odontocete..... 515
 odoratus, *Aromochelys*..... 640
 ogak, *Gadus*..... 758
 oglinum, *Opisthonema*..... 686
 Oidemia..... 618
 Old Squaw..... 616
 Oldwife..... 616, 740
 Oligocephalus..... 729
 Oligoplites..... 719
 olivaceus, *Vireo*..... 552
 Olive-backed Thrush..... 571
 Olive-sided Flycatcher..... 527
 olmstedii, *Boleosoma*..... 728
 Olor..... 620
 Oncorhynchus..... 690
 oneida, *Ptychostomus*..... 675
 onitis, *Hiatula*..... 743
 Onas..... 756
 opaca, *Amblystoma*..... 655
 Opaque Salamander..... 655
 Ophedrys..... 646
 Ophibolus..... 647
 Ophidia..... 643
 Ophidiidæ..... 756
 Ophidium..... 754, 756
 ophryas, *Paralichthys*..... 761
 Opisthonema..... 686
 Oporornis..... 561
 Opossum..... 517
 Orange-crowned Warbler..... 555
 Orange-throated Warbler..... 559
 Orbidus..... 768
 Orca..... 517
 orca, *Orca*..... 517
 Orchard Oriole..... 534
 ordii, *Ibis*..... 605
 ordinata, var. of *Eutænia sirtalis*..... 645
 Oregon Robin..... 572
 ornatus, *Esox*..... 695

Ornichthys 751
 Orthagoriscidæ..... 769
 Orthagoricus 770
 Orthopistis..... 735
 Orthopsetta 760
 orientalis, Oncorhynchus..... 690
 Orioles 531
 Ortolan 602
 Ortyx 584
 Orycnus 714
 oryzivorus, Dolichonyx..... 531
 osmerinus, Hybognathus..... 676
 Osmerus 689
 Osprey (referred to) 577
 osseus, Lepidosteus..... 669
 ossifragus, Corvus..... 530
 osteochir, Rombochirus..... 709
 Ostraciidæ..... 765
 Ostracium 765
 Oswego Bass..... 727
 Otocoris 528
 Otolithus 741
 Otter..... 510
 ovalus, Trachynotus..... 718
 Oven Bird..... 560
 ovicephalus, Sargus..... 738
 ovinus, Lebias..... 692
 ovis, Sargus..... 738
 Owl 579
 Oxbird 592
 Ox-eye 598
 Oxyrhina..... 663
 oxyrhynchus, var. of Acipenser
 sturio 668
 oxypterus, Epinephelus..... 733
 oxyuris, Lepidosteus..... 669
 Oyster-catchers..... 600
 Oyster-fish..... 743, 753
 Ozotheca..... 640

P.

pacifica, var. of Tringa alpina..... 592
 pacificus, Argyreiosus..... 716
 Pagrus..... 736
 Painted Turtle..... 638
 Palinurichthys..... 721
 Palinurus 721
 pallasi, Molacanthus..... 769
 var. of Turdus aonalaschkæ... 571
 palliatus, Hæmatopus..... 600
 pallida, Lepomis..... 727
 palmarum, Dendroica..... 560
 var. hypochrysea, Den-
 droica..... 560
 palmipes, Prionotus..... 757
 Palm Warbler..... 560
 Paludicolæ 601
 palustris, Cistothorus..... 567

palustris, Hesperomys..... 505
 Malacoclemmys..... 639
 Melospiza 544
 Rana..... 649
 Pammelas..... 721
 pampanus, Bothrolæmus..... 718
 Pandion 578
 Panther (referred to)..... 513
 paradisæa, Sterna..... 629, 630
 Paralichtys..... 761
 Paranthias..... 733
 Parasitic Jaeger 625
 parasiticus, Simenchelys..... 696
 Stercorarius 625
 Paratractus..... 715
 pardalis, Monacanthis..... 767
 Parephippus 744
 Parexocetus..... 700
 Paridæ 568
 Partridge..... 584, 585
 Parula 556
 Parula Warbler..... 556
 Parus..... 569
 paru, Stromateus..... 720
 parva, Blarina..... 497
 Lucania 694
 Passenger Pigeon..... 583
 Passerella 545
 Passer..... 539
 passerulus, Ammodramus..... 541
 Passeres 525
 Passerina 546
 passerinus, var. of Ammodramus sav-
 annarum 541
 Coturniculus..... 541
 Pavo cristatus (referred to)..... 586
 Pavoncella..... 595
 Peabody Bird..... 543
 Peacock (referred to) 586
 Pearly Dace..... 681
 peckianus, Syngnathus..... 702
 Pectoral Sandpiper..... 591
 Snipe..... 591
 Pediculati 763
 Peep 592, 593
 Pee-wee 527
 Pee-wit 527
 Pegador 708
 pelagica, Chætura..... 524
 Procellaria (referred to)... 624
 Pelamys 713
 Pelecanidæ 622
 Pelecanus..... 622
 Pelicans 622
 Pelionetta..... 618
 penelope, Anas..... 612
 pennantii, Mustela..... 509
 pennsylvanica, Dendroica..... 558
 pennsylvanicum, Cinosternum..... 639
 pennsylvanicus, Anthus..... 564

- pennsylvanicus, *Arvicola*..... 505
 Buteo..... 575
 Peprilus 720
 Perca.....720, 727, 729, 731, 733,
 735, 738, 739, 740, 748
 Perch..... 731
 Perches 728
 Perching Birds..... 525
 Percidæ..... 728, 731
 perciformis, *Lirus*..... 721
 Percina 729
 Percopsidæ 691
 Percopsis..... 691
 peregrina, *Helminthophila*..... 555
 Peregrine Falcon..... 577
 peregrinus, *var. anatum*, *Falco*..... 577
 per fasciatus, *Stolephorus*..... 688
 Perissoglossa 556
 personatus, *Sorex*..... 497
 perspicillata, *Oidemia*..... 618
 perspicillatus, *Lagenorhynchus*..... 516
 perspicuus, *Hyborhynchus*..... 676
 Petrels..... 623, 624
 Petrochelidon 548
 Petromyzontidæ 657
 petrosus, *Mugil*..... 706
 Phalacrocorax 621
 Phalacrocoracidæ 621
 Phalaropes 587
 Phalaropodidæ 587
 Phalaropus 587
 Phasianidæ 586
 Phasianus colchicus (referred to)..... 586
 Pheasant (referred to, 586)..... 585
 phenax, *Lepomis* 726
 philadelphia, *Geothlypis* 562
 Larus 627
 Philadelphia Greenlet..... 552
 Vireo 552
 Warbler 552
 philadelphicus, *Vireo*..... 552
 Philohela 589
 phlebotomus, *Acanthurus* 745
 Phoca 508
 Phocæna 515
 phocæna, *Phocæna*..... 516
 Phocidæ 508
 Phœbe 527
 phœbe, *Sayornis*..... 527
 phœniceus, *Agelaius*..... 532
 Pholis 754
 Photogenesis (or Photogenis)..... 677
 Phoxinus 681
 Phycis 756
 Phyllophilopis 646
 Physeter macrocephalus (referred to), 514
 Physoclisti 699
 Physostomi 670
 Pici 518
 Pucidæ 518
- Pickerel..... 695, 696
 Pickerel Frog..... 649
 pickeringii, *Hyla*..... 651
 Pickering's Tree-toad..... 651
 picta, *Chrysemys*..... 638
 Picus 518
 Pied Sheldrake..... 610
 Pied-billed Grebe..... 632
 Pigeon Hawk..... 574, 578
 Pigeons 583
 Pike (referred to, 523)..... 695, 696, 731
 pilatus, *Prionotus*..... 751
 Pileated Woodpecker..... 520
 pileatus, *Ceophloeus*..... 520
 Pileoma..... 729
 pilosus, *Diodon*..... 768
 Trichodiodon..... 768
 Pilot 721
 Pilot-fishes..... 714
 Pilot fish 517, 718
 Pilot Snake..... 645
 Pimelepterus 738
 Pimphales..... 676
 Pimelodus 671
 Pimelodus cœrulescens..... 672
 Pinicola 537
 Pine-creeping Warbler..... 559
 Pine Finch..... 539
 Linnet..... 539
 Mouse..... 506
 Siskin..... 539
 Snake 645
 Warbler 559
 pinetorum, *Arvicola*..... 506
 Pine-tree Lizard..... 641
 Pinfish 737
 piniger, *Enneacanthus*..... 725
 Pintado 713
 Pin-tail..... 613
 pinus, *Dendroica*..... 559
 Helminthophila 555
 Spinus 539
 pi piens, *Rana* 650
 Piping Plover 599
 Pipefishes..... 702
 Pipefish 703
 Pipilo 545
 Piranga 547
 Pirate Perches..... 722
 Perch..... 723
 Pisces..... 657
 piscatorius, *Lophius*..... 763
 pisculentus, *Esox*, *Fundulus*..... 693
 pisquetus, *Caranx* 715
 Pityophis..... 645
 plagiodon, *Prodelphinus*..... 515
 Plagiostomi 659
 Plaice 762
 Plargyrus 678
 Platessa 761, 762

- platessoides, Hippoglossoides..... 761
 Platophrys..... 761
 platycephalus, Noturus..... 671
 Platypodon..... 660
 platyrhinus, Heterodon..... 643
 Sorex..... 497
 platystomus, Lepidosteus..... 670
 Plautus impennis (referred to)..... 636
 Plectognathi..... 765
 Plectospondyli..... 673
 Plectrophenax..... 540
 Plegadis..... 605
 Plestiodon..... 642
 Plestiodon striatus..... 642
 Plethodon..... 654
 Plethodontidæ..... 654
 Plethostigma..... 761
 Pleurodelidæ..... 652
 Pleuronectes..... 760, 761, 763
 Pleuronectidæ..... 759
 Plover..... 593, 596, 598
 Plovers..... 597
 plumbea, Hydrochelidon..... 630
 plumieri, Diabasis..... 735
 Mugil..... 706
 pneumatophorus, Scomber..... 712
 Pochard..... 614
 Podiceps..... 631
 Podiceps cornutus..... 631
 griseigena..... 632
 podiceps, Podilymbus..... 632
 Podicipidæ..... 631
 Podilymbus..... 632
 Pœcilichthys..... 729
 Pogonia..... 739
 Poisonous Snakes..... 648
 Pollachius..... 758
 Pollack..... 758
 Plioptila..... 570
 polyglottus, Mimus..... 564
 Pomacanthus..... 745
 Pomadys..... 735
 pomarinus, Stercorarius..... 625
 Pomarine Jaeger..... 625
 Pomatomidæ..... 720
 Pomatomus..... 720
 Pomatopsetta..... 761
 pomatorhinus, Stercorarius..... 625
 Pomobolus..... 684
 Pompano..... 718
 Pomotis..... 725, 726, 727
 pomotis, Acantharchus..... 725
 Pomoxis..... 724
 Pond Broad-bill..... 615
 Saw-bill..... 610
 Turtles..... 637
 Pooecetes..... 542
 Popetue..... 523
 Porbeagles..... 662
 Porbeagle..... 663
 Porcupine..... 507
 Porgee..... 737, 744
 porosus, var. of *Esox americanus*..... 696
 Poronotus..... 720
 porphyriticus, Gyronophilus..... 655
 Porpoises..... 515
 portlandica, Sterna..... 630
 Porzana..... 602
 Potomac Channel Catfish..... 672
 præstabilis, Alosa..... 685
 Prairie Chicken..... 585
 Hen..... 585
 Warbler..... 560
 pratincola, Strix..... 579
 Prickly Ray..... 665
 princeps, Ammodramus..... 541
 principalis, var. of *Corvus corax*..... 529
 Prionodon..... 660, 661
 Prionotus..... 751
 Pristipoma..... 735
 probatocephalus, Diplodus..... 738
 Procellaria meridionalis..... 623
 pelagica (referred to)..... 624
 Procellariidæ..... 623
 procne, Cliola..... 677
 Procyon..... 512
 Procyonidæ..... 512
 Prodelphinus..... 515
 Progne..... 549
 Proteida..... 656
 protopteræ..... 670
 pruinosa, Morrhua..... 758
 pruinosis, Vespertilio..... 495
 Psetticthys..... 761
 Pseudemys..... 639
 pseudoharengus, Clupea..... 684
 Pseudopleuronectes..... 762
 Pseudorhombus..... 761
 Pseudotriton..... 655
 Pteromys..... 501
 Pterophryne..... 764
 Pterophrynoides..... 764
 Ptychemys..... 639
 Ptychostomus..... 675
 pubescens, Dryobates..... 519
 Puffers..... 768
 Puffinus..... 623
 puffinus, Puffinus..... 623
 pugnax, Pavoncella..... 595
 Pug-nosed Eel..... 698
 pulchellus, Chilonemus..... 680
 pullus, Monacanthus..... 767
 Pumpkin Seed..... 727
 punctata, Lamna..... 663
 Sciæna, Perca..... 739
 punctatum, Amblystoma..... 656
 punctatus, Decapterus..... 743
 Diadophis..... 646
 Ictalurus..... 672
 Phycis..... 756

- punctulata, Microperca..... 730
punctulatus, Calliurus..... 728
 Lampugus 722
pungitius, Gasterosteus..... 704
Purple Finch 537
 Gallinule..... 603
 Grackle (referred to, 540)..... 535
 Martin 549
 Salamander..... 655
 Sandpiper 591
purpurea, Frogne 549
purpureus, Carpodacus..... 537
 Merlangus..... 758
pusilla, Spizella 543
 Sylvania 563
pusillus, Ereunetes..... 593
 var. traillii, Empidonax..... 527
putnami, Euchalarodus..... 762
Putorius 510
pygmæa, Umbra 695
 var. of Esox americanus... 696
Pygopodes 631
Pygosteus 704
- Q.
- Qua Bird..... 609
quadracus, Apeltes..... 705
 Gasterosteus 705
quadratus, Zeus 744
quadricorne, Ostracium 765
quadrilineatum, Hæmulon..... 736
quadriloba, Rhinoptera..... 666
Quail..... 584
Querquedula 611
quiescens, Uranidea 749
Quill-back 674
quinnat, Salmo..... 690
Quiscalus 535
Quiscalus quiscula (referred to)..... 540
quiscula, *var. æneus*, Quiscalus 536
 Quiscalus (referred to, 540).. 535
Quok 609
- R.
- Rabbit-fish 769
Rabbits 507
Racer..... 645
Raccoon..... 512
radiata, Raia 665
Raft-duck 615
Raia..... 664
Raie 663
Raidæ 664
Rails 601, 602
Rainbow Darter..... 729
Rainwater-fish 694
Rajides..... 663
Rallus 601
Rallidæ 601
Rallus crepitans (referred to)..... 509
 elegans (referred to)..... 601
Rana 649
Ranidæ 649
Raptores 573
Rasores 584
Rattlesnake 648
rattus, Mus..... 504
Raven 529
Rays 664
Razor-billed Auk..... 635
Recurvirostra 588
Recurvirostridæ 588
Red-backed Salamander..... 654
 Sandpiper 592
Red Bass..... 740
 Bat 494
Red-bellied Dace..... 676
 Nuthatch 569
 Snake..... 644
 Terrapin 639
 Woodpecker 521
Redbird..... 545
Red-breasted Merganser 610
 Nuthatch..... 569
 Sandpiper..... 591
 Snipe..... 590
Red-cockaded Woodpecker..... 519
Red Crossbill..... 537
 Deer 513
 Eft 653
 Evet..... 653
Red-eye..... 724
Red-eyed Flycatcher..... 552
 Vireo..... 552
Red-fin Shiner..... 678
Redfish 740, 748
Red Fox 508
 Grouper 734
Red-head 614
Red-headed Woodpecker 520
Red Horse 675, 740
Red-mouth 735
Red-neck Duck..... 615
Red-necked Grebe 632
Red Phalarope..... 588
 Sea Perch 748
Red-shouldered Buzzard..... 576
 Hawk 576
Red-sided Darter..... 730
Red Snake..... 647
 Squirrel 501
Red-tailed Buzzard..... 575
 Hawk 575
Red-throated Diver..... 633
 Loon..... 633
Red Triton 655
Red-winged Blackbird..... 532
 Starling..... 532

- Red-wings 533
 Reedbird 531
 Reeve 595
 regalis, *Cynoscion*..... 741
 Phycis..... 756
 regius, *Hybognathus*..... 676
 Phycis..... 756
 Thalasseus..... 628
 Regulus 569
 remora, *Echeneis*..... 709
 Remoras 708, 709
 Reniceps 661
 Reptilia 637
 Reptiles 492
 reticulatus, *Esox*..... 696
 Rhinichthys 678
 Rhinonemus 756
 Rhinoptera 666
 Rhomboidal *Porgies*..... 737
 rhomboides, *Lagodon*..... 737
 Trachynotus..... 718
 Rhombus 720, 721, 760
 rhotheus, *Semotilus*..... 680
 Rhynchopidae 631
 Rhynchops 631
 Riband Snake 645
 Ribbon-fish 711
 Ricebird 531
 Rice-field Mouse 505
 richardsoni, *var. meridionalis*, *Uranidea* 749
 Ridgway, Robert 490
 Right Whale 514
 Ring-billed Gull 627
 Ringed Perch 731
 Ring-necked Duck 615
 Snake 646
 Ring-neck Plover 599
 Ring-tailed Eagle 577
 Marlin 594
 ringvia, *Uria* 635
 Riparia 550
 riparia, *Arvicola*..... 505
 Clivicola..... 550
 Rissa 626
 River Chub 679
 Roach 680, 681
 Robin 572
 Robin Snipe 591
 robustus, *Ptychostomus*..... 675
 Roccus 732
 rochei, *Auxis*..... 712
 Rockfish 693, 729, 732
 Rockfishes 747
 Rockling 756
 Rock Mullet 706
 Rodentia 499
 Romero 718
 rondeletii, *Exocoetus*..... 700
 Rorqualis rostratus (referred to)..... 514
 Rorquals (referred to)..... 514
 Rorqualus borealis (referred to)..... 514
 Roseate Tern 630
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak 546
 Rose-colored Chub 680
 Rosefish 748
 rostrata, *var. of Acanthis linaria*..... 538
 Anguilla 697
 Platessa 762
 Rostrated Dory 716, 717
 rostratus, *Rorqualus* (referred to)..... 514
 Rosy Dace 681
 rotunda, *Mola*..... 770
 Round Herring 684
 Round Robin 714
 Rough-winged Swallow 550
 Rough Dab 761
 Rough-head Shiner 678
 Royal Tern 628
 rubicauda, *Ichthelis*..... 726
 Pomotis..... 726
 rubida, *Erismatoura*..... 619
 ruber, *Speleperes*..... 655
 rubra, *Piranga*..... 547, 548
 Ruby-throated Humming Bird 524
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet 570
 Wren 570
 Rudder-fish 719, 720, 721
 Ruddy Duck 619
 Plover 593
 Ruff 595
 Ruffed Grouse 585
 rufescens, *Tryngites*..... 596
 ruficapilla, *Helminthophila*..... 555
 ruficollis, *var. of Ardea tricolor*..... 608
 rufus, *Harporhynchus*..... 565
 Labrax..... 732
 Lynx 508
 rugosa, *Pseudemys*..... 639
 Ruminantia 513
 rupestris, *Amboplites*..... 724
 rusticola, *Scolopax*..... 589
 Rusty Blackbird 534
 Rusty-crowned Falcon 578
 rutililla, *Setophaga*..... 564
 rutilus, *Evtomys*..... 505

S.

- Sabine's Gull 628
 sabinii, *Xema*..... 628
 sadina, *Etrumeus*..... 684
 Saddle-back Gull 626
 Sallfish 674
 Sailor's Choice 735
 Salamanders 652, 653-656
 Salamandridae 652
 salar, *Salmo* 690
 Salientia 649

Salmo.....	689, 690	Sayris.....	700
salmoides, Grystes.....	728	Scabbard-fish.....	711
Micropterus.....	727	Scad.....	714
Salmon.....	690	Scalops.....	498
salmonea, Perca.....	731	scandiaca, Nyctea.....	581
Spelerpes.....	655	Scansores.....	518
Salmonidæ.....	689	Scapanus.....	498
saltatrix, Pomatomus.....	720	Scaphiopidæ.....	650
Salt-marsh Turtle.....	639	Scaphiopus.....	650
Salt-water Marsh Hen.....	601	Scarlet Tanager.....	547
Minnow.....	693	Sceloporus.....	641
Terrapin.....	639	schœpffi, Alutera.....	767
Turtles.....	640	Schuylkill Catfish.....	671
sancti-johannis, var. of Archibuteo		Sciæna.....	729, 739
lagopus.....	576	Sciænidæ.....	738
Sand Dab.....	762	Sciænops.....	740
Eel.....	708	Scincidæ.....	642
Sanderling.....	593	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.....	526
Sand Flounder.....	760	Sciuridæ.....	499
Launces.....	708	Sciurus.....	500
Martin.....	550	Sciuropterus.....	501
San Domingo Duck.....	619	Scolecophagus.....	534
Sand Pike.....	689	Scoliodon.....	661
Sandpipers.....	591	scolopaceus, Macrorhampus.....	590
Sand Porgée.....	737	Scolopacidæ.....	589
Sharks.....	662	Scolopax.....	589
Sand-shoal Duck.....	617	Scolopsis.....	723
sandvicensis, var. acutiflavus, Sterna,	629	Scomber.....	712, 716, 719
sandwichensis, var. savanna, Ammo-		Scomberesox.....	700
dramus.....	541	scomberomorus.....	713
Sandwich Tern.....	629	Scomberosocidæ.....	699
Sandy Mocking Bird.....	565	Scombridæ.....	712
sapidissima, Alosa.....	585	Scombroides.....	719
Clupea.....	685	scombrus, Scomber.....	712
Sapsucker.....	568	Scopelidæ.....	688
Sap-sucking Woodpeckers.....	519	Scorpæna.....	748
Sarda.....	713	Scorpænidæ.....	747
sarda, Sarda.....	713	Scoters.....	618
Sargus.....	737, 738	Scotiapex.....	580
Sarpo.....	753	Scotophilus.....	495
sarritor, Prionotus.....	751	Scotophis.....	645
satrapa, Regulus.....	569	Screech Owl.....	581
Saurii.....	641	scripta, Alutera.....	767
saurita, Eutænia.....	645	Sculpin.....	749, 750
Saurus.....	689	Scuppaug.....	737
saurus, Elops.....	683	scutatum, Hemidactylum.....	654
Oligoplites.....	719	scutellatum, Scomberesox.....	700
Scomberesox.....	700	Sea Bass.....	731
Saury.....	700	Catfish.....	673
savanna, var. of Ammodramus sand-		Coot.....	618
wicensis.....	541	Devils.....	667
Savannah Cricket.....	651	Hog.....	515
Savanna Sparrow.....	541	Horses.....	702
saavannarum, var. passerinus, Ammo-		Seals.....	508
dramus.....	541	Sea Porpoise.....	515
Saw-whet Owl.....	580	Raven.....	748
saxatilis, Menticirrhus.....	741	Robin.....	751
sayi, Trygon.....	666	Sea side Finch.....	542
sayanus, Aphredoderus.....	723	Sparrow.....	542
Sayornis.....	527	Sea Swallow.....	629

sebago, <i>Salmo</i>	690	Sickle-bill	597
Sebastes	748	Sierra	713
sectatrix, <i>Perca</i>	738	Siluridæ	671
secundo-dorsalis, <i>Thynnus</i>	714	<i>Silurus lividus</i>	672
Seiurus	560	Silver-black Bat.....	495
Selachii	659	Silver Chub.....	680
Selachus.....	663	Eel.....	711
Selene	716, 717	Silver fin	677, 711
semifasciatum, <i>Pileoma</i>	729	Silver Fox.....	508
semipalmata, <i>Egialitis</i>	599	Gar	699
<i>Symphemia</i>	595	Perch.....	739
Semipalmated Plover	599	Silversides.....	706, 707
Sandpiper	593	Silvery Carp Sucker.....	674
Tattler	595	Minnow	676, 677
Semotilus	679	Simenchelys	698
septentrionalis, <i>Urinator</i>	633	<i>similis</i> , var. of <i>Fundulus majalis</i>	693
Sergeant-fish	710	<i>simulans</i> , <i>Enneacanthus</i>	725
Seriola	717, 718	Single-bearded Flying-fish.....	701
serotinus, <i>Vesperugo</i>	495	sipedon, <i>Tropidonotus</i>	643
serpentina, <i>Chilydra</i>	640	Siphostoma	702
Serpents	643	sirtalis, <i>Eutænia</i>	644
serrata, <i>Fistularia</i>	703	Sitta	568
serrator, <i>Merganser</i>	610	Skates	664
Serranidæ	731	Skimmers.....	631
Serranus	733	Skim-back	674
Serripennis, <i>Stelgidopteryx</i>	550	Skinks	642
setifer, <i>Monacanthus</i>	766	Skipjack	713, 720
setipinnis, <i>Selene</i>	717	Skipper	700
Setophaga.....	564	Skittle Dog	659
Shad	685	Skuas	625
Shad Frog.....	649	Skunk	511
Sharks.....	659	Skunk Porpoise.....	516
Sharp-nosed Shark.....	661	Slate colored Junco.....	544
Sharp-shinned Hawk.....	574	Sleepmarken	657
Sharp-tailed Finch.....	541	Slender Herring.....	684
Shearwaters (<i>et seq.</i>).....	623	Salamander	655
Shearwater	631	Small Blue Shark.....	660
Sheepshead.....	738	Box Turtle	639
Sheepshead Gull.....	629	Dolphin	722
Shelldrake (<i>et seq.</i>).....	609	Green-crested Flycatcher.....	528
Shiner.....	677, 678, 681, 717	Smaller Spotted Salamander.....	656
Shitepoke	608	Small-mouthed Black Bass.....	728
Shoemaker.....	716	Small Mud. Turtle.....	639
Shore Birds.....	587	Small-scaled Sucker.....	674
Lark	528	Smelt.....	689
Short-billed Marsh Wren.....	567	<i>smithsonianus</i> , var. of <i>Larus argen-</i>	
Short-eared Owl.....	580	tatus.....	626
Short-nosed Gar Pike.....	670	Smooth Hound.....	660
Sturgeon.....	668	Puffer	768
Short-tailed Shrew.....	496	Snakes.....	643
Shrews	497	Snapper	748
Shovel-head Shark.....	661	Snapping Turtles.....	640
Shoveller	613	Snipe (<i>et seq.</i>).....	589
Shovel-nose	662	Snooks	710
Shrews.....	491, 496, 497	Snow Bird.....	544
Shrikes.....	551	Bunting	540
Sialia.....	573	Snowflake.....	540
sialis, <i>Noturus</i>	671	Snow Goose.....	619
Sialia.....	573	Snowy Egret	608
Sibbaldius tectirostris (referred to)...	514	Heron	608

- Snowy Owl 581
 Snuffer 516
 socialis, Spizella 543
 Social Whale 517
 Soft-shelled Turtles 640, 641
 Soldier-fish 729
 Sole 763
 Solea 763
 Solenostomus 703
 solitarius, Scaphiopus 650
 Totanus 595
 Vireo 553
 Solitary Greenlet 553
 Sandpiper 595
 Spade-foot 650
 Tattler 595
 Somateria 617
 Song Sparrow 544
 Sooty Shearwater 624
 Tern 630
 Sora 602
 Sorex 496, 497
 soricidæ 496
 Soriciscus 497
 Soury 689
 Southern Caranx 716
 Flounder 761
 Porgee 736
 Sting Ray 666
 Wax-wing 551
 South-southerly 616
 Spade-foot Frogs 650
 Spanish Mackerel 713
 Spanish Mackerel of Europe 712
 Sparidæ 734
 sparoides, Pomoxis 724
 Sparrows 539, 544
 Sparrow Hawk (referred to) 540
 Sparus 727, 735, 736, 737, 738
 sparverius, Falco (referred to, 540) 578
 Spatula 613
 Spawn-eater 677
 Spearfish 674, 711
 Spearfish Remora 709
 Specimens 492
 speciosus, Semotilus 679
 Speckle-bill Goose 619
 Speckled Tortoise 638
 Red-mouth 735
 Trout 691
 spectabilis, Somateria 617
 Spelerpes 654
 Speotyto 582
 Sperm Whale (referred to) 514
 spet, Sphyræna 707
 Sphyræna 707
 Sphyrænidæ 707
 Sphyræpicus 518
 Sphyrna 661
 Sphyrnidæ 661
 Spiked Dogfish 659
 spilopterus, Photogenis 677
 Spinaciidæ 659
 spinarella, Gasterosteus 752
 spinifer, Aspidonectes 640
 spinosus, Trachynotus 718
 Spinus 538
 Spiny Dory 718
 Gurnard 751
 Spiny-rayed Fish 705
 Spiza 547
 Spizella 543
 sponsa, Aix 614
 Spoon-bill Duck 613
 Spot 740
 Spotted Adder 647
 Balloon-fish 769
 Caranx 714
 Codling 756
 Dolphin 515, 722
 Lampugus 722
 Mackerel 713
 Mullet 675, 706
 Sandpiper 596
 Spotted-fin Shark 661
 Spotted-finned Sunfish 725
 Spotted Triton 652
 Sea Trout 741
 Turbot 760
 Turtle 638
 Sprig-tail 613
 Spring Frog 649
 Minnow 693
 Snake 646
 spurius, Icterus 534
 Squali 659
 squalipeta, Remora 709
 Squalius 681
 Squalus 659, 660, 662, 663
 Squatarola 598
 squatarola, Charadrius 598
 Squawk 609
 Squeteague 741
 squeteague, Labrus 841
 Squirrel-fish 735
 Squirrel Hake 757
 Squirrels 499
 Stake Driver 605
 Star-gazer 749
 Star-gazers 746
 Starling 532
 Star-nosed Mole 498
 Starry Ray 665
 stearnsii, Seriola 718
 Stegani 493
 Steganopodes 521
 Steganopus wilsoni 587
 Stelgidopteryx 550
 stellaris, Cistothorus 567
 Stenotomus 736

- Stephanolepis*..... 766
Stercorariidæ 625
Stercorarius..... 625
Sterna 628
Sterna aranea..... 628
 Sticklebacks..... 704, 705
 Stiff-finned Remora..... 709
stigmaticus, Ceratichthys..... 679
Stilbe..... 681
 Stilt 588
 Stilt Sandpiper..... 590
 Stingaree 666
 Sting Rays..... 665
 Stink-pots 639, 640
Stizostedion 731
Stolephoridæ 688
Stolephorus 688
stomias, Trisotropis..... 733
Stomodon..... 759
 Stone Catfish..... 671
 Lugger 674
 Roller 674
 Snipe 594
Storeria..... 644
 Storks 605
 Stormy Petrel (referred to)..... 624
 Strawberry Bass..... 724
strepera, Anas..... 612
Strepsilas 600
striata, Dendroica 558
striatus, Plestiodon..... 642
 Serranus..... 733
 Tamias 500, 502
stricklandi, Puffinus..... 624
strigatus, Prionotus..... 751
Strigidæ 579
 Stripe-backed Salamander..... 654
 Striped Bass..... 732
 Mullet..... 706
 Snake 644
 Sucker 675
Strix..... 579
Stromateidæ 720
Stromateus 720
Sturgeons..... 668
sturio, var. oxyrhynchus, Acipenser.. 668
Sturnella..... 533
subarquata, Ancylocheilus..... 592
subarcuatus, Cestracion..... 661
subis, Progne..... 549
subruficollis, Tryngites..... 596
subulatus, Vespertilio..... 495
subviolacea, Amblystoma..... 656
sucetta, Erimyzon..... 675
 Suckers 673, 674
 Sucking-fish 709
sucklii, Squalus..... 659
sueuri, Coryphæna..... 722
Sula 621
Sulidæ 621
- Summer Duck..... 614
 Flounder 761
 Green Snake..... 646
 Herring 685
 Redbird 548
 Tanager..... 548
 Warbler..... 556
 Sunfishes 724
 Sunfish..... 726, 770
superciliaris, Sterna..... 630
superciliosa, Dendroica..... 559
 Surf Birds..... 600
 Duck 618
 Scoter..... 618
 Surgeon-fish 745
surinamensis, var. of Hydrochelidon
 nigra 630
 Lobotes 736
Surnia 582
Susquehanna Salmon..... 731
sutor, Caranx 716
swainsonii, var. of Turdus ustulatus.. 571
Swainson's Thrush..... 571
 Swallows 549
 Swallow-tailed Kite..... 574
swampinus, Fundulus..... 693
 Swamp Blackbird..... 532
 Owl..... 580
 Sparrow 544
 Tree-frog 652
 Swan..... 620, 621
 Swell Toad..... 768, 769
 Swifts (Birds)..... 524
 (Lizards)..... 641
 Swift Garter Snake..... 645
 Swimming Birds..... 609
 Swingle-tail..... 662
 Swordfish..... 710
 Swordfish Remora..... 709
 Sword Grampus..... 517
Sylvania 563
sylvatica, Rana..... 650
sylvaticus, Lepus..... 507
Sylvias 569
Sylviidæ 569
Sylvicolidæ (referred to)..... 537
 same as *Mniotiltidæ*..... 554
Symphemia 595
Synentognathi..... 699
Syngnathidæ..... 702
Syngnathus 702
Synodus..... 689
 Synonyms..... 490
 Synopsis of Classification..... 492
Syrnium..... 580
- T.
- tabaccaria, Fistularia*..... 703
Tachycineta..... 549

Tadpole Stone Cat.....	671	Thread Herring.....	686
tæniatus, Anisotremus.....	735	Three-spined Stickleback.....	704
Tailor Herring.....	684	Thresher.....	662
Talpidae.....	498	Thresher Sharks.....	661
talpoides, Blarina.....	496	thrissa, Opisthonema.....	686
Tambor.....	768	Thrushes (see Water Thrush, 561).....	570
Tame Duck.....	610	Thrynosternum.....	639
Tamias.....	502	Thryothorus.....	566
Tanagridæ.....	547	Thunder Snake.....	647
Tantalidæ.....	604	Thynnus.....	714
Tantalus.....	605	thynnus, Orycnus.....	714
Tarpum.....	683	tiburo, Sphyrna.....	661
Tattlers.....	595	Tiger Salamander.....	656
tau, Batrachus.....	753	Shark.....	660
Tautog.....	743	Triton.....	656
Tautoga.....	743	Tigoma.....	681
Tautogolabrus.....	743	tigrina, Dendroica.....	556
Tawny Thrush.....	571	tigrinum, Amblystoma.....	656
tchawytcha, Oncorhynchus.....	690	tigrinus, Galeocerdo.....	660
Teal Ducks (<i>et seq.</i>).....	611	Tiltup [Teeter-tiltup] (referred to).....	561
tectirostris, Sibbaldius (referred to).....	514	Tinker Mackerel.....	712
Teeter-tail.....	586	Tip-up.....	596
Teeter-tiltup (referred to, 561).....	596	Titlark.....	564
Teleocephali.....	670	Titmice.....	568
Teleostei.....	670	Toadfishes.....	753
Telestes.....	681	Toadfish.....	764
Tell-tale.....	594	Toads.....	652
Temnodon.....	720	Tobacco-box.....	664
Tennessee Warbler.....	555	tobianus, Ammodytes.....	708
Ten-pounder.....	683	Tomcod.....	758
tenuis, Phycis.....	757	tomcodus, Gadus.....	758
tenuirostris, Anguilla.....	697	Toothed Minnows.....	692
teres, Catostomus.....	674	Top Minnow.....	694
Cyprinus.....	674	torda, Alca.....	635
Etrumeus.....	684	Torpedinidæ.....	664
Terns.....	526, 628	Torpedo.....	664
terræ-novæ, Scoliodon.....	661	torquatus, Colymbus.....	633
Terrapins.....	638, 639	Histrionicus.....	617
Tessellated Darter.....	728	Tortoises.....	637
tessellatum, Boleosoma.....	728	Totanus.....	594
Testudinata.....	637	Toter.....	674
Tetrao.....	584	Towhee Bunting.....	545
Tetraodon.....	768	townsendii, Spiza.....	547
Tetraonidæ.....	584	Townsend's Bunting.....	547
tetraptuorum, Echeneis.....	709	Toxicophis.....	648
Tetrasomus.....	766	Trachemys.....	639
Tetrapturus.....	711	Trachurops.....	715
Tetrodon.....	768, 770	trachurus, Gasterosteus.....	705
Tetrodontidæ.....	768	Trachynotus.....	718
Teuthidæ.....	745	trachyrhynchus, Pelecanus.....	622
Thalasseus caspius.....	628	Trachyrurus.....	673
cantiacus.....	629	tractus, Acanthurus (referred to).....	746
regius.....	628	traillii, var. of Empidonax pusillus..	527
Thalassidroma wilsoni.....	624	Traill's Flycatcher.....	527
Thalassochelys.....	640	Tree Sparrow.....	540, 543
thazard, Auxis.....	712	Swift.....	641
Thick-billed Guillemot.....	635	Toads.....	650
Thimble-eye.....	712	triacanthus, Stromateus.....	721
Thistle Bird.....	538	triangulus, var. of Ophibolus doli-	
Thread Filefish.....	766, 767	atus.....	647

tribulus, Prionotus.....	751	Two-spined Stickleback	704
tridactyla, Rissa.....	620	Two-striped Salamander.....	654
trichas, Geothlypis.....	562	Tylosurus	699
Trichiuridæ.....	711	Tympanuchos	585
Trichurus	711	Tyrannidæ	525
Trichiodon	768	Tyrannus.....	526
tricolor, Phalaropus.....	587	tyrannus, Alosa	684
<i>var. ruficollis</i> , Ardea.....	608	Anguilla.....	697
Trigger-fish.....	766	Brevoortia.....	686
Trigla.....	751	Clupea	686
Triglidæ.....	751	Milvulus.....	525
Trigonidæ	665	Tyrannus.....	526
Trigonocephalus	648	Tyrant Flycatchers.....	525
Tringa	591		
Tringoides	596		
Trionychidæ.....	640		
triseriatus, Chorophilus.....	652		
Trisotropis.....	733		
tristis, Spinus.....	538		
Triton	652, 656		
Trochilidæ.....	524		
Trochilus	524		
Troglodytes	566		
Troglodytidæ	564		
troile, Uria	635		
Tropidoclonium	644		
Tropidonotus.....	643, 644		
Tropidolepis	641		
Trout.....	691		
Trout Perch.....	691		
Pickerel	695		
trudeaui, Sterna.....	629		
Trudeau's Tern.....	629		
True Dolphin.....	515		
True, Fred. W.....	516		
Trumpeter Swan.....	621		
Trumpet fish.....	703		
truncata, Belone.....	699		
Trunk-back Turtle.....	640		
Trunkfishes	765		
Trygon	666		
Tryngites.....	596		
tschegrava, Sterna	628		
Tubinares	623		
Tufted Titmouse.....	569		
Tunny	714		
Turbot.....	760		
Turdidæ.....	570		
Turdus	570		
turgidus, Tetrodon	768		
Turnstone	600		
Turkey Buzzard	573		
Vulture.....	573		
Turkeys	586		
Tursio	515		
tursio, Tursiops.....	515		
Tursiops.....	515		
Turtles	637		
Turtle Dove	583		
Two-colored Salamander.....	656		
		U.	
		ulula, Surnia.....	582
		umbellus, Bonasa	585
		Umbra.....	695
		Umbridæ.....	695
		Umbrina	741
		umbrosus, Esox.....	696
		undulatus, Micropogon.....	740
		Sceloporus	641
		Ungulata	513
		unicolor, Bryttus.....	726
		Unicorn-fish	767
		unicornis, Citharichthys.....	760
		unifasciatus, Hemirhamphus.....	700
		Upland Plover.....	596
		Upsilonphorus	746
		Uranidia	749
		Uranoscopidæ	746
		Uria	635
		Urinitoridæ	633
		Urinator	633
		Urophycis.....	756
		Uropsetta	751
		Ursidæ	512
		Ursus	512
		Urocyon.....	509
		Urodela.....	652
		ustulatus, <i>var. swainsonii</i> , Turdus....	571
		V.	
		valisneria, Aythya	614
		vampyrus, Cephaloptera	667
		Ceratoptera	667
		varia, Mnioilta	554
		variatus, Pœcilichthys.....	729
		Varied Thrush.....	572
		variegatus, Antennarius.....	764
		Cyprinodon	692
		varius, Sphyrapicus	519
		Veery	571
		velifer, Carpiodes	674
		velox, Accipiter.....	574

Zapus.....	503	zonata, Seriola.....	718, 719
zebra, Fundulus.....	693	zonatus, Ehippus	744
Zenaidura.....	583	Zonichthys	719
Zeus.....	716, 744	Zonotrichia.....	542
zibethicus, Fiber.....	506	zygæna, Sphyrna.....	661
Zoarces.....	755	Zygonectes	694

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00354476 4

nhrept QE141 A16X
vol part Final report