

eliminated before "Palaeocoleopterology" can be taken without a grain of salt.

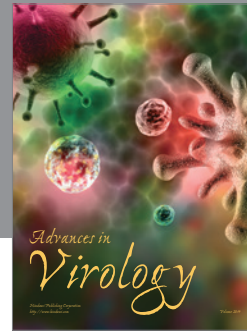
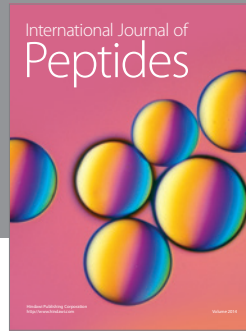
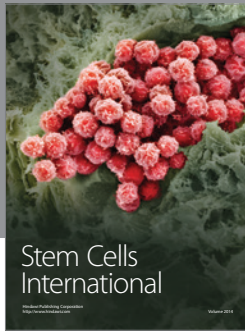
I am not a palaeontologist until forced by circumstances and can make no general statement on my own responsibility, but I have discussed the matter with experienced friends who agree that, although a fossil insect may be rather loosely said to be in two dimensions, it can rarely be "adequately recorded in the form of figures" as stated by Mr. Hatch, and most emphatically should not be studied in that form alone. Indeed, the history of *Palaeogyrinus* suggests that it may be more important to see the type of a fossil than of a living species.

EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., IN 1928.

Several specimens of *Agrilus coeruleus* Rossi were taken on June 16, 1926; they were determined by Mr. C. A. Frost of Framingham, Mass.

On October 12, 1919, a fine specimen of *Geotrupes* was taken and not being like any of the described North American species it was submitted to Mr. H. C. Fall of Tyngsboro, Mass., who stated that it resembled the European *G. sylvaticus* Panz. in his collection. I find that the specimen answers very well to the description of this species in Thompson's Scandinavian Insects.

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