

At Alamogordo, N. M., on the flat east of the town, I took, June 13th, 1905, along an overflow stream from an irrigation ditch, a single specimen of what I thought was *Cicindela rectilatera*, Chd. Last December, while looking over the material taken at the above place, I turned this specimen over and noticed that the last ventral segment was reddish testaceous. This is different from the typical *rectilatera*, and I soon ascertained that the insect was *Cicindela flavopunctata*, Chevr., recorded heretofore in the United States only from Nogales, Arizona, on the Mexican border. My specimen is a female, and when compared with females of the sub-species *rectilatera* (placed as a sub-species of *flavopunctata* by Dr. Walther Horn in his "Index," published February, 1905), from Texas, it is lighter brown in colour, the elytral suture is more coppery, the head, thorax and body are not so robust, and the last abdominal segment is bright reddish testaceous. As establishing the north-eastern range of this species, it may be noted that Alamogordo is eighty-seven miles north-east of El Paso, Texas, on the Rio Grande, the boundary line between the United States and New Mexico.

The F. H. Snow expedition from the University of Kansas to south-east Arizona, in August, 1905, was fortunate in securing a large series of the heretofore rare *Cicindela pimeriana*, Lec., east of Douglas, on the Mexican boundary. This species, while almost identical in colour with *unicolor*, Dej., and in form with *Hornii*, Schp., is easily recognized despite the rather meagre description we have of it. It is longer than *unicolor*, thorax slightly longer, anterior angles more prominent, constricted at base and apex slightly more than *unicolor*, with median depression deeper. Elytra gradually widening from base to near apex, being almost identical in shape with the body of *Hornii*, except that it is a little smaller and flatter. Labrum white in both sexes, antennæ more slender than in *unicolor*, with basal joints less hairy. Front of head equally hairy in both sexes. Elytra smoother and more shining than in *unicolor*. Colour varying from purple to green. Humeral dot and transverse dash of median band of elytra occasionally present. Upon request, Mr. Eugene G. Smyth, of Topeka, Kansas, examined the elytra of *pimeriana*, and reports as follows: "Under strong power of the microscope, the elytral tips show decidedly serrulate—minutely and beautifully serrulate. The elytral tips of *pulchra* and *scutellaris*, examined under the same power, are entirely smooth. Comparing the surface of elytra of the three species: *scutellaris*, surface smooth, scarlet to crimson, iridescent in all lights, impunctate, or with shallow green punctures anteriorly; *pulchra*, very smooth,