

delas were secured in much the same situation and in some instances all were taken together, but I observed that *limbalis* tended to inhabit damper soil, while *audubonii* and *graminea* preferred the drier land. The last two are remarkably alike in markings, in fact, are hardly distinguishable, apart from colour.

On the 22nd, I was out alone over the same ground and captured 19 *C. montana*; these were secured on the upper bank in dry situations where the vegetation was sparse. They had evidently but recently emerged from hibernating burrows, which accounted for their not having been seen previously. They are an interesting lot, being mostly immaculate and varying from black to bronze and occasionally greenish. A few more specimens of *audubonii*, *limbalis* and *obliquata* were secured and one *graminea*. On the 29th, I was along the Elbow in company with Mr. Eastham, of the Seed Branch, but we saw few insects, in fact did not look very hard for them, and only captured a single specimen each of *audubonii* and *montana*, both on the dry dark land which seems to be their natural habitat. On the 30th, I made my last excursion along the Bow with Mr. McDonald, who proved an enthusiastic collector and has a keen eye for natural objects. We found *obliquata* in vast numbers everywhere and secured several specimens of *montana*, *limbalis*, and *audubonii* and one of *12-guttata*. Strange that here this species seems so rare, while at Aweme, Man., it is the commonest of all in just such localities as we passed over. Several of *obliquata* were noted at this time with their abdomen buried in the soil, evidently depositing eggs, but though we searched over the original ground and elsewhere we found no specimens of *graminea*, and I strongly suspect that these, in company with others, had congregated along the river banks to pass the winter, as is so often the habit of tiger beetles. When we first came upon them they had just appeared from their winter homes which later they left to return to their summer hunting grounds, but where those are situated is as yet unknown. That they do go elsewhere and do not associate with *audubonii* during the breeding season is to me a stronger reason for separating them than is the not very well marked difference in colour. It is interesting to find three varieties so closely allied all in the same locality, yet even in so small an area each race finds conditions of soil and moisture that it prefers, and consequently separates it from its close allies.

Few other insects were observed and not more than a couple of dozen species were taken all told. These included a few specimens of *Calosoma zimmermanni* found burrowing in the earth, a few stoneflies, and the following Orthoptera; *Hippiscus*