

piled in huge dunes, usually north of the excavation. Visits to this region are made in May and June, and are usually well rewarded. The season of 1896 I took *Cicindela scutellaris*, Say, and *Cicindela formosa*, Say, in numbers, the former species being more abundant. I also take the beautiful *Cicindela venusta*, Lec., with the two preceding species, but less abundant; some seasons only a few specimens are taken.

Beginning with the collecting season of 1891, I have each year taken a few specimens, never more than six or eight in a season, of the rare *Stephanucha pilipennis*, Kraatz, first described in 1888 from Nebraska. I have taken it only from May 1st to May 20th, crawling sluggishly over the sand, and have found occasionally dead perfect specimens. Warm evenings, during the latter part of April, will probably furnish the best collecting results for this species. Another handsome and desirable insect taken in May and June in this locality is *Cremastochilus nitens*, Lec. During the warmer parts of the day it can be picked up from the bare sand, but during the hottest part of the day it must be handled quickly, as it becomes active and is a quick flier.

One of the best finds, *Anmodonus fossor*, was made in this locality May 16th, 1897. After collecting over the hills about three hours, I went up the side of the sand hill, about twenty feet from the bottom of a blow-out, and sat down to eat a lunch. I soon saw a small round *Tenebrionid* running over the sand, and captured it. It was difficult to see, as it was almost the exact colour of the sand, and only the closest observation would distinguish it from its surroundings. By digging out depressions left by cattle in passing over the sand, and examining the few plants growing around, I soon took twenty-two specimens from an area of ten feet square. Specimens were sent to Dr. Geo. H. Horn, of Philadelphia, and through his kindness and that of Mr. Chas. Liebeck, were identified as above. The species occurs in sandy locations in Maryland and New York, and in California and Arizona, although the specimens from the extreme west are of a larger size.

In this locality in 1891 I took *Chalcodermus collaris*, Horn, quite abundantly, but have not since seen a single specimen.

The valley of the Smoky Hill River at Wallace, Kansas, within twenty miles of the Colorado line, is an attractive locality for the collector of insects. The clay bluffs south of the Smoky furnish a home and feeding ground for the king of the *Cicindelidae*, *Amblychila cylindriciformis*, Say. Three short visits to this locality in as many years were rewarded