the bars, so that it can hardly be detected where alighted, the darker parts being easily taken for bits of drift-wood or pebbles.

These notes being intended only as a mention of this interesting subject, I will not bring up any further species, for they will nearly all be found equally well adapted in this way to their surroundings. Species are to be found all over the world, many of which would furnish more interesting cases than the above. I might mention that I have lately received from New Zealand two fine species, *tuberculata*, Fabr., and *parryi*, White. In the former the markings have united, while in the latter they have become somewhat indistinct, the elytra having a very thin and delicate appearance, as indeed has the whole insect, leaving the markings not well defined. These species would be hard to detect alike in sandy places or on darker soils, though *tuberculata*, Fabr., is better adapted to the former, and *parryi*, White., to the latter.

Many of the species differ from others in the number of the elytral markings; but it is the base color that concerns us here, for it is this that makes the insects hard to discern from their natural surroundings, while the lighter markings help the effect. Thus those of the bright green woods have the base color of the same dazzling, brilliant green, while others have it of the duller color of the soils they frequent, or are considerable modified, as *macra*, Lec., and the nearly related *cuprascrus*, Lec., *puritana*, Horn, *wapleri*, Lec., and especially the two Mexican species figured by Schaupp, in his synopsis, * so as to have the markings unite, and, so far as the effect goes, take the place of the original background and themselves become the real base color, conforming more to the color of the white sand of the bars upon which they are found. It is noticeable that in all this variation the elytral markings, when they occur, keep the one creamy white color, however the base color may change. If the markings are united, becoming the base in effect, the other parts retain their dull color as before. In short, there is generally an irregular light edging to the insect, often broken, which gives it an irregular outline, so that it will not readily assume form. Had we never observed these species in their natural habitat, this alone would prove to us that they were terrestrial in their habits.

They do not take for ornament conspicuous colors upon conspicuous

* Schaupp, Synopsis of North America *Cicindelidæ*, Pl. III., figs. 85 and 86. (From Bull. Bkl. Ent. Soc., vol. VI.)