

through the loose sand. When finished the hole is usually blocked near the top, and in some cases further down, after which the larva retires to the bottom for the winter.

To a beginner the holes are much like those made by a burrowing-spider, for which they usually pass. They can, however, be at once distinguished from these by the absence of web at the entrance, and nearly always by the formation of the heaps of sand thrown out. Those of spiders are nearly always in a complete circle, while those of *Cicindela* larvæ are either in one heap or in two opposite each other.

The larvæ are always enormously abundant in comparison with the beetles, which shows that large numbers must perish, though by what means I am unable to say.

The beetles are sometimes destroyed in large numbers by badgers.

The habits of each species, sub-species or aberration follow under separate headings

*Cicindela formosa*, aber. *Manitoba*, Leng.—The largest of our Manitoba tiger-beetles. This form is not very well differentiated from *generosa*, and I have specimens of both before me that I am only able to separate with difficulty, though with the average specimen *Manitoba* is easily distinguished by the broadness of the elytral markings, which in some cases cover nearly two-thirds of the elytra. Some specimens also run rather closely to *formosa* in colour and markings. In newly-hatched specimens the anterior portion of the elytra is sparsely clothed with fine hairs.

These handsome beetles are strong fliers. They usually inhabit the edges of sandy blow-outs where the vegetation is straggling and far between. The new brood appears about the second week in August, and is overlapped by the old brood to the extent of about ten days.

*Manitoba* is among the earlier kinds to commence winter quarters, choosing much the same locality as *limbata*, but in places rather more sheltered. For depth of hole this form stands out alone. The average depth of burrow from the entrance is 38 inches, in soft sand the depth is about 44 inches. The deepest hole measured was 47 inches, and the shallowest 25. Larvæ holes that probably belonged to this form were from 30 to 48 inches deep. They were in rather denser vegetation than where the beetles are usually found, but were close to blow-outs inhabited by *Manitoba*.

*Manitoba* has been noted feeding upon *Disonycha quinquevittata*, and upon other *Crysolmelide*, as well as upon ants.