

is supposed to pass through its pupa state in the ground during the winter, appearing in the beetle form early in the following spring.

The beetles, of which over one hundred different species are known to inhabit North America, and about a dozen have been found in Canada, are provided with sharp cutting jaws, three pairs of long slender legs, which enable them to run with great rapidity, and a pair of membranous wings, concealed beneath the handsome wing-covers when not in use. They feed upon small insects of every description, and must destroy incalculable numbers. The accompanying figures of some of our commonest species will enable the reader to recognize them without difficulty.

Fig. 66.



Fig. 66 represents the common Tiger-beetle (*Cicindela vulgaris*, Say), which is found in great numbers all over Canada and the United States. It is a little over half an inch long, and about half as broad, of a dull purplish colour above, and a bright brassy green beneath. On each wing cover above are three whitish lines of irregular shape, as seen in the figure. It is very common on roads and sandy banks throughout the summer.

Fig. 67



Fig. 68.



Fig. 67 represents the purple Tiger-beetle (*C. purpurea*, Riv.), a very handsome metallic purple beetle, nearly the same size as the preceding, in company with which it is often found. Sometimes it is greenish instead of purple. This is one of the first beetles to come out in the spring. We have taken it in numbers in April, and once as early as the 17th of March, before the snow had all gone.

Fig. 68. The hairy-necked Tiger-beetle, (*C. hirticollis*, Say) is another common species that bears a general resemblance to *C. vulgaris* though smaller, and with the neck covered with whitish hair, as the name implies.

A most beautiful species is the Six-spotted Tiger-beetle, (*C. sex-guttata*, Fabr.), a most brilliant metallic green insect, with six tiny white spots on its wing-covers. It is sometimes found in gardens, but more usually in partially shaded places, where it chooses as its post of observation some projecting stone or log.

It is rather difficult to capture, being exceedingly active in its habits, and is not nearly so common as the preceding species.

Fig. 69.



Fig. 69 represents another very handsome and rather larger species which is occasionally found in Canada. As all these beetles live upon other insects, and devour enormous numbers of those that are injurious to us, we beg that our readers, one and all, will abstain from ruthlessly trampling them under foot in the future, and will rather encourage them about their farms and gardens.*

2. CARNIVOROUS GROUND BEETLES. (*Carabidae*).

Next of the Tiger-beetles comes the family of the Carnivorous Ground Beetles (*Carabidae*). Under this general name are included a very large number of different genera and species, which are found all over the world and in all sorts of situations. In Canada we have over forty genera and an immense variety of species already known to our Entomologists, and more are added to the list every year. Some of the species are the most difficult to determine of all our beetles, and afford an intricate puzzle to the student; the general features of the whole family can, however, be easily learnt from a few specimens, descriptions and illustrations of which we now proceed to place before the reader.

* To avoid misapprehension we would state that in this account of the Tiger Beetle, and in those that follow, we have quoted freely from our own contributions to the *Canada Farmer*. As our articles are scattered over a number of volumes and have not been published in consecutive form, we think no apology is needed for their partial reproduction here.

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Fig. 71.

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Fig. 72.



Fig. 7

