

from dead black to bright brown red, to bright green and to metallic bronze red. In maculation from no markings at all to a pale margin to elytra, apical and humeral lunule and marginal spots. The interesting point in these variations is that they are local, that they breed absolutely true to themselves, that they are permanent, possessed of marked characteristics, and are yet merely *races* of one species. Of *Cic. purpurea* I have a series of 46 specimens varying from immaculate bronze red to bright bluish green; in maculation from an indistinct median streak to a broad deflexed band, broad apical and humeral lunules, and pale outer margin connecting all markings. The variation is wonderful, and it is not so only in color and maculation, but also in size, and to a less extent in form, *decem-notata* being much more slender than the normal form. These, while much less sharply distinct than in the forms of *scutellaris*, are yet largely local, and the local forms in many of the instances breed absolutely true to themselves. The difference between my specimen from Nevada, which is very large and entirely green, and the common Eastern form, is immense, and as great as there is between any two species of the genus.

*C. formosa* is in the West bright metallic red, while in the East it is obscure slate gray, though often with an obvious reddish sheen. These forms breed absolutely true to themselves, and are possessed of marked characters separating them. Yet they are certainly the same. These examples in the Cicindelidæ are not isolated, and indeed it may be said that most of the more widely distributed forms show analogous variations; the variations being important from my point of view by the fact that they are permanent, distinctive, and local.

Thus far as to variations in color. In sculpture there is also a difference, less local, however, the elytra being foveate or not in one and the same form (*abdominalis*), and sometimes almost smooth and distinctly punctured (*Pilatei*).

In sculpture the Carabidæ show more variation, and while my own collection does not show it, Mr. Ulke called my attention to his series, showing an astonishing range of variation in the sculpture of elytra of the same form, and these variations were all more or less local.

Other structural characters vary, and often locally, but need not be especially noted here, the variation in number of the antennal joints in *Prionus* being cited as curious rather than important to our present purpose.