

Mr. Bethune says (Rep. Ent. Soc., 1873) that he has caught it in numbers in April, and on one occasion as early as the 17th March, before the snow was gone.

The Six-spotted Tiger Beetle (*C. sex-guttata* Fabr.), fig. 12, is a most beautiful insect of a most brilliant metallic green, flecked with three small white spots on each wing cover; Packard calls these markings "golden dots."

The Hairy-necked Tiger Beetle (*C. hirticollis* Say), fig. 13, is a common species closely resembling, though smaller than, *C. vulgaris*; it is distinguishable by having whitish hairs on its neck.

*C. generosa* Dej., fig. 14, is more strongly marked than the species already mentioned, and is considerably larger.

*C. 12-guttata* Dej. is smaller than *vulgaris*, brownish, and decorated with twelve smaller reddish spots.

*C. punctulata* Fab. is about the size of *C. 12-guttata*, and has a row of smaller dots along the inner margin of the wing covers, and a couple of irregular lines on each wing cover.

The Tiger Beetle may well be called a Beneficial Insect, and is a valuable and should be a valued friend of man, although some of the species living at the sea-shore feed upon small shrimps, to the loss of humanity. Although it does not, like that brilliant murderess, the Dragon-fly (to quote again the gushing Michelet) clear the atmosphere of the gnats and flies that torment mankind, still with its crossed daggers, which serve it for jaws, it accomplishes a swift and almost incredible havoc among the smaller insects. We should take care of it and respect it. It is an efficacious auxiliary to the agriculturist. The farmer by killing Tiger Beetles becomes the friend of those insect hosts that fatten on his labors—the preserver and protector of those little enemies which devour his substance. The ferocity of these insects is remarkable. They quickly tear off the wings and legs of their victim, and suck out the contents of its abdomen. Often, when they are disturbed in this agreeable occupation, not wishing to leave it, they fly away with their prey; but they cannot carry a heavy burden to any great distance.

They are true children of earth. The eggs are laid in the earth, and in the earth the grubs are hatched, and in the earth they spend their days, and in the earth they prepare their shrouds, and enwrapped therein sleep their pupa sleep through the long winter, and with the returning warmth