that garden; that they completed their transformations annually about the same day, and emerging from the earth about the same hour immediately resorted to the nearest sand hill to find a place suitable for social hybernation.

Galeruca maritima Lec. is more abundant on the meadows earlier in the season, though a number may still be found under any stick or board that affords them shelter. Their color varies from pale to brownish black.

Epitragus arundinis Lec. is found in warm days on the sand, or on the board walks, but not plentifully.

Anthicus pallens Lec. is rarely found. It occurs on the sand hills in the loose sand under or near human excrement that has dried up, or been partly consumed by Saprinus Pennsylvanicus, Sphæroides fraternus, &c. By carefully scooping over the sand to the depth of five or six inches a specimen may rarely be taken, though it requires patience and closwatching, as they are few and far between, and white like the sand.

Anthicus confusus Lec. is met with frequently in cultivated places under decaying vines and weeds. Three or four other species of this genus are likewise found here, but are not determined.

Sphenophorus retusus Gyll. frequents dry sandy mounds that support a sparse growth of coarse grass, where it may be found sparingly on very warm sunny days. It is easily known by the smooth rhomboidal figure on the thorax, and the elytra no longer than the head and thorax together.

S. costipennis and S. pertinax are sometimes found in dry places under sods, and S. placidus occurs in large numbers under logs that have drifted upon the meadows and become embedded in the wet soil.

Except incidentally, is omitted all mention of such maritime species as are abundant, and the many that are likewise found inland, besides a large number of no particular interest at present. Species often find their way there accidentally, being blown by the wind and otherwise transported from the main land, or cast up by the waves. At this season among the former is Cicindela modesta Say.; among the latter, Calosoma scrutator, Purpuricenus humeralis and Pachylobius picivorus.

The Carabidæ and Staphylinidæ are in general well represented, while the Elateridæ, Buprestidæ, Lampyridæ and Cerambycidæ seem to be entirely absent as regular inhabitants.