

*Tachys lævus*, *Pterostichus patruelis*, *Platynus lutulentus* and *Stenolophus conjunctus*; all except the first quite common under stones and chips—the *Pterostichus* and *Platynus* preferring moist places, while the others like to rest under objects which lie on turf. Some water beetles (*Hydroporus modestus* and *Laccophilus fasciatus*) I have taken in water beneath the ice. What explanation can be advanced to account for their remaining active in such a cold medium when their terrestrial relatives are torpid?

*Scydmaenus fossiger* and *basalis* may be taken under stones and chips which are resting lightly on turf, in company with *Ctenistes piceus*, *Decarthron abnorme*, and one or two other Pselaphidæ. Staphylinidæ are the most numerous of all, both in species and individuals, and all of the following species may be taken at any time during the winter:—*Pæderus* sp., *Sunius binotatus*, *S. longiusculus*, *Falagria venustula*, *Tachyporus brunneus*, *Stilicus angularis*, *Diachus schaumii*, *Olophrum rotundicolle* and two or three species of *Stenus*, all under stones or chips, some being found also in moss. *Scaphidium quadriguttatum* I also find in moss during cold weather, and in fact have not met with it at any other time. Our Iowa specimens are the variety called *piceum*.

Of Phalacridæ I always find numerous *Olibrus nitidus* and *O. consimilis*, of Corylophidæ *Sericoderus flavidus*, and of Erotylidæ *Languria mozardi*, all under loose stones and chips, in company with *Corticaria pumila*. The remaining families appear to be represented more sparingly if we consider the great number of species that some of them contain.

Cerambycidæ have been rarely reported as winter insects, so I was surprised one New Year's Day, six years ago, to come across one of them alive, resting under a stone. Judging from memory alone (for the specimen has gone out of my possession) it was probably *Leptostylus aculiferus*. Of Chrysomelidæ I take occasionally *Chrysomela suturalis*, and also have *Mantura floridana* down on my list for the year 1886. The only Scarabæid I take is *Aphodius inquinatus*, not a *bona fide* native of our country, though evidently come to stay. The Tenebrionidæ, so characteristic of hot and dry climates are represented only by a *Paratenetus* which, however, is often seen in considerable numbers. A species of *Apion* and *Sphenophorus parvulus*, which are of occasional occurrence, finish the list.