

in various parts of the city. It appears to prefer trees which have been recently transplanted, and which are naturally not so vigorous as those which grow undisturbed. My next-door neighbor set out several young trees, from one to two inches in diameter, and upon these I took several specimens. On the other hand, I observed them, beyond the city, ovipositing in quite large and old maples, and even upon the limbs of an old tree which had been broken and blown down. Thus, it appears, that the size of the tree does not make much difference to them, and that in the city they attack the smaller trees because they are less vigorous than those that have recovered from the effects of transplantation.

PROTECTIVE COLORATION IN THE GENUS *CICINDELA*.

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In the summer of 1884, while collecting the green tiger-beetles in the woods, it struck me very forcibly how the *Cicindelæ* that inhabit such places—*sexguttata* Fab. here, *campestris* Linn. in England, others elsewhere—are for the most part of a beautiful green, so as to assimilate in color with the surrounding vegetation and herbage among which they may alight; while those that frequent the bare ground, banks, sand hills, sandy stretches, beaches, bars—*vulgaris* Say, *repanda* Dej., *maritima* Dej., and many others—are of the colors easily assimilative with those that surround them on the flats and stretches where they are found.

Although those of the class first referred to often alight upon bare ground, it is mostly at such places as have been cleared by man (I am speaking of *sexguttata* Fab. now, this being the only species of a conspicuous green that I have had the opportunity to observe in its native habitat), their original haunts being the fresh, green woods, where nearly everything is clothed in greenness in its natural state. There they can hardly be distinguished when they are alighted, even though on a log, for the dazzling greenness of the forest at the time these insects appear fastens that color upon the eye, so that for the moment they become invisible, though you may be looking directly at them—invisible, certainly, so far as recognition is related to invisibility; every collector knows that it takes practice to distinguish these insects in their native haunts. Even though the surrounding vegetation is sparse, the effect is the same. This arises