

variety of both Acridiids and Locustids was secured here than at Barbados, the large *Schistocerca pallens* being among the former. The Phasmid *Bostra maxwelli* is very common in some portions of the wooded districts.

There are few fresh-water streams and ponds on Antigua. However, one of these ponds, situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Dockyards at English Harbour, was made the object of a rather intensive study. Among the more interesting forms of insect life found here is the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa* sp.) which we had not discovered at Barbados. The mud shores of the little pond in some places were literally undermined by the tunnels of these peculiar insects. Other groups represented in the pond were Gerrids, Notonectids, Hydrobatids, Belostomids, Hydrophilids and Dytiscids, dragon-fly and damselfly larvæ and adults, various species of dipterous larvæ—in fact, the place was found to be a veritable storehouse of interesting entomological material. Of course, such ponds offer excellent breeding places for mosquitoes, and we found great numbers of both larvæ and pupæ. Needless to say, mosquito nets are a part of the furnishings of every well-ordered house on the island.

The low, grassy lands towards the centre of the island furnish a great variety of insects, particularly in Hemiptera and Orthoptera, and collecting with a sweep net was very productive of results in such situations.

At the south end of the island, where most of our collecting was done, many localities are heavily wooded. Small cultivated and semi-cultivated places on both high and low lands offer excellent collecting grounds. In many places highly xerophytic conditions prevail, particularly on the hills in the vicinity of English Harbour. Here the soil is very thin, although it is able to support many harsh and spiny plants. On the mud flats near the harbour at the foot of the hills are to be found great numbers of the elusive tiger-beetle *Cicindela trifasciata* var. *tortuosa*. The same white form (*C. suturalis* var. *hebræa*) that we found at Barbados was also discovered on the sand beaches at Half Moon Bay.

In walking through the wooded districts about Antigua the newcomer is at first struck by the great number of what appear to be climbing vines on the trees. Upon closer examination it is discovered that these "vines" are really the covered galleries through which the termites travel from place to place. These tunnels are everywhere, winding about over the trunks and branches of the trees, and usually terminate in a nest of some size either on the ground or in the trees themselves. The termites are usually sightless, and, being averse to the light, construct tunnels when it becomes necessary to cross an open surface. Both the nests and tunnels are made of pellets of chewed wood fastened together with sticky saliva secreted by the insects, and turn grayish after short exposure to the elements. When thoroughly dry the nests are very tough and resistant, being of about the consistency of hard rubber. The galleries are much more fragile.

A most interesting and, to the writer, unusual place in which to find insects is in the great epiphytes or air plants locally known as wild pineapples which grow, sometimes in great numbers, on the manchineel and other trees in the wooded districts. Upon carefully removing one of these "pines" from the tree to which it is ordinarily loosely attached and turning it upside down, the collector is often well repaid for his efforts. Spiders, scorpions, beetles and cock-