

month, but after that time very sparingly. They seemingly emerge around the culms of grass, crawling slowly over the loose sand till they find mates, and always directing their course upward towards the highest point, probably on account of its being the warmest. They appear to require sunshine, warmth and dryness, not being seen when it is cloudy, cold or damp. After pairing the males soon die and lie scattered over the sand, but whether the female goes into hibernation or proceeds to oviposit forthwith could not be ascertained. In the latter case there is ample time for the ova to hatch and the larvæ to be well developed before severe frost, which would rarely affect them before the middle of November.

Sphenophorus cariosus Oliv. A few specimens of this beetle were found with *retusus*, and its larvae presumably live on the same grass, but, if abundant, its time of development must be earlier.

Sphenophorus costipennis Horn is found sparingly in hibernation under sods around the sand hills, and likewise undoubtedly lives in the larva state on the roots of the same grass, there being nothing else to feed on within a reasonable distance.

The foregoing species of *Sphenophorus* seem to prefer dry situations where there is no more moisture than naturally belongs to the soil.

Sphenophorus placidus Say is, on the contrary, of a more aquatic habit, being abundant on the salt marshes, where its larvae undoubtedly live on the roots of a very fine short grass that grows there densely, and is saturated almost daily with the water of the incoming tides. In September the beetle is found in great numbers in hibernation under drifted timber that has become much imbedded in the wet soil and grass, where for much of the time it must be immersed in salt water.

Sphenophorus pertinax Oliv. Occasionally specimens are found with *placidus*, but more commonly it occurs in hibernation under sods left in dry places by the highest tides, seemingly requiring less moisture than *placidus*.

All the foregoing species of *Sphenophorus* seem to be widely distributed except *retusus*, which, so far as known, is strictly maritime and not often taken, at least there are few with whom I exchange whose cabinets I have not supplied.

LEPIDOPTERA.

The species found on the island are not numerous. *Picris rapæ* Lin. is abundant, though cabbage is little cultivated. I found over a dozen of