

approach was unobserved until a piece of dead wood was hurled at him, when he reluctantly left. The throwing of a second missile quickened his pace and caused him to distribute his perfumery, which rendered the air rather more fragrant than Lubin's Ext. of new-mown hay. It is unnecessary to state that our recreation for the evening was at an end.

We have frequently taken at sugar tree toads and various species of Coleoptera. A Texan correspondent says it is not uncommon for him to take at sugar Scorpions, and also species of Lizards, which are numerous in that latitude.

TETRAOPES TETROPTHALMUS FORST.

BY W. L. DEVEREAUX, CLYDE, N. Y.

In the early part of June, 1876, while plowing through a patch of *Asclepias cornuti* (the plant upon which beetles of the above genus are found), I observed numerous Cerambycidian larvæ in the bottom of the furrow, stirring about in the soil. Two of the larvæ were put in a glass jar with a growing milk-weed plant. Although they were put in the soil near the roots, they soon came to the surface and wriggled about for a week, and then pupated, and finally came out perfect specimens of *T. tetrophthalmus*.

I have endeavored to find them in or about the roots of the milk-weed since, but have failed to find a trace of any. To judge from the black scars and other appearances of the roots, it seems the larvæ live in the soil and wound the roots with their mandibles, and thereby subsist on the milk or juice which flows so readily at the slightest abrasion.

Recently I saw a larva of *Corymbites cylindriciformis* which had captured an imago of *Harpalus Pennsylvanicus*. It had crushed in one elytron with its mandibles, and still held it firmly, though the beetle was striving hard to get away.