

CORRESPONDENCE.

Although the snow still heavily shrouds the earth, and the air is frosty, the stern, cold sway of winter must soon be ended, and naturalists will again go forth into the fields and forests. Before entering, however, on the coming campaign, I would like to record for my fellow collectors a few facts culled from my copious notes of the past one. The spring of 1882 was very backward, so that insects were unusually scarce during April and May. On the other hand, the autumn was prolonged and fine, and many species could be collected up to the end of October. On April 25th, I carefully searched the pines for Buprestidæ (which at the same date in 1881 were abundant), but could not find a single specimen. On May 11th, a second investigation resulted in the finding of only two specimens of *Chalcophora liberta*, Germ. On June 6th, this species was abundant, and several specimens of *C. virginensis*, Dr., and *Chrysobothris Harrisii*, Hentz, were also taken. *C. virginensis*, Dr., *C. liberta*, Germ., and *C. fortis*, Lec., were taken again on several days between September 24th and October 16th. On April 30th, Tiger Beetles were making their appearance, and some specimens of *C. vulgaris*, Say, were taken just emerging from their winter quarters in the sand, under stones and chips. *C. sexguttata*, Fab., as is well known, frequents paths and clearings in woods. On wet or dull days it may often be found sheltered under the loose bark of fallen trees, or in the deserted burrows of borers, down which it retreats when disturbed. While stripping the bark from a large prostrate maple on May 22nd, to obtain larvæ, I captured three of these beautiful beetles, which had thus been driven to shelter by a shower. The tree yielded numerous specimens of *Eupsalis minuta*, Drury, and some pupæ of *Saperda tridentata*, Oliv., from which imagos emerged on June 15th. On June 16th, while beating the branches of a butternut, I found upon my net a Curculio (blackish with an oblique white dash on each elytron), which was new to me, but could find no more upon the tree. As I was leaving the field in which it stood to enter an adjoining wood, I saw upon the gate-post a similar weevil, and a glance around showed me a large butternut growing but a short distance away, and having a large dead limb resting on the fence. I at once concluded that the weevils had come from this, and, on examining the decaying limb, hundreds of the beetles were found upon it. On a length of only five or six feet I took fifty, nearly all of which were paired and copulating. The beetle proves to be *Pseudomus truncatus*, Lec. On the 21st I took two specimens of *Cepha-*