

NOTES ON CICINDELÆ IN NORTH CAROLINA.

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In the early part of May of the present year (1902) the writer made an attempt to collect Cicindelæ in the pine belt of North Carolina. While opportunities for observing the distribution of species were too meagre to be of much practical value, certain facts were noted that may be of interest to those studying the genus.

The first locality visited was Jamestown, a station on the line of the Southern Railway, distant about 220 miles from the coast and 40 from the Virginia line. On the sand bars and banks of Deep River, a tributary of Cape Fear River, beautiful specimens of *repanda* were taken in abundance. A single *duodecimguttata* and a single *vulgaris* of the typical size were taken on the same ground, and a few specimens of *sexguttata*, both six- and eight-spotted, on sandy paths along the wooded banks of the river.

At High Point, in the woods eight miles distant, *repanda*, *sexguttata* and *vulgaris* occurred, a single specimen of the latter being noticeable for its small size. Charlotte, the next point visited, 15 miles from the South Carolina line, afforded in its suburbs excellent collecting ground. Along the edges of a creek of formidable dimensions, that showed unmistakable evidences of often breaking through its bounds, *repanda* and *duodecimguttata* were taken, the former in an unusual range of size. Here also occurred *vulgaris* in abundance, most of the specimens in both sexes being so small as to warrant special notice. Many of the males were scarcely larger than the typical *repanda*, and the average in size falls so far below that of the species as generally noted as to indicate the existence here of a sub-race. The maculations are noticeably attenuated, and in some of the specimens there appears a distinct tendency to their obliteration. The humeral lunule is generally either broken or the anterior portion wholly absent.

The three collecting points heretofore noted are west of, and not to be considered as included in, the pine belt of the State. Hamlet, 75 miles to the east of Charlotte, and less than 10 miles from the South Carolina line, is in the heart of the turpentine lands. Here the pine timber abounds—forests of magnificent trees, free from underbrush and plentifully watered.

At this point a most interesting form of *C. scutellaris* was taken. In colour it is somewhat suggestive of *rugifrons*, but, while being unicolorous, is not so intense a green or blue. The maculations, however, differ