

logs and branches of maple; about 4 years ago I captured 3 or 4 on some newly-lopped branches of hawthorn. But they are quite a difficult insect to capture; in my experience they are even more active than *Neoclytus muricatus*, a black species with white or grey pubescence, occurring on white pine. So far as I have been able to observe (by a comparison of these two species of *Neoclytus* with *Xylotrechus undulatus* and *colonus*), the former have a far better title to the name *Xylotrechus* than the latter, which are much more sedate and leisurely in their movements; both species of *Neoclytus* are expert and habitual "log-runners," as the word *Xylotrechus* implies; they have extremely long hind legs and travel at a great rate, zig-zag or spiral, even leaping or dropping from one branch to another, by long odds one of the nimblest of our longicorns; in hot sun, they are quite as active on the wing as in running and dodging. Indeed, they are seldom at rest, except momentarily when breeding, or while ovipositing in shadow on the under side of the limbs and branches. In about half an hour I had captured 3 specimens and lost 2 more; I found that they soon returned, after escape by dropping or flight, to the log or limb of their choice. Besides these, on the broken trunk and upper part of the torn limb I captured an *Agrilus* that was new to me, 5 or 6 specimens,—*Agrilus obsoletoguttatus*.

About a quarter of a mile farther on I came across an old hollowed beech, which the same storm had broken off near the root; the tree had been partly dead before its fall and appeared to be even more attractive than the sounder wood of the torn limb. I captured 5 *Neoclytus erythrocephalus*, including a breeding pair which I detected perfectly motionless on the under side of a small branch; several more *Agrilus obsoletoguttatus* and 2 *Agrilus bilineatus*. These were all captured from above or the sides, on the branches and limbs; before leaving I stooped to look at the under side of the trunk which was a couple of feet up from the ground and parallel with it. I immediately became aware of a grey longicorn—indeed a pair—and by lying down under the tree I was enabled to make captures at several points on the lower surface; 4 *Urographis fasciatus*, 1 *Hoplosia nubila* and 1 *Neoclytus colonus*; none of my readers, if interested in *Cerambycidae*, will deny that this was reward enough for a certain discomfort of body; but, I have, sometimes, since, in a trahillious humour, pictured myself a middle-aged plumber of palpably inattenuate bulk, engaged in driving rivets up into the under side of many-jointed boilers and squat kitchen stoves.

On my way back to the road, I captured on raspberry foliage a specimen of *Oberea* having the thorax entirely light creamy brown, the body, legs, wings, and scutellum being black. This was the last of my captures that day, but the observations led eventually to quite a series of finds and really opened a fresh field of investigation for my tramps abroad.

The heat lasted on, and I managed a few days later to make a trip to the east section of the Wood of Desire, where beech trees are numerous; I figured on the storm which had taken toll so heavily near Hiawatha, having swept the west or windward side of that wood, and sure enough, I found nearly a dozen beeches down. On four of them, longicorns were busy; and on two that had come down together with roots intertwined, I captured 8 specimens of *Xylotrechus colonus* and 34 of *Urographis fasciatus*. Only trees in full sunshine seemed to be attractive, and the weather was unusually hot. I have examined beech assiduously all through July since 1916, and though I have made an