

On the main land other *Cicindela*s occur in abundance. On the 14th, while there, I took in less than an hour sixteen specimens of *C. modesta*, ten of *vulgaris*, and two of *generosa*, and saw many others. I had only to stand beside one of the many bare spots that are common in the pine woods, and throw the net over the insects as they came to bask in the warm white sand. In these woods I also met with several females of a fine, large *Mutilla (occidentalis)*, black beneath, bright scarlet above, with a black abdominal band. The specimen I took measured .90 inch in length, and though the temptation to take others of so beautiful an insect was great, being unfortunately without forceps, prudence gained from painful experience forbade.

Brigantine is inhabited by many species of Carabidæ, most of which are widely distributed and not confined to maritime regions.

*Calosoma scrutator* Fab. occurs alive frequently, but is likely brought from the main land by the waves.

*Pasimachus sublaevis* Beauv. is found sparingly, there being now scarcely anything for it to live and shelter under; formerly it was abundant. The same remarks are applicable to *Scarites subterraneus*. *Platynus punctiformis* Say is plentiful, living under all kinds of debris and decaying grass. With it is found in less abundance *Pterostichus erythropus*. *Amara subaenea* Lec. and *A. musculus* Say are of common occurrence. The latter is pollenivorous as well as carnivorous, being often taken on the spikes of grasses in flower, as well as in the vicinity of decaying animal substances.

*Dermestes Frischii* Kug. was found as usual, and in considerable numbers. It seems to have immigrated to stay.

*Nitidula ziczac* Say inhabits dead birds, which are often met with. These do not become putrid nor breed Diptera, literally drying up, and in this state becoming the abode of *ziczac*.

*Sphenophorus retusus* Gyll. Of this only a few specimens were taken in former years, but this season it occurred in the greatest abundance. The larvæ evidently live in the culm, or on the roots of the beach grass, *Calamagrostis (Psamma) arenaria*. This is a very coarse grass with a culm frequently .25 inch in diameter. The loose sand drifting among it forms hillocks four or five feet in height, the grass still shooting upward as the sand accumulates, and throwing out roots beneath to retain it. There is nothing else growing there on which they could possibly live. The beetles were found in multitudes from the first to the sixth day of the