

Cicindela hirticollis, Say.—A single specimen has been collected at Aweme, which was confused with other species at the time. Unfortunately, no data are available as to habits or time of capture. From its appearance, however, I am convinced that it hibernates. Prof. Wickham says of this species: "Has much the same habits as *repanda*, but is less commonly found in the interior."^{*}

Cicindela tranquebarica, Herbst.—Found on open spots in almost all localities in small numbers. Dry land and wet land, sand, mud or alkali seem to be alike suitable to its tastes. I have found this species hibernating in clay within five feet of the water of a river, and also in dryish sand fully a hundred feet above the water level, with no water in the vicinity. Roadways, stubble fields, muddy flats and pure sand blow-outs are where it is found most plentiful, but it is always where the vegetation is very scanty. It has been found in company with all the forms mentioned in this paper, and in the same hole as *12-guttata* and *limbalis* while hibernating. It has also been found hibernating near all the other hibernating kind. The average depth of the winter hole in sandy land is 18 inches, deepest 24 inches, shallowest 11 inches. In clay it averages 8½ inches, deepest 12, shallowest 6 inches.

This species appears from pupa during the middle and latter part of August. In the spring it appears from its winter home with *venusta* as soon as the ground thaws out. It is one of the late species to hibernate. Ants, small beetles, aphides and cutworms are among its food.

The form found in Manitoba is broadly marked, and has, until recently, been known as *obliquata*.

C. longilabris, aber. *Montana*, Lec.—Black or bronze above, with only a slight indenture to show where the middle band has been. In some this band is partly visible.

Montana inhabits bare spots on dark and dryish land; roadways are seemingly preferred. It has also been taken on ploughed fields, but nowhere plentifully. Unfortunately, I have been unable to secure this form in its winter home, though it undoubtedly hibernates. The new brood makes its appearance towards the end of July and beginning of August. This form when disturbed usually flies into the grass, and is then easily captured.

C. obscura, aber. *Lecontei*, Hald.—This form in Manitoba usually has the markings all united so as to form a white margin. The colour varies from bright green to an iridescent-wine colour.

^{*}Habits of American *Cicindelidae*, p. 220.