

I try the hickories, which on sunny days may have some *Anihaxia quercata* Fab. (and later, in July, *Dicerca lurida* Fab.), *Saperda lateralis* Fab. or *Tymnes tricolor* Fab., but nothing appears except *Sinoxylon bidentatum* Horn from the dead twigs. The hazel bushes are also non-productive to-day except for *Chlamys plicata* Fab., which can be swept by dozens from sweet fern at times, and a few *Attelabus rhois* Boh. If the sun were shining I should expect *Agrilus otiosus* Say in numbers, *arcuatus* Say (variety *coryli*) and *politus* Say, which so resemble each other in colour as to be indistinguishable without a lens, *Calligrapha rhoda* Knab, and possibly a few *Agrilus defectus* Lec. and *cephalicus* Lec.

The pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) gives up a few *Melanotus*, one *Corymbites triundulatus* Rand. and one *Harmonia picta* Rand., which are both rare here. At sunset I have had fine success with a few of these trees at the top of a small hill, taking *Chrysobethris floricola* Gory, *Enoclerus nigrifrons* Say, *Ernobius luteipennis* Lec., *Pogonocherus mixtus* Hald., *Eupogonius tomentosus* Hald., *Corymbites splendens* Ziegl., and *propola* Lec. At another time I found the twigs swarming with *Anomala oblivia* Horn.

The scattered cedars (savins) of the pasture here have never yet paid me for the time spent on them, and I might say the same of live elm (unless one is looking for the elm leaf-beetle), ash, apple, chestnut and, in Maine, the spruce and fir, although I see no reason why the two latter should not make as good hiding places as the pines and hemlocks. It is very probable that the time and place entirely govern success in beating, and while I always give them a stroke or two, elm, apple and cedar are absolutely hopeless to me. The oaks are the most prolific as a whole, but must be visited on sunny days, preferably along towards 5 p.m., as the insects are then less active and can be secured without the losses that are sure to occur by quick flight during the heat of the early afternoon. Among the more interesting things from oaks are: *Chrysobethris azurea* Lec. (dead white oak), *Agrilus masculinus* Horn, *acutipennis* Mann., *auricomus* Frost (red oak), *crnicornis* Horn (raspberry leaves in Maine), *Elytroleptus floridanus* Lec., *Bassaricus mammifer* Newm., *Rhynchites aeneus* Boh., *Auletes ater* Lec., *Pterocolus ovatus* Fab., and several species of *Balaninus*.

The rain is now gently falling in fine scattered drops as I stop by the brook to try the young poplars and alders growing thick over a small area near the railroad. The former gives me one *Cotalpa lanigera* Linn., and plenty of *Phylloocta vitellina* Linn. At other times I have taken an occasional *Agrilus anxius* Gory, and *Saperda concolor* Lec. with *Zeugophora puberula* Cr. turning up in large numbers twice from poplar. From the alders I now get a single *Dicerca pugionata* Germ., which rounds out a perfect day as I have now taken my second specimen of this fine species. *D. caudata* Lec. is rarely seen resting on the side of the stems of the young alders, from whence it may, sometimes, be knocked into the net or umbrella.

Back along the brook I hasten while the rain increases in intensity with every intermittent shower. I tarry a few moments in the heavy growth of oaks and chestnuts through which the rain has not yet penetrated. Here I bring down *Melanotus casianipes* Payk., two species of *Platydemia*, *Phloeotrya liurata* Lec., and *Agriotes oblongicollis* Melsh. in numbers by vigorous kicks against the dead saplings. I once brought down a shower of *Bostrychus armiger* Lec. from a dead white oak sapling by this method; it was in a thick wood