

cool days, this species will congregate under cow chips and other places of shelter. The colours vary, more commonly bronze, frequently green, and less frequently blue; the elytral markings are also variable.

C. togata, Laf., occurs with the above species in all localities except on the salt marshes in Kansas, near Fredonia. It continues a little later in the season than *circumpicta* and is more difficult to capture, and it is also more commonly found on the bare open saline soil. Both the above species have long legs, are swift runners and quick fliers; the flight of *circumpicta* being more sustained than that of *togata*. The *togatas* taken near Kackley, in Republic County, have recently been described by Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin, Germany, under the varietal name of *Apicalis*.

The following is a translation of Dr. Walther Horn's description:

"*Cicindela togata*, Laf., var. *apicalis*, differs from the type by its greater size, more robust form, eyes less prominent, head and thorax very often much thicker; each apex of the elytra in the female much less rounded (the sutural spine a little retracted), in the male more acuminate; sculpture denser, the punctures sometimes here and there confluent; the markings brownish yellow and narrower. Length, $11\frac{1}{4}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm."

"This form (var. *apicalis*) of *C. togata* is specially remarkable from the striking shape of the apex of the wing-cases. The row of fossulæ along the suture is much less prominent. The sculpturing of the wing-cases is distinctly more dense, the punctures are sometimes to a considerable degree confluent (they remain always more distant from each other at the very base and at the apex). The differences in the width of the prothorax are specially great in the ♂ specimen."

"Though the specimens before me show no variation at all considerable in the shape of the apex of the wing-cases, I have, nevertheless, decided to describe them only as a race of *C. togata*, as this character is very little constant in the whole genus *Cicindela*. Twenty years ago my illustrious colleague, Dr. George Horn, tried to separate as species the three forms, *cuprascens*, *macra*, *puritana*, using much slighter variations of the same character. I cannot, however, agree in this view. The differences stated are most variable, as well as the sculpturing of the wing-cases, the pattern, etc. The lateral emargination before the apex of the ♀ of *C. puritana* is sometimes less sharp than in *C. macra*, and the latter has often its apex (♀) quite as much truncated. Besides, *C. cuprascens* is far less constant. Especially in the ♂, transitions are frequent. I can therefore hold *C. puritana*, Horn,