hammus of the form called minor was taken, also a Buprestis and a Chalcophora. Where a live oak was being cut up I found Chrysobothris femorata var. Alabamæ and Neoclytus scutellaris running over the branches, but they were wild and difficult of capture. A large fungus was found to be often infested by Pocadius helvolus and a smaller one by Pallodes silaceus. Of these latter, when the fungus was small only one or two specimens were found in it, but larger fungi yielded more beetles. Five or six specimens of Octotoma plicatula were taken on leaves, and looked very little like living things when at rest.

Washing the banks of a stream brought very little to light, except a few specimens of *Tachys* and a very small *Heterocerus*; water-beetles were almost entirely absent. One incident of interest was noticed here, however, when a little *Tettix* (I use the generic name in the old, wide sense) was disturbed and jumped into the water, alighting on a stick that was completely submerged to the depth of about an inch, and rested there until I captured it. This brings to mind a note of Mr. Roberts in "Entomologica Americana," where he states that he found *Stenus* on masses of frogs' eggs which were completely submerged.

Collecting on weeds along the edges of woods and in open patches disclosed a number of Conotrachetus leucophaatus in the heads of a plant with milky sap, and with them occurred large numbers of Aphthona texana, a little jumping beetle of rather slow movements. I took all of them with my fingers without great trouble. Henous confertus runs around in grassy places during the morning and evening, havi: q apparently the same habits in this respect as many of its wingless relations.

A day was spent in making a side-trip to Galveston to get in sea-shore collecting. The beach was alive with Cicindela saulcyi, but the only other Coleoptera there were Phaleria sp., and an Oedemerid, probably an Asclera. Farther back, out of reach of the tides and salt spray, I got a great number of Haltica punctipennis which was swarming on some low weeds.

Columbus was reached on the morning of July fifth, and work commenced at once. Though only a few hours ride from Houston, it is in quite a different looking piece of country. The valley of the Colorado here is wooded with deciduous trees, the pine having disappeared, and the better drainage is apparent from the nature of the soil. This spot was made historic in the annals of Entomology by the labours of Mr.