

1880, June 27 ; *C. ilia*, 5 examples.

	<i>grynea</i> , 1	"
	<i>linella</i> , 1	"
" 28 ;	<i>ilia</i> , 28	"
	<i>insolabilis</i> , 3	"
	<i>serena</i> , 2	"
	<i>grynea</i> , 3	"
	<i>linella</i> , 1	"
	<i>flebilis</i> , 1	"
	<i>minuta</i> , 1	"
" 29 ;	<i>ilia</i> , 16	"
	<i>grynea</i> , 3	"
	<i>insolabilis</i> , 1	"
" 30 ;	<i>ilia</i> , 4	"
	<i>grynea</i> , 1	"

Total for the week, 7 species, 87 examples. I have not seen an *epione* yet. About one-third of the captures are cabinet examples. I take this as a fair criterion for the appearance of *Catochalæ* in this locality, as the captures were all made in the same pieces of woodland.

## SOME NOTES ON COLEOPTERA FOR BEGINNERS.

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In answer to a query in the March ENTOMOLOGIST as to the rearing of larvæ of wood-boring beetles, I would say that it is very difficult to do after they have been removed from their burrows. Try damp sawdust of the same wood. The better plan where infested timber is found, is to saw it into short lengths, pack in tight box and cover with a wet cloth. Many kinds cannot bore in dry wood. Many Buprestidæ perish from inability to perforate the bark of dead trees which has sprung loose from the wood and become hardened by the sun. They then fall an easy prey to ants, roaches and caribs. Where wild grape vines abound, cut them off at the ground in May or June, and let them hang ; in early spring saw them into short lengths and box them, and some rare beetles may be taken. Grubs under stones put away in the same ground in tin or glass, kept moist ; found under logs, use the same log debris, and add some sawdust. Finding two very large grubs with black heads under a log late in the fall, I