



Fig. 11.

The larva of *Cicindela* (fig. 11, *C. vulgaris*) is a somewhat elongate, whitish grub, with a broad, metallic coloured head and prothorax, and a large hump, bearing two hooks, on the fifth abdominal segment. They excavate holes in sunny spots and lie in wait for prey, with the head closing up the mouth of the burrow; when an insect comes within reach it is seized by the long jaws of the larva and the juices extracted. I am now rearing larvæ of *C. limbalis*, Klug, which I dug from holes in a clay bank on the fifteenth of April. They are easily kept in little tin boxes with damp earth, and feed readily on soft-bodied larvæ of wood-borers. The pupa is figured by Letzner\* and is represented as bearing on the fifth abdominal dorsal, two long spines corresponding to the hooks on the same segment in the larva.

The perfect insects are to be found in all parts of North America south of the sixtieth parallel, or at least extend very nearly that far north, though more numerous in warm climates. The colours are usually metallic, the elytra more or less spotted and banded with white. When these markings are of the style shown in the figure of *C. hirticollis* (fig. 16) they are said to be *complete*; if, as is sometimes the case, they are reduced to partial obliteration or breaking up of these bands, they are called *incomplete*. The curved mark on the shoulder is known as the humeral lunule, the one at the tip the apical lunule, while the long bent mark extending nearly across the middle is called the median band. An important character, which is to be used in assigning species to their proper places in the table, is to be found in the labrum or upper lip; in most of our species it is short, but in *C. longilabris* it is very long. The free edge is variously toothed in the Canadian species. The legs furnish no characters that we can employ with profit, but it will be noticed that the males have three joints of the anterior tarsi dilated and silky pubescent beneath, the middle tibiæ being pubescent on the outer side.

Of the twelve tiger-beetles reported from Ontario and Quebec, the following five are considered varietal forms only:—*C. Lecontei* figures as a variety of *scutellaris*, *limbalis* and *splendida* both belong to *purpurea*, *generosa* is an Eastern form of *formosa*, and *12-guttata* is subordinate to *repanda*, being simply a variety in which the bands are broken up. The variety of *longilabris*, which is called *perviridis*, is known from Newfoundland, but I think not from the provinces which are directly the

\* Zeitschr. f. Entom. Breslau, 1848, Taf. 2. (*C. campestris*.)