

Limbata is one of the first species to make its appearance in the spring. They have been found in sunny spots on the 3rd of April. Doubtless their early appearance is due to the shallowness of their burrows and the warmth of the sand when exposed to the sun.

The larvæ pass the winter in holes of about the same depth as the beetles. They can, however, stand much more cold, and remain active for nearly a month later. In 1906 the last was found digging on the 26th of October, at a time when the ground was frozen to an inch in depth and the temperature was below freezing. A larva dug out on the 24th of October dug to a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 18 hours, with probably large intervals of rest. Larvæ are often found in the middle of blow-outs, though they prefer to dig near grass or weeds.

Cicindela purpurea, sub-sp., *limbalis*, Klug.—In summer inhabits damp ground. The hills of pocket-gophers (*Geomyidae*) in meadows are favourite haunts. It is also found in company with *repanda* on wet roadways, and with *12-guttata* on the banks of rivers. Copulation takes place in May. This insect is nowhere common, and is nearly always found singly or in pairs. About the middle of September they seek out a somewhat drier spot than their usual summer hunting-ground in which to pass the winter, and they are then found in many odd places. Edges of sandy blow-outs, stubble fields, sand pits, dry roadways and clay banks are among the places where they have been discovered. In sand the depth of hole is about 16 inches, in clay it is 6 inches, and on the edge of roadways where the ground was hard and rooty two specimens were found hibernating only 3 inches below the surface, while in sand the deepest hole was 19 inches.

Limbalis is rather a late form to appear in the spring. The beetles first emerge from pupæ in August.

Cicindela duodecimguttata, Dej.—An abundant species along river banks wherever there is mud or wet sand. They differ from *repanda* in preferring localities close to running streams, often going right to the water's edge in search of food. The form collected at Aweme has much the same markings as *repanda*, excepting that they are narrower and do not extend as much at the margin, some also have the markings broken more like the typical form.

I am indebted to Prof. Wickham for the determination of this species.

The winter homes of *12-guttata* are usually close to their summer ones, being dug into the river banks where there are open spots, from