

Water Cay, which is on the Salt Cay Bank, far to the westward of the main group of the Bahamas, was the next point at which we landed, and here a hard row of five miles was necessary to reach the shore. Only three hours were afforded for an examination of the place, and thus few insects were found. The main inhabitants were sea birds, which were excessively numerous, and bred in the crannies in the rocks, and hermit crabs (*Cenobita diogenes*), which occupy the places we are used to think of as belonging to the ground beetles. The rocky surface of the Cay, with its patches of coral sand and occasional hollow filled with black soil, was destitute of the wooded covering such as we saw on Egg Island, and diversified only by a few straggling bushes and herbs. A *Polycesta* was taken, however, which seems to be *velasco*, while an *Euphoria* has been referred with some doubt to *E. sepulchralis*, from my specimens of which it differs in the darker colour, with less metallic lustre, and more evident white markings, as well as in the somewhat coarser sculpture. The other genera that were recognized are: *Scymnus*, *Saprinus*, *Catorama*, *Cryptocephalus*, *Phaleria*, *Artipus* and *Dryotribus*; the last probably *D. mimeticus*, Horn, which has been taken in the Florida Keys.

For several weeks after leaving Water Cay nothing further was done in the Bahamas, the intervening time being spent in the vicinity of Cuba and Florida. Returning, we finally reached Harbor Island, near the northern end of Eleuthera, after a long run from Key West, and were promptly run fast on a sand-bar by a pilot. Landing on the morning of August 9th, the surface of the island was found to resemble that of Egg Island, which is in the immediate vicinity; the webs of two or three large showy spiders were common in the brush, while the song of invisible Cicadas ("singers," the Bahamans call them) filled the air on every side. Butterflies were more numerous than usual, but not being the especial object of search they were neglected for the sake of the favorite Coleoptera, since there was no time to carefully collect both. Turning, therefore, to the beetles, a little *Plochionus* was beaten from bushes as the sole representative of the Carabidæ. There were plenty of *Cafius bistriatus* on the beach under sea-weed, while of the Coccinellidæ there were beaten from bushes specimens of *C. sanguinea*, *Psyllobora nana*, and a little *Scymnus*. Several of the *Monocrepidius* mentioned as occurring on Egg Island were found here, also the Longhorn *Spalacopsis filum*, Klug. Of Chrysomelidæ there were not many—a Halticid and an Eumolpid being the most showy ones—and of Tenebrionidæ the most notable form was a