with the capture of a few specimens of this desirable insect. At rare seasons they are quite abundant, but usually only a few can be taken each night. Another desirable beetle I took by beating the willows on the banks of the Smoky was Poccilonota thureura, Say. Calosoma obsoletum, Say, is found in alfalfa fields and along old roads the latter part of July and during August. Beating thistles near Wallace resulted in the capture of eight or ten specimens of the rare Clerus cordifer, Lec. Under old cow chips near the bluffs were taken a number of the curious and sluggish Ologlyptus anastomosis, Say; also numbers of Trimytis pruinosa, Lec., and a few Ophyrastes vittatus, Say, were found under the same shelter.

Almost directly south of Wallace and distant about one hundred miles is Coolidge in the Arkansas Valley. I collected in this locality one day, July 7th, 1897. The general insect fauna is very similar to that at Wallace, although several species occur at Coolidge that are not taken at the former place. In an alfalfa field adjoining the town, from which the hay was being raked, I took a fine series of Calosoma triste, Lec. This species is evidently a variable one, as the elytra of one specimen will be almost smooth, while that of the next one taken would approach the sculptured markings of obsoictum.

From horse droppings I took a fine lot of Canthon depressipennis, Lec., and thistle heads disgorged Euphoria Kernii, Hald., and inda, Linn., in proportion of two of the latter to one of the former. But one specimen of the black variety of Kernii was taken. Beating vegetation alongside small rivulets and depressions in the prairie yielded numerous specimens of Monoxia consputa, Lec., and a few Diabrotica tricincta, Say. At Garden City, fifty miles east of Coolidge, a few minutes' beating of plants along the roadside yielded numerous specimens of Copturus adspersus, Lec.; Anthonomus squamosus, Lec., and Smicronyx vestitus, Lec.

The Verdigris Valley in Wilson County yielded a number of desirable things to the collector of Coleoptera. April 20th to 30th marks the appearance of Lachnosterna calceata, Lec., the most common Scarabeid in that region. In favored localities on still evenings they swarm over the tender shoots of the young oaks. By jarring these, dozens of the insects fall to the ground, and by the use of the lantern are easily picked up and transferred to the cyanide jar. Other Lachnosternas occurring at about this time are Hornii, Smith; gibbosa, Burm.; crenulata, Frch.; vehemens, Horn, and crinita, Burm. At about the same time, upon a