

Cicindela venusta, Lec.—Dry sandy fields and small blow-outs in which there is some vegetation are the favourite habitations of *venusta*. This species is sometimes found in company with *Manitoba* in *Manitoba* localities, but *Manitoba* is seldom found in the favourite hunting-ground of *venusta*. *Venusta* is a strong flier, though not quite as strong as *Manitoba*. It is among our most common species, and is found throughout the season. The old brood begins to disappear about the middle of July, and the new appears early in August. The old brood overlaps the new to a small extent. Small open places with a slope facing south are the spots most frequently selected for hibernation; burrows are also found among vegetation on the edges of drifting sand. The average depth of 49 specimens dug out was $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the deepest 32 inches and the shallowest 12 inches. In soft sand about 22 inches is the average depth.

I believe the larvæ hibernate at greater depth than the beetles, but exact data are lacking owing to the similarity of some of the species.

Cicindela limbata, Say.—One of the most abundant of our tiger-beetles, abounds on large sandy blow-outs where the vegetation is scanty. It is sometimes found on very small patches of drifting soil, but is always much more plentiful on white sand that is constantly drifting. After high winds they are sometimes found in large numbers in hollows or among grass on the opposite side from which the wind has been blowing. They are found copulating from early in June to quite late in July, often partly buried in the sand. Towards the end of July a great many die off, but some remain in activity until after the new brood has made its appearance during the first and second week of August, specimens of the old brood being at once recognized by the hardness of the elytra, which are also often partly discoloured in old specimens, while in the new they are soft, and make poor cabinet specimens for two weeks or more after they appear, but in this they differ little from other species.

Towards the end of August a few begin to dig out their winter homes, especially on small blow-outs where the ground is dark. By the tenth of September most of the specimens are at work in the above localities, but on white sand they remain tolerably numerous until the last of the month. In 1906 all had disappeared by the 6th of October.

The places chosen for hibernation are at the edges of blow-outs, though, as a rule, in the soft sand. Slopes that are facing the sun at mid-day are much preferred. The holes average 11 inches from the entrance. The deepest measured was 17 inches, and the shallowest 7 inches.