

emerging from the pupæ, which floated up against the edges of the basins and pools. The larva was also abundant in the geyserite precipitate that forms a flocculent mud in all these tepid basins. I soon found that this mud is alive with insects, chiefly Diptera, but there is a very large and white *Ochthebius* and its larva, and also a common *Philhydrus*. The latter lives only in the tepid pools, while the *Ochthebius* inhabits water that is very much warmer. I regret that I had not a thermometer with me to test the temperature. There is, of course, a little *Salda* running about the edges, and this seems to stand any amount of heat, as I find it about the edges of springs which are actually boiling. But the most curious thing of all is the presence of two species of *Nebria*—one of large size, with yellow legs; the other smaller, and entirely black, living under pieces of geyserite about the hot springs, and even on the sides of the cones of the largest spouting geysers, where they are liable to be washed away in a flood of boiling water. The larvæ of these *Nebrias* live also in the sulphurous geyserite sand near the hot springs and geysers, but not so near to the geyser vents as the imagos. There is, however, a large *Bembidium*, with variegated elytra, which is always found under bits of geyserite and in the geyserite sand about every hot spring and geyser; its larva lives with it in the same places.

In the Firehole River, just below the Excelsior geyser, which continuously pours rivers of boiling water into the stream and raises its temperature to probably 70° or 75° F., there lives an *Elmis* of medium size; but I found it rare and had not time to collect it in any numbers. In a small stream of tepid water, running through a grassy plain, I found that same slender, undescribed *Elmis* which we took below the old powder mill in Ogden Canon. It swarmed in this stream in countless millions, every stone and stick was alive with it and its larva. There was also a *Corixa*, apparently the same species I took in Utah Lake. Here it swarms in incredible numbers, forming black masses all along the sides of the stream. Of course the stream was sulphurous and heavily charged with mineral matter, so that sticks, moss and everything that fell into the water was soon silicified or coated. All the stones and sticks in the bottom were streaming with peculiar algæ of various colours. In the Firehole River, above the upper geysers, where it is an ordinary mountain stream and quite cool, I found in debris in the water a marvellous *Elmis* with red spots; but four times larger than the largest I ever saw. In the same debris were peculiar aquatic larvæ, apparently Coleopterous, and