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Re-discovery of *Cicindela limbata* Say.

MORE than fifty years ago Say described, from the collections of Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, an insect under the name of *Cicindela limbata*. As is well known, the collections of Say have all been destroyed, and from that day to this, though half a century has elapsed, and the country, which at that time was the almost unknown confines of the republic, has become its geographical centre, and is as well known as the Atlantic coast was then, no collector has ever taken any such insect, and no doubt the question has arisen in the minds of Entomologists, were the observations of Say in error? or has the species become extinct?

As the Cicindelidæ are favorites with collectors, and the species noted is strikingly different from any known forms, it might be supposed that we had here a case of the extinction of a species, a thing not unknown among Vertebrates, but for which the data are wanting as yet among insects.

Last summer, while engaged on the survey of the North Boundary of Nebraska. I visited one of the numerous hills of drifting sand with which a large part of that section is covered, when I saw a *Cicindela* fly up, which was evidently quite different from anything I had ever seen before; on following it, it alighted on a steep slope of bare sand, where, after some exertion, I succeeded in capturing it. By going over the sand, I saw others, and during the time I remained in that vicinity—about an hour— they increased in frequency, a circumstance which I thought due to disturbing them in their hiding places by trampling the sand.

The next day I contemplated visiting the locality again, but it proved cloudy and unpleasant, and the following day we left

that section, and soon after passed out of the sand hills, though one day we went through a considerable stretch of them, and I looked for the species again, but only saw two or three specimens, singly, in similar situations.

On my return, I compared it with the figures in LeConte's "Revision of the Cicindelæ of the United States," in Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. xi (1857), p. 27, which showed that it was a species unknown to Dr. LeConte at that time, and on comparison with the description of *C. limbata* Say, it proved to be the long lost species.

It may appear singular that the species should have remained undetected so long, but owing to its small size and great activity, as well as because it probably is confined to the barren sand hills, which are not promising regions to collect in, it is evident that, but for its accidental discovery, it might have remained undetected much longer. *E. P. Austin.*

Summer Butterflies at the White Mountains.

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Nymphalis milberti Godt. A single specimen was taken on July 1, near the first saw-mill. Another was seen a day or two before in the same locality, but not captured.

Polygonia interrogationis Fabr. One specimen found on July 5, among the rocks, on the ridge near the summit. It had undoubtedly flown up from the valley.

Polygonia faunus Edw. On the arrival of the party, ragged and battered females of this species were excessively common in the Glen, and as high up as the Half Way House, but they soon disappeared.

Polygonia gracilis G. and R. was not seen.

Basilarchia disippe Godt. One specimen observed at the entrance to the Glen, near Gorham, June 26.

Basilarchia arthemis Drury. It was interesting to observe the gradual progress of this species up the Glen and mountain, with the season. During the first days none were caught in the valley, though they were carefully looked for. But at Bethel, on the borders of the mountainous region, they were seen several times from the cars on June 26.



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