

## FIELD NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

## THE INSECT FAUNA OF THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

The coastal strip of New Jersey, which is that portion of the state bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, consists of the beach front and the sand hills immediately back of it, the marshlands lying between the beach and the mainland and various islands composed of different types of soil found chiefly in the southern portion of the coastal strip. These islands contain sandy areas, some agricultural land, salt marsh, cedar and sphagnum swamps, and have a varied flora. As a result, their insect fauna is correspondingly rich and many species occur there which are also found throughout the state.

The following information, compiled from Smith's "Insects of New Jersey," gives one an idea of the characteristic insect fauna of the marshlands and beach, both of which have been fairly well collected over. The Odonata of the beach number nine species, representing three families, and of the marshland, two species from two families. In the Homoptera, thirteen species occur on the marshland, seven of which belong to the Jassidæ, five to the Fulgoridæ, and one to the Coccidæ, while none is found on the beach.

The Hemiptera is poorly represented on both beach and marshland, one family and two species being found on the former and two families and two species on the latter. The Orthoptera of the beach number five species and two families, and of the marshland, seven species and two families. Of the Coleoptera, seventy-one species and twenty-two families occur on the beach and fifty-six species and fourteen families on the marshland, this order being the best represented on the coastal strip. Of the seventy-one species on the beach, seventeen belong to the Carabidæ, and of the fifty-six on the marshland, thirty-one belong to the same family.

The Lepidoptera is poorly represented on the beach by one species and one family, but on the marshland, eleven species and five families are found. In the Diptera, six species belonging to the family Tabanidæ are found on the beach, while on the marshland twelve species, representing the two families, Culicidæ and Tabanidæ, occur.

It must be remembered, of course, that overlapping takes place, it being impossible to separate the areas sharply from each other or from the adjoining section of the state.

HARRY B. WEISS,  
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A EUROPEAN BEETLE, RECENTLY INTRODUCED INTO CANADA.

(*Orchestes scutellaris*.)

This spring, while sweeping on the border of a wood—not far from the city of Ottawa— where small willows and raspberry bushes were growing, I captured an interesting small “Curculionid.” The specimen was sent to the Bureau of Entomology, Washington. Mr. Schwarz, who identified it, sent me the following note: “Your beetle is a European species hitherto not known to occur in North America. It belongs to our jumping Curculionidæ (genus *Orchestes*), which have the hind femora incrassate. It is easily known by its brownish coloration, our common species being all black, or black with white markings.”

The specimen has been kept for the U. S. N. M.  
Ottawa, July, 1915. BRO. GERMAIN.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE BUTTERFLY GUIDE: A Pocket Manual for the ready identification of the common species found in the United States and Canada. By W. J. Holland, LL.D. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. (Price \$1.00.)

This little book is published in the same form as the well-known Bird, Flower and Tree Guides, with flexible covers, and in shape and size convenient for carrying in the pocket. It consists of 237 pages, and is illustrated with 295 coloured figures, representing 255 species and varieties. There are also five plates in explanation of structure, venation, metamorphosis, and the apparatus required for catching, breeding and mounting specimens.

The first sixty pages give an admirable introduction to the scientific study of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, explaining clearly the