

- A. Elytra with a light spot before the middle of each.  
 Elytral spot nearly circular, well defined, surface densely punctate (.10-.155 in.).....*biguttatus*, Say.  
 Elytral spot ill-defined, irregular, surface lightly punctured (.10-.12 in.).....*fasciatus*, Melsh.
- AA. Elytra uniformly ferruginous or testaceous or slightly darker at tip, not spotted.  
 Body flattened above.  
 Second antennal joint shorter than third (.07-.09 in.).....  
 .....*modestus*, Say.  
 Second antennal joint equal to third (.05-.08 in.)..*testaceus*, Fabr.
- Body convex.  
 Anterior thoracic angles toothed (.08-.10 in.)..*convexus*, Lec.  
 Anterior angles rounded (.056-.08 in.).....*adustus*, Lec.

#### DENDROPHAGUS, Schönh.

*D. glaber*, Lec. (Fig. 3), is a shining, nearly black species (the elytra sometimes brown), varying from about .25 to .28 in. in length, of depressed elongate form, the head and thorax with deep coarse punctures, the wider elytra being punctate-striate. The antennæ are long, the first joint about equal in length to the head.

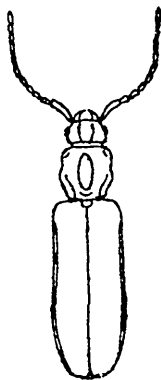


FIG. 3.

#### BRONTES, Fabr.

Body very flat, closely and coarsely punctured, antennæ nearly or quite as long as the entire body, the first joint about equal to the next three. The sides of the thorax are minutely serrate and sinuate. But one species (*B. dubius*, Fabr., Fig. 4) is actually recorded from Canada, but as another is probably common there, I give Capt. Casey's table for their distinction:—

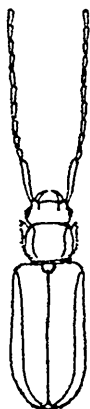


FIG. 4.

Elytra of male angulate posteriorly, head and thorax paler (.19-.23 in.).....*dubius*, Fabr.  
 Elytra evenly rounded behind in both sexes, body above unicolorous (.19-.21 in.).....*debilis*, Lec.

The principal papers treating of the North American species of this small family are:—