

- A. Anterior coxal cavities open behind.
- b. Claws simple or bifid.
- c. Tibiæ without terminal spurs; epipleura of elytra extending nearly to apices.
- d. Antennæ longer than one half the body; claws deeply bifid.
Third antennal joint shorter than fourth; large species *Trirhabda*.
Third joint longer than fourth; small species *Galerucella*.
- dd. Antennæ less than half as long as body; claws simple or narrowly bifid *Monoxia*.
- cc. Tibiæ (middle and posterior) with terminal spurs, outer edge more or less carinate *Diabrotica*.
- bb. Claws appendiculate (*i. e.* with broad dilatation at base).
Epipleura not distinct, tibiæ without spurs *Phyllobrotica*.
Epipleura distinct, all the tibiæ with spurs *Luperodes*.
- AA. Anterior coxal cavities closed behind.
Large species, tarsal claws bifid, tibiæ without spurs . . . *Galeruca*.
Smaller species, claws appendiculate, tibiæ with spurs . . *Cerotoma*.

I have omitted *Scelolyperus* from the above table, although the Southern Californian *S. maculicollis*, Lec., is in the Society list. The genus belongs in the group with open anterior coxal cavities, appendiculate claws and well-defined epipleura. In the scheme it would precede *Luperodes*, from which it differs in having no tibial spurs. The species above mentioned is about one-fourth of an inch in length, head and under surface black, thorax either yellow with three dark spots or entirely black, elytra bluish or greenish. Antennæ two-thirds as long as the body, piceous, with three basal joints pale beneath.

TRIRHABDA, Lec.

Large insects, of rather elongate-oblong form, usually of somewhat opaque surface, the thorax in most cases spotted, the elytra bluish-greenish, or brownish, with yellowish stripes. They are to be taken during the summer months by sweeping rank herbage in lanes and meadows, and may often be taken in numbers on the golden-rod. Dr. Horn has thus separated our species:

- A. Surface of body without any trace of metallic lustre in the markings, these being opaque or brownish.