

- A. Antennæ geniculate.
- b. Elytra smooth or nearly so . . . . . *Lucanus*.
- bb. Elytra striate and punctate (obsoletely in one case).
- c. Eyes strongly notched by the margin of the head.  
Larger species. . . . . *Dorcus*.
- cc. Eyes entire or nearly so. . . . . *Platycerus*.
- AA Antennæ straight (*i. e.*, not geniculate).
- Smaller species. Front of head simply excavated or with a depression. . . . . *Ceruchus*.
- Larger species. Front of head with a short bent horn, pointing forward. . . . . *Passalus*.

Further remarks on structural characters will be found under the head of each genus. The specific differences indicated are in the main those used by Mr. Fuchs in the paper above mentioned. *Nicagus* is omitted, for though the genus is now included in the Lucanidæ, the single Canadian species, *N. obscurus*, was treated of under the Scarabæidæ in CAN. ENT., Vol. XXVI., p. 206. It is entirely different in appearance from the other Canadian Lucanids, looking, as Dr. Leconte has said, like some of the Sericæ or a nearly smooth *Trox*.

#### LUCANUS, Linn.

Contains two Canadian species. They are large brownish beetles of shining surface, with very prominent mandibles, which are most strongly developed in the males. The tibiæ are armed externally with large teeth, but are without the finer serrations seen in the following genus.

Femora yellowish or very light brown.

Mandibles with but one tooth internally.

Head of well-developed male broader than prothorax. .92-1.40 in. . . . *dama*, Thunb.

Femora dark brown or nearly black, not lighter than the rest of the leg. Mandibles straighter, with several teeth in the male, two ill-defined ones in the female.

Head narrower than prothorax. Punctuation of upper surface of body better defined than in the preceding .96-1.40 in. . . . . *placidus*, Say.

Fig. 12 represents *L. dama*.

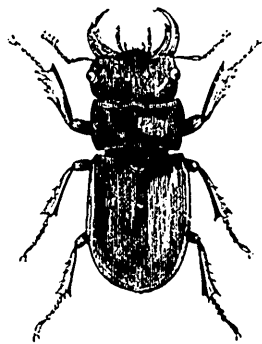


FIG. 12.