

ODONTÆUS, Kl.

The males of this genus may easily be known from those of *Bolboceras* by their long slender cephalic horn. The females may be placed in their proper genus by the complete division of the eyes by the side of the head. Two species are known from Old Canada, the males of which may be separated by the following table, the characters used having been pointed out by Dr. Horn. Unfortunately, I have seen no females and am unable to give characters for their specific distinction :

- Horn of head fixed, less slender.....*cornigerus*, Mels.
 Horn of head moveable, more slender.....*flicornis*, Say.

GEOTRUPES, Latr.

The three recorded Canadian species are large insects, bronzed, greenish or purplish in colour, easily found in dung during the summer. They do not transport balls, but burrow under the mass. The members of this genus have been very thoroughly studied by Jekel, Horn and Blanchard, so that new characters for their separation can hardly be devised. After study of their tables I offer the following, essentially that of Dr. Horn :

- First joint of hind tarsus shorter than next three; claws of middle tarsi chelate in ♂.....*splendidus*, Fabr.
 First joint of hind tarsus equal to next three; claws of ♂ normal.
 Elytral striæ with coarse crenate punctures.....*Egeriei*, Germ.
 Elytral striæ with rather fine punctures.....*Blackburnii*, Fabr.

Fig. 24 shows a specimen of *G. splendidus*.

NICAGUS, Lec.

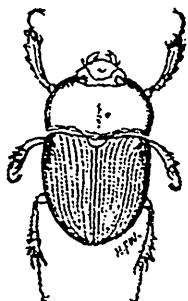


Fig. 24.

The only species is *N. obscurus*, Lec., a reddish-brown or blackish-brown insect, something over a quarter of an inch in length; clothed with short, nearly white hair. The antennal club is large, but the lamellæ do not touch one another at base, though they sometimes meet at the tips. The thorax has a distinct angulation of the sides behind the middle, and is fimbriate with rather long hairs. Dr. Leconte says it has been

found flying around heaps of putrid fish,—this is the only record of the habits that I have met with.