

colour it is very dark brown, the body is densely and deeply punctured, and the sides of the prothorax are irregular, with six teeth. Length, .14 to .20 in.

CATOGENUS, Westw.

Represented by *C. rufus*, Fabr., a flat, chestnut-coloured insect, often taken under bark, and varying in size from a little over .15 to above .50 in. The prothorax is narrowed behind, distinctly punctured, but with a smooth median line. The elytra are deeply striate.

PEDIACUS, Shuck.

These are rather small, ferruginous or brownish insects of depressed form, broader than most Silvanini, which they resemble somewhat in the antennæ being terminated by a three-jointed club. They are thus differentiated:—

Surface opaque, lateral thoracic margin feebly undulated (.12-.16 in.)

..... *fuscus*, Er.

Surface somewhat shining, lateral thoracic margin feebly serrulate

(.12-.175 in.) *depressus*, Hbst.

CUCUJUS, Fabr.

A very striking insect on account of its colour is *C. clavipes*, Fabr. (Fig. 2.) The entire upper surface is scarlet, except the eyes and antennæ. The head is broad behind the eyes, the posterior angles being produced outward and backward, and rounded at tips. The thorax and elytra are very flat, the former having the disk impressed. Tibiæ and tarsi, dark. Length, .40 to .50 in. The form known as *puniceus*, Mann., is found in British Columbia, and may be known by the first antennal joint being usually testaceous instead of black, the more elongate body and narrower neck.

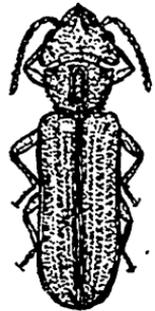


FIG. 2.

LÆMOPHILÆUS, Lap.

Small, usually flattened, but sometimes moderately convex insects occurring commonly under bark. They are, as a rule, more flattened and often much broader proportionally than the Silvanini, the antennæ frequently elongate, especially in the males. The females, besides having shorter antennæ, have often a narrower head and thorax. The following table will enable the recorded species to be recognized: