

may do noticeable damage. The larvæ of *Tritoma humeralis*, Fabr., is nearly white, the head yellowish, the form moderately elongate, nearly cylindrical, but tapering to each end, the ninth segment with two short, erect, slightly recurved hooks or processes; it lives in fungi, going under ground to pupate, remaining in this state eight days. The pupa is .20 in. long, very bristly and with a stout spine on the tip of the abdomen.

The genera are not in all cases readily separable by a beginner, being sometimes (as in *Tritoma* and *Mycotretus*) much alike in general form and appearance; however, a careful attention to the specific descriptions ought to do away with any doubt that may arise. The following table will show the points of difference in the

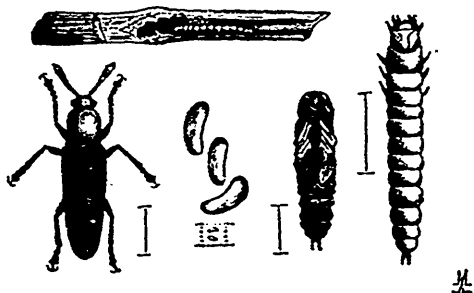


Fig. 58.

Erotyloid genera and enable those found with us to be recognized.

- A. Form very elongate, parallel, front coxal cavities open... *Languria*.
 AA. Form more robust, front coxal cavities entire.

- b. Tarsi distinctly five-jointed.

Size small (.12 in.)..... *Dacne*.

Size large (.50-.80 in.)..... *Megalodacne*.

- bb. Tarsi apparently four-jointed, the fourth joint very small.

c. Last joint of palpi widely securiform, thorax with black spots..... *Ischyrys*.

cc. Last joint of palpi oval or slightly triangular. Thorax unspotted.

Middle area of mentum large, transverse... *Mycotretus*.

Middle area of mentum small, triangular..... *Tritoma*.

LANGURIA, Latr.

The species of this genus are found under logs and stones early in the spring, later they may be swept from plants. Two species, one of which divides into two varieties, are known from our region.

Thorax red, elytra bluish or greenish (.22-.31 in.)... *Mosardi*, Latr.