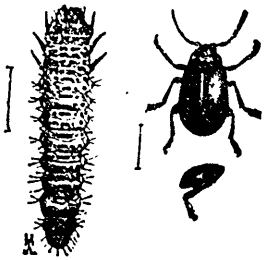

Fig. 6.

It should be remarked that *evicta* is a Pacific Coast species (found in Oregon), of which I have seen no Canadian examples while *foliacea* is Southern, occurring in Texas Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. *H. inaurata*, Lec., is synonymous with *ignita*.

(Fig. 6 represents the larva and beetle of *H. chalybea*, and a leg of the latter, showing the greatly thickened thigh.)

CREPIDODERA, Chevr.

The best known species of this genus is *Crepidodera helxines*, a bright metallic blue or green flea beetle, very commonly found on willows. All of the members belonging here are quite small, and do not resemble each other at all closely, so that reference should be had to the generic characters (as laid down in the table of genera) before trying to place any presumed *Crepidoderas* by the following specific analysis which is that of Dr. Horn:

Form oblong-oval; elytra uniform in colour with the head and thorax surface metallic, blue or green; thoracic punctuation abundant intermixed. .09–.13 in..... .....*helxines*, Linn

Form oval, narrowed in front; colour piceous, with slight aeneous lustre, apical third of elytra indeterminately testaceous. .08–.1 in..... *modeeri*, Linn

Form broadly oval and convex; colour rufotestaceous, without metallic lustre; abdomen piceous, prothorax not distinctly punctured .06–.07 in..... ..... *atriventris*, Mels

EPITRIX, Foudras.

Contains one Canadian species, *E. cucumeris*, Harr., the "cucumber flea beetle" (fig. 7), which is often found very abundant on potato vines. It is a small (.06 to .08 in.), ovate, slightly oblong beetle, nearly black in colour, the legs reddish or brownish, femora often darker. It may easily be told from any of the *Crepidoderas* or other genera which might otherwise resemble it in our fauna, by the fact that the upper surface is pubescent. The thoracic punctures are well separated from each other; the elytral striæ especially near the suture, very feeble.

Fig.