

THE COLEOPTERA OF CANADA.

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XIX. THE CHRYSOMELIDÆ OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC — (*Continued*).
TRIBE IX. — GALERUCINI.

This tribes includes a number of species which are, as a rule, easily distinguished by the peculiar appearance given by their soft integuments and usually somewhat elongate form. A number of them are pubescent, while others, on account of the peculiar sculpture of the surface, are quite opaque, the effect on the eye being, at first glance, the same in each case. The elytra in our species are longer than the abdomen, the prothorax is margined, the antennæ approximate, inserted on the front, the hind legs with rather slender thighs, not fitted for leaping. It will be remembered in this connection that I consider the Halticini as a distinct tribe.

Many of the Galerucini are extremely injurious, the striped cucumber beetle being well known and dreaded by gardeners; its congener, *Diabrotica longicornis*, which has lately been found by Mr. Harrington in the Eastern Provinces, is a notorious pest to corn in the United States. In the Northeastern States the imported elm-leaf beetle, *Galerucella anthomelana*, Schr., is doing much mischief, but I cannot find that it is reported from Canada. If found, it may be distinguished from all our other species of *Galerucella* by the colour of the antennæ, which are piceous above and pale beneath, while the elytra are comparatively finely and equally punctate. It is yellowish above, the head with one dark spot, the thorax with three, the elytra with a short inner stripe (sometimes wanting), and a long one from the humerus; legs pale, each femur with a small dark spot.

The tribe has recently been worked up in an excellent paper by Dr. Horn, and this has been closely followed and freely used in the preparation of the following pages. In order to avoid the constant repetition of quotation marks and statements of acknowledgments, it is well to say that the differential characters brought out are in almost every case those used by the Doctor, and that while I have not scrupled to change the arrangement of his tables where it seemed to me more likely to serve the purpose of the present article, I have, on the other hand, found it impossible to improve on most of his expressions, and have therefore used them entire. With this acknowledgment of the source of whatever is good in the paper, we may proceed to separate the genera occurring in Canada, thus:—