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THE COLEOPTERA OF CANADA.

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XXX. THE LUCANIDÆ OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

This family is of small extent, and the members are as a rule easily recognized by their peculiar habitus. In the genera *Lucanus*, *Dorcus*, *Platycerus* and *Ceruchus* the males are marked by a greater development of the mandibles, associated in turn with a greater or less broadening of the head. The antennæ differ from those of the Scarabæidæ (to which family the Lucanidæ are closely allied) in not having the plates of the club completely opposable. In other words, the club is pectinate rather than lamellate. These organs offer a good character for the division of the family into two divisions—the first containing those genera in which the antennæ are geniculate (*i. e.*, crooked like a bent knee, the second and following joints forming an angle with the first, as shown in the figure of *Lucanus dama*, fig. 12), while the second is composed of those in which they are straight. The male antennæ frequently differ from those of the female, but it is not necessary to enter into details for the purpose of this paper.

So far as known, the larvæ of the North American species are lignivorous, feeding upon dead wood in various stages of decay. They resemble in general form those of the larger Scarabæidæ, and may often be seen under logs in the woods. Some of them construct a cocoon of chips before passing into the pupal state. (Fig. 11 represents the larva and cocoon of *Lucanus dama*.)

The genera found in our region may be separated by the following table, which is but slightly changed from that of Mr. Chas. Fuchs in his synopsis of the family :

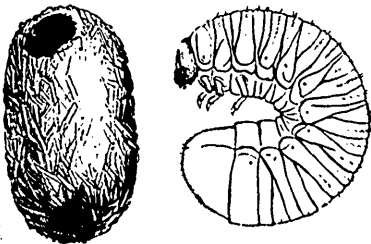


FIG. 11