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## BEETLES FOUNI) ABOUT FOLIAGE.

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During my five years or more of collecting, I have captured, on and bout foliage, species belonging to eight or ten of the great families of eetles. Some of these have been merely incidental, and I know of othing in their habits to connect them with the toce or herbaceous plant n which I found them. For instance, there is a species of Lagriid, a amily closely related to the Tenebrionidæ or Darkling beetles, which I have often taken on foliage-Arthromacra anea; usually the beetle is ound feeding in blossoms of the dogwood, occasionally on the foliage of that shrub, but quite often I have seen it on the leaves of the May-apple Podophyllum peltatum), the New Jersey Tea (Ceanothus americanus), and the Sweet Fern (Comptonia asplenifolia); it appears to have a special fondness for this last shrub, and on bright, hot days of July, is often abundant in patches of Sweet Fern.

So far as I know, it does not eat the leaves, but, contrary to the eneral habit of the Tenebrionids, it certainly courts bright sunshine. There is an allied genus in Great Britain (Lagria hirta) said to be found n blossoms and in hedges, which, even in the larval stage, is remarkable or its habit of wandering openly about foliage. Most of the Tenebrionid rve feed obscurely on vegetable matter, preferably in a dry condition; robably the best known-in domestic economy-is Tenebrio molitor, the mous meal-worm, which I have occasionally had served to me at breakst in a plate of porridge.

There are three families of beetles in particular, many of whose memers are extremely fond of sunshire. The Elaters or Click Beetles, their xt of kin, the Buprestids or Metallic Wood-borers, and the Cerambycidæ Long-horns.

I have often captured some of the smaller species of Elaters, chiefly the genus Corymbites, resting on the upper side of leaves, apparently dulging in the luxury of a sun-bath. Early in May two seasons ago I

