

spot between the eyes; the lateral grooves of the thorax are less deep than the medial one, and the sides are perfectly straight. It is a brassy-coloured insect and bright copper-coloured beneath, with the elytra lightly striated and bidentate at the tips.

GROUP III.—ANTHAXIÆ

Species of small size, usually flattened. Prosternum acutely angulated on the sides behind the coxæ, and acute at the tip; the mesosternum narrowly divided; the suture separating it from the metasternum distinct; scutellum small, rounded, or transverse; antennal pores placed in foveæ at the extremity of the inferior margin of the joints, the front not lobed before the antennæ.

There are but two genera :—

Mentum, coriaceous in front; prothorax, sinuate at base..... MELANOPHILA.

Mentum, entirely corneous; prothorax, truncate at base ANTHAXIA.

MELANOPHILA.

Insects of small size and sombre appearance, most of them being black; a few, however, have yellow spots on the elytra, which are more or less obscurely indented, thickly punctured, and sometimes spiniform at their extremities.

M. longipes, Say. This is by far the most active of all the Buprestidæ, running and flying with great quickness on bright days in summer. The body is black, not glossy; head minutely punctured, with a channel between the eyes; antennæ nearly as long as the prothorax; prothorax with a large impression on each side, having its sides rounded and thickly punctured; scutellum nearly heart-shaped; elytra rough, with very numerous minute granules and large shallow impressions, terminated in a sharp tip. The legs are long and slender.

ANTHAXIA.

A small family of inconspicuous insects remarkable for their sculpture, consisting on the head and thorax of shallow punctures, with the intervening lines forming a fine network.

A. inornata, Randall. Thorax densely and strongly reticulated, much wider than long, with angles at the base, and the edges rounded; the elytra are uneven and densely granulated; they have two decided margins; the sides are parallel and abruptly narrowed and rounded at the apex; the colour is black with a tinge of bronze, and shining black beneath; length 0.23.

GROUP IV.—CHRYSOBOTHRES.

Antennæ inserted at the inner extremity of two short oblique grooves, by which the front is narrowed; before these grooves it is again widened, and the anterior margin is emarginate in an angular form; the prosternum is acutely angulated on the sides behind the coxæ, and acute at the tip; the mesosternum is larger than usual, and only narrowly divided; the scutellum acuminate; the elytra are rounded or sub-angulated at the base, and enter the base of the thorax; the femora are strongly lobed. The numerous species are of rather broad and of a flattened form, with the elytra impressed in the form of bands or spots; the sexual differences are in the shape of the anterior or middle tibia.

All the species found in Canada of this group belong to the genus CHRYSOBOTHRIS. Many of them are very similar, and difficult to identify.

C. Harrisii, Hentz. This lovely little species measures 0.30; the female is of a beautiful metallic green all over; the male has the legs and the sides of the thorax of a reddish bronze, and a purplish tinge towards the tips of the elytra; the thorax has a conspicuous furrow down its centre, and is marked with some irregular indentations, which are also found on the finely punctured elytra; the costæ on these latter organs are very indistinct, and the outer margins finely serrate. I have taken this at Ottawa in some abundance, on white pine saplings, towards the end of June. It is a very agile species.