

reaching only to the base of the wing-covers. It is a greyish beetle, rather stoutly built, with costate elytra and a spine on each side of the thorax. The most attractive species is *Anthophilax malachiticus* Hald., of a brilliant green. It is usually very rare, but Dr. Fletcher had the good luck to capture five examples one day last summer, and stray individuals have been taken on other occasions at Buckingham and Chelsea. Another pretty green beetle, smaller and more highly polished, is *Gaurotes cyanipennis* Say, which is at times quite common. The majority of our species belong to the genus *Leptura*, some of which are prettily banded with yellow, or otherwise ornamented. A common species is *L. canadensis* Fab., which is black with red shoulders. The forms of this species with all red or all black elytra (*erythroptera* and *cribrata*) have not yet been found here. One of our largest and most abundant species is *L. proxima* Say, a robust black beetle with yellow elytra tipped with black. *L. chrysocoma* Kirby is smaller and easily distinguished by its golden pubescence.

Our remaining forty odd species belong to the sub-family LAMIINÆ, in which again we find many tribes unrepresented in our fauna.

Tribe V, Psenocerini, contains only one species, *Psenocerus supernotatus* Say, a little cylindrical brownish beetle, with four oblique white marks on elytra, it varies in length from one-tenth to one-fourth of an inch; its larvæ feed in the stems of currant-bushes, etc., and it is known as the American currant-borer.

Tribe VI, Monohammi, is represented by three genera with seven species. Of the four species of *Monohammus* which infest our pines, *M. confusor* Kirby, is probably familiar to all Ottawa citizens, and it is sometimes referred to as the "Ottawa Cow." It is over an inch long, and while the antennæ of the female are not much longer than the body, those of the male reach the length of three inches. These long antennæ and the long legs make of one of these beetles a very conspicuous object. This species is very destructive to pine timber or logs; the grubs being very large and with their powerful jaws bur-