

the mesosternum is always divided, so that the cavity for the reception of the prosternum is formed both by the meso and metasternum; the side pieces of the latter are always visible, and the epimera are triangular. The hind coxæ are broader internally; their anterior margin is straight and transverse; the hind margin is oblique. The antennal pores are diffused on the sides of the joints in the first group, and concentrated in marginal foveæ in the others. The species are more or less flattened in form.

Our groups are the following:—

Epimera of Metathorax triangular, uncovered: Prosternum obtusely angulated behind the Coxæ;

Metasternum and mesosternum closely united..... CHALCOPHORÆ.

Mesosternal suture distinct BUPRESTES.

Epimera of Metathorax partly covered by abdomen: Prosternum acutely angulated behind the Coxæ;

Front not contracted by insertion of antennæ ANTHAXIÆ.

Front contracted by insertion of antennæ CHRYSOBOTHRES.

GROUP I.—CHALCOPHORÆ.

This group is represented in Canada by the sole genus *Chalcophora*, the species of which are insects of large size, readily known by the antennal pores being diffused on the sides of the joints.

Amongst the most beautiful is *Chalcophora liberta*, Fitch, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length, of a beautiful golden bronze; the colour, however, varies; some I have taken being coppery, bronze glossed with green, and even black. This is a very common species around Ottawa, and can generally be found on young pine trees during the summer and fall; it usually feeds and rests on the tips of branches, with its head turned in, and then bears a close resemblance to the young cones. The broadly rounded sides of the thorax, the deep dorsal grooves and the entire sutural stria well distinguish this species.

GROUP II.—BUPRESTES.

In this group the sides of the posterior part of the prosternum are straight, or very feebly angulated, the apex is broad and obtusely rounded in most of the genera, but sometimes acute. The meso and metasternum are closely united by a transverse suture, and the former is deeply excavated through its whole length for the reception of the prosternum. The species are of moderate size and usually of elongated form: the antennal cavities are small and the front is not lobed before the antennæ; the pores of the latter are placed in foveæ situated on the inferior margin of the joints, except in *Cinyra*, where they are terminal: the elytra are not serrate in any of our species.

Our genera may be arranged as follows:

Prosternum obtusely rounded behind;

Mentum entirely corneous;

Scutellum, small, rounded DICERCA.

Scutellum, very transverse, truncate PÆCILONOTA.

Mentum, membranous anteriorly ANCYLOCHIRA.

Prosternum, acute at tip CINYRA.

DICERCA.

This genus contains many species, all of which are remarkable for the shape, which is ovoid, with the tips of the elytra prolonged into a kind of tail with the two points more or less convergent.

The following may be taken as typical species of the genus:

D. divaricata, Say, a thickly punctured beetle of a coppery lustre, sometimes brassy above, the wing-cases striated and freckled with numerous fine irregular impressed lines