

Elytra more coarsely but less densely punctured. Length, .20-.22 in. The only Canadian specimen I have seen was sent me from Toronto by Mr. R. J. Crew. Fig. 13 [after Riley] represents this insect in all its stages: *a*, the larva extracted from its case; *b*, larva dragging its case, which is composed of chewed fragments of leaves; *c*, beetle, enlarged to show punctures; *d*, beetle, natural size; *e*, egg, highly magnified; *f*, head of larva, under side; *g*, head of male beetle; *h*, jaw of same; *i*, eggs, natural size, showing mode of attachment to leaves; *j*, leg of larva; *k*, jaw of same; *l*, maxilla of same.

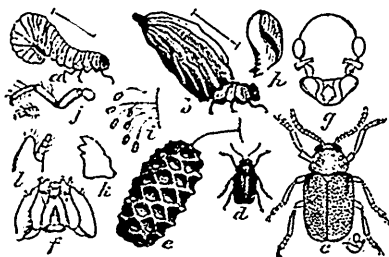


Fig. 13.

MEGALOSTOMIS, Chevr.

A record of *M. subfasciata*, Lec., occurs in the supplement to the Label List of Coleoptera for 1889. It is a rather large insect (.24-.30 in.), nearly black, with cinereous pubescence. The elytra each have a large basal red spot reaching from the immediate vicinity of the outer margin to the neighbourhood of the suture. The size and coloration will separate it from any of the known Northern Clythrini. The recognized range is from Arizona to Kansas.

BABIA, Chevr.

A pretty, shining black insect of somewhat oblong form, shining surface, the elytra with a humeral and subapical red spot on each, the anterior the larger. The striae are coarsely punctate. Antennae short, the last character serving to separate it easily from some of the black and red Cryptocephali with which beginners occasionally mix it. The species is *B. quadriguttata*, Oliv. Length, .14-.16 in.

TRIBE V.—CHLAMYDINI.

These curious little insects can be mistaken for nothing else. They are of very short, compact form, the upper surface of the body covered with large tubercles; in colour they range from dull brown to black or bronze. The legs are contractile, the antennae short. As has often been remarked, they resemble the excrements of caterpillars, and so closely as