

- cc. Prothorax with antebasal impression, which is transverse, usually feeble and not distinctly limited at each extremity *Haltica*.
- bb. Anterior coxal cavities closed behind.
- e. Antennæ 11-jointed, approximate at base.
- f. Posterior tibiæ sinuate near the apex, the sinuation limited above by a distinct tooth; first two ventral segments connate, but with distinct suture; thorax without antebasal impression *Chaetocnema*.
- ff. Posterior tibiæ without either sinuation or tooth.
- g. Thorax with distinct antebasal transverse impression, usually well limited at its ends. Elytra punctato-striate.
- h. Elytra glabrous.
- Form more or less ovate; antennæ moderate *Crepidodera*.
- Form elongate, parallel; antennæ as long or longer than body *Orthaltica*.
- hh. Elytra with rows of setæ on interstices, giving a pubescent appearance. Form short, ovate; antennæ not elongate *Epitrix*.
- gg. Thorax without *transverse* antebasal impression.
- i. Spur of hind tibia small and slender.
- Thorax with short, deep *longitudinally* impressed line each side; elytra punctato-striate, paler at tip *Mantura*.
- Thorax without impression, elytral punctuation confused *Systema*.
- ii. Spur of hind tibiæ broad, emarginate at tip *Dibolia*.
- ec. Antennæ 10-jointed, hind tibiæ prolonged beyond the insertion of the tarsus, which is placed rather on the outer side, above the apex *Psylliodes*.

(*EDIONYCHIS*, Latr.

The species of this genus are of large or moderate size (for *Halticini*) and are readily recognizable on account of the inflated o. globose claw-joint of the hind tarsi. Some of them are of bright colours and handsomely marked. The Canadian forms are thus separated by Dr. Horn:

- A. Antennæ stouter, scarcely one-half the length of the body; species larger and more convex, front of head oblique, elytra never explanate at sides.