

## CERUCHUS, MacL.

*C. piccus*, Web., is the only representative in the east, but two others occur in the Pacific provinces, so that they are all included in the table. They are more convex insects than *Platycerus*, highly polished and shining. In colour all are brown. The males have the mandibles highly developed, and with an enormous median internal tooth. The head is also much broader in that sex, and bears a deep frontal excavation.

Elytra striate only on the disk. Striæ fine, intervals very strongly punctate. .52 in. .... *punctatus*, Lec.

Elytra striate on disk and sides.

Striæ deep, coarsely, strongly punctured. .64-.68 in. *striatus*, Lec.

Striæ shallower, more sparsely and less deeply punctured. (Fig. 14.)

.40-.60 in. .... *piccus*, Web.

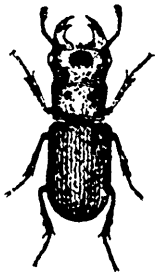


FIG. 14.

Both *punctatus* and *striatus* are known from Vancouver Island, where I got them in 1889. In the same region occurs *Sinodendron rugosum*, Mann., which belongs to the division of the family with straight antennæ, but may at once be distinguished from its neighbors by the fact that the clypeus bears a recurved horn, much longer in the males. In this sex the thorax is higher and sharply declivous anteriorly. The form of body is more cylindrical than any of our other



FIG. 15.

Lucanidæ, while the sculpture is extremely coarse, the thorax being very coarsely confluent punctured, becoming rugose in the females. The elytra are striate, but the lines are fine and almost effaced by large punctures. Length, .44-.72 in. A male is shown in fig. 15.

## PASSALUS, Fabr.

This genus is represented only by *Passalus cornutus*, Fabr., which must be rather rare in Canada, though common farther south. It is a very thick-set, heavy, shining brown beetle, 1.24 to 1.64 inch. in length, parallel-sided, the prothorax quadrate, about as broad as the elytra and with a distinct median groove. The head is narrower, without great mandibular development, but bearing a curious horn, which has the tip bent forward. The antennæ are stout, pubescent, and while not geniculate, seem to lie in a curve with the hollow anteriorly so as to give something of the same optical effect. The elytra are deeply striate, the striæ very finely punctured at bottom. A slightly reduced representation is shown by fig. 16.



FIG. 16.