

of some species of *Anisandrus* consist merely of a short entrance-tunnel and one or two short lateral brood tunnels cut immediately beneath and parallel to the wood surface. Rarely, the tunnels of closely allied species may branch from a common entrance-tunnel.

The number of males in some genera of this group is small; in some species of *Anisandrus* there are seldom more than one or two males in a brood of from twelve to twenty. With some species the males are apterous, and the females are fertilized before leaving the brood trees.

In two genera, *Anisandrus* and *Xyleborus*, the eggs are deposited free in the tunnels and with most species the larvae feed solely upon the fungus without cutting any tunnels of their own whatever. The larvae of *Platypus* live free in the tunnels until nearly ready to pupate, when short pupal cells (cradles) are cut from the sides of the tunnels deep within the wood.

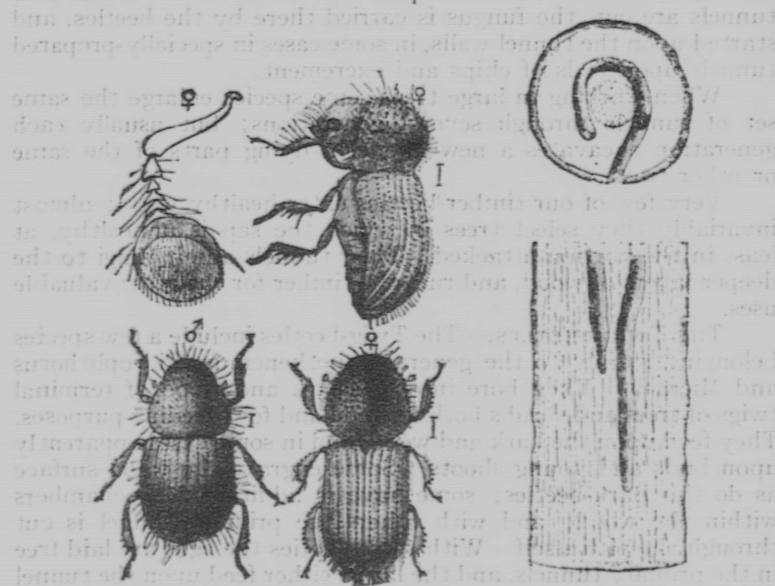


FIG. 1. THE SHOT-HOLE BORER, *Anisandrus dispar*. Adults, an antenna, and a few tunnels in an apple branch. (After Hubbard).

In *Corthylus*, *Trypodendron*, *Pterocyclon* and *Gnathotrichus* the eggs are laid in shallow niches cut by the female along the sides of the tunnels and usually well within the wood; the larvae extend these niches away from the tunnel, forming larval cradles, in which they remain until mature. The length of the completed cradles is slightly greater than that of the adult beetle.