

about equal to that of the thorax. The antennæ are moderately distant at base. The armature of the thorax will serve to differentiate the Canadian genera thus:—

- Sides of prothorax much rounded and rather suddenly narrowed behind, giving a somewhat bell-shaped appearance. *Orsodachna*.
 Sides of thorax with large, distinct tubercle; small species. *Zeugophora*.
 Sides of thorax broadly angulate, more or less distinctly three-toothed; larger species. *Syneta*.

ORSODACHNA, Latr.

A single species of extreme variability (*O. atra*, Ahr.), belongs here. It is common on willow blossoms in spring, several colour-varieties often occurring together on the same tree. All intergrades are known, from entirely blackish individuals, through forms in which the thorax becomes red, with or without a central dark spot, to those with vittate elytra or even of an almost uniform testaceous. From the notes of Dr. Horn, the following key has been constructed as a guide to the best-marked varieties, but it must be borne in mind that numerous intergradations will be met with, not referable to any of these:—

A. Elytra blackish.

- Thorax blackish, legs dark. *atra*, Ahr.
 Thorax blackish, tibiae and femora testaceous. *tibialis*, Kirby.
 Thorax reddish, with central dark spot. *luctuosa*, Lec.
 Thorax entirely red. *hepatica*, Say.

AA. Elytra vittate or spotted.

- Elytra dark, each with narrow yellow stripe. *vittata*, Say.
 Elytra yellowish, with sutural and lateral dark stripe. *trivittata*, Lac.
 Elytra dark, with humeral and apical yellow spot (Fig. 5). *Childreni*, Kirby.

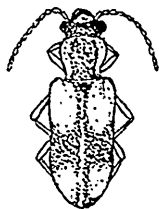


FIG. 5.

In general, they agree in these characters: The prothorax is somewhat bell-shaped, rather coarsely punctured, less so at the sides; the elytra are broad at base and with numerous closely placed, rather coarse punctures which show some slight tendency to a serial arrangement. Sides of elytra nearly parallel to about the apical third, whence they are rounded to tip. Length, .16-.28 in.