

DISTINCTION OF SILVANIDAE FROM THE FAMILY CUCUJIDAE.

- a) Ridges and grooves of head of adult. Unlike Cucujidae the vertex of head of Silvanidae is devoid of median epicranial ridge or suture.
- b) Antennae of adult. Antennae of Silvanidae are usually distinctly clubbed, but in Cucujidae the club is either weak or indistinguishable.
- c) Genal process of head. In Silvanidae the genal process is normal, whereas in Cucujidae it is usually well-developed.
- d) Mouthparts of adult. In Silvanidae the dorsal side of mandible is often with a large cavity opening dorsally and protected by a dorsal tubercle, or sometimes cavity is reduced to a vestige and without dorsal tubercle; in Cucujidae the dorsal cavity is pit-like. In Silvanidae the apical segments of maxillary and labial palpi are sometimes securiform but in Cucujidae never securiform.
- e) Prothorax of adult. In Silvanidae pronotum is always devoid of lateral and median ridges, front coxal cavities are closed behind externally and trochantins are hidden. Cucujidae often have the lateral and median ridges on pronotum, coxal cavities are widely or narrowly opened or closed behind, and trochantins are either hidden or partly exposed in a narrow slit.
- f) Scutellary striole of elytra. Scutellary striae of elytra are sometimes present in Silvanidae but absent in Cucujidae.

g) Tarsi of adult. The tarsal formula of Silvanidae is always 5-5-5 in both sexes, with segments 1 to 3 are either simple or weakly or strongly lobed below, length of segment 1 is variable and segment 4 is smallest. In Cucujidae tarsal formula is variable and may be 5-5-4 in male, segments are simple, segment 1 is smallest and segments 2 to 4 are more or less equal or progressively shorter in length.

h) Larval epicranial suture. The heads of Silvanidae larvae are always devoid of epicranial suture which is sometimes present in Cucujidae.

i) Larval abdominal segment 9. In Silvanidae tergite 9 is small and rarely with long unsclerotized urogomphi, its sternite forms a conical pygopod-like prolongation. In Cucujidae segment 9 is short but with large dark pigmented and chitinized urogomphi, and without any such pygopod-like structure.

j) Larval spiracles. In Silvanidae all spiracles are annular and usually lying on body surface. In Cucujidae spiracles are lying often on short projections, thoracic ones are usually bicameral and abdominal ones are either annular or bicameral.