

examples were trapped in fish baited trap in the month of January (Table 25).

REMARKS :

This species was less abundant during this study and only attracted to fish baited traps.

17. Family : Legriidae

The representatives of this family are commonly known as legriid beetles and are moderately large (10 mm. - 15 mm.), elongated, subcylindrical, metallic blue, green or reddish. Head projected and prominent, usually constricted behind the eyes, antennae 11-segmented and filiform with apical segment often markedly long. Prothorax usually elongated and punctate, front coxal cavities closed behind, and middle coxae conical. Elytra entire and completely covering the abdomen. Tarsal formula 5-5-4 with penultimate segment lobed below.

In the present study only one example of this family was caught which belong to the genus Lagria Fabricius.

91. Lagria sp.

This species is large, elongated, metallic blue with small head constricted behind the eyes, antennae

slender 11-segmented. Prothorax much narrower than abdomen, punctate. Elytra punctate and completely covering the abdomen.

ECOLOGY :

Lagria sp. was found in the month of February during this study. Only one example was caught in empty pitfall trap in the paddy field.

REMARKS :

This occasional species was trapped only in the paddy field during this study.

13. Family : Lathridiidae

The representatives of this family are known commonly as the minute scavenger beetles, ranging from 1 mm. - 3 mm. long (Johnson, 1977), reddish brown in colour, usually feed on mould and commonly found on decomposed plant materials. Author has collected a large number of Lathridiidae from Jalpaiguri district in hay stack, bushes, flowers and grass. But in the present experiment only one example of Corticarina sp. has been trapped. The chief adult characters of this family are body glabrous or pubescent, sometimes pronotum and elytra carinate or costate, antennae slender