

mm.; width, .50-.55 mm.; yellowish-white; slender; thoracic and abdominal segments to seventh equal width (dorsal to ventral) and narrowing from seventh to last; hairs fewer and shorter than in first stage; head with brown, longitudinal line in front and short longitudinal groove above; mouth-parts darker. Matured larva (fig. 3.): Length, 2.8-3 mm.; width (lateral view) about .88 mm. at third thoracic segment and seventh abdominal, and .80 mm. at second to third, and narrowing from seventh to .30 mm. at last abdominal; colour, yellowish-white to yellow; head darker, with dark brown mandibles and brown longitudinal line, depression less than in intermediate stages; body stouter, thoracic segments much larger and head much smaller in proportion to body than in first and intermediate stages; segments and head sparsely clothed with short, fine hairs; mouth-parts as shown in fig. 8.

*Pupa* ♀ (fig. 4.): Length, 2.4-2.5 mm.; width (lateral) about .8 mm.; colour, yellowish-white to yellow; prothorax with dorsal posterior margin elevated, forming a conical hump; mesoscutellum prominently elevated and slightly bent forward; wing pads extended to posterior ventral margin of the fourth abdominal segment, the tips meeting or sometimes separated by a narrow space; antennae prominent, tip of clubs extending beyond the middle of the front coxae and to the base of the front tibia; hind tarsi with tips extending to tips of wing pads. The hairs, with which the front, the lateral and dorsal surface of the prothorax and dorsal surface of the abdominal segments are sparsely clothed, are fine and do not rise from tubercles.

*Pupa* ♂: Length, 2 mm.; width (lateral) .7 mm.; easily distinguished from the female pupa by its smaller size and bent form; the abdomen is narrower and the tip bent down until it is even with the ventral edges of the wing pads; the hairs are fewer but stiffer and longer than on the female pupa.

*Imago* ♀ (fig. 5): Length, 2.3-2.5 mm.; width (dorsal) .73-.74 mm.; colour varies from: yellowish-brown to black; easily distinguished from all other known species of the genus by its size and the sculpture of the elytral declivity and the regular rows of small teeth on the first, third, fourth, and sometimes the fifth interspaces, as shown in fig. 7. There is considerable variation in colour and in the number and rows of teeth.

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1. Female—*Bostrichus xylographus*, Say, 1826, 1 c.

*Bostrichus saxeseni*, Ratzburg, 1837, 1 c.

*Tomicus dohrnii*, Woll., 1854, Ins. Mad., p. 290.

*Xyleborus dryographus*, Ferrari, 1867, Barkenk., p. 20.