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A FEW NEW IPIDÆ.

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Ips borealis, n. sp.—Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. Sides parallel, smaller and more slender than *pini*. Head and prothorax black, elytra dark brown to black, legs and antennæ lighter. Prothorax three-fourths as long as the elytra.

Head rather prominent, globular, beak rather distinct with the angles square. Vertex and front convex; whole upper part of head remarkably smooth and shining. Front with a faint transverse impression extending between the eyes. In one sex the front is nearly as smooth as the vertex, very finely punctured with extremely minute hairs; in the other sex the front is densely, minutely granulate-punctate, and hairy below. These hairs from the front are brownish, slender, and erect. In both sexes the epistomal margin is densely fringed with yellowish or orange hairs; and close to the margin, and parallel to it, is a row of close-set, short tubercles. The eyes are elongate, broadly rounded above, and faintly emarginate in front. The genæ are sparsely punctured, aciculate, with large punctures below. The club is large, short-oval, with the first two sutures distinctly bisinuate.

The pronotum is longer than wide, hardly wider than the elytra; the sides are nearly parallel forward for three-fourths the length, then rapidly narrowed; the caudal margin is obtusely angled at the middle, with the hind angles rounded. The anterior half is rather coarsely tuberculate, as usual; the posterior half is shining, coarsely and sparsely punctured with the punctures slightly tuberculate on the sides, and a wide, smooth, shining, median space.

The elytral striæ are but faintly impressed, except the sutural striæ which are wide and deep; the stria punctures are medium in size, not close, and not regularly spaced; those of the sutural striæ are larger and closer. The intervals are wide and flat, and uniseriately punctured throughout their length. The punctures of the first two interspaces are closer and strongly granulate; those of the remaining interspaces are sparse on the disc, closer and granulate near the margin of the declivity;