Dryocoetes caryi Hopk.; U.S. Dept. of Agric., Office of Sec'y, Rept. No. 99, 50, 1915.

"Pronotum with sides nearly straight, and basal angles not rounded."
"Pronotum with posterior area distinctly punctured; antennal club with one faint recurved suture on anterior face and two faint recurved sutures on posterior face." "Length, male type, 2·15 mm.; body oblong, ellipitical, ferruginous; pronotal rugosities fine, densely placed, and changing to rugose punctures to base; front flat, shining, distinctly and evenly punctured, with a few long hairs toward the sides, and with faint median line; declivity steep, subconvex, interspace 1 elevated, 2 and 3 flat, striss with coarse punctures. Camp Caribou, Maine, in Picea sp., May 25, 1900; Austin Cary, collector; Hopk. U.S. No. 332c. Tyl. Cat. No. 7629, U.S. National Museum."

Female.—"Front flattened, slightly more pubescent than in the male;

declivity more opaque and interspace 1 not so strongly elevated."

This species is unknown to us. Since it oc urs in Maine it will probably be found in Eastern Canada.

Host tree.—Spruce.

Distribution.—Camp Caribou, Maine.

## The Genus Lymantor Lövendal.

Ent. Medd., vol. 2, p. 161, 1889.

Length, 1.8 mm.; the front punctured, with a transverse postepistomal impression; the pronotum longer than wide, feebly asperate in front, rather coarsely and deeply punctured behind; the elytra coarsely and deeply, not very closely punctured, not striate, the punctures rather irregular, the rows hardly evident. There is sometimes a fairly distinct fifth segment in the funicle.

Host trees.—Hicoria, Pyrus, Acer (literature). Taken by the writer only in dead and dry maple limbs. The egg-tunnels and larval mines are entirely in the outer wood, sometimes below the surface; both adults and larvæ find an important food in certain black wood fungi, which are always abundant in the limbs they frequent.

Distribution.—Eastern Canada and Eastern United States.