

margins; the interstrial punctures as large as those of the striae, sparsely and not very regularly placed, more numerous on the first two interspaces and on the sides, the sutural interspace with the punctures smaller behind and disappearing on the declivity, confused near the lateral margins; the *declivity* retuse, the sutural interspace fine, slightly elevated; the sutural area strongly sulcate, smooth and shining, widened near the apex; the prominence with a row of small acute teeth on the third interspace along the mesal margin of the summit, the teeth becoming sparse and a little coarser towards the apex; with a few very minute granules on the outer margin of the caudal half of the declivity; the disc of the elytra nearly glabrous with a few hairs on the sides, becoming longer behind, and longer, sparser and stiff on the declivity.

The *male* has the front flattered on a large subcircular area, roughly punctured, with a strongly elevated, acute median carina, highest and abruptly terminated on the epistoma. The *declivity* has the row of small teeth on the third interspace nearly obsolete, with the retuse lateral elevations ending nearly half way down the declivity in a distinct but broad and very blunt prominence, behind which the smooth sulcus is abruptly strongly widened. This blunt tooth is directed meso-caudad; it is in the same position as the declivital tooth of *cariniceps*, but is not elongate and only slightly overhangs the sulcus, not attaining the suture.

This species is abundant in twigs of *Pinus* in Ontario and Quebec. We have specimens from Marquette, Mich., and from Buffalo, N.Y. It probably extends throughout the northern section of the Eastern States.

Pityophthorus nitidus, n. sp.

Description of female.—The length, 2.1mm.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the width; the elytral striae not impressed, the striae punctures small; the declivity sulcate-retuse, not acuminate.

The *head* has the front flattened, the flat area bounded by a semicircular line behind, very densely, minutely punctured and densely pubescent with short yellow hairs; the median carina nearly obsolete except the cephalic end which forms a rather prominent carinate tooth on the epistoma; the eyes rather finely granulate, deeply narrowly emarginate; the antennal club very wide, short oval, almost subcircular, the sutures broadly arcuate, the third most strongly, the first two segments each distinctly shorter than either of the last two, rather closely pubescent.

The *pronotum* is as long as wide; very broadly rounded behind, strongly arcuate on the sides behind, moderately constricted before the middle, broadly rounded on the front margin, which is finely serrate, the asperities slightly stronger at the middle; the summit slightly in front of the middle, with a wide transverse impression across the disc immediately behind the summit; finely subconcentrically asperate in front, rather coarsely, very densely, subgranulately punctured behind, the punctures smaller towards the lateral margins; with a small impunctate spot on the middle of the side, and a smooth median space.

The *elytra* are slightly less than twice as long as the pronotum, 9:5, faintly narrower than the pronotum; truncate at the base; the sides subparallel for over two-thirds the length then narrowed and rather broadly rounded behind, very faintly sulcate-retuse as viewed from above; the upper part of the declivity distinctly sulcate-retuse; the sutural striae finely impressed; the remaining striae only very faintly indicated, except near the lateral margins; the last two strongly impressed, especially behind; the striae punctures very small, fairly close and deep, in only moderately regular rows; the interspaces not convex, sparsely uniseriately punctured on the alternate interspaces of the disc, more closely punctured about the base and lateral margins; the ninth interspace moderately convex behind. The *declivity* is broadly sulcate above, the sulcus wide, not deep,