

Labels with the male type: I. Perrot, Que. 1912; ♂ 218; ♂ type. Labels with the female type: I. Perrot, Que. 1912, ♀ 218; ♀ type. Host of type series *Pinus resinosa*.

Variations: The pubescence is somewhat abraded on the disc of the elytra in the type; and in some specimens the interstrial punctures of the disc are more numerous; the third discal interspace is frequently impunctate on the basal two-thirds; the frontal tubercle varies greatly in size, being nearly obsolete in some females; the strial punctures of the elytra vary considerably in size; the length varies from 3.5 mm. to 4.25 mm.

This species differs from *tridens*, *borealis*, and *interrupus* by the characters of the front which lie between the much sparser granulation of one sex of *borealis* and the extremely dense granulation of *interrupus*; from *borealis* in the longer, much more finely punctured pronotum, more sparsely punctured elytral interspaces and distinctly much more strongly developed declivital armature; from *interrupus* in the usually much smaller size and more slender form, finer and sparser pronotal punctuation, the much more abrupt declivity with strongly marked sexual variation, and the fewer and smaller granules on the first and second interspaces.

Dryocoetes sechelti, n. sp.— A very small species, with a subcircular, strongly convex pronotum, coarse elytral punctures and a flattened declivity. Length 2.1 mm.; comparative measurements: Pronotum, length 9, width 9; Elytra, length 15, width 9.

The head is more deeply embedded in the pronotum than usual; with the front convex, rather coarsely, closely granulate-punctate, with erect hairs from the punctures; the median carina narrow but distinctly elevated and shining, from epistoma to vertex; the epistomal fringe dense, longer and bright yellow on the middle third; the eyes wide, coarsely granulate and rather broadly emarginate in front; the antennal club much longer than the funicle; the pedicel as long as the outer four segments; the last segment as wide as the last four are long and the second very narrow; the club nearly as wide as long; with the distal densely pubescent part projecting strongly beyond the truncate tip of the basal corneous part which covers about four-fifths of the under surface, and is bounded distally by a distally convex suture, the distal fifth densely pubescent, the basal corneous part with a few