

**Orthotomicus ornatus**, n. sp.

This is a small elongate species, allied to *sparus* (*balsameus*) Lec., and also to *cætatus* Eichh.

*Description of the male*—Length, 2.3 mm. The head has the front convex, closely, rather coarsely granulate, with the median carina nearly obsolete, the hairs long but sparse; the antennal club about as wide as long, thickened basally, the apical half strongly obliquely truncate, the first suture recurved, with the apical segments almost completely telescoped, showing only one suture at the apex, on the upper surface.

The pronotum is distinctly longer than wide, with the sides straight to well beyond the middle, then narrowed to the broadly rounded front margin; coarsely very sparsely asperate and finely granulate, moderately punctured behind, closely on the sides, rather sparsely on the disc, with a smooth medium space becoming narrow and slightly carinate towards the summit.

The elytra have the sides straight and parallel for four-fifths the length; then semicircularly rounded behind as viewed from above; the striae narrow, straight, regular, and slightly impressed; the sutural striae slightly wider and more strongly impressed on the disc, still more strongly behind, but not widened before the declivity; the striae punctures rather large except towards the base, regular, quadrate, and very closely placed; larger and closer behind; the interspaces nearly flat, those of the disc wider than the striae in front and narrower towards the declivity, uniseriately punctured, the punctures rather numerous, about 12 on the discal interspaces between the base and the top of the declivity, the punctures very small in front becoming as large and close as those of the striae and granulate near the declivity. The declivity is vertical, moderately concave, somewhat less deeply than the male of *sparus*; densely, coarsely punctured and hairy; with three acute teeth on each elytron, the first tooth minute, on the second interspace; the second extremely coarse, stout at the base, acute, incurved, on the third and fourth interspaces, much closer to the first tooth than to the third; the third smaller, slender, straight and acute, on the sixth and seventh interspaces; the second and third on the margin of the declivity, which is completed laterally