

Ips pilifrons, n. sp.—Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5mm.; width, $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm. Larger and stouter than *pini*, with the sutures more strongly angled, the elytral striae impressed, the elytral interspaces punctured, the front with a dense mass of short hairs, and the declivital armature of the *pini* type. Color, dark reddish to nearly black.

The front of the female is convex, granulate above and in front of the eyes, punctured on the sides, with a swollen area in front presenting a flat, oblique, anterior surface, which is covered with a circular, dense mass of short, yellow or brownish hairs. The front of the male has the pubescent area of the female replaced by a convex densely granulated area, moderately pubescent, with long yellowish hairs. The antennal club has the first suture bisinuate, the second sharply angled in front, not prolonged, the third suture angled but often indistinct, and the sutures strongly recurved at the sides.

The pronotum is shorter than the elytra, $2:2\frac{1}{2}$; longer than wide, $2:1\frac{3}{4}$; broadly rounded behind; slightly rounded on the sides, and gradually narrowed cephalad or subparallel for over three-fourths the length, then rapidly narrowed and rounded in front; with the disc rather coarsely roughened in front; coarsely and deeply punctured behind, but not very densely except on the sides, and clothed with light slender hairs on the sides and in front.

The scutellum is very small and distinctly channelled. The elytra are punctate-striate, with the striae distinctly impressed and wider on the disc; the punctures of the discal striae large, deep, subquadrate, and usually closely placed; the punctures of the lateral striae usually distinctly smaller than those of the disc, and near the lateral margin sometimes easily confused with those of the interspaces, which are there small, numerous, and irregular; the sutural striae deep, variably widened towards the declivity; the interspaces convex, with setigerous punctures, smaller than those of the striae, usually extending from the base to the declivity; the punctures of the first two interspaces rather closely placed; those of the third, fourth and fifth more distant, except near the declivity; the first two interspaces with granules which become much larger near the declivity, with smaller granules intermixed; the remaining interspaces from the sixth outward confusedly punctured and granulate at the declivital margin. The declivity is deeply excavated, coarsely and confusedly punctured, not pubescent, with the sutural interspaces raised and the elytra dehiscent at the tip. The declivital teeth are coarser than in *pini*, and the acute apical margin is usually more strongly produced. The elytra are clothed with light, soft hairs, rather dense along the sides, around the margin of the declivity, along the base and along the suture, but sparse on the central areas of the elytra.

The type is from the Cornell University Collection. Colorado; ♀.