

rounded on the front margin; the asperities of the cephalic half numerous and subconcentric; the caudal half moderately deeply, closely punctured, densely on the sides; the median line smooth, and narrowly carinate from the summit to the base; the lateral oblique depressions connected across the dorsum.

The *elytra* are elongate, with the sutural striae slightly, broadly impressed, a little more widely behind; the other striae not impressed; the strial punctures very small, moderately close and deep; the interstrial punctures nearly as large and nearly as close as those of the striae, finely granulate behind; the suture elevated except at the base and granulate towards the declivity. The *declivity* convex from the side, steep, the sutural striae deeply widely sulcate, wider towards the apex, terminated before the apex of the *elytra* by the obtuse, narrow, apical projection; shining, very minutely rather sparsely punctured; with a few minute denticles on each side in the usual position on the crest of the lateral convexity, the 1st on the end of the 2nd interspace, the 2nd on the 3rd interspace, and two close together on the 5th and 6th interspaces. The second visible abdominal sternite is as long as the two following ones united. The male has the front as in the female; it differs only in having the declivital denticles of the 2nd, 3rd and 6th interspaces developed into small acute teeth, and the declivital impression apparently deeper thereby. The genitalia have the "trough" a very long spiral band and the processes (feet) very long and slender, very much as in *sparsus*.

This species is of the size of *jasperi*, but more slender, and is allied to the species of *Pityokteines* in the small size, the *elytral* punctuation, the poorly developed apical projection of the *elytra*, the long second visible abdominal sternite, and the characters of the male genitalia. The antennal club, however, although flattened considerably, has the apical segments incompletely telescoped, showing distinctly at the apex from the upper side, the apex of the declivity, too, is distinctly though obtusely margined; and the female lacks the strong tuft of hairs on the front; these characters unite the species rather definitely with the genus *Orthotomicus*.

Type series from Rogers' Pass, British Columbia, abundant in *Abies lasiocarpa*; Edmonton, Alta., abundant in *Larix americana*. The type is in the collection of the Entomological Branch, Ottawa.