

The *pronotum* is wider than long, 33:29, rather strongly arcuate on the sides, and narrowly rounded on the middle line in front; sculptured and pubescent almost exactly as in *obesus*, subconcentrically asperate in front, with four median asperities on the apical margin; very finely rather closely punctured behind.

The *elytra* have nearly the same shape as *obesus*, but are slightly more slender. The punctuation is nearly as in *obesus*, but the stria punctures are relatively somewhat larger and rather widely separated; the interstria punctures at the base nearly as large as those of the striae and confused, elsewhere on the disc very small, variably confused to nearly uniseriate, very densely confused along the side margins. The *declivity* has the striae impressed; the stria punctures larger than on the disc; the interspaces narrower than in *obesus* and rather regularly uniseriate granulate, with few interspersed punctures; the ridge of the seventh interspace well-developed and acute, but less so than in *obesus*, more distinctly arcuate in outline, and bearing four or five small, widely separated granules; with the caudo-lateral impressions as in *obesus*. The pubescence is rather abundant, light coloured, long, slender, and erect.

Description of the male.—Length, 1.6 mm.; smaller, more slender, and distinctly more fragile than the male of *obesus*.

The head has the front convex, coarsely, not closely punctured; the epistoma depressed, densely punctured, with the usual fringe of hairs.

The *pronotum* is subcircular, slightly wider than long, finely, not densely punctured, with scattered small acute granules on the cephalic half, almost exactly as in *obesus*, and similarly clothed with long slender pubescence.

The *elytra* are wider than the pronotum, arcuate on the sides, widest slightly before the middle, arcuately narrowed from there to the apex, elongate, with the apex very narrowly rounded, very strongly convex, shaped practically as in *obesus*; the striae hardly impressed, the stria punctures moderately coarse, deep, more widely separated than in *obesus*; the interstria punctures nearly as large as those of the striae, the interspaces about the sides very densely punctured and sub-granulate, those of the declivity faintly granulate; the pubescence as in *obesus*, long, slender, curved, erect and longer about the margin. The ridge of the seventh declivital interspace is obtusely carinate, not subacute as in the male of *obesus*.

Distinctive characters: The female is distinguished from *obesus* by the constantly smaller size, slightly but distinctly more slender form, and chiefly by the declivital ridge of the seventh interspace being less acute and without the elongate serrations of *obesus*. The male is extremely rare and is represented in our collection by four bred specimens. It appears to be rather more slender than the male of *obesus*, and is very much smaller, with the front coarsely punctured and the punctures of the elytral interstriae nearly as large as those of the striae.

Variations: The size is constant in our large collection of females. The chief variations are in the details of the elytral punctuation and these are within moderate limits.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in trunks of *Populus*. Abundant in weakened and dying trees in the region about Montreal Island and in the Ottawa Valley.

***Xyleborus xylographus*, Say.**

So far as we can learn the type is not in existence and has apparently not been seen since the time of Dr. Harris. There is a single metatype in the Harris collection at Boston, labelled, "744, N.C.," "*Tomicus xylographus* Say, 744, teste Say." This specimen should apparently be accepted as fixing the species.

Length 2.7 mm., rather slender, the pronotum rather strongly and closely punctured behind, the punctures of varying size, the elytral striae slightly