

likely that the shore pine species is the true *sericeus* of Mannerheim. I have one specimen of *grandis* taken from the surface of the bark of a Sitka spruce, and one specimen from Queen Charlotte Islands where neither Douglas fir nor grand fir have been found, nor, so far as we know, any other species of *Abies*.

I have never taken any species of this genus from shore pine and am assuming that Hopkin's species is the same as Leconte's first specimen, which, if from a tree indigenous to the Alaskan coast, should be accepted as fixing the species.

***Pseudohylesinus obesus*, n. sp.**

A stout species, gradually wider behind, the pubescence scale-like only on the declivity; length 4.5 mm.; width, 2 mm.

The head has the front shining, punctuation moderately close, not coarse; the transverse impression deep, but narrow; the carina strong and acute; the beak twice as wide as long, deeply impressed on each side of the carina in front; the median lobe very large, excavated above as usual; clothed with short slender reclining hairs.

The pronotum is slightly wider than long, 17:14; the hind margin strongly bisinuate; the sides subparallel, slightly convergent for over half the length, then suddenly, strongly constricted, broadly rounded on the front margin; the punctuation dense, shallow, smaller and large intermixed, somewhat granulate, sparsely asperate on the sides; the pubescence rather abundant, short, slender, and reclining, somewhat tufted in front of the scutellum.

The elytra are one-half longer than wide; strongly rounded and finely erenulate at the base, more distinctly towards the sides; somewhat dilated behind, widest behind the middle; rather narrowly rounded behind; the striae very narrow and faintly impressed on the disc, distinctly impressed on the sides, the stria punctures rather small, and very closely placed; the interspaces very wide, faintly convex, the ninth carinate about the declivity as usual, and the first and third distinctly convex near the tip, minutely, not roughly punctured, rather finely asperate, uniseriately except near the base and on the basal half of the third and fifth; the pubescence very short and rather dense, in the form of stout hairs on the disc, tufted on the sides, and elongate scales on the declivity; the hairs from the asperate punctures present but very short and indistinct.

The type is from Inverness, B.C. It is apparently a rare species.

***Leperisinus cinereus*, n. sp.**

This species is very closely allied to *aculeatus*, Say, but somewhat stouter with the elytra more convex at the middle; the pronotum with elongate, transverse asperities arranged much as in *aculeatus*, with the pronotal surface less strongly rugose; the elytral striae wider and distinct, the interstitial asperities much smaller than usually found in *aculeatus*, hardly distinct even on the declivity; the vestiture of scales as in *aculeatus*, but the colour everywhere very pale, cinereous, with the red surface showing at the margin of the pronotum and about the bases of the elytra; very indistinctly marked with yellowish brown on the usual diamond-shaped median stripe, and the irregular lateral stripe of each side on the pronotum, with very indistinct traces of the same colour on the elytra. In some specimens the colour is more distinct, and there is a tendency towards two angulated transverse lines on the elytra.

The species was found first among material of *aculeatus* taken from ash at Hudson, Que. It is also represented from Cambridge, Roxbury, and Brookline, Mass.