

*Eccoptogaster unispinosus* Lec.

A species widely distributed in the State, works in Larch (*Larix occidentalis*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsugæ taxifolia*), and Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmanni*). It is not uncommon, in the thin bark of Douglas fir saplings, and limbs of older trees. It was recently bred from thick bark taken from near the base of a large tree, here the species evidently spent its full life cycle in the bark never reaching the cambium. It often causes the death of saplings and young poles.

*Eccoptogaster*, n. sp.

A species resembling *unispinosus* in size and form but differing in the spines was taken in numbers from the twigs of a dying Grand fir (*Abies grandis*) at Corvallis, in September, 1916.

*Eccoptogaster subscaber* Lec.

Found throughout the State working in *Abies*, especially *A. grandis*. The adult makes a short transverse gallery from 1 to 3 inches long, 30 to 50 eggs are deposited, and the larvæ work up and down the tree. (They are doing considerable damage at Klamath Lake in white firs). These larval mines are often a foot long; the pupal cells may be wholly in the bark, wholly in the wood, or partly in each. It is not unusual to find a tree so heavily attacked that it would be impossible to find a square inch free from mines. Larva, pupa and adults were taken at Ashland, Oregon, June 21, 1916.

*Gnathotrichus sulcatus* Lec.

Common in dying trees, especially in the western portions of the State. This ambrosia beetle has been taken from *Abies grandis*, *A. nobilis*, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* and *Tsuga heterophylla*. Noted at Corvallis, Detroit, Astoria, and in the Blue Mountain Region.

*Gnathotrichus retusus* Lec.

A similar species found in *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Pinus contorta*, *P. ponderosa* and *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*. Most abundant in the Coast Range and Blue Mountains.

*Gnathotrichus* sp.

A species which I am unable to place among the described species was taken from Alder (*Alnus oregona*) at Florence, Oregon, in April, 1914.