

This species is known to the writer only from northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan, where it breeds in *Picea canadensis*. Its habits are similar to those of *bivittatum*.

Trypodendron rufitarsis, Kirby.

This species is closely allied to *bivittatum* and has long been considered a synonym. It is apparently a distinct species. Our material was compared with Kirby's type in the British Museum by Mr. R. N. Chrystal, and found to be the same.

Description of the female.—Of the size and shape of *T. bivittatum* Kirby, except that the elytra are distinctly narrower towards the base, and wider behind the middle; *bivittatum* usually has the elytra slightly widest about the middle. The structural characters of the head and pronotum are practically as in *bivittatum* except that the pronotum is more minutely and nearly obsoletely punctured on the sides behind, and the front of the head is much less densely, and on the upper half very much more coarsely granulate. The elytral striae are very narrow and slightly impressed, a little more strongly on the declivity; the stria punctures small and closely placed; the interspaces flat, smooth, with faint traces of a median stria, the interstria punctures sparse, uniseriate, faintly impressed, with short slender setae. The elytral interspaces of *bivittatum* are usually somewhat transversely wrinkled and the stria punctures are usually coarser. The colour in *rufitarsis* is black, with the antennae and legs dark reddish brown; the pronotum with a median band, less than one-third the width, extending from the base across the summit to the apex, dark smoky red, the colour stronger towards the basal margin. The elytra are without stripes, dark smoky red, becoming darker on the sides and nearly black on the sides towards the base. The declivity has the second interspace very narrow, impunctate, moderately impressed, so that the sulcus is narrow and shallow, with the third and first interspaces not strongly elevated and with the granules practically obsolete.

Distinguished from the allied species by the colour, the coarsely and rather sparsely granulate front, the shallow declivital sulcus, with impunctate second interspace, and the nearly obsolete punctures on the hinder half of the sides of the pronotum and nearly obsolete declivital granules.

Trypodendron ponderosae, n. sp.

This species is very closely allied to *rufitarsis* Kirby, but is distinguished by its constantly darker colour, deep shining black, with an indefinite area on the disc of the pronotum and elytra very dark reddish brown; the interstria punctures very small; the declivital striae very strongly impressed, with the second interspace deeply sulcate.

Southern Coast and Interior of British Columbia, in *Pinus ponderosa*, *Picea engelmanni*, and *Pseudotsuga mucronata*.

Anisandrus populi, n. sp.

This species belongs to the *obesus* group and is intermediate in characters between *obesus* Lec. and *minor* Swaine.

Description of female.—Length, 3.2 mm.; of the shape of *obesus*, slightly, but distinctly more slender, with the sides of the elytra parallel as far as the abrupt angle of the declivity.

The head has the front plano-convex, shining, opaque towards the vertex, coarsely, rather sparsely punctured, more closely and finely on the sides in front, transversely impressed on the epistoma on each side of the distinct median carina.