sutural striæ strongly impressed; almost unarmed, with the declivital teeth reduced to three extremely minute acute granules in the usual situations, on the 2nd and 3rd and 6th interspaces, with a very few additional minute granules; the declivity very closely and deeply punctured. The pubescence of the elytra is rather short and abundant on the sides and behind.

The *male* has the front plano-convex, densely, deeply granulate-punctate, with an indistinct median carina, and sparsely hairy; the declivity concave from the deeply widely impressed sutural striæ, sparsely deeply punctured, shining, the 2nd and 3rd teeth large, acute, within the rather distinct granulate lateral margin, the 2nd curved, the first tooth minute. Jasper Park, Alberta, Canada. The type is in the collection of the Entomological Branch, Ottawa.

## Pityokteines elegans, n. sp.

This species is closely allied to *sparsus* (*balsameus*) Lec., but is slightly more elongate, with the elytral striæ finely, regularly impressed, and the interstrial punctures very small.

Description of the female—Length, 2.5 mm.; the head has the front flattened, densely, finely granulate, very densely clothed with very long incurved orange-coloured hairs; the antennal club wider than long, the first suture nearly straight except at the sides, the distal oblique part strongly depressed.

The pronotum is slightly longer than wide, with the sides feebly arcuate on the basal half; the front margin broadly rounded, rather closely asperate in front; rather finely and sparsely punctured behind, with a wide smooth median space; the hairs sparse, long and erect about the sides, thicker on the frontal declivity and gradually longer from the summit to the apical margin, which is densely fringed with very long orange hairs similar to those of the front of the head.

The *elytra* are slightly longer than in *sparus*, with the sides parallel, the apex semicircularly rounded, the striæ finely regularly impressed, the sutural striæ somewhat deeper and wider than the others; the strial punctures small and very closely placed, slightly smaller at the base; the interspaces wide, moderately convex on the disc, smooth except near the declivity; the interstrial punctures