

Imago ♂² (fig. 6): Length, 1.66–2 mm.; width (dorsal) .86–.88 mm.; easily distinguished by its general resemblance to the female, its small size, slightly flattened and bent form.

Galleries (Plate 3, fig. 1): Width of entrance on primary galleries, .8–.9 mm.; width of brood-chambers from 1 to 20 mm.; length, 1–7 mm.; diameter, .9–1.1 mm.

Explanation of Plates.

Plate 2.—1. Egg x 25 diameters. 2. Larva, 1st stage, x 25 diameters. 3. Matured larva x 12½ diameters. 4. Pupa x 12½. 5. Imago ♀ x 15. 6. ♂ x 15. 7. Elytral declivity x 25. 8. Mouth-parts of larvæ x 100. 9. Antenna x 100. 10. Labium x 100. 11. Maxilla x 100. 12. Front tibia x 100. 13. Tarsus x 100. 14. Genitalia x 50.

Plate 3.—1. Entrance gallery and brood-chambers in transverse section: a, gallery of *Stenoscelis brevis*, Bok., utilized by *X. xylographus*; b 1st, c second, d third, brood-chambers; e, incomplected exit gallery; f, branching gallery evidently for a fourth brood-chamber; g, dead and partly dried wood; h, living bark; i, living sapwood; j, heartwood; slightly curved transverse lines represent annual growths of wood.

2. Same as fig. 1 in vertical section; 2 b, 1st brood-chamber, showing death or garbage chamber at b b.; 3 and 4, transverse and vertical view of set of brood-chambers all in living and partly living wood; 5 and 6, entrance in dead wood, brood-chamber in living wood; 7, primary gallery with two egg chambers; 8, egg chamber enlarged; 9, female sentinels as found at aa, fig. 2; 10, ambrosia fungus. All original and from fresh or living material except 10, which is after Hubbard.

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2. Male—*Bostrichus saxeseni*, Wiesm., 1846, Stett., Ent. Zeit., p. 24.
Bostrichus decolor, Boield, 1859, Ann Soc Ent. Fr., p. 479.
Xyleborus aescuii, Ferrari (1867?), Barkenk., p. 22.
Xyleborus subdepressus, Rey, Rev. d'Ento. par Fauv. 2, 142.
Xyleborus xylographus, Hopk., 1894, CAN. ENT., vol. XXVI, p. 279.

PANURGINUS CLYPEATUS.

In CANAD. ENTOM., 1897, p. 290, I referred the *Calliopsis clypeatus*, Cresson, to *Panurginus*. I had considered it probable that *Panurgus clypeatus*, Eversmann, 1852, was really a *Panurginus*, but was not sufficiently sure to venture upon changing the name of our insect. There has just come to hand, however, an excellent little monograph of the palæarctic species of *Panurginus*, by Mr. H. Friese, and on p. 19 the Eversmann species is definitely referred to that genus. *P. clypeatus* (Cress.) may therefore be called *P. cressoniellus*, n. n.

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