

rather coarse, not close, deep and distinct, bearing very minute setæ; the interspaces feebly convex, minutely punctured and with a median row of granules, bearing very small elongate scale which hardly cover the surface, and a median row of longer, erect, very stout bristles; the pubescence brown, with numerous scattered white scales, more abundant towards the base and forming a narrow band along the suture. The first two abdominal sternites subequal in length, each longer than the next two united.

Salmon Arm, B.C.; apple trees, in dying bark. First examined in company with Prof. W. H. Brittain.

***Pseudocryphalus criddlei*, n.sp.**

This species is very closely allied to *brittaini*; with the same size, form, and colour; but it is apparently distinct through the very feebly impressed elytral striæ, and the small, very closely placed stria punctures.

We have very few examples of *brittaini* and a longer series may show intergradations with this species.

Described from a series of 108 specimens from Aweine, Man., *Prunus virginiana*; collected by Mr. Norman Criddle.

***Trypodendron borealis*, n. sp.**

A series of males and females from Athabaska Landing, Alta., and Prince Albert, Alta., is closely allied to *bivittatum*, but represents a distinct species, differing chiefly in the colouration of the pronotum, the shape of the male pronotum, and the less impressed declivital striæ.

Description of the female.—Very closely similar to *bivittatum* in size and colour, but with the light-coloured band of the caudal border of the pronotum wider and extending to the side margins; and with the median black stripe on each elytron nearly obsolete except at the top of the declivity. The elytral striæ are not impressed on the disc; the stria punctures small, but deeper than in *bivittatum*; the interstria punctures almost obsolete; the declivity with the first and third interspaces elevated and finely uniseriately granulate, the first and second striæ together with the second interspace, which is there narrower, impressed on the declivity to form a sulcus much as in *bivittatum*: the remaining striæ not impressed; the declivity brightly shining.

The male is quite distinct from *bivittatum*. The head is similar, broadly, deeply excavated above, with the cavity closely punctured and hairy about the sides forming a close fringe about the sides and in front, smooth and shining at the bottom with a distinct longitudinal carina. The pronotum is subquadrate, wider than long, slightly but distinctly longer than in *bivittatum*; the proportions, length 11, width 14; nearly truncate and finely margined behind, the hind angles narrowly rounded, subangulate; the sides faintly arcuate, subparallel; the front angles rather narrowly rounded, the front margin broadly, distinctly emarginate on the median half, strongly recurved in front so that the front of the pronotum projects beyond the anterior foramen, which lies therefore entirely upon the ventral side of the pronotum; the disc shining, the asperities as in *bivittatum*, but rather less numerous, broad and very short, larger in front, distinct to the hind margin on the disc, nearly obsolete on the sides, closely punctured in front with close stiff hairs chiefly from the under side of the frontal projection; with the pale caudal band very wide, extending to the side margins, projecting cephalad on the middle of the sides nearly to the front margin, leaving the front margin, the summit and the anterior half of the lateral margins black; the sides hairy only about the margin, the hairs from the front margin long and erect. The elytra are as in the female.