

This species is abundant throughout the spruce forests of Canada, from the Pacific Coast eastward to Newfoundland. It is rare in pine, and rather commonly found in larch.

About forty specimens were received in the bark of a section from a dead white spruce trunk collected by Mr. Johansen at Camp creek, below Sandstone rapids, Coppermine river, Northwest Territories, February. 15, 1915.

The tunnels of this species, associated with those of *Pityophthorus*, were numerous on the exposed wood surface of dead standing trees and beneath the patches of bark which remained, particularly on the upper portions of the trunk; numbers of dead adults were taken in the tunnels beneath these patches of bark. On the dead and dying parts of the living trees these *Polygraphus* and *Pityophthorus* tunnels were also found, but they were not so numerous here as on the old dead trees, and were not found at all in some of the dying branches and trunks examined. It was evident that cerambycid larvæ had been more injurious than bark-beetles during the season previous to the examination.

#### Genus *Pityophthorus* Eichh.

Eichhoff, Berl. Ent. Zeit., 8; 39, 45, 46, 1864.

#### *Pityophthorus nitidus* Sw.

Plate II, figures 3, 4, 5.

Swaine, Dom. Ent. Br., Dept. Agric. Bull. 14, pt. 1, p. 26, 1917.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE.**—The length, 2.1 mm.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as the width; the elytral striae not impressed, the stria punctures small; the declivity sulcate-retuse, not acuminate.

The *head* has the front flattened, the flat area bounded by a semi-circular line behind, very densely, minutely punctured and densely pubescent with short yellow hairs; the median carina nearly obsolete except the cephalic end which forms a rather prominent carinate tooth on the epistoma; the eyes rather finely granulate, deeply narrowly emarginate; the antennal club very wide, short oval almost subcircular, the sutures broadly arcuate the third most strongly, the first two segments each distinctly shorter than either of the last two; rather closely pubescent.

The *pronotum* is as long as wide; very broadly rounded behind, strongly arcuate on the sides behind; moderately constricted before the middle, broadly rounded on the front margin which is finely serrate, the asperities slightly stronger at the middle; the summit slightly in front of the middle with a wide transverse impression across the disc immediately behind the summit; finely subconcentrically asperate in front, rather coarsely, very densely, subgranulately punctured behind, the punctures smaller towards the lateral margins; with a small impunctate spot on the middle of the side, and a smooth median space.

The *elytra* are slightly less than twice as long as the pronotum, 9:5, faintly narrower than the pronotum; truncate at the base; the sides subparallel for over two-thirds the length then narrowed and rather broadly rounded behind, very faintly sulcate-retuse as viewed from above; the upper part of the declivity distinctly sulcate-retuse; the sutural striae finely impressed; the remaining striae only very faintly indicated, except near the lateral margins the last two strongly impressed, especially behind; the stria punctures small, fairly close and deep, in only moderately regular rows; the interspaces not convex, sparsely uniseriately punctured in the interspaces of the disc, more closely punctured about the base and lateral margins; the ninth interspace moderately convex behind. The *declivity* is broadly sulcate above, the sulcus wide, not deep, not widened behind, shining, the sides feebly retuse, with a row of minute