

according to Eichhoff⁷, was in use in Europe over fifty years before it was determined that Say's name had priority. Schwarz⁸ had previously called attention to the probable priority of Say's name, and the confusion with reference to Say's description of the insect and galleries. The writer⁹ also referred to its identity with *saxeseni* in 1893, and published brief descriptions of the male in 1894¹⁰. This, with descriptions and notes by Zimmermann and Leconte¹, and the publications previously cited, includes about all of the literature in this country, but in Europe the literature is more voluminous and includes, under the synonym *X. saxeseni*, quite full accounts of its habits and distribution.

Geographical Distribution and Host Plants.

According to Eichhoff the distribution of this species extends over "the greater part of Europe, Canary Islands, Japan (?), and North America." The species is evidently indigenous to Central Europe, or wherever it infests the greatest variety of trees. Its recent or remote introduction into any country will probably be indicated by its preference for certain introduced or ornamental trees, and the extent to which it has acquired the habit of infesting indigenous trees.

In Europe, Eichhoff and other observers found that it not only infested the wood of oak, beech, birch, maple, poplar, linden, fruit, and other deciduous trees, but that different conifers were also attacked by it. Hubbard mentions that "it appears to be partial to rather hard wood, like oak, hickory, birch and maple, and is found wherever these trees grow, both in this country and Europe." The results of my observations here in West Virginia would indicate that it is confined almost exclusively to fruit trees, especially to the wood of the apple, in which I have found it to be exceedingly common in the vicinity of Morgantown. In my extended

6. Ratzburg Forstein, 1837, Vol. I., p. 168.

7. Letter from W. Eichhoff to Dr. C. V. Riley in 1892, published in Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, Ibid p. 609, from which we quote the following: "There cannot be the slightest doubt that the species you sent me as *Xyleborus xylographus*, Say . . . is identical with the European *X. saxeseni*, Ratzburg. It is certainly remarkable that this synonymy comes to light only now, and that Ratzburg's name has to be suppressed after it has been in use for more than fifty years. *X. fini*, Eich., must now again take its rank as a distinct species."

8. Ento. Amer. II., p. 41.

9. Bull. 31, W. Va. Agr. Expt. Station, p. 136.

10. Sexual Characters in Scolytidæ, CAN. ENT., Vol XXVI., p. 279. The male had been previously described by Wisemann, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1846, p. 24.

1. Trans. Amer. Ent. So., Sep. 1868, p. 145 and 160.