

sutures of the antennal club very strongly angulate at the middle; the pubescence of the front close, long and erect.

The *pronotum* is distinctly longer than wide, widest at the base, with the sides slightly arcuately narrowed for two-thirds the length, then strongly narrowed to the narrow but broadly rounded front margin; subconcentrically, not very densely asperate in front; the pubescence abundant and long about the sides and in front; closely, rather coarsely and deeply punctured behind, more closely on the sides.

The *elytra* are as wide as the pronotum, with the striae strongly impressed on the disc, distinctly impressed on the sides; the sutural striae deep and wide, deepened towards the base, and widened behind; the striae punctures coarse, close, deep and quadrate, smaller near the declivity, the discal interspaces strongly convex and coarsely roughly punctured, not closely near the base, densely and confused on more than the caudal half, and granulate about the declivity; the lateral interspaces with the punctures less coarse but very densely confused throughout; the first interspace closely confusedly punctured and uniseriately granulate; the second interspace the widest, sparsely punctured in front, closely, confusedly granulate-punctate on more than the caudal half and with a row of acute granules terminating in the first declivital tooth, *which is much closer to the second tooth than to the suture*; the declivital teeth otherwise nearly as in *confusus*, but distinctly coarser, the 2nd tooth conical acute, with its caudal margin sinuate and nearly vertical, close to the 3rd, which is stout, subcapitate and curved downwards, the 4th and 5th conical, on the margin of the declivity between the 3rd and the narrow, strongly produced apical margin; the concavity densely, deeply, rather finely punctured, and densely clothed throughout with long slender pale hairs; the *elytra* densely clothed with long hairs, more sparsely on the disc.

The female has the frontal tubercle of the male represented by a slight median episternal carina, followed by a median shining impressed area, and the declivital teeth less strongly developed.

The species occurs in Sitka spruce and western white pine on Vancouver Island and the coast of British Columbia; it occurs