

fully chitinized); closely allied to *seplentrionis*, but distinct in the confused small punctures of the interspaces, and the more flattened elytral declivity.

The front is as in *seplentrionis*; but more densely granulate and hairy, with the postepistomal smooth space and median pit, and finely carinate above. The *pronotum* is as in *seplentrionis*, but usually more densely punctured and more strongly granulate behind on the sides; the median carina narrow, distinct behind. The elytra are much as in *seplentrionis*; but much more broadly rounded behind and with the declivity very distinctly flattened when viewed from above, though not so strongly as in *confusus* Swaine and *betulae* Hopk.; with the striae only lightly and narrowly impressed on the disc; the sutural striae rather strongly impressed on the basal third; the stria punctures small and moderately deep; the interspaces wide and flat; the interstria punctures smaller than those of the striae and rather numerous, uniseriate on the 1st, 2nd and 4th interspaces, on the 3rd and 5th and the outer interspaces confused with usually smaller additional punctures; the declivity shining, distinctly flattened with the first two striae distinctly impressed, the 2nd interspace impressed at the tip, the interspaces on the declivity uniseriately very finely and rather closely granulate-punctate in both sexes.

The *male* has the front very wide, nearly as hairy as in the female, with the median area at the base of the epistoma widely impressed and shining.

*Variations:* The size is fairly constant, as represented in our collection, the length varying from 4 mm. to 4.8 mm. The most important variation is in the interstria punctuation. The first, second and fourth discal interstriae are usually uniseriately punctured but often variably confused towards the base and declivity, the other interspaces are usually decidedly confusedly punctured from the base to the top of the declivity with punctures of large and smaller size.

It is apparently a good species, distinct from *seplentrionis* by its flattened declivity and confused interstria punctures.

It is very abundant on the coast of British Columbia in the bark of Douglas fir, and probably occurs also in other conifers. We have specimens from as far north as Inverness and Queen Charlotte Islands.