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## NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILY IPIDÆ (COLEOPTERA).

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An undescribed species of the genus *Trypophloeus* was recently received from Weymouth, N.S. Mr. G. E. Sanders, who collected the material, has found the species in the vicinity of Weymouth only, in dying stems and twigs of *Alnus*.

This species is closely related to *T. alni* Lind., of Russia, which breeds in the bark of *Alnus incana* but is distinguished by its shorter wing covers, coarsely punctured but not granulate hinder half of the pronotum, and unimpressed elytral striae.

*Trypophloeus nitidus*, n. sp.—Black (when matured); length, 2 mm.; width,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; clothed with short, inconspicuous, gray hairs of two lengths; pronotum small, from above subtriangular; elytra with rows of punctures, interspaces finely, confusedly punctured; the whole body shining.

The head is subglobular, punctured rather variably with coarse, very shallow punctures and faintly aciculate behind the eyes; the whole head often reticulate from very minute, dense, shallow punctures; the front more coarsely, closely, and rather roughly punctured. A median, longitudinal impression extends down the front and ends in a V-shaped impression at the base of the epistoma. The front is rather sparsely clothed with short, gray hairs. The epistoma, which bears a few long, yellowish hairs, is widely margined, shining and produced at the median line into a broad lobe, the upper surface of which is distinctly concave. The eyes are wide, coarsely granulated, slightly emarginate in front. The antennal fossa is small, rounded, and lies in the very short space between the eye and the base of the mandible. The antennal scape is strongly curved and clavate; the first segment of the funicle is large and pedunculate, the remaining four segments saucer-shaped and rapidly widened. The club is elongate, narrowed distally, and truncate, with three transverse sutures, of which the third is indistinct. The sutures are more densely hairy on the outer side, on the inner side the first suture is sometimes incomplete. The outer surface of the truncate tip bears a large, stout seta at each end.

\*Contributions from the Division of Entomology, Ottawa.