

distinct, among which are thus far recognized *militaris* Walsh, *deilephila* Osten-Sacken and *datanae* Townsend. The original descriptions closely followed will separate these species. *Spallanzania hebes* Fallen and *Cnephalia bucephala* Meigen do not occur in America; the species *finitima* Snow being congeneric with *ruficauda* Townsend, while *pansa* Snow is a distinct American species of *Spallanzania* as opposed to *Cnephalia*. Furthermore *Gonia capitata* DeGeer is not American, *frontosa* Say being valid, as well as several other easily separable American species.

The following papers have been accepted for publication:

NOTES ON IPIDÆ WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

BY A. D. HOPKINS.¹

A subdivision of the genus *Ips* DeGeer represented by *Ips* (*Tomiscus*) *concinus* Mann. is distinguished from the other divisions by the subcompressed antennal club with the basal joint short and with two broadly procurved annulations on the anterior face. The elytral striæ faintly or not at all impressed and the punctures not or but slightly coarser than those of the interspaces; the declivity steep, concave and with three marginal teeth each side, the third cylindrical and prominent. The marginal teeth are coarser in the male than in the female.

There are three species distinguished as follows:

b1. Pronotal and elytral punctures fine.

[Oregon to Alaska, in *Picea sitchensis*.]

concinus Mann.

b2. Pronotal and elytral punctures moderately coarse.

Elytra with striæ punctures not distinctly coarser than those of the interspaces.

[Berkeley, California, in *Pinus radiata*, Apr. 18/99, Hopkins collector, Hopk. U. S. No. 3c. Type No. 7461 U. S. N. M. California to Idaho, in *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus contorta*.]

radiata n. sp.

Elytra with striæ faintly impressed and the punctures coarser than those of the interspaces.

[Mexico, in *Pinus*.]

mexicanus Hopk.

(Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. V, No. 1, 1902, p. 75.)

¹This is a contribution from the Bureau of Entomology, Branch of Forest Insects.