

question, and if they live beside each other in other parts of the continents, is likewise unknown owing to lack of investigations. Evidently they may both be found in Norway, in the northern parts of Sweden, Finland, and Russia, and in Siberia, probably in other countries too, but I think they will everywhere inhabit different biotopes, *gagatoides* preferring dry ground, *picea* damp or wet.

Karawaiew's material from Jakutien has evidently been composed of *picea* and *gagatoides*. Of the last one, some specimens have looked more opaque (as some of my Norwegian specimens do\*) than *gagatoides* usually does, and Karawaiew has regarded these as transitional forms, paying attention only to pubescence (and frontal area, this is, however, of less interest), not to all characters.

If the material from Jakutien still exists, it ought to be submitted to renewed investigations, and the same is true of the material of *gagatoides* from northern Russia.

It would also be of interest to carry out exact investigations of the genitalia in the ♂♂ of *gagatoides*, *picea* and *gagates*, as CLAUSEN (1938 p. 88) has done with *F. fusca*.

As *F. gagatoides* has been so incompletely described in the literature, and as the male has hitherto been unknown, I take the opportunity to give the characteristics of the species as well as some sketches, showing parts of the body of *gagatoides* and allied species.

♀ Mandibles toothed, the terminal border bearing 7—8 teeth. Clypeus distinctly, but slightly carinate. Frontal area slightly shagreened. Head about as broad as long, rounded posteriorly. Epinotum seen in profile, distinctly angled.

Scale broad, heart-shaped, usually and often deeply excised at apex (Fig. 2). Head, thorax, scale and abdomen black, mandibles brown or brownish black, antennae and legs brown.

Head and thorax dullish, gaster shiny. Pubescence very sparse. Head and thorax now and then with a few short bristles. Gaster with short bristles at posterior border of the segments.

Length 4,2—6 mm.

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\*) This opaque appearance (on the gaster especially) may sometimes come from grease and adhering fine dust, as I have seen in some specimens; it will often be the case with old material.