

Empididae, 7 sp. (all Rhamphomyia, 5 new); Dolichopodidae, 6 sp. (1 n. sp. each in Dolichopus and Hydrophorus); Phoridae, 3 sp. (all Apiochaeta, 2 n. sp.); Borboridae, 1 sp., a new Leptocera; Syrphidae, 8 sp.; Oestridae, 2 sp.; Tachinidae, 2 sp. (1 new Peleteria); Calliphoridae, 4 sp. (1 new Phormia); Anthomyiidae, 26 sp. (n. sp. in Phaonia, 1 Mydæina n. gen., 1 Aricia, 1 Hydrophoria, 1 Allioipsis, 1 Hylemyia and 1 Phorbia); Scatophagidae, 8 sp. (1 n. sp. each in Gonatherus and Cordylurella, n. gen., Dasypleuron n. gen., and Allomyia n. gen.; Helomyzidae, 3 sp. (1 n. sp. each in Oecotha and Neolera); Piophilidae, 1 sp. (a new Piophila) and Chloropidae, 1 sp.

Much of the material in the collection was specifically indeterminable, so that it is probable that it contains a considerable number of undescribed species.

This paper also contains keys to the genera of Phaoninae and Anthomyiinae, and to those of the entire family of Scatophagidae and Helomyzidae.

Part D, Mallophaga and Anoplura. Mallophaga; by A. W. Baker; Anoplura, by G. F. Ferris and G. H. F. Nuttall. Twenty species of Mallophaga are listed from 13 bird hosts and one mammal. All belong to described species with the possible exception of three species which were too immature for specific determination. Four of the species are illustrated on the plate. Only three species of true lice or Anoplura were taken, one of these being the human head louse, collected from the head hairs of copper Eskimos.

Part F, Hemiptera, by E. P. Van Duzee. Pp. 1-5. The scarcity of Hemiptera in the Arctic regions is indicated by the small size of the collection, which consists of but 12 species. Only 6 of these were specifically determinable, one species being described as new, viz., *Euscelis hyperboreus*, n. sp.

Part H, Spiders, Mites and Myriopods. Spiders, by J. H. Emerton. Acarina, by Nathan Banks. Chilopoda, by Ralph V. Chamberlin.

Spiders (pp. 1-9, pls. I-III). The collection of spiders include 13 species of which three are described as new. They are distributed among the following genera: *Erigone* (1), *Typhlocraestus* (1), *Tmetocerus* (2, 1 n. sp.), *Microveta* (2, 1 n. sp.), *Epeira* (1), *Dictyna* (1), *Lycosa* (2, 1 n. sp.), *Pardosa* (2), and *Xysticus* (1).

Descriptive and distributional notes are given on many of the species and structural details of most of the forms are figured.

Acarina, (pp. 11-13). The mites belong to 7 families, 14 genera and 17 species, only one of which is described as new. (*Stigmaeus arcticus*, figs. 1 and 2). They belong to the genera *Rhagidia* (1), *Bdella* (3), *Bryobia* (1), *Stigmaeus* (1), *Trombidium* (1), *Eylais* (1), *Hydrophantes* (1), *Thyas* (1), *Lebertia* (1), *Laminipes* (1), *Curvipes* (1), *Parasitus* (1), *Galumna* (1), and *Scutovertex* (2).

Chilopoda (pp. 15-22, pl. IV). Two species of Chilopods, one belonging to the Lithobiomorpha, the other to the Geophilomorpha, are the only Myriopods collected by the Expedition, and both were taken in the Cape Nome region, Alaska. Mr. Chamberlin, however, gives a list of all the Alaskan Chilopods (14 species), a key to the genera of the family Chilenophilidae, and a full description of *Cryophilus alaskanus*, n. gen. et sp. *Ethophilus integer*, n. sp., though not represented in the collection of the Expedition is also described, a subspecies (*alaskanus*) having been reported from Alaska. The typical form comes from Washington and Oregon.

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(To be continued).