

ation: cell R_2 sessile or very short-petiolate; cell M_1 lacking by the fusion together of veins M_1 and M_2 .

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites paler; female ovipositor long, brownish yellow.

Habitat.—Northeastern United States.

Holotype.—♂, Bools Hillside, Ithaca, N.Y., June 4, 1917, (Alexander).

Allotopotype.—♀.

Paratopotypes.—3 ♂s, 2 ♀s, June 4–13, 1917.

Paratype.—♂, McLean, N.Y., May 31, 1913.

Type in the collection of the author.

Readily distinguished from *L. tenuicornis* O.S., its closest ally, by the lack of cell M_1 of the wings. The usual flight-period of the species is presumably in late May and the first week of June. The season of 1917 was very cold and backward, at least two weeks late by mid-June.

Sub-family *Tipulinae*.

Tribe *Tipulini*.

Tipula aperta, n. n. for *T. imperfecta* Alexander.

(Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept., 1915, p. 484–485) not *T. imperfecta* Brunetti (Rec. Indian Museum, vol. 9, 1913, p. 260).

Tipula sackeniana, sp. n.

Tricolor group; close to *T. tricolor* Fabr.; coloration reddish brown; male hypopygium without a pencil of reddish hairs on the sides of the caudal margin of the ninth tergite.

Male.—Length 16.8–17.5 mm.; wing 15.5 mm.

Female.—Length about 18 mm.; wing 17.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head with the dorsal half pale brownish yellow, the ventral portion darker, with a dark, lateral line; palpi dark brown. Antennæ with the scape dark brown; flagellar segments light yellow, the basal enlargement brown. Vertex light gray in front and very narrowly along the inner margin of the eyes; remainder of the vertex brownish gray with a narrow, brown line; an orange spot on the sides of the vertex at the narrowest part; occiput similar in colour.