

$r-m$ cross-vein connects with vein R_5 rather than with vein $R_4 + 5$ as in most species of the genus.

It is a much smaller species than either *exoloma* or *diaphana* which have the wings measuring over 10 mm. I am inclined to believe that it is this species that Coquillett records as *diaphana* in the Harriman reports, from the following Alaskan localities:—

Localities: One ♂, Yakutat, Alaska, July 21, 1899; one ♂, Berg bay, June 10, 1899; one ♂, Popof island, July 15, 1899.

It may be that this represents a still undescribed species of the group.

I have the following records for *T. diaphana*:—

Localities: One ♀, Pullman, Wash., May 4, 1898 type; five ♂, ♀, Olympia, Wash., March 16, 1896; one ♂, Seattle, Wash.; one ♂, Vancouver, B.C., March 29, 1902.

Subfamily TIPULINÆ.

Tribe TIPULINI.

Genus *Stygeropsis* Loew.

Stygeropsis Loew; Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift, vol. 7, p. 298; 1863.

A small genus of northern and Arctic Tipuline crane-flies, occurring in both hemispheres. The generally accepted belief that this genus is closely related to *Ctenophora* and its allies is entirely erroneous. This is best proved by a study of the immature stages which are very Tipuline in nature, in some respects uniting the *Longurio* and *Tipula* types.

Stygeropsis parrii (Kirby).

Ctenophora parrii Kirby; Supplement to Capt. Parry's First Voyage; 1824.

MALE.—Length, 11–13 mm.; wing, 14–15 mm.

FEMALE.—Length, 17.5 mm.; wing, 15.8 mm.

Palpi short, black. Frontal prolongation of the head short, black. Antennæ (Pl. II, fig. 12) black, the first segment elongate, transversely wrinkled; flagellar segments narrow basally, enlarged distally into a blunt serration on the inner face. Head dull black with a sparse yellowish grey bloom, the sides of the vertex clothed with elongate, pale hairs.

Thoracic dorsum light grey with three broad, darker grey stripes, the median one broadest anteriorly; thoracic interspaces with an abundance of long, erect hairs; an indistinct, narrow, blackish, median stripe runs the length of the notum. Pleura grey, the dorso-pleural membrane more yellowish. Halteres brown, the knobs darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters dark, the former grey pruinose; femora reddish brown, the tips broadly blackened; tibiae and tarsi black. Wings with a slight brownish grey tinge, the costal and subcostal cells more brownish; stigma dark brown; obliterative streak before the cord not very distinct; venation (Pl. I, fig. 7) $R_2 + 3$ long, very slightly arcuated at origin; petiole of cell M_1 present but often greatly shortened as in *parrioides*.

Abdomen dark blue-grey, the segments very narrowly ringed with paler on the caudal margin; lateral margins of the tergites broadly paler. Lobes of the male hypopygium conspicuously yellow; female ovipositor with the tergal valves rather high, narrowly blackened at their tips. Male hypopygium having the ninth tergite (Pl. II, fig. 26) large, the caudal margin with a very deep, U-shaped, median notch, the lateral lobes prominent, obliquely truncated; tergite black, the apices of the lobes broadly pale. Ninth pleurite rather extensive, the pleural suture indistinct beneath; outer pleural appendage (Pl. II, fig. 23)