

considerable number of Lepidoptera, 20 species of which are illustrated on the two plates by excellent half-tones from photographs.

Four species of this order are reported as having been present in the province in destructive numbers, viz., the forest tent-caterpillar (*Malacosoma pluvialis*), the tortoise-shell butterfly (*Aglais californica*), the alfalfa looper (*Autographa californica*) and a tussock moth (*Herocampa vetusta gulosa*), which was devastating Douglas Fir at Chase, B.C.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1913-18.—Vol. III—Insects.  
Southern Party 1913-16. Ottawa, 1919.

Six parts of this volume have thus far been issued. Most of the collections in all the orders were made by Mr. Frits Johansen, and a large part of the material was collected at Bernard Harbour, Dolphin and Union Straits, Northwest Territories, and at Nome and other localities on the Arctic coast of Alaska.

Part A, Collembola. By Justus W. Folsom. Pp. 1-29, including 8 plates with 72 figures. This is a very full report on the 12 species and varieties of springtails taken by Mr. Johansen. All the species are described and the characters well illustrated. An extensive bibliography is also given. The species are distributed among the following genera: Podura (1); Achorutes (2, 1 n. sp.); Onychiurus (1 n. sp.); Tetracanthella (1); Isotoma (2 sp.); Entomobrya (1); Lepidocyrtus (1); Sminthurides (1).

Part B, Neuropteroid Insects, by Nathan Banks. Pp. 1-5 with 1 plate. Only two orders are represented in the collection, the Plecoptera and the Trichoptera, three species of the former and four of the latter having been taken. One species of each order is described as new, a Capnia and an Anabolia, but other new forms may be present as the specimens are not all specifically determinable.

Part C. Diptera. Craneflies; by C. P. Alexander. Mosquitoes; by H. G. Dyar; Diptera (excluding Tipulidæ and Culicidæ); by J. R. Malloch. Pp. 1-90, with 10 plates.

Craneflies. The collection is relatively rich in these forms, there being at least 16 species represented, including one Rhyphid (a Trichocera, represented by larvæ only) and 15 Tipulidæ. Five of these belong to the Limnobiinae, embracing 4 genera, and 10 to the Tipulinae, representing 3 genera. The largest genus is Tipula with 7 species. With but two exceptions the craneflies of this collection all belong to new species.

All the species, including larval forms, are fully described and figured.

Mosquitoes. Only two species are represented among the 134 specimens in the collection, both belonging to Aedes (Ochlerotatus). One of these, taken in large series and also reared is described as new, *A. nearcticus*. The other species is represented only by females and was left unnamed.

Diptera (exclusive of Tipulidæ and Culicidæ); pp. 34-90, pls. VII-X. These belong to 18 families in which they are distributed as follows: Sciaridæ, 3 sp.; Chironomidæ, 16 sp. (with a new species each in Tanypus and Diamesa); Simuliidæ, 6 sp. (1 n. sp. each in Prosimulium and Simulium); Leptidæ, 1 sp.;