

strongly convex; the antennae roughened by closely placed fine pits, setaceous, the third segment distinctly shorter than the fourth and slightly shorter than the fifth; the prothorax, the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesopostscutellum, and the mesopleura for the most part finely densely punctured; the mesoscutellum, mesosternum, and metapleura polished with sparse punctures; the wings hyaline, the stigma and the costa pale, the veins brownish; the stigma triangular in outline, the caudal margin almost straight; the claws deeply cleft, the inner ray subequal in length to the outer; the abdomen finely granular and setaceous; the procidentia long and truncated at the caudal end, and constricted at the cephalic end; the colour black with the following parts brownish: the labrum, the distal portion of the femora, the tibiae, the tarsi except the distal segments of the metatarsi more or less above, and the caudal abdominal sternum. Length, 7 mm.

Collinson point, Alaska, June 20, 1914. F. Johansen, collector. Specimen No. 1166.

This species is related to *borealis* Marlatt from which it can be separated by the difference in the form of the median fovea and ocellar basin.

Amauronematus indicatus, n. sp.

MALE.—Head, the clypeus and labrum, finely densely punctured, the punctures tending to form rugosities; the clypeus deeply roundly emarginate, the clypeal lobes large, angular, rounded at apex; the labrum broadly rounded and polished; the antennal furrows deep broad depressions adjacent to the pretentorinae and the dorsal part of the antennal fossae, broad rather shallow but distinct furrows between these depressions and the lateral ocelli and the uninterrupted caudal margin of the head; the ocellar and interocellar furrows broad, deep, rounding furrows, the former connecting with the antennal furrows; the postocellar area strongly convex, its cephalic margin rounded; the portion of the ocellar areas bearing the lateral ocelli slightly elevated and continuous with the strongly elevated uninterrupted frontal crest; the ocellar basin distinct but shallow, extending from the frontal crest to the median ocellus; the median fovea a large subquadrangular depression; the supraclypeal area strongly convex; the antennae roughened by closely placed fine pits, setaceous, the third segment shorter than the fourth; the prothorax, the median lobe of the mesonotum, the mesopostscutellum, and the metapleura in part finely densely pitted; the lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesoscutellum, the metascutum, and the mesosternum polished, sparsely pitted; the wings hyaline, the stigma pale, the veins, including the costa, brownish; the claws deeply cleft, the inner ray distinctly shorter than the outer; the abdomen polished and setaceous; the procidentia concealed; the colour black with the following parts brownish: the labrum, the distal portion of the femora, the tibiae, the tarsi, and the caudal end of the abdomen. Length, 6.5 mm.

West of Konganevik, Camden bay, Alaska, July 4, 1914. F. Johansen, collector. Specimen No. 521.

This species is very similar to *completus*. The difference in the antennal segments and the clypeal emargination will distinguish them.

Amauronematus digestus, n. sp.

FEMALE.—Head finely roughened, sparsely setaceous; the clypeus polished, narrow and shallowly emarginate, the clypeal lobes minute and rounded; the labrum polished, long and broadly rounded, and setaceous; the antennal furrows deep from the pretentorinae to the middle of the cephalic margin, broad distinct furrows from this to the lateral ocelli, and deep linear furrows interrupting the caudal margin of the head; the interocellar furrow a broad