

which the sclerite is elevated into a transverse ridge. Eighth sternite unarmed.

The female is similar to the male but the wings are greatly atrophied, the legs, especially the femora, incrassated and the tibiae and tarsi shortened. The abdominal tergites are brown with a broad, basal median area of black on each segment, the caudal margins brighter; lateral margins of the segments pale yellowish, sublaterally with a blackish band. Ovipositor of the *arctica* type, the ends of the valves rather blunt, the dorsal edge with four or five sharp teeth, the lateral margin with seven or eight similar but larger teeth.

*Habitat*.—Alaska.

*Holotype*.—♂, Koyukuk R., Alaska; Lat. 67–69 N.; Long. 151 W. (W. J. Peters). Summer of 1901.

*Allotopotype*.—♀.

Types in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

***Tipula macrolaboides*, sp. n.**

*Macrolabis* group; related to *T. macrolabis* Loew of North-eastern North America but differing in the male hypopygium, the pleural lobes unarmed at their tips; the ninth tergite with an acute median lobe, the broad, lateral lobes deeply notched to form two smaller lobes.

*Male*.—Length 17–17 mm.; wing 17–18.6 mm.

Close to *macrolabis* except as follows:

Antennæ of the type light brown throughout, the paratype uniform pale throughout.

Præscutum light gray with four narrow, chestnut brown stripes, the median one divided by a very broad ground vitta, pointed anteriorly; lateral stripes shorter, continued back on to the scutal lobes.

Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite extensive, with a broad and deep dorsal depression; produced caudad into a compressed median blade with a sharp dorsal edge or carina; the broad lateral lobes are deeply notched by a rounded incision to form two smaller lobules on either side, the proximal lobule longest, shiny, the lateral one with a sharp edge that is provided with a few stout bristles. Ninth pleurite complete, the caudal ventral angle produced caudad and slightly dorsad and proximad as a promi-