part, rounded towards the apex, and sending forth two branches towards the costal area; the lower spot is subtriangular or V-shaped, with the point towards the base of the wings; the two together form, in some sort, a semicolon reversed; between the lower or ovate spot and the costa is a rather indistinct circlet of gold or silver, and two streaks of the same lustre may be traced lower down between it and the inner margin of the wing; the disk near the apex is bronzed; from the brown cloud mentioned above runs a wavy brown streak to the external apical angle, the apex itself is terminated by a band formed by indistinct black crescents; and above the streak is a transverse band formed by two faint lines of dark indistinct crescents including a pale band; secondary wings darker at the apex.

N. B. In the Nova Scotia specimens the discoidal spots are silvery, while in that from Canada their lustre is golden. The synonymy of this species seems very doubtful; the metallic signature can scarcely be said to represent either a mark of interrogation, or a Greek Iota reversed; they most resemble a semicolon.

IX.—DIPTERA.

FAMILY CULICIDÆ.

433. CULEX PUNCTOR *Kirby.*—Length of body 3⅓ lines. Two specimens taken in Lat. 65°.

Body black. Proboscis longer than the trunk; sheath black; valvules and lancets testaceous; palpi somewhat incrassated towards the apex; antennæ broken off in both specimens; wings white, iridescent, with testaceous nervures, without scales, hairs and fringe; legs testaceous.

[310.] FAMILY TIPULIDÆ.

434. TIPULA PRATORUM *Kirby.*—Length of body 7 lines. Taken with the preceding.

♂. Head and trunk slate-colored. Antennæ black, with the scape yellow; thorax with four brown stripes, the lateral ones abbreviated; wings embrowned, clouded with white; nervures black, but those at the base of the wing are testaceous; there is a black dot or two near the anterior margin; and the stigma, or what represents it, is black; the poisers are pale but black at the tip; legs obscurely testaceous; thighs