

so well represented as is that of the Tenthredinids, clearly showing that the smaller and inconspicuous forms characteristic of the north have escaped the attention of the few collectors there, and that extensive additions could be made to the list of species, did not the inaccessibility of the region at present prevent systematic collecting.

A notable addition has been made to the knowledge of American species, since the preparation of Kiaer's catalogue, in the "Papers from the Harriman Alaska Expedition" (Proc. Wash. Acad. Sciences). No. XXVIII. (158 pages, 3 plates) is a monograph by Ashmead of all the Hymenoptera, describing 201 new species and enumerating 335 species now known from Alaska. No. VII., by Prof. Kincaid, deals specially with the Tenthredinoidea. This large and successful expedition to Alaska was in 1899, and Prof. Kincaid, as entomologist, made, during the months of June and July, very extensive collections. Among these were 56 species of sawflies, of which 32 were new species described in his paper. The list of Alaskan species was thus raised in one brief season from 7 species to 61 species, and the fauna was shown to be comparatively rich. Many of the species found on the Alaskan coast will undoubtedly extend eastward into Canada, through the Yukon. The Tenthredinids are represented by 22 species, of which 6 are new, and the Nematids by 27, of which no less than 21 are new, an indication of how little was previously known, and of how much remains to be learned. Some of the species have a very extensive range, as, for instance, *Pæcilotomidea maculata*, Nort., the well-known strawberry sawfly; *Dolerus scriceus*, Say; *D. aprilis*, Nort.; *Cimbex americana*, Leach, and *Trichiosoma triangulum*, Cr., all of which occur throughout Canada and over large areas in the United States. It is stated that an especially rich series of Nematids may be expected in the Alaskan region "owing to the immense abundance, both in species and individuals, of various kinds of willows." This will hold good in a great measure all across northern Canada, and insects which feed upon birch, spruce and other widely-distributed northern plants can also have an extended range. This is shown by the occurrence in Alaska of *Pachynematus ocreatus*, Harrgtn., described from Ottawa, and bred from a larva on spruce. One of the few species previously known from Alaska, *Tenthredo melanosoma*, Harrgtn., seems to be abundant, as seven specimens were collected, and I have also received two males and two females from Mr. W. Simpson, of Ottawa, who collected them, in 1894, at Burroughs Bay.