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this genus, on two different pages of the same volume. Both these have already been correctly referred by Prof. Smith, one to ochrogaster, the other to tessellata. The type of the latter insignata Walker described again in the following year as *illata*, thus combining two synonyms in a double type. I have this type very closely matched with a specimen from Cartwright, Man. Perlentans is another type which I have fairly closely matched with a Calgary specimen in my No. 243. As to Riley's citation of nigricans Linn., I have two fine males from Redvers, Sask., from Mr. Crocker, one of which has travelled with me to the British Museum and all over the eastern collections without finding anything to match it more closely than some of a European series under that name in the British Museum. Yet I do not feel at all assured that the specimens are not dark variations of tessellata, Dr. Dyar's jocinus of the Kootenai List includes specimens which I should most certainly call tessellata. My notes under Nos. 243, 256, 264 and 271 should be here referred to. The group is rarely common here, but I have examined probably some hundreds of local captures, and many from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, from British Columbia, and sundry places in the Western States.

264. E. focinus Smith.—Vide tessellata supra and neotelis (No. 256). 265. E. pestula Smith.—This is a good species, and is the 249 of this list. But all the specimens referred to by me under this heading in XXXVII, p. 56, 1905, were, I believe, focinus Smith.

(To be continued.)

CANADIAN TIPULIDÆ.

I have been appointed by Dr. Hewitt to compile the list of craneflies for the new Canadian catalogue. Our knowledge of the *Tipulidæ* of any country is exceedingly limited, and Canada is no exception to the rule. I should be glad to determine material for collectors from either alcoholic or dried specimens, and will return named duplicates if so requested. The smaller, inconspicuous species (sub-family *Amphinominæ-Simnobinæ* of authors) are especially desired. Authenticated data will be gratefully received.—CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Dept. of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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