

prominent and conspicuous, due to the semioval brownish mark on each side of each spiracle, the metathoracic spiracles distinct, but not functional and without brownish spots. Length, 8 mm.

Breeding Record 131: Galls of a species of *Pontania* collected on *Salix reticulata* at Herschel island, Yukon Territory, end of July, 1916. The galls included under this number appear to represent two species, one similar to that of *Pontania atrata* and a very differently shaped gall which consists of two or three closely placed irregular swellings, more prominent on the under than on the upper surface of the leaf. The upper surface is infolded, forming a pocket partially concealing the swollen parts of the gall. Three adults were bred in the same summer but were lost in transit.

Breeding Record 74: Galls of *Pontania* on Creeping willow, *Salix arctica*, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 19, 1915. Under this number is included two types of galls, one evidently adult, spherical and similar in size to those of *Pontania atrata*, the others are small swellings confined in great part to the ventral surface of the leaf and are probably immature.

Galls of a species of *Pontania* collected (alcohol) at Cape Bathurst, Northwest Territories, July 26, 1916, on *Salix arctica*. The galls are large, oval in outline, greatly swollen on the underside of the leaf, and project only slightly on the upper side. Apparently of a different species from any of those described.

Specimens of two minute galls occurring near the center of the leaves of *Salix Richardsonii*. Collected end of July, 1916, on Herschel island, Yukon Territory (alcohol). The galls are small kidney-shaped swellings which are more prominent on the dorsal than on the lower surface, and are evidently immature.

The species of *Amauronematus* described on the following pages can be separated by means of the following table:—

- a Head with the frontal crest not interrupted.
 - b Head, mesonotum, and mesopleura wholly or for the most part black.
 - c Antennae with the third segment distinctly shorter than the fourth; clypeus roundly emarginate. *completus*.
 - cc Antennae with the third and fourth segments subequal; clypeus angularly emarginate. *indicatus*.
 - bb Head, mesonotum, and mesopleura distinctly marked with ferruginous.
 - c Clypeus broadly shallowly emarginate; supraclypeal area pale. *aligestus*.
 - cc Clypeus narrowly deeply emarginate; supraclypeal area black. *coquilatus*.
- aa Head with the frontal crest distinctly interrupted.
 - b Mesonotum, including the mesoscutellum, black. *varianus*.
 - bb Mesonotum, including the mesoscutellum, entirely or for the most part pale.
 - c Ocellar basin concave and broadly continuous with the median fovea. *aulatus*.
 - cc Ocellar basin shallow and narrowly continuous with the median fovea. *magnus*.

Amauronematus completus, n. sp.

MALE.—Head finely densely punctured and setaceous, clypeus and labrum polished; the clypeus narrowly, moderately deeply emarginate, the clypeal lobes large, angularly rounded at apex; the labrum broadly rounded and setaceous; antennal furrows deep depressions adjacent to the pretentorinae, distinct on the cephalic aspect, and linear adjacent to the lateral ocelli, not reaching the caudal margin of the head; the ocellar and interocellar furrows not well defined; the postocellar area broad, not strongly convex; the portion of the ocellar areas bearing the lateral ocelli small and elevated, flat ventrad of the lateral ocelli and not forming a ridge continuous with the frontal crest; the ocellar basin short, deepest adjacent to the median ocellus; the median fovea a deep pit, three times as long as wide; the frontal crest wanting dorsad of the antennal fossae and not interrupted on the meson; the supraclypeal area