

longer bristles on posterior margins of segments; hypopygium of moderate size, subglobose. Legs with a few bristles but with numerous short setulose hairs; fore femora with long bristles on postero-dorsal and postero-ventral surfaces; mid femur with at least one moderately strong bristle on anterior surface at middle; mid and hind tibiae with preapical dorsal bristle, fore pair not visible. Inner cross-vein before extreme apex of first vein and slightly beyond middle of discal cell; outer cross-vein straight, at more than half its own length from end of fifth; last section of fourth nearly 1.5 as long as preceding section; costal spines very little longer than diameter of costal vein.

Length, 4 mm.

Type locality: Nome, Alaska, August 24 and 25, 1916 (F. Johansen).

PIOPHILIDÆ.

The larvae of all species of this family known to me feed in carrion, or on preserved meats, cheese, etc. I have found some species in numbers on dead animals, especially on the seashore and on the banks of rivers. There is only one specimen in the present collection, which is herein described as new.

Piophila borealis, n. sp.

MALE.—Glossy black.

Head black, interfrontalia, lower part of orbits, face, cheeks, and palpi reddish yellow. Thorax black, humeri, lateral portions of scutellum, and posterior lateral angles of mesonotum translucent red; propleura grey pruinose. Abdomen black. Legs black, trochanters, extreme apices of femora, bases (broadly) and apices (narrowly) of all tibiae, basal four joints of mid, and three joints of hind, tarsi reddish yellow. Wings clear, veins yellow. Halteres yellow.

Frons plain, with weak setulae proximad of triangle; anterior orbital bristle very small; central postvertical pair of bristles twice as long and strong as laterals; vibrissa strong; cheek almost as high as eye. Thorax smooth, rather densely covered with short dark hairs; scutellum subtriangular, convex in centre of disc; apical bristles distinctly longer than laterals; propleural bristles of moderate length. Abdomen broad, the surface granulose and armed with rather closely placed short setulose hairs; hypopygium small. Legs normal both in strength and armature. Inner cross-vein slightly beyond apex of first; sections of fourth vein 6:5:7 from base to apex.

Length, 3 mm.

Type locality: West of Konganevik, Camden bay, Alaska, July 4, 1914 (F. Johansen).

This species differs in the colour of the humeri and scutellum from any described in the recent paper on the family by Melander and Spuler.

EPHYDRIDÆ.

The members of this family are found in the vicinity of water, the larvae being almost without exception aquatic.

There is only one species in this collection.

Scatella brunnipennis Malloch.

I described this species in the paper on Pribilof Island Diptera previously referred to, but which has not yet appeared in print.

Localities: Demarcation point, Alaska, and Collinson point, Alaska, May 16, and June 20, 1914; Collinson point, Alaska, September, 22, 1913; Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July, 1915 (F. Johansen).

¹ Bull. 143 Wash. Agr. Exper. Station, 1917.