

seven to ten smaller ones. All the dorsal and ventral sclerites of segments one to seven are small and (in extended specimens only?) widely separated. The hinder edge of the sternites is slanting, the upper hinder angle projecting backwards. The seventh sternite is sinuate (Fig. 42).

*Legs.*—The arrangement of the bristles is of the type usually found in this genus. The hind tibia bears six dorsal pairs of bristles. One of the apical bristles of the second hind tarsal segment reaches to the middle of the fifth segment, while the longest apical bristle of the fourth hind tarsal segment extends nearly to the claw. The bristles on the ventral surface of the mid and hind tarsi are numerous. The fifth segment is as slender as in *Ch. trichosa*, being much slenderer than in *Ch. ursi*. It bears ventrally a subbasal hair. The proportional length of the tarsal segments is as follows:

Mid tarsus . . . . .	25	23	16	12	28	
Hind tarsus . . . . .	46	28	18	14	28	

We have two females of this species, one from Eagle River, Sicamous, Canada, 1st Sept., 1903, collected from *Canis latrans* by Mr. G. F. Dippie, and another from Mabel Lake, British Columbia, 6th May, 1902, taken from *Ursus americanus* by Mr. Allan Brooks.

Length, 3.5 mm.

2. *Ctenopsyllus selenis*, spec., nov.—Close to *Ctenopsyllus hesperomys*, Baker (1904), which we know only from the description, the ♀ alone being described by Baker.

*Head.*—The three upper bristles of the frontal row are spine-like, being short and stout, while the other bristles of this series are slender, gradually tapering to a fine point. There are two genal spines, as in *Ct. hesperomys*.

*Thorax.*—The pronotum bears a comb of 26 spines. The mesonotum is one-fourth longer than the metanotum in the ♀, while these two tergites are nearly equal in length in the ♂. In *hesperomys* the mesonotum is said to be twice the length of the metanotum (♀). The number of hairs on the metathoracal epimerum is slightly variable, there being usually 3, 3, 1 in the ♂, and one or two more in the ♀.

*Abdomen.*—The tergites bear, like the metanotum, some short teeth at the apex, being, moreover, minutely serrated. The numbers of these