

Most species of the genus *Tipula* hold the wings outspread or divaricate in a position of rest. Apparently but few hold them folded incumbent over the abdomen. Two excellent photographs by Mr. G. H. Wilkins, taken at Bernard harbour in July, 1915, show that *T. arctica* falls in this latter group of species. These illustrations show the female fly crawling about over the Arctic vegetation, possibly searching for a place in which to oviposit. (Plate VI).

***Tipula hewitti*, n. sp.**

General colouration grey; mesonotal praescutum with three broad brown stripes; halteres tipped with yellowish orange; legs with the femora dull brownish yellow, broadly tipped with dark brown; wings very indistinctly marked with greyish clouds; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite very narrowly notched medially, the lateral lobes almost contiguous.

MALE.—Length, 13 mm.; wing, 15 mm.

Palpi black. Frontal prolongation of the head short, dark grey; nasus broad, prominent. Antennae black, the first segment of the scape dusted with grey; flagellum broken. Head grey, the disk of the vertex more brownish; vertex produced cephalad between the antennal bases into a flat tongue that is deeply split by a median groove.

Mesonotum grey, the praescutum with three dark brown stripes, the middle one very broad in front, rapidly narrowed to near the suture, indistinctly split by a grey median vitta; lobes of the scutum with a linear brown line. Pleura grey, the dorso-pleural membrane dull brownish. Halteres brownish yellow, the knobs dark brown tipped with dull yellowish orange. Legs with the coxae grey; trochanters dark brown; femora dull yellow, the tips broadly dark brown; tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Wings dull grey; the costal and subcostal cells more yellowish; stigma brown; a yellowish spot beyond the stigma in cell *second R*₁; indistinct grey clouds along vein *Cu*₁; venation: petiole of cell *M*₁ short; crossvein *m-cu* obliterated by the fusion of *Cu*₁ on *M*₃₊₄.

Abdomen dark greyish black, the terminal tergites ringed with paler, the lateral margins indistinctly paler. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite (Pl. III, fig. 36) large, subquadrate, the caudal margin nearly transverse with a very narrow median notch, the adjacent lobes slightly produced caudally at their inner angle and almost touching one another. Ninth pleurite complete; outer pleural appendage (Pl. III, fig. 30) elongate-oval, the apex broadly rounded, the basal two-thirds dusky, the apical third yellowish. Ninth sternite with a deep median notch.

Locality: Holotype, ♂, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 1-14, 1916 (F. Johansen). No. 418.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this species to Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, the Dominion Entomologist, to whom I am indebted for many favours.

***Tipula subpolaris*, n. sp.**

MALE.—Length, 13.5 mm.; wing, 13.6 mm.

In most respects very similar to *T. hewitti*, but the male hypopygium is quite different. Unfortunately the type is badly discoloured. The antennae (Pl. II, fig. 18) have the flagellum black, the individual segments moderately elongated, the basal enlargement being about half as long as the rest of the segment. Tibial spurs long and slender. Basal abdominal tergites with indications of orange on the sides of the median black line. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite (Pl. III, fig. 38) black, the caudal margin with a broad U-shaped notch. Ninth pleurite complete, black, broadly margined with yellowish; outer pleural appendage subelongate, narrowed toward the apex, dusky basally, passing into rather bright yellow beyond.