

CHIRONOMINÆ.

There are representatives of several genera of this subfamily in the collection, some of them represented by larval and pupal stages and some by imagines.

Diamesa Meigen.

This genus is represented in the collection by one species which does not agree in structure with any species known to me.

The larvae of *Diamesa* species are generally found in fast running water and normally on rock surfaces. I have seen females that were collected while in the act of ovipositing in water caused by the melting of snow on mountains in Montana.

Diamesa arctica, n. sp.

FEMALE. Black, subopaque. Wings subfuscous, veins thick and dark, cross-vein infuscated. Halteres brown.

Eyes very widely separated, width of frons equal to one-half the width of head; antennae with 8 joints, the apical one four times as long as preapical, surface hairs long and rather numerous; Pronotum with a deep, moderately wide central, wedge-shaped incision; dorsum of mesonotum and scutellum with rather long fuscous hairs. Abdomen stout, with shaggy fuscous hairs. Legs stouter than in *Wallii* Meigen, and with much more conspicuous hairs; fore tarsi with the basal joint very little more than one-half as long as fore tibia; fourth tarsal joint on all legs sub-equal to or very little shorter than fifth; mid tarsi with a series of minute erect setulae on ventral surface of at least the basal two joints. Venation similar to that of *Wallii*.

Length, 4.5 mm.

Type locality: Colville mountains, Wollaston peninsula, Victoria island, July 22, 1915 (D. Jenness). Paratype, lake Angmaloktok, Colville mountains, Wollaston peninsula, Victoria Island, July 29, 1915 (D. Jenness).

Chironomus.

The larvae and pupae of one species and one imago of possibly another species of this genus in collection.

Chironomus, sp. 1.

A male in rather poor condition resembles closely several species I have described from Pribilof islands. It is entirely black and has the fore tarsi long-haired, characters common to nearly all males of this genus I have seen from the far north. Structurally the specimen agrees very well with one I have described as *conformis* in a paper now in press, but more specimens are necessary to ensure an authentic identification.

Length, 7 mm.

Locality: Butler island, Arctic coast of Alaska, July 2, 1914 (D. Jenness).

Chironomus, sp. 2.

LARVA. Bright red in life. Labium very similar to that of *tentans* Fabricius, but the median tooth is regularly rounded and the small submedian one larger than in that species; the mandible has three teeth in addition to the large apical one. The ventral and respiratory filaments are absent, the dorsal papillae are small, each with eight long hairs, and the four apical respiratory protuberances between the caudal pseudopods are about three times as long as thick.

Length, 17-19 mm.