deflection of Cu_1 at or just beyond the fork of M, about in a line with cross-vein r-m; cross-vein m rather indistinct.

Abdominal segments dark brown, the caudal and lateral margins narrowly paler, hypopygium with the pleurites bright yellow.

The female is similar to the ♂ but slightly larger, full-winged; ovipositor powerful, yellow, strongly upturned.

Habitat.-Colorado.

Holotype, &, Platte Cañon, Colorado, July 17, 1915, (Oslar.)

Allotype, Q, with the type.

This little species differs from both debilis Will. and vitripennis Doane, in the considerably smaller size; it differs from debilis in the paler fawn colour of the body, the long petiole of cell M1, the structure of the antennæ, and in numerous other details; from vitripennis in the gray head, dark antennæ, differences in the thoracic pattern and colour of the abdomen and its appendages. It differs from the more closely related septentrionalis Bergr. in the unmarked wings and fawn-coloured body.

Tricyphona glacialis, sp. n.

Allied to T. debilis Will.; colour dark brown; antennæ dark brown throughout, the flagellar segments oval to rounded-oval, not attenuated; wings with a pale brown suffusion; cell 1st M_2 and and M_1 very long; abdomen dark brown, the basal sternites more yellowish.

Male.-Length 9.6 mm.; wing 10.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ dark brown, the segments of the flagellum oval, the basal ones not crowded, the apical ones shortened, almost rounded. Head broad, black, very sparsely grayish pruinose; frontal tubercle distinct, high.

Mesonotum dark brown, very sparsely gray pruinose on the postnotum, the scutellum paler, more yellowish. Pleura dark brown, gray pruinose. Halteres very long and slender, brown, brightened at the extreme base. Legs with the coxæ brownish yellow; femora dull yellow, passing into brown on the apical third; tibiæ brownish yellow, a little brighter basally; tarsi dark brown. Wings with a pale brown tinge; stigma indistinct; veins brown. Venation: petiole of cell R_4 moderate, a little shorter than the elongated cell $lst\ M_2$; petiole of cell M_1 about one-third the length