to the pseudosuture, this pale line being somewhat impressed; scutum, scutellum and postnotum brown, the latter rather darker. Pleuræ, propleuræ and cephalic and dorsal portions of the mesopleuræ, up to the wing-root, yellowish; remainder of the pleuræ brownish. Halteres pale, yellow. Legs: coxæ suffused with brown; trochanters light yellow; femora yellow basally, becoming brown at the tip. Wings tinged with grey, stigma elongate-oval, brown, distinct. Venation (see fig. 4, plate IV).

Abdomen light brownish yellow, the caudal half of the 7th, 8th and 9th tergites brown. Hypopygium (see figs. 13-15, plate X): 9th tergite, viewed from above, with the lateral ears or lobes prominent, the interval between them almost straight, not deeply notched as in nodicornis; 9th sternite and its pleurite fused, massive, as in the genus, the apical appendate stout, directed cephalad, flattened at its apex. Viewed from the side, the penisguard is conspicuous, tripartite as in the tribe, it is very long, arising from the ventral wall, directed caudad and thence dorsad, almost attaining the level of the dorsal edge of the 9th sternite, toward their end, directed cephalad, the tip flattened; anal tube conspicuous. Viewed from beneath, the massive sterno-pleurites meet in a straight median suture, which is membranaccous; the tripartite penis-guard is deeply concave below the forking.

Vial No. E.—Tokyo, Japan; Aug., 1912; 1 &.

Holotype.—♂, Vial E.

Type in author's collection.

The difference between the American and Japanese species are shown by the following key:

The succeeding parts dealing the Tipulinæ will conclude the Tipulidæ.