median line; of these the distal one is the longest, the proximal one usually very short; there are three posterior setæ on either side, the two proximal being longest and in their own punctures, the third one distal in position, lying close to the black pleural stripe and located in a very small puncture on the margin of the adjoining larger puncture.

Colouration: Dorsum (Pl. V, fig. 60) dull yellow. Just inside the broad lateral stripe and separated from it by a narrow bright yellow line is a narrow dark brown line, almost continuous but slightly interrupted in places; this dark line begins on the mesothorax and continues to the last segment. The dorsum of the abdomen between these dark stripes is handsomely marked with dorsal shields of brown which are narrowly margined with darker brown, the narrow apex of the shield directed caudad; there are about seven of these dorsal shields, the integument on either side of them with three bright yellow dots in straight diverging lines, all of these dots lying on the cephalic ring of the segment. Pleural region dark brown, very broad but paler on the thoracic segments, gradually narrowed and becoming darker toward the end of the body, terminating near the anal gills. This dark pleural stripe is dotted with numerous yellowish spots. Ventral surface abruptly and conspicuously light yellow.

Spiracular disk surrounded by six long, finger-like lobes, the dorsal lobes rather the shortest although still long and finger-like, lying parallel, the ventral lobes longest; all the lobes narrowly margined with black and with a slender black vitta bisecting the inner face of the lobe from the tip inward toward the disk, at the distal end expanded into a blackish apex; the apex and lateral margins bear long fringes of hairs as in *Stygeropis*, these hairs being longest toward the tips of the lobes. Anal gills six, short but rather slender, inconspicuous, the two lateral pairs longest, the inner pair much shorter.

I would refer this to a position not far removed from *Stygeropis* although it is very differently coloured from the species last described under that name. However, the structure of the larvæ seems to indicate that it is more probably a *Stygeropis* than a *Tipula* or a *Nephrotoma*. If the generic reference is correct the larvæ probably belong to either *S. parrii* or *S. parrioides*.

In the specimens from Demarcation point, Alaska, the anterior end of the body is pale and the median dorsal shields are continuous as a practically uninterrupted dorso-median line, only slightly constricted toward the posterior end of each segment; the lateral dorsal stripes are very dark. However, the structure of the spiracular disk and the chætotaxy are entirely the same and I feel sure that all the material pertains to the same species.

In the vial containing the two larvæ from Bernard harbour, described above, there was an additional Tipuline larva that is closest to the Tipuline No. 3 described later, but probably represents a still different species. Because this is the only specimen included in the material it is not further discussed in this report.

Tipuline No. 2.

Locality: Three larvæ, taken at Demarcation point, Alaska, May, 1914. No. 4 (F. Johansen); melted ponds in the tundra.

Length, 20 23 mm.; dextro-sinistral width, 3·3 3·6 mm.; dorso-ventral depth, 2·2·2 mm.

Body moderately elongated, form strongly depressed; thoracic and first abdominal segments with the margins regular; abdominal segments 3 to 8 with a prominent false constriction or pseudo-suture at about two-thirds the length of the segment, the edges of the segments produced laterad to give a serrate appearance to the margins of the abdomen; the anterior ring of each segment has the serration larger than that of the posterior ring so that these alternate; penultimate segment of the abdomen with the caudal angles produced strongly caudad into long, slender lobes.