

may make systematic collections and studies of these insects, so numerous both as regards species and individuals. The minute and delicate forms of which the order of flies is largely composed, as well as many of the larger forms which have long fragile legs, require special care and skill in collecting and preserving. For these reasons a list such as the following is by no means typical of the fauna, as whole groups of the most common species may be entirely lacking.

I have tried to group the species in agreement with the classification published by Dr. Williston, so as to indicate the families represented.

When sending my flies for determination I requested Dr. Howard to retain for the U. S. National Museum's unrivalled collections any specimens which might prove to be of special value, and I was gratified to find that about fifty were deemed to be worthy of retention. The remark "U. S. Nat. Mus." after any species denotes that its representative is to be found there.

CECIDOMYIDÆ.

Cecidomyia, sp. Very common on willows.

Diplosis pini-inops, O.S. Bred from puparia upon pine-twigs.

Diplosis, sp. One specimen,

MYCETOPHILIDÆ.

Sciophila, n. sp. ? U. S. Nat. Mus.

CULICIDÆ.

Culex impiger, Walk. A very abundant and obtrusive pest.

CHIRONOMIDÆ.

Chironomus cristatus, Fabr. Common early in May.

TIPULIDÆ.

Limnophila macrocera, Say. One specimen.

Limnophila rufibasis, O.S. One specimen.

Tipula angustipennis, Loew. A very common species.

Pachyrrhina lugens, Loew. Also common.

Amalopsis inconstans, O.S. One specimen.

Ctenophora, n. sp. ? U. S. Nat. Mus.

Ctenophora, n. sp. ? U. S. Nat. Mus.

RHYPHIDÆ.

Rhyphus alternatus, Say. One taken 28th June.

Rhyphus punctatus, Fabr. Two specimens.