

Rhogogastera reliqua, n. sp.

FEMALE. Head smooth and polished; the clypeus long, the emargination shallow, the bottom of the emargination straight, the sides oblique, the clypeal lobes slightly broader than long, their margins rounded; the labrum shield-shaped, pointed, fringed with setæ; the antennal plates large; the antennal furrows deep, extending from the pretentorium to the ridge bounding the caudal aspect of the head; each lateral ocellus placed on a swollen ocellar area; the ocellar areas separated by a prominent interocellar furrow, forming a small ocellar basin ventral of the median ocellus, bounded by the frontal ridges which are confluent on the meson and continuous with the supra-clypeal area, the dorsal end of each continuous with an ocellar area; the ocellar furrow distinct, the postocellar area quadrangular; antennæ with first and second segments subequal, the third longer than the fourth and shorter than the fourth and fifth together; the pronotum, mesonotum, metanotum, mesopleuræ, and the metapleuræ polished and setaceous; the claws cleft, the inner ray slightly shorter than the outer; the abdominal segments finely granular and sparsely setaceous; the saw-guides with the dorsal and ventral margins parallel, the caudal end obliquely rounded to a blunt point above; colour green or yellowish green with the following parts black: the dorsal surface of the antennæ, a band covering the antennal furrows, connected between the antennal plates, and extending across the caudal aspect as converging lines to the occipital foramen, the ocellar basin, the interocellar furrow, the transverse furrow of the pronotum, the median furrow of the median lobe of the mesonotum, the furrow separating the median and lateral lobes, the concave part of the mesoscutum, the infolded portion of the mesopostscutellum, the wing veins except the costa and stigma, a spot on the caudal surface of the trochanters, a band on the distal half of the caudal surface of the femora, a band on the caudal surface of the tibiae, the bottom of the infolding between the mesopostscutellum and the basal plates, and spots on the mesal part of each abdominal tergum, larger on the caudal segments, the lateral margins of the spots irregular, on the cephalic segments deeply squarely emarginate. Length, 10 mm.

Nome, Alaska, August 21-25, 1916. F. Johansen, collector. "On flowers of common, big umbellifer (*Heracleum*)?" Specimen No. 45.

This species is closely related to *eransii* Harr., from which it is readily separated by the difference in colour, the shape of the saw-guides, and the topography of the head.

Euura abortiva, n. sp.

FEMALE. Head, except the ventral half of the inner orbits, finely densely punctured; the clypeus roundly rather deeply emarginate, the clypeal lobes broad and broadly rounded; the labrum bluntly pointed and setaceous; the antennal furrows extending from the pretentorium to the frontal crest as broad shallow depressions and from the frontal crest to the ocellar furrow in which they terminate in rounded concavities as similar depressions; the ocellar furrow, broad and distinct, distant from the lateral ocelli; the macrocellar furrow a slight V-shaped depression extending halfway to the median ocellus; postocellar area continuous with the posterior orbits; ocellar basin represented by a rounded depression adjacent to the median ocellus; ocellar areas swollen with rounded sides and separated by slight depressions from the frontal areas, which are continuous with a poorly defined frontal crest; median fovea distinct, punctiform, continued dorsal as a linear depression slightly interrupting the frontal crest; antennæ short, segments three and four subequal, the segments roughened and densely setaceous with short setæ; pronotum and the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum finely punctured like the head; mesoscutellum and mesopostscutellum polished; metascutellum more closely and coarsely