

Sandstone rapids, Coppermine river, Northwest Territories, Arctic Canada. "Collected as larvae in cocoons in old cerambycid burrows in bark of white spruce, February 18, 1915. Imago emerged July, 1915. Breeding Record 46". F. Johansen, collector. Specimen No. 1370.

The yellow coxae and the large yellow spot on each mesopleuron will separate this species from its nearest relative, *truncata* Marlatt.

***Pontania subpallida*, n. sp.**

FEMALE.—Head polished, the orbits setaceous; the clypeus broadly slightly emarginate, almost truncate; the antennal furrows deep and distinct from the pretentorial to the caudal margin of the head which they interrupt, broadest between the frontal crest and the lateral ocelli; the ocellar furrow distinct and connecting with the antennal furrows and a short broad interocellar furrow; the postocellar area short and broad with a deep, linear, mesal furrow interrupting the caudal margin of the head; the ocellar areas strongly elevated and more or less separated from the frontal crest, forming a distinct pentagonal area; the frontal crest strongly elevated, its dorsal margin squarely emarginate on the meson, interrupted by a broad furrow extending to the elongate deep punctiform median fovea; ocellar basin deep, bounded by sharp walls, extending from the frontal crest to the ocellar furrow; the supraclypeal area not strongly elevated; antennae long, the third and fourth segments subequal, the fifth segment shorter, the surface of the segments setaceous; the pronotum setaceous; the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesoscutellum, and the mesopostscutellum polished, sparsely setaceous; the metasentum finely transversely striate; the mesopleura, the mesosternum, and the metapleura polished and sparsely setaceous; the wings hyaline, the costa and stigma pale, the veins brownish; the claws deeply cleft, the inner ray shorter than the outer; the abdomen finely granular, very sparsely setaceous; the saw-guides stout, the dorsal margin straight and oblique, the ventral margin curved, the distal end bluntly pointed, the distal and ventral portions with short fine setae; the cerci long and clavate; body black with the following parts pale or yellowish: the distal half of the antennae, the mandibles, the labrum, the clypeus, the supraclypeal area, the frontal crest in part, the inner and posterior orbits, the cephalic portion of the postocellar area, the pronotum, the tegulae, a broad band on the parapsidal furrows, the mesoscutellum except the caudal margin, the legs except irregularly infuscated areas, the ventral aspect of the abdomen, the saw-guides, and the three caudal terga. Length, 5.5 mm.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 12, 1915. F. Johansen, collector. Specimen No. 797.

The strongly elevated ocellar areas, the large uninterrupted frontal crest, the deep ocellar basin, and the shallow emargination of the clypeus will serve to separate this species from *desmodioides* Walsh, with which it is similar.

***Pontania trifasciata*, n. sp.**

FEMALE.—Head finely closely punctured; the clypeus narrowly roundly emarginate, the clypeal lobes broadly rounded; the labrum rounded; the antennal furrows deep from the pretentorial to the dorsal margin of the frontal crest, broad and shallow on the middle of their length, and narrow, deep, converging, linear depressions caudad of the lateral ocelli, not interrupting the caudal margin of the head; the ocellar furrow distinct but broad and shallow; the interocellar furrow deep and expanding toward the median ocellus; the ocellar areas not prominent, with a slightly convex surface; the frontal crest distinct, deeply interrupted at middle by a linear long deep furrow continuous with the median fovea; supraclypeal area convex, not prominent; the