

MALE AND FEMALE.—Black, with a distinct greenish lustre. Frons opaque black-brown; antennae black; face greenish above, the surface with dense brownish pollen which rarely obscures the entire surface in either sex, face, below, entirely silvery pilose in the male, but in the female the greater portion is brownish pilose with normally a whitish area on each side; postocular region with numerous black bristles and yellow hairs. Thorax almost black, with a cupreous stripe along line of dorso-centrals and a broad sublateral vitta each side. Abdomen with a more pronounced greenish tinge than thorax and usually slightly cupreous on dorsum at base. Legs black, distinctly green-tinged, especially on dorsal surfaces of tibiae. Wings clear, with a distinct brown spot on cross-vein and another before middle of last section of fourth vein. Squamae with pale fringes.

MALE.—Third antennal joint short, obtuse at apex; face in both sexes broad, slightly widened below, the upper half slightly vertically rugose. Propleura with a group of bristly black hairs above coxa, among which the normal bristle is barely distinguishable. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Fore femora in male excavated at apex below, and with four to five short stout bristles basad of the excavation, on the anterior side; base of femur slightly swollen, and near its antero-ventral edge with a series of five to seven widely-placed setulae; ventral surface of fore tibia with a series of closely placed spines; fore tarsi normal; mid and hind femora not swollen, both pairs with a few bristles on apical half of antero- and postero-ventral surfaces; mid and hind tibiae with a few widely placed bristles.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except that the fore femora are not excavated near apex and lack the group of bristles on the antero-ventral side, and the fore tibia has less regular and slightly longer ventral bristles.

Locality: Teller, Alaska, two specimens, July 29, 1913, and ten specimens, August 6, 1913 (F. Johansen).

Originally described from Commander islands, Bering sea.

***Hydrophorus pilitarsis*, n. sp.**

MALE AND FEMALE.—Similar in colour to the preceding species, differing only in having the postocular cilia on lower half almost entirely yellow, and the fore coxae with long yellow hairs and only a pair of black bristles at middle and a few black setulae at apex instead of being almost entirely black setulose.

MALE.—Face widest below middle, slightly narrowed at lowest extremity; antennae as in *signiferus*. Propleura with one black bristle and a number of long yellow hairs. Fore femora more noticeably swollen than those of *signiferus*, not excavated at apex near base, with seven to eight stout, closely placed, rather short bristles on the ventral surface; a number of long black hairs on apical half of posterior surface; fore tibia thickened on apical half, the antero-ventral surface with dense microscopic pile and very minute spinules; fore tarsi with long black hairs on antero-ventral margin of basal and dorsal surface of next three joints; mid femora with four to five long, black bristles at base on antero-ventral surface and moderately long, black hairs on apical two-thirds of postero-ventral surface, the femora slightly bent; hind femora slender, straight, with short setulose hairs; mid and hind tibiae with a few short bristles. Last sections of veins three and four conspicuously convergent apically, the dark spot on last section of four nearer middle of that section than it is in *signiferus*.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except that the fore femora are less thickened, lack the basal series of strong bristles, and have the apical series of hairs on postero-ventral surface less closely placed. The mid femora have two to three strong bristles near base. The fore tarsi have only the normal hairs.

Length, 3.5-4.5 mm.

Type locality: Teller, Alaska, five specimens, July 29, 1913; one specimen, August 6, 1913 (F. Johansen).