

seta directed proximad; on the penultimate and antepenultimate segments of the abdomen the bristles are very long and delicate. The sternites (Pl. V, fig. 59) similar, but the median bristles lie further cephalad and there is a smaller tiny bristle in its individual puncture just proximad of it; these median bristles are almost in alignment with the lateral bristles. The caudal bristles, three in number, are in alignment and rather widely separated.

Colouration above dark brown, the thoracic region more reddish; a broad, conspicuous dorso-median stripe reddish brown; lower surface greyish with a reddish caste. Skin very smooth without tubercles or roughenings of any sort. The sutures between the individual segments are very well-marked but not conspicuously constricted, at about two-thirds the length of each abdominal segment with a pseudosuture dividing the segment into two rings or annuli.

Spiracular disk (Pl. IV, fig. 46) surrounded by six very long, finger-like lobes, of which the ventral pair are slightly the longer. All the lobes are margined with dark brown and here develop long fringes of delicate pale hairs which are longest at the tips of the lobes, much shortened toward the base of the lobes; down the middle of the inner face of each lobe there is a long, narrow, black stripe extending from the tip back toward the centre of the disk, this mark longest on the ventral lobes; the lateral marks on the lobes are all expanded at their inner ends nearest the spiracles, the outer margins of the ventral lobes united with one another across the disk, between the spiracles, by a narrow, arcuated line. Spiracles large. Anal gills short but slender, inconspicuous, the inner pair very short.

From its great resemblance to the larva of *Stygeropsis fuscipennis* Loew of northeastern America I would refer this larva to *Stygeropsis* without question. Which species it represents is somewhat doubtful, but very probably either *parrii* or *parrioides*. The *Tipula* No. 1 of Malloch's preliminary classification¹ is *Stygeropsis fuscipennis*.

Tipuline No. 1 (*Stygeropsis*, supposition).

Locality: Two larvæ from a lake near Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, June 25, 1915 (F. Johansen).

Two additional specimens from Demarcation point, Alaska (melted ponds in tundra, May, 1914. No. 7).

Length, 20.5-23 mm.; diameter, 1.8-2 mm.

Form cylindrical, moderately elongated, the anterior end abruptly tapering, the posterior end gradually tapering to the cauda; caudal lobes capable of close application to one another along their inner faces, protecting the spiracles.

Chaetotaxy: Dorsal segments (Pl. V, fig. 60) with the setæ all on the posterior ring, an anterior lateral pair located in the lateral yellow line, consisting of two punctures, the more lateral one of which has a tripartite bristle, the proximal one simple. Nearer the caudal margin of the segments three long lateral bristles in alignment and rather widely separated, the distal one located near the inner margin of the yellow stripe, the inner two closer together located in the black lateral stripes, the innermost on its margin. In alignment with these three and located nearer the mid-dorsal region of the segment, one on either side of the apex of the shield-shaped dorsal mark, are two long bristles. All of these caudal bristles are in alignment with the caudal setæ of the ventral segments.

Lateral setæ: On the dark pleural stripe a group of three small, stout bristles on the posterior ring, arranged in a triangle; a single, longer hair on the anterior ring of the segment, much closer to the ventral edge than to the dorsal edge of the stripe.

Sternal segments with the setæ on the apical ring of the segment arranged as in Pl. V, fig. 61; there are two anterior setæ on each side, and closer to the

¹ Malloch, J. R. "A preliminary classification of Diptera based upon larval and pupal characters," Bull. Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, vol. 12, pp. 199, 200, figs.; 1917.