

neath by a V-shaped notch, beneath the margin of the eighth sternite a small brush of long golden hairs. Eighth sternite unarmed.

Locality: Holotype, ♂, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 10, 1916 (F. Johansen). No. 213.

Similar to *T. aperta* Alexander (*imperfecta* Alexander, preoccupied) of Labrador in the open cell first M_2 , but distinct in the dark frontal prolongation of the head, the uniformly dark antennae, the blackish trochanters and abdomen, etc. In *aperta* the tip of R_2 persists for its entire length and the petiole of cell M_1 is very much longer than in the present species.

This interesting species is dedicated to the collector, Mr. F. Johansen.

Tipula diflava, n. sp.

General colouration grey; antennae black, the second segment abruptly yellow; abdominal tergites orange with three broad black stripes; wings clouded with brown and grey; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite large, the caudal margin deeply notched medially and with a small acute tooth at the base of the notch.

MALE.—Length, 14 mm.; wing, 14.1 mm.

FEMALE.—Length, 20–22 mm.; wing, 17.2–18.3 mm.

Palpi black. Frontal prolongation of the head black, the nasus elongate. Antennae (Pl. II, fig. 16) with the first scapal segment narrow basally, enlarged distally, black, yellowish at the apex; segment two yellow; flagellum black, the flagellar segments with the basal swelling prominent with about four conspicuous bristles. Head black, dark grey pruinose.

Thorax grey, the mesonotal praescutum with three broad darker grey stripes, the middle one split by a line of the ground-colour; hairs on the thoracic interspaces short, pale, not conspicuous. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown, the apices a little brighter. Legs with the coxae dark grey; trochanters brown; femora brownish yellow broadly tipped with black; tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Wings subhyaline, clouded with brown and grey; cells *C* and *Sc* yellowish; stigma dark brown; a dark brown spot at the origin of *M*, origin and end of the sector; apex of the wing brownish grey, interrupted by cell $R_2^{5/5}$ which is nearly hyaline; conspicuous, brownish grey clouds along vein *Cu*, in the middle and end of cell *M* and including most of cell *Cu*; apices of the anal cells largely grey; in the male the pattern is the same but paler; venation (Pl. I, fig. 9), pattern omitted.

Abdomen with the first tergite black; second to sixth orange, with three broad black stripes, a narrow median one, broadening out behind and two sub-lateral stripes; on the caudal margins the black stripes tend to be confluent interrupting the orange; terminal segments largely blackish; lateral margins of the tergite pale yellowish; hypopygium mostly blackish; sternites largely black. Male hypopygium (Pl. III, fig. 34) with the ninth tergite (Pl. III, fig. 33) extensive, the caudal margin with a very deep V-shaped notch, at the base of which is a tiny tooth that sends a carina cephalad onto the dorsum of the selerite; lateral lobes thin, rounded at their apices. Ninth pleurite complete, moderately large; outer pleural appendage elongate, flattened-cylindrical, pale, with a dense covering of long hairs; inner pleural appendage flattened into an extensive blade, the margin with sharp teeth.

The female is similar but larger; valves of the ovipositor slender, elongate, acicular, not at all like the *arctica* type where the tergal valves are flattened transversely with the outer margin toothed and the sternal valves are very minute.

Locality: Holotype, ♂, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 12, 1915 (F. Johansen). No. 790. Allotype, ♀, Herschel island, Yukon Territory, July 1916. No. 838. Paratype, ♀, with the allotype. No. 839.