

line of ochraceous scales with a very broad stripe of black ones on each side, extending from the nape to the "bare space," bordered laterally by ochraceous and black scales mixed, ochraceous scales predominating to the lateral margin of the mesothorax; near laterad of the "bare space" is often a short dark stripe, extending only a little way cephalad from the caudad margin of the mesonotum, but in some specimens this is lacking, or nearly so; scutellum covered with ochraceous broad curved scales; metanotum very dark; pleura very dark, mostly covered with flat pale ochraceous scales.

Abdomen covered with almost black scales and basal pale ochraceous bands, which vary greatly, being usually broad, somewhat widened laterally as "lateral spots," but sometimes these basal bands are narrow; the first segment has pale scales apically and mostly in the median portion, and sometimes the apical segment is mostly light-scaled; venter mostly with pale ochraceous scales, sometimes showing apical black bands, very narrow on the median part, broader laterally.

Legs: Coxæ and trochanters mostly light-scaled; femora all pale basally and ventrally, dorsally darker toward the apex, but speckled with ochraceous scales, light knee spot; tibiæ dark, but some light scales sprinkled through; 1st and 2nd tarsals also slightly speckled with ochraceous scales, the remainder of the legs usually entirely dark-scaled; ungues heavy, uniserrate.

Wings clear, brown-scaled, except at the very base, where the subcosta, at least, has, on many specimens, bright ochraceous scales. Cells large; 1st submarginal a little longer than 2nd posterior, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than its petiole, the bases nearly on a line; root of the 3rd longitudinal vein about as long as the mid cross-vein which it meets nearly in a straight line; posterior cross-vein about the same length as the mid and its own length distant.

Length, 10 mm., of which 3.5 is proboscis.

Habitat.—Alaska. Taken June, July, August.

The dark submedian thoracic stripes are nearly black, and do not suggest in any way the brown markings of *Currei*, *latavittata* or *pretans* nor do they resemble the brown stripes of Felt's *absobrinus*, of which Dr. Felt kindly sent me specimens for comparison, and it seems likely it is a new species. It occurs in great numbers, sometimes with an apparently closely-related species, which, however, lacks thoracic markings, and is most likely *nigripes* (or *impiger*). So far this new species has never been sent in with *T. alaskaensis* Mihi, which has apparently a much more restricted distribution.