

The radial vein is setose. Costa extends almost to apex of upper fork of media. The posterior branch of media runs nearly straight from fork to wing margin.

Length, 3 mm.

Locality: Teller, Alaska, August 3, 1913 (F. Johansen).

Sciara, sp. 2.

Two females in poor condition. These differ from the preceding species in having the first vein ending in costa slightly before fureation of media, the latter originating midway from cross-vein to base of radius, and gradually diverging from anterior branch of cubitus, the cell between the anterior branch and radius, and narrowed basally.

Length, 4-7 mm.

Locality: Barato harbour, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, August 22, 1915 (F. Johansen).

Sciara, sp. 3.

This species differ from the preceding one in having the first vein ending in costa a little over midway from cross-vein to fork of media, the latter originating one-third of the distance from cross-vein to base of wing and the third branch of radius ending closer to apex of wing, nearly in vertical line with apex of posterior branch of cubitus.

Length, 3 mm.

Locality: Nome, Alaska, August 21, 1916 (F. Johansen). One female.

CHIRONOMIDÆ.

There are a number of specimens, representing several species, in the collection, but their condition is very bad so that specific identification is not possible except in a few cases. A number of larvæ and pupæ in alcohol lend themselves more readily to description and to generic classification than do the imagines, but so little is known of the immature stages of the many species occurring in the Arctic regions that it is impossible to give specific identifications for the specimens in this collection.

TANYPINÆ.

There are two species of this subfamily in the collection, neither of which is in very good condition. They apparently represent distinct genera.

Tanypus Meigen.

There is one species of this genus in the collection, some specimens of which are in sufficiently good condition to assure their identification.

The larvæ of this genus are met with in both swiftly flowing streams and in standing water, such as lakes and pools, or even in water-barrels or other temporary receptacles.

Tanypus alaskensis, n. sp.

MALE. —Black, subopaque. Legs fuscous. Wings slightly greyish; cross-vein infuscated, but not broadly so. Halteres brown. Plumæ of antennæ and hairs of body and legs fuscous.

Palpi long, antepenultimate joint distinctly longer than penultimate, the latter longer than ultimate. Dorsum of thorax with numerous long hairs in the