

From the above material a good idea of the general facies of the crane-fly fauna of the Canadian Arctic Northwest may be obtained. The species are almost, if not all, forms of dull, scabrous colouration—browns or greys—and most of them are of simple, primitive organization. A considerable number show unmistakable signs of degeneracy in the wings, this condition being particularly noticeable in the Pribilof islands, where fully half of the known species have the wings more or less atrophied. In the present collection, two of the Limnobiine forms showed the first stages of wing-atrophy, but all of the ten Tipuline species are full-winged. Some of the species of Arctic Tipulidae have the head, the thoracic intervals, the pleura, coxae, etc., clothed with an abundant long, erect pubescence. Many of the Arctic crane-flies seem to be very local in their distribution. Thus the collections from the Pribilof islands show not one of the species taken elsewhere in the Canadian northwest (with the possible exception of *Trichocera*). Similarly, the collections of the Harriman expedition and the present collections show that the species are in large part very local in their distribution, the natural barriers of mountains and large water-bodies having proved a very efficient check upon their dispersal. In the present collection there are a total of sixteen species, only two or three of which have been found elsewhere; of these *Tipula arctica* and *Styggeropsis parrii* are rather well-known Arctic American species, and the *Trichocera* is probably Holarctic in its distribution.

The collection that is reported upon in this paper is constituted as follows:—

<i>Rhyphidæ</i> —		
<i>Trichocerinae</i> —		
<i>Trichocera</i>		1 species.
<i>Tipulidæ</i> —		
<i>Limnobiinae</i> —		
<i>Limnobiini</i> .	<i>Dicranomyia</i>	1 species.
<i>Eriopterini</i> .	<i>Erioptera</i>	1 "
<i>Limnophilini</i> .	<i>Limnophila</i>	1 "
<i>Pediciini</i> .	<i>Tricyphona</i>	2 "
<i>Tipulinae</i> —		
<i>Tipulini</i> .	<i>Styggeropsis</i>	2 "
	<i>Nephrotoma</i>	1 "
	<i>Tipula</i>	7 "

The general tendencies of distribution of crane-flies in the high Arctic regions are well shown by the above list, the omnipresent *Trichocera*, a dominance of *Pediciini* and *Tipulinae* genera, with a smattering of *Limnobiini*, *Eriopterini* and *Limnophilini*. The extensive tribes *Antochini* and *Hexatomini* (in the strict sense)¹ seem to be entirely lacking so far as known. The *Ptychopteridae* are likewise lacking and the single record for the *Tanyderidae* (*Protoplasa*) is unsatisfactory.

ADULT FLIES.

Family TIPULIDÆ.

Subfamily LIMNOBIINÆ.

Tribe LIMNOBIINI.

Genus *Dicranomyia* Stephens.

Dicranomyia Stephens; Catalogue of British insects, vol. 2, p. 243; 1829.

Dicranomyia alascaensis, n. sp.

Antennæ black; palteres short; wings nearly hyaline, with a large, oval, brown stigma; *Sc*₂ remote from the tip of *Sc*₁; cell *first M*₂ closed; femora yellow, tipped with brown.

¹ Concerning the status of the tribe *Hexatomini*, read the remarks under the genus *Porcillostola*, page 000.