

the coxæ light grey, the tips more yellowish; trochanters brownish yellow; femora dark brown, paler basally; tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Wings with a brownish grey tinge; stigma dark brown, completely filling the space between r and the deflection of R^2 and occupying the outer end of cell Sc^1 ; a strong brownish tinge at the origin of Rs and along the deflection of R^{4+5} and $r-m$; less distinct seams along Cu and the other veins and cross-veins; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc^1 ending just beyond r ; Rs long for a member of this genus, strongly angulated and sometimes spurred near origin, longer than that section of R^{2+3} between r and the deflection of R^2 ; R^{2+3+4} variable in length, unusually short in the type; r on R^{2+3} a little more than its length beyond the fork; R^2 meeting R^1 a short distance from the tip of the latter; cell M^1 lacking; basal deflection of Cu^1 approximately equal to or shorter than R^{2+3+4} .

Abdomen dark brown, the extreme lateral margins of the segments paler. Ovipositor horn-coloured, the valves strongly upcurved.

Habitat.—Iowa.

Holotype.—♀, Sioux City, April 17, 1916, (A. W. Lindsey).

Paratopotype.—♀.

Type in the collection of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

The specimens of this interesting crane-fly were given to Mr. Malloch by the collector to whom we are indebted for this material. In its size and general appearance, *Dicranota iowa* resembles *D. argentea* Doane (Western North America) but is readily told by the absence of cell M^1 of the wings. From the Eastern species that lack this cell (*rivularis* O. S., *eucera* O. S.), it may be told by the larger size, the long, angulated radial sector and the conspicuously marked wings.

***Rhaphidolabis persimilis*, sp. n.**

Very similar to the genotype, *R. tenuipes* O. S., but differing very strikingly in the structure of the male hypopygium.

The pleurites are stout, the proximal face near the base produced into a small, slender, clavate lobe which is provided with numerous long, pale setae at the tip; the proximal face of the pleurite is produced into a conspicuous, flattened, strongly bifid, pincer-like blade, the outer arm slender, curved, the inner arm flattened into a blade. The pleural appendages are two in number, rather small, of approximately equal length; inner appendage long-oval, densely set with chitinated spines; the outer appendage is flattened, broad basally, the short apex bluntly rounded. The gonapophyses appear as comparatively small chitinated hooks.

Rhaphidolabis tenuipes has the appendages similar but all conspicuously elongated; the flattened blade-like extension of the inner face of the pleurite is here very large, almost contiguous with its mate of the opposite side; this pale blade is subquadrate basally, the outer angle produced into a narrow, slightly curved arm, the margin of which bears numerous, small, appressed teeth. The pleural appendages are slender, the inner one especially so; the outer appendage is broad basally, inconspicuously bifid, the outer arm produced into a long, slightly twisted, flattened blade whose apex is evenly rounded and provided with a few small setae. The gonapophyses are similar to those in *R. persimilis* but the recurved tips are very long, nearly equal to the stems that bear them.