

shallow, connecting with the antennal furrows and a broad shallow interocellar furrow; postocellar area broad and short; the ocellar areas prominent, sharp ridges continuous with a prominent uninterrupted frontal crest, the three bounding a deep ocellar basin extending to the median ocellus; antennal plates thin and prominent with an interrupted crestal furrow dorsad of them; median fovea deep, elongate, punctiform, connecting with a larger round punctiform depression in the ventral part of the frontal crest; the supraclypeal area convex; the antennae are wanting beyond the second segment; the pronotum finely punctate and setaceous; the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum finely granular and sparsely setaceous, the median lobe with a mesal carinate depression; the mesoscutum polished; the mesopostscutellum with the mesal portion polished and each lateral portion finely roughened; the metascutum roughened; the wings more or less infuscated, the stigma and the veins including the costa brownish; the claws cleft, the inner ray shorter and stouter than the outer; the abdomen densely finely granular, sparsely setaceous; the saw-guides stout, the dorsal and ventral margins strongly converging, the distal end bluntly pointed; colour black with the tegulae yellowish and the legs beyond and including the knees strongly infuscated yellowish. Length, 4 mm.

Chantry island, Northwest Territories. August 16, 1915. Specimen No. 132F. The labels of the specimen read as given. Mr. Johansen informs me it should be labelled Bernard harbour and not Chantry island.

This species runs to *atriventris* Marlatt by Marlatt's table. The prominent uninterrupted frontal crest will differentiate it.

Pontania quadrifasciata, n. sp.

FEMALE.—Head sparsely coarsely granular, the granules elongated to fine ridges in certain parts; the clypeus broadly, shallowly, roundly emarginate, the clypeal lobes broad and angular, margin rounded; the antennal furrows deep on the ventral and dorsal portions, not interrupting the caudal margin of the head, the furrows broad and rounded opposite the median ocellus; the ocellar and interocellar furrows forming a distinct Y-shaped depression connected with the antennal furrows; the ocellar areas rounded elevations not connected with the frontal crest; the frontal crest not interrupted, almost wanting except between the antennal foveae where it forms an elevation continuous with the subconvex supraclypeal area; the median fovea an elongate punctiform depression, twice as long as wide; the ocellar basin distinct, concave, extending from the frontal crest to the median ocellus; antennae wanting beyond the second segment; the pronotum, the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesoscutellum, the mesopleura, the mesosternum, and the metapleura polished and setaceous; the mesopostscutellum and metascutum polished and not setaceous; the wings hyaline, the stigma and part of the costa pale, the veins brownish; the abdomen polished and sparsely setaceous; the saw-guides broad, the dorsal margin straight, the ventral margin convex and curving dorsad to the dorsal margin, forming a long oblique distal end, the dorsal part of which is bluntly pointed and densely setaceous; the cerci long and slender, reaching to the end of the saw-guides; colour black with the following parts yellowish: the clypeus and labrum, the mandibles, the malar space, extending for a short distance on the inner orbits, the outer orbits, an elongate spot caudad of each compound eye, the pronotum broadly, the tegulae, two spots on the cephalic part of the mesoscutellum, a spot on each mesaxilla, a large triangular spot on the mesopleura, the legs except the proximal part of the coxae and the trochanters in part, the proximal half of the femora and the tarsi more or less infuscated, the ventral aspect of the abdomen and the last tergum; the saw-guides dark brownish. Length, 6 mm.