

eight bristles in two irregular series. Curve of fourth vein distinct but not abrupt; apices of third and fourth veins subparallel; costa not noticeably swollen at apex of first vein.

Length, 5.25 mm.

Type locality: Bernard harbour, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, July 10, 1916 (F. Johansen).

This species is most closely allied to *brevipennis* Meigen, but differs in having the hind femora without long pale hairs on ventral surface.

Dolichopus, sp.

A female in collection which is in very poor condition may belong to *dasyops*. It agrees very well in colour with the male above described. The wing has a knot-like swelling on the costa at end of first vein. The hind tibia has on basal half of the postero-dorsal surface a distinct groove or channel which is evanescent at its extremities, and at apex on dorsal surface another short groove; the bristles on hind tibia are as follows: five almost exactly on the dorsal surface, six to seven on antero-dorsal surface, and four to five on antero-ventral surface which are very weak but increase in strength to apex.

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

Scellus Loew.

The flies of this genus are predaceous. There are six described North American species. The single species in the present collection was originally described from northern Europe and was recorded from Fort Resolution, Hudson Bay territory, by Loew. There are no subsequent records for North America.

Scellus spinimanus (Zetterstedt.)

Hydrophorus notatus Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp., sp. 701, 1838.

Hydrophorus spinimanus, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand., vol. 2, p. 445, 1843.

Two males and ten females, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, August 26, 1915; two females, Cockburn point, Arctic coast, Northwest Territories, September 7, 1914 (F. Johansen).

Hydrophorus Fallen.

There are three species of this genus in the collection. The imagines are predaceous and run with great facility upon water surfaces. The genus is northern in its distribution.

Hydrophorus innotatus Loew.

Hydrophorus innotatus Loew, Mon. N. Am. Dipt., vol. 2, p. 212, 1864.

Represented in the collection by three specimens: two males, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, June, 1915; and one female, Collinson point Alaska, June 20, 1914 (F. Johansen).

Originally described from Sitka, Alaska. I have seen examples from Pribilof islands.

Hydrophorus signiferus Coquillett.

Hydrophorus signiferus Coquillett, The fur seals and fur seal islands of the north Pacific Ocean, vol. 4, p. 344, 1899.

I identify as this species twelve specimens, representing both sexes.

The species was originally described from a female specimen, and several important characters are omitted. I, therefore, redescribe the species from both sexes.