

This species resembles *pleurale* Malloch in having the mesopleura hairy on the upper portion. The third branch of radius in *pleurale* is very distinctly furcate, which is not the case in *borealis*.

A female which is in rather poor condition appears to belong to this species. In colour it is identical with the male, but it is not possible from the condition of the specimen to say whether the mesopleural hairs are present or not. The claws are bifid, as in *pleurale*, but the third branch of radius is as in the male of *borealis*. The basal joint of the hind tarsus is of equal thickness throughout its length, its apex is not produced on posterior side, and its length equals 2.5 the length of second.

Locality: Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, August 25, 1916 (F. Johansen).

Simulium Latreille.

There are imagines of two species of this genus in the collection. It is not possible to definitely associate the larval and pupal material in the collection with the adults as no specimens were reared. It is highly probable that the pupae I describe in the following pages belong to species represented in the adult forms, but there appear to be three distinct species in the former and only two in the latter. Unless the species which has sixteen-branched respiratory organs is that of *Prosimulium borealis*, which does not appear probable from what I know of the pupae of that genus, there must be a third species that occurs Bernard harbour.

Simulium, sp. 1.

This species closely resembles *venustum* Say in colour, but is larger than the average for that species, being nearly 3 mm. in length. The specimen is in such poor condition that it is impossible to tell whether the scutum is marked or not. The abdomen has the characteristic colouring of the *venustum* group, the basal four segments being opaque black and the apical five shining black dorsally. The legs are black, with the fore coxae, trochanters, bases of all femora (narrowly), basal half of all tibiae, basal two-thirds of hind metatarsus, and basal half of second joint of hind tarsus pale yellow. Mid tarsi missing. Wings clear. Halteres yellow.

It is impossible to say anything about the structure of the tarsal claws as the only pair that are left are stuck fast in the mounting medium, and are not visible to the extent of showing if they are simple or not.

Locality: Hood river, Arctic sound, Northwest Territories, August 28, 1915 (R. M. Anderson).

Simulium similis, n. sp.

FEMALE.—Similar to *arcticum* Malloch in general coloration and in structure of tarsal claws.

Black, subopaque, covered with whitish pruinescence. Antennae, palpi, and proboscis entirely black; front and face with dense whitish pruinescence, the former very faintly shining; hairs of face and frons whitish yellow, those on vertex and upper part of occiput partly brown. Dorsum of thorax, when seen from the front, with an indistinct, broad, whitish pruinose vitta on each side of median line, when viewed from behind with the vittae less distinctly whitish than the area behind each anterior lateral angle; pile of dorsum all hair-like, rather short and depressed; no erect dark hairs distinguishable. Abdomen with basal four segments opaque; the apical five segments very faintly shining; surface hairs all yellowish. Legs black, basal two-thirds of fore tibiae dorsally, basal third of mid and hind tibiae, basal third or basal joint of mid tarsi, basal two-thirds of basal and basal third of second joint of hind tarsi yellowish. The tarsal claws are similar to those of *arcticum* Malloch, but besides the differences