

dorsad. Eighth sternite with the caudal margin broadly concave, the lateral angles bearing small tufts of hairs.

The female is similar but of a less heavy build; the abdominal tergites have the same orange-yellow stripes on either side of the broad median area, these most conspicuous on segments three to five where they appear as bright triangles.

Locality: Holotype, ♂, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 1-14, 1916 (F. Johansen). No. 425. Allotopotype, ♀, July, August, 1915. No. 823. Paratopotypes, five ♂, ♀, Nos. 419, 429, July 1-14, 1916; Nos. 821, 825, and 827, July-August, 1915.

This interesting Arctic *Nephrotoma* belongs to the same group as the Palearctic *N. pratensis* (Linnaeus) and *N. nor* (Riedel) and the *N. penumbra* Alexander from the high mountains of Northeastern North America. I have seen specimens of a species of this same group from Greenland that are close to *pratensis* but seem to represent a new species.

Genus *Tipula* Linnaeus.

Tipula Linnaeus; *Systema Naturae*, edition 10, p. 585; 1758.

The present collection included seven species of this genus, the only described one being the common and apparently widely distributed *Tipula arctica* Curtis. I expected that *T. pratorum* Kirby¹ would be found amongst the material but such was not the case, there being no species having the antennal scape yellow. The only species in this collection with any yellow on the antennae is *T. difflava* which does not agree at all with Kirby's rather unsatisfactory description.

Tipula johanseni, n. sp.

Antennae black; head grey, along the inner margin of the eye broadly paler; thoracic dorsum with four dark brown stripes; wings with the tip of vein R_2 pale, subatrophied; crossvein m obliterated by atrophy.

MALE.—Length, 11.8 mm.; wing, 12.4 mm.

Palpi black. Frontal prolongation of the head dark grey, the musus short, blunt. Antennae (Pl. II, fig. 15) black; first segment of the scape relatively short, not as long as the first flagellar segment; flagellar segments rather elongated, the basal swelling oval, shorter than the remainder of the segment. Head dull grey, paler along the inner margin of the eye; sides of the vertex with scattered long, coarse bristles.

Thoracic dorsum dull grey with four dark brown stripes, the median pair narrow, separated from one another by a broad stripe of the ground colour. Pleura dark grey, the dorso-pleural membranes dull yellowish. Halteres rather long, brown, the knobs still darker brown. Legs with the coxae dull grey and provided with long pale hairs; trochanters black; remainder of the legs broken. Wings light grey, the costal and subcostal cells a little more yellowish; stigma brown; an indistinct dark cloud at the tip of R_s ; veins dark brown; venation (Pl. I, fig. 11) tip of vein R_2 pale, subatrophied; crossvein m obliterated or nearly so.

Abdominal segments blackish, the caudal and lateral margins broadly paler; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite (Pl. III, fig. 32) not prominent, the sides oblique, the caudal margin very deeply split by a V-shaped median notch that extends almost to the eighth tergite, the lobes thus formed long, subacute. Ninth pleurite extensive, subtriangular, the caudal angle extended out into a short blunt point; outer pleural appendage not prominent, cylindrical to slightly flattened, with long golden hairs; inner pleural appendage greatly compressed. Ninth sternite profoundly incised be-

¹ Fauna Boreali-Americana, Insecta, p. 310; 1837.