

ocelli; the ocellar furrow broad and shallow, connected with the antennal furrows; interocellar furrow represented by a triangular punctiform depression connected with the antennal furrows, but distinctly separated from the median ocellus; the ocellar areas convex, continued as slightly elevated ridges to the frontal crest; the frontal crest deeply and broadly interrupted, forming a curved strongly elevated ridge on each side continuous with the broad slightly convex supraclypeal area; median fovea continuous with the broad furrow interrupting the frontal crest, this furrow continuous with the well marked ocellar basin, which extends to and around the median ocellus; the antennae with the third and fourth segments subequal; the pronotum, the median lobe and the cephalic part of the lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesoscutellum the mesopostscutellum, the metascutum, and the metapleura finely densely roughened; the lateral lobes of the mesonotum in great part finely granular or polished with a few puncture; the mesosternum and metapleura finely granular and polished; wings greatly abbreviated, not extending beyond the caudal end of the abdomen, the stigma and costa pale, the veins much darker; the claws deeply cleft, the inner rays shorter and blunter than the outer; the abdomen polished with sparsely distributed punctures in which setae are attached; the saw-guides broad and stout, the dorsal and ventral margins converging, the distal end long, straight, and oblique on the ventral portion and the much shorter dorsal portion bluntly truncated; the ventral and distal margins setaceous; the cerci long, slender, and pointed; colour black with the following parts brownish: a spot on the frontal crest and ventral part of the ocellar basin, the inner, posterior, and outer orbits, the postocellar area, the collar narrowly, the tegulae, the median lobe and the caudal half of each lateral lobe of the mesonotum, the cephalic half of the mesoscutellum, a large triangular spot on the mesopleura, and the caudal end of the abdomen more or less; the knees and the tibiae of the prothoracic and mesothoracic legs infuscated whitish. Length, 6 mm.

Barter island, Alaskan Arctic coast, June 16, 1914. D. Jenness, collector. Specimen No. 866.

This species is related to *digestus* from which it can be separated by the characters given in the table.

***Amauronematus magnus*, n. sp.**

FEMALE. Head densely finely punctured throughout, probably densely setaceous, though the setae are in great part wanting on the specimen; clypeus deeply, broadly, angularly emarginate, the clypeal lobes large and bluntly angular; labrum large and truncate; the antennal furrows deep between the pretentorium and the frontal crest and lateral ocelli, deep linear furrows caudad of the lateral ocelli, not interrupting the caudal margin of the head; the ocellar furrow broad and indefinite; the interocellar furrow distinct, a rounded depression where it joins the ocellar furrow; the portion of the ocellar areas bearing the lateral ocelli sharply raised, in great part elevated; the frontal crest a sharp V-shaped elevation, deeply interrupted on the meson by a broad, deep, linear furrow continuous with the median fovea; the median fovea a large, deep, punctiform depression; the ocellar basin convex with a distinct linear furrow extending from the median ocellus to the frontal crest, not connected with the furrow interrupting it; the supraclypeal area prominent and convex; the antennae wanting beyond the second segment; the pronotum, the median lobe of the mesonotum, the greater part of its lateral lobes, the mesopleura, the mesosternum, and the metapleura densely punctured and setaceous; the caudal portion of the lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesoscutellum, the mesopostscutellum, and the metascutum sparsely punctured and setaceous; tl.