

Achorutes sensilis, n. sp.

Plate 2, figs. 12-18

Uniform dark blue. Eyes 8 × 8. Postantennal organs (fig. 12) small, slightly longer than the diameter of an eye, with four peripheral tubercles. Antennae shorter than the head, with segments in relative lengths about as 5:6:7:7. Third antennal segment with many distal lateral sensory setae (fig. 13). Unguis (fig. 14) long, slender, feebly curving, undentate to fifths from the apex. Unguiculus extending one-half as far as the unguis, with proximal half subovate and distal half acuminate. One long knobbed tenent hair. All the distal tibio-tarsal setae are apically bent and minutely knobbed. Ram of tenaculum tridentate. Dentes three times as long as mucrones, each with a long curving subapical dorsal seta. Micro about as long as hind unguiculus, variable in form (figs. 15, 16), with broad outer lamella and more wavy inner lamella. Anal spines (fig. 17) short, stout, feebly curving, one-fifth as long as hind unguis, on contiguous papillae one-third as long as the spines. Clothing (fig. 18) of few short stout curving setae and longer stout suberect setae, the latter often feebly dentate. Maximum length 2.2 mm.

I regarded this form as being *A. ruficornis* Tullberg, until I found the peculiar sense organs of the third antennal segment. In *ruficornis*, of which I have many European specimens, the sense organ of the third antennal segment is as in figure 19, with a pair of sense rods, a single finger-like accessory seta, and one guard seta. In this new species there are, however (fig. 13), two pairs of sense rods, each pair with the usual basal ridge. Also a distal ovate petiolate papilla seated in a pit and covered basally with an integumentary fold, and in addition as many as nine lanceolate accessory sensory setae, with five guard setae, a wide departure from the condition typical for the genus. The other differences between the two species are of minor importance. In *sensilis*, as compared with *ruficornis*, there are not three long knobbed tenent hairs; the tenaculum is not quadridentate; and the anal spines are somewhat shorter, stouter, and less curving. The clothing is of the same general type in the two species; the stout suberect setae of the body being, however, somewhat shorter than in *ruficornis* (compare fig. 18 with fig. 20).

This species occurred in masses on the surface of a pond at Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 5, 1916. F. Johansen.

Achorutes armatus (Nicolet).

Plate 3, figs. 21-25

Pedura armata Nicolet, 1844.

Achorutes armatus Gervais, 1844. Nicolet, 1847. Lubbock, 1868. 1873. Tullberg, 1871, 1872, 1876. Parona, 1879, 1882, 1888, 1895. Tonosvary, 1883. Oudemans, 1890. Uzel, 1890, 1891. MacGillivray, 1891. Schott, 1891, 1891, 1896, 1902. Moniez, 1891. Dalla Torre, 1895. Reuter, 1895.—Meinert, 1896. Schaffer, 1896, 1897, 1900a, 1900b. Carpenter, 1897. Lie-Petersen, 1896, 1898. Poppe and Schaffer, 1897. Scherbakov, 1898b, 1899a.—Carl, 1899, 1901. Carpenter and Evans, 1899. Wahlgren, 1900a. Börner, 1901a. Krausbauer, 1902. Willem, 1902. Agren, 1903, 1904. Axelsson, 1905a, 1905b, 1906. (Axelsson) Linnaricmi, 1907, 1909. Collinge and Shoebottom, 1910. Inms, 1912. Shoebottom, 1914. Felson, 1916.

Achorutes holcivorus Packard, 1873. MacGillivray, 1891. Dalla Torre, 1895. Guthrie, 1903.

Achorutes marmoratus Packard, 1873. MacGillivray, 1891. Harvey, 1893.

Achorutes leucensis Packard, 1873. MacGillivray, 1891. Dalla Torre, 1895.

Achorutes pratorum Packard, 1873. MacGillivray, 1891. Dalla Torre, 1895.