

separated from that of the opposite lobe by a V-shaped space, and meeting the straight anterior margin at a right angle. Cerci very nearly as long as the breadth of the hind femora, tapering from a fairly stout base. Ovipositor about three-fifths the length of the hind femora, nearly straight, tapering, especially in the proximal half, the basal third considerably swollen; apex upturned and sharply pointed. Teeth of inner valves five, sharp, nearly equidistant.

General colour pale reddish-brown. Two broad shining black bands above, fading into pale yellowish-brown half way down the sides of the thorax, and separated by a broad mesial band of orange or reddish-brown, which passes along the thorax to the first or second abdominal segments, where it begins to be broken up into small spots. These spots are small and few on the pronotum, but become larger and more numerous posteriorly, forming tolerably regular transverse rows on the abdominal segments, there being a single row for each segment. The dark colour often becomes more grayish and less shiny on the abdominal segments. Eyes deep black; antennae brownish, annulate with pale yellowish. Face, under side of body, and legs, pale reddish or yellowish brown. Fore and middle femora infuscated apically; hind femora pale reddish-brown, mottled above with darker brown, the usual scalariform markings rather pale, much less distinct than in *C. maculatus* or *terrestris*. Hind tibiae and tarsi pale yellowish, the spurs deep black at base, pale apically. Cerci reddish-brown, infuscated apically. Ovipositor shining reddish-brown.

Measurements: Length of body, ♂ ♀, 14 mm.; of pronotum, ♂ 4.1 mm., ♀ 4.3 mm.; of fore femora, ♂ ♀, 5.8 mm.; of hind femora, ♂ 13.5 mm., ♀ 14 mm.; of hind tibiae, ♂ ♀, 14.8 mm.; of ovipositor, 9 mm.

Ten males, 10 females. Niagara Glen, Ont., Aug. 18, 1904; Toronto, Aug. 5, 1904; De Grassi Pt., Lake Simcoe, July 13-15, 1901, Sept. 7, 1902, July 18, 19, 1904; Lake Muskoka (small island) Aug. 27, 1899; Ragged Lake, Algonquin Park, Aug. 17, 1903.

This species is most closely related to *C. latens*, Scudd., although differing greatly from that species in the character of the spines on the under side of the hind femora of the male, the latter being also much stouter in *latens*. It closely approaches *latens*, however, in all other respects, including the peculiar structure of the male genitalia. The ovipositor in *latens* is less swollen at base. In colour and markings the two species are nearly identical, but in size *latens* is much the larger.