

granular, the median lobe longitudinally furrowed but without a mesal carina, the parapsidal grooves almost wanting; the mesoscutellum polished, the mesopostscutellum roughened on each side and polished at middle; the metaseutum roughened at middle and smooth on each side; the mesopleura smooth and sparsely setaceous, the mesosternum and metapleura polished; the wings normal in size, the stigma pale, the veins brownish; the claws deeply cleft, the inner ray much shorter than the outer; the abdomen with the surface finely densely granular, the last sternum with the caudal margin bluntly pointed; colour black with the following parts yellowish infuscated: the knees, the tibiae, the tarsi, and the greater part of the last sternum of the abdomen. Length, 4 mm.

LARVA.—Body white with portions of the head darker; ocellaria black, the caudal margin not sharply defined, the ocellus located nearer the mesal than the caudal margin; antennae short oval areas bounded by a faint brownish line, more than their own length distant from the ocellaria, its surface bearing two groups of closely adjacent minute brownish areas; head white with a brownish area of varying extent formed of minute round brownish spots, sometimes covering the dorsal half of the front and the vertex adjacent to the epicranial stem and extending indistinctly to the ocellaria; mandibles distinctly dentate; spinneret large, its distal end blunt; microthorax linear, brownish; prothorax with three annulets, the first and third very inconspicuous, the second swollen and scarcely emarginate on the meson, bearing three setae on each side, the spiracular areas small and swollen and each bearing five or six setae, the pedal area not sharply defined, bearing about three setae; mesothorax and metathorax with four annulets, the first short and in the mesothorax bearing about six setae and four in the metathorax, the second and third annulets subequal in length, not strongly swollen and bearing only a few setae, the fourth annulet inconspicuous; the spiracular areas large and not strongly swollen and setaceous; the pedal areas small and with about three setae; a brownish chitinated spot near the ventral margin of each spiracular area; abdominal segments one to eight with four annulets, not prominent on any of the segments and inconspicuous on the caudal segments, the first small and bearing three setae on each side of the meson, the second and third large, each with a row of setae, the second with the mesal part modified into a more elevated lighter coloured creeping ridge, the fourth small; the spiracular and postspiracular areas subequal in size and bearing setae; the pedal areas inconspicuous and bearing two or three setae; annulets indistinguishable on the ninth segment, with three bands of setae; the tenth tergum without annulets or setae, usually with transverse rows of minute spots, the caudal end emarginate; prolegs typical in form; spiracles distinct, brownish, not with a fuscous spot on each side. Length, 6.5 to 8 mm.

Herschel island, Arctic coast of Yukon Territory. Larvae collected in galls on leaves of *Salix reticulata*, August 13, 1914. Imagines emerged July, 1915. Breeding Record 36. F. Johansen, collector. Specimen No. 152.

This species can be separated from *californica* Marlatt, to which it is related by the broad shallow emargination of the clypeus, the broad interruption of the frontal crest and the ventral end of the deep ocellar basin.

***Pontania deminuta*, n. sp.**

FEMALE.—Head finely densely granular, ocellar basin indefinitely rugose; the clypeus narrowly, shallowly, roundly emarginate, the clypeal lobes broad and bluntly angular; the labrum long and rounded; the antennal furrows deep from the pretentorinae to the frontal crest, broad and shallow from the frontal crest to the lateral ocelli and almost wanting and linear on the dorsal aspect of the head, not interrupting its caudal margin; the ocellar furrow broad and