

Rhamphomyia sp.

Two larvae of a species belonging to this genus are in the collection.

In length they are 13 mm., and in colour pure white, with the exception of the cephalic parts which are black. The general structure of the head is the same as that of *Rhamphomyia dimidiata* Loew, a species I have figured and described from Illinois.)

The mandibles are sharp and much curved, when fully protruded extending beyond apex of the sharply pointed labrum. The prothoracic spiracles are small, rounded, and slightly protruded. Apical segment of abdomen ending in four short, pointed processes, the two upper distinctly smaller than the two lower; spiracles rather small, round, situated on the under side of base of upper processes. No distinguishable hairs on body.

Localities: Demareation point, Alaska, in wet moss-pillow, May 20, 1914; Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, June 28, 1915 (F. Johansen).

DOLICHOPODIDÆ.

The larvæ of the dolichopodid genera in this collection are, as far as I know, found in muddy streams or pools. The imagines are predaceous, those of *Hydrophorus* and *Scellus* almost exclusively so, though *Dolichopus* is most frequently found feeding upon the nectar or honeydew on plants.

Dolichopus Latreille.

There are only two specimens of this genus in the collection, one male and one female, possibly representing only one species.

Dolichopus dasyops, n. sp.

MALE.—Blue-black, with a distinct cupreous tinge. Antennæ and arista black; face black, with dense yellowish brown pile; palpi yellow; proboscis black; postocular cilia entirely black; hairs on eyes yellow. Dorsum of thorax with coppery tinge; fringes of squamæ black. Hypopygium black, lamellæ white, blackened on apical margins and with black hairs. Legs yellow, fore coxæ slightly infuscated at bases, mid and hind pairs black; apices of hind tibiæ, apices of basal three, and all of apical two, joints of fore tarsi, all but base of mid tarsi, and entire hind tarsi fuscous. Wings clear, veins dark brown. Halteres yellow.

Eyes hairy; antennæ not elongated, third joint pointed, shorter than high (Pl. VII, fig. 8); arista with second joint much elongated, third densely pubescent; face parallel-sided, about one-sixth the head-width at its middle, not descending to lowest level of eyes. Sentellum with two strong bristles and two weak hairs. Hypopygial lamella as in Pl. VII, fig. 9. Fore coxæ with short black hairs, and a few long bristles near apex; fore tibia with three to four antero-dorsal, two postero-dorsal, and three to four posterior bristles; fourth joint of fore tarsi dilated from base to apex, fifth very much broadened, its width about equal to its length; mid tibia with one ventral, two to three antero-ventral, four to five antero-dorsal, and five to six posterior bristles; mid tarsi simple, with a few short bristles on apical half of basal joint, one of which on dorsal surface is conspicuous; hind femora with inconspicuous black hairs on apical portion of postero-ventral surface; hind tibia with short regular hairs on basal two-thirds of antero-ventral surface and one long bristle beyond these, antero- and postero-dorsal surfaces each with about eight long bristles; postero-dorsal surface with a slit at apex which runs forward on to dorsum; posterior surface densely black setulose on apical half; basal joint of hind tarsus with about

¹ Bull. III, State Lab. Nat. Hist., vol. 12, art. 3, p. 401, 1917.