and a faint seam along the cross-vein *r-m*; venation: *Sc* long, extending beyond mid-length of the long sector; R_1 and R_2 scarcely contiguous at the wing-margin; basal deflection of Cu_1 before the fork of *M*; basal deflection of M_3 absent.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the caudal and lateral margins dull yellow; segment eight largely yellow except the extreme base which is brown; segment nine yellow with a narrow basal ring with a slight median projection caudad; sternites dark brown, deepest sublaterally, the caudal and lateral margins dull yellow. Hypopygium having the ninth tergite with a deep, narrow median notch, the lateral angles rounded. Ninth pleurite stout, the outer angle produced caudad into a slender fleshy lobe that is pointed at the apex and sparsely provided with setigerous tubercles; dorsal pleural appendage a triangular fleshy lobe that is provided with long coarse hairs; ventral pleural appendage, a two-armed chitinized rod whose outer ventral arm is stout basally, narrowed toward the apex which is again expanded into a blunt tip; the inner arm bends dorsad, slender, tapering into an acute blackened apex. Penis-guard prominent, the sides subparallel, the apical half on the dorsal surface with numerous hairs, the apex produced ventro-caudad into a prominent median lobule.

Habitat—Western America.

Holotype—♂, Blue Lake, Humboldt Co., California: June 20-27, 1907 (J. Chester Bradley).

Allotype—♀, topotypic.

Paratypes—1♂, 1♀, topotypic; 1♀, Peachland, British Columbia, May 19, 1912; 1 ♀, topotypic, June 24, 1903.

The type is in the collection of Cornell University, paratypes in the collection of the author. The two last-named paratypes were earlier determined as *G. blanda* O. S. (Proceed. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., October, 1914, p. 286, 287).

This interesting species is nearest to *G. blanda* O. S. differing in the striped pleura, the long subcosta with a dark blotch at its tip, the slight amount of dark colour in the apices of cells R_3 and R_5, and in conspicuous details of the male hypopygium.