

about Lake Agnes, over 7,000 feet high, and 17 taken at Banff, Alberta, are given mention in the following list.

Besides the foregoing taken by myself, Professor R. V. Harvey, of Queen's School, Vancouver, the energetic secretary of the British Columbia Entomological Society, has aided materially in increasing the list. He has very generously turned over to me all his Syrphids for study, and I take great pleasure in acknowledging him as a "silent partner" in the work on which this paper is based. Most of the records from Vancouver and all from Mt. Cheam, Grouse Mt., Vernon and Goldstream are from his material. My thanks are due also to Mr. Ernest Anderson, of the Provincial Museum at Victoria, for certain specimens.

The work of the present paper seems to bridge over a considerable gap in our knowledge of the distribution of this family in the west. Osten Sacken, Bigot, Loew, Williston, Snow, Hunter and Coquillett have studied the Syrphids of the Western United States, and Hunter, Johnson and Coquillett have recorded about 50 species from Alaska, but in all the literature at my command I have failed to find reference to more than a paltry half dozen species from British Columbia. The only papers, to my knowledge, that make any reference to British Columbia species are Hunter's "Contribution to the Knowledge of North American Syrphidae. —II." (CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, June, 1897), in which two species are described from British Columbia, and Coquillett's Diptera of the Harriman Expedition to Alaska, in which three species are mentioned from Lowe Inlet. The present paper includes 78 species. It is hardly worth saying that the collecting is only just fairly begun, and the work done only serves to indicate the richness of the Syrphid fauna in that region. Careful collecting at different seasons of the year and in different parts of that vast and varied territory should almost, if not quite, double the present list.

Most of the species recorded for Alaska will be found recorded for British Columbia in this paper, many of the mountain species of Colorado and other western States are also found in the mountain regions of British Columbia, and the coast species of California and Oregon are taken in the warm inland sound region about Victoria and Vancouver. The fauna of the open coast at Port Renfrew is distinctly more northern than that of Vancouver, though the latter place is farther north. One thing noteworthy in the present list is the large number of Old World species. This observation falls in line with what Williston has already noted for