

epistomal hair double or single, lower larger, single, both flattened, neither reaching to the anterior border of head. Antennal hair with five or six divisions, flattened. Thorax coarsely pilose along the anterior and lateral aspects. Abdomen finely pilose, more densely at the insertion of the lateral hairs and near the comb. Lateral hairs long, five on each side of the first segment, three on the second, paired on the hinder segments. Comb of 10-12 well-separated bars in a curved row, upper ones smaller, smallest about one-third length of longest. Each scale has a line of fine hairs on each side, most marked on the swollen basal portion. Air tube subconical, with a slight curve forward, about five times as long as broad (at the base). A pair of hooks at the tip, each with a fine curved tooth at the middle. Eight or nine pairs of long hairs along the posterior surface, each with 4-5 divisions; upper shorter, two pairs within the lines of insertion of the pecten teeth. Lines of pecten teeth insertions reach up one-quarter of the tube; teeth about nine pairs, upper very long, tips of the highest approach the middle of the tube, each tooth narrow, flattened, slightly curved, with many fine setae along its inner border. Two pairs of small compound hairs on each side of the tube, one near the middle, the other within the upper quarter. Band ringing the anal segment about as long as broad. Ventral group of hairs spring from a separate barred area. Dorsal group of two pairs of very long simple, nearly equal, hairs. Anal gills with prominent tracheae, elongated, narrow, unequal, lower pair longest, half as long again as the ventral hair group. Pupa with rather long, deeply-infuscated siphons.

*Observations.*—The larvae of this species, belonging to Dyar and Knab's interesting new genus, *Mochlostyrax*, were collected in the same locality as the preceding. They were placed in a separate jar, with an abundance of Crustacea and Infusoria, and developed rapidly. The usual position of the larva was on its back at the bottom of the jar or hooked up on the sides by its siphon. It apparently never rose to the surface except just before pupating. The adults bear a strong superficial resemblance to the small swamp mosquito, *Melanoconion atratus*, Theo., the venation and form of the wing scales being precisely similar. The description of the adults was drawn up from freshly-killed specimens.

Mailed September 7th, 1906.