

and posterior orbits more or less, the pronotum broadly, the parapsidal furrow more or less, an indefinite spot on the mesoscutellum, each axilla, and the lateral parts of the mesopostscutellum, a large spot on the mesopleura, the knees, the tibiae, the tarsi variable, and the caudal portion of the abdomen more or less the labrum and clypeus yellow. Length, 6 mm.

Demarcation point, Alaska. Collected as pupa in cocoon in moss on tundra May 11, 1911. Imago emerged June 23, 1914. Breeding Record 12a. F. Johansen, collector. Specimen No. 118.

This species is related to *orbitalis* Marlatt. The black tegulae, the large median fovea, and the form of the frontal crest will separate it from this species.

Amauronema us varianus, n. sp.

FEMALE.—Head with the inner orbits slightly roughened, otherwise polished and setaceous; the clypeus narrowly, deeply, roundly emarginate, the clypeal lobes narrow, angular, and rounded; the antennal furrows broad and deep, from the pretentorium to the caudal margin of the head, which they interrupt linear at bottom caudad of the lateral ocelli, not so deep on the middle of the length; the ocellar furrow broad and deep, V-shaped, connected with the antennal furrows; interocellar furrow deep, extending from the median ocellus to the ocellar furrow; the ocellar areas broadly convex; the frontal crest elevated above the ocellar areas, its dorsal surface abrupt, deeply interrupted on the meson by a deep linear furrow, the furrow continuous with the median fovea; the supraclypeal area strongly convex; the ocellar basin shallow, extending from the interrupting furrow of the frontal crest to and around the median ocellus to the interocellar furrow; the postocellar area strongly convex, shallow and broad; antennae roughened, finely setaceous, the fourth segment slightly longer than the third; the thorax polished throughout and setaceous; the wings hyaline, the stigma and costa pale, the veins brownish; the claws deeply elongate; the inner ray about one-half the length of the outer; the abdomen polished and setaceous; the saw-guides broad, the ventral margin convex, the distal end bluntly pointed at middle; colour black with the following parts infusate brownish: the distal one-third of the femora, the tibiae for the most part, the proximal portion of the tarsi, and the proximal part of the saw-guides. Length 6.5 mm.

MALE. The male differs from the female in having the head more coarsely punctured, the emargination of the clypeus broader, the clypeal lobes angular and pointed, the ocellar basin less distinct, the prothorax and mesopleura densely pitted, the dorsal aspect of the mesothorax not so densely pitted as the prothorax; the fourth segment of the antennae distinctly longer than the third; the procidentia long and broad, the sides nearly straight, and the caudal truncate; the legs with paler parts much lighter, the dorsal and ventral portions of the caudal segments of the abdomen pale. Length, 6 mm.

West of Kongak, Camden bay, Alaska, June 27, 1914, the date by the specimens. F. Johansen, collector. Specimens No. 524, 525.

This specimen compares to *rapax* Cresson by Marlatt's table. The shallow defined ocellar basin will distinguish it.

Amauronema aulatus, n. sp.

FEMALE. Head not punctured but irregularly, obscurely roughened, finely granular; the clypeus polished, roundly and rather shallowly emarginate; the clypeal lobes broad, angular, and rounded; the labrum polished and rounded; the antennal furrows deep depressions from the pretentorium to near the middle of the cephalic aspect, where they are interrupted for a short distance, then broadly depressed to the lateral ocelli, linear and divergent caudad of the lateral