

Pontania lorata, n. sp.

FEMALE.—Head with the dorsal portion finely granular and the ventral portion polished; the clypeus short, broadly roundly emarginate, the clypeal lobes distinct, broadly rounded; the supraclypeal area strongly convex, the crestral furrow wanting; the frontal crest swollen, continuous with the frontal area; median fovea a deep oval pit continuous on the dorsal side with a short shallow linear impression interrupting the ventral portion of the frontal crest; the antennal furrows distinct, broad and bounding a strongly elevated frontal area with a slightly concave ocellar basin; the frontal ridges wanting; the vertical furrows punctiform; the ocellar and interocellar furrows wanting; antennæ wanting beyond the sixth segment, the third and fourth and fifth segments subequal in length; the collar granular and setaceous; the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the mesoscutellum, the mesopostscutellum, and the metascutum polished and setaceous; the mesopleura, mesosternum, and metapleura polished, the former sparsely setaceous; wings hyaline, veins brownish, the stigma pale, the free part of R^5 and M^2 interstitial in one wing and not in the other; claws unevenly cleft, the outer ray long and slender, the inner short and not over one-third the length of the outer; the abdomen finely granular and sparsely setaceous; the saw-guides broad and bluntly rounded on the ventral margin and distal end, not tapering, the dorsal margin convex, the distal portion with a distinct scopa; the cerci long and setaceous, reaching beyond the middle of the saw-guides; colour black, the legs beyond the femora whitish, the distal segments of the mesotarsi and metatarsi infuscated. Length, 4.5 mm.

MALE.—The male differs from the female in having the frontal crest completely interrupted, the ocellar and interocellar furrows faintly indicated, the antennæ longer and more slender but with segments three and four subequal; the procidentia short, broad, and bluntly rounded. Length, 4 mm.

Herschel island, Yukon Territory. Larvæ collected in galls of creeping willow *Salix arctica*. August 13, 1914. Imagines emerged July, 1915. F. Johansen, collector. Female No. 265; males Nos. 255, 258, 260.

The smaller size and the lack of a crestral furrow readily separates this species from *atrata* to which it is quite similar in general appearance. The specimens described under this name were received as a part of Breeding Record No. 35. The difference in head structures and the shape of the saw-guides makes their inclusion with the preceding species impossible.

Pontania delicatula, n. sp.

MALE.—Head with the posterior orbits and postocellar area finely granular, the inner orbits polished for the most part, and the frontal area slightly roughened; the clypeus narrowly, shallowly, semicircularly emarginate, the clypeal lobes broad and truncate; the labrum transverse and truncate; antennal furrows deep between the pretentorinæ and the frontal crest, broad and shallow and almost wanting on the cephalic aspect, terminating in a punctiform depression caudad of the lateral ocelli; the ocellar furrow wanting and the interocellar furrow a short linear depression; the postocellar area short and broad, not elevated; the ocellar area only slightly elevated, continuous with the frontal crest, the frontal crest strongly convex and interrupted on the meson by a deep furrow continuous with a deep concave ocellar basin which extends to the median ocellus; the median fovea a distinct punctiform depression, distinctly separated from the furrow interrupting the frontal crest; the supraclypeal area strongly convex and roughened; the antennæ short, segments three and four subequal, the segments roughened and densely finely setaceous; the pronotum roughened like the head; the median and lateral lobes of the mesonotum finely