Eyes widely separated; third antennal joint conical, about 2·5 times as long as its basal width; style slightly over one-third as long as third antennal joint; proboscis fully twice as long as height of head. Hairs on thorax long and soft, the acrostichal series in two to three irregular rows; plate on venter between fore coxæ long-haired; scutellum with four bristles. Abdomen rather acutely pointed apically. Legs very slender; femora with very short surface hairs; fore tibiæ without differentiated bristles; mid and hind tibiæ with a few short bristles on dorsal surfaces which are not as long as the diameter of the tibiæ; tarsi slender, all joints with stiff black setulæ ventrally, and a few differentiated setulæ on dorsum of at least the basal joint. Wing venation normal; the vein closing lower portion of apex of discal cell very oblique, almost straight; sixth vein thick to apex, extending to margin of wing.

Length, 7 mm.

Localities: Herschel island, Yukon Territory, July 29, 1916; Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, September 3, 1914 (F. Johansen).

Rhamphomyia conservativa, n. sp.

Male. Black, subopaque. Wings brownish, more distinctly so basally. Halteres yellowish. Hairs and bristles black.

Eyes contiguous; third antennal joint nearly three times as long as its width at base; style stout, rather more than one-third as long as third antennal joint; proboscis about 1·25 as long as height of head. Dorsum of mesonotum rather densely hairy, the hairs upright, slender, and of moderate length; ventral plate between bases of fore coxæ bare; hairs in front of base of halteres long and dense; scutellum with eight to twelve fine hairs on posterior margin. Abodmen with rather sparse short hairs, which are longer near posterior margins of segments; hypopygium of the same general type as that of *erinacioides*, but the portion that is directed cephalad over dorsum reaches about three-fourths of the way to base and is pale yellow in colour, contrasting strikingly with the dark abdomen; lower posterior angle of hypopygium produced caudad in the form of a short subtriangular process; hypopygial filament very thick for a short distance at base, then becoming abruptly setiform, hidden for the greater portion of its length. Legs slender, femora with a number of very short setulæ on ventral surfaces, which are confined to basal third on hind pair; apical two-thirds of hind femora and the whole of hind tibiæ ventrally with very dense microscopic pile, intermixed on the tibiæ with short erect spinules; basal joint of hind tarsus nearly as long as the next four joints combined, the entire tarsus much shorter than tibia; dorsum of tibiæ and tarsi with short setulæ; tarsal claws very much curved, sickle-shaped, of good size. Venation as in previous species except that the vein closing lower portion of discal cell is distinctly curved.

Female. Similar in colour to the male, the wings more distinctly brownish.

Eyes separated by nearly twice the width across posterior ocelli. Dorsum of mesonotum with fewer and shorter hairs than in the male, the anterior acrostichals four to six-rowed. Abdomen pointed at apex. Legs more setulose than those of the male, the hind femora with setulose hairs on their entire ventral surface; ventral surface of hind tibiæ with short regular setulæ instead of erect pile; basal joint of hind tarsus longer than next four combined; tarsal claws much shorter than in male. Wings broader than in male, the venation similar, but vein closing lower portion of apex of discal cell less curved.

Length, 6·5 7·3 mm.

Type locality: West of Bernard harbour, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, July 14, 1916. Paratypes, Herschel island, Yukon Territory, July 29, 1916; Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 10, 18, 19, and August 1 7, 1915; Young point, Northwest Territories, July 18, 1916 (F. Johansen). Nine specimens.