

This may be the species recorded as *pubitarsis* Zetterstedt, from Greenland, by Lundbeck, but so many of the northern species of *Orthocladius* and *Chironomus* have the same habitus and general characters of colour and hairing of the fore tarsi that it is not possible to say definitely whether Zetterstedt's species occurs there or not without a careful comparison of a series of specimens of species from Europe and Greenland.

### *Orthocladius*, sp. 2.

A species represented by a number of specimens to which I have given this name may not belong to *Orthocladius* in the restricted sense, but is related to that genus.

The colour of the larva in life is greenish or yellowish. In general form the body resembles that of *Campocladius*, tapering to the apex and being without dorsal papillae and permanently protruded blood-gills. The head is small, tapered anteriorly, about as long as its greatest width, with very minute, unprotruded antennae, and well developed, distinctly toothed mandibles. The labial plate is armed with about eight rounded teeth, the anterior four being in an almost transverse line. Thoracic pseudopods very small, armed with a few black hairs at apices. Anal pseudopods at extreme apex of last segment, even smaller than the thoracic pair, armed with a few black hairs and some curved thorns at apex. Body without surface hairs.

Length, 3.5-4.5 mm.

Locality: Demarection point, Alaska, May 16, 1914, in mud of freshwater ponds (F. Johansen).

### Genus incertus.

A larva and pupa from the stomach of the Great Lake-trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) belong to a genus unknown to me. It is my opinion that the genus belongs to Tanypinae, but so little is known of the immature stages of the aberrant genera of Chironominae that I cannot be absolutely certain of the relationship of the rather imperfect specimens before me.

LARVA. Testaceous; posterior margin of head, apices of mandibles, and lateral portions of labium dark brown.

Head with sparse, long, erect pale hairs; antennae either retracted or missing; mandibles very long, apex terminating in a long, slender, sharp tooth, inner margin with three widely spaced, short, truncated teeth; maxillary palpus short, not over 1.5 as long as thick; labium without distinct teeth, minutely irregularly serrated anteriorly, its anterior outline produced anteriorly in centre; hypopharynx with eight to ten small teeth on each side above lateral dark areas of labium; ventral surface of head with a narrow pale central stripe, bordered on each side with blackish brown. Anterior pseudopods short and stout, armed apically with many stiff hairs; body without noticeable hairs; anal pseudopods stout, with apical retractile claws; dorsal papillae about three times as long as thick, each with about six apical hairs; two apical respiratory protuberances at base of pseudopods dorsally, their length about three times their width, apices sharp.

Length, 15 mm.

PUPA. Testaceous. Head missing. Prothoracic respiratory organs not elevated (possibly missing); wings extending to middle of second abdominal segment; none of the tarsi exceeding apices of wings, the fore and hind legs with the tibiae and tarsi straight, the mid pair with the tibiae and tarsi forming a double curve. Incisions between abdominal segments marked by a dark brown line on dorsum and venter; each segment except first and last with three long, slightly flattened hairs on each side; penultimate segment with two large downwardly projecting, posteriorly flattened, projections on posterior margin, which are separated by a distance about equal to their own width; apical segment