

taken in California, as well as a number that have been taken in Alaska. Some of the species are known to occur all along the coast from California to Alaska, and are thus proven to have a wider range than most species are supposed to have. *Pedicia obtusa* and *Tabanus Sonomensis* were described from California; I have identified them from British Columbia, and Coquillett reports them from among the material taken in Alaska by the Harriman Expedition. Other species in the list may be shown to have the same or even a much wider range.

Only two species of mosquitoes are included in the list, and we have two others not yet determined, but this does not indicate that there is a dearth of these insects in the region, for Dr. Dyar has recently published a paper in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, in which he enumerates twenty species from British Columbia. This serves to show us that there is plenty of opportunity for entomological work in this interesting region, and that the most interesting results are obtained by taking a small group and thoroughly collecting the forms belonging to it.

The Tabanidæ of British Columbia, as well as from the western United States, are a perplexing lot, and I have spent much time working on them, sometimes with satisfactory results, sometimes otherwise. Excellent characters have been found for some of the species, but for others the distinguishing marks are not apparent as yet. It seems that some of the species are quite variable, and that there are more species described than can be differentiated. Nearly all the species of *Tabanus* belong to the sub-genus *Theriopectes*, only two of those received having the eyes nonpubescent. In California *Tabanus punctifer* and *agrotus* occur together, but although I have repeatedly received the latter from British Columbia I have never known of a record for the former.

The family Leptidæ is represented by a number of interesting forms. *Xylomyia parens*, Will., appears to be rather commonly met with. The two specimens before me were taken at Vancouver on June 21st and July 4th. The species looks something like some of the sawflies, and can easily be confounded with them by the inexperienced. The species of *Symphoromyia* are said to bite severely, and are therefore somewhat of an annoyance to the collector and to stock in that region.

I have been interested in studying *Rhynchocephalus Sackenii*, Will., for it is surely an interesting form, and represents a family not commonly met with in North America. I have seen only one specimen, and that