

trochanters pale. It is quite distinct from other North American and from all the European species included by Schmiedeknecht in his *Opuscula Ichthyomologica*.

***Stenomacrus borealis* Ashm?**

Fur Seals and Fur Sea Islands, vol. 1, p. 358 (1899).

One specimen from Herschel island, Yukon Territory, July 29, 1916, is probably this species.

***Ophion bilineatum* Say.**

Ophion bilineatus Say, Contrib. Macruran Lye. Arts & Sci., vol. 1, p. 75. (1828); Complete writings, vol. 1, p. 378.

One specimen from Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, September 5, 1911. This was collected at a lighted lantern in the evening.

A very abundant and widely distributed North American species.

***Diocetes iodes* n. sp.**

FEMALE.—Length 4–4.5 mm.; ovipositor as long as the hind femur. Black, clothed with sparse short, white hair; the middle of mandibles, tips of front femora, all tibiae and base of tarsi brownish yellow; wings hyaline, stigma and veins pale fuscous. Head broad, twice as wide as thick, strongly excavated medially behind, the temples as deep as the eyes; seen from the front, the face is not narrowed below; malar space as long as the width of mandibles at base. Ocelli large, paired ones closer to the eye margin than to one another. Front and face opaque, minutely roughened, clypeus almost smooth, sub-shining, its lower edge straight. Head behind opaque and finely roughened below, nearly shining above. Eyes bare, twice as high as broad, not emarginate. Antennae 23-jointed; first joint of flagellum one-half longer than the second; four following subequal; those beyond shortening, but all of them longer than thick. Mesonotum subopaque, finely roughened. Scutellum slightly shining; with a deep, smooth, transverse furrow at the base; strongly convex. Propodeum declivous from base, but more strongly so beyond middle, finely rugose, nearly smooth anteriorly on the sides; supermedian and petiolar areas confluent, the latter the broadest, the former reaching almost to the base of the propodeum; lateral and subspiracular carinae present. Pleurae finely roughened, the mesopleura with a smooth space near the root of the hind wing and a trace of fine oblique striae below the root of the fore wing. Abdominal petiole with the spiracles placed before the posterior third, distinctly projecting; widened from just before the middle; more than twice as wide at apex as at base and one-third wider than at spiracles; its surface roughened, except at extreme apex. Second and third segments roughened, especially at base; following nearly smooth, the apical segments not very strongly compressed. Ovipositor issuing at the apex of the fourth ventral segment, strongly curved upward. Submedian cell slightly longer than the median; disco-cubital vein angularly broken, with a stump of a vein; areolet open, small and petiolate in position; transverse median vein in hind wing not broken. Tarsal claws pectinate.

MALE.—Length, 4.1–2.5 mm. Essentially like the female; antennae 21-jointed; abdominal petiole more slender, as wide at spiracles as at apex; tibiae darker, pale fuscous.

Four females and two males from Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, August 7 and 12, 1915, the female type taken on the latter date. F. Johansen, collector.