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PAPERS FROM THE HARRIMAN ALASKA
EXPEDITION.

VII.

ENTOMOLOGICAL RESULTS (1):

THE TENTHREDINOIDEA.

BY TREVOR KINCAID.

THE writer being the only member of the Harriman Expedition especially interested in entomology, the duty devolved upon him of securing as large a representation as possible of the insect fauna of the regions visited. Fortunately the conditions were more favorable than is usually the case in the exploration of these northern latitudes. Every facility that experience and forethought could suggest had been provided, and the work was further facilitated by the careful organization of the party. Moreover the labors of the collector were only slightly interfered with by unpropitious weather, which is the more remarkable in a region notorious for its excessive humidity and long continued rains.

Recognizing the fact that almost nothing was known concerning the insect fauna of Alaska outside of the orders Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, a special effort was made to secure representatives of groups which, from the small size or obscure habits of their members, had not hitherto been collected in the Territory. This endeavor was so successful that the resulting collection contains by far the most extensive general series of

insects ever brought from the region. It will enable entomologists to form an idea of the rich field that awaits them in this vast northern possession of the United States.

The collection embraces in all more than 5,000 pinned insects, together with a considerable series of Arachnida, Myriopoda, and larval forms preserved in alcohol. The exact number of species represented cannot be stated at the date of writing, as not all the reports are completed, but the total will not fall far short of 900, distributed in the several groups as follows: Arachnida, 53; Myriopoda, 10; Thysanura, 10; Neuropteroids, 32; Odonata, 10; Aphididæ, 4; Psyllidæ, 3; Jassidæ, 10; Heteroptera, 14; Orthoptera, 1; Coleoptera, 159; Diptera, 276; Rhopalocera, 12; Heterocera, 60; Apoidea, 12; Sphegoidea, 6; Vespoidea, 3; Formicoidea, 4; Parasitic Hymenoptera, 150; Tenthredinoidea, 56. Of the above, upwards of 200 species are new to science, and of the remainder a large number are either new to the North American Continent or not yet recorded from Alaska.

The collections were made between the first of June and the first of August, 1899. Except a small number of specimens obtained in British Columbia, all of the material was collected in Alaska. Most of the stops were made in going northward and westward, a few on the return journey. Collections were made at the following localities, which for convenience are arranged in geographic sequence, with date of visit: Fox Point, July 26-28; Metlakatla, June 4; Farragut Bay, June 5; Taku Inlet, June 6; Muir Inlet, June 9-12; Juneau, July 25; Sitka, June 14-16; Yakutat Bay, June 18-22; Virgin Bay, Prince William Sound, June 25-26; Orca, Prince William Sound, June 27; Saldovia, Kenai Peninsula, July 21; Kukak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, June 29-July 5; Kadiak, July 20; Popof Island, July 7-17.

Upon the return of the Expedition the collections were properly labeled and assorted into groups, after which they were transmitted to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Curator of Insects U. S. National Museum, for distribution to specialists for study and report. It is expected that these reports, twenty

or more in number, will appear in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and later in the final report of the Harriman Expedition. The systematists who have the various groups in hand are as follows:

Arachnida	Nathan Banks.	Diptera	D. W. Coquillett.
Myriopoda	O. F. Cook.	Lepidoptera	H. G. Dyar.
Thysanura	Justus W. Folsom.	Apoidea	Wm. H. Ashmead.
Neuropteroids . .	Nathan Banks.	Sphagoidea and	
Odonata	R. P. Currie.	Vespoidea	Trevor Kincaid.
Aphididæ	Th. Pergande.	Formicoidea	Th. Pergande.
Psyllidæ	E. A. Schwarz.	Parasitic Hymenop-	
Jassidæ	—	tera	Wm. H. Ashmead.
Heteroptera . . .	O. Heidemann.	Tenthredinoidea .	Trevor Kincaid.
Orthoptera	A. N. Caudell.	Life-histories of	
Coleoptera	E. A. Schwarz.	Coleoptera	Trevor Kincaid.

The collection of sawflies upon which the following report is based was gathered by the writer while with the Harriman Expedition in Alaska, and consists of about 350 specimens, representing 56 species, of which a considerable number are believed to be new to science.

Very little is known concerning the sawflies of Alaska, only seven species having been recorded from this great Territory. In 1822 Eschscholtz¹ described four species from Unalaska; in 1872 Norton² recorded a variety of *Dolerus similis* from the Yukon; in 1880 Cresson³ described a form of *Trichiosoma triangulum* from the Aleutian Islands; in 1894 Harrington⁴ described a *Tenthredo* from Fort Wrangell, and in 1896 Marlatt⁵ recorded a species of *Pachynematus* from the same locality.

It is clear that hardly a beginning has been made towards bringing to light the insect fauna of this vast and peculiar region, except perhaps in the Coleoptera, which were carefully collected by the Russians. Among the sawflies we may expect an especially rich series of Nematidæ owing to the immense abundance, both in species and individuals, of various kinds of willows.

¹ Eschscholtz, Entomogr., 1822.

² Norton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., IV, p. 82, 1872.

³ Cresson, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 1, 1880.

⁴ Harrington, Can. Ent., xxvi, p. 194, 1894.

⁵ Marlatt, Monog. Nemet., p. 109, 1896.

In presenting this paper, the writer wishes to thank the authorities of the U. S. National Museum, especially Dr. L. O. Howard and Mr. William H. Ashmead, for many kindnesses, including access to the library and collection and other facilities for research. Thanks are due also to Dr. Henry Skinner and Mr. William J. Fox, of the American Entomological Society for the opportunity of studying the Hymenoptera in the collection at Philadelphia.

Family **LYDIDÆ**.

ITYCORSIA MARGINIVENTRIS.

Itycorsia marginiventris CRESSON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 29, 1880.
(Lyda.)

A specimen of *Itycorsia* taken at Sitka, Alaska, June 15, agrees with the type of this species except in a few trifling details of coloration. In the Sitka example the spot on the pleura is much more extensive, the bands on the venter of the abdomen are reduced to mere spots at the sides, the femora are black with a reddish spot at apex, and the tibiæ and tarsi are rufous. This species was originally described from New York.

CEPHALEIA NIGROPECTUS.

Cephalcia nigropectus CRESSON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 32, 1880.
(Lyda.)

One female taken at Sitka, Alaska, June 15. This species was originally described from Nevada.

CEPHALEIA sp. — (?).

A representative of this genus was taken by Mr. Charles Palache on Kadiak Island, but is in too poor condition for determination.

BACTROCEROS SITKENSIS sp. nov.

Female: Length 10 mm; antennæ of moderate length, about twenty-five jointed, slender, tapering, third joint longer by one third than the fourth. Color black; flagellum of antennæ honey yellow; abdomen except basal plates sanguineous; anterior margin of clypeus, two closely united spots just anterior to the front ocellus, fine wavy line partially surrounding the anterior ocellus, spot extending inwards from the middle of eye, small spot between this last spot and the base of the antennæ, large spot extending from the inner posterior margin of

the eye to the temples, where it is considerably dilated, minute spot in the lateral grooves of the occiput, extreme angles of pronotum, tegulæ, scutellum, post-scutellum, yellow; femora white; tibiæ and tarsi yellow.

Two females, Sitka, June 16, 1899.

Type no. 5280, U. S. National Museum.

Family SELANDRIIDÆ.

FENUSA ALASKANA sp. nov.

Male: Length 4 mm.; smooth, shining; head nearly as broad as thorax, polished, impunctate; a deep elongate pit immediately behind the base of each antenna; antennal fovea large, round, deeply impressed, sharply limited; antennæ short, third joint almost as long as fourth and fifth combined; clypeus squarely truncate; posterior tarsi as long as the corresponding tibiæ; stigma broad at base, tapering to apex. Color black; tegulæ and knees white; antennæ beneath, spot on apex of femora above, line outwardly on all tibiæ and apices of tarsal joints, reddish yellow; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma brown.

One female, Kukak Bay, July 3, 1899.

Type no. 5281, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Fenusa curta* Norton, from which it differs in the coloration of the antennæ, and in the much greater length of the posterior tarsi.

ERYTHRASPIDES ASHMEADII sp. nov.

Female: Length 6 mm.; clypeus truncate, densely pubescent; antennæ shorter than the head and thorax, stout, third joint nearly as long as fourth and fifth combined, the joints beyond the third enlarged at apex; a stout ridge extending backwards from the base of each antenna with a deep pit close to its posterior termination; antennal fovea broad, shallow, roughened, indistinctly defined; scutellum and base of metathorax finely granulate; stigma broad, rounded below, acuminate at apex; sheath elongate, stout, rather sharp, rounding above and below. Color black, shining; apices of femora and tibiæ, except tips, white; outer margin of tegulæ testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures black, stigma dark brown.

Male: Length 5.5 mm.; resembles female in general structural characters, but the ridges behind the antennæ are much reduced and the pits found in the female close to their posterior terminations are obsolete; antennæ stouter; colored as in the female.

Two females and one male, Sitka, Alaska, June 16, 1899.

Type no. 5282, U. S. National Museum.

Named in honor of Wm. H. Ashmead, of the U. S. National Museum.

MONOPHADNUS INSULARIS sp. nov.

Male: Length 6 mm.; head broad, constricted immediately behind the compound eyes; clypeus slightly emarginate; antennæ robust, of moderate length, slightly compressed at base, third joint equal in length to fourth; antennal fovea large and deep, bounded on each side by a strong ridge; a deep excavation behind each antenna; a short ridge extending forward from each of the posterior ocelli; stigma rounded beneath, tapering at apex. Color black, shining; apices of anterior and medial femora, and a spot anteriorly on front tibiæ, testaceous; wings slightly smoky, nervures black.

One male, Metlakahtla, Alaska, June 4, 1899.

Type no. 5283, U. S. National Museum.

PARASELANDRIA RUFIGASTRA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5.5 mm.; clypeus emarginate; antennæ elongate, slender, tapering, third joint shorter than fourth; frontal area of head with a heart-shaped depression surrounded by a clearly raised ridge; lateral portions of the head finely roughened; frontal ridge sharp and unbroken; antennal fovea broad, rather deep, surrounded by a distinct wall; region behind each antenna with a deep irregular pit; middle lobe of mesothorax sharply keeled posteriorly; stigma narrow, tapering from near base to apex. Color black; clypeus, labrum, angles of prothorax, tegulæ, and legs except base of coxæ, testaceous; tips of posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi more or less infuscated; abdomen except basal plates and first segment rufous, with some black infuscations towards tip; wings hyaline, nervures brown.

One female, Kukak Bay, July 4.

Type no. 5284, U. S. National Museum.

PÆCILOSTOMIDEA MACULATA.

Pæcilstomidea maculata NORTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VIII, p. 157, 1861. (Emphytus.)

Six females and eighteen males taken at Sitka, June 15; Yakutat, Alaska, June 20; Virgin Bay, Alaska, June 25. This species is widely distributed throughout the United States and Canada, and is recorded by Mr. Harrington from Vancouver Island.

Family NEMATIDÆ.

PACHYNEMATUS OCREATUS.

Pachynematus ocreatus HARRINGTON, Can. Ent., XXI, p. 25, 1889. (Nematus.)

Three females taken at Sitka, Alaska. This species was originally described from Ottawa, Ontario.

PACHYNEMATUS AFFINIS.

Pachynematus affinis MARLATT, Revision of the Nematinae of North America, p. 97, 1896.

One female and one male, Popof Island, Alaska, July 13, 1899. The only observed differences between the type of *affinis* and the Alaska form are in coloration. In the latter a small black spot is present on the pectus, and the antennæ are inclined to be testaceous towards tip. *P. affinis* was originally described from Montana.

PACHYNEMATUS ORONUS sp. nov.

Female: Length 6 to 7 mm.; clypeus narrowly and deeply notched, lobes triangular; frontal crest broad and strong, extending laterally to orbits, notched in the middle; sides of ocellar basin broad and rounded; antennal fovea oval, deep, continuous posteriorly with the frontal depression; antennæ longer than head and thorax, slender, third joint slightly shorter than fourth; venation normal except that the third cubital cell is three times as long as wide at base, the sides almost parallel; stigma rather narrow, gently rounded below; sheath narrow, rounding above and below to a rather narrowly rounded tip; cerci extremely long, somewhat clavate at apex; inner tooth of claw minute. Color for the most part reddish yellow; ocelli, two basal joints of antennæ, spot on anterior lobes of mesonotum sometimes absent, variable spot on pectus, basal plates, tergum of abdomen except three or four apical segments, black; venter more or less infuscated basally; wings hyaline, nervures brown, stigma and costa yellowish.

Three females, Yakutat Bay, Alaska, June 21, 1899.

Type no. 5285, U. S. National Museum.

This species is allied to the preceding form, but differs in the more deeply emarginate clypeus and in the absence of black markings on the mesonotum.

PACHYNEMATUS PLEURICUS.

Pachynematus pleuricus NORTON, Trans. Amer. Entom. Soc., 1, p. 208, 1867 ♀. (Nematus.)

Male: Length 6 mm.; head sculptured as in the female; antennæ as long as the entire body, slightly flattened at base, tapering; second recurrent nervure nearly interstitial with second cubital; procidentia broad at base, produced, squarely truncate at apex. Color black; procidentia, hypopygium and legs reddish yellow; coxæ and base of femora black.

One female and two males, Kukak Bay, July 1.

Type ♂, no. 5286, U. S. National Museum.

This species is recorded from Colorado and Idaho, but the male had not been described.

PACHYNEMATUS ORARIUS sp. nov.

Female: Length 6.5 mm.; short, robust; head narrowed back of compound eyes; clypeus very shallowly emarginate; lateral walls of ocellar basin clearly and sharply raised; frontal crest strongly raised but deeply broken into the deep narrow antennal fovea, which is well defined laterally and posteriorly; head rather coarsely and closely punctured except within the ocellar basin, where the punctures are sparse; antennæ of moderate length, tapering to apex, joints three to five subequal; intercostal close to basal; venation normal; stigma narrow, broadest at base, tapering to apex; sheath robust, rounded at tip; cerci slender. Color black; labrum, angles of pronotum, tegulæ, legs, except base of coxæ, testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures brown; the costa and stigma testaceous.

Two females, Kukak Bay, Alaska, July 4, 1899; Sitka, June 16.

Type no. 5287, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pachynematus hoodi* Marlatt, but in that species the frontal crest is unbroken and the venter of the abdomen is yellowish.

PACHYNEMATUS GOTARUS sp. nov.

Male: Length 6 mm.; head strongly roughened and punctured, clothed with long sericeous pile; clypeus broadly and deeply notched, lobes pointed; area in front of ocelli destitute of ridges; antennal fovea obsolete; antennæ nearly as long as the entire body, densely pubescent, third joint slightly shorter than fourth; procidentia broad at base, projecting, broadly rounded at tip; stigma regularly rounded beneath; inner tooth of claw minute. Color black; tips of femora, tibiæ, apex

of abdomen, and the tarsi, testaceous, the last more or less infuscated at tip; wings hyaline, nervures brown, costa and stigma yellow.

One female, Popof Island, July 13.

Type no. 5288, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pachynematus apicalis* Marlatt, but in that species the walls of the ocellar basin are present, the antennal fovea is developed, and the second recurrent nervure is interstitial with the second cubital.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING SPECIES OF PACHYNEMATUS.

Females.

- Sheath very large and projecting.....*ocreatus* Harrington.
 Sheath normal.
 Head black.....*orarius* sp. nov.
 Head mostly yellow.
 Venation normal.
 Antennæ yellow.....*oronus* sp. nov.
 Antennæ black.....*pleuricus* Norton.
 Second recurrent interstitial.....*affinis* Marlatt.

Males.

- Venation normal.
 Hypopygium entirely pale, third joint of antennæ much shorter than the fourth.....*pleuricus* Norton.
 Hypopygium pale at apex, third joint of antennæ but slightly shorter than fourth.....*gotarus* sp. nov.
 Second recurrent interstitial.....*affinis* Marlatt.

PRISTIPHORA ORTINGA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5 mm., smooth and shining; head strongly, but sparsely punctured; vertex smooth, shining, entirely free from ridges; clypeus squarely truncate; antennal fovea indistinct shallow, punctured, merging posteriorly into the frontal area behind; antennæ short, third joint longer than fourth or fifth which are subequal; first cubital vein wanting; outer veins of discal cells in hind wings interstitial; sheath blunt at tip, rounded above and below; cerci minute; stigma narrow, broadest at base, tapering to apex; inner tooth of claw extremely minute. Color black; trochanters, tips of anterior and middle femora, tibiæ except tips of posterior pair, and the tarsi for the most part, testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma pale-brown, costa hyaline.

One female, Kukak Bay, July 4, 1899.

Type no. 5290, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pristiphora sycophanta* Walsh, but in that species the antennal fovea is small and deep, faint ridges are present in front of

the ocelli and the outer veins of the discal cells in hind wings are not interstitial.

PRISTIPHORA ANAKA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5 mm.; head narrow, not trilobed, rather coarsely roughened and punctured; thorax and abdomen shining; clypeus truncate; area in front of ocelli entirely free from ridges; antennal fovea indistinct, merging posteriorly into the frontal area; antennæ short, third joint slightly shorter than fourth; intercostal cross-vein at right angles to costa a little more than its own length anterior to basal; first cubital nervure wanting; third cubital cell twice as broad at apex as at base; stigma narrow, three times as long as broad, the lower surface very gently rounded; sheath blunt, rounded above and below; cerci minute; inner tooth of claw of moderate size. Color black; outer half of femora, tibiæ except tips of middle and posterior pair, and the tarsi for the most part, testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures brown, the stigma and costa pale.

One female, Kukak Bay, Alaska, July 1, 1899.

Type no. 5291, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to the preceding species but differing in the form of the stigma.

PRISTIPHORA CIRCULARIS sp. nov.

Female: Length 4.5 mm.; head considerably narrower than thorax, not trilobed, evenly convex above, strongly punctured; thorax and abdomen shining, the former with a dense sericeous pile; clypeus truncate; antennal fovea obsolete; antennæ of moderate length, stout, tapering, third and fourth joints subequal; first cubital nervure wanting; upper discal cell considerably exceeding the lower in posterior wings; stigma very broad and short, almost orbicular; inner tooth of claw minute. Color black; apices of coxæ, trochanters, tips of anterior and middle femora, tibiæ except tips of posterior pair, and fore tarsi, testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma brown, the costa pale.

One female, Popof Island, July 10, 1899.

Type no. 5292, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pristiphora lata* Cresson, but that species is larger and a distinct antennal fovea is present.

PRISTIPHORA BUCODA sp. nov.

Female: Length 7 mm.; head finely granulate, nearly as wide as thorax, not distinctly trilobed; clypeus truncate; area in front of

ocelli without ridges; antennal fovea distinct in front, merging behind into the frontal area; antennæ longer than head and thorax, rather stout, tapering slightly towards tip, third and fourth joints subequal; venation normal; stigma large, regularly rounded beneath; sheath robust, rounded above and below to a rather sharply pointed tip; inner tooth of claw robust and sharp close to apex. Color black; labrum white; clypeus, margin of pronotum, tegulæ, apical segments of tergum, venter in large part, and legs, testaceous; femora with a black spot beneath; tips of posterior tibiæ and the tarsi strongly infuscated; wings hyaline, nervures black, the costa and stigma yellowish.

Two females, Berg Bay, Alaska, June 10; Sitka, June 16.

Type no. 5289, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pristiphora banksi* Marlatt, but that species is much smaller and more slender, the stigma is brown and the apical segments of the abdomen are not pallid.

PRISTIPHORA KOEBELI.

Pristiphora koebeli MARLATT, Revision of the Nematinae of North America, p. 119, 1896.

One female, Kukak Bay, July 4.

Differs from the type in that the medial area of the abdomen is not infuscated. This species was described from Washington.

PRISTIPHORA LENA sp. nov.

Male: Length 5.5 mm., rather slender, shining; head strongly and rather closely punctured, clypeus slightly emarginate; lateral walls of ocellar basin obsolete; frontal crest strongly raised, rounded, extending laterally to the orbits, unbroken in the middle; antennal fovea small, shallow, rounded; antennæ nearly as long as entire body, very stout at base, flattened, tapering, third and fourth joints subequal; stigma moderate, gently rounded beneath; procidentia excavated basally, strongly keeled; inner tooth of claw extremely minute, close to apex. Color black; minute spot at superior angles of pronotum, tegulæ, and tips of femora, testaceous; tips of coxæ, trochanters, tibiæ except tips of posterior pair, and tarsi, white; posterior tarsi black and apices of fore and medial tarsi infuscated; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma brown.

Two males, Sitka, June 16.

Type no. 5293, U. S. National Museum.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING SPECIES OF PRISTIPHORA.

Females.

Body black with yellow markings on pronotum and tegulae.

Dorsulum of abdomen black except at tip.....*bucoda* sp. nov.

Dorsulum of abdomen principally yellow.....*koebeli* Marlatt.

Body entirely black.

Stigma narrow and elongate.....*anaka* sp. nov.

Stigma orbicular.....*circularis* sp. nov.

Stigma normal, regularly rounded beneath.....*ortinga* sp. nov.

Males.

Body black with white trochanters and tibiae.....*lena* sp. nov.

EUURA INSULARIS sp. nov.

Female: Length 4.5 to 5 mm.; slender, shining; clypeus very deeply and narrowly emarginate; ridges about ocellar area distinctly raised, but rounded; frontal crest broad, rounded, with a narrow notch in the middle; antennal fovea small, circular, moderately excavated; antennae short, slender, third to fifth joints subequal; outer veins of discal cells in hind wings interstitial; stigma rounded at base, tapering to an acute point; tarsal claws slender, subequal; sheath stout at base, rather sharply rounded at apex. Color black; labrum, base of mandibles, tips of coxae, trochanters, tips of femora, tibiae except apices of posterior pair, and anterior and middle tarsi, testaceous.

Male: Length 4.0; resembles female in general structural characters; antennae longer, stouter at base, tapering sharply; procidentia well developed, projecting, rounded at the apex; hypopygium sharply rounded at tip. Color black; flagellum of antennae, labrum, tip of clypeus, base of mandibles, spot beneath eyes extending upwards on inner orbits, testaceous; legs colored as in the female.

Twelve females and two males, Popof Island, July 9-15.

Type no. 5301, U. S. National Museum.

Swept from willow bushes.

Allied to *Euura salicicola* Smith, but in that species the ridges about the ocellar area are obsolete, the frontal crest is broad and flat and the sheath is broadly rounded at the apex. In both sexes of *Euura salicicola* the antennae are more or less pallid, while in *Euura insularis* this is true only of the males.

PONTANIA TUNDRA sp. nov.

Female: Length 3.5 mm.; rather slender; clypeus deeply and broadly emarginate, the lobes small and rounded; lateral walls of

ocellar basal sharply raised; frontal crest feebly developed except at the sides where it extends outwardly to the orbits; antennal fovea circular, deeply excavated; antennæ of moderate length, very slender, third joint much shorter than fourth or fifth, which are subequal; venation normal; stigma broad, regularly rounded beneath; claws deeply cleft; sheath broad at base, sharply acuminate at apex, emarginate beneath. Color black; labrum white; tegulæ brown; tips of femora, tibiæ except tips of posterior pair and all the tarsi, testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures pale brown; stigma yellow, hyaline at base.

Male: Length 3.5 mm.; resembles female in general structural characters; antennæ almost as long as the entire body, third to fifth joints subequal; lateral walls of ocellar basin not so sharply raised; procidentia squarely produced, rounded at apex; stigma brownish, paler at base, colored as in the female.

Two females and one male, Popof Island, July 12.

Type no. 5296, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania cressoni* Marlatt, but that species is larger and the third joint of the flagellum is larger than fourth.

PONTANIA POPOFIANA sp. nov.

Female: Length 6 to 6.5 mm.; robust; clypeus deeply and narrowly emarginate; ridges about ocellar basin sharply raised; frontal ridge strong, unbroken; antennal fovea oval, deeply incised; antennæ elongate, slender reaching beyond basal plates; anterior discal cell considerably exceeding posterior discal in hind wings; stigma large, gently rounded below; tarsal claws large, stout, deeply cleft; sheath blunt at apex, rounded above and below. Color reddish yellow; dorsal surface of antennæ, eyes, tips of mandibles, spot surrounding ocelli, variable spots on anterior and middle lobes of mesonotum, variable marks on metanotum, dorsulum of abdomen except narrow lateral margins and apical segment, black; wings hyaline, nervures brown, stigma and costa yellowish hyaline.

Male: Length 5 mm.; slender, graceful; antennæ nearly as long as the entire body, joints three to five subequal; procidentia projecting one-half its length, squarely truncate at apex; legs slender, elongate; claws as in the female but more delicate. Color as in the female but the black maculations on the dorsulum are more extensive.

Ten females and six males, Popof Island, July 9-15.

Type no. 5294, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania nevadense* Cresson, but in that species the sheath is acuminate at tip.

PONTANIA UNGA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5 mm.; moderately robust; head finely roughened; clypeus shallowly emarginate; walls of ocellar basin obsolete; frontal crest feebly developed, broad and flat; antennal fovea circular, deeply excavated; antennæ of moderate length, slender, third joint slightly shorter than fourth; area at juncture of mesothoracic lobes depressed and finely granulated; venation normal; stigma large, regularly rounded beneath; tarsal claws deeply and evenly cleft; sheath narrow, gently tapering above and below to a rather sharp apex. Color black, including the mouthparts and tegulæ; tips of anterior and middle femora and all the tibiæ testaceous; tarsi testaceous, more or less infuscated; wings hyaline, stigma pale brown, paler at base.

One female, Popof Island, July 12.

Type no. 5298, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania atra* Marlatt, but in that species the antennal fovea is indistinct, the region at the juncture of the lobes of the mesonotum is shining and the stigma is narrow.

PONTANIA ORA sp. nov.

Female: Length 4.5 mm.; rather robust; clypeus deeply, circularly emarginate, lobes sharply pointed; frontal crest indistinct, broad, obsolete in the middle; antennal fovea faintly indicated; antennæ moderate in length, third to fifth joints subequal; second recurrent interstitial with second cubital nervure; outer veins of discal cells in hind wings interstitial; stigma narrow, gently curved on lower margin; claws deeply cleft, the inner ray the shorter; sheath narrow, tapering above and below to a rather sharply pointed apex. Color black; labrum, base of mandibles, and apices of femora, testaceous; remainder of legs testaceous, but the tips of posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi more or less infuscated; wings hyaline, nervures brown, stigma yellow.

Three females, Popof Island, July 10-15.

Type no. 5297, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania atriventris* Marlatt, but differing in the sculpture of the head, the shape of the stigma, and in coloration.

PONTANIA PENINSULARIS sp. nov.

Female: Length 4 mm.; robust, shining; clypeus broadly and deeply emarginate, lobes rounded; lateral walls of ocellar basin feebly devel-

oped; frontal ridge strongly raised, broadly broken in the middle; antennal fovea large, oval, deeply incised; antennæ longer than head and thorax, slender, joints three to five subequal; sheath acutely pointed, narrow, tapering regularly above and below; claws deeply cleft, rays slender, subequal, parallel; venation normal; stigma broad regularly rounded beneath. Color black; labrum, clypeus, spot below antennæ, inner and outer orbits narrowly, angles of prothorax, tegulæ, greater part of venter except sheath and legs, yellowish; bases of coxæ black and the femora and tibiæ irregularly infuscated; wings hyaline, nervures light brown, base of costa and disk of stigma pallid.

One female, Kukak Bay, July 4.

Type no. 5301, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania gracilis* Marlatt, but in that species the abdomen is very broad centrally and the sheath is rounded at the tip instead of acutely pointed.

PONTANIA ISLANDICA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5 to 6 mm.; moderately robust, shining; clypeus deeply and narrowly notched, lobes rounded; walls about ocellar basin distinctly raised; frontal crest strongly raised, deeply notched in the middle; fovea oval, rather deep; antennæ as long as head and thorax, third joint shorter than fourth; venation normal; stigma large, evenly rounded below; claws stout, strongly and evenly cleft; sheath rather stout, gently tapering above and below to a rounded apex; cerci long, stout. Color black; labrum, clypeus, narrow inner orbits, broader outer orbits, margin of pronotum, tegulæ, apex of abdomen, including the sheath and the legs, yellowish; coxæ black at base and all the legs more or less infuscated; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma pale brown.

Four females, Popof Island, July 9-15.

Type no. 5299, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania californica* Marlatt, but in that species the antennæ are much shorter and the walls of the ocellar basin are not well defined.

PONTANIA GLINKA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5.5 mm.; robust, shining; clypeus very shallowly emarginate; lateral walls of ocellar basin distinctly raised; frontal crest strong, unbroken; antennal fovea circular, rather deeply incised; antennæ as long as head and thorax, slender, third joint shorter than fourth; venation normal; claws deeply cleft, rays equal; sheath stout, tapering above and below to a narrowly rounded apex; stigma with

lower margin nearly straight, tapering slightly. Color black; face below frontal crest, flagellum beneath, inner and outer orbits, greater part of pronotum, tegulae, spots on pectus and pleura sometimes absent, medial area of venter, apical segment of tergum, and legs, yellowish white; bases of all the coxae and lines above on femora black; wings hyaline; stigma and costa yellowish, remaining nervures brown.

Male: Length 5.5 mm.; antennae longer than in the female, stout at base, tapering; colored as in the female but the antennae are not pale beneath and the stigma is brown; tarsi more or less infuscated.

Nine females and four males, Popof Island, July, 1899.

Type no. 5295, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania stigmatalis* Marlatt, but that species is smaller, the clypeus is deeply emarginate and the antennal fovea is shallow.

PONTANIA KUKAKIANA sp. nov.

Female: Length 5.5 mm.; robust; head finely granulated, narrowed behind the compound eyes; clypeus narrowly emarginate; area in front of ocelli without ridges; frontal crest obsolete; antennal fovea shallow, indistinct; antennae as long as head and thorax, slender third joint shorter than fourth; stigma narrow, tapering; sheath moderately robust, tapering above and below to a rather acute apex. Color black; spot between antennae, labrum, clypeus, orbits, prothorax, sutures of mesonotum, tegulae, pleurae, pectus venter of abdomen, and legs, dull reddish; base of medial and posterior femora more or less infuscated.

One female, Kukak Bay, July 2.

Type no. 5300, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pontania desmodioides* Walsh, but in that species the head is strongly punctured and the fovea is deeply excavated.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING SPECIES OF PONTANIA.

Females.

Body black.

Sheath acuminate at tip.....*tundra* sp. nov.

Sheath not acuminate.

Venation normal.....*unga* sp. nov.

Second recurrent interstitial, also outer veins of discal cells in hind wings.....*ora* sp. nov.

Body with pale markings.

Pectus pale.

Antennae yellow.....*popofiana* sp. nov.

Antennae black.....*kukakiana* sp. nov.

Pectus black.

Sheath acutely pointed *peninsularis* sp. nov.

Sheath rounded at tip.

Clypeus shallowly emarginate..... *glinka* sp. nov.

Clypeus deeply notched..... *islandica* sp. nov.

Males.

Head black *tundra* sp. nov.

Head black with narrow yellow orbits..... *glinka* sp. nov.

Head yellow. *popofiana* sp. nov.

PTERONUS SHUMAGENSIS sp. nov.

Female: Length 6.5 to 8 mm.; robust, shining; clypeus not very widely, but deeply emarginate, lobes rounded; ocellar basin distinctly defined, lateral walls sharply raised; frontal crest strong, bituberculate, notched in the middle; antennal fovea elongate, deeply incised; antennæ as long as head and thorax, slender, third to fifth joints subequal; second recurrent nervure interstitial with the second cubital; stigma narrow, rounded at base and tapering to apex; sheath rather sharply pointed at tip, rounded below, almost straight above; cerci robust, reaching tip of sheath; claws deeply and evenly cleft. Color reddish yellow; two basal joints of antennæ, flagellum above, spot surrounding ocelli, spots on lateral lobes of mesonotum, spot on middle lobe of mesonotum, absent in some specimens, apex of scutellum in some specimens, tergum of abdomen, except apical segment, black; tips of tarsi infuscated; wings hyaline; nervures brown, except costa and stigma, which are yellowish.

Four females, Popof Island, July 9-12, 1899.

Type no. 5303, U. S. National Museum.

PTERONUS ZEBRATUS sp. nov.

Female: Length 6 mm.; slender, shining; head narrowed behind compound eyes, somewhat roughened; clypeus shallowly and not very broadly emarginate; sides of ocellar basin distinct, but rounded; frontal crest strongly and sharply raised, curved forward, unbroken; antennal fovea minute, indistinct; antennæ considerably longer than head and thorax, very slender, scarcely tapering, third joint slightly shorter than fourth; venation normal; stigma gently rounded below; sheath blunt at apex, obliquely truncate, upper margin nearly straight; cerci short, stout; claws shallowly cleft, rays subequal. Color of dorsulum black; antennæ pale beneath; broad inner and outer orbits, pronotum, tegulæ, sutures of mesonotum, anterior half of scutellum,

sutures of tergum, and narrow lateral margin of abdomen, light yellow; pectus and pleuræ, except a black spot beneath wings, yellow; face below antennæ and venter of abdomen, white; legs yellowish white; wings hyaline, nervures dark brown, stigma and costa hyaline.

One female, Yakutat, Alaska, June 21, 1899.

Type no. 5305, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pteronus vertebratus* Say, but in that species the head is broadened behind the compound eyes.

PTERONUS RIVULARIS sp. nov.

Male: Length 7 mm.; slender, shining; clypeus narrowly and deeply emarginate, lobes rounded; walls about ocellar basin distinct but not sharply raised; frontal ridge broken in the middle into the shallow, narrow, antennal fovea; antennæ considerably longer than head and thorax, flattened at base, tapering gradually to apex, third joint much shorter than fourth or fifth, which are subequal; procidentia scarcely produced, truncate; venation normal; stigma narrow, rounded at base, tapering to an acuminate apex; claws not very deeply cleft, inner ray shorter. Color black; clypeus, labrum, apex of coxæ, trochanters, apex of anterior femora, and anterior and middle tibiæ, whitish; wings smoky hyaline, nervures, including stigma and costa, dark brown.

Two males, Sitka, June 16.

Type no. 5304, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Pteronus iridescens* Cresson, but that species is smaller and the antennæ are much shorter.

AMAURONEMATUS ISOLATUS sp. nov.

Female: Length 10 mm.; robust, covered with a dense sericeous pile; clypeus deeply and triangularly emarginate, lobes triangular, acute; walls of ocellar basin sharply raised; frontal crest bituberculate, deeply notched in the middle; antennal fovea minute, indistinct; antennæ as long as the head and thorax, stout, scarcely tapering, third joint shorter than fourth; second recurrent nervure nearly interstitial with second cubital; stigma narrow, broadest near base, tapering to an acute point; sheath broad, obtuse at apex, rounding above and below; cerci short, somewhat constricted at base; claws stoutly cleft, innermost ray the shorter. Color ferruginous; scape, pedicellum, apical joint of antennæ, spot surrounding bases of antennæ, clypeus, base of labrum, small spots behind posterior ocelli, line on middle lobe of mesonotum, apex of scutellum, metanotum, lower angle of

pronotum, basal plates, spots in center of apical segments of tergum, prosternum, pectus, venter basally and along margins, and coxæ, black; legs ferruginous; wings yellowish hyaline, nervures, including stigma and costa, reddish yellow.

One female, St. Paul Island, Alaska, August 13.

Type no. 5306, U. S. National Museum.

Family TENTHREDINIDÆ.

DOLERUS SERICEUS.

Dolerus sericeus SAY, Keatings, Narr. Exped. II, p. 320, 1824. App.

Four females and ten males: Yakutat, June 21; Berg Bay, June 11; Sitka, June 16; Virgin Bay, June 20; Kadiak, July 21. This species is widely spread throughout the United States and Canada.

DOLERUS APRILIS.

Dolerus aprilis NORTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VIII, p. 152, 1861.

Seven females: Orca, June 27; Virgin Bay, June 26; Yakutat Bay, June 21; Kukak Bay, July 4. This species is also widely distributed in the United States and Canada.

DOLERUS ELDERI sp. nov.

Female: Length 6 to 6.5 mm.; head and thorax strongly punctured, clothed with long sericeous pile; abdomen broad, suddenly narrowed at apex; clypeus deeply and circularly emarginate; antennæ not quite so long as head and thorax, slender, scarcely tapering, third joint longer than fourth; stigma broadest near base, gently rounded below, truncate at apex; sheath broad at base, tapering to a rather sharp point. Color black; broad band on abdomen, including the greater part of segments two to five, sanguineous; legs black, tips of anterior and medial femora and basal half of fore tibiæ, reddish; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma dark brown.

Male: Length 6 to 6.5 mm.; resembles the female in general structural characters; colored as in the female, but the basal half of the medial and posterior tarsi are reddish.

Two females and four males, Popof Island, July 10; Kukak Bay, July 3.

Type no. 5307, U. S. National Museum.

Named in honor of the ship *Geo. W. Elder*, in which the Harri-man Expedition made their home during the voyage.

A single specimen from *Saldovia* agrees with the above in structure but lacks the red band upon the abdomen. It may be a variety of this species.

EMPHYTUS ANGUSTUS sp. nov.

Male: Length 6 mm.; body very slender, head shining, finely and sparsely punctured, much narrowed behind the compound eyes; ocellar area very convex; clypeus slightly, circularly emarginate; antennæ a little shorter than head and thorax, slender, third joint considerably longer than fourth; joints six to nine, contracted at base and apex; stigma slender, gently rounded beneath, apex acute. Color black; under surface of antennæ obscurely testaceous; basal joint of antennæ, labrum, clypeus, greater part of pronotum, tegulæ, and triangular spot on pleura, pure white; diamond-shaped spots of a yellowish-brown color on dorsal abdominal segments one to six; legs white; upper surface of femora, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less infuscated; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma brown.

One male, Kukak Bay, July 4.

Type no. 5308, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Emphytus apertus* Norton, but in that species the clypeus is more deeply emarginate, the antennæ are shorter, stouter, and more tapering, the basal joint of the antennæ is black and the legs are differently colored.

PACHYPROTASIS NIGROFASCIATA.

Pachyprotasis nigrofasciata ESCHSCHOLTZ, Entomog., p. 96, 1822. (*Tenthredo*.)

Macrophya (Pachyprotasis) omega NORTON, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., II, p. 280, 1867.

Tenthredo nigrofasciata NORTON, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., II, p. 241, 1869.

Emphytus ? nigrofasciatus W. F. KIRBY, List. Hym. Br. Museum, I, p. 204, 1882.

Pachyprotasis omega PROVANCHER, Faun. Entom. Canada, Hymén., p. 210, 1883.

Emphytus nigrofasciatus DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hym., I, p. 119, 1894.

In 1822 Eschscholtz described two sawflies from Unalaska, to which he gave the names *Tenthredo nigrofasciata* and *Tenthredo subcærulea*. The latter has since been rediscovered and is a genuine *Tenthredo*, but the generic position of his *Tenthredo nigrofasciata* has been in considerable doubt. Norton in discussing this species in his catalogue suggests that it might be a *Macrophya*. Kirby in his list of the Hymenoptera in the British Museum places it doubtfully in *Emphytus*, and in this he is followed by Dalla Torre in his catalogue of the Tenthredinidæ and Uroceridæ.

Specimens of a Tenthredinid taken at Unalaska and at other points in Alaska agree very perfectly with the description given of *Tenthredo nigrofasciata*. If this conclusion is correct then Eschscholtz's species must have been a Pachyprotasis, to which genus the species above referred to belongs. On further investigation it was found that this Alaska Pachyprotasis is specifically the same as *Pachyprotasis omega* Norton, which is known to occur throughout the greater part of the United States and Canada, and is recorded from the Pacific coast, Labrador, and Saskatchewan.

Six specimens, Unalaska, August 24; Popof Island, July 13; Unga Island, July 21; Virgin Bay, June 26.

MACROPHYA OREGONA.

Macrophya oregona CRESSON, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 19, 1880.

One specimen, Saldovia, July 21. This species was described from Oregon, but is also found in Washington.

TENTHREDO FERRUGINEIPES.

Tenthredo ferrugineipes CRESSON, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 22, 1880.

This is one of the commonest of the Alaska Tenthredos, and is represented in the collection by some fifty specimens, from almost every locality touched at, including Sitka, Virgin Bay, Saldovia, Kadiak, Kukak Bay, and Popof Island. It was originally described from Colorado, but it is known to be widely distributed on the Pacific coast and in British America. Males and females were about equally abundant; the former differ considerably from the opposite sex in shape, which is as usual much narrower, and in coloration; the abdomen is bright red in the middle but the basal plates and the three apical segments are black.

TENTHREDO VARIPICTA.

Tenthredo varipicta NORTON, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., II, p. 234, 1868.

This species is also widely distributed and abundant and is generally found in company with the preceding. The fifty specimens in the collection were taken at Fox Point, Berg Bay, Sitka, Yakutat, Saldovia, Kadiak, Kukak Bay, and Popof Island. The male differs considerably from the female in coloration; the abdomen in the former sex is reddish yellow above with black markings on the basal plates and first segment, the venter of the abdomen is white at base, becoming reddish towards tip, and the pectus is yellowish white.

TENTHREDO MELLINA.

Tenthredo mellina NORTON, Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist., VII, 2, p. 254, 1860.

Three females, Popof Island. Taken on the flowers of *Heracleum lanatum*.

TENTHREDO EVANSII.

Tenthredo evansii HARRINGTON, Can. Ent., XXI, p. 78, 1889. (Tenthredopsis.)

Five females and four males, Sitka, June 16; Yakutat, June 21; Saldovia, July 21; Kadiak, July 20; Virgin Bay, June 26. This is a very variable species, the amount of black pigment on the dorsulum of the abdomen varying considerably. The female in some of its variations resembles *Tenthredo californica* Norton, but the males are extremely different; in *californica* the latter sex has the dorsal surface of the abdomen almost entirely black, while in *evansii* the corresponding region is yellowish green with a variable narrow band across each segment.

TENTHREDO LINEATA.

Tenthredo lineata PROVANCHER, Natural. Canad., x, p. 198, 1878.

Three females, Sitka, June 16; Virgin Bay, June 26; Gustavus Point. Previously known from Canada, Colorado, and New Hampshire.

TENTHREDO FLAVOMARGINIS.

Tenthredo flavomarginis NORTON, Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist., VII, 2, p. 254, 1860.

Five females and one male, Berg Bay, June 10; Yakutat, June 21; Saldovia, July 21. The male resembles the female except in the narrower form of the body and in the presence of three reddish-brown spots on the dorsum of the abdomen. This species was originally described by Norton from Connecticut, but is also known from Colorado.

TENTHREDO NIGRICOLLIS.

Tenthredo nigricollis KIRBY, List, Hym. Br. Mus., I, p. 308, 1882.

Three females and one male, Sitka, June 16; Saldovia, July 21; Kukak Bay, July 4. This species was originally described by Kirby from Newfoundland, and is also recorded from New Hampshire. The male differs from the female in the narrower form of the body and in the presence of several pale-brown spots on the upper surface of the abdomen; it agrees very closely with the male described by Mr. Harrington as *Tenthredo semicornis* (Can. Ent., XXI, p. 98, 1889), and may prove to be identical with it.

TENTHREDO ERYTHROMERA.

Tenthredo erythromera PROVANCHER, Addit. Faun. Canada, Hymén., p. 13, 1885.

Ten females, Sitka, June 16; Metlakahtla, June 4; Muir Inlet, June 10; Saldovia, July 21; Kukak Bay, July 4; Yakutat, June 21; Kadiak, July 4. This species was described by Provancher, from Vancouver Island, but it also occurs in Colorado and Washington. The specimens in the collection vary but slightly, except in the coloration of the labrum and clypeus, which range from almost pure yellow to black.

TENTHREDO MELANOSOMA.

Tenthredo melanosoma HARRINGTON, Can. Ent., xxvi, p. 194, 1894.

Six females and one male, Sitka, June 16; Saldovia, July 21; Yakutat, June 21; Kadiak, July 20. This species was described by Mr. Harrington, from Fort Wrangell, Alaska. The male resembles the female, except in the narrower form of the body and in the presence of three brown vittæ on the dorsulum of the abdomen.

TENTHREDO HARRIMANI sp. nov.

Female: Black with the following parts ferruginous: Antennæ, spot externally on jaws, tegulæ, all of legs beyond trochanters, variable obscure spots on disc of third, fourth, and fifth tergal segment of abdomen; clypeus, labrum, base of mandibles, spot between antennæ, narrow line at lower margin of eyes, posterior angles of pronotum, and small circular spot above posterior coxæ, yellow; clypeus squarely and deeply emarginate with the lobes obliquely truncate; antennæ with the third joint one-quarter longer than the fourth; wings yellowish hyaline, nervures brown, stigma pale brown. Length 10 mm.

Four females, Popof Island, July 15, 1899.

Type no. 5310, U. S. National Museum.

Named in honor of Mr. Edward H. Harriman, of New York, in appreciation of his generous aid to scientific investigation.

TENTHREDO DISSIMULANS sp. nov.

Female: Light green with the following parts black: Ocelli, an irregular spot surrounding the ocellar prominence and extending backwards in two bands that almost reach the posterior margin of the head, fine lines in the sutures of the mesonotum, spots at the base of the wings, spot before scutellum, sutures of tergal abdominal segments sometimes expanded into semilunar spots; legs green, with a

short line on upper distal end of all the femora, a line outwardly on all the tibiæ, black; abdomen obscurely tinged with reddish on apical segments; clypeus shallowly emarginate; wings hyaline, nervures black; costa and stigma pale. Length 10 mm.

Male: Marked as in the female but more distinctly; clypeus with a black dot on each side; legs with a black line outwardly extending from the trochanters to the tarsi, which are clothed with a dark pubescence.

One hundred specimens, Popof Island, July 7-12; Kukak Bay, July 1-7, 1899.

Type no. 5312, U. S. National Museum.

Usually found on the flowers of *Heracleum lanatum*.

TENTHREDO BIVITTATA sp. nov.

Female: Body slender, elongate; head of about the same breadth as the thorax; clypeus deeply and squarely emarginate. Color black; clypeus labrum, basal part of mandibles, spot above posterior coxæ, and spot at sides of basal plate, white; tegulæ and faint reflection on third dorsal abdominal segment, ferruginous; coxæ black; remainder of legs reddish; spots at base of middle femora, line on hind femora above broadest at base, and spot at tip of posterior tibiæ, black; posterior tarsi more or less infuscated at tips of joints. Antennæ as long as head and thorax with the third joint one-quarter longer than the fourth. Wings hyaline, nervures and stigma black, costa pale.

One female, Popof Island, July 9.

Type no. 5311, U. S. National Museum.

ALLANTUS HERACLEI sp. nov.

Female: Length 11 mm.; robust; head very heavily pitted and punctured; oculi situated upon a pronounced elevation; clypeus deeply, circularly emarginate; antennæ very short, nine-jointed, hardly reaching to tegulæ, stout, slightly clavate at tip; thorax strongly punctured; scutellum similarly but more closely pitted; pleura very closely pitted but more closely so than the dorsulum; abdomen smooth, delicately striated; stigma narrow, squarely truncate at apex. Color black, with the following parts yellow: Labrum, clypeus, base of mandibles, ventral angles of pronotum, spots on dorsal angles united by a slender line, spots above middle and posterior coxæ, band across posterior margin of basal plates; narrow line across posterior margin of dorsal abdominal segments three, four, and five; row of large spots along outer margins of venter; small

spots at apex of coxæ, anterior surface of fore and medial femora band on basal two-thirds of posterior femora, tibiæ except small spot at apices, tarsi except spots above; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma.

Male: Length 10.5 mm.; body narrower than in the female; sculptured and colored as in female, but the spots on the pronotum are reduced or absent, the band on the basal segment is wanting, venter entirely yellow, coxæ yellow, femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black above yellow beneath; posterior tarsi entirely black.

Two females and four males, Popof Island, July 14.

Type no. 5399, U. S. National Museum.

Taken upon the flowers of *Heracleum lanatum*.

Family CIMBICIDÆ.

CIMBEX AMERICANA.

Cimbex americana LEACH, Zool. Miscell., III, Tab. 61, 1817.

A single specimen captured on Kadiak Island by Mr. L. Cole. This is a variety of this variable species in which the body is entirely blue-black, white maculations being entirely absent, and the wings are clear with some yellow spots along nervures.

TRICHIOSOMA TRIANGULUM.

Trichiosoma triangulum var. *aleutiana* CRESSON, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VIII, p. 1, 1880.

Five specimens from Kukak Bay, Kadiak Island, and Popof Island. The specimens agree perfectly with those of the above species in the collection of the American Entomological Society.