quadrate patches. Median band dark, upright, rather narrower than usual, almost bisected by projections of the surrounding pale area just above submedian fold, the upper portion with two blunt tooth-like projections on its outer margin; this dark area is followed by a subterminal silvery band with central dark line arising from costal spot and with same tendency to divide up into small rectangular patches as in the antemedian band; the pale band bifurcates above anal angle and encloses a large ovate dark spot; the remainder of the wing is occupied by a net-work of olive-brown lines and bands enclosing small patches of leaden-colored scales and containing two geminate white dashes on costa; fringes mixed smoky and white with dark basal line. Secondaries dull smoky. Expanse 20 mm.

Holotype,—1 ♂, Nordegg, Alta. (July 14) (J. McDunnough), in Canadian National Collection.

Paratype,—1 ♂, same locality and collector (July 18).

A female specimen which we are inclined to associate with this species is whiter, especially in the apical area; where the dark bands are reduced and the leaden-colored scales replaced by white ones.

A NEW LITHOBIID OF THE GENUS PAOBIUS.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN,

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Through Dr. J. McDunnough I have received for identification a specimen of a diplopod and two specimens of a chilopod collected in Alberta, Canada, by Mr. N. B. Sanson of Banff. The diplopod is apparently a not fully mature male *Parajulus hewitti* Chamberlin, a species described originally from specimens taken by Dr. Hewitt at Agassiz, B.C. The present specimen is much darker in color than the type, with the legs nearly chestnut. The cauda is very similar though somewhat shorter and the lateral striae are more pronounced. It was taken nearing Bryant Creek Cabin, Sept. 22, 1921.

The chilopods represent a new species in the genus *Paobius* of the family Lithobiidae. In the key to species given by the writer in his review of the genus* the present species runs out to *P. orophilus* Chamberlin, a British Columbian species from which, however, it is clearly distinct. The key may be modified to take in the new form as follows:

- a. Dorsal spines of anal legs 1, 0, 3, 0, 0 or 1, 0, 2, 0, 0.
- b. None of the posterior coxae laterally armed; ventral spines of thirteenth legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; third joint of first ten or more pairs of legs with but two dorsal spines.....*P. vagrans* Chamb.
- b.¹ Last two pairs of coxae laterally armed. Ventral spines of thirteenth legs 0, 1, 2, 3, 2 or 0, 0, 2, 3, 2; third joint of all legs with three dorsal spines.....*P. boreus* Chamb.
- a.¹ Dorsal spines of anal legs 1, 0, 3, 1, 0.
- b. Dorsal spines of penult legs 1, 0, 3, 1, 1*P. albertanus*, sp. nov.
- b.¹ Dorsal spines of penult legs 1, 0, 3, 1, 0.

*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 1916, 57, p. 162.

- c. Fifth joint of sixth to ninth pairs of legs with but one ventral spine; head equal in length and breadth; claw of genital forceps of female tripartite.....*P. columbiensis* Chamb.
- c.¹ Fifth joint of sixth to thirteenth pairs of legs with two ventral spines; head wider than long; claw of genital forceps of female bipartite
.....*P. orophilus* Chamb.

***Paobius albertanus* sp. nov.**

Dorsum brown of a slightly chestnut cast, the head similar, typically with a darker spot on posterior half. Head slightly wider than long. Ocelli in three series, nine to twelve in number. Antennae rather long; articles all relatively long, the last one equal in length to the two preceding ones taken together.

Prosternum and its teeth much as in *P. orophilus*; the distance between chitinous spots similarly four times as long as the dental line.

Ventral spines of penult legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 2; dorsal spines, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1; claws three of which the anterior is straight and spine-like. Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal spines 1, 0, 3, 1, 0; claw single. Last four pairs of coxae laterally armed.

Claw of female genital forceps distinctly tripartite; basal spines proportionately broad as in *P. vagrans*, the inner on each side smaller than the outer. Length of male, 9 mm.; of female, 11 mm.

Locality.—Canada: Alberta. One male and one female taken by N. B. Sanson on "the Spring Lakes trip" April 25 and 26, 1918.

Differs from all the previously known species in the spining of the penult legs.

NOTE ON TYPES OF *ERNESTIA* R. D. (DIPTERA)

BY J. D. TOTHILL,

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The type of *Ernestia nigrocornea* Tothill is in the California Academy of Sciences and not in the Canadian National Collection as stated by the author in Canadian Entomologist, 1921, p. 228.

Great Falls, Va., is the type locality of *E. platycarina* Tothill (l. c. p. 271) and the number of the type is 24357 and not 24359.

Lillooet, B. C., is the type locality of *E. sulcocarina* Tothill (l. c. p. 272). Bear Lake, B. C., is the type locality of *E. bicarina* Tothill (l. c. p. 272).