

Head brownish-rufous; front narrow, anteriorly with two black spots, which on the outside have a silvery-white reflection; face and cheeks yellow, laterally silvery-white; occiput moderately projecting, greyish, on each side of the ocellar tubercle a white spot; postvertical bristles arising from black points. Antennæ rufous; third joint rounded; arista pale. Thorax cinereous; on the dorsal surface are three brown lines close to each other and not reaching the anterior border; on each side of them several other lines and spots, forming a regular brown pattern; pleuræ grey, with numerous brown dots; scutellum brown, its hind border and the metanotum grey. Abdomen of the male variable in colour: sometimes testaceous or rufous, with yellow hind margins to the segments, or nearly black with whitish margins; the anal segment and a projection under the penultimate segment pale rufous. Abdomen of the female black, with white hind-borders to the segments; ovipositor rufo-testaceous, its apical joint shining black. Legs yellowish-rufous; two rings on the apical half of the femora, the tips of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, black. Halteres brown. Wings hyaline; first posterior cell closed and more or less petiolated at the tip of the wing; the fifth vein often less conspicuous beyond the posterior cross-vein.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), San Blas in Jalisco, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), San Lorenzo, Cordova (*M. Trujillo*), Medellin in Vera Cruz and Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Several specimens of both sexes.

CALOBATA.

*Calobata*, Meigen, Illig. Magaz. ii. p. 276 (1803).

This genus includes numerous exotic species, chiefly American, very interesting on account of their form and coloration, and the markings of their wings. Several dipterologists have attempted to divide *Calobata* into smaller genera, but most of these subdivisions are not sufficiently well characterized. I prefer, therefore, to adopt here the genus in its widest sense, excluding only the genus *Cardiacephala*, Macq., the separation of which seems to be fully justified.

The Mexican collections before me contain representatives of sixteen species of *Calobata*.

- 1. Terminal section of the fourth vein (from the posterior cross-vein to the tip of the wing) more than twice as long as the distance between the end of the second and that of the third vein . . . 2.
- Terminal section of the fourth vein as long as the distance between the end of the second and that of the third vein, or a little longer, but never double its length . . . . . 5.
- 2. Auxiliary and first veins close together over their whole length and ending in the costa before the small cross-vein: rufous species . . . *rubella*, v. d. Wulp.
- Auxiliary and first veins widely separated at their points of issue in the costa, the first vein reaching to beyond the small cross-vein: black species, mostly with uniform blackish wings . . . . . 3.
- 3. Legs, including the tarsi, black . . . . . *erythrocephala*, Fabr.
- Legs black, with some of the tarsi white . . . . . 4.
- 4. Basal joint of the fore and hind tarsi white; wings blackish . . . *diversa*, Schin.
- Basal joint of the fore tarsi only white; wings with brown cross-bands . . . . . *manifesta*, v. d. Wulp.