

base a white space about a millimetre broad; tarsi white, distinctly longer than the femora and tibiæ together, very slender, whip-lash-shaped. Halteres with a brownish knob. Abdomen brown; male forceps, and the venter, brownish-yellow; hind margins of the segments with a narrow brown border. Wings with a uniform pale brownish tinge; stigma slightly darker.

Inhabits the humid forest region (*Champion*).

### Fam. RHYPHIDÆ.

#### OLBIOGASTER, gen. nov.

*Head* of about the same breadth as the thorax, rather closely applied to the latter, as there is very little development of the occiput behind the eyes, and but little more behind the vertex; the side view of the head is like that of *Lobogaster* (Philippi, Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, xv. t. 24. fig. 16a), and very different from that of *Rhyphus*, where the back part of the head is very much developed. *Front* moderately broad; above the antennæ its breadth is in both sexes a little less than the horizontal diameter of the eye about the middle; three distinct ocelli on the vertex. There is no rostral prolongation of the head whatever, so that the palpi are in contact with the lower orbit of the eyes, and the rather large labellæ are immediately under the palpi. *Palpi* short, the second joint stout, the last two joints smaller. *Face* very little convex, with some scattered hairs. (*Rhyphus* also has the oral opening almost immediately adjoining the lower orbit of the eyes, but the structure of the mouth-parts is different; there is a short, projecting proboscis, at the end of which the labellæ are much smaller than in *Olbiogaster*; the second joint of the palpi is likewise incrassate, but the last joint is longer).

*Antennæ* filiform; bent backwards they would nearly reach the middle of the second abdominal segment; clothed with a dense microscopic pubescence, which, together with the cylindrical shape of the joints, renders the discrimination of the latter somewhat difficult; the joints are 16 in number, and differ but little in length, except the first, which is short, subglobose, and the second, which is very short, disciform. (The antennæ of *Rhyphus* are comparatively shorter, more distinctly attenuate towards the tip, the joints more distinct; joints 1 and 2 of nearly equal length, &c.)

*Thorax* comparatively small and little convex, with a scattered, moderately long pubescence on the mesonotum; no macrochetæ; scutellum and metanotum as in *Rhyphus*; the former is beset with delicate hairs, but has no conspicuous pair of bristles. (*Rhyphus* has the more gibbose mesonotum beset with two regular rows of bristles, besides other bristles, inserted above the root of the wings, on the very developed, ridge-like postalar callosity, and has also a pair of bristles on the scutellum.)

*Abdomen* comparatively long and flat, almost ribbon-shaped in the male, slightly attenuate at the base and a little expanded posteriorly in the female; with seven segments (besides the genitals), not differing much in length, except the seventh, which is a little shorter; the posterior margins of segments 4, 5, 6 project on the sides, being broader than the anterior margin of the next following segment. The male genitals are represented by a pair of subtriangular, elongated lamels, between which a pair of pointed (horny?) organs is perceptible; the female likewise has a pair of triangular lamels, but smaller; I cannot perceive the horny points.

*Legs* of moderate length and strength; tibiæ beset with scattered, very minute spines; front tibiæ with a single spur, the other pairs with two; there is a broad, short empodium.

*Wings* elongated, moderately broad; venation like that of *Rhyphus*, with this difference, that the second vein converges towards the first, and reaches the costa at the same point with it (the same as in *Lobogaster*); while in *Rhyphus* the second vein, before reaching the costa, forms a curve, diverging from the first, so that the marginal cell is broader in its distal than in its proximal portion. The fifth vein, towards its end, forms the same peculiar curve as in *Rhyphus* or *Lobogaster*, although in a less marked degree. (The pubescence which covers the surface of the wing in *Rhyphus* is microscopic here, and invisible even under a strong lens, except in the shape of black dots.)

This interesting genus forms the passage between *Rhyphus* and the Chilian genus