

somewhat more yellowish. Legs, including the anterior coxæ, brownish-yellow; front tarsi infuscated from the tip of the first joint, the middle and hind tarsi from the tip of the second; all the tibiæ beset with a fine, appressed, fulvous pubescence; hind tibiæ slightly infuscated on their proximal half. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brown, with a distinct violet-metallic reflection; hind margins of the segments yellow, beset with a golden-fulvous pubescence; segment 2 is yellow, with only a narrow violet-brown strip anteriorly; on segments 3 and 4 the yellow occupies a little less than half of the surface in the middle, and a little more than half on the sides; on segments 5 and 6 the yellow border is narrower; male forceps brownish-yellow, its palpi-like appendages brown. Wings with a pale brownish tinge; the antero-proximal region, especially between the discal cell and the anterior margin, yellow, the veins in this part also partaking of that colour. A single male.

The characteristic thumb-like projection of the second antennal joint on the inner side of the third exists here, although in a lesser degree than in other species. *P. figlinus* belongs to a type of structure different from *P. testaceus*; the thorax and abdomen are comparatively more slender, the abdomen more convex, and the head (seen from above) is more rounded in front. The venation is, in the main, the same; but the branch of the third vein is more oblique. The American species differ from the Asiatic ones (*Ptecticus repensans*, Walk., *P. remeans*, Walk., and *P. leoninus*, Rond., all from the Indo-Malay Archipelago) in the shape of the small marginal cell (included between the end of the first vein and the second): in the Asiatic species this cell is broad, triangular, and the anterior cross-vein coincides with the apex of the triangle, that is, with the bifurcation of the second and third veins; in the two above-mentioned American species this cell is very narrow, linear; the small cross-vein is sometimes *before* the bifurcation, but in *P. testaceus*, however, it is *behind* it. I have verified these statements on many species in the Berlin Museum.

RHAPHIOCERA.

Raphiocera, Macquart, H. N. Dipt. i. p. 253 (1834).

1. *Rhaphiocera pampinus*, sp. n., ♂.

Thorax green, with black stripes; wings hyaline, with a grey shadow on the apex, and a brown stigma; legs black, except the base of the femora and the first joint of the tarsi, which are white. Length 7–8 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Male. Antennæ black, including the arista; they are inserted on green ground—that is the face and a broad interval of the front above the antennæ are green; the remainder of the front and vertex is black, except a green spot in front of the ocelli; the posterior orbits of the eyes are green, but the occiput itself is black. Mesonotum black, with two green stripes, abbreviated in front and behind; in front the stripes are interrupted