

- Tabanus subruber*, Bellardi, Saggio &c. i. p. 55. (= *T. ruber*, Macq. Dipt. Ex. Suppl. i. p. 42; change of name by Bellardi.)
 — *sumichrasti*, Bellardi, Saggio &c. i. p. 56.
 — *truquii*, Bellardi, Saggio &c. i. p. 64, t. 2. f. 6.
 — *craverii*, Bellardi, Saggio &c. i. p. 60.

Fam. CHIROMYZIDÆ.

CHIROMYZA.

Chiromyza, Wiedemann, Dipt. Ex. p. 114 (1821).

1. *Chiromyza fuscana*.

Chiromyza fuscana, Wiedem. Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. i. p. 238, t. 1. f. 5 c; Schiner, Reise d. Novara, Zool. iii. Abth. 1, p. 76¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—SOUTH AMERICA¹. Three females.

No *Chiromyza* has been found so far north before. In the Central-American examples the four posterior tibiæ are almost whitish in the middle, both ends being brown (I do not find this character mentioned in the descriptions); the two first veins, issuing from the discal cell, are nearly straight, by no means so much curved as in Wiedemann's figure; the third vein, on the contrary, which is represented as straight, is gently curved in our specimens.

Fam. LEPTIDÆ.

CHRYSOPILA.

Chrysopila, Macquart, Dipt. du Nord &c. 1827.

The four species of this genus which I find in the collections before me bear the general character of the smaller dark-coloured forms, and are often clothed with a golden pubescence. They seem to be numerous both in North and South America, but are not readily recognizable from descriptions. For this reason I abstain from describing any new species, especially as the specimens are not well preserved.

1. *Chrysopila* —?

Hab. COSTA RICA 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*), Irazu. Two males.

Comes near *Chrysopila basalis*, Walk. Trans. Ent. Soc. n. ser. v. p. 284 (Mexico), but I do not see any dull testaceous stripes on the thorax. The stigma is yellowish-brown