

third segments; fourth segment on its entire surface, except the front border, with weaker spines; venter spinose in its middle portion. Legs piceous; foot-claws rufous at the base; pulvilli pale yellow; in the female the middle joints of the tarsi dilated. Tegulæ and wings brownish-grey; at the base of the wings a dark rufous spot or small cross-band, covering the humeral cross-vein, the beginning of the upper basal cell, and nearly the whole of the inferior basal cells; small cross-vein thick and faintly shadowed, placed on or a little before the middle of the discal cell; apical and posterior cross-veins oblique and curved.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango 2000 feet (*Forrer*).

Four male and two female specimens. A third female, from Tepan, Guatemala, agrees in every respect with the others, but differs in the coloration of the head, this part being bright ochraceous instead of white; I regard it as a mere variety.

The following species of this genus have been recorded from Central America; they are all unknown to me:—

- Jurinia analis*, Macq. Dipt. Exot. ii. 3, p. 39. 1, t. 3. f. 8.—Mexico; Brazil.
- *lateralis*, Macq. loc. cit. p. 42. 8, t. 3. f. 10.—Mexico.
- *contraria*, Walk. List Dipt. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 716.—Mexico.
- *debitrix*, Walk. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. n. ser. v. p. 296.—Mexico.
- *innovata*, Walk. loc. cit.—Mexico.
- *flavifrons*, Jaenn. Neue exot. Dipt. p. 82. 109.—Mexico.
- *apicalis*, Jaenn. loc. cit. p. 82. 110.—Mexico.
- *barbata*, Bigot, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1887, p. cxi.—Mexico.
- *gonioides*, Bigot, loc. cit.—Mexico.

### BELVOSIA.

*Belvosia*, Robineau-Desvoidy, Essai sur les Myodaires, p. 103 (1830).

In *Belvosia*, as in the preceding genera, the macrochætæ of the abdomen have the appearance of spines; but the general facies of the species belonging to it is, however, quite different, the head being broader and the terminal joint of the antennæ more elongated. Whilst the foregoing genera are *Echinomyia*-like, *Belvosia* more nearly resembles some large species of *Nemoræa* or *Masicera*. From both these latter the genus is easily distinguished by the spines on the abdomen, and by the vibrissæ being placed at some distance above the oral margin; from *Nemoræa* also by the bare eyes and the longer third antennal joint.

I only know of two species occurring in Central America, *B. bifasciata* (Fabr.) and *B. leucophrys* (Wiedem.). In the former the head is distinctly broader than the thorax, the facial ridges are very prominent, the abdomen has two whitish cross-bands, and the wings are dark brown. In the latter the head is about as broad as the thorax, the abdomen is unicolorous black, and the wings are grey; in this species the hind tibiæ on the outside are in both sexes very densely fringed with bristles, a character which has given occasion to some authors to separate it generically under the name of *Blepharipeza*.