

1. **Belvosia bifasciata.** (Tab. II. figg. 8; 8 *a*, head in profile.)

*Musca bifasciata*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 777. 19; Ent. Syst. iv. p. 325. 33; Syst. Antl. p. 299. 78.

*Ocyptera bifasciata*, Latr. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxiv. p. 195. 373.

*Tachina bifasciata*, Wiedem. Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. ii. p. 305. 44<sup>1</sup>.

*Latreillia bifasciata*, Rob.-Desv. Essai sur les Myod. p. 104. 1.

*Nemoræa bifasciata*, Macq. Suit. à Buffon, Dipt. ii. p. 104. 19; Bigot in Sagra's Hist. fisica polit. y nat. de Cuba, vii., Ins. p. 342<sup>2</sup>.

*Belvosia bifasciata*, Macq. Dipt. Exot. ii. 3, p. 57. 1, t. 6. f. 2<sup>3</sup>; van der Wulp, Tijdschr. voor Ent. xxvi. p. 23. 16<sup>4</sup>.

*Belvoisia bifasciata*, Williston, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii. p. 302<sup>5</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>2 3</sup>, Washington<sup>5</sup>, Atlantic States<sup>5</sup>, Minnesota<sup>5</sup>.—GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA<sup>1 2</sup>, Colombia<sup>4</sup>, Brazil<sup>3 4</sup>; ANTILLES, Cuba<sup>2</sup>.

Two male specimens have been captured by Mr. Champion in Guatemala.

Following Macquart (Dipt. Exot. ii. 3, p. 56) I formerly identified *B. bicincta*, Rob.-Desv. (Essai sur les Myod. p. 103), with *B. bifasciata* (Fabr.), considering the difference in the length of the third antennal joint as a mere sexual character. Recently, however, Williston<sup>5</sup>, after having examined many specimens of both sexes, treats the two species as distinct; he refers to *B. bicincta*, Rob.-Desv., specimens in which the third antennal joint is shorter (not more than twice the length of the second), the posterior margin of the third abdominal segment more broadly black, and the last section of the fourth vein more concave.

The above-mentioned specimens from Guatemala, as well as the South-American ones in the Royal Museum at Leyden and in my own collection, belong to *B. bifasciata* in the sense of Williston.

2. **Belvosia leucophrys.** (Tab. II. figg. 9; 9 *a*, head in profile.)

*Tachina leucophrys*, Wiedem. Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. ii. p. 308. 49<sup>1</sup>.

*Blepharipeza leucophrys*, Schin. Reise d. Novara, Zool. iii., Dipt. p. 336. 139<sup>2</sup>; Williston, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii. p. 304<sup>3</sup>.

*Blepharipeza rufipalpis*, Bigot in Sagra's Hist. fisica polit. y nat. de Cuba, vii., Ins. p. 343<sup>4</sup>; Macq. Dipt. Exot. ii. 3, p. 55. 1, t. 6. f. 1<sup>5</sup>; Suppl. i. p. 158.

*Belvosia rufipalpis*, van der Wulp, Tijdschr. voor Ent. xxvi. p. 25. 17<sup>6</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Connecticut<sup>3</sup>, Pennsylvania<sup>3</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>4 5</sup>, Presidio (*Forrer*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. Godman*), Medellin near Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Rio Sucio, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—SOUTH AMERICA<sup>3</sup>, Colombia<sup>2 6</sup>, Brazil<sup>1 2 6</sup>, Argentine Republic<sup>6</sup>; ANTILLES, Cuba<sup>4 5</sup>, San Domingo<sup>3</sup>.

Several specimens of both sexes. The identification of *Blepharipeza rufipalpis*, Macq., with *Tachina leucophrys*, Wiedem., has been proved by Schiner, who has compared typical specimens.

The Central-American examples before me vary considerably in size: the largest