

1. **Echinomyia robusta.** (Tab. II. fig. 10 *a*, head in profile.)

Tachina robusta, Wiedem. Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. ii. p. 290. 15¹.

Echinomyia robusta, van der Wulp, Tijdschr. voor Ent. xxvi. p. 19. 8².

Echinomyia analis, Macq. Dipt. Exot., Suppl. i. p. 144. 4, t. 12. f. 3.

Echinomyia filipalpis, Rond. Arch. per la Zool. iii. (sep. p. 15).

Echinomyia hæmorrhœa, van der Wulp, Tijdschr. voor Ent. x. p. 145, t. 4. ff. 13–16³; Williston, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii. p. 301⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Wisconsin³, White Mountains⁴.—MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA; CHILI; URUGUAY, Monte Video¹; ARGENTINE REPUBLIC².

Several specimens of both sexes. This species varies considerably in the more or less extension of the rufous portions on the abdomen. This colour generally predominates in the male specimens, frequently so much so that there remains only a black dorsal band; on the contrary in the females the abdomen is sometimes wholly black, except the fourth segment (*hæmorrhœa*, v. d. Wulp). However, there occur also males with very little, and females with very much red coloration on the abdomen. On account of this diversity, I believe that all the above-cited descriptions refer to one and the same species, which seems to be common almost everywhere in North and South America.

Perhaps *Echinomyia filipalpis*, Thoms. (Dipt. Eugen. Resa, p. 517), may also be regarded as synonymous with *E. robusta*. The principal difference seems to exist in the dark colour of the first antennal joint, and in the tibiæ, the middle portion of the latter being rufous, characters which I do not observe in any of my specimens. Williston⁴ considers it as a distinct species, of which he possesses both sexes; he gives it the new name of *E. thomsoni*, in order to avoid conflict with *E. filipalpis*, Rond.

As synonymous with my *E. hæmorrhœa*, Williston cites, with doubt, *Tachina anaxias*, Walk. (List Dipt. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 726); though this description may agree tolerably with my insect, I find, however, a serious difficulty in Walker's expression, "no bristles on the side of the face," which is opposed to the fact that genal bristles are present in *E. robusta*, Wiedem., and also in my *E. hæmorrhœa*.

2. **Echinomyia flaviventris**, sp. n., ♂ ♀. (Tab. II. figg. 11; 11 *a*, head in profile.)

Thorax cinereous; scutellum testaceous; abdomen yellow, with the fourth segment black; head whitish, with two genal bristles; antennæ black, in the middle part rufous; palpi filiform, pale rufous; legs black, with reddish tibiæ; wings grey, with a yellowish base.

Length 13–16 millim.

Head at least as broad as the thorax, sericeous yellowish-white; cheeks with a long weak blackish pile and two bristles; front cinereous, with a dark rufous, more or less divided, median band; frontal bristles strong, descending to the number of three or four in a curved row beneath the root of the antennæ; vibrissæ accompanied above by two and below by a row of shorter bristles; beard and pilosity of the occiput yellowish-white. Antennæ black; the second joint at the end and the third joint at its base