

The Central-American collections before me contain one female and five male specimens. On comparing these with European examples I cannot find any essential difference between them, except that some of the former show a slight transition to a rufous coloration of the tibiæ and of the basal joints of the antennæ. This agrees with the indications of Robineau-Desvoidy respecting his *Linnemyia distincta*, which was from Philadelphia.

TRICHOPHORA.

Trichophora, Macquart, Dipt. Exot., Suppl. ii. p. 62 (1847).

Macquart has characterized *Trichophora* as follows:—"Proboscis reaching beyond the head, slender, and bent downwards; terminal lips small and rather indistinct. Palpi very short or absent. Face bare, the epistoma projecting; a strong bristle on the interior and inferior borders of the eyes. Front rather broad (♀); bristles descending to the lower third of the face, three beneath the base of the antennæ. Antennæ inclined; the second joint rather elongate (the third broken off). Eyes bare. Abdomen oblong, very short; bristles on the middle of the segments; oviduct terminated by a crown of bristles."

This genus is so nearly allied to *Cyphocera*, Macq. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. ii. 3, p. 267), that I almost hesitate to assign the three following species either to *Cyphocera* or to *Trichophora*.

Schiner (Reise d. Novara, Zool. iii., Dipt. p. 330), on account of *Trichophora analis*, and after having described two exotic species of *Cyphocera*, calls *Trichophora* a well-marked genus; but he does not mention the characters by which the two genera may be distinguished from each other. All the species of *Cyphocera*, as well as those of *Trichophora*, have one or more genal bristles, and the palpi absent, or at least rudimentary.

Having no typical specimens of these genera at my disposal, I can only establish my opinion upon the descriptions. The type of *Cyphocera* (*C. ruficornis*, Macq.) has *Echinomyia*-like antennæ (the third joint shorter than the second), and this is not the case in any of the species before me. Truly Macquart makes no mention (in his description of the genus *Trichophora*) of the relative length of the antennal joints, because the third joint was broken off in his unique specimen; but in none of my species is the third joint shorter than the second. Consequently they cannot be included in the genus *Cyphocera*, and I may be correct when I place them in the genus *Trichophora*.

Trichophora has hitherto contained but two species—*T. nigra*, Macq. (Dipt. Exot., Suppl. ii. p. 63. 1, t. 3. f. 7), from Brazil, and *T. analis*, Schin. (Reise d. Novara, Zool. iii., Dipt. p. 330. 115), from South America, both having a dark coloration, with black or piceous legs. One of the following new species, *T. rufina*, has a quite different coloration, being rufous with similarly coloured antennæ and legs; but it agrees with the two above-mentioned insects in having macrochætæ on the middle of the second and third abdominal segments. *T. trisetosa* and *T. nitidifrons* have no discal macrochætæ on the second and third segments; the former has three genal bristles.

The characters of the genus *Trichophora*, as they are established by Macquart, ought