

above the vibrissæ are four bristles on the facial ridges; cheeks without black hairs; beard and pilosity of the occiput whitish; eyes bare, a row of short black bristles behind them. Antennæ longer than in the preceding species; basal joints rufous; third joint black, with rufous base; second joint elongate, bristly; third joint twice as long as the second; arista indistinctly jointed, thickened to near the tip. Proboscis blackish; palpi rufous, thickened towards the end. Thorax blackish, before the transverse suture with whitish-grey tomentum and two black lines; pleuræ greyish; scutellum testaceous. Abdomen short ovate, very convex; first segment black; second segment blackish, with grey reflections and a white front margin, laterally rufous, slightly transparent; third segment yellowish-grey, with brown reflections on the hind margin; anal segment short, pale ochraceous; macrochaetæ as in the preceding species. Legs black; shorter and more robust than in *C. onusta*, but with similar bristles; foot-claws and pulvilli short. Tegulæ white. Wings brownish-grey, intense yellow at the base; venation like that of *C. onusta*.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

A single female example.

Another female specimen, from Tuxpango, in the collection of Prof. Bellardi, agrees with the one from Teapa; it has, however, the third abdominal segment not yellowish, but of the same greyish coloration as the second segment—the pale ochraceous anal segment, therefore, contrasts more in coloration with the rest of the abdomen.

4. *Cnephalia ochriventris*, sp. n., ♀.

Ochraceous; head white; frontal band, palpi, and base of the antennæ rufous; thoracic dorsum yellowish-cinereous, anteriorly with black lines.

Length 11 millim.

Allied to *C. obesula*, and agreeing with it in almost all its characters; but differing in the ochraceous coloration. The scutellum and the abdomen are concolorous; the ochraceous coloration on the latter is partly varied by brownish reflections, which in one example give the appearance of a dark dorsal stripe and brown hind-borders to the segments.

Hab. MEXICO, Tierra Colorada 2000 feet and Amula 6000 feet, both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One female example from each locality.

NEMORÆA.

Nemoræa, Robineau-Desvoidy, Essai sur les Myod. p. 71 (1830).

This genus includes a large number of European species, but seems to be less numerously represented in the New World. Osten Sacken ('Catalogue of the described Diptera of North America,' p. 150) enumerates no more than six species; and three of these (*N. masurius*, Walk., *N. clasides*, Walk., and *N. trixoides*, Walk.) do not seem to belong to this genus, the eyes not being hairy in either of them. From South America three species have been described—*N. pictipennis*, Macq., from Colombia, *N. brasiliensis*, Schin., from Brazil, and *N. erythropygæ*, v. d. Wulp, from Chile.

In the Central-American collections before me there are five species, which I must consider as yet undescribed. They may be distinguished as follows:—