

24. *Exorista glabricula*, sp. n., ♂.

Black; head whitish; thorax greyish, with black stripes; scutellum and sides of the abdomen testaceous; palpi rufous; small cross-vein on the middle of the discal cell.

Length 9-10.5 millim.

Allied to the preceding species (*E. maura*), and perhaps the other sex of it, but differing in the scutellum being testaceous and in the small cross-vein being oblique and resting on the middle of the discal cell. Front much narrowed behind; frontal band black, elongate-trigonal, broader than the lateral portions, which are cinereous; frontal bristles short, on both sides descending in a single row to the end of the second antennal joint; face and cheeks whitish; eyes densely clothed with yellowish pile; beard white; pilosity of the occiput grey. Antennæ black, shorter than the face; second joint bristly; third joint three times as long as the second; arista thickened to beyond the middle. Proboscis black, the terminal lips sometimes dark rufous; palpi exerted, rufous. Thorax black, with some grey tomentum, which before the transverse suture is more conspicuous and interrupted by five black stripes of nearly equal breadth; scutellum piceous or testaceous. Abdomen broadly ovate, densely beset with short black hairs; first segment unicolorous black; second and third segments black, laterally testaceous, with grey reflections on the front borders; anal segment black, with more or less greyish reflections; on the first two segments the macrochætæ are absent; on the hind margin of the third segment is a row of macrochætæ; on the anal segment the hairs are longer and mixed with some macrochætæ. Legs black; middle tibiæ with some long bristles; hind tibiæ outwardly fringed with bristles; foot-claws and pulvilli elongate and surrounded by black bristles; the pulvilli yellowish. Tegulæ yellowish-grey, with a pale yellow margin. Wings greyish-hyaline; apical cross-vein concave at the base; posterior cross-vein slightly curved.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula 6000 feet, Sierra de las Aguas Escondidas 7000 feet, Omilteme 8000 feet, all in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Four male specimens.

25. *Exorista tenuipalpis*, sp. n., ♂.

Blackish; head and thorax cinereous; the thorax with black stripes; scutellum and sides of the abdomen testaceous; abdomen with grey reflections; palpi rufous, filiform.

Length 8 millim.

Front narrowed behind; frontal band black, as broad as the lateral portions, its posterior end bifid; frontal bristles short and weak, on both sides descending in a single row to the end of the second antennal joint; above the vibrissæ a row of shorter bristles on the facial ridges, mounting to nearly half of the face; eyes densely clothed with whitish pile; beard white. Antennæ black, shorter than the face; third joint three or four times as long as the second; arista slightly thickened in its proximal half. Proboscis black, the terminal lips with yellowish hairs; palpi filiform, rufous, infuscated at the base. Thorax black, with a cinereous tomentum, which is more conspicuous before the transverse suture, where it is interrupted by five black stripes (of these the median and the two lateral stripes are the broadest*); scutellum testaceous. Abdomen ovate, blackish, the first and second segments laterally testaceous, the second and following segments with grey reflecting spots; sometimes the intermediate segments have a black dorsal stripe and on either side of that stripe two large black spots on the hind margins; on the hind margin of the third segment is a row of macrochætæ; on the anal segment some shorter macrochætæ among the long black hairs. Legs

* The disposition of these stripes resembles that of *E. interstincta*, *E. trivittata*, and *E. nigricauda*, but the stripes are less distinct. It is possible that *E. tenuipalpis* is the other sex of *E. interstincta*; it agrees with that species in the testaceous colour of the scutellum. But the latter has, besides its smaller size, a quite different aspect owing to the more cinereous ground-colour of the thorax and abdomen, on which the stripes and spots appear more sharply limited, the palpi thicker, and the small cross-vein before the middle of the discal cell.