

more obliquely, and in some specimens is in direct continuity with that part of this nervure which precedes their junction; the posterior intercalary nervure of the pabrachial-anal interspace ($7' = \text{postical}$) is often detached from the pabrachial; and the cross-veinlets are fewer or more restricted in their distribution. In the ♀ the posterior lateral angles of the dorsum of the eighth abdominal segment are nearly right-angled; those of segment 9 acuminate, but not setaceous. In the ♂ (hitherto undescribed in detail in this genus) the forceps basis is entire; forceps-limbs apparently tri-articulate, with the basal joint nearly half the length of the whole; penis exposed, turned upwards, narrow, bifid, with the points connivent. The head of the fly is conformable to that of *Cænis*.

LEPTOHYPHES.

Leptohyphes, Eaton, Ent. Monthly Mag. xviii. p. 208 (1882); Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 140, t. 15. fig. 25 bis (1884).

A small genus, previously known only by a single species from the Argentine Republic.

1. *Leptohyphes brevissimus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 9, ♀.)

Adult (dried).—♀. Body dark pitch-brown. Femora and extreme bases of tibiae lighter pitch-brown; tarsi and remainder of tibiae impure whitish. Setae white.
Length of body 2; wing 4.5–5.5; setae 2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*; three ♀).

But for M. Vayssière's representation of the subimago of *Prosopistoma* with hind wings [*cf.* Ann. des Sc. Nat. (6), Zool. xi. t. 1 (1881)], I would have suspected the fly of that nymph to be a *Tricorythus*, judging from the form of the ♀ thorax and abdomen in these genera, and their relative proportions. At all events, the nymph of *Leptohyphes* must be of very much the same make as *Prosopistoma*; and *Cænis* ought not to intervene between them or be scheduled with *Tricorythus* and *Leptohyphes* so intimately as was done in my Revisional Monograph. Considerable latitude in subsidiary details of neuration must be allowed for when wings of individual specimens in any of these three genera are compared with published figures. In some wings of *L. brevissimus*, the second axillary nervure (9^2) is less strongly arched than in others (*e. g.* than in that one which is here represented), and sometimes the roundly curved first axillary dies away in the wing-membrane short of the margin; the intercalary nervures of the anal-axillary interspace also vary considerably in their mode of attachment, their common stem meeting the first axillary without any interposition of cross-veinlets, and being linked to the anal nervure by a single cross-veinlet placed at about the middle of their stem. The subulate membranous appendages that in some specimens project beyond the scutellum (as described in Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 140) are probably distinctive of the