

*Eristalis hirtus*, Loew.

This is a very widely-distributed and common species all over the West. It has been taken at four different localities in Colorado, as well as New Mexico. The collection here contains numerous specimens taken at Custer, South Dakota.

*Eristalis flavipes*, Walker.

There are two specimens of this species in the collection of the University. One of them, a male, captured at Lincoln, Nebr., is a typical form; another, a male, captured near Lake Winnipeg, on the Saskatchewan River, in Canada, by Prof. Bruner, in September, is Loew's *E. melanostomus*, or, as it is now considered, *Eristalis flavipes*, var. *melanostomus*, Loew.

It is worthy of note that this species is predaceous, quite anomalously among the *Syrphidae*. The latter of the two specimens just mentioned was captured sucking the substance of a small grasshopper, *Chlocaltis curtipennis*, which it held in its grasp after the manner of many of the *Asilidae*.

*Pteroptila cincta*, Drury.

Two males and one female from Jamaica, W. I., have the abdomen and scutellum entirely of a strong reddish colour. The hypopygium is large and shining red. Collected at Portland, Jamaica, by C. W. Johnson, of Philadelphia.

*Mallota cimbiciformis*, Fall.

There is a specimen in the collection of the University taken at Milford, Nebr., in June.

There is another specimen that is very difficult to place. It was taken in War Bonnet Canyon, Sioux County, Nebr. Williston has described a species, *M. Sackeni*, that differs from *cimbiciformis* only in having the eyes separated in the male, and the wings marked with a distinct brown spot. There is perhaps also this difference, viz., that in *Sackeni* the marginal cell is closed in the margin, while in *cimbiciformis* it is distinctly open. Williston states, in litt., in reply to a letter in which I expressed some doubt as to the right of *M. Sackeni* to stand as a species: "The question of the 'art recht' of *M. Sackeni* is doubtful. I found specimens, however, from Mexico agreeing perfectly with the type specimen (a note of which I made in the Biol. Central Amer.), and thus continued the name. It is not at all improbable that the species runs into the older species, and that the name can only be used with a varietal meaning."