

shining orange, anal area small, hairy vestiture long. Forceps (f.),—darkened, especially the distal portion, in profile the hairy vestiture extends well toward tip of prongs, later attenuate, curved forward and slightly spreading.

Genitalia.—See figure. Anterior claspers (a. c.), posterior claspers (p. c.), accessory plate (a. p.).



Fig. 3.—*Sarcophaga vancoverensis*, n. sp.: genitalia of male.

Female.—The single female examined differs from the male in the following important characters: breadth of front at narrowest part nearly equal to eye width; frontal vitta at its narrowest part about one and one-half times the width of each parafrontal, and just below ocellar triangle with several hairs at each side. Arista more plumose. Posterior femur spindle-shaped, its posterior ventral surface with a proximal row of bristles. Anterior and posterior rows of ventral bristles of middle femur complete. Costal spine short. Three sternopleural bristles. Vestiture of abdomen of short reclinate bristles throughout. Genital segments dull orange: first not divided into two lateral lips, but carinated on mid-dorsal line (appears like two lips), spiracles central and visible. Ventral plates overlapped and concealed by lateral edges of first genital segment.

Described from 7 male and 1 female specimens.

Range.—British Columbia, Vancouver, May 12 and 19, 1916, June 11, 1916; Savary Island, July 3, 1916. One specimen is labeled "Bd. Bay, May 22, 1915." Collector, R. S. Sherman.

Both holotype and allotype were collected on Savary Island on July 3, 1916.

We regret that the statement in our March issue concerning Professor W. A. Riley's change of position was inaccurate. A corrected statement is given below.

Professor Wm. A. Riley, who has been connected with the Entomological Department of Cornell University for the past eighteen years, has been appointed Professor of Entomology and Chief of the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology at the University of Minnesota. He will continue his teaching work in Insect Morphology and in Medical Entomology.