

the antalar protuberance around the base of the wings to the posterior angle and across the posterior portion of the mesonotum, and the scutellum, reddish; metanotum bluish, but on each side reddish. Abdomen metallic blue, with short yellowish pile. Halteres and legs reddish-yellow. Wings brownish, costal cells, the middle portion of the submarginal cell along the third longitudinal vein, basal third of the large basal cell, and the two smaller basal cells, yellowish; a small spot near the outer end and a line near the base of the discal cell, central portion of the first and all of the second and third posterior cells, the anal cell and alula brownish hyaline. Length 13 mill.

Two specimens, one of which is in the collection of the University of Kansas, were collected by the writer, at St. Augustine, Florida.

Rivellia floridana, n. sp.

(*Rivellia*, n. sp., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1895, p. 337.)

Head reddish, orbits narrowly margined with silvery-white; antennæ yellow. Thorax and scutellum red. Abdomen, first and second segments reddish, the others black; halteres reddish; legs yellow. Wings hyaline, veins yellow; crossbands brown or brownish-yellow, and wider than *R. variabilis* and allied species; the first and second bands are very narrowly connected at the junction of the auxiliary and first longitudinal vein, second and third coalesce at or just below the fourth longitudinal vein (in the latter case there is a very small hyaline triangle, formed by the two bands and fourth longitudinal vein), and end in a point at the posterior margin near the junction of the fifth longitudinal and transverse vein; here also the first band obscurely coalesces with the first and second; the fourth or apical band narrowly separated or more narrowly connected with the third at the tip of the second longitudinal vein. Length 5 mill.

Four specimens were collected by the writer on Dayton Island, Lake George, Florida, May 9, 1894.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF TABANIDÆ.

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The limits of the subgenus *Atylotus* as restricted by Osten-Sacken are not easy to determine. The presence or absence of the ocelligerous tubercle is the character which gives most trouble, for in some species it seems to be absent in the female and present in the male, and one could convince himself without a great amount of imagination that in some species it is present in one specimen and absent in another of the same sex. The type of the subgenus is *bicolor*, and associated with it are other equally peculiar species whose characters place them at once in *Atylotus*. They are small forms in which the usual banding of the eyes is lacking, as are also the frontal callosity and subcallous. The wings are glassy, transparent, resembling those of some other Tabanids when teneral.