

c. Two female specimens from Arizona differ distinctly in having a broader and more projecting face, smaller eyes, whiter and more dense pollen on face, thorax and abdomen. Another specimen with these two, however, though agreeing in the latter respects, has the face of the usual width.

d. A male specimen from North Park is of a distinct species, though closest allied to the present. The sides of the face are unusually narrow, the front short, convex and almost horizontal, the abdomen marked more like that of *G. senilis*, the size smaller (12 m.m.), the claws and pulvilli large.

GONIA SEQUAX, n. sp.

♂. Length 12-13 m.m. Like the males of *exul*, except that the abdomen is either wholly yellowish red, with a black spot under the scutellum, and a brownish hind margin to the third segment, or with a slender black stripe on the second, and a small triangle on the third and fourth segments. The claws and pulvilli are very much smaller, much shorter than the terminal joints of the tarsi.

Three specimens, California.

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#### NOTES ON THE GENUS EXOPROSOPA.

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In my paper on "The North American Genera of Anthracina," which appeared in the last volume of the CAN. ENTOMOLOGIST (pp. 157-159), I proposed the name *Velocia* for those species of *Exoprosopa* which have four submarginal cells in each wing. Through the kindness of Dr. Williston, I have been put in possession of a paper by Prof. Camillo Rondani, entitled "Dipterorum Species et Genera Aliqua Exotica," published in 1863 in the Archivio per la Zoologia, vol. iii., and on pages 56 and 57 of this paper Prof. Rondani proposes the name *Hyperalonia* for the above group; this name being the earlier, must supersede the one proposed by me.

In the same paper Prof. Rondani proposes the name *Argyrosipila* for those species of *Exoprosopa* in which the third and fourth veins are joined together before the margin of the wing, instead of reaching the margin