

*Chaetotaxy*.—Lateral verticals and two orbital bristles present.

Thorax.—Sutural ridge bare.

Wings.—Angle formed by bend of fourth vein slightly more acute than in male.

Legs.—Vestiture throughout of short hair. Spine of posterior trochanter distinct, anterior face of femur with but two rows of bristles, an upper and lower, a few bristles proximally and posteriorly on ventral face. Middle femur with "comb".

*Chaetotaxy*.—Scutellar apicals absent; four sternopleurals; lower sternopleurals fewer and anterior ones more distinctly bristly.

Abdomen.—Oval; vestiture throughout of short reclinate bristles. Posterior margins of ventral plates each with a row of bristles.

Genital Segments.—Protuberant. First segment consisting of two lateral lips that converge dorsally meeting in a slight depression and ventrally are separated by fifth ventral plate which they sometimes overlap, on dorsal half their edges with a row of close set, strong bristles that converge backward and downward, tips of uppermost usually crossing, each bears short hairs just in front of posterior edge, spiracles slightly above centre. Spiracles of fifth segment plainly visible.

Described from 13 ♂ and 13 ♀ specimens. About 500 examined.

Range.—Collected at Laurel and in the Bridger Mountains, Montana.

The colour of the parafrontals and genæ is usually faintly aurichalceous, sometimes silvery gray, the deeper reflections when viewed from the side vary from brown to deep gray. In a single male specimen the lateral vertical bristles were weakly developed. The abdomen of ♂ often appears more oval than conical, but the latter is more typical. Ordinarily the vestiture of the second ventral plate is decumbent like that of the third, but occasionally may be a little more erect. As seen when the abdominal segments are in their normal position the sides of the second and third ventral plates appear almost straight, but when the segments are separated, as so often happens when the genital segments are being pulled forth and fixed in position, these two plates are fully exposed; they then appear subcircular. The membranous area at