## NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN GENERA OF NORTH AMERICAN SYRPHIDÆ.

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In the preparation of a synopsis of the North American genera of Syrphidæ, I have found several new species that could not be placed in any of our known genera. A careful study of the figures and descriptions of exotic forms has not thrown much light upon them, and I am therefore constrained to regard them as new.

With the genera included in the present paper, and resuscitating Macquart's Toxomerus, the number now recorded from North America will reach sixty, all but five or six of which are in the writer's collection. Of these, but nine or ten have not yet been found east of the Central Plains, and the following, only, that are not now known west of that region, viz., Triglyphus, Senogaster, Pyrophaena, Doros, Ocyptamus, Rhingia, Brachypalpus, Somula, Temnostoma, Merapioidus, Pterallastis, Teuchocnemis and Lepidomyia, leaving nearly forty genera that occur entirely across the continent; indeed a large proportion of the species are identical from the Atlantic and Pacific regions.

Merapioidus villosus Bigot, Bul. Soc. Ent. France, 1879, No. 6, p. 64. An aberrant and well marked genus, easily recognized by the peculiar structure of the antennæ, the third joint of which is extended on its upper anterior part into an elongate cone, slightly bent forward and terminating in the thickened arista. The arista is really subterminal, showing the development of such genera as Callicera and Ceria. Body short, oval, abdomen with interrupted metallic fasciae. Its relationship is remote from Milesia in Schiner's acceptation (Sphixea Rond., Bigot.) viz., with the closed sub-marginal cell. It may be placed in the neighborhood of Criorhina, Chrysochlamys, or the following:

Brachymyia gen. nov. Head short, broad, antennal prominence well developed in the male, conic, less so in the female. First joint of antennae longer than the second, third broader than long, transversely oval. Face much produced downward and forward, conical, pointed, tuberculate, cheeks broad. Front short, eyes bare, separated in the male by the tumid ocelligerous tubercle. Body with long pile, abdomen short, broad, arched, without markings. Legs all slender, simple. Third longitudinal vein nearly straight; small cross vein very oblique, near outer third of discal cell.

Brachymyia lupina, sp. nov., & Q. Face on the sides covered with