Type in the collection of the author.

Related to *E. macrophthalma* Loew (Europe). In our fauna closest to *E. vespertina* O.S. in the enlarged eyes of the male sex but differing in the clear, reddish brown coloration of the body, lacking the yellow humeral angles to the præscutum and the bright yellow knobs to the halteres. The male hypopygia are differently constructed in the two species.

E. vespertina is an inhabitant of open swamps and meadow-lands, while E. megophthalma is characteristic of cool woods and boggy, shaded hillsides. I reared this new species from numerous larvæ, occurring in mud and beaneath rotting leaves, associated with other crane-fly larvæ (as Dicranomyia stulla, Molophilus hirtipennis, Ormosia innocens, Limnophila fuscovaria, Rhaphidolabis flaveola, Tipula oropezoides, T. collaris, T. cayuga, Bittacomorphella, jonesi, etc.) in the Symplocarpus association on Bools Hillside. The larva is curious in the chalky white colour due to the contents of the food-canal showing through the skin; the head-capsule and spiracular-disk are very small.

Tribe Limnophilini.

Lasiomastix subtenuicornis, sp. n.

Allied to L. tenuicornis O.S.; antennæ of the male elongated; apical cells of the wings pubescent; cell M_1 of the wings lacking.

Male.-Length 7 mm.; wing 7.4 mm.

Female.-Length 8.8-9 mm.; wing 8.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black, the former slightly pruinose. Antennæ of the male elongated, black, the flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical with a dense, whitish pubescence. Head light gray.

Præscutum brownish gray with three broad, dark brown stripes, the median one not attaining the suture; scutum, scutellum and postnotum blackish gray pruinose. Pleura dark with a clear, blue-gray pruinosity. Halteres yellow, the knobs a little darker. Legs with the coxæ dull yellowish, the two anterior pairs a little pruinose basally on the outer faces; trochanters yellow; femora yellow, passing into brown on the outer third; tibiæ and tarsi dark brown. Wings dusky gray; stigma brownish; veins dark brown; a sparse pubescence in the apical cells of the wings. Ven-