

the lower, vertical diameter only slightly shorter than the longitudinal, covered with stout bristles which are longest on the upper part of the head; eyes narrow, situated near middle of sides of head, no ocelli; antennæ inserted near lower part of the face, projecting obliquely forward and upward, nearly as long as the head, apparently one-jointed, greatly depressed, oval only slightly longer than broad, bristly and with a longer bristle at apex of each. Thorax polished, depressed, about twice as long as high, mesonotum covered with stout bristles, a median sulcus extending from the front end to the transverse sulcus, which is at the last fifth of the mesonotum. Wings inserted on the posterior end of the thorax, less than twice as long as broad; halteres normal. Legs short, femora greatly swollen, less than twice as long as thick, tibiæ flattened, as long as the femora but less than half as wide, first four joints of tarsi subequal in length, much wider than long, together as long as the fifth which is greatly swollen, claws lobed at base of under side. Type, the following species:

Aspidoptera Busckii n. sp.—Reddish yellow, the palpi and legs light yellow, tarsal claws black, halteres white, head with a subtriangular black spot each side of the middle of the upper side, abdomen opaque, tinged with gray, only slightly longer than broad, bristly on each side at the base and at the extreme apex, composed of two segments of which the basal one is less than one-fifth as long as the other. Femora bearing numerous bristles on the upper sides, the tibiæ with a rather long pubescence. Length 2 mm. A female specimen, found on a bat, *Artibeus* sp., in a cave at Bayamon, Porto Rico, Jan. 15, 1899, by Mr. A. Busck, after whom the species is named. Type No. 4210, U. S. Nat. Museum.

In Dr. Williston's recent manual the genus *Ornithomyia* is credited with tridentate tarsal claws, while in Olfersia they are said to be bidentate. As a matter of fact, the claws in these two genera are structurally identical, each having two blunt-pointed teeth near the base of the under side. Our Hippoboscid genera with fully developed wings separate as follows:

1. Anal cell closed by crossvein.....2.
- Anal cell open to the wing-margin, ocelli wanting.....4.
2. Humeral angles projecting forward in the form of long tubercles, antennæ greatly depressed, not situated in cavities, projecting at least nearly half the greatest diameter of the eyes in front of the latter...3.
- Humeral angles rounded or only slightly projecting, antennæ subovate, situated in cavities, projecting less than one-fourth greatest diameter of eyes in front of the latter (*Ornithomyia confluenta*, Say).....*Anthoica*? Rond.