on front side of hind femora at base, white ; bristles reddish; apex of tarsi black. Wings hyaline, costal cell yellowish.
§. Eyes quite widely separated on the front, the latter wholly silvery white pollinose ; hypopygium very large and greatly dilated below.

Length 4-5 m.m. Cal.! $4 \hat{\delta}$ and 6 , in Sept. (several pairs were in coitu).

## 2. Leptochirus, Loew.

r.-Hind margin of scutellum shallowly concave, wings hyaline, costal cell yellowish. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .modestus Lw.
Hind margin of scutellum convex, basal third or more of wings blackish-brown....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .transitus, n. sp.
L. transitus, n. sp.一 ㅇ. Front black, the lower half gray pollinose, black pilose, that next the antennae white ; face black, gray pollinose, yellowish and black pilose, most abundant on oral margin ; face and front apparently destitute of short, appressed tomentum; proboscis never projects more than one half the length of its labellæ beyond hyperstoma. Antennæ black, first joint about four times as long as the second. Occiput gray pollinose, the upper part yellowish tomentose. Thorax black, yellowish tomentose, sides broadly white tomentose; pile and bristles largely black ; pleura white pilose; that on upper part yellowish. Scutellum shining black, rounded behind, yellowish tomentose, the pile and bristles black. Abdomen black, yellowish tomentose, that on base of each segment white ; sides of first segment abundant whitish pilose, sides of other segments very sparse black and white pilose, dorsum of abdomen sparse long black pilose ; venter black, white tomentose. Femora black, tibiae, bases of tarsi and sometimes of the femora, reddish; apex of tarsi and sometimes base of hind tarsi and apex of hind tibiae, black ; tomentum of legs white, the bristles reddish. Wings hyaline at the apex, the base brown, the outline of this color extending from apex of first vein obliquely to second vein, then basally a short distance, then transversely to discal cell beyond small cross-vein, then basally to base of discal cell, then transversely to extreme base of fourth posterior cell, then basally to axillary incision.
§. Eyes narrowly separated on the front, hypopygium small and not dilated below.

Leugth $5-8 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$. Cal. 1 10 $\hat{o}$ and 7 if in April.

