

The occurrence of the first discovered specimen of this European genus in the western part of North America was another verification of the well-known biological law that European forms are more likely to occur in the western than in the eastern part of this Continent, as pointed out by Snow. It is clear now, however, that since two species have been discovered, one eastern and the other western, and the eastern as closely related to the typical European forms as the western, that any such conclusion in regard to this genus is no longer valid.

*Microdon fulgens*, Wied.

This species was included in Williston's Synopsis of N. A. Syrphidæ, on the authority of Wiedemann, who described the species, *Aussereuropæischen Zweifl.*, Insecten 82 (L.), from a specimen "In Berliner Museum, aus Neugeorgian," and on Macquart's statement, *Dipt. Exot. Ier. Suppl.*, 122, of habitat as Florida and Guiana. Wiedemann's short, terse description is abundantly sufficient to separate it from its congeners. It is as follows:—

"Antennæ black. Face steel-blue, thinly yellowish-white pilose. Thorax golden-green; in certain reflections there appear copper-coloured stripes. Ante-alar callosities (Vorflügeldreieck) steel-blue; front between green and blue-metallic. Wings nearly pure brown, on the thin veins only brownish; tegulæ white with a black ciliate border. Legs green or blue" [translation by Williston].

The front is mixed white and black pilose, front and middle tarsi opaque black, pulvilli light yellow. Scutellum very broad, the posterior margin almost parallel with the anterior; the spines distinct. The outer cross-veins are distinctly sinuate.

One specimen, a female [St. Augustine, Florida; Prof. C. W. Johnson], now in the collection of the University.

The robust form, entirely metallic colour, black antennæ, and large size are such as to make the species unmistakable.

*Chrysotoxum derivatum*, Walker.

This genus is a very difficult one, and much confusion prevails even in Europe as to the limitation of the species. Even such structural characters as the comparative length of the antennal joints are of very little value, although such an authority as Schiner has used them. They all show a very great resemblance in coloration, and the species are very variable. In Europe there are about fifteen described species, and in this country ten, one of which must be dropped on account of the imperfect description.