

segment that bears it, at apex darker. Region surrounding the ocelli, a space above the antennæ, a triangular spot on the face, including the facial callosity and cheeks, shining black; remainder of the face and front gray pollinose, with sparse white hairs near the eyes. Mesonotum, including the scutellum, entirely densely clothed with coarse golden hair; pleura with white hair; wings nearly hyaline, but from certain views they appear slightly clouded; general colour of legs black, with white hair; all the tibiæ yellowish at base; first two segments of each of the middle and hind tarsi yellow; first two segments of each front tarsus dusky, but lighter in colour than the three remaining segments; all the femora swollen, and with short black spines below on apical parts. Abdomen black, clothed on dorsum with black and golden hair, on sides with white hair; the black hair of the dorsum is very short, and distributed as follows: the anterior half of the second segment, a rectangular patch on anterior middle of the third segment, occupying two-thirds of the length and over half of the width of this segment, and a triangular patch on the anterior third of the fourth segment. The golden hair is longer and coarser than the black, and most dense on the fourth segment. The first segment, and all the sutures between segments, are thinly gray pollinose, giving the effect to the unaided eye of gray bands.

*Habitat*.—Phoenix, Arizona. Taken June 18th.

The species has most affinities with *strigilata*, Loew, and *auricaudata*, Williston, but on comparison with the former species in the U. S. National Museum, I find the two have a very different appearance. From the latter the coloration of the abdomen and legs, the lack of "golden tomentum" on the frontal triangle, and the larger size are sufficient to distinguish it. In accordance with what has been observed in related species, I should expect that the vestiture of the female is paler than in the male.

*Milesia bella*, Townsend.—Several specimens of this beautiful syrphid were taken at Elden Mountain, June 17th. The black front tibiæ and tarsi and the thoracic markings easily distinguish the species from *ornata*, Say, which is our common eastern member of the genus. A reference to Townsend's fine description in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 6, Vol. XIX., 142, will reveal the characters of *bella* and its differences from *ornata*. Townsend's types were taken in southern New Mexico.