brown; segments 1 and 2 of abdomen have very short striæ at base. The club is stouter than with *ovivorus*.

3. Phanurus ovivorus Ashmead.

The club is slenderer than in the preceding, the tibiæ dark, the thorax above showing faint reticulation cephalad, but mostly glabrous. The first two segments of the abdomen do not have striæ at base, or else these are extremely minute and short. In flavipes the vertex and scutum is uniformly finely reticulate. The species ovivorus is very close to opacus, if not identical.

4. Phanurus emersoni, new species.

Female-Length 0.90 mm. Black, the wings subhyaline; the venation pale dusky, the tarsi yellow. Differs from opacus Howard in that the male is varicoloured here. Differs from female opacus, floridanus and ovivorus in that the vertex and scutum are densely reticulated. Differs from tabanivorus in that the abdomen is only somewhat longer than the rest of the body, its third segment is not a fourth the length of the third, the thorax above is reticulated, and the male has the entire thorax honey yellow, also the antennæ (besides the legs and head as in tabanivorus). Closest (female) to ovivorus, which it resembles. Stigmal vein nearly twice longer than the marginal, about half the length of the postmarginal. Funicle 1 a half longer than wide, two-thirds the length of the pedicel, 2 a little shorter than 1, 3 still shorter, 4 globular, smallest; 5 cup-shaped, 6 the same, larger, wider than long; 7 and 8 subquadrate, 9 ovate, longer than wide. Short, distinct striæ at base of segment 2 of the abdomen.

In the male, funicles 1-3 are somewhat longer than in the female, while 4-9 are moniliform, wider than long, small; the club joint is ovate and as long as funicle 1 and stouter.

Described from a large number of both sexes reared from tabanid eggs at Dallas, Texas (F. C. Bishop).

Types—Catalogue No. 19664, U.S.N.M., 1σ , 8 \circ 's on two tags and a slide bearing 1σ , 4 \circ 's.

Types of opacus, ovivorus, floridanus and flavipes examined.