ly, a large spot on the metaepisternum, upper margin of metaepimeron narrowly, transverse metascutel extensions, and the upper margin of the metapostscutellum narrowly sometimes. Mesoscutellum fairly strongly convex; mesoepisternum sharply pointed.

Abdomen—From pale to quite pale ferruginous; two basal terga completely and more or less of the third or third and fourth except medially and longitudinally, black; sides of basal tergum and basal half of venter straw colour.

Legs—Straw colour; the following parts black: the outside of the anterior coxæ more or less and the intermediate above or above and outside, the posterior coxæ except the inner face and the inner longitudinal half beneath, a longitudinal band on the anterior and intermediate femora above (it may be abbreviated in greater part towards the base on the former), the posterior femora behind and faintly at base before, a longitudinal line on the anterior and intermediate tibiæ above which broadens out apically, posterior tibiæ entirely or almost entirely, the intermediate tarsi above and the posterior except the apical segment (may be only brownish in both).

Wings—Fore wings hyaline, or faintly clouded; costa may be brown; stigma brown to dark brown; costal cell only slightly translucent and quite strongly beyond costal cross-vein; veins blackish. Hind wings hyaline, apical portion may be very faintly clouded; veins brownish to blackish.

Length-9-10 mm.

Described from one specimen.

This species may be Norton's angulata, the type of which is lost. It answers fairly well to the description of angulata, except in an important respect in connection with the coloration of the head, viz., the presence of the lobate black spot on the front above the antennæ and vertex. It is possible, of course, that Norton failed to mention this, but he noted it in describing lobata and angulifera, both of which were described previous to angulata. The lobate spot in lobata and its relation to the black behind the upper part of the eye, which is the same as in nortoni, is accurately noted in a later redescription of lobata (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., II, 1868–9, p. 229), but the redescription of the coloration of the head