

less iridescence, the inner edge of which (t. a. line) is a little less than half way from base of wing and is rather rigidly oblique outwardly, the outer edge (t. p. line) is gently rounded outwardly opposite cell from a point three-quarters from base to apex of wing; secondaries deep brown with darker fringes. Beneath unicolorous black-brown, rather shiny. Expanse 21 mm.

Habitat.—Mt. Shasta, Calif. (July 24-31) (McDunnough)
4 ♂'s, 1 ♀. Types, Coll. Barnes.

This species is the darkest of its group, the lack of bronze or green scaling and the presence of the darker median band rendering it readily distinguishable from its allies; the type specimens were captured at an altitude of about 7,500 feet in very fresh condition, so that the general lack of metallic scaling may be considered normal.

***Pyla viridisuffusella*, sp. nov.**

Head, thorax and primaries heavily suffused with metallic green scaling, the latter with the cross lines broadly marked in blackish, t. a. line outwardly oblique, a little irregular, t. p. line bent somewhat outward beyond cell; at times a faint discal streak is visible. Secondaries deep black-brown; beneath unicolorous black-brown. Abdomen and legs with metallic green scaling. Expanse ♂ 18 mm., ♀ 17 mm.

Habitat.—Tuolumne Meadows, Calif. (Aug. 1-7) 7 ♂'s, 4 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

Readily separated from *scintillans* by its smaller size and brilliant, green scaling without any of the bronze shades found in this latter species; it is apparently common at high altitudes throughout the Southern Sierras, as we have a series of it from Mineral King, Tulare Co., as well as our type lot from the Yosemite region.

KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF ANTHOMYIIDÆ

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I present herewith a key to the imagines of the subfamilies of the dipterous family Anthomyiidae. The divisions I have adopted differ very considerably from those of European authors, as one may gather from either the names or a study of specimens with