

*Cordylura* has the arista feathered, and the wings as long as, or shorter than the abdomen, though some of our American species may have them somewhat longer. *Cleigastra* might also be mistaken for an Anthomyiid, particularly of the genus *Cænusia*, to which it bears much resemblance. It may, however, be distinguished from that genus by having six abdominal segments. The *Anthomyiidae* have only four or five abdominal segments, usually four. The eyes of *Cleigastra* also are nearly round, while in *cænusia* they are elongate. A large number of descriptions of North American species of *Cordylura* and *Cleigastra* have been lumped together in the O. S. catalogue under the genus *Cordylura*. Loew described nearly all of these. Reference to these descriptions in most cases shows to which genus they belong. Though the separating characters of the two genera may seem insufficient, the division is warranted by the considerable number of species. There are also in the catalogue one or two errors which should be corrected. I give at the end of this paper a revised list of the N. Am. species of the two genera as they should appear, based on the character of the arista as learned by consulting each description, omitting the repetition of references contained in the catalogue, except two corrections.

Reference to the descriptions of all the N. Am. species failed to identify the present form, which is described below. The breeding of this species as above detailed indicates that the last brood of larvæ may reach full growth at the time winter sets in and hibernate in the larval state in the dung. With the milder weather and rains of spring such larvæ entirely abandon the dung to pupate in the earth. I have specimens of the same genus captured in this vicinity (District Columbia) from the 3rd to the 8th of May. It is extremely probable that many of our coprophagous Diptera winter equally in the larval and pupal state. *Hæmatobia*, *Lucilia* and *Musca* are familiar examples, which I believe may winter either as larvæ or pupæ. In a state of nature the flies themselves rarely winter.

*Cleigastra suisterci*, n sp.

*Imago*. ♀. Brownish cinereous. Head brownish or yellowish, nearly round, elongate behind; eyes blackish, round; frontal vitta very dark reddish brown, W-shaped, cleft behind, almost reaching the eyes in front on each side; front very broad, not quite one-half the width of the head, with bristles on each side, and longer erect bristles on the vertex; antennæ not quite