

Hab.—Miocene shales of Florissant, Colorado, Station 14 (*T. D. A. Cockerell*, July 8, 1906). The genus *Microstylum*, Macquart, has at present four species in our fauna; two from Dallas, Texas; one from Pecos River, on the borders of Texas and New Mexico, and Kansas; and one from Mexico. The fossil is named after Dr. W. M. Wheeler, in recognition of his important contributions to dipterology, and in remembrance of the fact that he was present when it was found.

Proctacanthus Philadelphicus, Macq. (specimen from Mesilla Park, New Mexico, caught preying upon a honey-bee), compared with *M. Wheeleri*, shows the following important differences in the venation:

1. The cell in the forks of the radial sector is conspicuously longer and narrower.

2. The apex of cell 1st V_2 (Comst.) is rather broadly contiguous with the base of cell V_1 , or, in other words, the lower branch of the media is sharply angled at the base, the point emitting the cross-vein to cell V_3 .

3. Cell V_3 (enclosed within the branches of the cubitus, according to my view) is cuneiform, pointed basally, but broadly obliquely truncate apically, and connected with the margin by only one nervure.

Dialysis revelata, n. sp. (Leptidæ).

Length, $18\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; proportions about as in *D. rufithorax*, Say, except that the abdomen is somewhat longer; head small, diam. 2 mm. or a fraction over, appearing black; thorax reddish-brown (perhaps ferruginous in life), diam. 4 mm.; abdomen pale reddish-brown, with whitish bands at the bases of the segments, the second and third especially having about the basal half whitish; wings ample, about $13\frac{1}{3}$ mm. long, the nervures pale ferruginous; anterior legs pale reddish; middle and hind femora dark brown or black, but their tibiæ and tarsi paler; length of hind femora about 6 mm., of middle femora, $5\frac{1}{2}$ or a little more.

Venation like that of *D. elongata*, Say (*dissimilis*, Walker), as figured by Williston from Austen's drawing (Kans. Univ. Quarterly, April, 1895, p. 264), except as follows:

1. The subcosta reaches costa about 8 mm. from base of wing, thus considerably beyond the middle.

2. Vein R_{2+3} (following the nomenclature of Comstock and Needham, Amer. Naturalist, XXXII, p. 233) is strongly bent downwards where R_{4+5} leaves it. (Such a bend is slightly indicated in *Leptis*.)

3. The discal cell is longer; on its upper side, the part beyond the cross-nervure to the radius, is much more than twice as long as that before it.