

Page 219. *Linnophila inornata* O. S. ♂.—This species was quite common near Tarrytown, N. Y., in June, 1871. Two females which I have before me have the stigma somewhat tinged with brown; the brown at the tip of the femora is more abruptly marked. In the above-quoted description, p. 219, line 4 from bottom, the word *femora* must be added before the word *yellowish*. On the following page, line 5 from top, instead of *about*, read *somewhat less than*. The fore tarsi of the females are shorter than those of the male. The length of the second posterior cell is variable.

Page 260. **Polymera.** This South American genus, never seen by me before the publication of my volume, was doubtfully mentioned among the *Malophilina*. Mr. Loew had opportunities of examining good specimens recently, and published the result in a paper entitled *Über die systematische Stellung d. Gatt. Polymera* Wied. (*Zeitschr. f. d. gesammten Naturwiss. Neue Folge*, 1871, Bd. III, Tab. V, f. 1, 2). It appears now that the antennæ of *Polymera* are not 28-jointed, as was stated by former authors, but 16-jointed, and that there cannot exist the slightest doubt about its location among the *Linnophilina*. It has peculiarities, however, which distinguish it from the ordinary *Linnophilina* of Europe and North America: a remarkably elongated third antennal joint, a structure of the following joints, in the male, which makes them appear double (hence the error of former authors), an open discal cell, and both branches of the fourth longitudinal vein forked (contrary to the rule stated on page 201, No. 2); the wingveins have a rather conspicuous pubescence. Mr. Loew ends his article with a statement of the principal characters of *Polymera*, as recognized by him, which I reproduce here, with a slight modification:—

Polymera.—The number of antennal joints is normal, 16; the first joint of the flagellum is remarkably elongated, cylindrical, beset with long, erect hairs; each of the following joints, in the male, shows two consecutive knots, or swellings, every one of which is provided with a distinct verticil of hairs; in the female, these joints are simply cylindrical, and beset with hairs like the first joint of the flagellum. Wingveins beset with a long pubescence; subcostal crossvein only a short distance from the tip of the auxiliary vein; marginal crossvein distinct, inserted on, or a little beyond the middle of the very long submarginal cell; basal cells comparatively rather short; discal cell open, coalescent with the third posterior cell; five posterior cells; the second with a petiole of a very great length; feet long and slender; tibiæ with very small but distinct spurs; ungues and empodia very small.