

- Scutellum rounded, convex *Neogaurax*, n. gen.
22. More than two bristles present on posterior part of notapleura 23
 Only two bristles on posterior part of notapleura 24
23. Generally four notapleural bristles present; mesonotum with a row of bristles on or near to posterior margin; scutellum with about eight marginal bristles; proboscis not elongated *Eugaurax* Malloch.
 Notapleural bristles very numerous, the whole mesonotum thickly setulose; scutellum subtriangular, disc thickly setulose, apical bristles approximated; proboscis elongated and geniculated *Chactochlorops*, n. gen.
24. Outer cross-vein absent *Dicraeus* Loew.
 Outer cross-vein present 25
25. Proboscis elongated and geniculated, mouth margin slightly produced and with¹a hair-like bristle at vibrissal angle *Madiza* Fallen.
 Proboscis fleshy, very slightly or not at all elongated, vibrissal hair absent 26
26. Mesonotum with three distinct longitudinal sulci *Tricomba* Liog.
 Mesonotum not sulcate *Botanobia* Liog.

From an examination of the material contained in several collections, and the descriptions by many previous authors, I find that in many cases species are placed in wrong genera, and purpose at some future time publishing notes in addition to those presented herewith as a guide to those who may have occasion to identify specimens belonging to this family.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS:

Neodiplotoxa, n. gen.

This genus I have erected for the reception of *Diplotoxa nigricans* Loew. Owing to the fact that this species has the hind femur very much thickened, and the hind tibia bent, it is impossible to locate it except in *Meromyza* by the use of the older keys to the genera. It differs, however, very considerably from *Meromyza* in the structure of the antenna.

Type: *Diplotoxa nigricans* Loew.