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TWO FOSSIL DIPTERA.

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The finest fossil insect found at Florissant by the expedition of 1906 was a large and excellently-preserved Asilid fly. Although several fossil Asilidæ have been described from Europe, only one species (*Stenocinclis anomala*, Scudder, from Wyoming) has been described and named from the American tertiaries.

Microstylum Wheeleri, n. sp.

Length about 40 mm., of which 14 or a little less is head and thorax; wings rather short, about 20½ mm. long, faintly dusky, the veins dark; head and thorax black; legs very dark brown or piceous; abdomen reddish-brown, with triangular black markings on the first four or five segments, as shown in the figure; antennæ stouter than in *M. morosum*, Loew. The general form and proportions are shown so well in the figure that they need not be described. (Plate 4.)

The venation appears to accord sufficiently well with that of *Microstylum*. The radius and radial sector are quite normal, the latter branched as in *M. morosum*; radiomedial cross-nervure present and normal; the cell between the ultimate branches of the media is essentially as in *M. morosum*, the upper branch being even more bowed basally, *but the end of the upper branch reaches the margin a considerable distance from the lower branch of the radial sector;* cell V_3 (Comstock's Manual), which I consider to be enclosed within the branches of the cubitus (following my interpretation of the venation in the Nemestrinidæ), is spindle-shaped, with the upper margin not far from straight, but the lower strongly bowed; from its apex it sends a cross-nervure to the media, reaching the latter at the point of forking, and a straight nervure (end of the cubitus according to my interpretation) to the margin; there was no doubt a cross nervure passing from its lower side to the margin, but this place is obliterated; the cubital cell (viii, Comst.) is very narrow.

According to my interpretation (Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1908) the strong bend in the upper branch of the media is perhaps a relic of a condition in which a cross-nervure (found in most Nemestrinids) passed from thence to the radial sector; no trace of this now remains.