THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST

GENITAL SEGMENTS.—Protuberant, visible from above. The two broad lateral lips of first genital segment distinctly separate dorsally; dull orange, sometimes slightly darkened, occasionally yellowish pollinose ventrally; upper edges fringed with hair and bristles, latter mostly above lines of spiracles which are close to anterior margin. Spiracles of fifth segment usually concealed. Sixth ventral plate (seventh anatomical) with posterior marginal bristles at each side of centre and not overlapped by lips of first genital notum.

Described from 3 male and 2 female specimens, many others examined.

RANGE.—New England: Mass.: Woods Hole, Boston, Lowell, Cohasset, Gloucester, Cambridge, New Bedford, Wellesley, Melrose, Chester, Amherst; Mei: E. Eddington, Orr's Island, Buckfield; Conn.: New Haven.

United States .- N. Y., N. H., Pa., Ohio, Ill., Wy.

Böttcher (1912) has shown that *S. scoparia* Pandelle should more properly be called *Sarcophaga matertera* Rondani. *S. scoparia nearctica* is one of the most variable flies of this group with which we have to deal in New England; the description gives ample evidence. The characters of the penis are as much so as the external characters. In the figure of the genitalia a lateral distal process may be noted ending anteriorly in two sharp projections. Sometimes the lower projection is lacking while in other specimens the two processes are united anteriorly, forming a sort of distal ring.

Among my material are one female and two male specimens of the Palearctic species, *S. scoparia*. These differ considerably from the American subspecies. The genital segments and genitalia are black or blackish, the bristles of the thorax are longer and more slender, and its vestiture more hairy. Some of our specimens approach the European as regards chætotaxy and vestiture, but I have seen none with any tendency toward black genital segments, though the first is sometimes brownish. It is possible that our North American subspecies might justifiably be designated as a species.

426