

much longer than the body. Pronotum large and posteriorly considerably produced over the base of the abdomen, lateral lobes well developed, but not so deep as long, nearly vertical, the posterior margin distinctly sinuous; lateral and median carinae wholly absent except posteriorly, where the median carina is very indistinctly present; anterior margin truncate, posterior margin rounded. Prosternal spines moderate. Organs of flight wholly concealed. Legs long and stout; anterior tibiae armed above on the outer margin with three spines, except on the right leg, where there are four, the inner margin armed with two spines;* posterior femora more than twice as long as the pronotum, and much swollen on the basal two thirds, armed beneath along the middle of the inner carina with several small black teeth. Plantulae of the posterior tarsi short, scarcely half as long as the basal segment of the tarsus. Abdomen large and plump; cerci (fig. 7) about three times as long as broad, very slightly curved inwardly, the shaft nearly cylindrical, apically somewhat flattened, and near the tip with a large triangular tooth, the tooth larger and longer than the apical portion of the cercus and of similar shape, giving the general appearance of the cercus being forked, as shown by the accompanying figure. Last abdominal segment notched, the angles no longer than broad.



FIG. 7.—*Stipator mitchelli*, cercus of male.

General colour green, with pronotum dorsally marked with fuscous posteriorly; the lateral lobes are narrowly bordered with black posteriorly.

Measurements.—Length of pronotum, 12 mm.; posterior femora, 26 mm.; cerci, 2 mm.

Type.—(Cat. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 13444); Hondo, Texas, March 30, 1908, eating petals of *Opuntia* flowers. (J. D. Mitchell, collector.)

BOOK NOTICES.

DIPTERA DANICA.—Genera and species of flies hitherto found in Denmark. Part III, Empididae. By William Lundbeck; 335 pp., 141 figs. (Copenhagen, G. E. C. Gad; London, Wm. Wesley & Son.) Nov., 1910; \$3.25.

Although among the 164 species of Empididae described in the present volume there are not many which are also found in North America, no student of this Order can afford to be without this valuable

*Probably variable, as in *haldemanni*.