

The specimen above mentioned has the eyes distinctly separated, and would hence fall into *M. Sackeni*. But the wings are not more distinctly marked than in *M. cimbiciformis*, the marginal cell is distinctly open, and the last segment of the abdomen is covered with long erect yellow pile, while in *Sackeni* the abdomen is entirely black pilose. These points together would seem to make it distinct from that species, although the very strong character of the eyes being separated would make it that. It differs from all the forms of *M. cimbiciformis* in the above-mentioned pilosity of the abdomen, and in the separation of the eyes. I have consulted almost a dozen different descriptions of *M. cimbiciformis*, which it is more than probable represent all of the different variations, and invariably the abdomen is described as entirely black pilose, except the first segment. There is a further difference in the form of the face below. After thus stating the case, and exercising all the care that should be exercised in erecting a new species in a genus where the synonymy is already immensely complex, I feel justified in describing the specimen as new.

*Mallota facialis*, n. sp.

Male.—Antennæ obscurely reddish, shining except the third joint, arista yellow. Wide facial stripe and cheeks shining. Face white pubescent and pilose, strongly projecting below, so that a line from the tip of the tubercle to the tip of the epistoma would have a distinct outward slant; the epistoma projects distinctly further than the antennæ [the outline of the face is quite different in the other species of this genus]. Eyes bare, very narrowly separated. Pile of thorax and scutellum bright yellow. Thorax black, scutellum translucent. First segment of the abdomen but little shining, whitish pilose; second and third segments shining, and everywhere covered with short, stiff black hairs; fourth shining bronzy, everywhere covered with abundant long, bright yellow pile. Legs black, all the tarsi, and tips of femora strongly and fore and middle tibiæ entirely and basal half of posterior tibiæ weakly reddish. Posterior tibiæ without spur. Wings very slightly marked with brown at the separation of the second and third veins.

One specimen [War Bonnet Canyon, in extreme North-western Nebraska].

*Xylota analis*, Will.

There are known specimens of this species as follows: In the U. S. National Museum, one male from Cala. [Baron], and two females from