

Ventral plates as a whole, with their sides slightly converging posteriorly though they may appear approximately parallel; vestiture decreasing in length posteriorly, that of third very short and erect. Posterior margin of fourth notum of same colour as genital segments. Fifth ventral plate (v. p. 5) typical.

Chaetotaxy.—Second segment without marginal bristles, third with two; fourth with complete row ending ventrally in long hairs.

*Genital Segments*.—Prominent; dull orange; vestiture of both equally long. First (9 s.1), large, in profile slightly arched, marginal bristles absent; second (9 s.2), rotund, not flattened; anal area small, its upper limit not extending to middle of posterior surface. Forceps darkened, tip very strongly bent forward, in profile vestiture extends to forward bend, prongs approximated to bend.

*Genitalia*.—Head of penis large and its structure complicated. Tips of posterior claspers (a.c. and p.c.) bent forward, flattened dorso-ventrally. Accessory plates hairy (a.c.).

(♀) Not known.

Described from 1 male specimen.

*Range*.—Type specimen taken at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Aside from the striking difference between this subspecies and *Sarcophaga fulvipes* (Macquart), the point of greatest interest is the extremely heavy beards of the hind tibiae, which are the most striking of any species known to the writer. The hairiness of the middle tibia is also unusually long and abundant. Considering the extreme weakness of the middle sternopleural bristle, probably specimens will be found with this lacking, in fact, of the two specimens of *S. fulvipes fulvipes* examined, one has two sterno-pleurals on each side, the second two one side, three on the other. Comparatively, the posterior or lower calypter is very large.

The single specimen described belongs to the collection of C. W. Johnson, of Boston, as does one of the two specimens of *S. fulvipes fulvipes* examined. The latter were taken at St. Augustine, Florida. The genitalia of both subspecies are identical in all respects. The advisability of giving this specimen subspecific ranking may perhaps be questioned, but it seemed to me wiser to err in so doing than that such an extreme variation should be lost sight of. It may be a case of melanism.