

The next step comes in 1878, with the appearance of Osten Sacken's second edition of his Catalogue of N. A. Diptera. In that he includes *Psilota flavidipennis*, Macq., giving the author's habitat, Philadelphia, and calling attention to the note by Loew just referred to. It is very certain that if he had found the species in nature, he would have mentioned the fact. We must hence conclude that he had not, and included it simply on the authority of Macquart, which makes it very uncertain that the species is North American at all up to this date.

Between this time and the time of the publication of Williston's Synopsis it is evident that some specimens were captured in this country. For Williston states that he found two specimens in the Loew type collection which were labelled *Psilota flavidipennis* at Cambridge. Hence it is certain from this time on that this species is a North American one, and that Macquart's locality was probably correct, as was his determination.

Now, Williston states that he has no doubt that these specimens so labelled are *buccata*, but that they are *flavidipennis* is doubtful. In other words, he thinks that the correct determination of the specimens is as *buccata*, and that Macquart's other species, *flavidipennis*, may or may not be the same as that species. Hence, in his Synopsis he places Macquart's description of *flavidipennis* along with that of *buccata*, as revised after an examination of the specimens at Cambridge.

Without assuming that my opinion will settle the matter at all, I may say that it seems that they are two distinct species. The colour of the legs and of the abdomen is quite different. The two specimens from Georgia that Williston mentions [Syn. App., 292] may and may not be the true *flavidipennis* of Macquart. It is very doubtful. The less shining abdomen would seem to favor the conclusion that they are, while the more concave face would point to an opposite conclusion.

There are known in collections specimens of this species as follows. In the Loew type collection, at Cambridge, two specimens; in the U. S. National Museum, eight specimens, six from Texas and two from Georgia in Mr. C. W. Johnson's collection, at Philadelphia, several specimens from Texas; and in the collection of the University here, one specimen from Blanco County, Texas;—this specimen has the pile everywhere pure white.

*Chilosia prima*, n. sp.

Female.—Eyes and arista bare (when magnified twenty diameters the arista shows distinct hairs). Face not pilose, scutellum without distinct marginal bristles; legs almost entirely yellow.