

93^{me} FASCICULE

DIPTERA

GENERA INSECTORUM

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DIPTERA

FAM. MYCETOPHILIDÆ

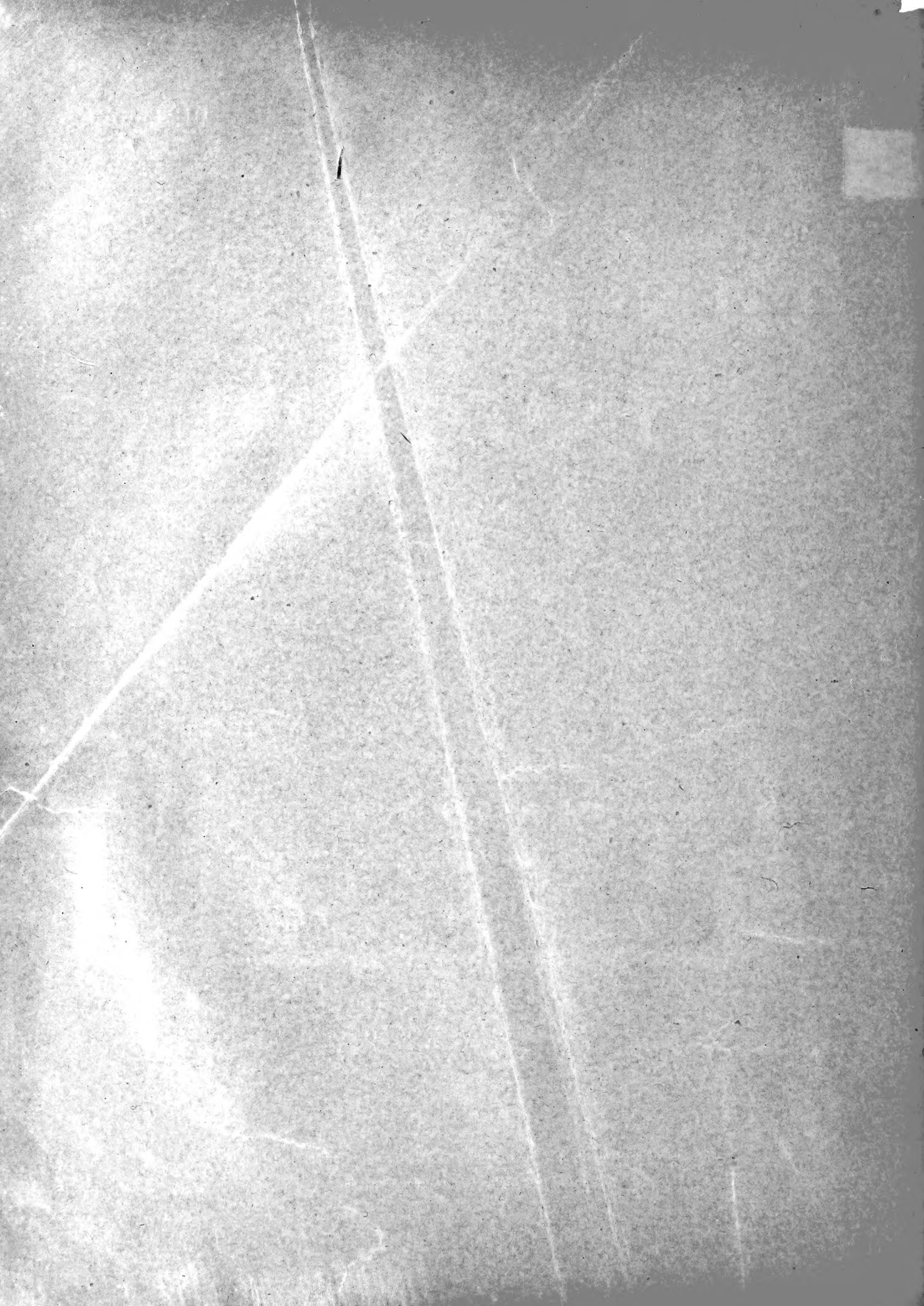
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1909

PRIX : FR. 39.40

On souscrit chez M. P. WYTSMAN, Zoologiste, 43, rue Saint-Alphonse, à Bruxelles.
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DIPTERA

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FAM. MYCETOPHILIDÆ

by OSKAR A. JOHANNSEN, Ph. D.

WITH 7 PLAIN PLATES

ALTHOUGH over a thousand species contained in upward of one hundred genera have been described, the Mycetophilidæ of the world are yet but imperfectly known. Many of the genera are very widely distributed, occurring in all parts of the world, others apparently have a very limited range. By far the largest number of species have been described from Europe, while the known forms from Asia, Africa and South America may almost be reckoned upon the fingers. Entomologists have long been acquainted with several members of this family, both Reaumur and Degeer having described the immature as well as the adult stages of several species. The earliest known forms were classified in the Linnean genus *Tipula*; to Bosc belongs the credit of having defined the first Mycetophilid genus, *Ceroplatus*, in 1792. Meigen was the first to publish extensively upon this family and his works form the foundation of all later work. But few monographs have appeared. The first, *Observationes de speciebus nonnullis generis Mycetophila vel novis, vel minus cognitis*, by F. H. Stannius, was published in 1831. The most important and indeed the only comprehensive paper which forms the basis of all recent systematic work was written by J. Winnertz, published in 1863, and deals with the European fauna. The year following, Schiner in his *Fauna Austriaca* tabulated the Austrian genera and species. Of the more recent writers whose works are of special importance may be mentioned Dziedzicki, Lundström, Skuse and Marshall.

Our knowledge of the early stages of these flies is by no means extensive, although a number of isolated observations have been published. These were collected by Baron C. R. von Osten Sacken, and together with some researches of his own were published in 1864. They were reprinted in 1884 with a few additions; since then but little has been published upon the biology.

Geological distribution. — In spite of the small size and fragile character of these insects they appear to have been preserved from mesozoic times. Brodie has described several species from the English Purbecks. Others have been described by Westwood, Giebel, Scudder and Cockerell. The

family is very abundant in amber; Loew, and quite recently Meunier, have described numerous genera and species from the Baltic amber. The fossil genera thus far described do not differ strikingly from some of the recent forms, and indeed the differences in some cases are so slight that it is difficult to separate them. Several genera, heretofore known only as fossils, have been discovered by the writer among living forms, and for this as well as for other reasons they have been considered in the tables which follow.

Immature stages and habits. — The larval stage of the Mycetophilidæ (exclusive of the Sciaridæ) with but few exceptions is passed in mushrooms and decaying wood. The eggs, white oval bodies, are laid in the soft wood or between the gills of a mushroom and develop very rapidly. The larvæ differ somewhat in structure though superficially possessing a very great similarity. They are twelve segmented, footless, more or less cylindrical, slightly tapering, smooth, soft, whitish in color and with a small strongly chitinized head, which is usually brown or black. The antennæ are always very minute, almost rudimentary. The mouth parts consist of a fleshy labrum, with a chitinized frame; flat lamelliform mandibles, indented or serrate on the inner side; maxillæ with inner and outer lobes, the former usually serrate, and a small chitinized labium. The body of the larva is without hair or bristles except that in some genera there are one or two transverse rows of simple or bifid ambulacral setulæ on the margin of each abdominal segment on the ventral side. There are eight pairs of spiracles, one on the thorax and seven on the first seven abdominal segments, the last two segments having none. These spiracles are protected by small, chitinized conical projections.

The pupæ are extricated, that is, not encased in the contracted skin of the larva. The legs are applied to the breast and venter, the antennæ are bent around the eyes, and extend between the wings and legs. The prothoracic spiracle is placed a little above the root of the wing and immediately behind the antenna. The abdominal spiracles are distinct on both sides of the abdomen. The pupa is smooth, white in color and usually encased in a delicate cocoon. The pupæ of those forms whose larvæ live in mushrooms are usually found in the soil and among the decaying parts of the plant. The larval and usually the pupal life also is of short duration. The time which elapses from the egg to the adult stage may not exceed two weeks in midsummer.

For expediency's sake, and also in deference to the opinion of many dipterologists the Sciaridæ are not included with the Mycetophilidæ although it must be confessed they are no more remote from some genera of the subfamily Mycetophilinæ than the genera *Diadocidia* and *Bolitophila*, and certainly as near as the genera *Pachyneura* and *Thiras* which I have included. I have also included several genera in my tables which probably belong with the Sciaridæ but because of their transitional characters might be wholly overlooked were they omitted. Hitherto the wing venation has been most used for generic characters but more attention must in the future be paid to seta arrangement, claws, palpi, ocelli, antennæ and particularly to the male genitalia. With the discovery of new species from the unexplored regions of the world some transitional forms will doubtless be found and some of the present genera will then have to be combined. In the present paper the fossil genera are included though their consideration makes the definition of recent genera more difficult and restricted.

The only family with which the Mycetophilidæ as here considered may be confused is the Sciaridæ. It differs however in wing venation; the R-M crossvein is parallel to the long axis of the wing and forms apparently the base of a longitudinal vein; the cubitus (except in some fossil forms) has a very short petiole, the subcostal vein, though usually rather long, ends free, and the media has an elongate but very slender petiole (Pl. 6, Fig. 28, 29). The head also is placed at a higher level relatively to the thorax, the thorax is less arched, and the coxæ are not so conspicuously elongate.

Family characters of the adult. — The head is narrower than the thorax, spherical or elon-

gate, flattened in front or somewhat rounded, placed low relatively to the thorax, front in both sexes broad; either nearly bare or microscopic pilose. The proboscis is usually short and retracted, in a few genera much elongated. The palpi are three or four jointed, usually incurved, the first joint always very short. The eyes are round or oval in outline, often notched out around the base of the antennæ, short pilose. There are usually two or three ocelli, rarely are they absent. The middle ocellus, when present, is always on the center line; the laterals may be closely contiguous to the eye margin or widely remote from it. When three ocelli are present they may be placed in the form of a triangle on the front or arranged in a curved line. The middle ocellus is frequently very small. The antennæ are 2 + 10 to 2 + 15 jointed, the basal joints differentiated from the others, the first two cylindrical or cupuliform, the flagellar joints usually cylindrical, though sometimes moniliform, and very short pilose.

The thorax is oval, more or less highly arched, without transverse suture, the metanotum highly arched, sometimes almost vertical, the mesonotum and pleura pilose and frequently more or less setose; the small scutellum often with several long setæ.

The abdomen is six to nine segmented, cylindrical, conical, or oval and laterally compressed, constricted at the base, the male with rather complex caudal appendages (Pl. 7, Fig. 1-20), the female with a short oviduct with terminal lamellæ; abdominal hairs and setæ usually quite short and inconspicuous.

The coxæ are very strong and much elongated except in two or three genera; the femora more or less thickened, laterally compressed, often setose; the tibiæ usually slender, the fore pair with one long and one short terminal spur, rarely wanting; the middle and hind pairs usually with two spurs each and with from one to four longitudinal rows of setæ outwardly and sometimes with a row on the flexor surface; seldom are the setæ wanting; the tarsi frequently with ciliated plantæ, tarsal claws with teeth.

The wings are usually oval, more or less constricted at the base, hairy or more frequently microscopically setulose, and without the cell first M₂ (discal cell). While the venation is quite varied it may be resolved into four principal types (shown in Pl. 2, Fig. 1-4) from which all the others may readily be derived. The most generalized (hypothetical) form is shown in Pl. 2, Fig. 1, differing from *Palaeoptalyura* (Pl. 3, Fig. 7) which is represented by both fossil and recent forms in no wise. Only *Pachyneura* and *Thiras* (fossil) have a greater number of veins and these two genera are of doubtful relationship.

Below is given the Comstock-Needham terminology of wing venation which is used in the following text, together with the equivalent terms of the Schinerian system.

- Costa (C) = Costa.
- Subcosta (Sc) { Sc₁ = Subcosta.
- { Sc₂ = Subcostal crossvein.
- Radius { R₁ = First longitudinal vein.
- { Radial sector (Rs) { R₂₊₃ = Anterior branch of third vein.
- { R₄₊₅ = Posterior branch of the third longitudinal vein.
- Media (M) = Fourth longitudinal vein.
- Cubitus . . . (Cu) = Fifth longitudinal vein.
- Anal veins. . . (A) = Anal vein and axillary vein.
- Crossveins.
- Subcostal (see above, Sc₂) = Subcostal.
- Radio-Medial (R-M) . . = Anterior crossvein.
- Medio-cubital (M-Cu) . . = Posterior crossvein.

In this system the cells are given the names of the section of the vein immediately in front of it; thus the cell behind the costa is called the costal cell (or C), the cell behind the basal section of the

radius is called R, that behind R_1 is called cell R_1 , etc. In the case of the Sciophilinæ where R_{2+3} is transverse in position, the small cell is called R_1 and the outer cell is R_{2+3} , for were the vein R_{2+3} normal in position, i. e. longitudinal, this would be the logical nomenclature. The whole of the posterior part of the radius consisting of R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} is called the radial sector (Rs). Some writers (Winnertz among others) have erroneously considered the base of the sector as a crossvein, while they called the true crossvein the base of the third longitudinal vein (R_{4+5}).

Phylogeny. — The Mycetophilidæ may be considered as having descended from an ancestral form which possessed elongate antennæ of seventeen segments, coxæ of moderate length and wings with a venation resembling that shown in **Pl. 2, Fig. 1**, but with a four branched radius as in *Pachyneura* (**Pl. 3, Fig. 4**). From this form arose the Pachyneurinæ on the one hand and a form having the wing venation shown in **Pl. 2, Fig. 1** on the other. From the latter we may imagine arose all the other subfamilies; the Bolitophilinæ (*Mycetophaetus*, *Hesperinus*, *Bolitophila*); the Mycetobiinæ (**Pl. 2, Fig. 2**), in which the base of the media is lost; the Diadocidiinæ in which one branch of the radius has disappeared; the Ceroplatinæ (through *Hesperodes* and *Apemon*) and Macrocerinæ, where a coalescence of a section of media and cubitus has taken place; the Sciophilinæ (**Pl. 2, Fig. 3**), in which the M-Cu crossvein is absent, and finally the Mycetophilinæ (**Pl. 2, Fig. 4**) in which both the M-Cu crossvein and the vein R_{2+3} are lost either by atrophy or by coalescence. In the process of evolution the venation becomes simplified, the antennæ are shortened, the coxæ lengthen, and finally in the most recent genera the tibial setæ are greatly developed.

Nomenclature. — It was originally the intention to make no changes in the existing nomenclature, but this was found to be impracticable. As the work progressed changes were introduced for the sake of consistency until finally it is believed the nomenclature is brought into conformity with the rules of the International code. This has occasioned a regrettable though unavoidable transposition of names due mainly to the recognition of some of the genera of Rondani. The earliest names of Meigen: *Zelmira*, *Polyxena*, *Euphrosyne* and *Fungivora* (published in 1800), have not been given precedent. The first two are briefly described but no type is mentioned, the synonymy of the third is in doubt, and the fourth seems to have been used at a still earlier date, but this last point I have been unable to verify.

Besides the substitutions made for names which have been used before (*Dziedzickia* and *Meunieria*), and the introduction of one new one, *Apemon*, the following transpositions may be noted: *Lasiosoma* (Winnertz) replaced by *Sciophila*; *Empheria* and *Sciophila* (*in sensu* Winnertz) by *Mycomya*; *Anaclinia* by *Neuratelia*; *Glaphyroptera* by *Leia*; and *Leia* (*in sensu* Winnertz) by *Rondaniella*. *Empheria* and *Sciophila* (Winnertz) have been combined under *Mycomya*, and *Allodia* and *Brachycampia* under *Allodia* because the characters given for their distinction are inadequate. If these genera must be preserved their separation must be made along entirely different lines. *Mycetomyza*, Rondani (= *Mycosia*) is probably a synonym of *Sciara*.

Diagnoses of the following new species are published in foot notes under their respective genera: *Palaeoplatyura Aldrichii*, *Allocotocera flavescens*, *Anatella silvestris*, *Cordyla volucris*, and *Opistholoba ocellata*.

TABLE OF SUBFAMILIES

- a. Medio-cubital crossvein (M-Cu) present; i. e. a vein connecting the media with the cubitus (**Pl. 2, Fig. 1, 2**), or these veins contiguous for a short distance at the place where the crossvein usually is.
- b. The radio-medial crossvein (R-M) distinct, not obliterated by the coalescence of a portion of radius and media.

- c. *Radius with more than two branches, anterior branch of the radial sector sometimes short and crossvein like.*
- d. *The M-Cu crossvein far proximad of the R-M crossvein, the cell M less or but little more than half as long as cell R (Pl. 3, Fig. 1-3).* 2. Subfam. BOLITOPHILINÆ.
- dd. *The R-M and the M-Cu crossvein nearly equidistant from the base of the wing, usually only one basal cell.*
- e. *The radius four branched (Pl. 3, Fig. 4, 5)* 1. Subfam. PACHYNEURINÆ.
- ee. *Radius with but three branches (Pl. 2, Fig. 1, 2)* 3. Subfam. MYCETOBINÆ.
- cc. *The radius with but two branches (Pl. 3, Fig. 10)* 4. Subfam. DIADOCIDINÆ.
- bb. *The radio-medial crossvein (R-M) obliterated by the coalescence of a section of the basal portion of the radius and media at the point where the crossvein usually is (Pl. 3, Fig. 14).*
- c. *Antennæ short, usually thick set and often flattened* 5. Subfam. CEROPLATINÆ.
- cc. *Antennæ very slender and nearly as long and often much longer than the body* 6. Subfam. MACROCERINÆ.
- aa. *The medio-cubital crossvein (M-Cu) absent.*
- b. *The anterior branch of the radial sector (R_{2+3}) distinct, short, ending in R_1 and appearing like a supernumerary crossvein bounding distally the small rectangular or trapezoidal cell R_1 (Pl. 2, Fig. 3)* 7. Subfam. SCIOPHILINÆ.
- bb. *R_{2+3} not distinct from R_{4+5} , the cell R_1 thus open to the margin of the wing (Pl. 2, Fig. 4)* 8. Subfam. MYCETOPHILINÆ.

I. SUBFAM. PACHYNEURINÆ

Pachyneurinae. Van der Wulp (part), Dipt. Neerland. p. 201 (1877).

Characters. — Long slender forms with elongate abdomen, long antennæ, long coxæ, narrow wings, radius four branched, both the basal cells R and M distinct and closed at the distal end by the crossveins, the cell M not much shorter than cell R.

TABLE OF GENERA

- a. *Media forked (Pl. 3, Fig. 4)* 1. Genus PACHYNEURA, Zetterstedt.
- aa. *Media simple (Pl. 3, Fig. 5)* 2. Genus THIRAS (fossil), Giebel.

I. GENUS PACHYNEURA, ZETTERSTEDT

Pachyneura. Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 850 (163) (1838).

Characters. — Elongate, slender form; antennæ seventeen segmented, about half as long as the body, the first flagellar segment short; the legs bare, the tibiæ with a few setæ; the wing venation peculiar, Sc_1 about half as long as the wing, Sc_2 absent, the radius four branched, the media two branched, its base wanting or very indistinct; the cubitus forks near the middle of the wing (Pl. 3, Fig. 4).

Type species : *P. fasciata*, Zetterstedt.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. fasciata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon, Dipt. p. 850 (1838). Northern Europe.

2. GENUS THIRAS, GIEBEL

Thiras. Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 235 (1856).

Characters. — The fossil species upon which this genus is founded was first noted and figured by Westwood and was found in the Purbecks, England (Durdlestone Bay). As it is represented by only the wing its position in this subfamily is somewhat doubtful. The wing venation differs from all other members of the family in having a four branched radius, as in *Pachyneura*, but having a simple media. The venation resembles somewhat that of *Mycetobia*, in having a closed basal cell. The subcostal vein extends beyond the middle of the wing, its posterior branch is wanting, R_4 is distinct from R_5 ; the media is simple, the two crossveins are about equidistant from the base of the wing; the anal veins well developed (Pl. 3, Fig. 5).

Type species : *T. Westwoodi*, Giebel.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *T. Westwoodi*, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 235 (1856). — Figured by Westwood in Quarterly Journ. Geol. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 396, pl. 18, f. 20 (1854).

2. SUBFAM. BOLITOPHILINÆ

Bolitophilinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 657 (1863).

Characters. — Long slender species with elongate seven to nine segmented abdomen, twelve to seventeen jointed antennæ, coxæ either long or short; wings long and rather narrow; radius three branched, both the basal cells R and M distinct and closed at the distal end by the crossveins or by the coalescence of the basal section of the media and cubitus; the cell M much shorter than the cell R.

TABLE OF GENERA

- a. R_{2+3} shorter than the distance of its base from the crossvein, and shorter than R_{4+5} .
- b. Antennæ seventeen jointed, slender (Pl. 3, Fig. 1) 1. GENUS BOLITOPHILA, Meigen.
- bb. Antennæ twelve jointed (Pl. 3, Fig. 2). 2. GENUS HESPERINUS, Walker.
- aa. R_{2+3} much longer than the distance of its base from the R-M crossvein (Pl. 3, Fig. 3). 3. GENUS MYCETOPHÆTUS, Scudder.

1. GENUS BOLITOPHILA, MEIGEN

Bolitophila. Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 220 (1818).

Messala. Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 581 (1836).

Characters. — Head spherical, flattened in front; eyes oval, somewhat bulging, slightly notched above on inner margin; ocelli three, on the broad front in a curved line; palpi incurved, cylindrical, four jointed, the first very small, the second and third subequal, the fourth longest; antenna filiform, hairy, that of the male nearly as long as the body, of the female shorter, 2 + 15 jointed, the two basal joints cupuliform, the flagellar joints cylindrical, the last very small, bud-like. Thorax small, oval, highly arched, the scutellum rounded, small; metanotum steep, arched. Abdomen of the male eight segmented exclusive of the apical segment, slender and very long, linear, of the female nine segmented, the apical joint small, whole abdomen laterally compressed. Legs long and slender, the tibiæ with very weak and short spurs, the fore pair with one row on the inner side, the hind pair on the inner side with one row, on the outer side with two rows of exceedingly short and slender setæ. Wing large, microscopically setulose, as long as or somewhat longer than the abdomen, folded flat upon the back when at rest. Sc₁ rather long, ending in the costa, Sc₂ present, costa prolonged beyond the tip of R₄₊₅, media with long petiole, R₂₊₃ very short, ending either in the costa or in R₁ (Pl. 3, Fig. 1), media rises near the base of the wing, the cubitus forks far before the R-M crossvein, the cell M much shorter than cell R, the anal vein reaches the wing margin; the M-Cu crossvein sometimes obliterated by the coalescence of a portion of the basal section of M and Cu.

Type species : Curtis named *Messala saundersii* the type of *Messala* (= *B. fusca*, Meigen).

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *B. bimaculata*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg, Landw. Central Europe.
Ver. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840).
2. *B. bimaculata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 854 (1) (1838). Europe.
bimaculata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 673 (2) (1863).
3. *B. bimaculata*, Scholtz, Uebers. d. Arb. u. Veränd. d. Schles. Ges. f. Central Europe.
vaterl. Cultur, p. 166 (2) (1846).
4. *B. cinerea*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 221, pl. 8, f. 1, 2 (1818).
cinerea, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 674 (3) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 430 (1) (1864).
5. *B. disjuncta*, Loew, Besch. Eur. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 19 (17) (1869). Central Europe.
6. *B. dubia*, Siebke, Nyt Mag. f. Naturvidensk. Vol. 12, p. 185 (1861). Europe.
7. *B. fusca*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 221 (2), pl. 8, f. 3, 4 (1818). Europe.
fusca, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 673 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 430 (1) (1864).
hybrida, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 47 (3) (*Macrocera*) (1804).
maculipennis, Walker, Ent. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 179 (1836).
Saundersii, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 581, plate (*Messala*) (1836).
8. *B. glabrata*, Loew, Besch. Eur. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 19 (18) (1869). Europe.
— *B. hybrida*, Meigen = *fusca*, Meigen.
9. *B. luminosa*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (2), Vol. 5, New Zealand.
p. 678 (1890).
10. *B. montana*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 593 (1901). Eastern United States.
— *B. maculipennis*, Walker = *fusca*, Meigen.
— *B. Saundersii*, Curtis, = *fusca*, Meigen.
11. *B. tenella*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 674 (4) (1863). Europe.

2. GENUS HESPERINUS, WALKER

Hesperinus. Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 81 (1848).

Spodius. Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 11, p. 108 (1858).

Characters. — Rather large, bare, blackish species, resembling *Bolitophila* in habitus. Head

small, round; proboscis short, palpi long, incurved, four segmented; antennæ rather long, twelve jointed, the basal joints small, the flagellar joints elongated, flattened, the terminal joints strongly constricted beyond the middle, the apical joint very small, oval; eyes round; three ocelli. Mesonotum arched, no transverse suture, somewhat depressed before the scutellum, which is small, metanotum prominent though but slightly arched. Abdomen long and slender, seven or eight segmented, somewhat enlarged toward the caudal end in the male, and with prominent genitalia. Legs long and slender; coxæ not elongate; femora somewhat thickened distally; tibiæ with small spurs; metatarsi lengthened, claws small, pulvilli distinct, empodium well developed; halteres free. Wings large and broad; Sc_1 long, extending beyond the middle of the wing; R_{2+3} shorter than the distance of its base from the R-M crossvein, the media rises at the base of the wing, the fork of the cubitus and the M-Cu crossvein equidistant from the base of the wing and far proximad of the R-M crossvein (Pl. 3, Fig. 2). The immature stages unknown.

Type species: *H. brevifrons*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *H. brevifrons*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 81 (1848). North America.
2. *H. conjungens*, Schiner, Novara Reise. Dipt. p. 23 (18) (1868). Brazil.
3. *H. imbecillus*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 2, p. 108, pl. 1, f. 5-9 Central Europe.
(*Spodius*) (1858).
imbecillus, Mik, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 14, p. 798 (*Spodius*)
(1864); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 640 (*Spodius*) (1864).

3. GENUS MYCETOPHÆTUS, SCUDDER

Mycetophætus. Scudder, Bul. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 93, p. 19 (1892).

Characters. — This fossil genus appears to be closely akin to *Hespevinus*, differing mainly in having a much longer R_{2+3} . The Sc_1 extends beyond the middle of the wing; the vein R_{2+3} arises a little beyond the R-M crossvein and ends in the costa; the costa is prolonged to near the tip of the wing where it meets R_{4+5} ; the media arises at the base of the wing; the cubitus forks slightly proximad of the M-Cu crossvein and far before the R-M crossvein; the anal vein is produced to the margin of the wing. Legs long and slender; the fore femora considerably longer than the thorax, the tibia longer than the femora, both abundantly spinose. Abdomen eight segmented (Pl. 3, Fig. 3).

Type species: *M. intermedius*, Scudder.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *M. intermedius*, Scudder, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 93, p. 20 (1892). Florissant, Colorado, U. S.

3. SUBFAM. MYCETOBIIINÆ

Mycetobiinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 666 (1863).

Characters. — A group possessing in common the following characters: 16 or 17 jointed antennæ; three ocelli on the vertex; wings rather broad, both the R-M and the M-Cu crossveins present and nearly equidistant from the base of the wing; radius three branched; legs long and slender and the tibial spurs rather short.

TABLE OF GENERA

- a. Subcostal vein (Sc_1) long, reaching at least one-fourth the length of the wing and usually ending in the costa.
- b. R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} both arise at the R-M crossvein (Pl. 3, Fig. 6) . 1. Genus MYCETOBIA, Meigen.
- bb. R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} separate distad of the crossvein (Pl. 3, Fig. 7) . 2. Genus PALÆOPLATYURA, Meunier.
- aa. Subcostal vein (Sc_1) very short.
- b. The media forks distad of the base of R_{2+3} (Pl. 3, Fig. 8) . . 3. Genus DITOMYIA, Winnertz.
- bb. The media forks proximad of the base of R_{2+3} (Pl. 3, Fig. 9) . 4. Genus SYMMERUS, Walker.

I. GENUS MYCETOBIA, MEIGEN

Mycetobia. Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 229 (27) (1818).

Mycetoica. Rondani, Prodr. Mus., Vol. 4, Corrigenda, p. 12 (1861).

Characters. — Head spherical, flattened in front; eyes reniform, somewhat approximated; ocelli three, arranged in a triangle on the front, the anterior one smaller; palpi four segmented, first joint very small, cylindrical, the second enlarged, the last two cylindrical, the last one longest; face bare; antennæ projecting forward, cylindrical, 2+15 jointed, the first two cupuliform, the flagellar joints broader than high, almost annular, the last very small. Thorax ovate; scutellum small, nearly semicircular in outline; metanotum somewhat arched. Abdomen seven segmented, that of the male almost cylindrical, of the female laterally compressed. Legs quite slender; the femora slightly thickened, the tibiæ somewhat broadened, with short and slender spurs; the fore tibiæ without, the middle and hind pairs with one row of very small and slender lateral setæ. Wing large, with broad base, microscopically setulose, folded flat over the back when at rest, longer than the abdomen. Subcosta simple, i. e. not connected with R_1 by Sc_2 , ending near the middle of the anterior margin, R_{2+3} arises at the R-M crossvein. R_{4+5} ending near the tip of the wing, the costa prolonged a little beyond it, the media arises apparently at the M-Cu crossvein though in some species there is an indication of a vein which bisects the basal cell and may represent the basal section of the media; cubitus forks slightly proximad of the M-Cu crossvein; anal vein ends in the margin of the wing (Pl. 3, Fig. 6).

Type species: *M. pallipes*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *M. callida*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 90, pl. 8, f. 2, Baltic amber. Vol. 1 (1904).
2. *M. connexa* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 163 (1899). Baltic amber.
3. *M. defecta*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 35 (1850). Baltic amber.
4. *M. divergens*, Walker, Ins. Saunders, Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 418 (1856). United States.
5. *M. fulva*, Philippi (perhaps *Platyura*), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Chile. Vol. 15, p. 626 (1865).
6. *M. longipennis* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 163 (1899). Baltic amber.
— *M. macroneura*, see *Palacoplathyura*.
7. *M. marginalis*, Adams, Science Bul. Univ. Kansas, Vol. 2, p. 21 (1903). United States.
8. *M. pallipes*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 230 (1), pl. 8, f. 10 (1818). Europe.
pallipes, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 667 (1) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 427 (1864).
9. *M. platyuroides* (Loew), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
10. *M. persicae*, Riley, Prairie Farmer, 15 June, Vol. 35, p. 19 (397) (*Mycetophila*) (1867). United States.
11. *M. sordida*, Packard, Guide to the Study of Insects (1869). United States.

2. GENUS PALÆOPLATYURA, MEUNIER

Palæoplasyura. Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164, pl. 2, f. 9 (1899).

Characters. — Head depressed, flattened in front; front broad; eyes widely separated, ocelli large, three in number, arranged in a triangle. face slightly produced, proboscis somewhat prominent with fleshy lamellæ, palpi four jointed, the first and second very short, the fourth cylindrical and over twice as long as the third; antennæ about as long as the head and thorax taken together, 2+14-jointed, slightly flattened, the joints about twice as long as wide except the scapus and the terminal joint, the former short, the latter about three times as long as broad, pilose. Thorax highly arched, metanotum prominent, arched; setæ of thorax short, those above the base of the wing and on the anterior margin and on the scutellum longer though not very conspicuous; those on the scutellum moderately long. Abdomen of the male of seven segments, depressed, cylindrical; the genitalia not prominent, consisting a pair of two jointed forceps, the basal joint stout, the terminal joint curved, about four times as long as broad, the apex toothed and densely ciliated on the inner side. Legs slender, the tibiæ a little longer than the femora and considerably longer than the metatarsi; middle and hind tibiæ with four longitudinal rows of minute setæ, tibial spurs about one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the femur at the widest part; tarsal claws toothed, empodium very prominent, with clavate hairs. Wings broad, longer than the abdomen, with distinct anal lobe, setulæ very fine, costa produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , almost reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta less than one-third the length of the wing, ending in the costa a little beyond the point where the radial sector begins; R_1 ends about two-thirds the length of the wing, R_{2+3} about as long as basal section of R_s and ends a little beyond the tip of R_1 ; the R-M crossvein stout and very short; the media apparently arises near the base of the wing and is represented by a delicate vein to the crossvein, beyond which it is strong, and forks about half way from the crossvein to the base of R_{2+3} ; cubitus forks slightly proximad of the M-Cu crossvein; second anal strong but sometimes not quite reaching the wing margin (PI. 3, Fig. 7). Contains recent as well as fossil forms.

Type species : *P. macroneura* (*Mycetobia*), Loew.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. macroneura* (Loew), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899) (fossil). Baltic amber.
2. *P. aldrichii*, **nov. sp.** (1) (recent). Western United States.

3. GENUS DITOMYIA, WINNERTZ

Ditomyia. Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 14 (3) (1846).

Characters. — Head spherical, flattened in front, vertex elevated; eyes hemispherical, bulging, in both sexes separated by the broad front; ocelli three of unequal size, the median smaller, arranged in a transverse line; palpi four jointed, the first very small, the second almost ovate, somewhat compressed laterally, the third and fourth cylindrical; antennæ projecting forward, slender, 2 + 15 jointed, the first basal joint cupuliform, the second annular, the flagellar joints elongate, oval or cylindrical, short pilose, the last joint very small; face very short, bare. Thorax ovate, strongly arched, scutellum

1) *P. aldrichii*, **nov. sp.** — Pale brownish; legs yellow, tarsi infuscated; head, face and antennæ fuscous; mesonotum with three confluent darker stripes; metanotum dark brown; wing hyaline, with a faint smoky tinge. One male; length 4 mm. Friday Harbor, Washington State.

small, hemispherical; metanotum high, arched. Abdomen of both sexes seven segmented, of the male cylindrical, constricted at the base, of the female depressed, the median segments widened. Legs long, slender, the hind tibiæ longer than the corresponding tarsi; tibiæ with short spurs; the fore tibiæ without lateral setæ, the hind pair with three rows of short and slender setæ, those on the flexor surface sparsely placed. Wing large, hairy, with rounded base, placed flat on the abdomen when at rest, longer than the abdomen. Subcostal vein represented by a tooth, very short; R_{2+3} arises proximad of the fork of the media; media arises apparently at the R-M crossvein; cubitus forks slightly proximad of the M-Cu crossvein; anal vein prolonged to the margin (Pl. 3, Fig. 8).

Type species : *D. fasciata*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *D. euzona*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 130 (1) (1869). Eastern United States.
 2. *D. fasciata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 230 (2) (*Mycetobia*) (1818). Europe.
fasciata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 669 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 428 (1) (1864).
trifasciata, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 15 (1846).
 3. *D. incerta*, Bigot, Mission Scient. Cap Horn, Zool. Vol. 6, p. 16 (24) (1888). South America.
 4. *D. macroptera*, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 13, p. 54 (2) (1852); Europe.
 Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 669 (2) (1893).
macroptera, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 428 (1) (1864).
- *D. trifasciata*, Winnertz, see *fasciata*, Meigen.

4. GENUS SYMMERUS, WALKER

Symmerus. Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 88 (1848).

Plesiastina. Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 13, p. 55 (4) (1852).

Centrocnemis. Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 619 (4) (1865).

Characters. — Head, thorax, abdomen and legs as with *Ditomyia*. Eyes reniform, somewhat approximated on the vertex; ocelli three, the median smaller, placed in a wide triangle on the vertex; palpi four jointed, the first joint very small, the others subequal in length, the second enlarged, ovate, the others cylindrical, face hairy; antennæ projecting forward, arcuated, 2 + 15 jointed, the basal joints cupuliform, narrower than the basal joints of the flagellum, the flagellar joints flattened, broad, the terminal joint very small. Fore tibiæ on the inner side with several slender setæ, the hind pair as with *Ditomyia*. Wing resembling that of *Ditomyia* but differs in having a shorter R_{2+3} , the base of which is somewhat distad of the fork of the media, and the costa ends at the tip of R_{4+5} (Pl. 3, Fig. 9).

Type species : *S. annulata*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. annulata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 294 (3) (*Mycetobia*) (1830). Europe.
annulata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 670 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 429 (1864).
apicalis, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 13, p. 56 (2) (1852); Schiner,
 Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 429 (1864).
ferruginea, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 88 (*Symmerus*) (1848).
flava, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 9, p. 3447 (7) (*Ceroplatus*) (1850);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 688 (1863).
pallida, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, Vol. 5, No. 84,
 pl. 2, f. 5 (*Ditomyia*) (1890).
vittata, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 64 (3) (1856) (*Ditomyia*).
- *S. apicalis*, Winnertz, see *annulata*, Meigen.

2. *S. bifasciata*, Williston, Biol. Centr. Amer. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 217, pl. 4, Mexico.
 f. 1, 1a (*Plesiastina*) (1900)
- *S. ferruginea*, Walker = *annulata*, Meigen.
- *S. flava*, Winnertz = *annulata*, Meigen.
3. *S. lauta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 132 (3) (*Plesiastina*) (1869). East United States.
4. *S. mexicana*, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, Vol. 5, Mexico.
 No 84, pl. 2, f. 7 (*Ditomyia*) (1890).
- *S. pallida*, Giglio-Tos = *annulata*, Meigen.
5. *S. stigmatica*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 619, Chile.
 pl. 23, f. 7 (*Centrocnemis*) (1865).
6. *S. tristis*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 131 (2) (*Plesiastina*) (1869). Eastern United States.
- *S. vittata*, Walker = *annulata*, Meigen.
7. *S. zonata*, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Anat. Comp. Torino, Vol. 5, No 84, Mexico.
 pl. 2, f. 6 (*Ditomyia*) (1890).

4. SUBFAM. DIADOCIDINÆ

Diadocidinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 656 (1863).

Characters. — The subfamily is distinguished from all others in having the M-Cu crossvein present and at the same time only two branches in the radius. There is but one living genus, *Aclada*, Loew, a fossil genus, may also belong here.

I. GENUS DIADOCIDIA, RUTHE

Diadocidia. Ruthe, Isis, Vol. 11, p. 1210 (1831).

Macroneura. Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 146 (1834).

? **Aclada.** Loew, Bernstein Fauna, p. 35 (1850) (Brief note; no species).

Characters. — Head rounded, flattened in front; eyes reniform, somewhat approximated on the vertex; ocelli three, subequal, arranged in a flattened triangle on the front; palpi slender, four jointed, the first joint small, the following two subequal, the fourth filiform, somewhat shorter than the two preceding taken together; face hairy; antennæ projecting forward, arcuate, slightly laterally compressed, 2+15 jointed, the apical joint very small, the two basal joints cupuliform. Thorax ovate, arched; scutellum small, semicircular in outline; metathorax somewhat arched. Abdomen seven segmented, cylindrical. Legs slender, femora thickened; fore tibiæ without, the hind pair with three rows of delicate setæ. Wings hairy, large, with wide base, folded parallel over and somewhat longer than the abdomen. Subcostal vein elongate and ending in the costa, its posterior branch (Sc_2 = subcostal crossvein) wanting; R_1 ending in the costa distad of the mid length of the wing; the radial sector unbranched and ending in the costa before its tip; second anal produced to the wing margin (Pl. 3, Fig. 10).

Type species: *D. ferruginosa*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *D. borealis*, Coquillett, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 370 (1900). Western North America.
2. *D. ferruginosa*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 294 (4) (*Mycetobia*) (1830). Europe and America.
ferruginosa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 666 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 426 (1864).

- flavicans*, Ruthe, Isis, Vol. 11, p. 1211 (1831).
Winthemi, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 147, pl. 3, f. 15, 16 (*Macroneura*) (1834).
- *D. flavicans*, Ruthe = *ferruginosa*, Meigen.
3. *D. parallela*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 35 (1850). Prussian amber.
parallela, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 238 (1856).
4. *D. terricola*, Scudder (fossil), Bull. U. S. Geol. Sur. terr. Vol. 4, p. 750 West United States.
 (1878) (May be *Mycetobia*).
5. *D. valida*, Mik, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 329 (1), pl. 7, Europe.
 f. 1 (1874).
- *D. Winthemi*, Macquart = *ferruginosa*, Meigen.

5. SUBFAM. CEROPLATINÆ

Ceroplatinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., Vol. 13, p. 684 (1863).

Characters. — The primary distinction possessed by the members of this subfamily is found in the wing venation. The R-M crossvein is obliterated by the coalescence of a section of the basal portion of the radius and media at the point where the crossvein usually is. The antennæ are short, usually thickened and often more or less flattened.

TABLE OF GENERA

- a. *Face and proboscis prolonged, beaklike or snoutlike.*
- b. R_{2+3} much longer than the distance of its base from the crossvein; apex of the wing abruptly truncated (Pl. 1, Fig. 19; Pl. 3, Fig. 11). 1. Genus ARCTONEURA, Hutton.
- bb. R_{2+3} shorter than the distance of its base from the crossvein.
- c. Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) present (Pl. 1, Fig. 1, 4) . . . 2. Genus ASINDULUM, Latreille.
- cc. Sc_2 absent.
- d. The subcosta (Sc_1) short, ends in the costa; antennæ 2+12 jointed (Pl. 3, Fig. 12) . . . 3. Genus ANTRIDOPHILA, Skuse.
- dd. Subcosta ends free; antennæ 2+14 jointed . . . 4. Genus HELLADEPICHORIA, Becker.
- aa. *Proboscis short, not snoutlike.*
- b. Antennæ pectinate, 2+12 jointed (Pl. 1, Fig. 21) . . . 5. Genus PLATYROPTILON, Westwood.
- bb. Antennæ not pectinate.
- c. Antennæ very much flattened, straplike, palpi porrect, not incurved (Pl. 1, Fig. 2, 3).
- d. Tibiæ and tarsi of hind legs much thickened, R_{2+3} ends in the costa (Pl. 1, Fig. 15; Pl. 3, Fig. 13) . . . 6. Genus HETEROPTERNA, Skuse.
- dd. Tibiæ and tarsi of hind legs not conspicuously thickened.
- e. R_{2+3} ends in R_1 (Pl. 3, Fig. 14) . . . 7. Genus CEROPLATUS, Bosc.
- ee. R_{2+3} ends in the costa . . . 8. Genus CEROTELION, Rondani.
- cc. Antennæ not conspicuously flattened, palpi incurved and moderately elongate.

- d. *Media* arises at the base of the wing, basal section may be delicate and foldlike.
- e. R_{2+3} ends in the costa (Pl. 3, Fig. 19). . . . 9. Genus HESPERODES, Coquillett.
- ee. R_{2+3} ends in R_1 (Pl. 3, Fig. 17) 10. Genus APEMON, nov. gen.
- dd. *Media* apparently arises at the crossveins, i. e. its basal section wanting.
- e. R_{2+3} short, less than half as long as R_{4+5} (Pl. 3, Fig. 15, 16).
- f. Antennae with 2+14 joints, somewhat compressed (Pl. 3, Fig. 15, 16) 11. Genus PLATYURA, Meigen.
- ff. Antennae with 2+13 joints, « almost cylindrical » (Pl. 3, Fig. 18). Australian genus . . . 12. Genus PSEUDOPLATYURA, Skuse.
- ee. R_{2+3} more than half as long as R_{4+5} .
- f. Petiole of the media distinct (Pl. 3, Fig. 21) . 13. Genus NERVIJUNCTA, Marshall.
- ff. Petiole of the media obliterated (Pl. 3, Fig. 22). 14. Genus CASA, Hutton.

I. GENUS ARCTONEURA, HUTTON

Arctoneura. Hutton, Index Fauna Nov. Zeal. p. 133 (1904).

Cyrtoneura. Marshall (not Macquart), Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28 (1895), p. 262 (1896).

Characters. — Head oblong, broader than long, front not flattened. Eyes large, oval, emarginate, meeting above the antennæ. Ocelli three, large, the central one being situated in front of the others. Epistome setose. Proboscis prominent, rather longer than the palpi (Pl. 1, Fig. 19). Palpi four jointed; first joint short, about as broad as long; second joint long and greatly swollen, broadest in the middle; third joint rather shorter, cylindrical, much narrower than the first two joints; fourth joint slender, cylindrical, longer than any of the others. Antennæ shorter than the thorax, 2 + 15 jointed. First joint of scapus cupuliform; twice as long and twice as broad as the second, which is also cupuliform; joints of flagellum cylindrical, length about three times the breadth, covered with a dense pubescence, central portion of each joint with stout setæ. Thorax strongly arched, its surface covered with a thin pubescence; lateral margins with stout setæ. Scutellum small, fringed with long setæ. Metathorax acclivous. Abdomen rather slender, broadened rather posteriorly, slightly pubescent, seven segmented. Forceps of male large, almost flabelliform, not chelate, covered with setæ. Legs long and slender; coxæ stouter than the femora, setiferous at the tip and on the outer surface; femora very slender, slightly pubescent; tibiæ long and slender, in the fore leg shorter than tarsus, in intermediate leg about as long as tarsus and in posterior leg nearly twice the length of tarsus, fore and intermediate tibiæ with practically no spines, but posterior tibiæ with two ranges; spurs rather short; tarsi pubescent, with a few small prickles. Wings about as long as abdomen, rather scaly near posterior margin, and hairy at the apex, remarkably rounded at apical end, and cuneiformly narrowed at the base. Subcostal vein rather more than one-third the length of wing, disappearing just before reaching the margin; R_1 more than two-thirds the length of the wing; cell R one-third the length of the wing; the second segment of the petiole of the radial sector (the coalesced portion) longer than the third segment; R_{2+3} very much arcuated, running very gradually into the costa; R_{4+5} very strongly arcuated, joining the costa almost at the apex; costa slightly produced beyond tip of R_{4+5} ; media forks beyond the base of R_{2+3} ; Cu_1 only slightly arcuated; anal vein long and slender but incomplete (Pl. 3, Fig. 11).

Type species : *A. Hudsoni*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. Hudsoni*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 263, pl. 10, New Zealand.
f. 4; pl. 13, f. 1, 2 (1896).

2. GENUS ASINDULUM, LATREILLE

Asindulum, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. Vol. 14, p. 290 (1805).

Adelinia, A. Costa, Il Giambatt. Vico. Vol. 2, p. 447 (1857).

Macrorrhyncha, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 16 (4) (1846).

Antlemon, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 29 (1871).

Characters. — Head transversely oval, flattened in front, vertex prominent; eyes oval, slightly emarginate around base of antennæ; ocelli three, arranged in a triangle on the broad front, the middle one smaller than the laterals; proboscis much elongated, deeply cleft (**Pl. I, Fig. 1, 4**), palpi incurved, four jointed, placed at the base of the proboscis; antennæ arcuated, produced forward, 2 + 15 jointed, the first joint cupuliform, the second cyathiform, the flagellar joints cylindrical, slightly compressed, the apical joint very small. Thorax ovate, arched; scutellum small, semicircular in outline, metanotum arched. Abdomen eight segmented, in the male cylindrical, constricted at the base, in the female clavate, depressed. Legs slender, the femora, particularly the hind pair, stout, the tibiæ with spurs and with delicate lateral setæ, the hind pair with two rows outwardly and one row inwardly, the fore pairs with only one row inwardly. Wing venation as in *Platyura*.

Type species : *A. nigrum*, Latreille.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. brevimanum*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 27 (17) (1871). Central Europe.
2. *A. coxale*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 132 (4) (1869). North America.
3. *A. curvipalpe*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 105, pl. 9, Baltic amber.
f. 8, 11 (1904).
4. *A. elegantulum*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 105, pl. 9, f. 12, 13 (1904). Baltic amber.
5. *A. femorale*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 236 (7) (*Platyura*) (1818). Europe.
femorale, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 706 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 441 (1864).
6. *A. flavum*, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 17 (*Macrorrhyncha*) (1846); Europe, United States.
Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 706 (2) (1863).
flavum, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 441 (1864).
7. *A. geranias*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 15 (11) (1869). Island of Rhodes.
8. *A. Girschneri*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 105, pl. 9, Baltic amber.
f. 14 (1904).
9. *A. Halidayi*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 29 (19) (*Antlemon*) (1871). Europe, Island of Rhodes.
10. *A. italicum*, A. Costa, Il Giambatt. Vico. Vol. 2, p. 456 (*Adelinia*) (1857). Italy.
11. *A. longipalpe*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 104, pl. 9, Baltic amber.
f. 7, 9 (1904).
12. *A. montanum*, Roeder, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 6, p. 116 (1887). United States.
13. *A. nigrum*, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. Vol. 14, p. 290 (1) (1805). Western Europe.
nigrum, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 140 (1) (1834).
14. *A. rostratum*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4083 (8) (*Platyura*) North Europe.
(1851).

3. GENUS ANTRIADOPHILA, SKUSE

Antriadophila. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3. p. 1183 (11) (1888).

Characters. — Head small, broadly oval, the fore part flattened; vertex somewhat elevated. Mouth parts prolonged; eyes longish-oval, a little emarginate on the inner side above; ocelli three, arranged in a triangle on the broad front, the middle one smaller than the rest (except in *A. petulans* where all three are large and of equal size). Palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed; first joint very small, cylindrical, second almost elliptical, thicker than the first and nearly twice the length, third joint subcylindrical, not as thick as and shorter than the second, fourth joint twice the length of the third and more slender than the first. Antennæ generally shorter than the thorax, sometimes as long as the head and thorax together; projecting forwards, arcuated, very little compressed, 2+12 jointed; joints of the scapus distinct, cupuliform, or the first joint cyathiform and the second cupuliform; flagellar joints compact, the terminal joint long, conical. Thorax longish-oval, arched; scutellum small, semicircular; metathorax arched. Abdomen slender, with seven segments in both sexes, in the male a little flattened, terminating with the forceps; in the female flattened, claviform, the ovipositor with a small terminal lamellæ. Legs long and slender, the first pair shorter than the others; femora about as thick as the coxæ; tibiæ spurred, the spurs of the fore legs, and sometimes also those of the intermediate legs, short; lateral spines absent, or very minute and occurring on the intermediate and hind legs; the intermediate pair with one range on the outer side, the hind pair with two ranges on the outer side. Wings moderately broad, rounded off at the base, longer than the abdomen, microscopically pubescent. Costal vein extending much beyond the tip of R_{2+3} ; almost reaching the apex of the wing; subcosta joining the costa immediately before the base of the radial sector; R_2 (subcostal cross-vein) absent; R_{2+3} short, joining the costa, its base situated just beyond the tip of R_1 ; anterior branch of the media joining the margin just below the apex of the wing, consequently very close to the tip of the costal vein; anal vein not complete (Pl. 3, Fig. 12).

Type species: *A. nubipennis*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species:

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| 1. <i>A. clectilis</i> , Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales(2), Vol.3, p.1187(154) (1888). | Australia. |
| 2. <i>A. nigra</i> , Skuse, ibidem, p. 1188 (155) (1888). | Australia. |
| 3. <i>A. nubipennis</i> , Skuse, ibidem, p. 1184 (152) (1888). | Australia. |
| 4. <i>A. petulans</i> , Skuse, ibidem, p. 1186 (153), pl. 31, f. 8 (1888). | Australia. |

4. GENUS HELLADEPICHORIA, BECKER

Helladepichoria. Becker, Zeitschr. f. Hymen. Dipt. p. 237 (1907).

Characters. — Head flattened; eyes reniform; ocelli three, distinct; face produced; proboscis Empis-like; antennæ 2+14 jointed; not longer than the head and thorax taken together, the joints no longer than broad; the palpi when viewed with a hand lens apparently only two or three jointed, placed at the base of the proboscis. Dorsum of the thorax with three distinct rows of setæ, lateral margins and the scutellum with setæ; pleura wholly bare; squamæ rudimentary. Abdomen seven or eight segmented. Coxæ much elongated; legs long and slender; tibiæ of the posterior legs with three rows of microscopic setæ. Wing venation as in *Platyura*, differing in having a very short subcostal vein which does not end in the costa; R_{2+3} is short and ends in the costa; the costa is produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} .

Type species : *H. tenuipes*, Becker.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *H. tenuipes*, Becker, Zeitschr. f. Hym. Dipt. p. 237 (1907); Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 64, pl. 2, f. 22 (1908). Tunisia, Canary Isl.

5. GENUS PLATYROPTILON, WESTWOOD

Platyroptilon. Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 231, pl. 23, f. 3 (1849).

Characters. — Head moderate, no rostrum, eyes large, meeting beneath the base of the antennæ; ocelli two, large, closely approximated; mouth indistinct; antennæ short, 2 + 10 jointed, each of the joints 3 to 11 emitting a long pilose branch, terminal joint elongate (Pl. I, Fig. 21). Vein R_1 ending in the costa just before the tip of R_{2+3} . Legs long and slender, posterior tibiæ each with two spurs. Abdomen long and slender.

Type species : *P. Miersii*, Westwood.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. Miersii*, Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 231, pl. 23, f. 3 (1849). Brazil.

From Westwood's figure of the wing it appears that Sc_1 is long, extending considerably beyond the base of the radial sector; Sc_2 is wanting, and the anal vein does not reach the wing margin; the venation much resembling that of *Heteropterna*, Skuse.

6. GENUS HETEROPTERNA, SKUSE

Heteropterna. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1166 (1888).

Characters. — Head large, as wide as the thorax, almost circular from below. Eyes large, oval, entire, very approximate on the face. Ocelli three, in a curved line on the front, the middle one much smaller. Palpi short, very like those of *Ceroplatus*. Antennæ projecting forward, shorter than the thorax, very flat and broad, broadest in the middle, 2 + 14 jointed; first joint of the scapus cupuliform, the second somewhat shorter and more catilliform; flagellar joints as in *Ceroplatus*. Thorax short, broadly oval, very gibbose, much more so than in *Ceroplatus*. Scutellum very small, about one-third the width of the thorax, semicircular; metathorax highly arched, very steep. Abdomen a little flattened, with seven segments. Legs short, tibiæ spurred, spurs small, those of the hind tibiæ larger than those of the others; tibiæ and tarsi of the hind pair of legs enormously thickened (Pl. I, Fig. 15); metatarsus with a distinct range of small spines on the inner side. Wings microscopically pubescent, a little shorter than the abdomen; base very broad and rounded off; incumbent in repose. Costal vein extending beyond the tip of R_{4+5} but not quite as far as the tip of the wing; subcostal vein complete, terminating in the costa beyond the base of the radial sector; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) wanting; the radial sector forming a long stalked fork with a short anterior branch, the latter running into the costa; anal vein complete, ending in the posterior margin of the wing (Pl. 3, Fig. 13).

Type species : *H. Macleayi*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *H. affinis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 601 (464) (1890). Australia.
2. *H. Macleayi*, Skuse, ibidem (2), Vol. 3, p. 1167 (142), pl. 31, f. 4 (1888). Australia.

7. GENUS CEROPLATUS, BOSC

Ceroplatus. Bosc, Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, Vol. 1, p. 1 (42) (1792).

Characters. — Head small, broadly ovate, flattened in front; eyes oval, sometimes emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three, arranged in a transverse curved line on the front; palpi short, not incurved, three or four jointed, the first joint very small, the following longer, differing with the species (Pl. 1, Fig. 2); antennæ projecting forward, shorter than the head and thorax taken together, very broad and flat, compressed, strap-like, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints short, the apical joint conical or bud-like, the intermediates much broader than long (Pl. 1, Fig. 3). Thorax ovate, highly arched; scutellum nearly semicircular; metanotum arched. Abdomen of both sexes seven segmented, either cylindrical or somewhat depressed. Legs long; the tibiæ with spurs of unequal length; lateral tibial setæ either absent or very minute. Wings with microscopic setulæ; shorter than the abdomen, with broad rounded base, decumbent; costa produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , but ending before the tip of the wing; subcostal vein complete, ending in the costa; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) sometimes wanting; R_{2+3} ends in R_1 ; media with short petiole; anal vein produced to the wing margin (Pl. 3, Fig. 14).

Type species : *C. tipuloides*, Bosc.

Geographical distribution of species :

- *C. apicalis*, Adams, see *Cerotelion*.
- 1. *C. affinis*, O. Costa. Atti R. Acad. Sc. Napoli, Vol. 5, p. 110, pl. 2, South Europe.
f. 7-12 (1844).
- *C. atricornis*, Zetterstedt, see *Cerotelion*.
- *C. bellulus*, Williston, see *Cerotelion*.
- 2. *C. carbonarius*, Bosc. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (éd. 1), Vol. 4, p. 543 (1802-4). Eastern United States.
carbonarius, Wiedemann, Aussereup. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 61 (*Platywa*) (1828).
- 3. *C. clausus*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 594 (1901). Eastern United States.
- 4. *C. Dendyi*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (275), New Zealand.
t. 9, f. 3 (1896).
- 5. *C. dispar*, Dufour, Ann. Soc. Nat. (2), Vol. 11, p. 199 (2), pl. 5, f. 8-14 (1839). Western Europe.
- 6. *C. Hudsoni*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (276) New Zealand.
(1896).
- *C. humeralis*, Zetterstedt, see *Cerotelion*.
- *C. laticornis*, Meigen = *lineatus*, Fabricius.
- 7. *C. leucoceras*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (276), New Zealand.
pl. 13, f. 3 (1896)
- *C. lineatus*, Fabricius, see *Cerotelion*.
- *C. longimanus*, Williston, see *Cerotelion*.
- 8. *C. major*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 172, pl. 14, f. 6 (1904). Baltic amber.
- *C. Mastersi*, Skuse, see *Cerotelion*.
- *C. obscurus*, Philippi, see *Cerotelion*.
- 9. *C. pentophthalmus*, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, South Europe.
Vol. 5, No. 84, pl. 2, f. 1-4 (1890).
- 10. *C. pictus*, Speiser, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 52, p. 128 (1908). East Africa.
- 11. *C. Reaumurii*, Dufour, Ann. Soc. Nat. (2), Vol. 11, p. 200 (3), pl. 5, Western Europe.
f. 19, 20 (1839).
- 12. *C. sesioides*, Whlbg., Öfv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. (1838). Europe.
sesioides, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 685 (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 434 (2) (1864).
- *C. striatus*, Gmelin = *Cerotelion lineatus*, Fabricius.

13. *C. terminalis*, Coquillett, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 13, p. 69 (1905). British Columbia.
 14. *C. testaceus*, Dalman, Act. Holm. Vol. 1, p. 88 (16) (1818). Europe.
testaceus, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 688 (1863).
 15. *C. tipuloides*, Bosc, Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, Vol. 1, p. 42, pl. 7, Europe.
 f. 3 (1792).
tipuloides, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 687 (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 435 (2) (1864).

8. GENUS CEROTELION, RONDANI

Cerotelion. Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodrumus, Vol. 1, p. 191 (2) (1856).

Characters. — Possesses the characters in general of *Ceroplatus* but differs in having a slightly different wing venation; namely, the anterior branch of the radial sector, R_{2+3} enters the costa instead of R_1 as with *Ceroplatus*.

Type species : The type given by Rondani is *C. laticornis* Meigen, now considered a synonym of *C. lineatus*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *C. apicalis*, Adams, Kas. Univ. Sc. Bull. Vol. 2, p. 22 (*Ceroplatus*) (1903). Kansas, United States.
2. *C. atricornis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 9, p. 3446(6) (*Ceroplatus*) (1850). North Europe.
atricornis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 688 (1863).
3. *C. bellulus*, Williston, Biol. Centr. Amer. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 219, pl. 4, f. 3 Mexico.
(*Ceroplatus*) (1900).
4. *C. humeralis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 9, p. 3445(5) (*Ceroplatus*) (1850). North Europe.
humeralis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 688 (1863).
5. *C. lineatus*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 454 (43) (*Tipula*) (1775). Europe.
lineatus, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 686 (2) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 434 (1) (1864).
laticornis, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 238 (13), pl. 8, f. 19-21 (*Platyura*) (1818).
striatus, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. Vol. 5, p. 2865 (314) (*Musca*) (1792).
6. *C. longimanus*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 258 (1), pl. 8, f. 12 W. Indies.
(*Ceroplatus*) (1896).
7. *C. Mastersi*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1164 (141), Australia.
pl. 31, f. 3 (*Ceroplatus*) (1888); Vol. 5, p. 601 (141) (1890).
8. *C. obscurus*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 618, pl. 23, Chile.
f. 8 (*Ceroplatus*) (1865).

9. GENUS HESPERODES, COQUILLET

Hesperodes. Coquillett, Ent. News, Vol. 11, p. 429 (1900).

Characters. — This genus resembles *Hesperinus*, but the media and the cubitus are united for a short distance crowding out the crossvein, as in *Platyura*. Subcosta ending in the costa beyond the base of the radial sector; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) nearly midway between the humeral crossvein and the base of the radial sector, the latter forking beyond the apex of R_1 ; media arising near the base of the cubitus, and just before its union with the radial sector connected by the crossvein with the upper branch of the cubitus, and forking a short distance beyond the union with the radius; cubitus forking midway between the base of the radial sector and its union with the media; anal vein prolonged to the wing margin. Antennæ about twice as long as the head and thorax united, cylindrical but tapering to the

apex; 2+14 jointed, the first joint as broad as long, the second twice as broad as long, and the others twice as long as broad; proboscis very robust, shorter than the height of the head; palpi four jointed, eyes emarginate opposite the antennæ; ocelli wanting. Abdomen slender, more than three times as long as the thorax (Pl. 3, Fig. 19, diagrammatic).

Type species : *H. Johnsoni*, Coquillett.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *H. Johnsoni*, Coquillett, Ent. News, Vol. 11, p. 429 (1900).

N. J., United States.

10. GENUS APEMON, NOV. GEN.

Characters. — Resembles *Platyura* but differs in having a distinct, though delicate, fold-like basal portion of the media arising near the base of the wing, and in having no setæ, but only fine hairs upon head, thorax, coxæ and femora. The setæ of the abdomen, tibiæ and tarsi very small and inconspicuous. Antennæ 2+14 jointed, flagellar joints cylindrical, under twenty diameter magnification only indistinctly pilose; ocelli large, arranged in a transverse line on the broad front, middle one only slightly smaller than the others; eyes pilose; palpi incurved, rather long, basal joint very small, second broad, about as long as broad, third joint about half as broad but twice as long as the second, fourth slender, about five times as long as broad; proboscis short. Thorax moderately arched, dorsum and scutellum provided only with hairs, those over the base of the wing and on the scutellum rather longer, pleura and metathorax nearly bare. Abdomen depressed, flattened, broadened apically, segments finely setulose, particularly on basal portion; male genitalia small, simple, consisting primarily of two incurved lateral lobes, toothed at the apex. Legs moderately long; coxæ long, these and the femora short haired, setulæ of the tibiæ less than one-fourth the diameter of tibia in length, spurs strong; fore metatarsus shorter than the tibia; all tarsi finely setulose, claws with teeth near the base of each; empodium conspicuous. Wings (Pl. 3, Fig. 17) resembling those of *Platyura*; media arises near the base of the wing, its first section is delicate and fold-like; R_{2+3} joints R_1 near its apex; anal vein prominent, produced to the wing margin.

Type species : *A. pectoralis*, Coquillett.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. gracilis*, Williston, Kans. Univ. Quart. Vol. 2, p. 60 (*Platyura*) (1893). Western United States.
2. *A. maudae*, Coquillett, Canad. Ent. Vol. 27, p. 199 (*Platyura*) (1895). Western United States.
3. *A. pectoralis*, Coquillett, ibidem (*Platyura*) (1895). Western United States.
4. *A. pulchra*, Williston, Kans. Univ. Quart. Vol. 2, p. 59 (*Platyura*) (1893). Western United States.

11. GENUS PLATYURA, MEIGEN

Platyura. Meigen, Illiger's Mag. Vol. 2, p. 264 (1803); Klass. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1804).

Zelmira. Meigen, Nouv. Class. Mouches à deux Ailes, p. 16 (1800) (without type).

Orfelia. A. Costa, Il Giambatt. Vico. Vol. 2, p. 448 (1857).

Characters. — Head small, transversely oval, flattened in front; eyes oval, slightly emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three, unequal, closely approximated in a flat triangle on the broad front, the median ocellus smallest; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the second oval, equal or shorter than the third, third and fourth cylindrical, the fourth longest; antennæ equal or longer

than the head and thorax taken together, rarely shorter, arcuate, projecting forward, cylindrical or somewhat compressed, toward the apex somewhat diminishing in diameter, 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the first cupuliform, the second more cyathiform, the flagellar joints closely sessile. Thorax oval, highly arched; scutellum small, nearly semicircular in outline, metathorax arched. Abdomen slender, in both sexes seven segmented, depressed, clavate, in the male somewhat cylindrical at the base, rarely wholly cylindrical, ending in a forceps. Legs long, the femora somewhat thickened, shorter than the tibiæ, the tibiæ spurred, with very minute setæ, one row inwardly and two rows outwardly, or the fore pair wholly without. Wings (Pl. 3, Fig. 15, 16) somewhat broadened, with rounded base, as long as or somewhat longer than the abdomen, decumbent, microscopic setulose. Costa prolonged beyond the tip of R_{4+5} and ending before the tip of the wing; subcosta ends in the costa, rarely ending free, usually connected with the radius by Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); R_{2+3} very short, ending in the costa or in R_1 ; the distance from the coalesced portion of the media to its fork short; anal vein either incomplete or produced to the wing margin.

Type species : Meigen did not name any species in 1803 when he described this genus. Zetterstedt designated *P. fasciata* as the type.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. aestivalis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 698 (15) (1863). Central Europe.
aestivalis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 437 (9) (1864).
2. *P. agricolae*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 279 (1896). New Zealand.
3. *P. antica*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 67 (8) (1856). England.
4. *P. armata* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
5. *P. atrata*, Fabricius, Syst. Antl. p. 16 (3) (*Ceroplastus*) (1805). Europe.
atrata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 233 (2) (1818); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 690 (2) (1863).
nigra, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 103 (1), pl. 1, f. 3 (1826).
6. *P. autumnalis*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 433 (22), 2 (1892). Argentine.
7. *P. basalis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 699 (17) (1863). Central Europe.
basalis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 438 (12) (1864).
8. *P. Baumhaueri*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 235 (5) (1818). West Europe.
9. *P. bicolor*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 105 (7) (1826). Europe.
bicolor, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 702 (21) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 439 (15) (1864).
10. *P. bifasciata*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 144 (10) (1834). West Europe.
bifasciata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 40 (27) (1838).
11. *P. bifasciata*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840). Europe.
12. *P. brunniipennis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 277 (3) (1840). Central Europe.
brunniipennis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4086 (11) (1851).
13. *P. calcar* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
14. *P. ceroplastites*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 88 (103) (1904). Baltic amber.
15. *P. ceroplastoides*, Meunier, ibidem, p. 88 (102), pl. 9, f. 4 (1904). Baltic amber.
16. *P. cincta*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 703 (23) (1863). Europe.
cincta, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 440 (17) (1864), Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 195 (13) (1877).
flavipes, Staeger (nec Meigen), in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 2, p. 278 (5) (1840); Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4088 (14) (1851).
succincta, Van der Wulp (nec Meigen), Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 172 (14), pl. 12, f. 1 (1858).

17. *P. concisa*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 68 (14) (1856). England.
18. *P. concolor*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 17, p. 126 (4) (1874);
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 190 (2) (1877). Central Europe.
19. *P. conformis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1175 (147) (1888). Australia.
20. *P. conjuncta*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 35 (1850). Baltic amber.
conjuncta, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 103, pl. 9, f. 5, 6 (1904).
21. *P. contingens*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 602 (465) (1890). Australia.
22. *P. decora*, Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 203 (1885). Central Europe.
23. *P. difficilis*, (Loew) (nom. nud.?), Meunier, Misc. Ent. p. 165 (1899). Baltic amber.
24. *P. diluta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 134 (9) (1869). Eastern United States.
25. *P. discoidea*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 700 (18) (1863). Central Europe.
- *P. discolor*, Zetterstedt = *discoloria*, Meigen.
26. *P. discoloria*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 239 (14) (1818). Europe.
discoloria, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 696 (12) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 439 (13) (1864).
dicolor, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4082 (6) (1851).
27. *P. distincta*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 101, pl. 9, f. 3 (1904). Baltic amber.
28. *P. divaricata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 134 (8) (1869). Eastern United States.
29. *P. dorsalis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 278 (6) (1840). Europe.
dorsalis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4087 (12) (1851).
30. *P. ectorsii*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 100, pl. 8, f. 12 (1904). Baltic amber.
31. *P. Ehrhardti*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 35 (1850). Baltic amber.
Ehrhardti, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 95, pl. 8, f. 10 (1904).
32. *P. elegans*, Coquillett, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 307 (1895). United States.
33. *P. elegans*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. Vol. 24, p. 404 (1901). Peru.
34. *P. elegantula*, Williston, Biol. Centr. Amer. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 218, pl. 4, f. 2 (1900). Mexico.
35. *P. erythrogastra*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 237 (10) (1818). Europe.
36. *P. exigua*, Meunier, Le Naturaliste, p. 480 (6), f. 9 (1907). Copal of Zanzibar.
37. *P. fasciata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 101 (2), pl. 4, f. 22 (1804); Europe.
Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 240, (15) (1818).
fasciata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4078 (1) (1851); Winnertz,
Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 694 (10) (1863); Schiner,
Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 437 (9) (1864).
38. *P. fasciola*, Coquillett, Ent. News, Vol. 5, p. 126 (*Ceroplatus*) (1894). West United States.
39. *P. fascipennis*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River, App. Vol. 2, p. 360 (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 244 (1859). North America.
fascipennis, Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 61 (2) (1828).
40. *P. fasciventris*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 258 (4), pl. 8, f. 11 (1896). St. Vincent Isl., W. I.
41. *P. fenestralis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1172 (145), pl. 31, f. 5 (1888). Australia.
42. *P. filipes* (Loew) (fossil), nom. nud. Meunier, Misc. Ent. p. 165 (1899). Baltic amber.
— *P. fittonia*, see *Adonia fittoni*.
43. *P. flava*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 105 (6) (1826). Europe.
flava, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 691 (3) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 436 (4) (1864).
44. *P. flava*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (281) (1896). New Zealand.
45. *P. flavipes*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 237 (9) (1818); Curt. Brit. Ent. p. 134, t. (1826). Central Europe.
flavipes, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 143 (6) (1834).
— *P. flavipes*, Staeger (nec Meigen) = *cincta*, Winnertz.

46. *P. fugax*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 693(8) (1863). Central Europe.
fugax, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 436 (3) (1864).
 — *P. fulva*, Philippi (*Mycetobia*) probably belongs to this genus.
47. *P. fulva*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1176 Australia.
 (148) (1888); (2), Vol. 5, p. 605 (148) (1890).
48. *P. fulvipes*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 235 (6) (1818). Europe.
fulvipes, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4085(10) (1851); Van der Wulp,
 Dipt. Neerland., Vol. 1, p. 194 (11) (1877).
49. *P. fuscacostata*, Grimshaw, Fauna Hawaiiensis, Vol. 3, p. 2 (1) (1901). Hawaiian Isl.
50. *P. fuscescens*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Europe.
 Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840).
51. *P. gracilis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 603 Australia.
 (466) (1890).
 — *P. gracilis*, Williston, belongs to *Apemon*.
52. *P. graciosa*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 98, pl. 9, f. 1 (1904). Baltic amber.
53. *P. graphica*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1179 Australia.
 (150), pl. 31, f. 6 (1888).
54. *P. hawaiiensis*, Grimshaw, Fauna Hawaiiensis, Vol. 3, p. 3 (2) (1901). Hawaiian Isl.
55. *P. humeralis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 692 Europe.
 (6) (1863).
humeralis, Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 191 (3), pl. 6, f. 15 (1877).
56. *P. ignobilis*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 257 (2), pl. 8, f. 9 (1896). St Vincent Isl. W. I.
57. *P. inconspicua*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 90 (1848). Europe.
 — *P. infuscata*, Winnertz, is a synonym of *P. nigriventris*, Zetterstedt,
 according to Lundström.
58. *P. inops*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 594 (1901). Eastern United States.
59. *P. insolita*, Walker, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 17, p. 335 (10) Chile.
 (? *Platyura*) (1836).
60. *P. insularis*, Grimshaw, Fauna Hawaiiensis, Vol. 3, p. 4 (3) (1901). Hawaiian Islands.
61. *P. intincta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 242 (20) (1818). Europe.
intincta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 693 (7) (1863).
62. *P. Kunowi*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 96, pl. 8, Baltic amber.
 f. 9 (1904).
63. *P. lala*, von Roser, Correspond. bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Central Europe.
 Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840).
64. *P. luctuosa*, Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 202 (1885). Central Europe.
65. *P. lugubris*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4087 (13) (1851). North Europe.
66. *P. lurida*, Coquillett, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 27, p. 199 (1895). Western United States.
67. *P. macilentata*, Arribálzaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 432 (21) Argentina.
 (1892).
68. *P. magna*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 278, pl. 13, New Zealand.
 f. 5-7 (1896).
69. *P. magna*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 89 (1848). Australia.
magna, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1170(143) (1888).
70. *P. marginata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1), pl. 4, f. 24 (1804) Europe.
 (= *atrata*, Fabricius?).
marginata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 690 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr., Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 436 (1) (1864).
71. *P. maritima*, Becker, Zeitschr. Hym. u. Dipt. p. 233 (1907). North Africa.
 — *P. Maudae*, Coquillett, belongs to *Apemon*.
72. *P. melasoma*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 135 (12) (1869). Eastern United States.
73. *P. mendica*, Loew, ibidem, p. 135 (10) (1869). Eastern United States.
74. *P. mendosa*, Loew, ibidem, p. 135 (11) (1869). Eastern United States.
75. *P. Mikii*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 101, pl. 8, Baltic amber.
 f. 13 (1904).

- *P. Miersii*, Westwood, see *Platyroptilon Miersii*.
76. *P. minima*, Giglio-Tos, Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, Vol. 5, No. 84 (1890). South Europe.
77. *P. modesta*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 691 (4) (1863). Europe.
modesta, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 463 (4) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 191 (4) (1877).
78. *P. moniliformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 99, pl. 11, f. 2 (1904). Baltic amber.
79. *P. monticola*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1177 (149) (1888). Australia.
80. *P. morio*, Grzegorzek, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 25, p. 1 (1), f. 1 (1875). Central Europe.
81. *P. mycetophiloides*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 66 (3) (1856). North Europe.
82. *P. nana*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 105 (5) (1826). Europe.
nana, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 705 (26) (1863); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 194 (10) (1877).
83. *P. nemoralis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 236 (8) (1818). Europe.
nemoralis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 704 (25) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 439 (15) (1864).
- *P. nigra*, Macquart = *atrata*, Fabricius.
84. *P. nigricauda*, Strobl, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 12, p. 164 (1893). South Europe.
85. *P. nigriceps*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 66 (4) (1856). Europe.
nigriceps, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 692 (5) (1863).
86. *P. nigricornis*, Fabricius, Syst. Antl. p. 57 (4) (*Sciara*) (1805). North Europe.
nigricornis, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 241 (18) (1818); Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4079 (2) (1851).
87. *P. nigriventris*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 12, p. 4905 (6.7) (1855). North Europe.
infuscata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 695 (11) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 437 (10) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 191 (5) (1877).
88. *P. notabilis*, Williston, Kans. Univ. Quart. Vol. 2, p. 59 (1893). Western United States.
89. *P. oclusa*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 15 (12) (1869). Central Europe.
90. *P. ochracea*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 240 (17) (1818). Europe.
ochracea, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 694 (9) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 438 (13) (1864).
91. *P. pallida*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 280 (10) (1840). Europe.
pallida, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4080 (3) (1851); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 697 (14) (1863).
92. *P. pallipes*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 104 (3) (1826); Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 143 (9) (1834). Western Europe.
pallipes, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 39 (23) (1838).
93. *P. parva*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 257 (1) (1896). St. Vincent Isl., W. I.
- *P. pectoralis*, Coquillett, see *Apemon*.
94. *P. pictipennis*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 257 (3), pl. 8, f. 10 (1896). St. Vincent Isl., W. I.
- *P. pulchra*, Williston, see *Apemon*.
95. *P. pullata*, Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. p. 171 (6) (1904). California.
96. *P. pusilla*, Loew (fossil), nom. nud.?, Meunier, Misc. Ent. (1899). Baltic amber.
97. *P. Richmondensis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 604 (467) (1890). Australia.
98. *P. rubens*, Wiedemann, Ausereurop. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 60 (1) (1828). Brazil.
99. *P. ruficollis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 240 (16), pl. 8, f. 22 (1818). Central Europe.
100. *P. ruficornis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4081 (5) (1851). North Europe.
101. *P. rufipes*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 241 (19) (1818) (= *atrata*?). Europe.
102. *P. Schineri*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1174 (146) (1888). Australia.

103. *P. selecta*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 700 (19) (1863). Central Europe.
104. *P. semirufa*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 237 (11) (1818). Central Europe.
semirufa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 702 (22) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austriaca, Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 439 (16) (1864).
105. *P. servula*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 4, p. 114 (1837); Ins. Brit. North Europe.
 Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 67 (12) (1856).
106. *P. signata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 238 (12) (1818). Central Europe.
107. *P. similis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 699 (18) (1863). Central Europe.
similis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 438 (10) (1864).
108. *P. simplex*, Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 201, pl. 9 A, Central Europe.
 f. d (1885).
109. *P. sobria*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 90 (1848). North Europe.
110. *P. subannulata*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, Chile.
 p. 620 (1865).
111. *P. subaequalis*, Meunier, Note. Misc. Ent. p. 165 (1899). Baltic amber.
112. *P. subterminalis*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Vol. 6, p. 152 (1829); United States.
 Compl. Writ. Vol. 2, p. 350 (1859).
113. *P. succincta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 39 (22) (1838). Europe.
succincta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 704 (24) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 440 (17) (1864).
 — *P. succincta*, Van der Wulp (nec Meigen) = *cincta*, Winnertz.
114. *P. taeniata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 701 (20) (1863). Europe, United States.
taeniata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 438 (11) (1864).
115. *P. unicolor*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 280 (11) (1840). Europe.
unicolor, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 697 (13) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 437 (8) (1864).
116. *P. unicolor*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 67 (11) (1856). England.
117. *P. venusta*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1171 (144) (1888). Australia.
118. *P. venusta*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 421 (1856). East Indies.
119. *P. vernali*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 97, pl. 8, f. 11 (1904). Baltic amber.
120. *P. vitripennis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 295 (21) (1830). Europe.
vitripennis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4084 (9) (1851); Vol. 14,
 p. 6493 (8) (*Ceroplatus*) (1860).
121. *P. vitripennis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 66 (5) (1856). England.
122. *P. zonata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 12, p. 4906 (14, 15) (1855). North Europe.

12. GENUS PSEUDOPLATYURA, SKUSE

Pseudoplatyura. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1180 (10) (1888).

Characters. — Head small, broadly ovate, the fore part flattened, vertex somewhat elevated. Eyes long-oval, a little emarginate on the inner side above. Ocelli three, arranged in a triangle on the front, the middle one smallest. Palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed, first, second and third joints of almost equal length, but the second joint perceptibly longer than the first and somewhat shorter than the third, also thicker and more rounded than the other joints; third joint ovate, fourth joint twice the length of the third, somewhat fusiform. Antennæ shorter than the thorax, projecting forward, arcuated, almost cylindrical, somewhat flattened, 2 + 13 jointed, joints of the scapus distinctly set off, the first joint cyathiform, the second cupuliform, shorter than the first; flagellar joints compact, the terminal joint short, gemmiform. Thorax longish oval, highly arched; scutellum small, nearly semicircular;

metathorax arched. Abdomen slender, with seven segments in both sexes; in the male somewhat flattened, a little thicker towards the middle, cylindrical at the base, in the female flattened claviform. Legs long and slender, the fore pair considerably shorter than the others; femora rather more slender than the coxæ, shorter than the tibiæ; tibiæ spurred; lateral spines extremely small; fore tibiæ without lateral spines and the spurs small, intermediate tibiæ with one range on the inner and one on the outer side, the spines on the latter widely separated, hind tibiæ apparently with only one range of widely separated spines on the outer side. Wings moderately broad, rounded off at the base, longer than the abdomen, microscopically pubescent. Costal vein extending beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , terminating immediately before apex of the wing; subcostal vein joining the costa immediately before the base of the radial sector; Sc_2 wanting; R_{2+3} rather long, arising considerably before the tip of R_1 but ending in the costa; anterior branch of the media joining the margin immediately below the apex of the wing, consequently very close to the tip of the costal vein; anal vein prolonged to the margin (Pl. 3, Fig. 18).

Type species : *P. dux*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. dux*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1182 (151), Australia. pl. 31, f. 7 (1888).

13. GENUS NERVIJUNCTA, MARSHALL

Nervijuncta. Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 265 (1896).

Characters. — Head nearly round, front not flattened. Eyes large, emarginate, almost meeting in front of the ocelli; ocelli three, large, situated almost in a line on the front. Palpi four jointed, short, first joint small; second longer and considerably swollen, the broadest part being in the middle; third joint rather shorter than the second, cylindrical, and rather narrow; fourth joint longest, very slender. Antennæ shorter than the thorax; first joint of scapus short and broad, cupuliform; second joint twice the length of the first, and not so broad, almost cylindrical, flagellum slender, cylindrical, 2 + 15 jointed, length of joints about three times their breadth, joints decreasing in diameter towards the apex of the antennæ, pubescent, several stout setæ, situated near the center of each joint. Thorax highly arched, pubescent, with strong setæ on the lateral margin. Scutellum slim, circular, bordered with setæ on the posterior margin. Metathorax acclivous. Abdomen rather flattened, seven jointed, slender in front but becoming broad posteriorly. Forceps of male two jointed, first joint almost spherical, crateriform at the apex, densely hairy; second joint double the length of the first, cylindrical, hairy. Legs slender, coxæ much stouter than the femora, almost naked; femora about twice the length of the coxæ, pubescent, tibiæ slender, in the fore leg rather more than one-half the length of the tarsus, in the intermediate legs very slightly longer than the tarsus, in posterior legs rather longer than the tarsus, and with two rows of few, but rather long and slender spines; spines very distinct; metatarsus long, that of intermediate and posterior legs with a few minute prickles. Wings larger than the abdomen, rounded at the apex, and cuneiformly narrowed at the base, pubescent on the surface. Subcostal vein a short tooth not joining the costa nor the vein R_1 ; R_1 joining the margin at about two-thirds the length of the wing; radial sector arising from R_1 at about one-third the length of the wing, its anterior branch slightly arcuated; its posterior branch joining the tip of the costa almost at the apex of the wing; fork of the media situated just beyond the fork of the radial sector, branches not divergent; the anterior branch of the cubitus almost straight, its posterior branch arcuate; anal vein incomplete not reaching the margin of the wing; the R-M crossvein obliterated by the coalescence of a small section of radius and media (Pl. 3, Fig. 21).

Type species : *N. nigrescens*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *N. nigrescens*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28 (1895), p. 266, New Zealand.
pl. 8, f. 1 (1896).

14. GENUS CASA, HUTTON

Casa. Hutton, Index Fauna Nov. Zeal. p. 133 (1904).

Huttonia. Marshall (nec Cambr.), Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28 (1895), p. 267 (1896).

Characters. — Head oval, almost round. Eyes emarginate, with a narrow line of division between them above the bases of the antennæ. Palpi moderately long, four jointed; first joint very short, almost orbicular; second rather long and swollen, length about twice the breadth; third joint about as long as the second, narrow and cylindrical; fourth joint slender, rather longer than the others. Front short. Ocelli three, nearly in a straight line, central one rather smaller than the others. Antennæ about as long as the thorax, 2+16 jointed; joints of the scapus cupuliform, about as long as broad, slightly setose; flagellum rather long, joints about twice as long as broad, pubescent, a few setæ situated near the middle point of each joint, terminal joint very small and nipple-like. Thorax highly arched, pubescent, with setæ on lateral margins. Scutellum small, semicircular, with setæ on hind margin. Metathorax acclivous. Abdomen slightly flattened, seven segmented, narrow in front, but becoming broadened posteriorly. Forceps of male large, almost flabelliform, pubescent. Legs long and slender; coxæ stout, setose on outer edge and on apex; femora about twice as long as the coxæ, slightly compressed, pubescent; tibiæ long and slender, longer than the tarsi in the intermediate and posterior legs, and covered with two ranges of short and rather slender spines; spurs unequal, long; tarsi with small prickles on under surface. Wings rather narrow, cuneiform at base, and gracefully rounded at apex, surface pubescent. Subcostal vein entirely absent; R_1 short, running into the costa about half way along the wing; anterior branch of the radial sector running into the costa about two-thirds along the wing, posterior branch strongly arcuated, joining the tip of the costa at apex; anterior branch of the media a mere rudiment extending a very little distance into the disc of the wing, posterior branch commencing in the disc a little beyond the fork of the radial sector; anterior branch of the cubitus not quite joining the margin, and disconnected at the base; posterior branch strong and slightly arcuated; anal vein rudimentary, represented by a straight line of black hairs (Pl. 3, Fig. 22).

Type species : *C. tridens*, Hutton.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *C. tridens*, Hutton, Cat. New Zeal. Dipt. etc., p. 12 (*Platyura*) (1881). New Zealand.

6. SUBFAM. MACROCERINÆ

Macrocerinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 13, p. 675 (1863).

Characters. — This subfamily differs from *Ceroplatinae* primarily in having extremely long antennæ, often much longer than the body. In the wing venation there is no great difference; R_{2+3} always ends in the costa. Sc_2 is present, and the anal vein is more or less sinuous and ends in the margin

of the wing. The fossil genus *Sama*, Giebel, which was figured by Brodie is too poorly preserved to place with certainty. According to Scudder the fossil genus *Macroura*, Berendt, may be the same as *Macrocera*, *Macroura* only being a misprint. Berendt mentions no species. There is but one living genus in this subfamily.

I. GENUS MACROCERA, MEIGEN

? **Euphosyne.** Meigen, *Nouv. Classif. des Mouches à deux ailes*, p. 16 (1800). (Doubtful type).

Macrocera. Meigen, *Illiger's Mag.* Vol. 2, p. 261 (1803); (Meigen, *Klass.* vol. 1, 1804).

? **Macroura.** Berendt, *Organ. Reste im Bernstein*, Vol. 1, p. 51 (1845) (nom. nud.).

Geneja, Lioy, *Atti dell' Institut. Veneto*, (3), Vol. 9, p. 229 (2) (1863).

Characters. — Head broad, oval, flattened in front; eyes oval, slightly emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three, of unequal size, placed in a flattened triangle on the front, the anterior one smaller; palpi four jointed, cylindrical, the first joint small, the following subequal, or the last one longest; antennæ 2 + 14 jointed, very long, often much longer than the body, arcuate, projecting forward, the first joint spheroidal, the second cupuliform, the lower flagellar joints cylindrical, the others filiform, hairy, on the lower side somewhat setulose, the last two joints densely covered with longer hairs and setæ. Thorax oval, highly arched; scutellum small, nearly semicircular; metanotum highly arched. Abdomen depressed, nearly cylindrical, in the female widest at the middle, in both sexes seven segmented. Legs slender and long, the fore pair much shorter; tibiæ with minute spurs; tibial setæ apparently wanting. Wing hairy or microscopic setulose, large, broad, with a very broad base, usually longer than the abdomen, when at rest half open. Subcosta complete and ending in the costa; Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) present; costa produced far beyond the tip of R₄₊₅ and almost reaching the tip of the wing; radial sector much arcuated; R₂₊₃ very short, quite oblique in position, ending in the costa; anal vein more or less sinuous, and reaching the posterior margin of the wing (Pl. 3, Fig. 20). R₂₊₃ is occasionally wanting in abnormal specimens.

Type species : Meigen (1803) named *Tipula longicornis*, but with a query, as the representative species; a case of doubtful identification. Curtis named *M. lutea* as the type.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *M. abundare*, Meunier (fossil), *Mon. Mycetoph. etc.* p. 91, pl. 8, f. 3 (1904). Baltic amber.
2. *M. alpicola*, Winnertz, *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, Vol. 13, p. 682 (1863). Central Europe.
3. *M. angulata*, Meigen, *Syst. Besch.* Vol. 1, p. 224 (4) (1818). Europe.
angulata, Winnertz, *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, Vol. 13, p. 681 (9) (1863);
 Schiner, *Fauna Austr. Dipt.* Vol. 2, p. 431 (4) (1864).
vittata, Macquart (nec Meigen), *Suites à Buffon*, Vol. 1, p. 137 (1) (1834).
4. *M. annulicoxa*, Mik, *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, Vol. 14, p. 791 (1) (1864). Central Europe.
5. *M. antennalis*, Marshall, *Trans. New Zeal. Instit.* Vol. 28 (1895), p. 271 (1896). New Zealand.
6. *M. apicalis*, Hoffmeister, *8. Jahresb. Ver. f. Naturk. Cassel*, p. 13 (1844). Central Europe.
7. *M. centralis*, Meigen, *Syst. Besch.* Vol. 1, p. 225 (5) (1818). Europe.
centralis, Winnertz, *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, Vol. 13, p. 679 (7) (1863);
 Schiner, *Fauna Austr. Dipt.* Vol. 2, p. 431 (4) (1864).
8. *M. ciliata*, Meunier (fossil), *Mon. Mycetoph. etc.* p. 93, pl. 8, f. 6 (1904). Baltic amber.
9. *M. clara*, Loew, *Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.* Vol. 13, p. 133 (6) (1869). East United States.
10. *M. concinna*, Williston, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* p. 255 (1), pl. 8, f. 7 (1896). St. Vincent Island, W. I.
11. *M. crassicornis*, Winnertz, *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, Vol. 13, p. 679 (5) (1863). Central Europe.

12. *M. decorosa*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1159 (189), pl. 31, f. 1 (1888). Australia.
13. *M. delicata*, Skuse, ibidem, p. 1158 (138) (1888). Australia.
14. *M. diluta*, Adams, Science Bul. Univ. Kansas, Vol. 2, p. 22 (1903). West United States.
— *M. dorsalis*, Curtis = *vittata*, Meigen.
15. *M. elegantissima*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 94, pl. 8, f. 8 (1904). Baltic amber.
16. *M. fasciata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 47 (2) (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 223 (2), pl. 8, f. 5 (1818). Europe.
fasciata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4061 (2) (1851); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 676 (1) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 432 (6) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 184 (3) (1877).
17. *M. fascipennis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturhist. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 231 (6) (1840). Europe.
fascipennis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4068 (8) (1851).
— *M. fascipennis*, Thomson = *Thomsoni*, Arribáizaga.
18. *M. fastuosa*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 16 (13) (1869). Central Europe.
19. *M. filiformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 93, pl. 8, f. 7 (1904). Baltic amber.
20. *M. formosa*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 10, p. 6 (8) (1866). Eastern United States.
21. *M. fusciventris*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg, Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840). Europe.
22. *M. grandis* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 163 (1899). Baltic amber.
23. *M. hirsuta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 132 (5) (1869). Eastern United States.
24. *M. Howlettii*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28 (1895), p. 270 (1896). New Zealand.
25. *M. immaculata*, Johnson, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 34, p. 240 (1902). Eastern United States.
26. *M. incompleta*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 66, pl. 2, f. 24 (1908). Canary Islands.
27. *M. inconcinna*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 133 (7) (1869). Eastern United States.
28. *M. inversa*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 16 (14) (1869). Europe.
29. *M. lutea*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 46 (1), pl. 2, f. 24 (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 233 (1) (1818). Europe.
lutea, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 10, p. 4060 (1) (1851); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 677 (2) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 432 (7) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 184 (1) (1877).
30. *M. longicornis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 91 (1904). Baltic amber.
31. *M. maculata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 225 (6) (1818). Europe.
maculata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 680 (8) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 431 (4) (1864).
— *M. maculipennis*, Macquart = *phalerata*, Meigen.
32. *M. Mastersi*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1161 (140), pl. 31, f. 2 (1888). Australia.
33. *M. minuta* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier (nom. nud.?), Misc. Ent. p. 163 (1899). Baltic amber.
34. *M. montana*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (270), pl. 8, f. 3 (1896). New Zealand.
— *M. multicineta*, Curtis = *nana*, Macquart.
35. *M. nana*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 110 (6) (1826). Europe.
nana, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 14, p. 6550 (3, 4) (1860).
multicineta, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 637 (9) (1837).
pusilla, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 293 (9) (1830); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 678 (4) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 432 (6) (1864).
36. *M. nebulosa*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 594 (1901). Eastern United States.
37. *M. nigricoxa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 679 (6) (1863). Central Europe.

38. *M. nigropicea*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna et Flora Fenn. p. 29, Finland.
No 1 (3) (1907).
39. *M. obscura*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 683 (12) Central Europe.
(1863).
40. *M. parce-hirsuta*, Becker, Zeitschr. f. Hym. Dipt. p. 225 (1907). Algeria.
41. *M. penicillata*, A. Costa, Il Giambatt. Vico. Vol. 2, p. 460 (1857). Italy.
42. *M. phalerata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. p. 223 (3) (1818). Europe.
phalerata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 683 (13) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna, Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 433 (1864).
maculipennis, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 110 (4) (1826).
43. *M. pumilio*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 18 (16) (1869). Central Europe.
— *M. pusilla*, Meigen = *nana*, Macquart.
— *M. rustica*, Brodie, see *Sama*.
44. *M. scoparia*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 272, New Zealand.
pl. 9, f. 1 (1896).
45. *M. soccata* (Loew) (fossil), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 163 (1899). — Baltic amber.
(This may be *Platyura*).
46. *M. stigma*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 637 (6), plate (1837). Europe.
stigma, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 682 (10) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 433 (8) (1864).
47. *M. striatipennis*, Strobl, Madrid, Mem. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. p. 392(3) (1906). Western Europe.
48. *M. testacea*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 617 (2) (1865). Chile.
49. *M. Thomsoni*, Arribáizaga, Cat. Dipt. p. 8 (12) (1882); Bol. Acad. Nac. South America.
Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 405 (3, 1) (1892).
fascipennis, Thomson, Eugen. Resa, Dipt. p. 448 (9) (1869).
50. *M. tusca*, Loew, Besch. Europ. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 17 (15) (1869). South Europe.
51. *M. valdiviana*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 617 (1) (1865). Chile.
— *M. vittata*, Macquart (nec Meigen) = *angulata*, Meigen.
52. *M. vittata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 293 (7) (1830). Europe.
vittata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 677 (3) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 432 (7) (1864).
dorsalis, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 637 (7) (1837).

2. GENUS SAMA, GIEBEL

Sama, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 238 (1856).

Characters. — This Jurassic genus, because of its extremely long antennæ, may be considered as belonging to the *Macrocerinae*, if indeed it is a member of the *Mycetophilidae* at all. Of the wing venation nothing can be made out, hence the relationship is very doubtful. Head large, spherical; abdomen elongate, conical, pointed at the posterior end; legs very short and rather stout; wing short and very narrow.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. rustica*, Brodie, Hist. fossil Ins. p. 34 (121), pl. 3, f. 13 (*Macrocera*) (1845). Purbecks, England.

7. SUBFAM. SCIOPHILINÆ

Sciophilinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 707 (1863).

Characters. — This is a homogeneous group characterized by the presence of a small closed cell (R_1) not far from the middle of the wing (Pl. 2, Fig. 3). The M-Cu crossvein is absent, R_{2+3}

(the anterior branch of the radial sector) is distinct, short, usually nearly transverse, and bounding distally the small cell R_1 . The ocelli either two or three in number, and remote from the eye margin except in the genus *Eudicrana*. The male genitalia are diverse in structure, usually rather small and inconspicuous (Pl. 7, Fig. 1-4).

TABLE OF GENERA

- a. *Cubitus* not forked.
- b. The crossvein is longer than its distance from the fork of the media; subcosta prolonged beyond the end of the small cell (Pl. 3, Fig. 23) 1. GENUS MONOCLONA, Mik.
- bb. Length of the crossvein less than its distance from the fork of the media; subcosta ending at or before the small cell (Pl. 3, Fig. 24). 2. GENUS PARVICELLULA, Marshall.
- aa. *Cubitus* forked.
- b. Two ocelli, one near each eye margin; petiole of media shorter than the length of the small cell. 3. GENUS EUDICRANA, Loew.
- bb. When only two ocelli are present then placed close together and widely remote from the eye margin, otherwise with three ocelli.
- c. The R-M crossvein long and very oblique, appearing like the beginning of a longitudinal vein, and much longer than the small transverse basal section of the radial sector (Pl. 3, Fig. 25, 26). 4. GENUS TETRAGONEURA, Winnertz.
- cc. The crossvein shorter or not much longer than the base of the radial sector.
- d. Anterior veins unusually thick, subcosta ends in R_1 ; proboscis about as long as height of the head (Pl. 1, Fig. 16; Pl. 3, Fig. 27) 5. GENUS HADRONEURA, Lundström.
- dd. Anterior veins not unusually thick.
- e. Media forks at or but little beyond the crossvein; in recent forms the cubitus forks distad of the fork of media.
- f. Media forks at the crossvein, the radial extremity of the R-M crossvein proximad of the medial end; the subcostal ends in R_1 (Pl. 3, Fig. 28), Fossil 6. GENUS NECROMYZA, Scudder.
- ff. Media forks slightly distad of the crossvein.
- g. Middle ocellus somewhat smaller than the laterals; thorax and scutellum hairy, not setose (Pl. 3, Fig. 29) 7. GENUS SCIOPHILA, Meigen.
(= *Lasiosoma*, Winnertz).
- gg. Middle ocellus very small (Pl. 3, Fig. 30) 8. GENUS STENOPHRAGMA, Skuse.
- ee. Media forks at least the length of the crossvein beyond the latter.
- f. Subcosta wholly absent (fossil) (Pl. 4, Fig. 1) 9. GENUS SCUDDERIELLA, Meunier.
- ff. Subcosta present.
- g. Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) wanting, and the subcosta ending in the costa (Pl. 4, Fig. 2); ocelli three in a transverse line 10. GENUS APOLEPHTHISA, Grzegorzek.

- gg. *Either Sc₂ is present or the subcosta does not end in the costa.*
- h. *Sc₂ is placed noticeably proximad of the small cell and the subcosta curved toward the costa.*
- i. *Small cell (R₁) three or more times as long as broad; ocelli three, arranged in a transverse line; wings hairy (Pl. 4, Fig. 3) . . .* 11. GENUS PARATINIA, Mik.
- ii. *Small cell shorter than broad.*
- j. *Cubitus forks distad of the R-M crossvein; eyes ovate; middle ocellus not much smaller than the laterals (Pl. 4, Fig. 4) . . .* 12. GENUS EMPALIA, Winnertz.
- jj. *Cubitus forks under or proximad of the R-M crossvein (Pl. 4, Fig. 5) fossil . . .* 13. GENUS PALÆOEMPALIA, Meunier.
- hh. *Sc₂ is placed on the small cell, or if not, then Sc₁ ends in R₁ or with its end free.*
- i. *R₄₊₅ much curved and often undulate; cell R₁ very small; subcosta with its end free, or ends in the costa beyond small cell; ocelli three, the middle one only little smaller than the laterals (Pl. 4, Fig. 6, 9) . . .* 14. GENUS POLYLEPTA, Winnertz.
- ii. *R₄₊₅ straight or gently arched, and otherwise not as above.*
- j. *Fossil genus from amber; cell R₁ is V or Y-shaped (Pl. 4, Fig. 13) . . .* 15. GENUS LOEWIELLA, Meunier.
- jj. *Small cell R, rectangular or trapezoidal.*
- k. *Three ocelli, widely separated, middle one but little smaller than the laterals.*
- l. *Subcostal vein ends in R₁, apex of middle femur without a stout spine (Pl. 4, Fig. 7) . . .* 16. GENUS DZIEDZICKIA, nom nov.
- ll. *Subcosta ends in the costa, apex of middle femur of male with a stout spine (Pl. 1, Fig. 20; Pl. 4, Fig. 8) . . .* 17. GENUS DIOMONUS, Walker.
- kk. *Ocelli close together, middle one if present very minute (Pl. 1, Fig. 18; Pl. 4, Fig. 10, 11, 12) [Sciophilae of Winnertz + Neoempheria].* 18. GENUS MYCOMYA, Rondani.
1. *Wings hyaline, costa not produced . . .* Subgenus MYCOMYA, Rondani.
- ll. *Wings banded, costa usually produced . . .* Subgenus NEOEMPHERIA, Osten Sacken.

I. GENUS MONOCLONA, MIK

Monoclona. Mik, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 5, p. 279 (15) (1886).

Stægeria. Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 19, versl. 49 (1876).

Characters. — Resembles *Sciophila* (*Lasiosoma*) but differs mainly in having a simple cubitus. Head small, flattened above; eyes oval, slightly emarginate at base of the antennæ; ocelli three, placed high upon the front, widely separated, the middle one but little smaller than the laterals; antennæ projecting forward, arcuated, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, cupuliform, the flagellar joints rounded, short haired; palpi incurved, four jointed, apical joint longest, cylindrical. Thorax highly arched, with bristle-like hairs. Abdomen slightly constricted at the base, seven segmented, in the male cylindrical, in the female slightly depressed. Legs moderately long, the tibiæ with fine lateral setæ and long spurs; the fore tarsi twice as long as the tibiæ. Halteres large and with elongate knobs. Wings hairy, broad, longer than the abdomen; costa produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} ; subcosta ends in the costa far distad of the small cell R_1 , this cell short, R-M crossvein a little longer than its distance from the fork of the media; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) a little proximad of the small cell; cubitus simple (Pl. 3, Fig. 23). The genitalia of the male rather slender and elongate, the lateral lobes prolonged, and curved forceps-like.

Type species: *M. halterata*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *M. atrata*, Strobl, Zem. Mus. Bosni. i Hercegov. Vol. 10, p. 597 (1898). South Europe.
2. *M. halterata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 275 (13) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1840).
halterata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand., Vol. 11, p. 4138 (34) (*Sciophila*) (1852);
Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland, Vol. 1, p. 173 (*Staegeria*) (1877).
3. *M. Mikii*, Kertész, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 17, p. 293 (1898). Central Europe.
4. *M. unicornuta*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep), p. 21 (17), Eastern Europe.
pl. 9. f. 32-34 (*Staegeria*) (1884).

Undescribed species also occur in North America.

2. GENUS PARVICELLULA, MARSHALL

Parvicellula. Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (284) (1896).

Characters. — Head oval. Eyes large, emarginate, nearly meeting below the antennæ; proboscis short; palpi short; first joint very short, others about equal in length, except the fourth, which is rather longer; front almost triangular; three ocelli, the middle one much smaller than the others, arranged in a slightly curved line; antennæ about as long as the thorax, 2+14 jointed, first joint of scapus very short, much broader than long, second joint about as broad as long, setose on upper surface, flagellum stout, joints rather longer than broad, densely pubescent. Thorax very highly arched, pubescent, setaceous on lateral and anterior margin; scutellum small, nearly circular, bordered posteriorly with setæ; metathorax steep. Abdomen rather flattened, seven segmented, hirsute. Legs rather slender; coxæ stout, slightly hairy on outer side; femora one-half again as long as coxæ, rather slender, compressed, hairy; tibiæ rather stout, in fore and intermediate legs shorter than the tarsi, in posterior legs about the same length as the tarsi, a few scattered spines on the fore tibiæ, two ranges of a few spines on the intermediate tibiæ and two ranges of well developed spines on the posterior legs; spurs stout, intermediate and hind tarsi with small prickles on inner side. Wings about as long as abdomen, rounded at apex, with fairly pronounced anal angle, surface thickly covered with hairs. Subcostal vein rather stout, less than one-third the length of the wing, Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) situated near its apex; R_1 ending at about two-thirds the length of the wing; base of the radial sector situated just beyond the subcostal cross vein; small cell R_1 almost triangular; R_{4+5} running into the costa some distance before the apex; costa prolonged beyond its tip, but not reaching the apex; the media rather indistinct, apex

of its fork situated some distance beyond basal cell R, branches slightly divergent; cubitus unbranched; anal vein wanting (Pl. 3, Fig. 24).

Type species : *P. triangula*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. triangula*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit., Vol. 28, 1895, p. 284, New Zealand.
pl. 10, f. 2; pl. 13, f. 8, 9 (1896).

3. GENUS EUDICRANA, LOEW

Eudicrana. Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 142 (1869).

Characters. — Lateral ocelli contiguous to the eye margin, the middle ocellus absent. Legs slender; tibial setæ moderate; spurs long. Wings large, of moderate width and rather hairy; costa produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} ; subcostal vein ends in the costa; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) present; cell R (basal cell) rather short; cell R_1 elongate; cells in the forks of media and cubitus very long, acuminate at the base, the latter forks proximad of the R-M crossvein; first anal vein subobsolete, second strong and rather longer than usual with the *Sciophilinae*, third long but indistinct.

Type species : *E. obumbrata*, Loew.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *E. obumbrata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 141 (1869). New York (North America).

4. GENUS TETRAGONEURA, WINNERTZ

Tetragoneura. Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 18 (5) (1846).

Characters. — Head spherical, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes circular, bulging; ocelli three in number, placed in a curved line upon the broad front, the middle one smaller than the laterals; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the fourth long, filiform; antennæ arcuated, projecting forward, 2 + 14 jointed, the first two differentiated, both long setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, slightly compressed, short pilose. Thorax oval, highly arched; scutellum small, truncated behind, long setose; metanotum highly arched. Abdomen seven segmented, cylindrical in the male, with short forceps; in the female somewhat compressed, terminating in an ovipositor with two lamellæ. Legs moderately long; femora compressed, all tibiæ with lateral setæ. Wing somewhat longer than the abdomen, microscopically setulose, oval, with more or less rounded base; costa produced far beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , but not quite reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta short or long, ending in the costa, or free, or in R_1 ; R_1 ending in the costa beyond the middle of the wing; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) wanting; the small cell (R_1) somewhat elongate, beyond the middle of the wing; the R-M crossvein elongate, very oblique, almost longitudinal in position, appearing like the beginning of a longitudinal vein; petiole of the media moderately long; cubitus forking either near the base of the wing or somewhat distad of this point; anal veins rudimentary (Pl. 3, Fig. 25, 26). The larvæ have been found in rotten wood and in fungi.

Type species : *T. sylvatica*, Curtis.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *T. bicolor*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 595 (1901). Eastern United States.
2. *T. borussica*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 127, pl. 11, Baltic amber.
f. 4 (1904).
3. *T. calopus*, Bigot, Mission Scient. Cap Horn, Zool. Vol. 6, p. 14 (19), South America.
pl. 3, f. 3 (*Sciophila*) (1888).
calopus, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 422 (16, 7)
(*Sciophila*) and 472 (1892).
- ✓ — *T. dissimilis*, Zetterstedt = *hirta*, Winnertz.
- *T. distincta*, Winnertz = *sylvatica*, Curtis.
4. *T. elongata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 125 (1904). Baltic amber.
5. *T. elongatissima*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 125, pl. 10, f. 20, pl. 11, Baltic amber.
f. 1 (1904).
6. *T. glabra*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 126 (1904). Baltic amber.
7. *T. gracilis*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 127, t. 11, f. 2 (1904). Baltic amber.
8. *T. hirta*, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 19, pl. 2, f. 8 (1846); Europe.
Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 765 (1) (1863).
hirta, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 451 (1) (1864).
dissimilis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4137 (33) (*Sciophila*) (1852).
9. *T. melanoceras*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 46 (3) (1856). North Europe.
10. *T. minuta*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 128, pl. 11, f. 3 (1904). Baltic amber.
11. *T. nigra*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 286 1895, New Zealand.
pl. 13, f. 10, 11 (1896).
12. *T. nitida*, Adams, Science Bull. Univ. Vol. 2, p. 23 (1903). United States.
- ✓ 13. *T. peritula*, Cockerell (fossil), Amer. Journ. Science, Vol. 27, p. 53 (1909). United States.
14. *T. pimpla*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 595 (1901). Eastern United States.
- ✓ 15. *T. pubescens*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 14, p. 6559 (33, 34) (*Sciophila*) (1860). Europe.
16. *T. rectangulata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 126, pl. 10, Baltic amber.
f. 18 (1904).
17. *T. sylvatica*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 641 (16), plate. (*Sciophila*) (1837). Europe.
sylvatica, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 766 (2) (1863);
Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 162 (1877).
distincta, Winnertz, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 7, p. 19, pl. 2, f. 7 (1846).

5. GENUS HADRONEURA, LUNDSTRÖM

Hadroneura. Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. p. 29, No. 1 (10) (1907).

Characters. — Wings microscopically setulose; costa slightly though distinctly produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} ; the veins of the anterior part of the wing unusually thickened; the cell R_1 elongated (Pl. 3, Fig. 27). The proboscis slightly prolonged shovel-like (Pl. 1, Fig. 16). Abdomen eight segmented.

Type species : *H. Palméni*, Lundström.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *H. Palméni*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. p. 29, No. 1 Finland.
(10), pl. 1, f. 3-6 (1907).

NOTE. — Compare also *Mycomya kincaidii*, Coquillett.

6. GENUS NECROMYZA, SCUDDER

Necromyza. Scudder, Geol. Mag. Vol. 4, p. 2 (121) (1895).

Characters. — A fossil genus from the Miocene. The costa extends to the end of R_1 ; the subcosta impinges on R_1 just beyond the origin of the radial sector, which arises at about two-fifths the distance from the base of the wing to the apex; cell R_{4+5} extends back to the basal cell R itself and the cubitus forks far proximad of the R-M crossvein. In the original description of the author it is stated that the « brachial crossvein » is at the middle of the wing meaning doubtless vein R_{2+3} which appears to be shown in the author's figure (Pl. 6, Fig. 5) though but faintly and indistinctly (compare **Pl. 3, Fig. 28**). The hind thighs are stout, longer than the thorax; the hind tibiae, which are twice as stout at the apex as at the base, are armed with a pair of stout apical spines half as long as themselves, while the hind tarsi are half as long again as the tibiae.

Type species : *N. pedata*, Scudder.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *N. pedata*, Scudder, Geol. Mag. p. 121 (1895).

Oeningen, Baden.

7. GENUS SCIOPHILA, MEIGEN

Sciophila. Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 245 (30) (1818); Rondani (nec Winnertz), Dipt. Ital. Prodr. Vol. 1, p. 194 (1856).

Lasiosoma. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 748 (1863).

Characters. — The name *Sciophila* is used here in the sense of Rondani (1856) and includes all the species classified by Winnertz (1863) in his genus *Lasiosoma*, the latter thus becoming a synonym of the former. The species which Winnertz placed in *Sciophila* are transferred to *Mycomya*, Rondani, where they rightfully belong.

Head small, spherical, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes oval, slightly emarginate at the base of the antennae, almost reniform; ocelli three in number, arranged in a flattened triangle upon the broad front or more rarely upon the vertex, the middle one only slightly smaller than the laterals; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the second and third subequal, the last longer than the others taken together; antennae, projecting forward, arcuated, somewhat compressed, 2+14 jointed, the two basal joints cupuliform, hairy. Thorax oval, highly arched; mesonotum long and thickly haired, not setose; scutellum very small; halteres with short petiole and elongate knob. Abdomen seven segmented, cylindrical, somewhat constricted at the base, hairy, in the male with blunt extremity and small forceps (**Pl. 7, Fig. 2**). Legs moderately long; the tarsi of the fore legs double the length or rarely more than double the length of the tibiae. The tibiae with spurs and with lateral setae, the fore pair with one or two, the middle pair with three and the hind pair with four rows, the inner rows with only few and weak setae. Wings elongate oval, with rounded base, longer than the abdomen, hairy, hairs sometimes visible with the naked eye. The costa produced far beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , but not reaching the tip of the wing; the subcosta usually extends distad of the small cell and ends in the costa; the cell R_1 very small and usually rectangular; the media forks at or but very little distad of the R-M crossvein; the cubitus forks noticeably distad of the fork of the media; the anal vein incomplete, ending far from the margin of the wing (**Pl. 3, Fig. 29**).

These flies are prevalent in Spring and Fall; the larvae live in rotten wood and in fungi.

Type species : Curtis named *S. hirta*, Meigen, as the type of the genus.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. anale*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 752 (5) Europe.
(*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
2. *S. abberans*, Philippi, ibidem, Vol. 15, p. 625 (7) (1865). Chile.
3. *S. antarctica*, Walker, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 17, p. 334 (8) (1837). South America.
4. *S. cinctum*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 760 (11) Central Europe.
(*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
5. *S. curvipetiolata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 124, pl. 10, Baltic amber.
f. 16 (*Lasiosoma*) (1904).
6. *S. fasciata*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 26 (1) (1823); United States.
Compl. Writ. Vol. 2, p. 50 (1859).
fasciata, Wiedemann, Aussereup. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 62 (2) (1828).
- *S. fulva*, Meigen = ? *varia*, Winnertz (*Lasiosoma*).
7. *S. geniculata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 860 (10) (1838); Dipt. North Europe.
Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4134 (30) and p. 4364 (30) (1852).
8. *S. ? grisea*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 92 (1848) (Perhaps United States.
Polylepta).
9. *S. hirta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 251 (12) (1818). Europe and Greenland.
hirta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 749 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 449 (2) (1864).
pilosula, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 860 (9) (1838).
? *subincana*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 641 (12) (1837). (See *Apolephthisa*.)
10. *S. interrupta*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 750 (3) Europe.
(*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
interrupta, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 449 (2) (1864).
- *S. limbatella*, Zetterstedt = ? *varia*, Winnertz.
11. *S. lutea*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 100 (5) (1826); Europe.
Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 139 (10) (1834).
lutea, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 41 (19) (1838); Winnertz, Verh.
Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 758 (8) (*Lasiosoma*) (1863); Schiner,
Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 449 (3) (*Lasiosoma*) (1864); Van der
Wulp, Dipt. Neerland, Vol. 1, p. 172 (4) (*Lasiosoma*) (1877).
12. *S. mirandula*, Cockerell (fossil), Amer. Journ. Science, Vol. 27, p. 53 Western United States.
(*Lasiosoma*) (1909).
13. *S. ? nigra*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 100 (7) (1826); Europe.
Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 138 (7) (1834).
nigra, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 42 (22) (1838).
14. *S. nigriventre*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 100 (4) (1826); Europe.
Suit. à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 138 (9) (1834).
nigriventre, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 41 (18) (1838).
thoracica, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 275 (12) (1840);
Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 757 (7) (*Lasiosoma*)
(1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 450 (5) (1864).
15. *S. nitens*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 750 (2) Europe.
(*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
16. *S. ? ochracea*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 41 (19) (1856). England.
17. *S. ? ocreata*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 625 Chile.
(10) (1865).
18. *S. pallipes*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River, App. p. 361 (1) (1824); North America.
Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 245 (1) (1859).
pallipes, Wiedeman, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 63 (4) (1828).
19. *S. paranense*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 413 Argentina.
(9, 1) (*Lasiosoma*) (1892).

20. *S. pilosa*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 42 (24) (1838). Europe.
pilosa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 751 (4) (*Lasio-*
soma) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 450 (5) (*Lasiosoma*)
 (1864).
 — *S. pilosula*, Zetterstedt = *hirta*, Meigen.
21. *S. quadratulum*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 141 (22) (*Lasio-*
soma) (1869). Eastern United States.
22. *S. robusta*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 761 (12) Europe.
 (*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
23. *S. rufa*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 295 (16) (1830). Europe.
rufa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 760 (10) (*Lasio-*
soma) (1863).
24. *S. rufilaterum*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 4, p. 115 (1837). North Europe.
25. *S. sordida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 762 (13) Europe.
 (*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
 — *S. subincana*, Curtis = ? *hirta*, Meigen.
26. *S. tenue*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 759 (9) Europe.
 (*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
 — *S. thoracica*, Staeger = *nigriventre*, Macquart.
27. *S. varia*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 753 (6) Europe.
 (*Lasiosoma*) (1863).
varia, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 449 (4) (1864).
 ? *fulva*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 42 (23) (1838).
 ? *limbatella*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4130 (27) (1852).
28. *S. ? vernalis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 624 (6) Chile.
 (1865) (= *antarctica* ?).

The following species of doubtful position were originally described under *Sciophila*; many are doubtless *Mycomya* :

1. *S. acuminata*, Giebel, Deutschl. Petref. p. 614 (1852). Croatia.
2. *S. aliena*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 43 (24) (1856) (Perhaps England.
Scudderella).
3. *S. annulata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 247 (4) (1818). Europe.
4. *S. armipes* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 170 (1899). Baltic amber.
5. *S. atra*, Giebel (fossil), Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 237 (1856). Prussian amber.
6. *S. atropos* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 170 (1899). Baltic amber.
7. *S. australis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 625 (8) Chile.
 (1865).
8. *S. bifasciata*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River, App. p. 363 (4) North America.
 (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 246 (4) (1859). (See *Diomonus*.)
bifasciata, Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 62 (1) (1828).
9. *S. bimaculata*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Central Europe.
 Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840).
10. *S. Blotho* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, Baltic amber.
 p. 170 (1899).
11. *S. carbonaria* (Loew), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 170 (1899) (« *Em-*
palia » ?, Meunier). Baltic amber.
12. *S. chilensis*, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. Vol. 7, p. 347 (1852). Chile.
13. *S. cognata*, Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 170 (1899). Baltic amber.
14. *S. compressa*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 42 (23) (1856) (Perhaps England.
Scudderella).
15. *S. congrua*, Walker, ibidem, p. 36 (6) (1856). England.
 — *S. defossa*, see *Thimna defossa*.
16. *S. dilatata*, Loew, Bernstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
17. *S. disjuncta* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 171 (1899). Baltic amber.

18. *S. diversa*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 417 (1856). Central Europe.
19. *S. elegans*, Ruthe, Isis, Vol. 11, p. 1209 (1831). Central Europe.
20. *S. fagi*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 282, pl. 10, f. 1 (1896). New Zealand.
21. *S. fenestella*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 641 (9) (1837). (See *Apolephthisa*.) North Europe.
22. *S. ferruginea*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 249 (9) (1818). Europe.
23. *S. flavipennis*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840). Central Europe.
24. *S. fuliginosa*, Holmgren, Ent. Tidsskr. Vol. 4, p. 189 (77) (1883). Nova Zembla.
25. *S. hilaris*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 38 (5), pl. 29, f. 2 (1856). North Europe.
26. *S. ? hirta*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 283 (1895), pl. 9, f. 5 (? *Sciophilila*) (1896). New Zealand.
27. *S. hirtella*, Giebel (fossil), Deutschl. Petref. p. 641 (1852). Croatia.
28. *S. inermis* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 171, pl. 2, f. 11 (1899). Baltic amber.
29. *S. Lachesis* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 171 (1899). Baltic amber.
30. *S. lineata*, Gimmerthal, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, Vol. 20 (2), p. 150 (8) (1847). Eastern Europe.
31. *S. Loewi*, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 236 (1856). Prussian amber.
32. *S. maura*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 42 (21) (1856). England.
33. *S. melanocephala*, Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. (2), Vol. 12, p. 29 (6) (1839). Western Europe.
34. *S. micropora* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 171 (1899). Baltic amber.
35. *S. minutula* (fossil), Giebel, Deutsche Petref. p. 641 (1856). Croatia.
36. *S. oblonga* (Loew), Meunier (fossil) Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 171 (1899). Prussian amber.
(Perhaps *Tetragoneura*)
37. *S. obscura* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 172 (1899). Baltic amber.
38. *S. obsoleta*, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. Vol. 7, p. 347 (1852). Chile.
39. *S. ochracea*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 100 (6) (1826); West Europe.
Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 137 (4) (1834).
ochracea, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 41 (20) (1838).
40. *S. par*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Dipt. p. 417 (1856). Tasmania.
- *S. pendicularis* (Loew), Meunier, see *Mycomya*.
41. *S. pinguis* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 172 (*Tetragoneura*?) (1899). Baltic amber.
42. *S. Popocatepetli*, Bell., Ditterologia Messicana, Vol. 1, p. 11 (1) (1859). Mexico.
43. *S. praecox*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 624 (5) (1865). Chile.
- *S. pulchra*, Johannsen, see *Diomonus*.
44. *S. pusilla*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 625 (9) (1865). Chile.
45. *S. socialis*, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt. p. 236 (1856). Prussian amber.
46. *S. spinipes*, Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 172 (1899). Baltic amber.
— *S. subcaerulea*, Coquillett, see *Diomonus*.
47. *S. tenera*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna (1850). Baltic amber.
tenera, Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 172 (*Tetragoneura*?) (1899).
48. *S. tenuis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 37 (1) (1856). Great Britain.
49. *S. tergemina*, Ruthe, Isis, Vol. 11, p. 1209 (1831). Central Europe.
50. *S. thoracica*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 624 (4) (1865). Chile.
51. *S. trapezoides* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 172 (1899). Baltic amber.
52. *S. tristis*, Bigot, Mission Scient. Cap Horn, Zool. Vol. 6, p. 13 (18) pl. 3, f. 2 (1888). South America.

53. *S. unimaculata*, Macquart, Receuil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 99 (3) (1826); West Europe.
Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 137 (5) (1834).
unimaculata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 41 (17) (1838).
54. *S. valdiviana*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 624 Chile.
(3) (1865).
55. *S. vetusta*, Heer (fossil), Ins. Tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 206, pl. 15, Baden, Europe.
f. 27 (1856).
56. *S. zonata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4136(32)(1852). (Perhaps North Europe.
Polylepta?)

8. GENUS STENOPHRAGMA, SKUSE

Stenophragma. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales. (2), Vol. 5, p. 612 (1890).

Homaspis. Skuse, ibidem (2), Vol. 3, p. 1191 (17) (1888).

Characters. — Head small, roundish, flattened on the fore part, situated deep on the thorax; front broad; eyes ovate, a little emarginate on the inside above; ocelli arranged in a curved line on the front, the middle one very small; palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed, first and second joint small, of about equal thickness and length, third joint almost cylindrical, more slender than the first and second, almost as long as these two joints taken together, fourth joint cylindrical, very slender, longer than the first three taken together; antennæ projecting forward, longer than the head and thorax taken together, 2+14 jointed; joints of the scapus distinctly set off, cupuliform, not setiferous at the apex, flagellar joints cylindrical, with a downy pubescence. Thorax oval, highly arched; scutellum small, almost semicircular; metathorax steep. Abdomen long with seven segments, in the male cylindrical, with a moderate anal joint, and small forceps. Legs slender, hind tibiæ spurred, with few very small spines along the outer side. Wings oblong-oval, moderately rounded at the base, longer than the abdomen, microscopically pubescent. Subcostal vein complete, joining the costa immediately before the apex of the small cell R_1 or but slightly beyond it, costal vein extending a little beyond the tip of R_{4+5} and not reaching the apex of the wing; basal cell R short, much widened toward the apex; small cell almost equilateral, its base situated immediately beyond the base of the fork of the media; the media almost sessile, both branches of the fork bending posteriorly towards their tip; fork of the cubitus far distad of the fork of the media; anal vein incomplete, not reaching as far as the fork of the cubitus (Pl. 3, Fig. 30).

Type species : *S. meridianum*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. hirtipenne*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 614 Australia.
(476) (1890).
2. *S. meridianum*, Skuse, ibidem (2), Vol. 3, p. 1192 (157), pl. 31, f. 9. Australia.
(*Homaspis*) (1888).
3. *S. picticorne*, Skuse, ibidem (2), Vol. 5, p. 613 (474), pl. 19, f. 5 (1890) Australia.

9. GENUS SCUDDERIELLA, MEUNIER

Scudderiella. Meunier, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 13, p. 62 (1894).

Characters. — In this fossil genus, the subcostal vein seems to be entirely wanting, while the base of the radial sector is quite oblique differing in this respect from most of the Sciophilinæ which have this portion of the radial sector nearly erect. R_1 ends beyond the middle of the wing; cell R_1 is

rather long; the distance of the fork of the media from the R-M crossvein appears to be at least as great as the length of this crossvein; the cubitus forks under or distad of the fork of the media (Pl. 4, Fig. 1).

No species are named or described by the author. *Sciophila aliena*, Walker, and *compressa*, Walker may belong here since they seem to lack the subcostal vein.

10. GENUS APOLEPHTHISA, GRZEGORZEK

Apolephtisa. Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 205 (1885).

Characters. — Head somewhat flattened, and slightly produced in front; eyes oval, widely separated; ocelli three in number, arranged in a transverse line on the front; palpi four jointed; antennæ 2+14 jointed, the basal joints rounded, with long setæ at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, sessile, as high as long, the apical joint conical, longer. Both meso- and metanotum highly arched, the scutellum small. Abdomen seven segmented, compressed, the terminal segment longer and broader than the one preceding. Legs moderately long, the tibiæ with the usual spurs. Wing oval, the base obtuse; the costa produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} but not reaching the tip of the wing; the subcosta ending in the costa before the middle of the small cell R_1 which is twice as long as wide; Sc_2 wanting; the cubitus forks far proximad of the fork of the media; the anal veins do not reach the wing margin (Pl. 4, Fig. 2).

Type species: *A. rara*, Grzegorzek.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. fenestella*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 641 (9) (*Sciophila*) (1837). England.
fenestella, Jenkinson, Ent. M. Mag. p. 154 (1908).
2. *A. rara*, Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 206, pl. 9, A, f. e. Austria.
(1885).
3. *A. subincana*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 641 (12) (*Sciophila*) (1837). England.
subincana, Jenkinson, Ent. M. Mag. p. 154 (1908).

11. GENUS PARATINIA, MIK

Paratinia. Mik, Verh. Zool-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 333 (1874).

Characters. — Head placed low upon the thorax; palpi incurved, four jointed, the basal joint very short, the third and fourth cylindrical; eyes oval, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, arranged in a transverse line on the front, the middle one but little smaller than the laterals; antennæ projecting forward, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints very small, cupuliform, the flagellar joints cylindrical, sessile, the joints gradually diminishing in length from the base to the tip. Thorax very highly arched, metanotum steep, scutellum small and without long setæ. Abdomen long and slender, seven segmented. Wing broad, with rather long hairs, especially apically, besides the usual setulæ; costa produced beyond the tip R_{4+5} ; subcosta ending in the costa proximad of the middle of the small cell R_1 , this cell much longer than broad; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) proximad of the small cell R_1 ; the petiole of the fork of the media about half as long as the anterior branch; the cubitus forks proximad of the fork of the media; anal vein delicate and incomplete (Pl. 4, Fig. 3). Legs long; tibial setæ very delicate or wanting, the spurs long.

The members of this genus may be distinguished from *Mycomya* by the widely separated ocelli

of which the middle one is quite distinct; from the other *Sciophilinae* they may be separated by the wing venation.

Type species: *P. sciarina*, Mik.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *P. difficilis*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf, Vol. 5 (sep), p. 6 (1), pl. 4, East Europe. f. 16-21 (1885).
2. *P. sciarina*, Mik, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 331 (2), pl. 7, Central Europe. f. 2 (1874).

An undescribed species occurs also in the United States.

12. GENUS EMPALIA, WINNERTZ

Empalia, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 762 (1863).

Characters. — Head, eyes, antennæ, and legs as with *Sciophila* (*Lasiosoma*). Ocelli three in number, the laterals large, the middle one small, placed in a nearly straight transverse line, somewhat separated from each other, on the broad front. Palpi four jointed, incurved, the first joint small, the second twice as long, the third longer than the first two taken together, the fourth filiform, half again as long as the third. Thorax small, oval, highly arched, mesonotum short haired and without setæ; scutellum small. Abdomen seven segmented, constricted at the base, tapering toward the apex; in the male compressed, in the female cylindrical, the ovipositor ending in two small lamellæ; the hairs short and appressed. Wing elongate oval, with rounded base, shorter or not longer than the abdomen, microscopically hairy. Costa produced far beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , but not reaching the tip of the wing; the subcosta ends over the very small cell R_1 in the costa; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) proximad of the small cell; petiole of the fork of the media longer than the R-M crossvein; cubitus forks proximad of the fork of the media, but distad of the R-M crossvein; anal vein very short and incomplete (Pl. 4, Fig. 4). Winnertz reared specimens of this genus from rotten stems of *Carpinus betulus*.

Type species: *E. vitripennis*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

— *E. stylifera*, Grzegorzek, see *Palæoempalia*.

1. *E. subtriangularis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 120, pl. 10, Baltic amber. f. 8 (1904).
2. *E. tibialis*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 596 (*Poly-lepta*) (1901). United States.
3. *E. vitripennis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 251 (13) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Central Europe.
vitripennis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 763 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 451 (1864).

13. GENUS PALÆOEMPALIA, MEUNIER

Palæoempalia, Meunier, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 218 (1897).

Characters. — This genus, erected to contain fossil forms, will, as here defined, include also one recent species. The principal difference between this and the foregoing genus is that in this the cubitus forks under or proximad of the R-M crossvein. The small cell R_1 also usually appears to be rather longer here than in *Empalia*. In other respects there appears to be no difference (Pl. 4, Fig. 5).

Type species: In Meunier's paper cited above no species were mentioned; in a later paper (1904), several species were described, of which *Brongniarti*, Meunier, may be designated as the type.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. Broeckii*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 119, pl. 10, f. 7 (1904). Baltic amber.
2. *P. Brongniarti*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 118, pl. 10, f. 2, 3, 5 (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *P. crassipes*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 117 (1904). Baltic amber.
4. *P. cylindrica*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 173 (1904). Baltic amber.
5. *P. mutabilis*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 119, pl. 10, f. 6 (1904). Baltic amber.
6. *P. stylifera*, Grzegorzek (recent), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 25, p. 3 (2), fig. (1875). Central Europe.
7. *P. succinea*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 118, pl. 10, f. 4 (1904). Baltic amber.

14. GENUS POLYLEPTA, WINNERTZ

Polylepta. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 745 (12) (1863).

Characters. — Head small, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes oval, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, placed in a more or less curved line on the broad front, the middle smaller than the laterals; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the second and third subequal, the last one longer than the others taken together; antennæ projecting forward, somewhat compressed, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints cupuliform, the flagellar joints cylindrical; pubescent. Thorax very short, highly arched; metanotum high, scutellum small; halteres with elongate knob. Abdomen long and slender; in the male somewhat clavate; genitalia small (**Pl. 7, Fig. 3**); abdomen in the female cylindrical, constricted at the base, seven segmented. Legs long, tibiæ with spurs and with lateral setæ. Wing elongate oval, not longer than the abdomen, microscopic hairy. The costa produced beyond the tip of R_{4+5} and nearly or quite reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta ends free or beyond the small cell R_1 , which is shorter than wide, and noticeably proximad of the middle of the wing; R_{4+5} much curved or undulate, petiole of the media much longer than the R-M crossvein; the cubitus forks proximad of the fork of the media but distad of the R-M crossvein; anal veins incomplete (**Pl. 4, Fig. 6, 9**). Immature stages unknown.

Type species: *P. undulata*, Winnertz.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. collaris*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 250 (11) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Europe.
2. *P. filipes*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 116, pl. 10, f. 1 (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *P. flava*, Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 204 (1885). Central Europe.
4. *P. fragilis*, Loew, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 138(16) (1869) (Perhaps *Mycomya*). United States.
5. *P. leptogaster*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 746 (1) (1863). Central Europe.
6. *P. splendida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 747(3) (1863). Europe.
- *P. tibialis*, Coquillett, see *Empalia*.
7. *P. undulata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 746 (2) (1863). Central Europe.

Sciophila grisea, Walker, and *zonata*, Zetterstedt, may also belong here.

15. GENUS LOEWIELLA, MEUNIER

Loewiella. Meunier, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 111 (1894); Mon. Mycetoph. etc. (1904).

Characters. — This fossil genus is distinguished from nearly related forms by the following characters: Cubitus forked; petiole of the media longer than the R-M crossvein; the subcosta ends in R_1 or ends free; Sc_2 when present is proximad of the small cell; R_{4+5} straight or gently arched; the small cell (R_1) very short, V- or Y-shaped (Pl. 4, Fig. 13, 13a).

Type species: *L. incompleta*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. <i>L. asinduloides</i> , Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 123, pl. 10, f. 14 (1904). | Baltic amber. |
| 2. <i>L. ciliata</i> , Meunier, ibidem, p. 122, pl. 10, f. 12 (1904). | Baltic amber. |
| 3. <i>L. empalioides</i> , Meunier, ibidem, p. 124, pl. 10, f. 15 (1904). | Baltic amber. |
| 4. <i>L. incompleta</i> , Meunier, ibidem, p. 121, pl. 10, f. 9, 10 (1904). | Baltic amber. |
| 5. <i>L. indistincta</i> , Meunier, ibidem, p. 121 (1904). | Baltic amber. |
| 6. <i>L. mucronata</i> , Meunier, ibidem, p. 123, pl. 10, f. 13 (1904). | Baltic amber. |
| 7. <i>L. tenebrosa</i> , Meunier, ibidem, p. 122, pl. 10, f. 11 (1904). | Baltic amber. |

16. GENUS DZIEDZICKIA⁽¹⁾, NOM. NOV.

Hertwigia. Dziedzicki (nec Schmidt), Pamietnik Fizyograf, Vol. 5, p. 3 (1885).

Characters. — Eyes oval, somewhat notched out around the base of the antennæ, widely separated; ocelli three in number, the middle one small, arranged in a transverse line on top of the head and widely separated from the eyes; palpi four jointed, cylindrical, the first two joints short, third joint about half again as long as the second, the fourth slender, sickle shaped, twice as long as the third; antennæ 2 + 14 jointed, the first one cyathiform, the second cylindrical, the following joints cylindrical, slightly constricted in the middle. The hypopygium stands out, ovate in form, rather large, and not retractile into the abdomen. The tibial setæ are present. The costa extends beyond the tip of R_{4+5} , just reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta ends in R_1 upon the small cell R_1 ; this cell is usually over twice as long as wide; the media is forked under the distal extremity of this cell, its anterior branch is five times as long as its petiole; the cubitus forks far proximad of the R-M crossvein, its branches widely separated; the second anal vein is stout and ends far beyond the base of the fork of the cubitus; the third anal vein is rather long but slender (Pl. 4, Fig. 7).

Type species: *D. marginata*, Dziedzicki.

Geographical distribution of species:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. <i>D. fuscipennis</i> , Coquillett, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 13, p. 67 (1905). | Western United States. |
| (<i>Sciophila</i>) (1905). | |
| 2. <i>D. Kincaidii</i> , Coquillett, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 391 (1900). | Alaska. |
| (<i>Neoemphemia</i>) (1900). | |
| 3. <i>D. marginata</i> , Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf, Vol. 5, p. 2, pl. 4, f. 1-7 (1885). | Europe. |
| 4. <i>D. pullata</i> , Coquillett, Invertebrata Pacifica, Vol. 1, p. 19 (1905). | California. |
| (<i>Neoemphemia</i>) (1905). | |

(1) This word is pronounced almost as if spelled Jedzeekia.

17. GENUS DIOMONUS, WALKER

Diomonus. Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 87 (1848).

Characters. — This genus resembles *Mycomya* in wing venation, but differs in having three ocelli widely separated, the middle one but little smaller than the laterals (Pl. I, Fig. 20). In the species with which I am familiar the basal joint of the antenna is densely pilose on the underside, the flagellar joints are somewhat flattened, especially toward the apex of the antenna (Pl. I, Fig. 14), and the thorax is pilose rather than setose. The costa ends at or but very slightly beyond the tip of R_{4+5} close to the tip of the wing; the small cell R_1 is less than twice as long as wide, the petiole of the media is much longer than the R-M crossvein; the cubitus forks far proximad of the fork of media; the setulæ of the wing surface are longer and more dense than in *Mycomya*, and the wing has two dark spots upon it (Pl. 4, Fig. 8). The legs are very long, the middle or hind femur of the male bears a blunt spine on the underside, and the male genitalia usually have two slender curved filaments (Pl. 7, Fig. 4). The known species are 6-10 mm. in length. In other respects like *Mycomya*.

Type species : *D. nebulosus*, Walker.

Geographical distribution of species :

- ✓ 1. *D. bifasciatus*, Say, Long's Exp. App. p. 363 (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, United States.
p. 246 (*Sciophila*) (1859).
2. *D. nebulosus*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 87 (1848). North America.
- ✓ 3. *D. pulcher*, Johannsen, Ent. News, Vol. 14, p. 14 (*Sciophila*) (1903). Eastern United States.
- ✓ 4. *D. subcaerulea*, Coquillett, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. p. 595 (*Sciophila*) (1901). Eastern United States.

18. GENUS MYCOMYA, RONDANI

Mycomya. Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodromus, Vol. 1, p. 194 (5) (1856).

Sciophila. Meigen (part.), Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 245 (30) (1818).

? **Sciobia.** Loew, Ueber den Bernstein und Bernstein Fauna, p. 33 (1850).

Sciophila. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 707 (1863).

Empheria. Winnertz, ibidem p. 738 (1863).

Neoempheria. Osten Sacken, Cat. Dipt. North Amer. p. 9 (1878).

? **Cnephæophila.** Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 618 (2) (1865).

Characters. — The name *Mycomya* is used here in the sense of *Sciophila* of Winnertz over which it has priority, and includes also the genus *Neoempheria* which can only be separated thus :

- a. *Wings hyaline; costa not produced beyond R_{4+5}* Subgenus MYCOMYA, Rondani.
- aa. *Wings banded; costa usually produced* Subgenus NEOEMPHERIA, Osten Sacken.

Head small, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes elongate oval or round; emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli two or three in number, placed close together upon a rounded, frequently blackened area (Pl. I, Fig. 18), when three ocelli are present they are placed close together in a triangle, the median one very minute; proboscis very short; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the second somewhat longer, but shorter than the third, the fourth usually as long or longer than the three preceding taken together; face more or less wide; antennæ projecting forward, arcuate, longer than the thorax in the male, subequal in the female, somewhat compressed, 2+14 jointed, the scape differentiated, the first two joints cupuliform, setose at the tip, the flagellar joints cylindrical,

pubescent. Thorax highly arched, ovate, scutellum small, semicircular in outline, metanotum steep. Abdomen slender, seven segmented, constricted at the base, usually somewhat clavate, particularly with the male, depressed behind, in the male ending in a small forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 1), in the female with a short ovipositor terminating in two small lamellæ. Coxæ elongate, somewhat setose; legs long and slender, femora ciliated on the flexor surface; tibiæ with lateral setæ, the fore and middle pairs with two, the hind pair with three ranges, the inner row particularly delicate. Wing microscopically setulose, somewhat projecting beyond the tip of the abdomen. The costa either ending at the tip of the wing where it meets the vein R_{4+5} or ending some distance before it and produced some distance beyond the tip of R_{4+5} ; the subcosta sometimes ending in the costa, sometimes ending free and sometimes ending in R_1 ; cubitus always forking proximad of the media; the anal veins incomplete and usually rather short (Pl. 4, Fig. 10, 11, 12). The larvæ have been found in fungi and in decaying wood.

Type species: *M. marginata*, Meigen, designated by Rondani.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *M. aestiva*, Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 169 (10) (*Sciophila*) (1877). Holland.
2. *M. affinis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 274 (8) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1840).
affinis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 732 (24) (*Sciophila*) (1863).
3. *M. alacris*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 710 (3) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Europe.
alacris, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 443 (8) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
4. *M. americana*, Schiner, Novara Reise, Dipt. p. 14 (9), (*Sciophila*) (1868). South America.
5. *M. Andreini*, Bezzi, Firenze. Bol. Soc. Ent. (*Sciophila*) (1906). Africa.
6. *M. angulata*, Adams, Bul. Univ. Kans. Vol. 2, p. 22 (*Sciophila*) (1903). West United States.
7. *M. apicalis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 729 (23) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1863).
apicalis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 445 (15) (*Sciophila*) (1864);
Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 170 (12) (*Sciophila*) (1877).
8. *M. apicalis*, de Meijere, Tijdschr. v. Ent. p. 204 (*Neompheria*) (1907). East Indies.
9. *M. appendiculata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 139 (19) Eastern United States.
(*Sciophila*) (1869).
10. *M. balioptera*, Loew, ibidem, p. 136 (13) (*Empheria*) (1869). United States.
11. *M. bicolor*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 20 (17), Eastern Europe.
pl. 8, f. 15, 16 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
- *M. bimaculata*, Loew = *didyma*, Loew.
12. *M. biseriata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 140 (20) (*Sciophila*) (1869). North America.
13. *M. brevivittata*, Coquillett, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 13, p. 67 United States.
(*Sciophila*) (1905).
14. *M. brunnea*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 16 (12), Eastern Europe.
pl. 7, f. 17, 18 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
15. *M. calcarata*, Coquillett, Invert. Pacifica, Vol. 1, p. 19 (*Sciophila*) (1905). California.
16. *M. cinerascens*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 101 (9) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1826).
cinerascens, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 722 (14) (*Sciophila*) (1863).
17. *M. cingulata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 102 (5) (*Platyura*) (1804); Syst. Europe.
Beschr. Vol. 1, p. 247 (*Sciophila*) (1818).
18. *M. circumdata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 273 Europe.
(7) (*Sciophila*) (1840).
circumdata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 735 (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 445 (17) (*Sciophila*) (1864).

19. *M. clavata*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 417 Argentina.
(11, 2) (*Sciophila*) (1892).
20. *M. crassicornis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 114, pl. 9, Baltic amber.
f. 18 (*Sciophila*) (1904).
21. *M. decorosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 714 (8) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1863)
22. *M. didyma*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 136 (14) (*Empheria*) United States.
(1869).
23. *M. diluta*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 14, p. 6556 (8, 9) (*Sciophila*) (1860). North Europe.
24. *M. diluta*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 263 (1), pl. 8, f. 17 St. Vincent Isl. (W. I.).
(*Sciophila*) (1896).
25. *M. egregria*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 21 (18), Central Europe.
pl. 8, f. 19, 20 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
26. *M. exigua*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 725 (17) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1863).
27. *M. fasciata*, Gimmerthal, Zwölf neue Dipt. p. 9 (*Sciophila*) (1846). Europe.
fasciata, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf, Vol. 5, pl. 8, f. 10, 11 (*Sciophila*)
(1885).
- *M. fasciata*, Winnertz = *Winnertzii*, Dziedzicki.
28. *M. fasciata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 858 (3) pro parte (*Sciophila*) North Europe.
(1838); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4105 (4) (*Sciophila*) (1852).
fasciata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 442 (3) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
- *M. fasciata*, Zetterstedt (pro parte) = *sororcula*, Zetterstedt.
29. *M. fenestralis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 618, Chile.
pl. 23, f. 6 (*Cnephaeophila*) (1865).
30. *M. fimbriata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 247 (3) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Europe.
fimbriata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 736 (29)
(*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 446 (*Sciophila*) (1864).
31. *M. flava*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 734 (26) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1863).
32. *M. flavicollis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4121 (18) (*Sciophila*) Europe.
(1852).
flavicollis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 709 (1)
(*Sciophila*) (1863).
33. *M. flavohirta*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 596 East United States.
(*Sciophila*) (1901).
34. *M. formosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 743 (6) Europe.
(*Empheria*) (1863).
formosa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 447 (3) (*Empheria*) (1864).
35. *M. formosensis*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 416 Argentina.
(10, 1) (*Sciophila*) (1892).
36. *M. fraternana*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 729 Central Europe.
(22) (*Sciophila*) (1863).
37. *M. fulva*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 25 (22), East Europe.
pl. 9, f. 4, 5 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
38. *M. fusca*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 252 (14) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Central Europe.
fusca, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 733 (25) (*Sciophila*) (1863).
39. *M. fuscata*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 723 (15) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Europe.
40. *M. fuscipennis*, Coquillett, (*Sciophila*). (See *Dziedzickia*).
41. *M. griseovittata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4113 (11) (*Sciophila*) North Europe.
(1852).
42. *M. guttiventris*, Zetterstedt, ibidem, p. 4363 (19, 20) (*Sciophila*) (1852). North Europe.

43. *M. Helmi*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 113 (1), pl. 9, f. 15, 16 (*Sciophila*) (1904). Baltic amber.
44. *M. hirticollis*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Reter's River, App. p. 362 (3) (*Sciophila*) (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 246 (3) (*Sciophila*) (1859). North America.
hirticollis, Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 64 (6) (*Sciophila*) (1828).
45. *M. humeralis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 609 (471) (*Sciophila*) (1890). Australia.
46. *M. hyalinata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 295 (15) (*Sciophila*) (1830). Europe.
hyalinata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 713 (6) (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 443 (8) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
47. *M. Hyattii*, Scudder (fossil), Tert. Ins. N. Amer. p. 597, pl. 10, f. 6 (*Sciophila*) (1890). United States.
48. *M. inanis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 709 (2) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Central Europe.
inanis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 442 (4) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
49. *M. incisurata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 859 (7) (*Sciophila*) (1838). Europe.
incisurata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 723 (16) (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 444 (10) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
50. *M. infirma*, Arribalzaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 420 (13, 4) (*Sciophila*) (1892). Argentina.
51. *M. insignis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 741 (4) (*Empheria*) (1863). Central Europe.
- *M. Kincaidii*, Coquillett, see *Dziedzickia*.
52. *M. levis*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 17 (14), pl. 7, f. 20, 21 (*Sciophila*) (1885). Central Europe.
53. *M. limbata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 716 (10) (*Sciophila*) (1863). — According to Dziedzicki a synonym of *M. punctata*, Meigen. Europe.
54. *M. lineola*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 246 (2) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Europe.
lineola, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 740 (2) (*Empheria*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 447 (2) (*Empheria*) (1864).
55. *M. littoralis*, Say, Long's Exp. St. Peter's River, App. 361 (2) (*Sciophila*) (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 245 (*Sciophila*) (1859). North America.
littoralis, Wiedemann, Aussereurop. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 64 (5) (*Sciophila*) (1828).
56. *M. livida*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 22 (19), pl. 8, f. 21, 22 (*Sciophila*) (1885). East Europe.
57. *M. lucorum*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 727 (20) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Europe.
58. *M. lugubris*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 738 (31) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Central Europe.
lugubris, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 445 (14) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
59. *M. maculata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 101 (3), pl. 4, f. 23 (*Platyura*) (1804). Europe.
maculata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 712 (5) (*Sciophila*) (1863).
60. *M. maculata*, Meunier, Le Naturaliste, No. 480 p. 5, f. 6, 7, 8 (*Empheria*) (1907). Recent Copal of Zanzibar.
61. *M. maculipennis*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 262 (1), pl. 8, f. 16 (*Neoempheria*) (1896). St. Vincent Isl., W. I.
62. *M. major*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 116 pl. 9, f. 20 (*Empheria*), 1904). Baltic amber.
63. *M. marginata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 249 (8) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Europe.
marginata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4108 (6) (*Sciophila*) (1852).
64. *M. marginata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 19 (16), pl. 8, f. 9, 10 (*Sciophila*) (1885). East Europe.

65. *M. McCoyi*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 606 (468) (*Sciophila*) (1890). Australia.
66. *M. melania*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 737 (30) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Central Europe.
67. *M. melanogastra*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4112 (10) (*Sciophila*) (1852). North Europe.
68. *M. minor*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 115 (1) (*Empheria*) pl. 9, f. 19 (1904). Baltic amber.
69. *M. munda*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 721 (13) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Europe.
70. *M. nepticula*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 137 (15) (*Empheria*) (1869). Eastern United States.
71. *M. nigricauda*, Adams, Kans. Univ. Sc. Bul. Vol. 2, p. 23 (*Sciophila*) (1903). Western United States.
72. *M. nigriceps*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 17, p. 36 (11) (*Sciophila*) (1873). Central Europe.
73. *M. nigriceps*, Lundström, Acta Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 15 (*Neoempheria*) (1909). Finland.
74. *M. nigricornis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4125 (21) (*Sciophila*) (1852). Europe.
nigricornis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 728 (21) (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 444 (13) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
75. *M. nitida*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 14 (10), pl. 7, f. 5 (*Sciophila*) (1885). Eastern Europe.
76. *M. nitida*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4119 (11) (*Sciophila*) (1852). North Europe.
77. *M. notabilis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 272 (6) (*Sciophila*) (1852). Europe.
notabilis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 715 (9) (*Sciophila*) (1863).
78. *M. notata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 14, p. 6557, (14, 15) (*Sciophila*) (1860). North Europe.
79. *M. obliqua*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River, App. 363 (5) (*Sciophila*) (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 247 (5) (*Sciophila*) (1859). North America.
80. *M. obtruncata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 139 (18) (*Sciophila*) (1869). United States.
81. *M. occultans*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 719 (11) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Central Europe.
occultans, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5, pl. 8, f. 13-14 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
82. *M. onusta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 138 (17) (*Sciophila*) (1869). United States.
83. *M. ornata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 250 (10) (*Sciophila*) (1818). Europe.
ornata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 725 (18) (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 444 (12) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
84. *M. pallens*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 17, p. 35 (10) (*Sciophila*) (1873). Central Europe.
85. *M. pallida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 711 (4) (*Sciophila*) (1863). Central Europe.
pallida, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 442 (6) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
86. *M. parva*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 13 (9), pl. 8, f. 3, 4 (*Sciophila*) (1885). East Europe.
87. *M. pendicularis* (Loew), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 172 (*Sciophila*) (1899). Baltic amber.
88. *M. penicillata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 15 (11), pl. 7, f. 12, 13 (*Sciophila*) (1885). Central Europe.

89. *M. pictipennis*, Haliday, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 156 (*Sciophila*) (1833). Europe.
pictipennis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 742 (5) (*Empheria*) (1863).
90. *M. pictithorax*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (2), Vol. 5, Australia.
 p. 607 (469) (*Sciophila*) (1890).
- *M. Platyura*, Fabricius = *maculata*, Meigen.
91. *M. propinqua*, de Meijere, Tijdschr. v. Ent. p. 203 (*Neoempheria*) (1907). Dutch East Indies.
92. *M. proxima*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 740 Central Europe.
 (3) (*Empheria*) (1863).
93. *M. pseudocinerascens*, Strobl, Jahrb. Mus. Karnten, Vol. 26, p. 181 Austria.
 (*Sciophila*) (1901).
94. *M. pulchella*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 24 (21) Europe.
 pl. 9, f. 10, 11 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
- *M. pullata*, Coquillett, see *Dziedzickia*.
95. *M. punctata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 101 (4) (*Platyura*) (1818). *M. lim-* Europe.
bata a synonym?
punctata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 714 (7) (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 443 (*Sciophila*) (1864).
96. *M. Radoszkowskii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5, p. 17 (13), East Europe.
 pl. 7, f. 18, 19 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
97. *M. Richmondensis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, Australia.
 p. 608 (470), pl. 19, f. 3 (*Sciophila*) (1890).
98. *M. ruficollis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 412 (17) (*Sciophila*) (1852). North Europe.
99. *M. signifera*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, Australia.
 p. 611 (473), pl. 19, f. 4 (*Neoempheria*) (1890).
100. *M. simplex*, Coquillett, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. Vol. 13, p. 67 (*Sciophila*) (1905). United States.
101. *M. sororcula*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 410 (8) (*Sciophila*) (1852). North Europe.
fasciata, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 858 (3) p. p (1838).
102. *M. striata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 246 (1), pl. 9, f. 5 (*Sciophila*) (1818). Europe.
striata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 739 (1) (*Empheria*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 446 (2) (*Empheria*) (1864).
103. *M. subquadrata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 114 (2). pl. 9, Baltic amber.
 f. 17 (*Sciophila*) (1904).
104. *M. supposita*, Strobl, var. of *cinerascens*, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 19 (1898). Spain.
105. *M. sylvicola*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 610 Australia.
 (472) (*Sciophila*) (1890).
106. *M. tantilla*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 140 (21) (*Sciophila*) (1869). Eastern United States.
107. *M. tarsata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 744 (7) East Europe.
 (*Empheria*) (1863).
108. *M. taurica*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 283 (*Sciophila*) (1898). Central Europe.
109. *H. trilineata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 859 (6) (*Sciophila*) (1838). North Europe.
trilineata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 734 (27) (*Sciophila*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 445 (16) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
110. *M. trivittata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 18 Europe.
 (15), pl. 8, f. 3, 4 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
111. *M. trivittata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 858 (2) (*Sciophila*) (1838); North Europe.
 Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4103 (1852).
112. *M. tropica*, Doleschal, Naturhist. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indië, Vol. 14, Java.
 p. 392, pl. 4, f. 2 (*Sciophila*) (1857).

113. *M. tumida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 727 (19) Europe.
(*Sciophila*) (1863).
tumida, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 444 (13) (*Sciophila*) (1864).
114. *M. univittata*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 859 (5) (*Sciophila*) North Europe.
(1838); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4119 (15) (*Sciophila*) (1852).
115. *M. variipennis*, Arribalzaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 423 Argentina.
(17, 1) (*Empheria*) (1892).
116. *M. vittiventris*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4111 (9) (*Sciophila*) (1852). North Europe.
117. *M. Wankowiczii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 26 Europe.
(23), pl. 9, f. 14, 15 (*Sciophila*) (1885).
118. *M. Winnertzii*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 23 (20), pl. 9, f. 8, 9 (*Sciophila*) Central Europe.
(1885).
fasciata, Winnertz (nec Zetterstedt), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13,
p. 720 (12) (1863).
119. *M. Wrzesniowskii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), East Europe.
p. 12 (8), pl. 7, f. 1, 2 (*Sciophila*) (1885).

Polylepta fragilis, Loew, may also belong to the genus.

GENUS SCIOBIA, LOEW

Sciobia. Loew, Ueber den Bernstein und die Bernstein Fauna (1850).

Characters. — A fossil genus, probably identical with *Mycomya*. Meunier mentioned it in a note in *Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* p. CX (1894), but does not consider it in his *Mon. des Mycetoph. etc. de l'ambre de la Baltique* (1904).

Geographical distribution of species. — The following three species were very briefly described by Loew, from the Prussian amber :

1. *S. pendicularis*, Loew, Ueber den Bernstein und die Bernstein Fauna, Prussian amber.
p. 34 (1850).
2. *S. quadrangularis*, Loew, ibidem, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
3. *S. spinosa*, Loew, ibidem, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.

8. SUBFAM. MYCETOPHILINÆ

Mycetophilinæ. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 659 (1863).

Characters. — The subfamily is distinguished from the others by the absence of the M-Cu crossvein and by its simple, i. e. unbranched, radial sector. It falls naturally into two groups; in the first the lateral ocelli are separated from each other and also remote from the eye margin, while the middle one is more or less conspicuous, and associated with this character in most of the genera is the presence of an elongate subcostal vein; in the second group the lateral ocelli are contiguous or nearly contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one usually very small or entirely wanting, and the subcostal vein is frequently very short or rudimentary. The setulæ on the wings, particularly in the members of the second group, are very minute and arranged quite regularly in longitudinal rows, while in the other subfamilies the arrangement is much less regular. The second group may again be subdivided into two

series in the first of which the tibial setæ are short and slender, usually scarcely longer than the diameter of the tibia, and the larvæ have no ambulacral setulæ; while in the second series the tibial setæ are very strong and conspicuous and the larvæ as far as known have one or two transverse rows of ambulacral setulæ on the ventral side of most of the body segments.

TABLE OF GENERA

- a. *An oval cell on the media formed by the coalescence of the apical ends of the branches of this vein.*
- b. *Cubitus with a distinct petiole; recent form (Pl. 4, Fig. 14).* 1. Genus SYNAPHA, Meigen.
- bb. *Cubitus apparently without petiole; fossil (Pl. 4, Fig. 15).* 2. Genus PALÆOSYNAPHA, Meunier.
- aa. *No oval cell on the media.*
- b. *Proboscis elongated, beaklike.*
- c. *Media and cubitus unbroken.*
- d. *Media forks a very short distance beyond the crossvein (Pl. 1, Fig. 8; proboscis, Pl. 4, Fig. 16) . . .* 3. Genus GNORISTE, Meigen.
- dd. *Media forks beyond the R-M crossvein at a greater distance than the length of its anterior branch; venation Sciara-like (compare Pl. 6, Fig. 28, Sciara). Properly belongs with the Sciaridæ* Genus EUGNORISTE, Coquillett.
- cc. *Bases of the branches of media and the cubitus defective.*
- d. *Palpi present; fossil (Pl. 4, Fig. 17).* 4. Genus PALÆOGNORISTE, Meunier.
- dd. *Palpi absent; recent forms.*
- e. *Ocelli wanting. West Indies* 5. Genus PROBOLEUS, Williston.
- ee. *Three ocelli on the front. Australia (Pl. 4, Fig. 18).* 6. Genus LYGISTORRHINUS, Skuse.
- bb. *Proboscis not elongated, or beaklike.*
- c. *Cubitus not forked; no free veins on the disk of the wing.*
- d. *Lateral ocelli widely remote from the eye margin; costa extends beyond the tip of the radial sector.*
- e. *The subcosta extends at least as far distad as the base of the radial sector; media two branched (Pl. 4, Fig. 19).* 7. Genus ACNEMIA, Winnertz.
- ee. *Subcosta short; media simple (Pl. 4, Fig. 20) . . .* 8. Genus AZANA, Walker.
- dd. *Lateral ocelli nearly or quite contiguous to the eye margin; costa does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector.*
- e. *Cell R_1 very narrow, radial sector strongly arched (Pl. 6, Fig. 26)* 62. Genus SCEPTONIA, Winnertz.
- ee. *Cell R_1 not unusually narrow, radial sector nearly straight (Pl. 6, Fig. 27)* 61. Genus ZYGOMYIA, Winnertz.
- cc. *Cubitus with two branches.*
- d. *Basal portion of the anterior branches of both media and cubitus wanting, or media simple, or its petiole wanting.*
- e. *Petiole of the media and the base of both anterior and posterior branches of the cubitus wanting (Pl. 4, Fig. 21).* 9. Genus MANOTA (=Cerato), Williston.
- ee. *Base of the posterior branch of the cubitus present.*
- f. *Subcostal vein rather long, extending at least one-fifth the length of the wing and ending in the costa.*

- g. *Media simple*.
- h. Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) wanting (Pl. 4, Fig. 22). 10. GENUS APHELOMERA, Skuse.
- hh. Sc_2 present (Pl. 4, Fig. 23) 11. GENUS TRIZYGIA, Skuse.
- gg. Anterior branch of the media as well that of the cubitus disconnected at the base.
- h. Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) wanting (Pl. 4, Fig. 24). 12. GENUS RONDANIELLA (=Leia, Winnertz).
- hh. Sc_2 present (Pl. 4, Fig. 25) 13. GENUS ATELEIA, Skuse.
- ff. Subcostal vein very short, anterior branch of the cubitus free at the base.
- g. *Media forked* (Pl. 4, Fig. 26) 14. GENUS PARADOXA, Marshall.
- gg. *Media simple* (Pl. 4, Fig. 27) 15. GENUS CYCLONEURA, Marshall.
- dd. Both media and cubitus forked, but the immediate base of the anterior branch of one of them may be obliterated.
- e. Abdomen very long and slender, much longer than the wings, base of radial sector noticeably longer than the crossvein; petiole of the media nearly as long as the fork; costa not produced beyond the tip of radial sector (Pl. 4, Fig. 28). Fossil 16. GENUS ARCHÆBOLETINA, Meunier.
- ee. Abdomen not unusually long, or otherwise different.
- f. Subcostal vein ends in the costa and is at least half as long as the basal cell R.
- g. Basal section of the anterior branch of media wanting.
- h. Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) present; costa produced beyond the tip of the radial sector (Pl. 4, Fig. 29) 17. GENUS NEURATELIA, (= *Anaclinia*), [Rondani.
- hh. Sc_2 absent.
- i. Costa much prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector; cubitus forks far distad of base of radial sector; basal cell (R) short (Pl. 4, Fig. 30). Fossil 18. GENUS ANACLILEIA, Meunier.
- ii. Costa not produced beyond the radial sector.
- j. Recent form; three ocelli (Pl. 5, Fig. 1) 19. GENUS ODONTOPODA, Aldrich.
- jj. Fossil form; synonym of the above (Pl. 5, Fig. 2) GENUS PROANACLINIA.
- gg. Basal section of anterior branch of media present.
- h. Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) present.
- i. Cubitus forks under or proximad of fork of media.
- j. Basal section of the radial sector many times longer than the R-M crossvein, cubitus forks at the base of the wing (Pl. 5, Fig. 3) 20. GENUS ALLACTONEURA, de Meijere.
- jj. Basal section of the radial sector but little if any longer than the R-M crossvein.
- k. Base of the fork of the cubitus over twice the length of the R-M crossvein distad of the distal end of this crossvein and nearly under the fork of the media (Pl. 5, Fig. 4) 21. GENUS PROBOLETINA, Meunier.
- kk. Base of the fork of the cubitus but little if any

- distad and usually under or proximad of the R-M crossvein.*
1. *Subcostal vein enters the costa beyond, at or little before the base of the radial sector.*
- m. *Fore metatarsus distinctly longer than its tibia; petiole of the media about half as long as the anterior branch; costa scarcely produced beyond tip of radial sector (Pl. 5, Fig. 5, 6).* 22. GENUS LEPTOMORPHUS, Curtis.
- mm. *Fore metatarsus shorter than its tibia.*
- n. *Subcostal vein prolonged far beyond the base of the radial sector; anal vein stout; petiole of the media about half as long as the anterior branch (Pl. 5, Fig. 7).* 23. GENUS ALLOCOTOCERA, Mik.
- nn. *Subcostal vein not produced far beyond the base of the radial sector, the petiole of the media less than half as long as its anterior branch (Pl. 5, Fig. 8). Compare here also Euryceras Marshall (Pl. 5, Fig. 9) and Palæoboletina Meunier (Pl. 5, Fig. 10) which are probably not distinct* 24. GENUS BOLETINA, Staeger.
11. *The distance between the tip of the subcostal vein and the base of the radial sector at least equal to one-fourth the breadth of the wing at the widest part.*
- m. *Petiole of the media measured from the crossvein not more than one-fourth as long as the anterior branch.*
- n. *Costa produced far beyond the tip of radial sector; base of fork of the cubitus distad of base of the R-M crossvein (Pl. 5, Fig. 11)* 25. GENUS PRONEGLAPHYOPTERA, [Meunier.
- nn. *Costa produced little or not at all beyond the tip of radial sector; base of radial sector situated beyond the middle of the wing; base of fork of the cubitus proximad of the base of the R-M crossvein; tibial setae stout (Pl. 5, Fig. 12)* 26. GENUS LEIA (= *Neoglyphyoptera*), [Meigen.
- mm. *Petiole of the media measured from the crossvein about half as long as its anterior branch, costa produced beyond end of the radial sector.*

- n. *Cubitus forks opposite the distal end of the R-M crossvein (Pl. 5, Fig. 13)* 28. Genus DIANEPSIA, Loew.
- nn. *Cubitus forks before the proximal end of the R-M crossvein, the base of its anterior branch detached (Pl. 5, Fig. 14)*. 29. Genus ACRODICRANIA, Skuse.
- ii. *Cubitus forks distad of the fork of the media.*
- j. *Fossil form from amber (Pl. 5, Fig. 15)*. 30. Genus PALÆOPHTHINIA, Meunier.
- jj. *Recent forms, ocelli in a transverse row on the broad front, the middle one small (Pl. 5, Fig. 16)* 31. Genus PHTHINIA, Winnertz.
- hh. *Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) absent.*
- i. *Cubitus forks proximad or under the fork of the media.*
- j. *Petiole of the media, measured from the crossvein, at least as long as the R-M crossvein.*
- k. *Petiole of the media at least as long as the anterior branch.*
- l. *Setae of the posterior tibiae strong; anterior branch of the media enters the margin of the wing before the apex; lateral ocelli contiguous to the eye margin (Pl. 5, Fig. 18)*. 32. Genus ANOMALOMYIA, Hutton.
- ll. *Setae of the posterior tibiae feeble; anterior branch of the media enters the margin of the wing beyond the apex; three ocelli on the front (Pl. 5, Fig. 17)* 33. Genus ANEURA, Marshall.
- kk. *Petiole of the media, measured from the crossvein, shorter than the anterior branch.*
- l. *The subcostal vein very long ending beyond three-fourths the length of the wing; fossil (Pl. 5, Fig. 19)*. 34. Genus MYCETOPHILITES, Förster.
- ll. *Subcostal vein not over half the wing in length.*
- m. *The branches of the cubitus apparently arising at the base of the wing; fossil (Pl. 5, Fig. 20)* 35. Genus THIMNA, Giebel.
- mm. *Cubitus with distinct petiole.*
- n. *Anal vein produced to the margin (Pl. 5, Fig. 21)* 36. Genus SACKENIA, Scudder.
- nn. *Anal vein not produced to the margin (Pl. 5, Fig. 22, 23)* 37. Genus PALÆOANACLINIA, Meunier.
- jj. *Petiole of the media measured from the crossvein shorter than this crossvein; ocelli two (Pl. 5, Fig. 24)* 64. Genus DELOPSIS, Skuse.
- ii. *Cubitus forks distad of the fork of the media.*
- j. *The three ocelli arranged in a triangle on the*

- broad front (Pl. 5, Fig. 25). Compare also
Palæophthinia, No. 30 38. Genus CÆLOSIA, Winnertz.
- jj. The lateral ocelli close to the eye margin; sub-
 costal vein short, only rarely reaching the costa
 (Pl. 6, Fig. 11). 51. Genus PHRONIA, part., Winnertz.
- ff. Subcostal vein if long then ending either in R_1 or with
 its end free, usually short.
- g. Costal vein extends beyond tip of R_s (if but slightly
 then the subcostal vein is long and ends in R_1).
- h. Antennae twelve jointed; venation *Sciara*-like, i. e.
 the R-M crossvein is placed longitudinally and
 appearing like the basal section of a longitudinal
 vein, the base of the radial sector placed transversely
 (see Pl. 6, Fig. 28 of *Sciara* wing) but
 the cubitus is distinctly petiolate; two ocelli . . . 39. Genus PSEUDOSCIARA, Schiner.
- hh. Venation not *Sciara*-like when antennae are twelve
 jointed.
- i. Lateral ocelli in the recent forms distinctly separated
 from the eye margin; for fossil forms consult both
 this and section ii.
- j. Subcostal vein at least half as long as the basal
 cell R, ends free or in R_1 .
- k. Cubitus apparently without petiole; fossil
 (Pl. 5, Fig. 27) 40. Genus MEUNIERIA, nom. nov.
- kk. Cubitus petiolate (Pl. 5, Fig. 28, 29). . . 41. Genus SYNTEMNA, Winnertz.
- jj. Subcostal vein less than half as long as the basal
 cell R.
- k. Base of the fork of the cubitus proximad of that
 of the media.
- l. Base of the fork of the cubitus proximad of the
 proximal end of the R-M crossvein.
- m. Anal vein extending beyond base of fork of
 the cubitus (Pl. 5, Fig. 26). 42. Genus RUTROPHORA, Schnuse.
- mm. Anal vein very short (Pl. 5, Fig. 30) . . 43. Genus MEGOPHTHALMIDIA, Dziedzicki.
- ll. Base of the fork of the cubitus distad of the
 proximal end of the R-M crossvein (Pl. 6,
 Fig. 1, 2, 3). 44. Genus PARASTEMMA (= *Sciarella*?
 [= *Heeriella*?], Grzegorzek.
- kk. Base of the fork of the cubitus distad of that
 of the media (Pl. 6, Fig. 12) 52. Genus MACROBRACHIUS, Dziedzicki.
- ii. Lateral ocelli in the recent forms nearly or quite
 contiguous to the eye margin.
- j. Subcostal vein less than one-fourth the length of
 the basal cell R and ending in R_1 .
- k. Three ocelli; costa produced far beyond the tip
 of the radial sector (Pl. 6, Fig. 4) . . . 45. Genus ANATELLA, Winnertz.

- kk. *Two ocelli; costa only slightly produced*
(Pl. 6, Fig. 5) 46. Genus *SYNPRASTA*, Skuse.
- jj. *Subcostal vein does not end in R₁ when it is less than one-fourth the length of the basal cell R.*
- k. *Subcostal vein more than half as long as basal cell R.*
1. *Costa very noticeably produced beyond the tip of the radial sector.*
- m. *The R-M crossvein is in the same line as the second section of the radial sector, forming apparently the basal section of the latter; fork of the media slightly distad of the fork of the cubitus or equidistant* (Pl. 6, Fig. 6, 7) 47. Genus *DOCOSIA*, Winnertz.
- mm. *The R-M crossvein makes a distinct angle with the second section of the radial sector; the cubitus forks far proximad of the basal extremity of the R-M crossvein* (Pl. 6, Fig. 8).
Perhaps a synonym of Syntemna. 48. Genus *PALÆODOCOSIA*, Meunier.
11. *Costa produced little if any beyond the tip of the radial sector.*
- m. *Fossil form. « Basal cell R very broad »,*
(Pl. 6, Fig. 9) 49. Genus *PALÆOTRICHONTA*, Meunier.
- mm. *Recent forms. Basal cell R of moderate width.*
- n. *Setae of the hind tibiae inconspicuous and short, not much longer than the diameter of the tibiae; three ocelli, middle one small* (Pl. 6, Fig. 10). 50. Genus *TRICHONTA*, Winnertz.
- nn. *Setae of the hind tibiae stout, more than twice as long as the diameter of the tibiae; usually with two ocelli* (Pl. 6, Fig. 25) 63. Genus *DYNATOSOMA*, Winnertz.
- kk. *Subcostal vein less than half as long as basal cell R.*
1. *Cubitus forks far distad of the fork of the media, the branches of the former widely divergent.*
- m. *Costa but little produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, anal vein short* (Pl. 6, Fig. 11) 51. Genus *PHRONIA*, Winnertz.
- mm. *Costa considerably produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, anal vein nearly reaching the base of the fork of the cubitus* (Pl. 6, Fig. 12) 52. Genus *MACROBRACHIUS*, Dziedzicki.

11. *Cubitus* forks under or proximad of the fork of the *media*, branches of the *cubitus* make a very acute angle with each other and are but slightly divergent; setae of hind tibiae more than twice as long as the diameter of the tibiae; ocelli three (Pl. 6, Fig. 20) 59. Genus EPICYPTA, Winnertz.
- gg. *Costa* does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector.
- h. Second palpal joint much enlarged and thickened, flattened ovate; antennae very short, not much longer than the head, twelve to sixteen jointed; ocelli two (Pl. 1, Fig. 7, 9; Pl. 6, Fig. 13, Pl. 7, Fig. 20) 53. Genus CORDYLA, Meigen.
- hh. Antennae usually of moderate length, 2+14 jointed; palpi joint not conspicuously enlarged.
- i. Intermediate antennal joints closely sessile, annular or torus-like; second palpal joint somewhat thickened; tibiae stout, enlarged at the extremities, almost clavate; base of the fork of the *cubitus* proximad of the R-M crossvein, subcostal vein ending in R₁; anal vein slender (Pl. 6, Fig. 15) 54. Genus BRACHYPEZA, Winnertz.
- ii. Antennal joints not closely sessile and torus-like.
- j. Three distinct ocelli, the laterals widely remote from the eye margin; base of the radial sector distad of the center of the wing, anterior branch of the *cubitus* detached at the base (Pl. 6, Fig. 14) 27. Genus CLASTOBASIS, Skuse.
- jj. Lateral ocelli nearly or quite contiguous to the eye margin in the recent forms at least.
- k. The ranges of setae on the hind tibiae slender and usually little if any longer than the diameter of the tibiae.
1. *Cubitus* forks proximad of the fork of the *media*.
- m. Anal vein very stout and ends abruptly usually a little beyond fork of the *cubitus*, angle between the branches of the *cubitus* very acute at the base, the lower branch beyond its middle suddenly diverging from the upper branch, base of fork proximad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein (Pl. 6, Fig. 16). 55. Genus RHYMOSIA, Winnertz.
- mm. Anal vein slender (Pl. 6, Fig. 17, 18) 56. Genus ALLODIA (= *Allodia*+*Brachy-*
[*campta*]), Winnertz.
11. *Cubitus* forks distad of the *media*.

- m. *Subcosta more than half the length of the basal cell, end free* 67. Genus TELMAPHILUS, Becker.
- mm. *Subcosta short.*
- n. *The media forks distad of the end of the basal cell R, costa extends very little beyond the end of the radial sector; ocelli three, middle one very small (Pl. 6, Fig. 11)* 50. Genus PHRONIA, part, Winnertz.
- nn. *The media forks proximad of the end of the basal cell R, middle ocellus either present or absent (Pl. 6, Fig. 19)* 57. Genus EXECHIA, Winnertz.
- kk. *The ranges of setae on the hind tibiae conspicuously stout, setae at least twice as long as the diameter of the tibiae.*
- l. *Extinct form from amber; two ranges of setae on hind tibiae (Pl. 6, Fig. 21)* 58. Genus PALÆOPICYPTA, Meunier.
- ll. *Recent forms.*
- m. *Subcostal vein ends in R; branches of the cubitus noticeably divergent.*
- n. *With two ranges of setae on the hind tibiae (Pl. 6, Fig. 5)* 46. Genus SYNPLASTA, Skuse.
- nn. *With three ranges of setae on the hind tibiae.*
- o. *Anal vein not reaching the margin of the wing (Pl. 6, Fig. 25)* 63. Genus DYNATOSOMA,
- oo. *Anal vein prolonged to the margin (Pl. 5, Fig. 24)* 64. Genus DELOPSIS, Skuse.
- mm. *Subcostal vein ends free; branches of the cubitus parallel on the apical third, or convergent or only slightly divergent.*
- n. *Male genitalia conspicuously large and husk-like (Pl. 7, Fig. 18), female with a fringe of setae on the ventral side of the sixth abdominal segment* 66. Genus OPISTHOLOBA, Mik.
- nn. *Genitalia not as described above.*
- o. *Ocelli two, none in the middle (Pl. 1, Fig. 10, 11, 12; Pl. 6, Fig. 23, 24; Pl. 7, Fig. 17)* 65. Genus MYCETOPHILA, Meigen.
- oo. *Three ocelli, middle one very minute.*
- p. *Branches of the cubitus make a very acute angle with each other and slightly divergent, fork usually proximad of fork of the media, costa usually slightly produced beyond the tip of the radial sector (Pl. 6, Fig. 20)* 59. Genus EPICYPTA, Winnertz.

pp. *Branches of the cubitus more or less convergent, the fork frequently distad of the fork of the media* (Pl. 6, Fig. 22) 60. Genus MYCOTHERA, Winnertz.

I. GENUS SYNAPHA, MEIGEN

Synapha. Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 227, pl. 26 (1818).

Characters. — Antennæ projecting forward, cylindrical, 2 + 14 jointed; eyes round; ocelli three in number, placed on the front, the middle one smaller, slightly posterior in position. Abomen seven jointed; forceps two jointed, the first joint large, ovate, compressed, hairy, the second joint small, knobbed. Tibiæ spurred, delicately haired outwardly but without setæ. Wing hyaline, the media forked a short distance beyond the R-M crossvein, the branches again meeting and coalescing thus forming an oval cell on the disc of the wing (Pl. 4, Fig. 14).

This genus was supposed by Schiner to have been founded upon an abnormal specimen. It has not since been recognized.

Type species : *S. fasciata*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. fasciata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 227, pl. 8, f. 7 (1818). Germany.

2. GENUS PALÆOSYNAPHA, MEUNIER

Palæosynapha. Meunier, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 111 (1900).

Characters. — The only difference given by the author of the genus between this and the foregoing is in the wing venation. Here the oval cell is much closer to the posterior margin of the wing, the media is more curved, and the cubitus forks near or at the base of the wing (Pl. 4, Fig. 15). Found in the lower oligocene of the Baltic. No species have been described.

3. GENUS GNORISTE, MEIGEN

Gnoriste. Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 243, pl. 29 (1818).

Characters. — Head small, rounded, almost hemispherical, placed low upon the thorax; proboscis prolonged beak-like (Pl. 1, Fig. 8); eyes elongated, somewhat bulging, slightly emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three, the middle one smaller, placed in a flattened triangle upon the broad front; palpi situated near the tip of the proboscis, four jointed, the first joint very small, the second largest, the third and fourth oval; antennæ 2 + 14 jointed, acute, projecting forward, the joints of the scapus bare, the flagellar joints compressed, cylindrical, pubescent. Thorax ovate, highly arched; scutellum small, semicircular in outline; metanotum steep, somewhat arched. Abdomen long and slender, compressed, seven jointed, in the male with an almost clavate extremity and small forceps. Legs long and slender, all tibiæ with lateral setae and with spurs. Wing large, oval, microscopic setulose. Costa produced beyond the tip of R₄₊₅ but not reaching the tip of the wing; subcostal vein long and

connected with the radius by the transverse Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); the petiole of the media, measured from the crossvein, short; the fork of the cubitus proximad of the fork of the media; anal vein incomplete (Pl. 4, Fig. 16).

Type species : *G. apicalis*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *G. apicalis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 243, pl. 9, f. 1-4 (1818). Europe, North Amerika.
apicalis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 778 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 455 (1864).
 2. *G. bilineata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4094 (2) (1852). Europe.
trilineata, Zetterstedt, ibidem, p. 4095 (3) (1852).
 3. *G. chilensis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 620, pl. 23, f. 9 (1865). Chile.
 4. *G. dentoni*, Scudder (fossil), Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. terr. Vol. 3, p. 755 (1877). Utah, United States.
 5. *G. groenlandica*, Lundbeck, Videnskab. Meddel. p. 259 (25) (1898). Greenland.
 6. *G. Harcyniae*, Roeder, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 6, p. 155 (1887). Central Europe.
 7. *C. longirostris*, Siebke, Nyt Mag. f. Naturv. Vol. 12, p. 186 (1864). North Europe.
 8. *G. megarrhina*, Osten Sacken, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. terr. Vol. 3, p. 193 (1877). United States.
- *G. trilineata*, Zetterstedt = *bilineata*, Zetterstedt.

4. GENUS PALÆOGNORISTE, MEUNIER

Palæognoriste. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 76 (1904).

Characters. — This fossil genus resembles *Gnoriste* in having an elongate proboscis but differs in the wing venation wherein it resembles *Probolæus*, from which it may be distinguished by the presence of palpi. The costa is produced far beyond the tip of the radial sector, the base of the media is wanting; the anterior branch of the cubitus is disconnected at the base (Pl. 4, Fig. 17); the proboscis is longer than head and thorax. Judging from the wing venation this fly may belong to the *Sciarinae*.

Type species : *P. sciariformis*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. sciariformis*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 77, pl. 7, f. 9-13 (1904). Baltic amber.

5. GENUS PROBOLÆUS, WILLISTON

Probolæus. Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 261 (1896).

Characters. — Proboscis more than half of the length of the body, slender, directed downwards and forwards, composed of five slender bristles; palpi wanting. Antennæ sixteen jointed, compressed, the joints closely set together; first two joints only little differentiated from the others. Head composed almost wholly of eyes; face very narrow; front narrow below; eyes pubescent. Thorax strongly convex, nearly bare, a few short bristles on the sides. Scutellum small, with about six small bristles. Abdomen slender, elongate, longer than the wings; male organs composed of a pair of simple fleshy forceps. Four anterior legs very slender; hind legs stouter and much elongate, the femora thickened, and the tibiæ clubbed. Neuration defective; the proximal portion of the media and of the anterior branch of

the cubitus wholly invisible; anal vein apparently absent; costa reaches a considerable distance beyond the tip of the radial sector. Tibial spurs present. Ocelli apparently absent.

This genus bears a great resemblance to *Lygistorrhina*, Skuse, from which it seems to differ only in the absence of the ocelli. The wing venation and mouth parts are similar to those figured for the Australian genus (Pl. 1, Fig. 23; Pl. 4, Fig. 18).

Type species : *P. singularis*, Williston.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. singularis*, Williston. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 261, pl. 8, f. 15 (1896). St. Vincent Isl., W. I.

6. GENUS LYGISTORRHINA, SKUSE

Lygistorrhina. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 598 (1890).

Characters. — Head small, rounded, narrower than the thorax; exerted from the thorax; front rather narrow. Eyes large, approximate beneath; ocelli three, arranged in a small triangle on the vertex, the anterior one very small; proboscis very long and slender, rather more than one-half the length of the entire body; palpi apparently wanting; antennæ porrected, cylindrical, short, 2+14 jointed; flagellar joints longer than broad, progressively diminishing in thickness, with a microscopic pubescence. Thorax short, ovate, very gibbose; scutellum small; metanotum large, acclivous. Abdomen slender, somewhat compressed from the sides, narrowed at the base and extremity, seven segmented; terminal lamellæ of the ovipositor elongate elliptical. Legs long and slender, coxæ somewhat elongate, as in *Sciara*, fore and intermediate femora slender, the hind pair dilated, a little longer than the other pairs; fore and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi very slender; hind tibiæ incrassated towards the apex, nearly twice the length of the fore pair; hind tarsi thicker than those on the other legs. Fore tibiæ with one, intermediate with two very small spurs; hind pair with two unequal spurs; no lateral spines. Wings shorter than the abdomen, moderately broad, rounded off at the base, incumbent in repose; microscopically pubescent. Costal vein extending much beyond the tip of the radial sector, but not reaching the apex of the wing; subcostal vein incomplete, very short, close to R_1 ; R_1 short, reaching the costa considerably before the middle of the wing; the radial sector arising apparently at the base of the wing, tolerably straight, terminating in the costa opposite the tip of the posterior branch of the media; media incomplete, the petiole and the base of the fork wanting; fork of the cubitus small, the anterior branch detached at the base; anal vein very rudimentary (Pl. 1, Fig. 23; Pl. 4, Fig. 18).

The insect reminds one more of the *Sciaridae* than the *Mycetophilidae*, especially in the situation of the head, size of the coxæ, and length of R_1 ; while the characters of the proboscis and venation of the wings afford characters very distinctive from any hitherto described genus in either family.

Type species : *L. insignis*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *L. insignis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 600 (463), pl. 19, Australia. f. 1 (1890).

7. GENUS ACNEMIA, WINNERTZ

Acnemia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 798 (1863).

Agaricobia. Philippi, ibidem, Vol. 15, p. 626 (11) (1865).

Characters. — Head round, somewhat flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; ocelli three in number, large, the middle one somewhat smaller, placed in a flattened triangle or in a transverse line high upon the front; eyes oval, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first very small, the fourth long and filiform; antennæ projecting forward, 2 + 14 jointed, joints of the scapus cupuliform, setose at the tip, the flagellar joints cylindrical, pubescent. Thorax ovate, highly arched; scutellum small, semicircular in outline; metanotum steep and high; knob of the haltere elongate oval. Abdomen six segmented, in the male cylindrical with large terminal segment and small forceps, in the female somewhat compressed with short ovipositor ending in the two strong lamellæ. Legs moderately long, stout; the femora, particularly the hind pair, compressed. All tibiæ with spurs and weak lateral setæ. The fore tibiæ have one range, the middle tibiæ three, and the hind tibiæ two ranges of setæ, those on the innerside very minute. Wing of the male as long as, of the female a little longer than the abdomen, oval, microscopic setulose. The costa extends far beyond the tip of the radial sector, ending before the tip of the wing; the subcostal vein is long, ends in the costa before its middle; Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) present; the short basal cell R ends proximad of the fork of the media; cubitus not branched; anal vein vestigial or wanting (Pl. 4, Fig. 19).

The genus *Bolithobia* of Rondani (1856) with *B. lateralis*, Rondani (nom. nud.) designated as type may be the same.

Type species: *A. nitidicollis*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. amoena*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 800 (2) (1863). Europe.
amoena, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 462 (1864).
2. *A. Bolsiusi*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 174, pl. 14, Baltic amber.
f. 9, 10 (1904).
3. *A. Braueri*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 1894 (153) (1895). Europe.
4. *A. defecta*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 32 (17) (*Leia*) (1856). North Europe.
5. *A. flaveola*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 598 (1901). Eastern United States.
6. *A. fulvicollis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 626, Chile.
pl. 24, f. 11 (*Agaricobia*) (1865).
7. *A. longipes*, Winnertz, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 801 (3) (1863). Europe.
8. *A. nigra*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 152, 1894 (1895). Central Europe.
9. *A. nitidicollis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 255 (3) (*Leia*) (1818). Europe.
nitidicollis (Meigen), Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13,
p. 799 (1) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 461 (1864).
10. *A. psylla*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 148 (34) (1869). East United States.
11. *A. varipennis*, Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 6, p. 169 (1904). California.

8. GENUS AZANA, WALKER

Azana. Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 26 (1856).

Characters. — Head small, ovate, flattened in front, placed low on the thorax; ocelli three in number, high on the front, almost on the vertex, arranged in a flattened triangle, the middle one smaller than the laterals; eyes oval, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; palpi incurved, four jointed, short; antennæ projecting forward, pubescent, 2 + 14 jointed, the first joint cylindrical, the second cupuliform, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed. Thorax ovate, highly arched; scutellum small, semicircular in outline; metanotum steep, high; balancer with an elongate oval knob. Abdomen six segmented, cylindrical, with a blunt terminal segment and small forceps. Legs stout, the

femora compressed; tibiæ with spurs, the fore pair without, the middle and hind pair each with two ranges of delicate lateral setæ. Wings oval, longer than the abdomen, microscopic setulose. The costa produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, ending before the tip of the wing; the subcostal vein is shorter than the humeral crossvein and ends free; R_1 ends a little distad of the middle of the wing; the radial sector arises at about one-third the wing length from the base; the R-M crossvein is long, longitudinal in position, forming apparently the beginning of the radial sector; both media and cubitus are simple; anal vein wanting (Pl. 4, Fig. 20).

Type species : *A. anomala*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. altera*, Becker, Zeitschr. Hym. u. Dipt. p. 224 (1907). Algeria.
 2. *A. anomala*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturhist. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 238 (9) Europe.
(*Boletina*) (1840).
anomala, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 802 (2) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 462 (1864).
scatopsoides, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 26 (1) (1856).
var. nigricoxa, Strobl, Zem. Mus. Bosni i Hercegov. Vol. 10, p. 600 (1898). Europe.
 3. *A. rarissima*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 173 (3), pl. 14, f. 7, 8 (1904). Baltic amber.
- *A. scatopsoides*, Walker = *anomala*, Staeger.

9. GENUS MANOTA, WILLISTON

Manota. Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 260 (1896).

Cerato. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 76 (1904).

Characters. — Head flattened, placed rather high as regards the thorax; face and front broad, the antennæ situated high up, directed upwards and forwards; composed of sixteen joints closely united, the basal joints a little differentiated from those of the flagellum. Three ocelli of nearly equal size, situated near the vertex, in a gently curved line, the lateral ones about as far from the inner borders of the eyes as from the middle one. Palpi composed of three joints, elongate, the terminal joint slender and directed angularly backwards. Dorsum of thorax moderately convex; scutellum with short bristles. Abdomen slender, flattened cylindrical. Femora stout, flattened; front and middle tibiæ with one, the hind tibiæ with two spurs; hind tibiæ and metatarsi with a row of short bristles on the outer side; all the tibiæ without long bristles; coxæ elongate. Wings longer than the abdomen; the subcostal vein rudimentary; R_1 terminates before the middle of the wing; the radial sector not furcate; media wanting except the distal portion of its branches; cubitus furcate near the basal portion of the wing; the costa extends a considerable distance beyond the termination of the radial sector (Pl. 4, Fig. 21).

Type species : *M. defecta*, Williston.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *M. defecta*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 260, pl. 8, f. 14 (1896). St. Vincent Is., W. I.
2. *M. longipalpis*, Meunier (fossil), Monogr. Mycetoph. p. 76, pl. 7, f. 6-8 Baltic amber.
(*Cerato*) (1904).

The slightly greater length of R_1 , and other trifling differences given in the description of *Cerato* scarcely warrant giving this form generic rank.

10. GENUS APHELOMERA, SKUSE

Aphelomera. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1206 (35) (1888).

Characters. — Head small, round, the fore part flattened, situated deep in the thorax; ocelli three, of almost equal size, arranged in a curved line high on the front; eyes ovate, a little emarginate above on the inner side; palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed; first and second joint somewhat robust, first joint small, second twice the length of the first, third rather longer than the first and second taken together and considerably more slender, fourth joint very slender, about equal in length to all the others taken together. Antennæ arcuated, projecting forwards, longer than the head and thorax combined, very slender, 2+14 jointed, joints of the scapus about equal size, cupuliform, both setiferous at the apex; flagellar joints cylindrical, with a dense, short pubescence. Thorax ovate, highly arched, scutellum small, almost semicircular; metathorax high, acclivous. Abdomen slender, cylindrical, six segmented with an anal joint almost as large as the sixth abdominal segment, and small forceps. Legs long, slender; femora not so robust as the coxae, compressed; tibiæ spurred, and the intermediate and hind pairs each with two rows of lateral spines. Wings oblong-ovate, longer than the abdomen, rounded off at the base, microscopically pubescent. Costal vein extending far beyond the tip of the radial sector, stopping a little before the apex of the wing; subcostal vein joining the costa a short distance before the base of the radial sector; basal cell R quite short; humeral crossvein quite oblique; Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) wanting; R₁ joining the costa at a point three-fourths of the distance from the root of the wing to the tip of the costa; media simple, detached at the base; anterior branch of the cubitus disconnected at the base, indistinct, and quite short; anal vein rudimentary (Pl. 4, Fig. 22).

Type species : *A. sydneyensis*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. Skusei*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 296, New Zealand.
pl. 11, f. 4 (1896).
2. *A. sydneyensis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1207 Australia.
(164), pl. 32, f. 13 (1888).

11. GENUS TRIZYGIA, SKUSE

Trizygia. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1204 (34), (1888).

Characters. — Head small, roundish-oval, flattened on the fore part, situated deep in the thorax; ocelli three, of almost equal size, arranged in a triangle on the front; eyes ovate, a little emarginate on the inner side above; palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed, first and second short, of about equal length, third as long as the first and second united, fourth slender, about the length of the three preceding; antennæ about the length of the head and thorax taken together, projecting forwards, arcuated, 2+14 jointed, with a short downy pubescence; joints of the scapus cupuliform, the second setose at the apex; flagellar joints cylindrical. Thorax ovate, narrower and not so gibbose as in *Aphelomera*; scutellum small, nearly semicircular; metathorax highly arched but not so high as in *Aphelomera*. Abdomen short, cylindrical, with six segments; anal joint supporting the forceps longer and narrower than the terminal abdominal segment. Legs long, moderately robust; femora compressed, the hind pair much larger and broader than the others; tibiæ spurred, the intermediate and hind pairs with moderately long lateral spines, the former with a few spines on the inner side, and the hind pair with two

distinct ranges on the outer side. Wings ovate, rounded off at the base, much shorter and more rounded than in *Aphelomera*, longer than the abdomen, microscopically pubescent, the minute hairs not all of one length as in *Aphelomera*, but of two lengths, the longer ones fewer and two or three times longer than the others. Costal vein extending considerably beyond the tip of the radial sector, but ending far from the apex of the wing; subcosta ending in the costa beyond the base of the radial sector and united to R_1 by Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); R_1 joins the costa far beyond the middle of the anterior border of the wing; base of the radial sector is situated nearer the base of the wing than its distance from the apex of R_1 ; media is simple and reaches the wing margin beyond its tip; cubitus is a little arcuated, the anterior branch detached, appearing as a short piece of a vein joining the margin; anal vein wanting (Pl. 4, Fig. 23).

Type species : *T. flavipes*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *T. flavipes*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1205 (1863), Australia. pl. 32, f. 12 (1888).

12. GENUS RONDANIELLA, NOM. NOV

Leia. Meigen (Winnertz), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 792 (1863).

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes oval; ocelli three in number, arranged in a triangle upon the broad front or almost upon the vertex, the laterals larger than the middle one; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the two following subequal, the fourth as long or longer than the others taken together; antennæ projecting forward arcuate, 2+14 jointed, the first and second joints cupuliform, the second with setæ at the tip, the flagellar joints cylindrical, pubescent. Thorax oval, highly arched, the metathorax steep; scutellum small, nearly semicircular. Abdomen slender, six segmented, in the male nearly cylindrical, somewhat diminishing in size towards the apex, with small forceps; in the female somewhat depressed, with stout ovipositor ending in two small lamellæ. Legs strong, the femora, especially hind pair, flattened, the tibiæ with spurs and with lateral setæ. The fore tibiæ have a row of setæ on the outer side, also one seta on the inner side near the middle, another near the outer row, and a third at the apex near the spur; the hind tibiæ have three rows of strong setæ outwardly, the middle tibiæ each with a single long seta on the inner side somewhat beyond the middle. Wing longer than the abdomen, elongate oval, with rounded base, microscopic setulose. The subcostal vein ends at about one-third the length of the wing, its posterior branch (subcostal crossvein) is wanting; the costa ends far beyond the tip of the radial sector, but does not reach the apex of the wing; the radial sector arises at the middle of the wing hence the basal cell R is about half the length of the wing; the base of the anterior branch of the media and also of the cubitus is wanting; the anal vein is incomplete (Pl. 4, Fig. 24).

The name *Leia* was used by Rondani (1856) in the sense in which Winnertz (1863) and subsequent writers used *Glaphyoptera* and *Neoglaphyoptera*. Furthermore *Leia fascipennis*, which was designated as the type of the genus by Curtis, belongs to *Leia* in Rondani's sense, hence this name must be transferred to its proper position and the *Leia* of Winnertz renamed.

Type species : *R. variegata*, Winnertz (*Leia*).

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *R. abbreviata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 147 (33) (*Leia*) (1869). United States.

2. *R. apicalis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4146 (5) (*Leia*) (1852). North Europe.
 3. *R. dimidiata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 91 (3) (*Mycetophila*) (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 254 (1) (1818). Central Europe.
 4. *R. elegans*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 793 (1) (*Leia*) (1863). Europe.
 5. *R. ferruginea*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 175 (16), pl. 12, f. 3, 3a (*Leia*) (1858). Central Europe.
 6. *R. interrupta*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 34 (*Leia*) (1850). Prussian amber.
 7. *R. sororcula*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 147 (32) (*Leia*) (1869). United States.
 8. *R. terminalis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 254 (2) pl. 9, f. 13, 14 (*Leia*) (1818). Europe.
 terminalis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 795 (3) (*Leia*) (1863).
 9. *R. variegata*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 794 (2) (*Leia*) (1863). Europe.
 variegata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 460 (2) (*Leia*) (1864).

13. GENUS ATELEIA, SKUSE .

Ateleia. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1201 (1888).

Characters. — Head small, broadly ovate, nearly round, somewhat compressed on the fore part, situated deep in the thorax; eyes ovate, entire; ocelli three, arranged in a triangle on the front; palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed; first and second joints small, moderately robust, the second somewhat longer than the first, third joint more slender than the second and about a third longer than the latter, fourth joint slender, about the length of the second and third taken together; antennæ cylindrical, tapering towards the apex, projecting forwards, arcuated, 2+14 jointed, first joint of the scapus cyathiform, the second cupuliform, setiferous at the apex; flagellar joints cylindrical, with a very short downy pubescence. Thorax ovate, highly arched; scutellum small, almost semicircular; metathorax high, acclivous. Abdomen in the male with six segments, rather short, slender, cylindrical, the first segment narrowed, with a large anal joint supporting the forceps. Legs long and strong; tibiæ spurred and provided with lateral spines, a few short ones on the fore tibiæ on the inner side, two rows of long spines on the outer side of the intermediate tibiæ; three ranges on the hind tibiæ, two ranges of long spines on the outer side and one of short ones on the inner side. Wings longer than the abdomen, oblong-oval, with rounded off base, microscopically pubescent. Anterior branches of the media and cubitus both detached; subcostal vein joining the costa considerably before the base of the radical sector and opposite to the base of the detached anterior branch of the cubitus, united to R_1 by the Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); costal vein extending far beyond the tip of the radial sector; base of the radial sector situated beyond the middle of the wing, the basal cell R hence very long; anterior branch of the media reaching the margin of the wing just before the apex of the wing; proximal extremity of the anterior branch of the cubitus far proximad of the base of the petiole of the media; anal vein incomplete, distinct (Pl. 4, Fig. 25).

Type species: *A. spadicithorax*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. spadicithorax*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1202 Australia. (1862), pl. 32, f. 11 (1888).

14. GENUS PARADOXA, MARSHALL

Paradoxa. Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 290 (1896).

Characters. — Head nearly round; eyes large; antennæ 2+14 jointed; joints shaped almost as in *Tetragoneura*; palpi short, four jointed, first and second joints very short, third larger and stouter, fourth same length as the third but much more slender; ocelli three in number, situated on the broad front. Thorax rather elongated. Abdomen compressed vertically, as broad as the thorax. Femora greatly compressed, tibia about as long as the femora, with a few slender black spines; spurs large, pubescent; first joint of tarsus longest, others gradually decreasing in length. Wings longer than the abdomen. Subcostal vein represented by a short rudiment; R_1 ending some distance beyond the middle of the anterior margin; base of the radial sector only a short distance proximad of the tip of R_1 ; radial sector ends some distance before the tip of the wing; costa produced considerably beyond the tip of the radial sector but not reaching the apex of the wing; media with a long fork, slightly disconnected at the base, posterior branch also slightly disconnected at its base; anterior branch of the cubitus reaching the margin, but disappearing before reaching the base of the wing; its posterior branch close to anal, incomplete; anal vein incomplete (**Pl. 4, Fig. 26**).

Type species : *P. fusca*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. fusca*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 290, New Zealand. pl. 12, f. 5 (1896).

15. GENUS CYCLONEURA, MARSHALL

Cycloneura. Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 289 (1896).

Characters. — Head longer than broad; eyes large, but well separated on the front; ocelli three in number (antennæ and palpi not seen). Thorax almost globular. Abdomen of seven segments in the male. Wings rather narrow. Subcostal vein rudimentary; R_1 ending about half way along the border; radial sector ending some distance before the apex; costal vein continued beyond the tip of the radial sector, but not reaching the apex of the wing; media ending at a point a little beyond the apex of the wing, unbranched; anterior branch of the cubitus detached at the base; anal vein complete, joined at about half its length by the incomplete posterior branch of the cubitus; both media and cubitus detached at the base (**Pl. 4, Fig. 27**). Legs stout; femora greatly compressed; tibiæ with long spines; spurs long, pubescent; first two joints of tarsus of the hind legs with prickles on the under surface.

Type species : *C. flava*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *C. flava*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 289, New Zealand. pl. 11, f. 5 (1896).

16. GENUS ARCHAEBOLETINA, MEUNIER

Archaeboletina. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 149 (1904).

Characters. — Antennæ reach the first abdominal segments, the basal and median flagellar joints about five or six times, the apical joints about four times as long as wide. The last palpal joint

elongate. The costa not produced beyond the tip of radial sector; radial sector sinuous; petiole of the media very long; cubitus forks distad of the distal end of the basal cell R; abdomen slender and extraordinarily elongated. Legs very long; coxæ strong; femora and tibiæ long, the tarsi twice as long as the tibiæ; fore metatarsi as long as the following joints taken together. Male genitalia very robust, the forceps with rectangular and elongated basal joint, apical joint of the same form but only half as long. The author further states that the crossvein (nervule transversale) is suddenly interrupted beyond the apex of the basal cell R, but it appears that he meant subcostal vein (nervule assistante) which seems more reasonable (Pl. 4, Fig. 28).

Type species: *A. tipuliformis*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. tipuliformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 149, pl. 12, f. 2 Baltic amber. (1904).

17. GENUS NEURATELIA, RONDANI

Neuratelia. Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodomus, Vol. 1, p. 195 (7) (1856).

Anaclinia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 770 (18) (1863).

Characters. — Head small, round, somewhat narrower than the thorax, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; proboscis somewhat projecting; eyes oval, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, the middle one only little smaller than the laterals, placed in a transverse line on the broad front; palpi cylindrical, incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the third about one and one-half, the fourth twice as long as the second; antennæ arcuate, projecting forward, in the male about one and one-half, in the female as long as head and thorax taken together, 2+14 jointed, the two basal joints cupuliform, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax short, moderately broad, very highly arched; metanotum highly arched, scutellum small. Abdomen long and slender, seven segmented, slightly compressed, the male with short forceps, the female with very short ovipositor, with a pair of small lamellæ. Wings elongate oval, with rounded base, as long as the abdomen, microscopically setulose. Costa produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, but not reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta ends slightly before the middle of the wing length and connected with the radius by Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein); the radial sector strongly undulate, its basal section as long as the R-M crossvein; anterior branch of the media disconnected at the base; the fork of the cubitus slightly distad of the crossvein; anal vein strong but incomplete (Pl. 4, Fig. 29). Legs long and slender, the tibiæ with spurs and with very small lateral setæ.

Type species: *N. nemoralis*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *N. coxalis*, Coquillett, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. Vol. 13, p. 68 (*Anaclinia*) British Columbia. (1905).
2. *N. nemoralis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 265 (12), pl. 9, f. 19 Europe and North America. (*Mycetophila*) (1818).
nemoralis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 771 (1) (*Anaclinia*) 1863; Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 454 (*Anaclinia*) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 112 pl. 3, f. 18 (*Anaclinia*) (1877).

Judging from the diagnosis of the genus given by Rondani it seems quite possible that he also included the species classed under Genus 12, *Rondaniella* (*Leia* of Winnertz).

18. GENUS ANACLILEIA, MEUNIER

Anaclileia. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 146 (1904).

Characters. — This fossil genus is closely related to *Neuratelia*, differing from it mainly in having no posterior branch of the subcosta (subcostal crossvein) and in having the radial sector only gently curved. From *Odontopoda* it differs in having the costa prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector; from *Rondaniella* it differs in having the base of the anterior branch of the cubitus unbroken and in having a much shorter basal cell R (Pl. 4, Fig. 30).

Type species : *A. anacliniformis*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. anacliniformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 146, pl. 11, f. 20, 21 (1904). Baltic amber.
2. *A. dissimilis*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 148, pl. 11, f. 24 (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *A. Gazagnairei*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 147, pl. 11, f. 23 (1904). Baltic amber.
4. *A. sylvatica*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 147, pl. 11, f. 22 (1904). Baltic amber.

19. GENUS ODONTOPODA, ALDRICH

Odontopoda. Aldrich, Rept. Geol. Ind. Vol. 21, p. 187 (1896).

Proanaclinia. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 145 (1904).

Characters. — Ocelli three, all large, nearly in a straight line; antennæ sixteen jointed, the two basal joints distinct, the others cylindrical, the third longest; palpi four jointed, first short, second a little longer, third longer than the two preceding, fourth a trifle shorter; coxæ elongated; abdomen of the male long, slender, clavate, composed of seven distinct segments besides the hypopygium. Wings elongate oval; costal vein does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector; cubitus forked; subcostal vein ending in the costa almost half way to the apex; R-M crossvein nearly equal in length with the base of the radial sector; media with a very thin anterior branch arising at the origin of the crossvein, or seemingly from the crossvein itself (Pl. 5, Fig. 1, 2, *Proanaclinia*). Perhaps a synonym of *Neuratelia*.

Type species : *O. Sayi*, Aldrich.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *O. gibbosa*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 145, pl. 11, f. 19 (1904). Baltic amber.
(*Proanaclinia*) (1904).
2. *O. Giebeli*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 145, pl. 11, f. 17, 18 (*Proanaclinia*) (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *O. Sayi*, Aldrich, Rept. Geol. Ind. Vol. 21, p. 187, fig. (1896). United States, Marengo Cave, Indiana.

20. GENUS ALLACTONEURA, DE MEIJERE

Allactoneura. de Meijere, Tijdschr. v. Ent. p. 201 (1907).

Characters. — Head in profile oval, front arched, in the middle with depressed line, with two distinct ocelli which are remote from the eye margin, middle ocellus faintly indicated; eyes broadly oval;

face but slightly arched; antennæ 2+14 jointed, as long as head and thorax taken together, flagellar joints cylindrical, longer than broad, closely sessile. Thorax not deep, with setæ posteriorly, elsewhere with scales and with appressed pile as has also the abdomen; scutellum with two long setæ at the apex. Abdomen somewhat depressed, slender, in both sexes seven segmented, in the male with a forceps hidden under the seventh segment, in the female the seventh segment and the lamellæ are very small. Coxæ long and robust; all tibiæ with several ranges of setæ; spurs strong; tarsal joints, particularly the metatarsi, with numerous setulæ. Wing narrow, without anal angle. Subcostal vein ends in the costa; Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) present; base of the radial sector before the R-M crossvein, longitudinally placed, not crossvein-like, R-M crossvein transverse in position, the media forking but a short distance beyond it; cubitus forks at the base of the wing, the lower branch detached at the base (Pl. 5, Fig. 3).

Type species : *A. cincta*, de Meijere.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. cincta*, de Meijere, Tijdschr. v. Ent. p. 202, fig. (1907).

Semarang, Dutch East Ind.

21. GENUS PROBOLETINA, MEUNIER

Proboletina. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 151 (1904).

Characters. — This fossil genus resembles *Boletina*, but differs in having the base of the fork of the cubitus over twice the length of R-M crossvein distad of the distal end of this crossvein and nearly under the fork of the media; the costa is distinctly produced beyond the tip of the radial sector (Pl. 5, Fig. 4).

Type species : *P. syntenuiformis*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. syntenuiformis*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 151, pl. 12, f. 6, 7 (1904). Baltic amber.

22. GENUS LEPTOMORPHUS, CURTIS

Leptomorphus. Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 365 (1831).

Characters. — Head small, round, much narrower than the thorax, nearly hemispherical, slightly flattened, placed low upon the thorax; proboscis somewhat projecting; eyes oval, emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, the middle one smaller than the laterals, placed in a flattened triangle on the front. Palpi cylindrical, incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the third nearly twice as long as the second, the fourth somewhat longer than the third; antennæ long, filiform, projecting forward, 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the second small, with setæ at the tip, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax short, oval, highly arched, mesonotum with setæ only at the sides, metanotum high, strongly arched. Abdomen very long, slender, nearly linear, compressed, seven jointed, with short terminal joint; the male with moderate forceps. Legs long, slender, the tibiæ with long spurs and very minute lateral setæ; fore metatarsi longer than the tibiæ. Wings elongate oval, shorter than the abdomen, setulose. Costa but very slightly produced beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcostal vein complete, ending near the middle of the wing in the costa and connected with R₁ by Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein); media forked far distad of the

base of the radial sector, cubitus forked under or proximad of it; anal vein stout but not reaching the margin (Pl. 5, Fig. 5, 6).

This genus resembles *Boletina* most closely but differs in having longer legs, the fore metatarsi being longer than the corresponding tibiae and in a relatively longer petiole of the media, the petiole being about half as long as the anterior branch. There are several undescribed North American species of *Boletina* which closely approach *Leptomorphus*.

Type species : *L. Walkeri*, Curtis.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *L. africanus*, Meunier, Le Naturaliste, p. 480 (2), f. 1, 2, 3 (1907). From Copal, Zanzibar.
2. *L. elongatus*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 87 (1848). — (This Country unknown.
is certainly not a member of this genus; may possibly belong to
Mycetobia.)
3. *L. hyalinus*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 598 (1901). United States.
— *L. parvulus*, Coquillett, see *Boletina*.
4. *L. Walkeri*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 365, plate (1831). Europe.
Walkeri, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 770 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 453 (1864).

23. GENUS ALLOCOTOCERA, MIK

Allocotocera. Mik, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 5, p. 102 (4) (1856).

Eurycera. Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 6 (1885).

Characters. — Eyes elongate, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennae; ocelli arranged in a row on the broad front, the middle one a little smaller; palpi four jointed, the first joint pyriform, the fourth joint long and slender, about as long as the other three taken together; antennae 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the flagellar joints compressed, their width greater than the length, the last joint conical. Thorax quite highly arched. Abdomen elongate, somewhat flattened, depressed. Legs of moderate length, all tibiae with setae, the hind pair with two rows on extensor surface, the middle and fore pair each with one row on the flexor and one row on the extensor surface. Wings oval; the costa extends beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcosta ends in the costa beyond the base of the radial sector and is connected with R_1 by Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); the media forks at a considerable distance from the crossvein, while the cubitus forks proximad of its distal end; anal vein stout but ends abruptly some distance from the wing margin (Pl. 5, Fig. 7).

This genus lies between *Leptomorphus* and *Boletina*, from the former it differs in having shorter abdomen, shorter metatarsi relatively to the tibiae, and wider wings; from the latter in its wing venation.

Type species : *A. flava*, Dziedzicki.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. flava*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5, pl. 4, f. 8-15 (*Eurycera*) (1885). Europe.
2. ***A. flavescens*, nov. sp.** (1). United States.
3. *A. pulchella*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 645 (1), pl. (*Leia*) (1837) Jenkinson. England.

(1) ***A. flavescens*, nov. sp.** — Female. — Yellowish; thorax subshining, sixth and seventh abdominal segments and the posterior margins of the others blackish; dark ocellar spot; wings yellowish hyaline, with a subfuscous spot at the apex. Length 3.5 mm. Wisconsin.

24. GENUS BOLETINA, STAEGER

Boletina. Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturhist. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 233 (4) (1840).

Fungina. Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodrum, Vol. 1, p. 194 (3) (1856).

Agaromya. Rondani, ibidem, Vol. 4, Corr. p. 12 (1861).

Euryceras. Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 291 (1896).

Palæoboletina. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 150 (1904).

Characters. — Head small, round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes oval, emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, the middle one small, placed in a flattened triangle upon the broad front; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first one small, the fourth longest; antennæ projecting forward, longer than the head and thorax taken together, that of the female shorter than that of the male; 2+14 jointed, the two basal joints differentiated, cupuliform, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent, or nearly bare. Thorax short, oval, highly arched; metathorax high, steep, somewhat arched, scutellum small. Abdomen seven segmented, long and slender, cylindrical; in the male with a short forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 8, 9), in the female with a very short ovipositor at the tip of which there are two small lamellæ. Legs long and slender, the femora slender, slightly compressed, all tibiæ with spurs and with weak lateral setæ; fore metatarsus shorter than the corresponding tibia. Wing elongate oval, with somewhat rounded base, as long as or somewhat longer than the abdomen, microscopic setulose. Costa somewhat produced beyond the tip of the radial sector but not reaching the tip of the wing; subcostal vein ends in the costa before the middle of the wing length, and is connected with R_1 by Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); media forks under or somewhat distad of the radial sector; cubitus forks under or proximad of the fork of the media; anal vein incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 8).

The larvæ of these gnats have been reared from decaying wood and also from fungi; the adults are found in woods in all seasons except in mid winter, though more commonly in Spring and Fall.

Euryceras, Marshall (Pl. 5, Fig. 9), and *Palæoboletina*, Meunier (Pl. 5, Fig. 10), cannot well be separated from *Boletina*. The slight variations from the typical form which may appear in the wing venation are not sufficient to distinguish generically, when several North American species which form connecting links are taken into consideration.

Type species : *B. trivittata*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *B. abdominalis*, Adams, Kans. Univ. Sc. Bull. Vol. 2, p. 24 (1903). United States.
2. *B. anacliniformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 152 (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *B. anaclinoides*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 292, New Zealand.
pl. 11, f. 1, pl. 13, f. 14-15 (*Euryceras*) (1896).
4. *B. analis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1 p. 257 (9) (*Lea*) (1818). Europe.
ambia, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 92 (9) (*Mycetophila*) (1804).
5. *B. analis*, var. *postposita*, Strobl, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 19, p. 98 Europe.
(*Phthinia?*) (1900).
6. *B. arctica*, Holmgren, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh. Vol. 29, p. 105 (1872). Greenland.
7. *B. basalis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 257 (8) (*Leia*) (1818). Europe.
humeralis, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 862 (7) (*Leia*) (1838).
nigra, Zetterstedt, ibidem, p. 862 (6) (*Leia*) (1838).
- *B. basalis*, Staeger, p. p. = *groenlandica*, Staeger.
- *B. basalis*, Winnertz (nec Meigen) = *Winnertzii*, Dziedzicki.
8. *B. beringensis*, Coquillett, Dipt. Commander Isl. p. 342 (*Neoglyphyro- North America.*
ptera) (1899).

9. *B. borealis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4160 (8) (1852). North Europe.
trivittata, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 862 (5) p. p. (*Leia*) (1838).
10. *B. brevicornis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4163 (1852). North Europe.
11. *B. conformis*, Siebke, Nyt Mag. f. Naturv. Vol. 12, p. 188 (1864). Europe.
pseudosciarina, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 1894 (148) (1895).
12. *B. consobrina*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4162 (9) (1852). Europe.
var. coxata, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 1897 (284) (1898).
13. *B. conspicua*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 156, pl. 12, f. 14 (1904). Baltic amber.
- *B. dispar*, Winnertz, see *Palaeoanaclinia*.
14. *B. dispecta*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 8 (3), pl. 5, f. 18-20, pl. 6, f. 1 (1885). Eastern Europe.
— *B. dubia*, Meigen = *analisis*, Meigen.
15. *B. dubia*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 235 (3) (1840). North Europe.
16. *B. elongatissima*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 151, pl. 12, f. 3 (*Palaeoboletina*) (1904). Baltic amber.
17. *B. erythropyga*, Holmgren, Ent. Tidsskr. Vol. 4, p. 189 (79) (1883). Nova Zembla.
18. *B. fimbriata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 153, pl. 12, f. 11 (1904). Baltic amber.
19. *B. fuscula*, Holmgren, Ent. Tidsskr. Vol. 4, p. 190 (80) (1883). Nova Zembla.
20. *B. grandis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 150, pl. 12, f. 4 (*Palaeoboletina*) (1904). Baltic amber.
21. *B. gripha*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 9 (4), pl. 6, f. 2-5 (1885). Europe.
22. *B. groenlandica*, Staeger, Naturh. Tidsskr. n. ser. Vol. 1, p. 356 (18) (1845). Greenland.
groenlandica, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4154 (3) (1852).
basalis, Staeger in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 234 (2) (1840).
trivittata, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 862 (5) (*Leia*) (1838).
23. *B. Grzegorzekii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 10 (6), pl. 6, f. 10-13 (1885). Europe.
24. *B. helvetica*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Vol. 1, Dipt. p. 416 (1856). Central Europe.
25. *B. hirta*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 154, pl. 12, f. 12 (1604). Baltic amber.
26. *B. hirtella*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 155, pl. 12, f. 13 (1904). Baltic amber.
27. *B. Hopkinsii*, Coquillett, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 27, p. 200 (*Mycetophila*) (1895). United States.
28. *B. humeralis*, Costa, Il Giambatt. Vico, Vol. 2, p. 456 (*Fungina*) (1857). South Europe.
— *B. humeralis*, Zetterstedt = *basalis*, Meigen.
— *B. inops*, Coquillett, see *Palaeoanaclinia*.
29. *B. maculata*, Holmgren, K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. Vol. 8, No. 5, p. 49 (1869). Spitzbergen.
30. *B. Meigeniana*, Heer, Förster (fossil), Abh. Geol. Spez. Elsass, Vol. 3, p. 458 (1891). Europe.
— *B. nigra*, Zetterstedt = *basalis*, Meigen.
31. *B. nigricans*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 11 (7), pl. 6, f. 14-17 (1885). Europe.
32. *B. nigricoxa*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 236 (4) (1840). Europe.
nigricoxa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 775 (3) (1863).
33. *B. nigrofuscata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 7 (2), pl. 5, f. 14-17 (1885). Eastern Europe.
34. *B. nitida*, Grzegorzec, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 204 (1885). Central Europe.
— *B. obscurella*, Zetterstedt = *sciarina*, Staeger.
35. *B. obscuriventris*, Bigot, Mission Scient. Cap Horn, Zool. Vol. 6, p. 13 (16) (1888). South America.
36. *B. Oustaletii*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 153, pl. 12, f. 9 (1904). Baltic amber.

37. *B. paludiraga*, Scudder (fossil), Tert. Insects, p. 594, pl. 10, f. 7 (1890). Wyoming, United States.
 38. *B. parvula*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 598 (*Leptomorphus*) (1901). United States.
 39. *B. philhydra*, von Heyden (fossil), Paleontogr. Vol. 17, p. 246, pl. 44, f. 11 (1870). Prussia.
 40. *B. pilosa*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 153, pl. 12, f. 10 (1904). Baltic amber.
 41. *B. plana*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 34 (3) (1856). North Europe.
 — *B. pseudosciarina*, Strobl = *conformis*, Siebke.
 — *B. Reuteri*, Lundström, see *Palaeoanaclinia*.
 42. *B. Sahlbergi*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn, Vol. 29, p. 14 (1) (1907). Finland.
 43. *B. sciarina*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 236 (5) (1840). Europe, Greenland.
sciarina, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 776 (4) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 454 (1864).
obscura, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 866 (14) (*Mycetophila*) (1838).
var. trebevicensis, Strobl, Glasnik Zem. Mus. Bosnii Hercegov. Vol. 10, p. 599 (1898).
 44. *B. sepulta*, Scudder (fossil), Rept. Geol. Survey Canada, p. 271 (1877). British Columbia.
 45. *B. serrata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 156, pl. 12, f. 16 (1904). Baltic amber.
 46. *B. setipennis*, Holmgren, K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. Vol. 8, No. 5, p. 50 (1869). Spitzbergen.
 47. *B. silacea*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 30, p. 166, pl. 11, f. 1 (1887). Central Europe.
 48. *B. silvatica*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 9 (5), pl. 6, f. 6-9 (1885). East Europe.
 49. *B. subhirta*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 155 (1904). Baltic amber.
 — *B. tenella*, Zetterstedt, see *Coelosia*.
 50. *B. tricineta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 143 (25) (1869). East United States.
 51. *B. trivittata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 258 (10) (*Leia*) (1818). Europe, Greenland.
trivittata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 773 (1) (1863);
 Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 116 (2) (1877).
 — *B. trivittata*, Zetterstedt, ol. p. p. = *bovealis*, Staeger.
 — *B. trivittata*, Zetterstedt, ol. p. p. = *groenlandica*, Staeger.
 52. *B. umbratica*, Scudder (fossil), Tert. Insects, p. 593, pl. 10, f. 3 (1890). United States.
 53. *B. unifurcata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 14, p. 6562 (14, 15) (1850). North Europe.
 54. *B. Winnertzii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 7 (1), pl. 5, f. 2-5 (1885). Europe.
basalis, Winnertz (nec Meigen), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 13, p. 774 (2) (1863).

The species *Anderschi*, *attenuata* and *nigricincta*, listed with *Mycetophila*, may belong here.

25. GENUS PRONEOGLAPHYROPTERA, MEUNIER

Proneoglyphyoptera. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 158 (1904).

Characters. — The antennæ of the male longer than the head and thorax taken together, of the female somewhat shorter; basal joints differentiated, the first flagellar joint more than three times as long as wide, apical joint longer than the preapical. Wing elongate oval; costa produced beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcostal vein ends in the costa beyond the middle of the elongate basal cell R; base of the radial sector nearly transverse in position and less than one-third as long as the long R-M crossvein which is longitudinal in position and forms apparently the beginning of the sector; the petiole of the media about as long as the R-M crossvein; fork of the cubitus under or distad of the proximal end of the crossvein (Pl. 5, Fig. 11).

This fossil genus greatly resembles *Leia* (*Glaphyoptera* Winnertz) but differs mainly in having the costa prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector, in the rather shorter basal cell R, and in the position of the fork of the cubitus distad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein.

Type species : *P. eocenica*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. eocenica*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 158 (1), pl. 12, f. 19, 20 Baltic amber. (1904).

Leia curvipetiolata, Meunier (*Neoglaphyoptera*), may possibly also belong here.

26. GENUS LEIA, MEIGEN

Leia. Meigen (part), Syst. Besch. Vol. 1. p. 258 (31) (1818).

Lejomya. Rondani, Prodomus. Vol. 1, p. 195 (6) (1856).

Lejosoma. Rondani, Prodomus. Vol. 1, corrigenda (1856).

Glaphyoptera. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 13, p. 781 (22) (1863).

Neoglaphyoptera. Osten Sacken, Catal. Dipt. N. Amer. p. 10 (216) (1878).

Characters. — Head with elevated vertex, oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes elongate oval, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, placed in a curved line upon the broad front, the laterals large, rather close to the eye margin though not contiguous, the middle ocellus smaller; palpi large, incurved, four jointed, the first joint smallest, the fourth as long or longer than the preceding (Pl. 1, Fig. 24); antennæ projecting forward, 2+14 jointed, the two basal joints differentiated, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, short pilose. Thorax oval, highly arched; scutellum small, nearly semicircular in outline; metanotum high, steep; halteres small. Abdomen seven segmented, slender; in the male cylindrical, and with small forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 6); in some forms the seventh segment is reduced and nearly hidden by the sixth sclerite; in the female flattened and ending in a short ovipositor with two small lamellæ. Legs moderately strong, all tibiæ with spurs and lateral setæ; fore tibiæ with a range of delicate setæ on the flexor and another on the extensor surface; there are also several scattered setæ; middle tibiæ with one range of delicate setæ and a single prominent one on the flexor surface, two ranges of rather stout setæ on the extensor surface, a single seta between the latter near the apex, and three or four setæ in an irregular row near the range on the flexor surface; hind tibiæ with a range of delicate setæ on the flexor surface and two ranges of stout setæ on the extensor surface, besides several smaller scattering ones. Wings somewhat longer than the abdomen, elongate oval, with rounded base; subcosta ends in the costa at one-fourth or one-third the wing length from the base and is connected with R₁ by Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) near its apex; the costa ends at the tip of the radial sector and far from the tip of the wing; the basal cell R is very long extending beyond the middle of the wing; the media usually forks noticeably before the base of the radial sector; the cubitus forks proximad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein, its anterior branch is sometimes slightly disconnected at the base; the anal vein though rather stout is incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 12). The larvæ live in mushrooms.

Type species : The name *Leia* replaces *Neoglaphyoptera* because Curtis designated *L. fascipennis* Meigen as the type and because Rondani, the first reviser of the genus, defines it as above. It appears that the name *Leja* was used by Dejean for a genus of Coleoptera. Scudder dates it 1821 and credits it to Megerle. Lacordaire states that it was used by Dejean in his first catalogue which according to Hagen

appeared in 1802. As this catalogue is not accessible to me I am unable to decide the question of synonymy; the spelling being different it may be justifiable to use the name *Leia* even should it be antedated by *Leja*; if not, it must be replaced by *Lejomya*, Rondani.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. **L. alternans*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 788 (7) Europe.
(*Glaphyoptera*) (1863).
2. **L. amabilis*, Williston, Biol. Centr. Amer. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 219 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1900). Mexico.
3. *L. annulata*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 96 (17) (*Mycetophila*) (1826). Europe.
4. **L. antarctica*, Bigot, Miss. Scient. Cap Horn, Zool. Vol. 6, p. 12 (15), South America.
pl. 3, f. 1 (*Boletina*) (1888).
5. **L. apicalis*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. (24), p. 581 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
6. *L. apicalis*, von Roser, Corresp.bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, Central Europe.
p. 51 (1840).
7. *L. basalis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 30 (10) (1856). North Europe.
- *L. beringensis*, Coquillett (*Neoglaphyoptera*), see *Boletina*.
- *L. bifasciata*, Gimmerthal = *picta*, Meigen.
8. *L. bifasciata*, von Roser, Corresp.bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, Central Europe.
p. 51 (1840).
9. **L. bifasciata*, Becker, Zeitschr. f. Hym. Dipt. p. 236 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1907). North Africa.
10. **L. bilineata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 789 (8) Europe.
(*Glaphyoptera*) (1863).
bilineata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 458 (4) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
11. **L. bilumula*, Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 65 (1) Brazil.
(1828).
12. **L. bimaculata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 92 (7) (*Mycetophila*) (1804). Europe.
bimaculata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 790 (10) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1863).
stigmatella, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 173 (15), pl. 12, f. 2, 2a (1858).
- *L. bimaculata*, Staeger (nec Meigen) = *borealis*, Winnertz.
13. **L. bipartita*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 409 (6, 1), Argentina.
pl. 1, f. 19 (*Glaphyoptera*) (1892).
14. **L. bivittata*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Vol. 6, p. 152 (1829). United States.
lateralis, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. (2), Vol. 2 (10), p. 131 (4) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1868).
15. *L. bivittata*, von Roser, Corresp.bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, Central Europe.
p. 51 (1840).
16. **L. borealis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 791 (11) Europe.
(*Glaphyoptera*) (1863).
borealis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 459 (7) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
bimaculata, Staeger (nec Meigen), in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 233 (3) (1840).
17. **L. cincta*, Coquillett, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sc. Philad. p. 308 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1895). United States.
18. **L. completa*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. (24), p. 577 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
19. **L. concinna*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 259 (2) (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1896). St. Vincent Isl. (W. I.).
20. *L. consobrina*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 645 (6) (1837). North Europe.
21. *L. crassicornis*, Curtis, ibidem, p. 645 (12) (1837). (See *Megophthalmidia*.) North Europe.
22. **L. crassipalpis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 160 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) (1904). Baltic amber.

23. **L. crassiuscula*, Förster (fossil), Abh. Geol. Spezial. Elsass. (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1890-1891). Europe.
— *L. crucigera*, Zetterstedt = *fascipennis*, Meigen.
24. **L. cuneola*, Adams, Science Bull. Univ. Kans. Vol. 2, p. 25 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1903). Western United States.
25. *L. curvipetiolata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 159 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1904). — Perhaps *Pronoglyphyoptera*?. Baltic amber.
26. **L. cylindrica*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 13, p. 785 (4) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1863). Europe.
27. **L. decora*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 144 (28) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1869). United States.
— *L. diversa*, Walker, see *Rondaniella*.
28. **L. diversicornis*, Kertész, Term. Füz. (24), p. 576 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
29. **L. elegans*, Kertész, ibidem, p. 579 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
30. **L. fasciata*, Kertész, ibidem, p. 574 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
31. **L. fasciola*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 256 (6) (1818). Europe.
fasciola, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 784 (3) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 458 (6) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
32. **L. fascipennis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 255 (5) (1818). Europe.
fascipennis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 782 (1) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 458 (6) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
crucigera, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 861 (2) (1838).
flavicornis, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 255 (4), pl. 9, f. 11 (1818).
— *L. flavicornis*, Meigen = *fascipennis*, Meigen.
33. **L. flavoscutellata*, Arribalzaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 410 (7, 2) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1892). Argentina.
34. *L. frequens*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
35. *L. fulva*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 416 (1856). — (This may belong to *Allodia*.) Tasmania.
36. *L. fumosa*, Curtis, in Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 28 (4) (1856). England.
37. *L. fuscipes*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Württemberg. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840). Central Europe.
38. **L. gracillima*, Förster (fossil), Abh. Geol. Spezial. Elsass. (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1890-1891). Europe.
39. **L. hallerata*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. (24), p. 575 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
— *L. Hopkinsii*, Coquillett, see *Boletina*.
40. **L. hyalina*, Coquillett, Journ. New York, Ent. Soc. p. 68 (*Lejomya*) (1905). Western United States.
41. **L. immaculata*, Giglio-Tos, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, Vol. 6, No. 94, p. 8 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1891). South Europe.
42. *L. indivisa*, Walker, Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 7, p. 223 (1) (1864). Waigou Isl.
43. *L. infera*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 31 (11) (1856). England.
44. **L. interrupta*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. (24), p. 495 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1901). Peru.
— *L. lateralis*, Van der Wulp = *bivittata*, Say.
45. **L. lineola*, Adams, Science Bull. Univ. Kans. Vol. 2, p. 25 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1903). California.
46. **L. longipalpis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 160 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1903). Baltic amber.
47. **L. longipes*, Förster (fossil), Abh. Geol. Spezial. Elsass. (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1890-1891). Europe.
48. **L. longipetiolata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 159 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1904). Baltic amber.
49. **L. lucida*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 65, pl. 2, f. 23 (*Neoglyphyoptera*) (1907). Canary Isl.

50. *L. lunulata*, von Roser, Corresp.bl. Würtemb. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, Central Europe.
p. 51 (1840).
- ✓ 51. *L. lutea*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1 p. 90 (1) (*Mycetophila*) (1804); Syst. North Europe.
Besch. Vol. 1, p. 263 (7) (*Mycetophila*) (1818).
52. **L. maculosa*, Strobl, Glasnik. Zem. Mus. Bosn. Hercegov. Vol. 10, South Europe.
p. 599 (*Glaphyoptera*) (1898).
— *L. Marklini*, Zetterstedt = *subfasciata*, Meigen.
53. **L. melaena*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 144 (27) (*Glaphy- United States.*
roptera) (1869).
- ✓ 54. *L. nasuta*, Haliday, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2, p. 184 (1839). — Britain.
Perhaps *Rhymosia*?
55. **L. nigrospleniata*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, South America.
p. 411 (8, 3) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1892).
56. **L. nitens*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 259(1), pl. 8, f. 13 (*Neo- St. Vincent Isl., W. I.*
glaphyoptera) (1896).
- ✓ 57. *L. nubilipennis*, Walker, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 17, p. 334 (9) South America.
(1836). — Probably not *Leia*.
58. **L. oblectabilis*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 146 (31) (*Glaphy- United States.*
roptera) (1869).
59. **L. octomaculata*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 645 (8) (1837). England.
60. **L. opima*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 145 (29) (*Glaphyro- United States.*
ptera) (1869).
- ✓ 61. *L. parallela*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 31 (14) (1856). England.
62. **L. picta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 296 (12) (1830). Europe.
picta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 788 (6) (*Glaphyro-
ptera*) (1863).
bifasciata, Gimmerthal, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, Vol. 19, p. 56(3) (1846).
63. **L. picticornis*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. (24) p. 578 (*Neoglaphyoptera*) Peru.
(1901).
64. *L. platypus*, Loew (fossil amber). Bernstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
65. *L. poeciloptera*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 623 Chile.
(? *Leia*) (1865).
- ✓ 66. **L. posticata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 12, p. 4909 (1, 2) (1855). North Europe.
- ✓ 67. *L. pubescens*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 4, p. 115 (1837). — Probably England.
not *Leia*.
68. *L. pulchella*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. p. 645 (1), plate (1837) (*Allocotocera*). England.
- ✓ 69. **L. punctata*, Bell Ditterologia Messicana, p. 5 (1), pl. 3, f. 3 (1861). Mexico.
- ✓ 70. *L. sordens*, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. Vol. 1 (1). p. 67 (9) (*Mycetophila*) Central Europe.
(1817).
- ✓ — *L. stigmatella*, Van der Wulp = *bimaculata*, Meigen.
71. **L. striata*, Williston, Kans. Univ. Quarterly, Vol. 2, p. 60 (*Neoglaphy- United States.*
roptera) (1893).
72. **L. subfasciata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 270 (24) (*Mycetophila*) Europe.
(1818).
subfasciata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 786 (5) (*Gla-
phyoptera*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 458 (5) *Gla-
phyoptera*) (1864).
Marklini, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 861 (3) (1864).
73. **L. sublunata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 145 (30) (*Glaphy- United States.*
roptera) (1869).
74. **L. subtrifasciata*, Strobl, Madrid. Mem. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. 393 (1906). West Europe.
— *L. trifasciata*, Walker = *Winthemi*, Lehman.
- ✓ 75. *L. trimaculata*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 132 (18) (*Myceto- Europe.*
phyla) (1834).
trimaculata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 47 (67) (*Mycetophila*) (1838).

76. **L. unicolor*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 784 (2) Europe.
(*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
unicolor, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 457 (1) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
77. **L. unicolor*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 93 (1848). North America.
78. **L. varia*, Walker, ibidem, p. 93 (1848). North America.
79. **L. ventralis*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River. App. p. 364 (1824); North America.
Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 247 (1859).
ventralis, Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, 65 (2) (1828).
80. **L. Winthemi*, Lehman, Ins. Spec. nonnullæ in agro Hamb. captæ, Europe, North America,
p. 39 (1822). Sumatra.
Winthemi, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 789 (9) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 457 (2) (*Glaphyoptera*) (1864).
maculipennis, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River, App. p. 365 (2) (*Mycetophila*) (1824); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 248 (2) (*Mycetophila*) (1859);
Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 66 (2) (*Mycetophila*) (1828).
trifasciata, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 93 (1848).

The species marked with an asterisk (*) belong without question to this genus, the others may belong elsewhere.

27. GENUS CLASTOBASIS, SKUSE

Clastobasis. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 617 (1890).

Characters. — Head roundish, flattened in the fore part, situated deep in the thorax; front broad, the anterior border produced triangularly, the point between the joints of the scapus; vertex high; eyes oval; ocelli large, the middle one smaller, situated almost in line with but somewhat behind the other two; palpi prominent, four jointed, first joint small, second tolerably long and robust, third a little longer than the second, more slender, fourth very long and slender, about equal in length to the second and third combined; antennæ slender, porrected, arcuated, 2+14 jointed; first joint of the scapus obconical, longer than the second, the second cupuliform, both setiferous at the apex, flagellar joints cylindrical, progressively diminishing in thickness, with minute downy pubescence. Thorax ovate, highly arched, hairy; lateral border setiferous; scutellum lunate, setiferous; metanotum large, acclivous. Abdomen of the female seven segmented, narrowed at the base and towards the extremity, ovipositor short, thick, inconspicuous. Legs long and slender; intermediate and hind femora moderately broad; tibiæ spurred, and with lateral spines; fore pair with some minute spines along the outer side, intermediate pair with two sparse rows of long spines on the outer and some very small spines on the inner side; hind pair with two sparse rows of very long spines and a row of very short spines on the outer side; in the hind legs the tibiæ and tarsi of about equal length. Wings a little longer than the entire body, moderately broad, with rounded off base, microscopically pubescent. Subcostal vein moderately long, the apical two-thirds of its length very pale and indistinct, directed towards, but not reaching the costa; Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) invisible; costal vein does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector, terminating considerably before the tip of the wing; base of the radial sector beyond the middle of the wing, the basal cell R hence very long; media forks about under the base of the radial sector, its branches somewhat converging towards the tips, the anterior one reaching the margin much below the apex of the wing, anterior branch of the cubitus detached at the base, the base situated far before the base of the petiole of the media; first anal vein long but incomplete, second anal vein a mere stump (Pl. 6, Fig. 14).

Type species: *C. Tryoni*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *C. Tryonii*, Skuse, Proc. Linn., Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 619 Australia. (478), pl. 19, f. 6 (1890).

28. GENUS DIANEPSIA, LOEW

Dianeptia. Loew, Bernstein Fauna, p. 33 (1850); Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. (151) (1904).

Characters. — Antennæ as long or longer than the head and thorax taken together, the two basal joints differentiated; palpi rather short, the first joint very small, the fourth longest. Costa prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcosta joining the costa at about half the length of the basal cell R; Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) near the apex of the subcosta; media forks beyond the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks proximad of the fork of the media; anal veins do not reach the margin of the wing (Pl. 5, Fig. 13); forceps of the male robust.

Type species : *D. hissa* (Loew), Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *D. crassa* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 163 (1899). Baltic amber.
2. *D. hissa* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 157, pl. 12, f. 17, 18 (1904). Baltic amber.

29. GENUS ACRODICRANIA, SKUSE

Acrodicrania. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1194 (29) (1888).

Characters. — Head ovate, fore part flattened, situated deep in the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin produced in a small triangle reaching to the basal joints of the antennæ; eyes oval; ocelli three, of unequal size, arranged in a line on the front. Palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed, first and second joints robust, short, the second about twice the length of the first, third joint much more slender and a little longer than the second, fourth joint very slender, not the length of the second and third taken together; antennæ cylindrical, projecting forwards, arcuated, about as long as or somewhat longer than the thorax, 2+14 jointed; first joint of the scapus cyathiform, about twice the length of the second, the latter cupuliform, both with short setaceous hairs at the apex; the second joint generally with only one strong seta, flagellar joints cylindrical, with very short downy pubescence. Thorax ovate, highly arched; scutellum nearly as wide as the thorax, too flattened to be semicircular; metathorax highly arched. Abdomen rather robust, eight segments, the eighth segment very short, and generally hidden by the seventh; in the male flattened, claviform, with a moderate anal joint and forceps; in the female robust, flattened, terminating in a short ovipositor provided with two small terminal lamellæ. Legs strong; femora broadly flattened, tibiæ spurred, and having strong lateral spines on the intermediate and hind pairs; fore tibiæ with a range of minute spines on the outer and inner side, the spines on the latter widely separated and few; intermediate tibiæ with three ranges on the outer side and one on the inner side; hind pair with two ranges on the outer side. Wings longer than the abdomen, moderately broad, with rounded off base; microscopically pubescent. Subcosta joining the costa almost over or somewhat proximad of the base of the petiole of the media, united to R₁ by Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein); costal vein extending much beyond the tip of the radial sector, but considerably before the tip of the wing; base of the radial sector is about at the middle of the wing; fork of the media is about twice as long as its petiole, very cuneiform, the tip of the anterior branch is as much before the apex of the wing

as that of the posterior branch is beyond it; anterior branch of the cubitus is detached at the base; anal vein incomplete (**Pl. 5, Fig. 14**). Froggett makes this a synonym of *Leia* (*Lejomya*).

Type species: *A. atricauda*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. angustifrons*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 616 (477) (1890). Australia.
2. *A. atricauda*, Skuse, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 1195 (158), pl. 32, f. 10 (1888); (2), Vol. 5, p. 617 (158) (1890). Australia.
3. *A. fasciata*, Skuse, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 1198 (160) (1888); (2), Vol. 5, p. 617 (160) (1890). Australia.
4. *A. setosicauda*, Skuse, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 1196 (159) (1888). Australia.

30. GENUS PALÆOPHTHINIA, MEUNIER

Palæophthinia. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. (149) (1904).

Characters. — Head rounded; antennæ reach the first abdominal segment, basal joint cylindrical, the second cupuliform, the third four times as long as broad, the following gradually diminishing in length from base to apex, the last two subequal; fourth joint of the palpus twice as long as the third. Costal vein distinctly prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcosta joins the costa above the basal cell R; petiole of the media long; fork of the cubitus distad of the fork of the media. Basal lamellæ of the ovipositor quadrangular and rather long, apical lamellæ ovate. Legs rather long; hind femora with long hairs.

In a foot-note (page 130, loc. cit.) the author states that the crossvein is wanting, but he fails to say which one. As the R-M crossvein is clearly shown in his figures (see **Pl. 5, Fig. 15**, copy) the note evidently refers to the subcostal crossvein. The author's figure also, strangely enough, does not show the subcostal vein to which reference is made in his description.

Type species: *P. aberrans*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *P. aberrans*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 149, pl. 12, f. 1 (1904). Baltic amber.

31. GENUS PHTHINIA, WINNERTZ

Pthinia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 779 (21) (1863).

Characters. — Head small, round, nearly hemispherical, somewhat flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes round, somewhat bulging; ocelli three in number, in a row upon the broad front, the laterals large, the middle one small; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first small, the fourth longest; antennæ projecting forward, long, filiform, that of the male longer, 2+14 jointed, the first joint cylindrical, the second cupuliform, the flagellar joints long, cylindrical, pilose. Thorax small, highly arched, oval; metanotum steep, scutellum small. Abdomen seven segmented, very long, filiform, in the male with clavate extremity and small forceps; in the female a little broader, narrowed at the base, ending in a short ovipositor with two lamellæ. Legs very long and slender, the femora only slightly thickened, the tibiæ with small spurs, the hind pair with a range of very short and delicate lateral setæ. Wings shorter than the abdomen, anal lobe not prominent, microscopic setulose. The costa extends

beyond the tip of the radial sector, but does not reach the tip of the wing; the subcosta ends in the costa and is connected with the radius by Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein); media with very short petiole; the cubitus forks distad of the fork of the media and its branches are widely divergent; anal veins incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 16).

Type species : *P. humilis*, Winnertz.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. fraudulentata*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 263 (1), pl. 8, f. 18 (1896). St. Vincent Isl., W. I.
2. *P. gracilis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 781 (3) (1863). Europe.
3. *P. humilis*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 780 (1) (1863). Central Europe.
humilis (Winnertz), Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 456 (1864).
4. *P. nigripennis*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 284 (1898). Central Europe.
5. *P. tanyptus*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 143 (26) (1869). United States.
6. *P. thoracica*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 780 (2) (1863). Europe.
7. *P. Winnertzii*, Mik, ibidem. Vol. 19, p. 22 (1), pl. 4, f. 7-9 (1869). Central Europe.

32. GENUS ANOMALOMYIA, HUTTON

Anomalomyia. Hutton, Index Fauna Nov. Zeal. 134 (1904).

Anomala. Marshall (nec Stephens), Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28 (1895) p. 293 (1896).

Characters. — Head moderate, nearly round, but slightly prolonged posteriorly, situated rather deep in the thorax. Eyes ovate, entire; ocelli two or three; if only two are present, one is situated in the margin of each of the compound eyes; if three, the third in the middle of the front; palpi short, incurved, four jointed; first joint short, moderately robust; second much longer, third and fourth more slender and about equally long; antennæ cylindrical, tapering toward the apex, projecting forward, arcuated, 2+14 jointed; first joint of scapus nearly cylindrical, second cupuliform, both joints setiferous on the sides and on the upper edge; flagellar joints cylindrical, with a short downy pubescence. Thorax highly arched; scutellum semicircular. Abdomen rather flattened, broadest in the middle. Legs rather short, tibiæ spurred and provided with lateral spines which are short on the anterior tibiæ and long ones arranged in three ranges on the intermediate, and two ranges on the posterior tibiæ. Wings with rounded apex and anal angle. Subcostal vein joining the costa just before the origin of the petiole of the media; costal vein extends some distance beyond the tip of the radial sector; R_1 joins the costa before the fork of the media; base of the radial sector is situated but a short distance before the tip of R_1 ; basal portions of the radius and media close together, the cell between them hence very narrow; anterior branch of the media ending in the margin near the tip of the wing; base of the fork of the cubitus is situated just proximad of the base of the petiole of the media; anal vein indistinct; Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) is wanting (Pl. 5, Fig. 18).

Type species : *A. guttata*, Hutton.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. guttata*, Hutton, Cat. New Zeal. Dipt. etc. p. 11 (*Mycetophila*) (1881). New Zealand.
guttata, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. 1895, Vol. 28, p. 294, pl. 11, f. 3; pl. 13, f. 16-17 (1896).
2. *A. minor*, Marshall, ibidem, p. 295 (1896). New Zealand.

33. GENUS ANEURA, MARSHALL

Aneura. Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 287 (1896).

Characters. — Head rather small, oval, deeply imbedded in the thorax; eyes oval, not emarginate; proboscis stout; palpi long and slender, first joint about as long as broad, second longer than broad but stout, third long cylindrical, and slender, fourth longer than the others put together, very slender; ocelli three on the front, central one much the smallest; antennæ 2+15 jointed, joints of the scapus very short, cupuliform, slightly setose, joints of flagellum four times as long as broad, gradually decreasing in diameter toward the apex, terminal joint very narrow, densely pubescent. Thorax highly arched, smooth but for three longitudinal rows of hairs converging to a point in front of the scutellum, lateral margins slightly setiferous; scutellum small, semicircular, setiferous on the posterior margin; metathorax steep. Abdomen slightly compressed. Legs long and slender, coxæ rather short, not more than half the length of the femora, slightly setose, femora slender, those of the posterior legs compressed, hairy; tibiæ of fore legs about same length as metatarsus, of the intermediate leg about length of whole tarsus, and those of posterior legs longer than the tarsus; posterior tibiæ with two rows of scarce, short, feeble spines; spurs small and feeble; tarsi long and slender, with a few small prickles on the underside. Wings oval, rounded at the apex, and anal angle not prominent, shorter than the abdomen, surface hairy. Subcostal vein more than one-third the length of the wing but not half its length, Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) wanting; radial sector arcuated, joining the costa just before apex, with the costa prolonged beyond its tip and reaching the apex of the wing; base of the radial sector is situated some distance before the apex of the subcostal vein; petiole of the media is about as long as its anterior branch, branches divergent; cubitus forks proximad of the base of the fork of the media; anal vein incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 17).

Type species: *A. boletinoides*, Marshall.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. boletinoides*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 288, Australia. pl. 10, f. 5; pl. 13, f. 12, 13 (1896).

34. GENUS MYCETOPHILITES, FÖRSTER

Mycetophilites. Förster, Abh. Geol. Spezial. Elsass. Vol. 3, 1890, p. 465, t. 14, f. 10 (1891).

? **Adonia.** Giebel (nec Mulsant), Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 209 (1856).

? **Pseudadonia.** Handl. Fossil Ins. (for *Adonia*) (1906).

Characters. — A fossil from Alsatia of which the wing is a good condition (Pl. 5, Fig. 19). The subcosta (Sc) is very long, nearly reaching the apex of the wing; R₁ runs parallel to this and ends a little beyond the subcosta; the radial sector, also nearly parallel, ends in the apex of the wing. The R-M crossvein is very oblique; the cubitus forks proximad of the proximal extremity of this crossvein, its branches only slightly divergent; the anal veins incomplete.

From the imperfect wing of *Adonia fittonia* (*Platyura*), figured by Brodie (Fossil Ins. p. 33 [121], pl. 3, f. 9 [1845]), it appears that the subcosta is very long. Of the posterior part of the wing nothing can be made out.

No species are named under *Mycetophilites*; under *Adonia* there is only *fittonia*, Brodie (*Platyura fittonia*), Fossil Ins. p. 33 (121), pl. 3, f. 9 (1845), from the English Purbecks.

35. GENUS THIMNA, GIEBEL

Thimna. Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856).

Characters. — Head very small, eyes round; thorax large, spherical; abdomen short, cylindrical. Legs, particularly the hind pair, very long and with unarmed tibiæ. Wings long and broad. Subcosta ends in the costa about in the middle of the wing length; R_1 very long, ending not far from the apex of the wing; the R-M crossvein and the second section of the radial sector together forming apparently one continuous vein, the true base of the radial sector wanting; media forks some distance beyond the middle of the wing; cubitus forks at the base of the wing; anal veins incomplete (PI. 5, Fig. 20).

Type species : *T. defossa*, Brodie, described as *Sciophila defossa* (fossil).

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *T. defossa*, Brodie, Hist. Fossil Ins. p. 34 (121), pl. 3, f. 12 (1845). English Purbecks.

36. GENUS SACKENIA, SCUDDER

Sackenia. Scudder, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Survey. Terr. Vol. 3, p. 753 (1877).

Characters. — Body shaped much as in *Boletina*. Antennæ longer than the thorax, gently curved, 2+14 jointed. Legs very long and slender; femora and tibiæ of about equal length; tarsi a little longer than the tibiæ; the hind tibiæ and tarsi together a little longer than the abdomen; the tibiæ with one or two apical spurs beneath and spined throughout. Wings rather broad ovate; the smaller veins at the extreme base obliterated in the specimen examined; subcostal vein terminating in the costa beyond the end of the basal third; R_1 ends at about three-fourths the length of the wing; the radial sector is unusually curved downward at the tip so as almost to reach the apex of the wing; the base of the radial sector is proximad of the tip of the subcostal vein which brings the base of the second section of the media rather close to the base of the wing; the cubitus forks under the R-M crossvein which is longitudinal in position; anal vein apparently reaches the margin of the wing; the costa does not appear to pass beyond the tip of the radial sector, but this point is obscure (PI. 5, Fig. 21).

This fossil genus differs from the following mainly in the elongate anal vein, and the retracted position of the base of the forks of media and cubitus.

Type species : *S. arcuata*, Scudder.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. arcuata*, Scudder (fossil), Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Survey, Terr. United States. Vol. 3, p. 754, fig. (1877).
 2. *S. gibbosa*, Cockerell (fossil), Amer. Journ. Sc. Vol. 23, p. 285, fig. United States. (1907). — (Perhaps *Palæoanaclinia*).

37. GENUS PALÆOANACLINIA, MEUNIER

Palæoanaclinia. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 143 (1904).

Characters. — Closely resembling *Boletina*, differing only in the wing venation, the vein Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) being absent. From *Sackenia* it differs in having a shorter anal vein, not reaching the

margin of the wing, and in having the fork of the cubitus nearer the middle of the wing. The costa is produced beyond the tip of the radial sector. The genus, erected for fossil species, contains also living forms (Pl. 5, Fig. 22, 23).

Type species : *P. distincta*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. affinis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 144, pl. 11, f. 13 (1904). Baltic amber.
2. *P. curvipetiolata*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 143, pl. 11, f. 14 (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *P. dispar*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 777 (5) Europe.
(*Boletina*) (1863).
dispar, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 455 (1864).
4. *P. distincta*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 144, pl. 11, f. 15, 16 (1904). Baltic amber.
5. *P. inops*, Coquillett, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 391 (*Boletina*) (1900). Alaska.
6. *P. Reuteri*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 29, No. 1, p. 16 (*Boletina*) (1907). Finland.

Sackenia gibbosa may also belong to this genus.

38. GENUS CŒLOSIA, WINNERTZ

Cœlosia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 796 (24) (1863).

Boletina. Rondani (nec Staeger), Dipt. Ital. Prodomus, Vol. 1, p. 194 (1856).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; eyes oval, emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, placed in a triangle upon the broad front; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the fourth longest; antennæ projecting forward, 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax ovate, highly arched, scutellum small, semicircular in outline; metanotum high and steep. Abdomen six segmented, in the male slender, cylindrical, somewhat compressed, constricted at the base, with large terminal segment and strong forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 7); in the female it is clavate, somewhat depressed, constricted at the base, with short ovipositor ending in very short and inconspicuous lamellæ. Legs long and slender, the tibiæ with spurs and lateral setæ; the fore and middle tibiæ with two rows of setæ, those of the inner row very delicate; hind tibiæ with three rows, of which the outer rows with stouter, the inner row with delicate setæ. Wings elongate oval, with rounded base, in the male as long or a little shorter, in the female somewhat longer than the abdomen. The costa extends far beyond the tip of the radial sector but not reaching the tip of the wing; subcostal vein ends in the costa at or beyond one-third the length of the wing, the vein Sc₂ (subcostal crossvein) wanting; media with a short petiole; cubitus forks distad of the fork of the media, its branches widely divergent; anal vein incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 25).

Type species : *C. flava*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *C. flava*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 237 (6) (*Boletina*) (1840). Europe, and United States.
flava, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 797 (1) (1863).
2. *C. flavicauda*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 798 (2) (1863). Europe, and United States.
flavicauda, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 461 (1864).
3. *C. fusca*, Bezzi, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. Vol. 24, p. 68 (328) (1892). South Europe.

4. *C. pygophora*, Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 6, p. 170 (1904). California.
 5. *C. tenella*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4165 (12) (*Boletina*) (1852). North Europe.
 6. *C. truncata*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32 (2), Finland.
 p. 18 (1909).

39. GENUS PSEUDOSCIARA, SCHINER

Pseudosciara. Schiner, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 16, p. 930 (1866).

Characters. — Head round; eyes reniform; front broad; ocelli two; antennæ 2 + 10 jointed, the flagellar joints longer than broad, cylindrical, pubescent; palpi incurved, four jointed, stout at the base, the last two slender and long. Mesonotum moderately arched; scutellum small. Abdomen cylindrical, slender, thickly pubescent, apical joint thickened. Legs quite long, coxæ elongate; the femora shorter, the tarsi longer than the tibia; fore femora as long or scarcely as long as the coxæ; tibial spurs long. Wings microscopic setulose, the costal margin with decumbent setulæ, the posterior margin ciliate; subcosta very short, evanescent apically; R_1 ends in the costa far beyond the middle of the wing; basal section of the radial sector very short and transverse in position; R-M crossvein longitudinal in position and seeming to form the beginning of a longitudinal vein; media forks distad of the tip of the vein R_1 , the petiole much longer than the fork, the branches widely separated; cubitus forks far proximad of the middle of the wing, the branches run close together near the base, then suddenly become more divergent. The form of the head and the course of the media reminds one of *Sciara*, but the long coxæ and the position of the fork of the cubitus show the relationship to the *Mycetophilinae*.

Type species : *P. hirtella*, Schiner.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. hirtella*, Schiner, Novara Reise, Dipt. p. 14 (8) (1868). Columbia (South America).

40. GENUS MEUNIERIA, NOM. NOV.

Willistoniella. Meunier (nec Mik), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 74 (1904).

Characters. — Antennæ apparently composed of fourteen joints, the apical joint with a minute protuberance. Costa prolonged far beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcostal vein long and ending in the vein R_1 at or before the proximal end of the R-M crossvein; R_1 ends beyond the middle of the wing; basal section of the radial sector transverse in position, the apex ending in the costa far before the tip of the wing; media forks distad of the basal section of the radial sector, its anterior branch ending at the tip of the wing, the branches widely divergent; the cubitus forks at the base of the wing, the crotch obliterated (according to Meunier's figure); anal vein incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 27). Joints of the palpi very robust, the first dilated, the second more slender but longer, the third about as long as the second.

Type species : *M. magnifica*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *M. magnifica*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 74, pl. 7, f. 2, 3 (1904). Baltic amber.

The genus should doubtless be classed with the *Sciariidae*, but it is considered here for the sake of comparison, forming as it does a connecting link with the *Mycetophilinae*.

41. GENUS SYNTEMNA, WINNERTZ

Syntemna. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 767 (16) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, nearly hemispherical, flattened in front, place low upon the thorax; eyes round, somewhat emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, subequal in size placed in a curved line upon the front; palpi incurved, four jointed, the joints unequal in size, the fourth long, slender, filiform; antennæ projecting forward, 2+14 jointed, the two basal joints differentiated, the second with setæ at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, compressed, pubescent. Thorax oval, highly arched, mesonotum without setæ, metanotum highly arched. Abdomen seven segmented, cylindrical, constricted at the base, in the male with short terminal segment and forceps, in the female ending in a short, stout ovipositor with two terminal lamellæ. Legs stout, of moderate length, all tibiæ with spurs and with small lateral setæ. Wings large, hairy, oval, with rounded base, in the male extending beyond the abdomen, in the female as long as or shorter than the abdomen. The costa extends beyond the tip of the radial sector but does not reach the tip of the wing; the subcostal vein either ending free, in which case the vein Sc_2 (subcostal crossvein) is present near the tip (Pl. 5, Fig. 28), or ends in R_1 beyond the middle of the basal cell (Pl. 5, Fig. 29); the media forks distad of the base of the radial sector; the cubitus forks proximad of the fork of the media; anal vein incomplete.

The position of the ocelli will distinguish this genus from *Trichonta*, even when the subcosta is somewhat shortened as in Pl. 5, Fig. 29.

Type species : *S. morosa*, Winnertz.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. alpicola*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark (1894), p. 145 (1895). Central Europe.
2. *S. compressa*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 140 (3), pl. 11, f. 8 (1904). Baltic amber.
3. *S. elongata*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 139 (1), pl. 11, f. 5, 6 (1904). Baltic amber.
4. *S. longicornis*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 597 (1901). Eastern United States.
5. *S. morosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 13, p. 768 (1) (1863). Central Europe.
morosa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 453 (1864).
6. *S. mutor*, Adams, Science Bull. Kans. Univ. Vol. 2, p. 24 (1903). United States.
7. *S. pinites*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 139 (2), pl. 11, f. 7 (1904). Baltic amber.
8. *S. polyzona*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 142 (24) (1869). Eastern United States.
9. *S. sciophiliformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 142 (6), pl. 11, f. 11, 12 (1904). Baltic amber.
10. *S. subcylindrica*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 141 (4), pl. 11, f. 9 (1904). Baltic amber.
11. *S. subquadrata*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 142 (5), pl. 11, f. 10 (1904). Baltic amber.
12. *S. vittata*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 597 (1901). Eastern United States.

42. GENUS RUTROPHORA, SCHNUSE

Rutrophora. Schnuse, Zeitschr. f. Hym. u. Dipt. p. 149 (1901).

Characters. — Head oblong, front wide, ocelli three in number, placed in a transverse line, the laterals remote from the eye margin; the eyes oval; antennæ 2+14 jointed, the flagellar joints disciform, slightly compressed, somewhat incrassate, short but densely pilose, equal, the last joint twice as long

as the preceding; the tip of the proboscis flat and broad, spade-like; palpi four jointed. Abdomen seven segmented. The wing is a little longer than the abdomen, rounded; costa produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, but does not reach the tip of the anterior branch of the media; subcosta is rather short, ending in R_1 ; R_1 ends beyond the middle of the wing length; the basal section of the radial sector (omitted in Schnuse's figure) is situated near the mid length of the wing and slightly oblique in position; R-M crossvein is nearly longitudinal in position in the same line with radial sector; media forks distad or the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks under or proximad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein; anal veins incomplete (Pl. 5, Fig. 26).

Type species : *R. rufina*, Schnuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *R. rufina*, Schnuse, Zeitschr. f. Hym. u. Dipt. p. 149, fig. (1901). Corsica.

43. GENUS MEGOPHTHALMIDIA, DZIEDZICKI

Megophtalmidia. Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23. p. 525 (3) (1889).

Characters. — Head placed low upon the thorax; palpi three jointed; the first pyriform, the second twice as long as the first, the third a little longer than the second; face rather long; eyes oblong, emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, placed in a transverse line on the front, the middle one as large or larger than the laterals, the latter widely remote from the eye margin; antennæ arcuate, 2+14 jointed, the two basal joints caliciform, the flagellar joints subequal in length. Thorax short, highly arched, the metanotum short; scutellum large, with ten setæ. Halteres with large round head. Abdomen short, cylindrical, with six segments; hypopygium (Pl. 7, Fig. 5) inflected under the abdomen. Wing oblong-oval; costa produced far beyond the tip of the radial sector but not reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta not long, ending in R_1 ; R_1 ends in the costa beyond the mid-length of the wing; basal section of the radial sector is situated about the middle of the wing, nearly perpendicular in position; media forks beyond the base of the radial sector, its anterior branch about twice as long as the petiole; cubitus forks proximad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein which is nearly longitudinal in position; anal veins vestigial (Pl. 5, Fig. 30).

This genus, most closely related to *Rutrophora* and *Parastemma*, differs from the former in having shorter anal veins, from the latter in the position of the fork of the cubitus.

Type species : *M. Zugmayeriae*, Dziedzicki.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *M. Zugmayeriae*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol 23, p. 526, pl. 21, Europe. f. 221-231 (1889). (= *Leia crassicornis*, Curtis, according to Jenkinson, 1908.)

2. *M. occidentalis*, nov. sp. (1).

Western United States.

44. GENUS PARASTEMMA, GRZEGORZEK

Parastemma. Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 199 (1885).

? **Sciarella.** Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 78, pl. 7, f. 15 (1904).

? **Heeriella.** Meunier, ibidem, p. 75, pl. 7, f. 4 (1904).

(1) *M. occidentalis*, nov. sp.— Male and female. — Brownish yellow, head black, legs pale yellow, tarsal claws each with large tooth near base. Length 2.5 mm. Washington State.

Characters. — Ocelli three in number, placed in a horizontal line on the front; antennæ 2+14 jointed. Abdomen seven segmented. Wings broad, base rounded; costa prolonged far beyond the tip of the radical sector, but not quite reaching the tip of the wing; subcostal vein short and ending in the vein R_1 ; R_1 ends in the costa beyond the mid-length of the wing; basal section of the radial sector nearly transverse in position, situated at about the middle of the wing; media forks distad of the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks distad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein which is nearly longitudinal in position and lies in the same line with the last section of the radial sector; anal veins very short, rudimentary (Pl. 6, Fig. 1).

While slight differences exist in the wing venation of *Sciarella*, Meunier (Pl. 6, Fig. 2), and *Heeriella*, Meunier (Pl. 6, Fig. 3), both fossil forms, they are hardly sufficient to warrant considering them as distinct from *Parastemma*. In *Sciarella* the base of the petiole of the media (i. e. the second section of the media) is nearer the base of the wing, thus the R-M crossvein is longer, while in *Heeriella* the subcostal vein appears to be longer, and the humeral crossvein and the vein Sc_2 are equidistant from the base of the wing.

Type species : *P. ambiguum*, Grzegorzek.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. ambiguum*, Grzegorzek, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 29, p. 199, pl. 9 A, Europe.
f. a, b, c (1885).
2. *P. bifurcata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 75 (1), pl. 7, f. 4, Baltic amber.
5 (*Heeriella*) (1904).
3. *P. brevicorne*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4147 (6) (*Leia*) (1852). Europe.
brevicorne, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 342, pl. 21, f. 6 (*Leia*) (1856).
helvolum, Walker, ibidem, p. 31 (13) (*Leia*) (1856).
- *P. helvolum*, Walker = *brevicorne*, Zetterstedt.
4. *P. mycetophiliformis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 78 (4), Baltic amber.
pl. 7, f. 15 (*Sciarella*) (1904).

45. GENUS ANATELLA, WINNERTZ

Anatella. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 854 (33) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax, anterior margin of the front bordering the base of the antennæ; eyes round; ocelli small, the middle one smaller than the laterals, the latter contiguous to the eye margin; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the fourth longest; antennæ slender, arcuate, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, both with setæ at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax small, oval, highly arched; mesonotum setose on the margin; scutellum subtriangular; metanotum arched. Abdomen slender, compressed, constricted at the base, clavate, six segmented in the male, last segment and the forceps variable in size, in the female seven segmented, with short ovipositor and a pair of terminal lamellæ. Legs long; tarsi long; hind femora compressed, all tibiæ with spurs and lateral setæ, the spurs unequal. Wings as long or longer than the abdomen, elongate oval, anal lobe small, microscopic setulose. Costa produced far beyond the tip of the radial sector, and nearly reaching the tip of the wing; subcostal vein very short, ending in R_1 ; petiole of the media short; fork of the cubitus may be proximad, under or distad of the fork of the media; anal vein stout but incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 4).

The flies of this genus are very small. They may be found in shady, sheltered spots in the woods.

Type species : *A. gibba*, Winnertz.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *A. aterrima*, Grzegorzek, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 25, p. 6 (4), Central Europe.
fig. (*Phronia*) (1875).
2. *A. brevifurca*, Strobl, Jahrb. Mus. Karnten, Vol. 26, p. 178 (1901). Central Europe.
3. *A. ciliata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 856(2) (1863). Europe.
4. *A. flavicauda*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 856 (3) (1863). Central Europe.
5. *A. gibba*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 855 (1) (1863). Central Europe.
gibba. Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, pl. 4, f. 12 (1877).
6. *A. nigriclava*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 163, 1894 (1895). Central Europe.
7. *A. rufithorax*, Strobl, ibidem, p. 162, 1894 (1895). Central Europe.
8. *A. sylvestris*, nov. sp. (1). Eastern United States.
9. *A. tacita*, Scudder (fossil), Tert. Ins. p. 589, pl. 10, f. 13 (1890). Wyoming, United States.

Mycetophila exigua, Zetterstedt, may also belong to this genus.

46. GENUS SYNPLASTA, SKUSE

Synplasta. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 629 (1890).

Characters. — Head roundish, the fore part compressed, situated deep in the thorax; front broad, the anterior border only very slightly produced in the middle; eyes longish round; ocelli two, tolerably large; palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed, first joint very small, second short, robust, third about twice the length of the second, fourth very slender, about equal in length to the others combined; antennæ porrected, somewhat arcuated, 2 + 14 jointed, joints of the scapus cupuliform, the second slightly larger than the first, somewhat setiferous at the apex; flagellar joints somewhat compressed from the sides, densely covered with a minute downy pubescence. Thorax ovate, highly arched, densely covered with a short pubescence; lateral and hind borders setiferous; scutellum semicircular, setiferous. metanotum steep. Abdomen slender, in the male with six, in the female with seven segments, narrowed at the base, subcylindrical, a little compressed from the sides, anal joint of the male large, ovipositor of the female short, with two elongate lamellæ. Legs long and slender, intermediate and hind femora rather broadly compressed, tibiæ spurred and having lateral spines, fore pair without spines, intermediate pair with a range of small spines on the outside, hind pair with two ranges of tolerably long spines on the outside, metatarsus of the hind tarsi with minute prickles. Wings longer than the abdomen, oblong, with moderately rounded base, microscopically haired in longitudinal rows. Subcostal vein very short, bent posteriorly, ending in R_1 ; costal vein extending slightly beyond the tip of the radial sector; media with a short petiole, its fork situated immediately below the basal section of the radial sector; branches of the cubitus not divergent, the base of its fork slightly proximad of the base of the fork of the media; both anal veins incomplete, the second stout (**Pl. 6, Fig. 5**).

This genus is allied to *Exechia*, but differs in the position of the fork of the cubitus; from *Allodia* it differs in having a stouter anal vein.

Type species : *S. annuliventris*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

- ✓ 1. *S. annuliventris*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 630 Australia.
(484), pl. 19, f. 10 (1890).
- ✓ 2. *S. crassicornis*. Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 172, pl. 14, Baltic amber.
f. 4, 5 (*Dynatosoma*) (1904).
- ✓ 3. *S. sydneyense*, Skuse, ibidem, p. 627 (482), pl. 19, f. 8 (*Dynatosoma*) (1890). Australia.

(1) *A. silvestris*, nov. sp. — Male and female. — Pale brown, legs yellow, tarsi infuscated; tarsal claw elbowed, its apical half slightly sinuous, curved at extremity, basal tooth very small. Length 2.5 mm. — Ithaca, N. Y.

47. GENUS DOCOSIA, WINNERTZ

Docosia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 802 (27) (1863).

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax, anterior margin of the front produced into a triangle whose vertex descends to the base of the antennæ; eyes almost circular in outline; ocelli three in number, the laterals close to the eye margin, the middle one smaller, imbedded in a groove in the middle of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the fourth filiform, longer than the three preceding taken together; antennæ in the male arcuate, compressed, 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the second with apical setæ, flagellar joints cylindrical, pubescent. Thorax large, oval, highly arched; scutellum nearly semicircular in outline; metanotum high. Abdomen of the male six segmented, cylindrical, with small apical segment and forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 11), in the female with seven segments, sometimes compressed, with short ovipositor and a pair of terminal lamellæ. Legs strong, the femora, particularly the hind pair, compressed, the tibiæ slightly clavate, spurred, the fore and middle pair with one range on the flexor surface, the hind pair with two ranges on the extensor surface and one range on the flexor surface. Wings large, broad, longer than the abdomen, oval, with broad rounded base, microscopic setulose. Costa extends beyond the tip of the radial sector, but does not reach the tip of the wing; subcosta either ending free or ending in R₁, more than half as long as the basal cell R; basal section of the radial sector nearly perpendicular in position, its second section in the same line with the R-M crossvein which is longitudinal in position; petiole of the media rather short, the fork either proximad or distad of the basal section of the radial sector; base of the fork of the cubitus under or proximad of the fork of the media; anal vein delicate, incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 6, 7).

The insects are usually found in woods and shrubbery. The larvæ live in rotten wood and in fungi.

Type species: *D. sciarina*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *D. antennata*, Becker, Zeitschr. Hym. u. Dipt. p. 234 (1907). Algeria.
2. *D. dichroa*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 148 (35) (1869). Eastern United States,
- *D. gilvipes*, Walker = *sciarina*, Meigen.
- *D. longicornis*, Coquillett, see *Syntemna*.
3. *D. morionella*, Mik, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 33, p. 251 (1) (1883). Central Europe.
4. *D. obscura*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 597 (1901). Eastern United States.
5. *D. petiolata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 162, pl. 13, Baltic amber.
f. 6 (1904).
6. *D. sciarina*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 300 (40) pp. (*Mycetophila*) Europe.
(1830).
sciarina, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 804 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 463 (1) (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 125, pl. 4, f. 11 (1877).
gilvipes, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 29 (6) (*Leia*) (1856).
- *D. sciarina*, Meigen, p. p. = *valida*, Winnertz.
7. *D. subtilis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 163, pl. 13, Baltic amber.
f. 7 (1904).
8. *D. valida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 806 (2) (1863). Europe.
valida, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 463 (1) (1864).
sciarina, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 300 (40) pp. (*Mycetophila*) (1830).
var. nigrifemur, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark (1897), p. 285 (1898).
9. *D. varia*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 163, pl. 13, f. 5 (1904). Baltic amber.
- *D. vittata*, Coquillett, see *Syntemna*.

48. GENUS PALÆODOCOSIA, MEUNIER

Palæodocosia. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 161 (1904).

Characters. — Antennæ longer than the head and thorax (female), two basal joints differentiated, flagellar joints cylindrical, those near the base about twice, toward the apex becoming three times as long as broad, short petiolate, apical joint longer than the preceding; the first three palpal joints short, the fourth longer than the three taken together. Costa produced beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcostal vein joins R_1 beyond the middle of the basal cell R which is long and broad; basal section of the radial sector nearly transverse in position, shorter than the oblique R-M crossvein; petiole of the media rather short, but little if any longer than the R-M crossvein; cubitus forks proximad of the base of the fork of the media; anal veins incomplete (**Pl. 6, Fig. 8**). The last four tarsal joints of the fore legs much dilated. The basal lamellæ of the ovipositor rather long and rectangular, the apical part small, rounded, ciliated.

This genus bears a close resemblance to, and may not be distinct from *Sytemna*, but because of the difficulty of observing the ocelli in fossil specimens it is impossible to say with certainty that they are identical.

Type species : *P. brachypezoides*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. brachypezoides*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 161, pl. 13, f. 2, 3 (1904). Baltic amber.

49. GENUS PALÆOTRICHONTA, MEUNIER

Palæotrichonta. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 168 (17) (1904).

Characters. — Antennæ as long as head and thorax taken together (female), the joints longer than broad, the two basal joints differentiated, flagellar joints cylindrical, slightly petiolate, apical joint conical. Palpi four jointed, fourth joint a little longer than the third. Legs stout, the tibiæ and tarsi ciliated. Ovipositor stout, the lamellæ at the apex small, rounded, ciliated. Costa but little prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcostal vein joins R_1 distad of the middle of the basal cell R which is large; R-M crossvein longer than the basal section of the radial sector; petiole of the media but little shorter than the R-M crossvein; cubitus forks proximad of the proximal extremity of the R-M crossvein, anal veins incomplete (**Pl. 6, Fig. 9**).

A fossil genus doubtfully distinct from *Trichonta*; the wider basal cell R and the retracted position of the fork of the cubitus are scarcely of sufficient importance to warrant generic separation.

Type species : *P. brachycamptites*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. brachycamptites*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 168, pl. 13, f. 17, 18 (1904). Baltic amber.

50. GENUS TRICHONTA, WINNERTZ

Trichonta. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 847 (32) (1863).

Characters. — Head broadly oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax, front broad

and high, the anterior margin produced into a triangle which descends to the base of the antennæ; eyes round; ocelli three in number, the laterals large, contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one small, imbedded in a groove at the base of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the fourth longer than the second and third taken together; antennæ slender, arcuate, 2+14 jointed the two basal joints differentiated, both with setæ at the apex, flagellar joints cylindrical, compressed, pubescent. Thorax small, oval, highly arched; mesonotum hairy, lateral margins without conspicuous setæ; scutellum semicircular, with setæ at the margin, metanotum high, steep, somewhat arched. Abdomen of the male six segmented, narrowed at the base, compressed, with rather large apical segment and forceps (**Pl. 7, Fig. 10**); that of the female with seven segments, constricted at the base, usually compressed, often cylindrical, with a short, stout ovipositor, ending in a pair of small lamellæ. Legs moderately long; middle and hind femora more compressed than the fore pair; tibiæ with spurs and lateral setæ; hind tibiæ and tarsi subequal in length or the latter shorter. Wings large, extending beyond the abdomen, with rounded base, microscopic setulose. Costa scarcely noticeably produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, ending before the tip of the wing; subcosta long, ending in R_1 beyond the middle of the basal cell R ; the fork of the media under or proximad of the base of the radial sector; fork of the cubitus proximad of the base of the fork of the media; anal veins delicate, incomplete (**Pl. 6, Fig. 10**).

These flies are found in deep woods and shrubbery. Distinguished from *Sytemna* by the position of the ocelli.

Type species : *T. melanura*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *T. apicalis*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1897, p. 286 (1898). Central Europe.
2. *T. atricauda*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4219 (36) *Mycetophila* (1852). North Europe.
3. *T. bifida*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 31 (1909). Finland.
4. *T. brachycampitoides*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 168, pl. 13, f. 19, 20 (1904). Baltic amber.
5. *T. brevicauda*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. p. 29, No. 1, 29, pl. 1, f. 21 (1907). Finland.
6. *T. conjungens*, Lundström, ibidem, Vol. 32, p. 33 (1909). Finland.
7. *T. crassipes*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 169, pl. 13, f. 21 (1904). Baltic amber.
8. *T. Dawsoni*, Scudder (fossil), Rept. progr. Geol. Surv. Canada, 1875-76, p. 272 (1877). British Columbia.
9. *T. fessicauda*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4221 (37) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). North Europe.
10. *T. foeda*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 150 (38) (1869). Eastern United States.
11. *T. funebris*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 852 (5) (1863). Central Europe.
12. *T. hamata*, Mik, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 604, pl. 17, f. 9-12 (1880). Europe.
13. *T. illaetabilis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1210 (166) (1888). Australia.
14. *T. melanopyga*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4222 (38) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). North Europe.
15. *T. melanura*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 259 (27) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). Europe.
melanura, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4229 (47) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 847 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 470 (2) (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 145 (2) (1877).
16. *T. nigricauda*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 29, p. 27, No 1, pl. 1, f. 19-21 (1907). Finland.

17. *T. obesa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 854 (7) (1863). Europe and Greenland.
obesa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 470 (1) (1864).
var. obscura, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 162 (1895).
18. *T. parcepilosa*, Strobl, Wiss. Mitt. Bosnien, Vol. 7, p. 650 (). Central Europe.
19. *T. perspicua*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 24, p. 142 (1881). East British America.
20. *T. simplex*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 851 (4) (1863). Central Europe.
21. *T. spinosa*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 29, p. 24, Finland.
 No 1, pl. 1, f. 15-21 (1907).
22. *P. subfusca*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 35 (1909). Finland.
23. *T. submaculata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 251 (16) Europe.
 (*Mycetophila*) (1840).
submaculata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4203 (22) (*Mycetophila*) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 849 (2) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 470 (2) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 144 (1) (1877).
24. *P. trifida*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 32 (1909) Finland.
25. *T. trossula*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 850 (3) (1863). Central Europe.
umbratica, Strobl (nec Winnertz). Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 161 (1895).
- *T. umbratica*, Strobl (nec Winnertz) = *trossula*, Winnertz.
26. *T. umbratica*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 853 Europe.
 (6) (1863).
27. *T. vegeta*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1209 Australia.
 (165), pl. 32, f. 14 (1888).
28. *T. vulgaris*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 149 (37) (1869). Eastern United States.

51. GENUS PHRONIA, WINNERTZ

Phronia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 857 (34) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin produced in a triangle, the apex of which reaches to the base of the antennæ; eyes round; ocelli three in number, the laterals large, contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one small, placed in a groove near the base of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the fourth about as long as the second and third taken together; antennæ in the male frequently, in the female usually nearly cylindrical, slender, arcuate, 2 + 14 jointed, the two basal joints differentiated, the second with setæ at the apex, flagellar joints cylindrical, slightly compressed, pubescent. Thorax oval, highly arched, mesonotum hairy, the hairs on the sides longer, no setæ; scutellum nearly semicircular, margin setose, metanotum high, somewhat arched. Abdomen of the male slender, six segmented, compressed, constricted at the base, with rather large apical segment and forceps (**Pl. 7, Fig. 12**); female with seven segmented abdomen, cylindrical, constricted at the base, with ovipositor ending in two lamellæ. Legs slender, fore tibiæ shorter than the corresponding tarsi, all tibiæ with spurs and lateral setæ. Wings oval, with a more or less rounded base, somewhat longer than the abdomen, microscopic setulose. Costa produced, sometimes only very slightly, beyond the tip of the radial sector and ending at a greater or less distance from the tip of the wing; subcosta short, usually ending free, rarely ending in the costa; media forks distad of the base of the radial sector, rarely directly under it; cubitus forks distad of the fork of the media, its branches usually widely divergent; anal veins incomplete, almost rudimentary (**Pl. 6, Fig. 11**).

The forking of the media distad of the base of the radial sector, and the produced costa will distinguish this genus from *Exechia*. The flies are found in woods and among shrubbery usually in Spring and Fall.

Type species : *P. rustica*, Winnertz.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. aestivalis*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 513 (47), Central Europe.
pl. 19, f. 156-159 (1889).
2. *P. annulata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 860 Europe.
(3) (1863).
annulata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (1864).
vittata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 867 (12) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (10) (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 129 (2) (1877).
3. *P. apicalis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 861(5) (1863). Central Europe.
4. *P. appropinquata*, Strobl, Jahrb. Mus. Karnten, p. 26 (176) (1901). Central Europe.
5. *P. austriaca*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 859 Europe.
(2) (1863).
austriaca, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 472 (7) (1864).
6. *P. basalis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 870 Europe.
(17) (1863).
basalis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (9) (1864).
laeta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 871 (18) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864).
7. *P. bicolor*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 510 (45), pl. 14, Eastern Europe.
f. 46-48.
8. *P. Braueri*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 466 (22), pl. 16, Eastern Europe.
f. 91-93; pl. 20, f. 205-208 (1889).
9. *P. caliginosa*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 512 (46), pl. 15, f. 58-60 (1889). Central Europe.
10. *P. ciliata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 169 (1904). Baltic amber.
11. *P. cinerascens*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 873 Central Europe.
(20) (1863).
cinerascens, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 472 (6) (1864).
truncata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 874 (21) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 130 (5) (1877).
12. *P. crassipes*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 877 Central Europe.
(26) (1863).
crassipes, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 475 (1864).
13. *P. decorosa*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 516 (49), Eastern Europe.
pl. 19, f. 167-170 (1889).
14. *P. disgrega*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 481 (28), pl. 16, f. 82-84 (1899). Eastern Europe.
15. *P. dubia*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 498 (38), pl. 17, f. 112, 113; pl. 18, Europe.
f. 114, 116 (1889).
16. *P. Dziedzickii*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. No. 29(1) (1907). Finland.
17. *P. egregia*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 484 (30), pl. 12, Eastern Europe.
f. 16; pl. 13, f. 17, 18 (1889).
18. *P. electa*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 504 (41), pl. 15, f. 67-69 (1889). Central Europe.
19. *P. elegans*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, Vol. 23, p. 460 (19), t. 13, f. 25-27 (1889). Eastern Europe.
20. *P. emarginata*, Strobl, Jahrb. Mus. Karnten, p. 176 (26) (1901). Europe.
21. *P. flavicauda*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 867 Central Europe.
(13) (1863).
flavicauda, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (10) (1864).
var. tristis, Strobl, Mith. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1897, p. 287 (1898).
22. *P. flavicollis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 858 Europe.
(1) (1863).
flavicollis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (1864).
23. *P. flavipes*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 876 Europe.
(24) (1863).
flavipes, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 475 (1864).

24. *P. forcipata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 865 (10) (1863). Europe.
forcipata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864).
25. *P. forcipula*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 866 (11) (1863). Central Europe.
forcipula, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864).
humeralis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 869 (15) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (8) (1864).
pygisiaca, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 870 (16) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864).
26. *P. Girschneri*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 479 (27), pl. 17, f. 106-108 (1889). Europe.
— *P. humeralis*, Winnertz = *forcipula*, Winnertz.
27. *P. interstincta*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 497 (37), pl. 16, f. 79-81 (1889). Central Europe.
— *P. laeta*, Winnertz = *basalis*, Winnertz.
28. *P. lepida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 860 (4) (1863). Central Europe.
29. *P. longelamellata*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1897, p. 288 (1898). Central Europe.
— *P. longipes*, Winnertz = *rustica*, Winnertz.
30. *P. maculata*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 471 (23), pl. 19, f. 160-162 (1889). Central Europe.
31. *P. marginata*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 508 (44), pl. 21, f. 209-211 (1889). Europe.
32. *P. mutabilis*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 477 (26), pl. 13, f. 22-24 (1889). Central Europe.
33. *P. nigricornis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4245 (62) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). North Europe.
34. *P. nigripalpis*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 40 (1909). Finland.
35. *P. nitidiventris*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 181 (21), pl. 12, f. 7, 7a (*Mycetophila*) (1858). Europe.
nitidiventris, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 864 (9) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 473 (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 130 (4), pl. 4, f. 13 (1877).
36. *P. notata*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 473 (24), pl. 15, f. 76, 77; pl. 16, f. 78 (1889). Eastern Europe.
37. *P. obscura*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 507 (43), pl. 14, f. 49-51 (1889). Eastern Europe.
38. *P. obtusa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 877 (25) (1863). Europe.
obtusa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 475 (1864).
39. *P. opaca*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 519 (51), pl. 19, f. 145-148 (1889). East Europe.
40. *P. peculiaris*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 475 (25), pl. 17, f. 103-105 (1889). Central Europe.
41. *P. petulans*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 465 (21), pl. 12, f. 10-12 (1889). East Europe.
42. *P. pigra*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 879 (28) (1863). Europe.
43. *P. Portschiński*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 502 (40), pl. 13, f. 19-21, pl. 20, f. 185-188 (1889). Eastern Europe.
— *P. pygisiaca*, Winnertz = *forcipula*, Winnertz.
44. *P. rustica*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 875 (22) (1863). Europe, Greenland.
rustica, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 472 (7) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 128 (1) (1877).
longipes, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 875 (23) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864).
45. *P. saxatilis*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 518 (50), pl. 19, f. 175, 176; pl. 20, f. 177 (1889). Central Europe.
46. *P. saxigena*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 492 (34), pl. 20, f. 178-181 (1889). Europe.

47. *P. semiatrata*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 495 (35), pl. 20, f. 201-204 (1889). Central Europe.
48. *P. Siebeckii*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 495 (36), pl. 13, f. 37; pl. 14, f. 38, 39 (1889). Central Europe.
49. *P. signata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 861 (6) (1863). Europe.
signata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 471 (3) (1864).
50. *P. squalida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 878 (27) (1863). Europe.
51. *P. strenua*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 862 (7) (1863). Europe.
strenua, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 471 (5) (1864).
52. *P. sudetica*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 505 (42), pl. 18, f. 117-119 (1889). Central Europe.
53. *P. sylvatica*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 488 (32), pl. 15, f. 64-66 (1889). Eastern Europe.
54. *P. Taczanowskyi*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 462 (20), pl. 13, f. 34-46; pl. 19, f. 163-166 (1889). Eastern Europe.
55. *P. tarsata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 264 (37) (1840). Europe.
(Mycetophila) (1840).
tarsata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand, Vol. 11, p. 4243 (60), p. 4366 (60) (*Mycetophila*, (1852); Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 24 (40) (*Mycetophila*) (1856); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 129 (3), pl. 4, f. 14 (1877).
56. *P. tenebrosa*, Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 6, p. 170 (1904). California.
57. *P. tenuis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 872 (19) (1863). Europe.
tenuis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 472 (6) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 131 (6) (1877); Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 438 (12) (1889).
58. *P. Tiefii*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 483 (29), pl. 16, f. 85-87 (1889). Central Europe.
59. *P. triangularis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 863 (8) (1863). Central Europe.
60. *P. trivittata*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 515 (48), pl. 20, f. 198-200 (1889). Eastern Europe.
— *P. truncata*, Winnertz = *cinerascens*, Winnertz.
61. *P. umbricula*, Grzegorzek, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 25, p. 4 (3) fig. (1875). — Synonym of *P. forcipula*, Winnertz, according to Lundström (1907). Central Europe.
62. *P. unica*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 500 (39), pl. 16, f. 94; pl. 17, f. 95-96 (1889). Central Europe.
63. *P. vitiosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 868 (14) (1863). Europe.
vitiosa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 474 (1864); Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 434 (10) (1889).
— *P. vittata*, Winnertz = *annulata*, Winnertz.
64. *P. Vulcani*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 490 (33), pl. 17, f. 100-102 (1889). Central Europe.
65. *P. Willistonii*, Dziedzicki, ibidem, p. 486 (31), pl. 15, f. 73-75, pl. 19, f. 152-155 (1889). Central Europe.

The species *brunnea*, *dispar*, *exigua* and *Macquartii*, listed with *Mycetophila* may belong to this genus.

52. GENUS MACROBRACHIUS, DZIEDZICKI

Macrobrachius. Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 520 (2) (1889).

Characters. — General habitus similar to *Phronia*. Head placed low upon the thorax; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first two joints caliciform, the third cylindrical, the fourth nearly as long as

the first three taken together; eyes oval, emarginate at the base of the antennæ; ocelli three in number, placed in a transverse line, the middle one small; antennæ arcuate, 2 + 14 jointed, the two basal joints differentiated, the flagellar joints cylindrical. Thorax short, highly arched; metanotum short; scutellum small, with long setæ. Halteres with round knob. Abdomen short, compressed, in the male six segmented; in the female seven segmented. Legs strong, the middle and hind tibiæ with two ranges of lateral setæ each. Wings oval, those of the male broader at the base. Costa prolonged far beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcostal vein short, but slightly curved; fork of the media distad of the basal section of the radial sector; forked portion of the cubitus very small, the fork far distad of the fork of the media, the branches widely divergent; one anal vein long and strong though not reaching the posterior margin of the wing (Pl. 6, Fig. 12).

The prolonged costa and the strong anal vein readily separate this genus from *Phronia*.

Type species: *M. Kowarzi*, Dziedzicki.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *M. Kowarzi*, Dziedzicki, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 23, p. 521, pl. 21, Europe.
f. 213-220 (1889).

53. GENUS CORDYLA, MEIGEN

Cordyla. Meigen, Illiger's Mag. Vol. 2, p. 262 (1803); Klass. Vol. 1, p. 93 (1804).

Polyxena. Meigen, Nouv. Class. Mouches à deux ailes, p. 16 (1800) (without type).

Pachypalpus. Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 144 (1834).

? **Brevicornu.** Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28 (1895), p. 306 (1896).

? **Piotepalpus.** Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodromus, Vol. 1, p. 196 (12) (1856).

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin produced into a triangle which descends to the base of the antennæ; eyes oval; ocelli small, two in number, contiguous to the eye margin; antennæ projecting forward, 2 + 10, 2 + 12, or 2 + 14 jointed, very short, but little longer than the head, the joints shorter than broad, disc-like (Pl. 1, Fig. 7), usually closely sessile, pubescent; palpi four jointed, the basal joint very small, the second much enlarged, thickened, compressed, third and fourth slender, almost filiform, placed at an angle with the second, pubescent (Pl. 1, Fig. 9). Thorax oval, highly arched, sometimes produced over the head; mesonotum with short and depressed hairs, posteriorly with few weak setæ; scutellum large, setose on the margin; metanotum somewhat arched. Abdomen compressed, constricted at the base, seven segmented, the seventh usually very small and retracted, in the male with small but complex forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 20), the ovipositor of the female short, stout, with two small lamellæ. Legs slender, the tarsi long, the femora compressed, the tibiæ spurred, the fore and middle pairs rarely with lateral setæ, the hind pair with two ranges of very delicate ones on the extensor surface; the plantæ of the hind tarsi ciliate with microscopic setulæ. Wings as long or shorter than the abdomen, oval, with rounded base, with microscopic setulæ arranged in regular longitudinal rows. Costa does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector and ends some distance from the tip of the wing; subcosta very short, curved toward R₁; media forks distad of the basal section of the radial sector, its posterior branch sometimes not reaching the wing margin; cubitus forks either proximad or distad of the fork of the media; anal veins incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 13). The larvæ live in rotten wood and in fungi. The adult insects may be taken at all times except in winter in woods and shrubbery.

The description of *Brevicornu* given by Marshall agrees perfectly as far as it goes with *Cordyla*, but no mention is made of the stout second palpal joint, though it appears to be indistinctly shown in that author's figure.

Type species : *C. fusca*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

- *C. anomala*, Macquart = *fusca*, Meigen.
 1. *C. antiqua*, von Heyden (fossil), Palæontogr. Vol. 17, p. 244, pl. 44, f. 9 (1870). Rhennish Prussia.
- *C. atra*, Macquart = *fusca*, Meigen.
 2. *C. brevicornis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 269 (4) Europe.
(Pachypalpus) (1840).
brevicornis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 9, p. 3450 (3) (1850); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 956 (6) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 493 (2) (1864).
nigra, Strobl, Progr. Gymnas. Seitenstetten, p. 63 (*Brachypeza*) (1880).
valida, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 25 (1) (1856).
3. *C. canescens*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 12, p. 4834 (2, 3) (1855). North Europe.
4. *C. cinerea*, Zetterstedt, ibidem, Vol. 11, p. 4254 (3), p. 4366 (3) (*Pachypalpus*) (1852). Europe.
cinerea, Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 161 (4) (1877).
5. *C. crassicornis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 275 (2), pl. 10, f. 1 (1818). Europe.
crassicornis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 9, p. 3449 (2) (1850); Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, pl. 21, f. 3 (1856); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 955 (5) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 493 (2) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 159 (1) (1877).
6. *C. crassipalpis*, Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. (2), Vol. 12, p. 31 (8), pl. 2, f. 30-36 (1839). Europe.
7. *C. fasciata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 304 (3) (1830). Europe.
fasciata, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 25 (3) (1856).
fulveola, Haliday, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 2, p. 183 (1839).
8. *C. festivus*, A. Costa, Il Giambatt. Vico, Vol. 2, p. 457 (*Piotepalpus*) (1857). South Europe.
9. *C. flaviceps*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 268 (2) Europe.
(Pachypalpus) (1840).
flaviceps, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4253 (2) (*Pachypalpus*) (1852); Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 25 (2) (1856); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 952 (2) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 494 (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 160 (2), pl. 5, f. 11 (1877).
10. *C. flavum*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 307, pl. 12, f. 4; pl. 13, f. 20 (*Brevicornu*) (1896). New Zealand.
11. *C. fragile*, Marshall, ibidem, 28, p. 308, pl. 12, f. 1 (*Brevicornu*) (1896). New Zealand.
- *C. fulveola*, Haliday = *fasciata*, Meigen.
12. *C. fusca*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 93 (1), pl. 5, f. 6-8 (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 274 (1), pl. 10, f. 4, 5 (1818). Europe.
fusca, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 9, p. 3449 (1) (1850); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 160 (3), pl. 5, f. 12 (1877).
anomala, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 97 (19) (*Mycetophila*) (1826).
atra, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 145 (1) (*Pachypalpus*) (1834); Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 50 (4) (1838).
13. *C. limnoria*, von Heyden (fossil), Palæont. Vol. 17, p. 245, pl. 44, f. 10 (1870). Rhennish Prussia.
14. *C. murina*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 954 (3) (1863). Central Europe.
- *C. nigra*, Strobl = *brevicornis*, Staeger.
15. *C. nitens*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 955 (4) (1863). Central Europe.
nitens, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 493 (4) (1864).
16. *C. obscuripennis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 958 (8) (1863). Central Europe.
17. *C. renuda*, von Heyden (fossil), Palæont. Vol. 17, p. 245, pl. 44, f. 9 (1870). Rhennish Prussia.

18. *C. semiflava*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 267 (1) Europe.
 (*Pachypalpus*) (1840).
semiflava, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4252 (1) (*Pachypalpus*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 952 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 493 (5) (1864).
19. *C. subaptera*, von Heyden (fossil), Palæont. Vol. 17, p. 244, pl. 44, f. 8 (1870). Rhennish Prussia.
 — *C. valida*, Walker = *brevicornis*, Staeger.
20. *C. vetusta*, von Heyden (fossil), Palæont. Vol. 17, p. 243, pl. 44, f. 7 (1870). Rhennish Prussia.
21. *C. vitiosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 957 (7) (1863). Central Europe.
vitiosa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 493 (3) (1864).
- ✓ 22. ***C. volucris*, nov. sp.** (1). Eastern United States.

54. GENUS BRACHYPEZA, WINNERTZ

Brachypeza. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 806 (28) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad and high; eyes circular, somewhat bulging; ocelli three in number, the laterals large, closely contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one very small, placed in a groove on the front; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the second somewhat thickened, the third longer than the second, the fourth longest; antennæ 2+14 jointed, the first joint cylindrical, the second cupuliform, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints torus-like, closely sessile, somewhat compressed, nearly bare. Thorax stout, oval, highly arched; mesonotum with short depressed hairs, setose only on the margin; scutellum semicircular, setæ on the margin; metanotum arched. Abdomen clavate, compressed, constricted at the base, in the male six segmented, apical segment and forceps small, in the female six segmented, the ovipositor short, with two terminal lamellæ. Legs strong, the fore legs short; coxæ long and stout; all femora short, compressed, fore femora longer, middle subequal, hind pair shorter than the corresponding tibiæ; tibiæ strong, almost clavate, all with lateral setæ and long spurs. Wings longer than the abdomen, oval, with rounded base. Costa ends at some distance from the apex of the wing at the point where the radial sector enters the margin; subcostal vein very short, ending in R_1 ; basal cell R long; media forks under or proximad of the basal section of the radial sector; cubitus forks far proximad of the base of the radial sector, the branches making a very acute angle with each other, but more divergent toward the margin; anal fold strong, anal vein short, incomplete, delicate (**Pl. 6, Fig. 15**).

Type species: *B. bisignata*, Winnertz.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *B. abita*, Scudder (fossil), Rept. Geol. Surv. Canada, 1875-76, p. 271 British Columbia.
(1877); Tert. Ins. p. 591.
2. *B. armata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 808 (2) Europe.
(1863).
3. *B. bisignata*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 807 (1) (1863). Europe.
4. *B. hilaris*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 809 (4) (1863) Europe.
5. *B. obscura*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 809 (3) (1863) Europe.
6. *B. proceræ*, Scudder (fossil), Rept. Geol. Surv. Canada, 1875-76, p. 272 British Columbia.
(1877); Tert. Ins., p. 591, pl. 3, f. 14.
7. *B. radiata*, Jenkinson, Ent. M. Mag. p. 132 (1908). England.

(1) ***C. volucris*, nov. sp.** — Wholly fuscous; base of antennæ, palpi, coxæ, femora, tibiæ and halteres yellow. Length 2.5 mm. Bred from larvæ found in fungi. — Ithaca, New York.

55. GENUS RHYMOSIA, WINNERTZ

Rhymosia, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 810 (29) (1863).

Characters. — Head oval, vertex somewhat raised, front broad, narrowed anteriorly; eyes nearly circular, somewhat bulging; ocelli three in number, the laterals large, closely contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one very minute, placed in a groove on the front, sometimes almost concealed; palpi incurved, four jointed, first joint very small, the fourth longer than the three preceding; antennæ 2+14 jointed, basal joints differentiated, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, compressed, pubescent. Thorax oval, highly arched; mesonotum short haired, usually only the margin with setæ; scutellum large, margin setose; metanotum high, steep. Abdomen of the male six segmented, with small terminal segment and rather small forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 13), that of the female seven segmented, slender, constricted at the base, compressed, with short, stout ovipositor and a pair of terminal lamellæ. Legs long and slender, tibiæ with spurs and slender lateral setæ. Wings oval, with rounded base, about as long as the abdomen, with microscopic setulæ arranged in parallel longitudinal rows. Costa ends before the tip of the wing, meeting there the radial sector; subcosta very short, ending either free or in R_1 ; fork of the media proximad or under the base of the radial sector, petiole hence very short; cubitus usually forks, under or proximad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein, its elongate fork narrow at the base then suddenly divergent; anal vein very stout, rather long, though not reaching the wing margin; last anal vein long, slender, but incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 16). The larvae live in fungi (*Armillaria* and others).

The elongate fork of the cubitus, narrow at the base and then suddenly divergent, will distinguish this genus from most of the others; the strong though incomplete anal vein will distinguish it from those species of *Allodia* which have the long forked cubitus.

Type species: *R. fasciata*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *R. affinis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 816 (6) (1863). Central Europe.
2. *R. connexa*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 814 (4) (1863). Central Europe.
var. alpina, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1897, 285 (1898).
3. *R. cristata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 254 (20) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). Europe.
cristata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4213 (31) (*Mycetophila*) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 819 (9) (1863).
- *R. discoidea*, Meigen = *fasciata*, Meigen.
4. *R. domestica*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 303 (48) (*Mycetophila*) (1830). Europe.
domestica, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4209 (27) (*Mycetophila*) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 824 (13) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 466 (7) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 137 (1) (1877).
5. *R. fasciata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 91 (5) (*Mycetophila*) (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 267 (16) (*Mycetophila*) (1818). Europe.
fasciata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool. bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 648 (*Mycetophila*) (1863); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 138 (1877).
discoidea, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 268 (17) (*Mycetophila*) (1818); Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4213 (32) (*Mycetophila*) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 811 (1) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 465 (5) (1864).
maculosa, Zetterstedt (nec Meigen), Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 865 (12) p. p. (*Mycetophila*) (1838).

6. *R. fenestralis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 265 (11) (*Mycetophila*) (1818). Europe.
fenestralis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 822 (12) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 466 (7) (1864).
7. *R. filipes*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 149 (36) (1869). Eastern United States.
8. *R. gracilis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 820 (10) (1863). Central Europe.
9. *R. macrura*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 818 (8) (1863). Central Europe.
10. *R. maculosa*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 268 (18) (*Mycetophila*) (1818). Europe.
maculosa, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4211 (30) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 821 (11) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 465 (6) (1864).
- *R. maculosa*, Zetterstedt, ol. p. p. (*nec* Meigen) = *fasciata*, Meigen.
- *R. mediastinalis*, Lundström, See *Dynatosoma*.
11. *R. placida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 817 (7) (1863). Central Europe.
placida, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 465 (5) (1864).
12. *R. scopulosa*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 68, pl. 2, f. 27 (1908). Canary Isl.
13. *R. signatipes*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 179 (20), pl. 12, f. 6, 6a (*Mycetophila*) (1853). Central Europe.
signatipes, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 812 (2) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Vol. 2, p. 464 (3) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 139 (3) (1877).
14. *R. spinipes*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 813 (3) (1863). Central Europe.
spinipes, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 464 (4) (1864).
var. nigrostriata, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, 156 (1895).
15. *R. strangulata*, Scudder (fossil), Tert. Ins. p. 590, pl. 10, f. 2 (1890). Western United States.
16. *R. Tiefii*, Strobl, Jahrb. Mus. Karnten, Vol. 26, p. 179 (1901). Austria.
17. *R. truncata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 815 (5) (1863). Europe.
truncata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 465 (4) (1864).

The species *alternata*, *apicalis* Meigen, *bimaculata*, *brevicornis*, *festiva*, *plebeja*, *sericea* Say, *taeniata* and *venosa*, listed with *Mycetophila*, may belong to this genus.

56. GENUS ALLODIA, WINNERTZ

Allodia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 826 (30) (1863).

Brachycampta. Winnertz, ibidem, p. 833 (31) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax, front broad; eyes round; ocelli three in number, the laterals large, contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one very small, in a groove; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first small, the fourth longest; antennæ 2+14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the flagellar joints cylindrical, pubescent. Thorax oval, highly arched; mesonotum with depressed hairs, only the margin setose; scutellum large, with marginal setæ. Abdomen of the male six segmented, with complex forceps (Pl. 7, Fig. 14, 15), the female abdomen with seven segments, slender, compressed, constricted at the base, with short ovipositor ending in two slender lamellæ. Legs long and slender, all tibiæ with long spurs and minute lateral setæ. Wings shorter or not longer than the abdomen, oval, with rounded base, and with microscopic setulæ arranged in parallel longitudinal rows. Costa ends some distance before the tip of the wing at the point where the radial sector terminates; subcosta very short and either ends free or in R_1 ; media forks under or distad of the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks proximad of the base of the fork of the media, and frequently even

proximad of the proximal end of the R-M crossvein; first anal vein delicate, short, incomplete (*Allodia*, Winnertz) or entirely wanting (*Brachycampta*, Winnertz), second anal delicate and incomplete.

The characters given by Winnertz for distinguishing *Allodia* from *Brachycampta* are as follows: In *Allodia* (Pl. 6, Fig. 18) the first anal vein though short is more or less distinct; in *Brachycampta* (Pl. 6, Fig. 17) it is wanting; in the latter the fork of the cubitus is sometimes formed as in *Rhymosia*, the base of the fork being retracted proximad of the proximal extremity of the R-M crossvein, while in *Allodia* this is not the case. These characters, while sufficient to separate most of the European species thus far described, fail utterly for some of the North American still undescribed forms, and for this reason, the two genera are combined.

Type species: *A. lugens*, Wiedemann (= *ornaticollis*, Meigen).

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *A. alternans*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 866 (13) (*Mycetophila*) Europe. (1838); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4215 (33) (*Mycetophila*) (1852).
alternans, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 834 (1) (*Brachycampta*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 468 (2) (*Brachycampta*) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 141 (1) (*Brachycampta*) (1877).
2. *A. amoena*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 839 (5) Europe. (*Brachycampta*) (1863).
amoena, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 469 (4) (*Brachycampta*) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 143 (5) (*Brachycampta*) (1877).
- *A. analis*, Meigen = ? *lugens*, Wiedemann.
3. *A. antiqua*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 167, pl. 13, f. 15 Baltic amber. (*Brachycampta*) (1904).
4. *A. barbata*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 26 Finland. (*Brachycampta*) (1909).
5. *A. barbipes*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 832 Central Europe. (5) (1863).
6. *A. bicolor*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 131 (14) (*Mycetophila*) Europe. (1834).
bicolor, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4216 (34) (*Mycetophila*) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 835 (2) (*Brachycampta*) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 469 (3) (*Brachycampta*) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 142 (3) (*Brachycampta*) (1877).
7. *A. brachycera*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4224 (40) (*Mycetophila*) Europe. (1852).
brachycera, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 837 (3) (*Brachycampta*) (1863).
8. *A. brevicornis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 165, pl. 13, Baltic amber. f. 11, 12 (1904).
9. *A. caudata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 843 (7) Europe. (*Brachycampta*) (1863).
caudata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 468 (2) (*Brachycampta*) (1864).
10. *A. crassicornis*, Stannius, Obs. d. spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetophila, Europe, North America. p. 22 (20) (*Mycetophila*) (1831).
crassicornis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 828 (2) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 467 (1) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 147 (2) (1877).
11. *A. curvipes*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, 160 (*Brachycampta*) Central Europe. (1895).
12. *A. discicollis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 255 (22) North Europe. (*Mycetophila*) (1840).
discicollis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4226 (43) (1852).

13. *A. extincta*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 166, pl. 13, f. 12, 13 (Brachycampta) (1904). Baltic amber.
14. *A. flaviventris*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 178 (19), pl. 12, f. 5, 5a (Mycetophila) (1858); Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 143 (6) (Brachycampta) (1877). Central Europe.
15. *A. fungicola*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 164, pl. 13, f. 8 (1904). Baltic amber.
- *A. grata*, Meigen = *lugens*, Wiedemann.
16. *A. griseicollis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 258 (25) (Mycetophila) (1840). Europe.
griseicollis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4228 (45) (Mycetophila) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 844 (8) (Brachycampta) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 469 (4) (Brachycampta) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 142 (4) (Brachycampta) (1877).
17. *A. hastata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 842 (6) (Brachycampta) (1863). Europe.
- *A. longicornis*, Van der Wulp = *lugens*, Wiedemann.
18. *A. lugens*, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. Vol. 1(1), p. 68 (10) (Mycetophila) (1817). Europe, Canary Isl.
lugens, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 269 (20) (Mycetophila) (1818).
? *analis*, Meigen, ibidem, p. 269 (21) (Mycetophila) (1818).
grata, Meigen, ibidem, Vol. 6, p. 303 (47) (Mycetophila) (1830).
longicornis, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 178 (18) (Mycetophila) (1858).
ornaticollis, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 269 (19) (Mycetophila) (1818); Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4205 (23), p. 4265 (23) (Mycetophila) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 830 (4) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 467 (1) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 146 (1) (1877).
19. *A. nigricollis*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4218 (35) (Mycetophila) (1852). North Europe.
20. *A. nigrofusca*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flor. Fenn. p. 32 (Brachycampta) (1909). Finland.
21. *A. obscura*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 826 (1) (1863). Central Europe.
- *A. ornaticollis*, Meigen = *lugens*, Wiedemann.
22. *A. procera*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 167 (Brachycampta) (1904). Baltic amber.
23. *A. proxima*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 258 (26) (Mycetophila) (1840). Europe.
proxima, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4229 (46) (Mycetophila) (1852); Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 158 (Brachycampta) (1895).
24. *A. punctipes*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 249 (13) (Mycetophila) (1840). Europe.
punctipes, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4208 (25) (Mycetophila) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 829 (3) (1863); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 148 (3) (1877).
25. *A. ruficauda*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 17, p. 125 (2), pl. 8, f. 6-7 (Brachycampta) (1874); Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 142 (2) (1877). Europe.
26. *A. separata*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 165, pl. 13, f. 10 (1904). Baltic amber.
- *A. spinicoxa*, Zetterstedt = ?*crassicornis*, Stann.
27. *A. serena*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 839 (4) (Brachycampta) (1863). Europe.
28. *A. succinea*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 164, pl. 13, f. 9 (1904). Baltic amber.

29. *A. tomentosa*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 167, pl. 13, f. 16 (*Brachycampta*) (1904). Baltic amber.
30. *A. triangularis*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, 159 Central Europe. (*Brachycampta*) (1895).
31. *A. unicolor*, Lundb., Vidensk. Meddel. p. 260 (26) (*Brachycampta*) (1898). Greenland.

The species *alterna*, *annulata*, *apicalis* Walker, *borealis*, *brevicornis*, *canescens*, *cincticornis*, *concolor*, *conformis*, *despecta*, *festiva*, *flaviceps* Meigen, *fuscipennis*, *fuscula*, *gracilis*, *griseola*, *inermis*, *longicornis*, *nubila*, *obscura* Walker, *sericea* Say, *sobria*, *taeniata*, *terminalis* and *venosa*, which are listed with *Mycetophila*, may belong to *Allodia*.

57. GENUS EXECHIA, WINNERTZ

Exechia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 879 (35) (1863).

Parexechia. Becher, Insekten von Jan Mayen, p. 62 (1886).

Brachydicrania. Skuse, Proc. Linn. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1215, (14) (1888).

Characters. — Head roundish, compressed in the front part, situated deep in the thorax; front broad. Eyes longish round; lateral ocelli large, closely contiguous to the eye margin, middle ocellus either very small, placed in a groove on the front, or entirely wanting (Pl. 1, Fig. 22); palpi incurved, four jointed, first joint small, fourth longest; antennæ projecting forward, somewhat arcuated, 2+14 jointed, first joint of the scapus cyathiform, second much shorter than the first, cupuliform, both setiferous at the tip; flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, with minute downy pubescence. Thorax ovate, highly arched, with a short pubescence, setose on the lateral and hind borders; scutellum semicircular, setose, metanotum steep. Abdomen slender, in the male with six, in the female with seven segments, narrowed at the base, cylindrical or a little compressed; anal joint of the male rather large, forceps moderate or small (Pl. 7, Fig. 16); ovipositor of the female very short, with two small lamellæ. Legs long, slender, intermediate and hind femora rather broadly compressed, tibiæ spurred, and with lateral spines; fore pair with one distinct range of very minute spines on the inner side, and a few small spines along the outer side, intermediate pair with a range of small spines on each side, hind pair with two ranges of rather longer spines on the extensor surface (Pl. 1, Fig. 17); plantæ of metatarsus of hind tarsus with minute setulæ. Wings shorter, subequal, or a little longer than the abdomen, oblong oval, with rounded base, with microscopic setulæ arranged in longitudinal rows. Subcostal vein very short, complete or incomplete, directed toward R_1 ; costal vein does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector and does not reach the tip of the wing; media forks under or proximal of the basal sector of the radial sector; cubitus forks distad of the fork of the media, its branches widely divergent; anal veins rather long but incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 19).

Brachydicrania and *Parexechia* do not differ from *Exechia* except that they possess but two ocelli while *Exechia* has three, the middle one being very minute. The forms with two ocelli should not be confused with *Mycetophila* which has very stout tibial lateral setæ, and larvæ with ambulacral setulæ. The larvæ of *Exechia* are commonly present in many species of fungi. They do not have the transverse rows of ambulacral setulæ.

Type species: *E. fungorum*, Degeer.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *E. abbreviata*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1219 Australia. (172) (*Brachydicrania*) (1888); Vol. 5, p. 629 (1890).
— *E. analis*, Coquillett (see *Mycothera*).

2. *E. bicincta*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 263 (35) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). Europe.
bicincta, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4239 (56) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 895 (16) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 479 (13) (1864).
3. *E. bispinosa*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, Finland.
p. 53 (1909).
4. *E. cincta*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 893 (14) (1863). Europe.
cincta, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 477 (7) (1864); Van der
Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 135 (6) (1877).
— *E. cingulata*, Meigen = *intersecta*, Meigen.
5. *E. concinna*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 889 (9) Central Europe.
(1863).
concinna, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 480 (1864).
6. *E. concolor*, Becher, Ins. Jan Mayen, p. 63, pl. 5, f. 3, 3a-c (*Parexechia*) (1886). Jan Mayen.
7. *E. confinis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 892 Central Europe.
(13) (1863).
confinis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 478 (11) (1864).
8. *E. contaminata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 891 Central Europe.
(12) (1863).
contaminata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 480 (1864); Van der
Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 134 (5) (1877).
9. *E. crucigera*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, Finland.
p. 48 (1909).
- *E. diagonalis*, Meigen = ? *dorsalis*, Staeger.
10. *E. dorsalis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 262 (34) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). Europe.
dorsalis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4237 (55) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 894 (15) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 477 (1864).
? *diagonalis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 273 (29) (*Mycetophila*) (1818).
11. *E. erupta*, Meunier (fossil), Le Naturaliste, p. 480 (4) (1907). Recent copal of Zanzibar.
12. *E. exigua*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 52 (1909). Finland.
13. *E. fascipennis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 628 Australia.
(483), pl. 19, f. 9 (*Brachydicrana*) (1890).
14. *E. festiva*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 899 (20) (1863). Central Europe.
festiva, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 479 (14) (1864).
15. *E. fimbriata*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 47 (1909). Finland.
16. *E. fumosa*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1218 Australia.
(171), pl. 32, f. 16 (*Brachydicrana*) (1888).
17. *E. fungorum*, Degeer, Mem. pour serv. à l'hist. d. Ins. Vol. 6, p. 361 Europe.
(14), pl. 22, f. 1-13 (*Tipula*) (1776).
fungorum, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 886 (7) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 478 (10) (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 134 (4) (1877).
fusca, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 91 (6) (*Mycetophila*) (1804; Syst. Besch.
Vol. 1, p. 266 (14) (*Mycetophila*) (1818); Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand.
Vol. 11, p. 4235 (53) (*Mycetophila*) (1852).
— *E. fusca*, Meigen = *fungorum*, Degeer.
— *E. guttiventris*, Meigen = *lateralis*, Meigen.
18. *E. hiemalis*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 300, New Zealand.
pl. 11, f. 2 (*Brachydicrana*) (1896).
19. *E. interrupta*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4240 (57) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). Europe, Greenland.
interrupta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 896 (17) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 478 (9) (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 135 (7) (1877).

20. *E. intersecta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 271 (25) (*Mycetophila*) (1818). Europe.
intersecta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 880 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 476 (4) (1864).
cingulata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 302 (44) (*Mycetophila*) (1830).
21. *E. lateralis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 266 (13) (*Mycetophila*) (1818). Europe.
lateralis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 888 (8) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 478 (11) (1864); Van der Wulp,
 Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 133 (3) (1877).
guttiventris, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 301 (43) (*Mycetophila*) (1830);
 Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4230 (40), p. 4366 (49) (*Myceto-*
phila) (1852).
seriata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 302 (45) (*Mycetophila*) (1830).
22. *E. leptura*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 301 (42) (*Mycetophila*) (1830). Europe.
leptura, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4232 (50) (*Mycetophyla*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 885 (6) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 476 (4) (1864).
23. *E. maculipennis*, Stannius, Obs. Spec. Nonn. Gen. Mycetoph. p. 27 Central Europe.
 (27) (*Mycetophila*) (1831).
maculipennis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 897 (18)
 (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 477 (6) (1864).
24. *E. modesta*, Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. (2), Vol. 12, p. 26 (4) (*Mycetophila*) (1839). Europe.
modesta, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4241 (58) (1852).
25. *E. nigrofusca*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, Finland.
 p. 49 (1909).
- *E. ochracea*, Zetterstedt = *pallida*, Stann.
26. *E. pallida*, Stann., Obs. Spec. Nonn. Gen. Mycetoph. p. 25 (25), f. 7 Central Europe.
 (*Mycetophila*) (1831).
pallida, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 900 (21) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 479 (12) (1864); Van der
 Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 136 (9) (1877).
ochracea, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4242 (59) (*Mycetophila*) (1852).
27. *E. parva*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 50 (1909). Finland.
28. *E. pictiventris*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1217 Australia.
 (170) (*Brachydicrania*) (1888).
29. *E. pulchella*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 883 (4). Central Europe.
 (1863).
pulchella, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 479 (1864).
30. *E. pullicauda*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1216 Australia.
 (169) (*Brachydicrania*) (1888).
31. *E. rufithorax*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 17, p. 124 (1), pl. 8, Europe.
 f. 4 (1874); Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 136 (8) (1877).
32. *E. Schummelii*, Stannius, Obs. Spec. Nonn. Gen. Mycetoph. p. 26 (26), Europe.
 f. 6 (*Mycetophila*) (1831).
Schummelii, Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 132 (1) (1877).
- *E. seriata*, Meigen = *lateralis*, Meigen.
33. *E. serrata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 890 (11) Central Europe.
 (1863).
serrata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 480 (1864).
34. *E. speciosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 898 (19) Central Europe.
 (1863).
speciosa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 479 (14) (1864).
35. *E. spinigera*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 890 Europe.
 (10) (1863).
spinigera, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 480 (1864).
36. *E. styriaca*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1897, p. 288 (1898). Central Europe.
37. *E. subulata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 881 (2) Central Europe.
 (1863).
subulata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 479 (1864).

38. *E. tenuicornis*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 177 (17), Europe.
 pl. 12, f. 4, 4a (*Mycetophila*) (1858).
tenuicornis, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 882 (3) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 476 (1864); Van der Wulp,
 Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 133 (2) (1877).
39. *E. trivittata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 261 (31) Europe.
 (*Mycetophila*) (1840).
trivittata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4234 (51) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 884 (5) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 476 (3) (1864).
40. *E. umbratica*, Aldrich, Rept. Geol. Ind. Vol. 21, p. 186 (*Mycetophila*) (1896). United States.
41. *E. unimaculata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 14, p. 6565 (20, 21) North Europe.
 (*Mycetophila*) (1860).

The species *analisis*, *brunnea*, *flava* Walker, *indecisa*, *leioides*, *longicornis*, *lucidula*, *Macquartii*, *parvula*, *unimaculata* and *vicina*, listed with *Mycetophila*, may belong here.

58. GENUS PALÆOEPICYPTA, MEUNIER

Palæoepicypta. Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 170 (1904).

Characters. — Antennæ reach to the end of the thorax, the joints longer than broad, sessile, basal joints differentiated; palpi long, fourth joint longest. Thorax gibbose, large, with hairs. Wings oval; costa not produced beyond the tip of the radial sector and not reaching the tip of the wing; basal cell R both broad and long, the R-M crossvein nearly longitudinal in position, about four times as long as the short basal section of the radial sector; media forks proximad of the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks slightly distad of the fork of the media; anal vein incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 21). Tibiæ with two ranges of spines; metatarsi very long, all tarsal joints long. Lamellæ of the ovipositor long ovate, ciliated.

Type species : *P. longicalcar*, Meunier.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *P. longicalcar*, Meunier, Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 170, pl. 14, f. 1 (1904). Baltic amber.

59. GENUS EPICYPTA, WINNERTZ

Epicypa. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 909 (38) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, the anterior margin of the thorax produced over it; front broad, its anterior margin produced into a triangle which descends to the base of the antennæ; eyes small, round; ocelli small, laterals close to the eyes, the middle one very small, difficult to see, placed in a groove at the base of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the fourth longest; antennæ nearly cylindrical, slender, somewhat arcuate, 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax oval, arched, anterior margin produced over the head, in profile forming a continuous curve with the head; mesonotum pubescent, the lateral margins over the base of the wings and the posterior margin setose; scutellum semicircular, margin setose; mesonotum not high, steep, somewhat arched. Abdomen short, not slender, laterally compressed, very broad, strongly constricted at the base, in the male six segmented, with small anal segment and small forceps; in the female seven segmented, the seventh

segment always retracted, the ovipositor short, with two small lamellæ. Legs strong, the hind pair long, the fore and middle pairs short; coxæ and femora compressed, broad; the tibiæ somewhat clavate, with strong spurs; fore and middle pairs with one or two small setæ on the extensor surface, the middle pair usually with two or three on the flexor surface, the hind pair with two ranges of stout setæ on the extensor surface; plantæ of the hind tarsi ciliate with fine setulæ. Wings longer than the abdomen, oval, with somewhat rounded base; surface with longitudinal rows of microscopic setulæ. Costa more or less produced beyond the tip of the radial sector, but not reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta incomplete, curved toward but not reaching the costa; media forks under or proximad of the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks under or proximad of the base of the fork of the media, the angle at the base very acute, the branches but slightly diverging; the first anal vein rudimentary or wanting, the second long but incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 20). The flies may be found in woods during the Summer and Fall.

The presence of the ocelli, and the usually slightly produced costa will distinguish this genus from *Mycetophila*; the divergent branches of the cubitus will separate it from *Mycothera*. The genera, however, run very closely together.

Type species : *E. scatophora*, Perris.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *E. aterrima*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4225 (42) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). Europe.
2. *E. nigrifella* (Heer), Förster (fossil), Abh. Geol. Spezial k. Elsass, Vol. 3, p. 465 (1891). Europe.
3. *E. pallipes* (Heer), Förster (fossil), ibidem, p. 463 (1891). Europe.
4. *E. pulicaria*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 151 (41) (1869). United States.
5. *E. punctum*, Stannius, Obs. de Spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 16 (11), f. 4 (*Mycetophila*) (1831). Central Europe.
punctum, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 910 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 483 (1) (1864).
 ? *obsoleta*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4192 (15) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). North Europe.
6. *E. scatophora*, Perris, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2), Vol. 7, p. 58, pl. 3, No. 1 (1849). North Europe.
scatophora, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 911 (2) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 483 (1864).
7. *E. trinotata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 242 (5) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). North Europe.
trinotata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4180 (5) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 912 (3) (1863).

Mycetophila vitrea and *Dynatosoma thoracica* may belong here.

60. GENUS MYCOTHERA, WINNERTZ

Mycothera. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 913 (39) (1863).

Characters. — Head round, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad, its anterior margin produced into a triangle, the apex of which reaches to the base of the antennæ; eyes oval; ocelli small, the laterals contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one smallest, placed in a groove at the base of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first very small, the fourth longest; antennæ nearly cylindrical, slender, arcuate, pubescent, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, compressed. Thorax small, oval, highly arched; mesonotum short haired, without distinct setæ; scutellum semicircular, with setæ on the margin; metonotum

high, slightly arched. Abdomen of the male six segmented, with small anal segment and small forceps; in the female seven segmented, with short ovipositor ending in two oval lamellæ. Hind legs moderately long, the fore and middle pairs rather short, middle and hind femora strong and compressed, the tibiæ spurred, the hind pair with strong lateral setæ, the middle pair with a single one on the inner side; plantæ of the hind tarsi ciliate with fine setulæ. Wings large, somewhat longer than the abdomen, oval, base rounded, with microscopic setulæ arranged in longitudinal rows. Costa not prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector and not reaching the tip of the wing; subcosta ending free, short; media forks under or proximad of the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks either distad or proximad of the fork of the media, its branches more or less converging, rarely parallel; anal veins incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 22).

This genus may be distinguished from *Epicyptha* and *Mycetophila* by its usually more or less convergent branches of the cubitus, from the latter by its three ocelli. The flies may be found in woods and shrubbery during the Spring and Fall. The larvæ live in rotten wood and fungi.

Type species : *M. dimidiata*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *M. agilis*, Meunier (fossil), Mon. Mycetoph. etc. p. 171, pl. 14, f. 3 (1904). Baltic amber.
 2. *M. analis*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 598 (*Exechia*) (1901). United States.
 3. *M. cordyliformis*, Meunier (fossil), ibidem, p. 171, pl. 14, f. 2 (1904). Baltic amber.
 4. *M. dimidiata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 247 (11) Europe.
(*Mycetophila*) (1840).
dimidiata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4180(6) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 913 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 484 (1864).
Van der Wulpii, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4, p. 6 (4), pl. 8,
f. 11-14 (1884).
 5. *M. immaculata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.) p. 4 (2), Eastern Europe.
pl. 9, f. 17-20 (1884).
 6. *M. paula*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 151 (42) (1869). Eastern United States.
 7. *M. Schnablü*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 2 (1), Eastern Europe.
pl. 9, f. 25-28 (1884)
 8. *M. semifusca*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 267 (15) (*Mycetophila*) (1818). Europe.
semifusca, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 914 (2) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 484 (1864).
 9. *M. stylata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 5 (3), pl. 9, Europe.
f. 13-16 (1884).
 10. *M. trifasciata*, Coquillett, Inv. Pacifica, Vol. 1, p. 18 (*Mycetophila*) (1905). California.
- *M. Van der Wulpii*, Dziedzicki = *dimidiata*, Staeger.

Zygomomyia fascipennis, Lundström, and *Mycetophila cinerea* may belong here.

61. GENUS ZYGOMYIA, WINNERTZ

Zygomomyia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 901 (36) (1863).

? **Bolithomyza**. Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodromus. Vol. 1, p. 197 (1856). (Type a *nomen nudum*.)

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin produced into a triangle which descends to the root of the antennæ; eyes small, circular; ocelli small, the laterals contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one very small, placed in a groove at the base of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the fourth as long or longer than the second and third taken together; antennæ frequently nearly cylindrical, slender,

arcuate, 2+14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax small, oval, highly arched, anterior slightly produced beyond the head; mesonotum pubescent, lateral margins with longer hairs; scutellum semicircular, with setæ on the margin; metanotum high, steep, somewhat arched. Abdomen of the male six segmented, with small anal segment and small forceps; in the female with seven segments, the ovipositor short, and ending in two oval lamellæ. Hind legs moderately long, the fore and middle pairs rather short, coxæ long, the hind pair very broad, the tibiæ strong, somewhat clavate, spurred, the fore and middle pairs usually without lateral setæ, the hind pair with two ranges of stout setæ, the middle pair with two setæ on the inner side, plantæ of the hind tarsi ciliate with fine setulæ. Wings longer than the abdomen, oval, with rounded base; with longitudinal rows of microscopic setulæ. Costa does not reach the tip of the wing and is not produced beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcosta very short, curved towards the costa but not reaching it; media forks distad of the base of the radial sector, its petiole short; cubitus simple; anal veins incomplete, the second one stout (Pl. 6, Fig. 27). These flies may be found in the woods and among shrubbery. The larvæ live in rotten wood and in fungi.

Type species : *Z. vara*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species :

- *Z. binotata*, Walker = *pictipennis*, Staeger.
1. *Z. canescens*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 904 (4) (1863). Central Europe.
canescens, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 481 (1864).
 2. *Z. fascipennis*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. p. 29 (1, 35), Finland.
pl. 2, f. 27 (1907).
 3. *Z. flavicoxa*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 297, New Zealand.
pl. 11, f. 6 (1896).
 4. *Z. flaviventris*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 905 (5) (1863). Central Europe.
flaviventris, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 481 (2) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1) (1877).
nitida, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 18 (15) (*Mycetophila*) (1831).
 5. *Z. fusca*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 298 (1896). New Zealand.
 6. *Z. ignobilis*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 150 (39) (1869). United States.
 7. *Z. nitida*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 304 (49) (*Mycetophila*) (1830). Europe.
 - *Z. nitida*, Stannius = *flaviventris*, Winnertz.
 8. *Z. notata*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 17 (12) (*Mycetophila*) (1831). Europe.
notata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 903 (3) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 481 (3) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 122 (2) (1877).
 9. *Z. ornata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 150 (40) (1869). United States.
 10. *Z. paludosa*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 265 (40) (1840). Europe.
(*Mycetophila*) (1840).
paludosa, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4249 (65) (*Mycetophila*) (1852).
 11. *Z. pictipennis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 266 (41) (1840). Europe.
(*Mycetophila*) (1840).
pictipennis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4249 (66) (*Mycetophila*) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 906 (6) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 481 (4) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 122 (4) (1877).
 - binotata*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 11 (3), pl. 21, f. 2b (*Mycetophila*) (1856).
 12. *Z. planitarsata*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 65 (1908). Canary Isl.

13. *Z. simplex*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 169 (1895). Central Europe.
 14. *Z. valida*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 902 (1) (1863). Europe.
valida, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 481 (2) (1864).
 15. *Z. vara*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 266 (42) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). Europe.
vara, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4250 (67) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 903 (2) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 481 (4) (1864); Van der Wulp,
 Vol. 1, p. 122 (3) (1877).

Mycetophila oligoneura, Stannius may belong to *Zygomia*.

62. GENUS SCEPTONIA, WINNERTZ

Sceptonia. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 907 (37) (1863).

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin produced into a triangle the apex of which reaches the base of the antennæ; eyes small, round; ocelli three in number, the laterals small, contiguous to the eye margin, the middle one very small, placed in a groove at the base of the frontal triangle; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint very small, the fourth longest; antennæ slender, arcuate, 2 + 14 jointed, the two basal joints differentiated, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, somewhat compressed, pubescent. Thorax oval, arched, its anterior margin projecting slightly over the head, in profile making a continuous curve with the head; mesonotum short haired, the margin with longer hairs, scutellum semicircular, margin with setæ; metanotum small. Abdomen of the male six segmented, with small retracted anal segment; that of the female seven segmented, the seventh segment always retracted; compressed, constricted at the base, ovipositor short, slender, with two oval lamellæ. Legs strong, coxæ and femora broad, tibiæ almost clavate; fore tibiæ without lateral setæ, the hind pair with two ranges of stout setæ on the extensor surface, the middle pair with one seta on the inner side. Wings longer than the abdomen, oval, with rounded base, with microscopic setulæ arranged in longitudinal rows. Costa prolonged beyond the tip of the radial sector, ending far from the tip of the wing; subcosta very short, incomplete, curved toward the costa but not reaching it; the radial sector arcuate, running parallel to the costa, the cell above it thus very narrow; media forks distad of the base of the radial sector, its petiole short; cubitus simple; first anal wanting, the second long but incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 26). The flies are found in shady woods at all seasons except in mid winter. The larvæ live in rotten wood and in fungi.

Type species : *S. nigra*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *S. concolor*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 909 (2) (1863). Central Europe.
 — *S. costata*, Van der Wulp = *nigra*, Meigen.
2. *S. nigra*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 92 (8) (*Mycetophila*) (1804); Syst. Europe.
 Beschr. Vol. 1, p. 270 (23) (*Mycetophila*) (1818).
nigra, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4247 (64) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
 Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 908 (1) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 482 (1864); Van der Wulp,
 Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 123, pl. 4, f. 9 (1877).
costata, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. V. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 182 (22), pl. 12, f. 9,
 ga (*Mycetophila*) (1858).
3. *S. ornathorax*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 621 Australia.
 (497) (1890).

63. GENUS DYNATOSOMA, WINNERTZ

Dynatosoma. Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 947 (41) (1863).

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed low upon the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin not produced into a triangle, vertex high; eyes oval; ocelli usually two in number, large; the middle one, when present, very small; antennæ arcuate, 2 + 14 jointed; the basal joints differentiated, setose at the tip, the flagellar joints cylindrical, only slightly compressed, pubescent. Palpi incurved, the first joint small, the fourth longest. Thorax oval, highly arched, pubescent, at the lateral margins and over the fore coxæ with longer hairs, hind margin setose; scutellum semicircular, margin setose; metanotum steep, somewhat arched. Abdomen of the male six segmented, forceps moderate (Pl. 7, Fig. 19); of the female with seven segments, compressed, constricted at the base, ovipositor with two small lamellæ. Legs strong, femora compressed, tibiæ with spurs, the fore and middle pairs with a few setæ on flexor and extensor surfaces, hind pair with three ranges of stout, long setæ on the extensor surface and a range of weaker ones or with one or two stout setæ on the flexor surface; plantæ of hind tarsi ciliate with fine setulæ. Wings longer than the abdomen, oval, with rounded base, surface covered with closely spaced longitudinal rows of microscopic setulæ. Costa does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector; subcosta about half as long as the basal cell R, and ends in R₁; media forks under or distad of the base of the radial sector; cubitus forks under or distad of the base of the media, its branches widely divergent; first anal vein long but incomplete, strong; second anal vein short (Pl. 6, Fig. 25).

This genus is readily distinguish from other forms with two ocelli by the course of the subcosta; when rarely there are three ocelli present, the form of the subcosta together with the strong tibial lateral setæ will separate it.

Type species : *D. fuscicorne*, Meigen.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *D. cochleare*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 181 (1895). Central Europe.
- *D. crassicornis*, Meunier, see *Synplasta*.
2. *D. fulvidum*, Coquillett, The Canad. Entom. Vol. 27, p. 200 (1895). Western United States.
3. *D. fuscicorne*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 261 (2) (1818); Vol. 6, p. 297 (*Mycetophila*) (1830). Europe.
fuscicorne, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4194 (17) (*Mycetophila*) (1852);
Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 948 (1) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 492 (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 158, pl. 5, f. 10 (1877).
praeustum, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 298 (31) (*Mycetophila*) (1830).
4. *D. gracilis*, Kertész, Term. Füzet. p. 24 (403) (1901). Peru.
5. *D. inaequale*, Strobl, Verh. u. Mitth. Siebenb. Ver. f. Naturw. Hermannstadt, 1896, p. 13 (1897). Central Europe.
6. *D. lutescens*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4178 (3) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). North Europe.
7. *D. mediastinalis*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flor. Fenn. p. 29 (1, 19) (1907). Finland.
(*Rhymosia*) (1907).
8. *D. nigricoxa*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4187 (10) (*Mycetophila*) (1852). Europe.
nigricoxa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 949 (2) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 492 (1864).
9. *D. nobile*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 18, p. 35 (9) (1873). Central Europe.
- *D. praeustum*, Meigen = *fuscicorne*, Meigen.

10. *D. rufithorax*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 180 (1895). Central Europe.
 ✓ — *D. sydneyense*, Skuse, see *Synplasta*.
 11. *D. thoracica*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 864 (5) (*Mycetophila*) North Europe.
 (1838); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4177 (2) (*Mycetophila*) (1852).
 12. *D. thoracica*, Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 23, p. 598 (1901). United States.
 (See *Epicypla*.)

The species *amabilis*, *ferruginea*, *pinguis* and *selecta*, listed with *Mycetophila*, may belong here.

64. GENUS DELOPSIS, SKUSE

Delopsis. Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 623 (1890).

Characters. — Head somewhat longish-round, flattened, situated deep in the thorax; front broad, the anterior border produced triangularly in the middle, the point reaching the basal joint of the antennæ; eyes oval, ocelli two, large; palpi prominent, incurved, four jointed, first joint small, second robust, about two and a half times the length of the first, third slender, clavate, about the length of the first two combined, fourth very slender, clavate, the length of the first three combined; antennæ porrected, arcuated, 2 + 14 jointed, first joint of the scapus obconical, much longer than the second, the second cyathiform, setiferous at the apex; flagellar joints cylindrical, progressively diminishing in thickness, with a short downy pubescence. Thorax longish-ovate, gibbose, the anterior margin projecting somewhat over and closely applied to the head as in *Sceptonia*, densely covered with short longitudinally disposed hairs; setiferous about the origin of the wings; scutellum semicircular, with long setæ, metanotum very short, steep, gibbose, almost hidden by the scutellum. Abdomen with six segments in both sexes; somewhat flattened, narrower than the thorax, narrowing at the base and apex; genitalia not conspicuous in either sex. Legs robust, coxæ broad, femora short, broadly flattened, especially the hind pair; tibiæ spurred, the fore pair without lateral setæ, intermediate pair with three ranges of strong spines on the outer and one on the inner side; hind pair with three ranges of stronger spines on the outer side; intermediate and hind tarsi spinulose. Wings about the length of the entire body, elongate, rounded off at the base, microscopically pubescent, the hairs not arranged in longitudinal rows. Costal vein does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector and does not reach the tip of the wing; subcostal vein short, complete, bent anteriorly; petiole of the media short, equal to the basal section of the radial sector in length; cubitus forks far proximad of the fork of the media, about opposite the middle of the basal cell R, its branches straight, only slightly diverging, the cell therefore very narrow; first anal vein short, incomplete, the second anal strong, complete (Pl. 5, Fig. 24).

Type species : *D. flavipennis*, Skuse.

Geographical distribution of species :

- ✓ 1. *D. flavipennis*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 624 Australia.
 (481), pl. 19, f. 7 (1890).

65. GENUS MYCETOPHILA, MEIGEN

Mycetophila. Meigen, Illiger's Mag. Vol. 2, p. 263 (1803); Klass. Vol. 1, p. 90 (1804).

? **Fungivora.** Meigen, Nouv. Classif. des Mouches à deux ailes, p. 16 (1800).

Mycetina. Rondani, Dipt. Ital. Prodomus, Vol. 1, p. 195 (8) (1856).

Mycozetæa. Rondani, ibidem, Vol. 4, Corrig. p. 12 (1861).

Characters. — Head oval, flattened in front, placed very low on the thorax, so that in profile it makes a continuous curve with the thorax; front broad, the anterior margin produced into a triangle the apex of which reaching the base of the antennæ; eyes oval, ocelli two in number, placed close to the eye margin; palpi incurved, four jointed, the first joint small, the fourth as long or longer than the third, usually slender, rarely oval (Pl. I, Fig. 10); antennæ arcuate, 2 + 14 jointed, the basal joints differentiated, setose at the apex, the flagellar joints cylindrical, compressed, pubescent (Pl. I, Fig. 6). Thorax oval, highly arched, produced over the head, pubescent, the lateral margin and over the base of the wing with longer hairs, posterior margin setose; scutellum usually semicircular, its margin setose; metanotum highly arched. Abdomen of the male six segmented, anal segment usually small, forceps small (Pl. 7, Fig. 17); that of the female seven segmented, more or less compressed, constricted at the base, ovipositor with two lamellæ. Legs stout, the femora compressed; tibiæ with spurs, fore tibiæ with small setæ on the outer side, middle tibiæ with two ranges of stout setæ on the extensor surface, and one range on the inner side; hind tibiæ with two or three ranges of long stout setæ on the extensor surface; plantæ of the hind tarsi ciliate with fine setulæ. Wings somewhat longer than the abdomen, oval, its base more or less rounded, the microscopic setulæ arranged in longitudinal rows. Costa not produced beyond the tip of the radial sector and does not reach the tip of the wing; subcosta very short, incomplete, curved toward but not reaching the costa; media forks under or proximad of the base of the radial sector, its petiole very short; fork of the cubitus proximad, under or sometimes even slightly distad of the fork of the media, its branches usually parallel on the apical half, rarely slightly convergent or divergent; first anal vein incomplete, the second usually stout, and incomplete (Pl. 6, Fig. 23, 24, abnormal).

The flies of this genus are frequently found in woods and shrubbery wherever fungi grow, at all seasons except in midwinter. The larvae, which live in fungi and in rotten wood, possess transverse rows of microscopic ambulacral setulæ upon the margins of the segments of the venter; differing in this respect from the larvæ of *Phronia*, *Exechia*, *Rhymosia*, and the like. The parallel branched cubitus, the two ocelli, and the stout tibial lateral setæ will separate this genus from its nearest relatives.

Type species: *M. agarici*, Meigen (1803).

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *M. abdominalis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturhist. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 246 North Europe.
(10) (1840).
abdominalis, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4197 (18) (1852).
2. *M. adumbrata*, Mik, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 3, p. 81 (2) (1884). Europe.
3. *M. aequalis*, Walker, Ins. Saund. Dipt. Vol. 1, p. 415 (1856). Tasmania.
aequalis, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1213 (167)
(1888).
4. *M. agarici*, Meigen, Illiger's Mag. Vol. 2, p. 263 (1803). North Europe.
agarici, Olivier, Encyl. Method. Vol. 8, p. 77 (10) (1811).
? *agarici*, De Villers, Linn. Ent. p. 393 (1789).
agarici seticornis, Degeer, Mem. pour serv. à l'hist. d. Ins. Vol. 6, p. 367
(15), pl. 22, f. 6-13 (*Tipula*) (1776).
grisea, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4208 (26) (1852).
5. *M. alterna*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 46 (63) (1838) (Perhaps Europe.
Rhymosia).
6. *M. amabilis*, Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. (2), Vol. 12, p. 23 (2), pl. 1, f. 19 Europe.
(*Dynatosoma*?) 1839.
7. *M. amoena*, Heer (fossil), Ins. tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 203, pl. 15, Central Europe.
f. 14 (1849).
8. *M. amoena*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 936 Central Europe.
(19) (1863).

9. *M. analis*, Adams, Carnegie Instit, No. 67, p. 37 (1907). (Probably not *Mycetophila*.) United States.
- ✓ 10. *M. ancyliformans*, Holmgren, Zeitschr. f. Wiss. Zool. Vol. 88, p. 1-77 (1907). South America.
- ✓ 11. *M. Anderschi*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 20 (17) f. 1 (1831). (Perhaps *Boletina* or *Palaeoanaclynia*.) Central Europe.
- ✓ 12. *M. annulata*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 132 (17) (1834). (Perhaps *Allodia*?) West Europe.
annulata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 47 (66) (1838).
- ✓ 13. *M. antarctica*, Hudson, Man. New Zeal. Ent. p. 46, pl. 4, f. 5a, b (without description). New Zealand.
- ✓ 14. *M. antennata* (Loew), Meunier, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
15. *M. antiqua*, Heer (fossil). Ins. tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 15e; pl. 15, pl. 15, f. 15, 15a (1849). Central Europe.
antiqua, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 233 (1856).
- ✓ 16. *M. apicalis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 47 (64) (1838). (Perhaps *Rhymosia*.) Europe.
17. *M. apicalis*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1848). (Perhaps *Allodia*.) North Europe.
18. *M. apicata*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 622 (8) (1865). Chile.
19. *M. arcuata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 261 (3) (1818). Europe.
— *M. arcuata*, Zetterstedt (nec Meigen) = *bimaculata*, Fabricius.
20. *M. atra*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 133 (23) (1834). (Not *Mycetophila*.) Europe.
atra, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 49 (73) (1838).
— *M. atricauda*, Zetterstedt, see *Trichonta*.
21. *M. atricornis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 622 (9) (1865). Chile.
22. *M. attenuata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 273 (30) (1818). (Perhaps *Boletina trivittata*, Meigen.) Europe.
23. *M. autumnalis*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 60 (1909). Finland.
24. *M. bialorussica*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf, Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 14 (10) pl. 7, f. 1-4 (1884). Europe.
25. *M. bifasciata*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 96 (1848). North America.
26. *M. bimaculata*, Fabricius, Syst. Antl. p. 59 (12) (*Sciara*) (1805). Europe.
bimaculata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand, Vol. 11, p. 4184 (8), p. 4365 (8) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 924 (7) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 486 (7) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 153 (6) (1877).
arcuata, Zetterstedt (nec Meigen), Ins. Lappon, Dipt. p. 863 (4) (1838).
? *pictula*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 299 (36) (1830).
27. *M. bimaculata*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 100 (1848). (Perhaps *Rhymosia*.) East Indies.
28. *M. bipunctata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 152 (44) (1869). United States.
29. *M. biusta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 271 (26) (1818). Europe.
biusta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 937 (20) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 489 (16) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 156 (11) (1877).
30. *M. blanda*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 938 (21) (1863). Europe.
blanda, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 489 (15) (1864).
31. *M. borealis*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1848) (Perhaps *Allodia*.) Europe.
- ✓ 32. *M. brevicornis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 47 (65) (1838) (Perhaps *Rhymosia*.) Central Europe.

33. *M. brunnea*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 134 (24) (1834) (*Exechia* Europe.
or *Phronia*?).
34. *M. canescens*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4365 (24-25) (1852) North Europe.
(Perhaps *Allodia*).
— *M. centralis*, Meigen = *lineola*, Meigen.
35. *M. cincticornis*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1848) Europe.
(Perhaps *Allodia*).
36. *M. cinerea*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4193 (16) (1852) (Per- North Europe.
haps *Mycothera dimidiata*).
37. *M. cingulum*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 299 (34) (1830). Europe.
cingulum, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4178 (4) (1852); Winnertz,
Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 945 (28) (1863); Schiner,
Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 487 (8) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt.
Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 154 (8) (1877).
lunulata, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 129 (2) (1834); Meigen,
Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 43 (50) (1838).
38. *M. cognata*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 621 (5) (1865). Chile.
39. *M. compressa*, Loew (fossil), Berstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
compressa, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856).
40. *M. concolor*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1848) (Perhaps North Europe.
Allodia).
41. *M. confluens*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 18 (14) East Europe.
pl. 6, f. 26-29 (1884).
42. *M. conformis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 20 (28) (1856) (Perhaps Europe.
Allodia).
43. *M. confusa*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 9 (3), pl. 6, Europe.
f. 19-21 (1884).
44. *M. contigua*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 96 (1848). North America.
45. *M. continens*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 63 (1908). Canary Isl.
46. *M. crassa*, Giebel (fossil), Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856). France.
47. *M. crassicornis*, von Roser, Corresp.bl. Würtemb. landw. Ver. Vol. 1, Central Europe.
p. 51 (1840).
— *M. cunctans*, Wiedemann = *punctata*, Meigen.
48. *M. curvona*, Gimmerthal, Bul. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou. Vol. 19 (2), p. 60 Eastern Europe.
(7) (1847)
49. *M. despecta*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1848) (Per- North America.
haps *Allodia*).
— *M. discicollis*, Staeger, see *Allodia*.
50. *M. discoidea*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Vol. 6, p. 153 (1829); United States.
Compl. Writ, Vol. 2, p. 351 (1859).
51. *M. dispar*, Stann., Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetophila, p. 28 (29), Central Europe.
f. 8 (1831) (Perhaps *Phronia*).
— *M. distigma*, Meigen = *signata*, Meigen.
52. *M. dolosa*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 264 (2) (1896). St. Vincent Isl. W. I.
53. *M. dubia*, Giebel (fossil), Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856). France.
54. *M. exigua*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4246 (63), 4366 (63) North Europe.
(*Phronia* or *Anatella*) (1852).
55. *M. extincta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 152 (43) (1869). Eastern United States.
56. *M. fagi*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 303 (1896). New Zealand.
57. *M. fallax*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 156 (50) (1869). Eastern United States.
58. *M. fascipennis*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 621 Chile.
(6) (1865).
59. *M. fenestrata*, Coquillett, Inv. Pacifica, Vol. 1, p. 19 (1905). California.
60. *M. fenestratula*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 62, pl. 2, Canary Isl.
f. 20 (1908).

61. *M. ferruginea*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 12, p. 4913 (19-20) (1855). North Europe.
62. *M. ferruginea*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 4, p. 117 (1837). (*Rhymosia* or *Allodia*.) North Europe.
63. *M. festiva*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 49 (74) (1838). (Perhaps *Rhymosia*.) Central Europe.
64. *M. finalis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dip. Vol. 3, p. 21 (32) (1856). Britain.
— *M. fissicauda*, Zetterstedt, see *Trichonta*.
65. *M. flava*, Walker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 4, p. 117 (1837). (Perhaps *Exechia*.) Britain.
66. *M. flava*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 928 (12) (1863). Europe.
67. *M. flaviceps*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 270 (22) (1818) (*Allodia*?). Europe.
68. *M. flavipes*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 92 (8) (1826); Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 130 (9) (1834). West Europe.
flavipes, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 44 (53) (1838).
69. *M. flaviventris*, von Roser, Corresp. bl. Würtemb. Landw. Ver. Vol. 1, p. 51 (1840). Europe.
— *M. flavoscutellata*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. p. 29 (1,43) (1907) (= *Mycothera Schnablii*). Finland.
70. *M. flexuosa*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4186 (9) (1852). North Europe.
71. *M. fluctata*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 62 (1908). Canary Isl.
72. *M. fraterna*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 934 (16) (1863). Central Europe.
fraterna, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 488 (14) (1864).
73. *M. frequens* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
74. *M. Freyii*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 58 (1909). Finland.
75. *M. frigida*, Boheman, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh. p. 576 (26) (1865). Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla.
76. *M. fuliginosa*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 5 (sep.), p. 16 (12), pl. 7, f. 13-16 (1884). East Europe.
77. *M. fulva*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 928 (11) (1863). Central Europe.
fulva, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 486 (6) (1864).
78. *M. fulvicollis*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 10 (2) (1831). Central Europe.
79. *M. fuscipennis*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 259 (28) (1840). (Perhaps *Allodia*.) North Europe.
80. *M. fusco-nitens*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 63 (1908). Canary Isl.
81. *M. fuscula*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 864 (8) (1838). (Perhaps *Allodia*); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4207 (24) (1852). North Europe.
82. *M. gracilis*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 23 (21) (1831). (Perhaps *Allodia*.) Central Europe.
83. *M. gratiosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 941 (24) (1863). Europe.
gratiosa, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 490 (17) (1864);
— *M. grisea*, Zetterstedt = *agarici*, Meigen (= *agarici seticornis*, Degeer).
84. *M. griseola*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4225 (41) (1852). (Perhaps *Allodia*.) North Europe.
85. *M. guttata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 12 (7) pl. 7, f. 25-28 (1884). Europe.
guttata, Dziedzicki, Wien, Ent. Zeit. Vol. 5, p. 326 (7) (1886).
signata, Winnertz p.p., Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 929 (13) (1863).
86. *M. hamata*, Winnertz, ibidem, p. 940 (23) (1863). Centrale Europe.
87. *M. heteroneura*, Philippi, ibidem, Vol. 15, p. 622 (7) (1865). Chile.
88. *M. hilaris*, Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. (2), Vol. 12, p. 25 (3) (1839). West Europe.
89. *M. hispidula* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.? Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.

- *M. Hopkinsii*, Coquillett (see *Boletina*).
90. *M. Howlettii*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, 1895, p. 302 (1896). New Zealand.
91. *M. humeralis*, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. Vol. 1 (1), p. 68 (12) (1817). Europe.
pusilla, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 300 (38) (1830).
92. *M. ichneumonea*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Vol. 3, p. 16 (1) (1823); Compl. Writ. Vol. 2, p. 43 (1859). United States.
ichneumonea, Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 67 (1828).
93. *M. incerta*, Adams, Carnegie Instit. N° 67, p. 37 (1907). United States.
94. *M. incipiens*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 264 (1), pl. 8, f. 19 (1896). St. Vincent Island, W. I.
95. *M. incompleta*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 94 (13) (1826); Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 132 (16) (1834). West Europe.
incompleta, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 45 (59) (1838).
96. *M. inculta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 153 (46) (1869). East United States.
97. *M. indecisa*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 22 (34) (1856). (*Exechia*?) Europe.
98. *M. inermis*, Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. (2), Vol. 12, p. 27 (5) (1839). (Perhaps *Allodia*.) West Europe.
99. *M. interrupta*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 61, pl. 2, f. 19 (1908). Canary Isl.
100. *M. laeta*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 97 (1848). North America.
101. *M. latipennis*, Heer (fossil), Insekt. tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 205, pl. 15, f. 17 (1849). Europe.
latipennis, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856).
102. *M. lapponica*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn., p. 29 (1, 45) (1907). Finland.
103. *M. leioides*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 24 (41) (1856). (*Exechia*?) England.
104. *M. leptocera*, Loew (fossil), Berstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
leptocera, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856).
105. *M. lineola*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 262 (4), pl. 9, f. 15 (1818). Europe.
lineola, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 919 (2) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 485 (3) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 151 (2) (1877).
centralis, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 300 (37) (1830).
lurida, Meigen, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 263 (6) (1818).
monostigma, Meigen, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 272 (28) (1818).
ruficollis, Meigen, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 262 (5) (1818); Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4182 (7), p. 4365 (7) (1852).
var. bivittata, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 171 (1895).
106. *M. longicornis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 21 (33) (1856). (*Exechia* or *Allodia*?) Britain.
107. *M. Lubomirski*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 7 (1) (1884). Europe.
pl. 8, f. 19-22 (1884).
108. *M. lucidula*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. Vol. 865, p. 10 (1838). North Europe.
(Perhaps *Exechia*); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4237 (54) (1857).
109. *M. luctuosa*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 299 (35) (1830). Europe.
luctuosa, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4188 (11) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 942 (26) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 489 (17) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 156 (12) (1877); Dziedzicki, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 6, p. 43 (1887).
modesta, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 942 (25) (1863).
- *M. lunata*, Fabricius (nec Meigen) = *signata*, Meigen.
110. *M. lunata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 90 (2), pl. 5, f. 2, 3 (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 260 (1) (1818). Europe.
lunata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4174 (1) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 931 (14) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 488 (13) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 155 (10) (1877).

- *M. lunulata*, Macquart = *cingulum*, Meigen.
 — *M. lurida*, Meigen = *lineola*, Meigen.
 — *M. lutescens*, Zetterstedt, see *Dynatosoma*.
111. *M. lycogalae*, Perris, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 8, p. 47, pl. 5, f. 1-3 (1839); Europe.
 in Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 651 (1863).
112. *M. Macquartii*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. Europe.
 p. 28 (28) (1831). (*Phronia* or *Exechia*.)
113. *M. macrostyla*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Prussian amber.
macrostyla, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856).
114. *M. maculata*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 133 (19) (1834). Europe.
 (Doubtful if *Mycetophila*.)
maculata, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 48 (68) (1838).
115. *M. maculata*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. 1895, Vol. 28, p. 306, New Zealand
 pl. 12, f. 2 (1896).
116. *M. maculipennis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, Central Europe.
 p. 939 (22) (1863). (Var. of *gratiosa* according to Strobl.)
117. *M. magnicauda*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, 1894, p. 175 Central Europe.
 (1895). (*Opistholoba*, according to Lundström.)
118. *M. marginata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 934 Europe.
 (17) (1863).
marginata, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 488 (14) (1864).
119. *M. Meigeniana*, Heer (fossil), Viert. Nat. Ges. Zürich, Vol. 1, p. 3 (1856). France.
 — *M. melanopyga*, Zetterstedt, see *Trichonta*.
120. *M. Mikii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 15 (11) Europe.
 pl. 5, f. 9-12 (1884).
121. *M. minuta*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 253 (18) (1840). North Europe.
minuta, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4211 (29) (1852).
 — *M. modesta*, Dufour, see *Exechia*.
 — *M. modesta*, Winnertz (nec Dufour) = *luctuosa*, Meigen.
122. *M. mohilevensis*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep), p. 13 East Europe.
 (9), pl. 7, f. 17-20 (1884).
123. *M. monochaeta*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 158 (54) (1869). Eastern United States.
 — *M. monostigma*, Meigen = *lineola*, Meigen.
124. *M. morio*, Heer (fossil), Viert. Nat. Ges. Zürich, Vol. 1, p. 32 (1856). France.
125. *M. morosa*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 945 Europe.
 (29) (1863).
126. *M. mutica*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 152 (45) (1868). Eastern United States.
127. *M. nana*, Macquart, Receuil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 93 (11) (1826); West Europe.
 Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 130 (10) (1834).
nana, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 44 (55) (1838).
 — *M. nana*, Staeger (nec Macquart) = *parvula*, Zetterstedt.
128. *M. nana*, Heer (fossil), Ins. tert. Oenigen, Vol. 2, p. 202, pl. 15, Europe.
 f. 13 (1849).
129. *M. nebulosa*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 14 (6) Central Europe.
 (1831).
nebulosa, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 926 (18) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 490 (1864).
130. *M. nigricincta*, Stannius, Obs. de nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 21 (19) Central Europe.
 (1831). (Perhaps *Boletina*.)
 — *M. nigricollis*, Zetterstedt, see *Allodia*.
 — *M. nigricornis*, Zetterstedt, see *Phronia*.
131. *M. nigritella*, Heer (fossil), Ins. tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 205, Europe.
 pl. 15, f. 16 (1849).
nigritella, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 233 (1856).
132. *M. nigritula*, Walker, Inst. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 15 (15) (1856). Britain.

133. *M. nigriventris*, Philippi, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 15, p. 623 (10) (1895). Chile.
134. *M. nigriventris*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 5, p. 622 (480) (1890). Australia.
135. *M. nigrofusca*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep), p. 9 (4), pl. 4, f. 22-25 (1884). East Europe.
136. *M. nodulosa*, Williston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 264 (3), pl. 8, f. 20 (1896). St. Vincent Isl. W. I.
137. *M. nubila*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Vol. 6, p. 153 (1829) (Perhaps *Allodia*); Compl. Writ, Vol. 2, p. 351 (1859). United States.
138. *M. obscura*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep), p. 8 (2), pl. 8, f. 30-33 (1884). Europe.
139. *M. obscura*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 101 (1848). (Perhaps *Allodia*). North America.
140. *M. obscurata*, Walker, Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 8, p. 130 (1) (1865). Isl. Salavatti.
141. *M. obscuripennis*, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. Vol. 7, p. 346 (1852). Chile.
142. *M. obsoleta*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4192 (15) (1852). (Perhaps *Epicyptha punctum*). Europe.
143. *M. occultata*, Scudder (fossil), Bul. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr. Vol. 3, p. 753 (1877); Tert. Ins. p. 588, pl. 5, f. 44, 45, 54, 55 (1890). Colorado, U. S.
144. *M. ocellus*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 95 (1848). North Europe.
145. *M. oligoneura*, Stannius, Obs. Spec. Nonn. Gen. Mycetoph. p. 17 (13) (1831). (Perhaps *Zygomyia*). Central Europe.
146. *M. orci*, Heer (fossil), Urwelt der Schweiz, p. 394, f. 317 (1865). Central Europe.
147. *M. ornatipennis*, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. Vol. 7, p. 344 (1852). Chile.
148. *M. Osten-Sackenii*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf, Vol. 4 (sep), p. 20 (16), pl. 9, f. 4-8 (1884). Europe.
149. *M. pallidicornis*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 92 (7) (1826). (Perhaps *pallidicornis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 43 (52) (1838)). Europe.
149. *M. pallipes*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 46 (60) (1838). Central Europe.
150. *M. pallipes*, Heer (fossil), Viert. Nat. Ges. Zürich, Vol. 1, p. 31, pl. 2, f. 3 (1856). Central Europe.
- *M. paludosa*, Staeger, see *Zygomyia*.
151. *M. parva*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 97 (1848). North America.
152. *M. parvula*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4244 (61) (1852). (Perhaps *Exechia*). North Europe.
153. *M. persicae*, Riley, see *Mycetobia*.
154. *M. phalax* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.? Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
155. *M. picta*, Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 133 (21) (1834). (Perhaps *picta*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 48 (70) (1838)). Central Europe.
156. *M. picta*, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. Vol. 1 (1), p. 67 (8) (1817). Central Europe.
- *M. pictula*, Meigen — ? *bimaculata*, Fabricius.
157. *M. pinguis*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 153 (47) (1869). (Perhaps *Dynatosoma*). North America.
158. *M. plebeja*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 100 (1848). (Perhaps *Rhymosia*). North America.
159. *M. polita*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 158 (53) (1869). Eastern United States.
160. *M. procera*, Loew, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 159 (55) (1869). Eastern United States.
161. *M. propinqua*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 96 (1848). North America.
162. *M. propria*, Skuse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2), Vol. 3, p. 1213 (168), pl. 32, f. 15 (1888). Australia.

163. *M. pulchella*, Heer (fossil), Ins. tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 201, pl. 15, f. 12 (1849). Central Europe.
164. *M. pulicaria* (Loew), Meunier (fossil), nom. nud.?, Misc. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 164 (1899). Baltic amber.
165. *M. pulvillata*, Loew (fossil), Bernstein Fauna, p. 34 (1850). Baltic amber.
pulvillata, Giebel, Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 234 (1856).
166. *M. pumila*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 13, p. 922 (5) (1863). Europe.
167. *M. pumilio*, Heer (fossil), Ins. tert. Oeningen, Vol. 2, p. 206, pl. 15, f. 18 (1849). Central Europe.
168. *M. punctata*, Meigen, Klass. Vol. 1, p. 91 (4) (1804); Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 264 (8) (1818). Europe, North America.
punctata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4200 (21), p. 4365 (21) (1852); Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 648, 916 (1) (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 485 (1) (1864); Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 150 (1) (1877).
cunctans, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. Vol. 1 (1), p. 68 (11) (1817); Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 264 (10) (1818); Macquart, Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 130 (8), pl. 3, f. 9 (1834).
rufa, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 94 (12) (1826); Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 44 (56) (1838).
semicineta, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 264 (9) (1818).
striata, Fabricius, Syst. Antl. p. 58 (5) (*Sciara*) (1805).
trivialis, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 301 (41) (1830).
unicolor, Meigen, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 43 (51) (1838).
169. *M. punctipennis*, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. Vol. 7, p. 345 (1852). Chile.
170. *M. punctipennis*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 12 (4) (1831). Europe.
- *M. pusilla*, Meigen = *humeralis*, Wiedemann.
171. *M. pusillima*, Heer (fossil), Urwelt der Schweiz, p. 394, f. 318 (1865). Central Europe.
172. *M. pygmaea*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 93 (10) (1826); Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 131 (11) (1834). Europe.
pygmaea, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 44 (1838).
173. *M. quadra*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. Vol. 32, p. 61 (1909). Finland.
174. *M. quatuornotata*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 157 (52) (1869). Eastern United States.
175. *M. reciproca*, Walker, List Dipt. Brit. Mus. Vol. 1, p. 95 (1848). North Europe.
176. *M. robusta*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. 1895. Vol. 28, p. 305 (1896). New Zealand.
177. *M. rudis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 935 (18) (1863). Central Europe.
rudis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 488 (13) (1864).
- *M. rufa*, Macquart = *punctata*, Meigen.
178. *M. rufescens*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lappon. Dipt. p. 865 (11) (1838); Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4198 (19) (1852). Europe.
rufescens, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 4, pl. 9, f. 1-3 (1884).
- *M. ruficollis*, Meigen = *lineola*, Meigen.
179. *M. ruficornis*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 45 (57) (1838). Central Europe.
180. *M. russata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 10 (5), pl. 6, f. 5-7 (1884). Europe.
181. *M. scalaris*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 154 (48) (1869). Eastern United States.
(Perhaps *Dynatosoma*.)
182. *M. selecta*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 16 (16) (1856). (Perhaps *Dynatosoma*.) England.
- *M. semicineta*, Meigen = *punctata*, Meigen.
183. *M. semiflava*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 45 (58) (1838). Central Europe.

184. *M. sericea*, Macquart, Recueil Soc. Sc. Agric. Lille, p. 95 (14) (1826) Europe.
 (doubtful if *Mycetophila*); Suites à Buffon, Vol. 1, p. 133 (22) (1834).
sericea, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, p. 49 (71) (1838).
sericoma, Meigen, ibidem, Vol. 6, p. 302 (46) (1830).
185. *M. sericea*, Say, Long's Exped. St. Peter's River, App. p. 365 (1) North America.
 (1824) (*Allodia* or *Rhymosia*?); Compl. Writ. Vol. 1, p. 248 (1) (1859).
sericea, Wiedemann, Aussereurop. zweifl. Ins. Vol. 1, p. 66 (1) (1828).
- *M. sericoma*, Meigen = *sericea*, Macquart.
186. *M. sigillata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 11 (6), Central Europe.
 pl. 8, f. 1-4 (1884).
signata, Winnertz (nec Meigen), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13,
 p. 647, 929 (13) p. p. (1863).
187. *M. sigmoides*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 156 (51) (1869). Eastern United States.
188. *M. signata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 298 (32) (1830). Europe.
signata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 647, 929 (13)
 p. p. (1863); Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 487 (10) (1864);
 Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 155 (9), pl. 5, f. 8, 9 (1877).
distigma, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 298 (33) (1830).
lunata, Fabricius, Syst. Antl. p. 58 (6) (*Sciara*) (1805).
 var. *bivittata*, Strobl, Progr. Gymnas. Seitenstetten, p. 47 (1880). Central Europe.
- *M. signata*, Winnertz (nec Meigen), p. p. = *guttata*, Dziedzicki.
 — *M. signata*, Winnertz (nec Meigen), p. p. = *sigillata*, Dziedzicki.
 — *M. signata*, Winnertz (nec Meigen), p. p. = *signatoides*, Dziedzicki.
189. *M. signatoides*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 13 Europe.
 (8), pl. 8, f. 9, 10 (1884).
signata, Winnertz (nec Meigen), Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13,
 p. 929 (13) p. p. (1863).
190. *M. sobria*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 19 (27) (1856). (Perhaps England.
Allodia.)
191. *M. sordida*, Van der Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 17, p. 125 (3), pl. 8, Europe.
 f. 8 (1874); Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 152 (4) (1877).
192. *M. spectabilis*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 932 Central Europe.
 (15) (1863).
spectabilis, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 487 (11) (1864).
193. *M. stolidia*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 15 (13) (1856). Europe.
stolidia, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 921 (4) (1863);
 Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 486 (4) (1864).
- *M. striata*, Fabricius = *punctata*, Meigen.
194. *M. strigata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 242 (4) (1840). North Europe.
195. *M. sylvatica*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (301) New Zealand.
 (1896).
196. *M. taeniata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 7, 46 (62) (1838). (*Rhymosia* or Europe.
Allodia.)
197. *M. tarsata*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 944 Europe.
 (27) (1863).
198. *M. terminalis*, Walker, Ins. Brit. Dipt. Vol. 3, p. 21 (31) (1856). (Per- England.
 haps *Allodia*.)
 — *M. thoracica*, Zetterstedt, see *Dynatosoma*.
199. *M. Tiefii*, Strobl, Jahrb. Mus. Karnten, p. 26 (174) (1901). Austria.
200. *M. triangulata*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyjograf. Vol. 4 (sep.), p. 17 East Europe.
 (13), pl. 6, f. 17, 18 (1884).
201. *M. trichonota*, Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 13, p. 155 (49) (1869). Eastern United States.
 — *M. trifasciata*, Coquillett, see *Mycothera*.
 — *M. trivialis*, Meigen = *punctata*, Meigen.
 — *M. umbratica*, Aldrich, see *Exechia*.
 — *M. unicolor*, Meigen = *punctata*.

202. *M. unicolor*, Stannius, Obs. de spec. nonnullis gen. Mycetoph. p. 15 Europe.
(9) (1831).
unicolor, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 923 (6) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 490 (1864); Van der Wulp,
Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 152 (3) (1877).
- *M. unimaculata*, Zetterstedt, see *Exechia*.
203. *M. uninotata*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4199 (20) (1852). North Europe.
204. *M. unipunctata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 1, p. 272 (27) (1818). Europe.
unipunctata, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 920 (3) (1863);
Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 485 (4) (1864).
205. *M. variabilis*, Marshall, Trans. New Zeal. Instit. Vol. 28, p. 1895 (304), New Zealand.
pl. 12, f. 3 (1896).
206. *M. venosa*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 256 (23) (1840). North Europe.
(Perhaps *Rhymosia*.)
venosa, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4227 (44) (1852).
207. *M. vicina*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 261 (32) (1840). North Europe.
(Perhaps *Exechia*.)
vicina, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4235 (52) (1852).
208. *M. vitrea*, Coquillett, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. Vol. 13 (1905). See *Epi- United States.*
cypta.
209. *M. vittata*, Meigen, Syst. Besch. Vol. 6, p. 300 (39) (1830). Europe.
210. *M. vitticollis*, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. fis. Chile, Zool. Vol. 7, p. 345 Chile.
(1852).
211. *M. vittipes*, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4191 (14) (1852). Europe.
vittipes, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 925 (9) (1863);
Van der Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 154 (7) (1877).
- var. major*, Strobl, Mitth. Naturw. Ver. Steiermark, p. 1897 (289) (1898). Europe.
212. *M. volitans*, Arribáizaga, Bol. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, Vol. 12, p. 429 Argentina.
(20, 1) (1898).
213. *M. W-fuscum*, Dziedzicki, Pamietnik Fizyograf, Vol. 4 (sep), p. 19 Europe.
(15), pl. 5, f. 13-16 (1884).
214. *M. xanthopyga*, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 927 Europe.
(11) (1863).
xanthopyga, Schiner, Fauna Austr. Dipt. Vol. 2, p. 486 (7) (1864); Van der
Wulp, Dipt. Neerland. Vol. 1, p. 153 (5) (1877). (Perhaps *bimaculata*,
Fabricius.)
215. *M. xanthotricha*, Mik, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 3, p. 81 (1) (1884). Central Europe.
216. *M. Zetterstedtii*, Lundström, Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn. p. 29 (1, Finland.
42) (1907).

66. GENUS OPISTHOLOBA, MIK

Opistholoba. Mik, Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 10 (5), p. 87 (1891).

Characters. — This genus does not differ from *Mycetophila* in any particular excepting in the possession of three ocelli, the middle one very small, and in the form of the genitalia, which in the male are very large and husk-like. In the female the ventral posterior margin of the sixth abdominal segment is provided with a row of long setæ which project beyond the tip of the abdomen. In an American species(2) the forceps are as shown in **Pl. 7, Fig. 18.**

Type species : *O. caudata*, Staeger.

Geographical distribution of species :

1. *O. caudata*, Staeger, in Kröjer, Naturh. Tidsskr. Vol. 3, p. 243 (6) (*Mycetophila*) (1840). Europe.
caudata, Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand. Vol. 11, p. 4190 (12) (1852); Vol. 12,

p. 4912 (13) (*Mycetophila*) (1855); Mik, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 347 (1), pl. 7, f. 6, 7 (*Mycetophila*) (1874); Wien. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 10 (5), p. 87 (1891).
gibba, Winnertz, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 13, p. 946 (30) (*Mycetophila*) (1863).

— *O. gibba*, Winnertz = *caudata*, Staeger.

2. *O. ocellata*, nov. sp. (1).

Eastern North America.

NOTE. — *Mycetophila magnicauda* probably belongs here.

67. GENUS TELMAPHILUS, BECKER

Telmaphilus. Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4 (1908).

Characters. — Related to *Celosia* and *Rhymosia*, but distinguished by its wing venation.

Ocelli small, the laterals contiguous to the eye margin, the other one in the median groove. Palpi four jointed; antennæ 2 + 14 jointed, basal joints setose apically. Mesonotum pilose, with two longitudinal rows of inconspicuous setæ, lateral and anterior margin with rather longer setæ; scutellum with four bristles. Pleura with setæ over the hind coxæ. Abdomen with six or seven segments. Legs robust; femora, particularly the hind pair, broadened. Hind tibiæ with two rows, middle with three, and fore pair with one row of small to very small setæ. Wing fasciate, subcosta ends free beyond the middle of the basal cell R; the costa ends at the tip of the radial sector; the media forks under the base of the radial sector; the cubitus forks far distad of the fork of the media; anal veins incomplete.

Type species: *T. biarcuatus*, Becker.

Geographical distribution of species:

1. *T. abbreviatus*, Becker, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. Vol. 4, p. 67 (1908).
 2. *T. biarcuatus*, Becker, ibidem, p. 67 (1908).

Canary Isl.

Canary Isl.

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	<i>Sahlbergi</i> , Lundstr. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	<i>signata</i> , Winn. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	<i>styriaca</i> , Strobl (<i>g. Exechia</i>)	108
	Sama (genus), Gieb.	30	<i>signata</i> , Meig. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	<i>subaequalis</i> , Meun. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
	<i>Saundersii</i> , Curt. (<i>g. Bolitophila</i>)	7	<i>signatipes</i> , V. d. W. (<i>g. Rhymosia</i>)	103	<i>subannulata</i> , Phil. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
	<i>saxatilis</i> , Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	97	<i>signatoides</i> , Dzied. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	<i>subaptera</i> , v. Heyd. (<i>g. Cordyla</i>)	101
	<i>saxigena</i> , Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	97	<i>signifera</i> , Skuse (<i>g. Neoenpheria</i>)	50	<i>subcærulea</i> , Coq. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39
	<i>Sayi</i> Aldr. (<i>g. Odontopoda</i>)	70	<i>silacea</i> , V. d. W. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	<i>subcylindrica</i> , Meun. (<i>g. Syntemna</i>)	88
	<i>scalaris</i> , Loew (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	123	<i>silvatica</i> , Dzied. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	<i>subfasciata</i> , Meig. (<i>g. Neoglyphy-</i>	79
	<i>scatophora</i> , Perr. (<i>g. Epicypta</i>)	110	<i>similis</i> , Winn. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	<i>ptera</i>)	79
	<i>scatopsoides</i> , Walk. (<i>g. Azana</i>)	64	<i>simplex</i> , Coq. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	<i>subfusca</i> , Lundstr. (<i>g. Trichonta</i>)	95
	Sceptonia (genus), Winn.	113	<i>simplex</i> , Grzeg. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	<i>subhirta</i> , Meun. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75
	<i>Schineri</i> , Skuse (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	24	<i>simplex</i> , Winn. (<i>g. Trichonta</i>)	95	<i>subincana</i> , Curt. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	41
	<i>Schnablii</i> , Dzied. (<i>g. Mycothera</i>)	111	<i>simplex</i> , Strobl (<i>g. Zygomya</i>)	113	<i>sublunata</i> , Loew (<i>g. Glyphyoptera</i>)	79
	<i>Schummelii</i> , Stann. (<i>g. Exechia</i>)	108	<i>singularis</i> , Will. (<i>g. Probolaeus</i>)	62	<i>submaculata</i> , Staeg. (<i>g. Trichonta</i>)	95
	Sciarella (genus), Meun.	89	<i>Skusci</i> , Marsh. (<i>g. Aphelomera</i>)	65	<i>subquadrata</i> , Meun. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50
			<i>sobria</i> , Walk. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	<i>subquadrata</i> , Meun. (<i>g. Syntemna</i>)	88

	Pages		Pages		Pages
subterminalis, Say (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	terminalis, Meig. (<i>g. Rondaniella</i>)	67	truncata, Winn. (<i>g. Rhymosia</i>)	103
subtilis, Meun. (<i>g. Docosia</i>)	92	terricola, Scudd. (<i>g. Diadocidia</i>)	13	Tryonii, Skuse (<i>g. Clastobasis</i>)	81
subtriangularis, Meun. (<i>g. Empalia</i>)	42	testacea, Phil. (<i>g. Macrocera</i>)	30	tumida, Winn. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	51
subtrifasciata, Strobl (<i>g. Neoglyphy- roptera</i>)	79	testaceus, Dalm. (<i>g. Ceroplatus</i>)	19	tusca, Loew (<i>g. Macrocera</i>)	30
subulata, Winn. (<i>g. Exechia</i>)	108	Tetragoneura (genus), Winn.	34	umbratica, Scudd. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75
succinea, Meun. (<i>g. Allodia</i>)	105	Thimna (genus), Gieb.	85	umbratica, Aldr. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	109
succinea, Meun. (<i>g. Palaeoempalia</i>)	43	Thiras (genus), Gieb.	6	umbratica, Strobl (<i>g. Trichontia</i>)	95
succincta, Meig. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	Thomsoni, Arrib. (<i>g. Macrocera</i>)	30	umbratica, Winn. (<i>g. Trichontia</i>)	95
succincta, V. d. W. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	thoracica, Coq. (<i>g. Dynatosoma</i>)	115	umbricula, Grzeg. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98
sudetica, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	thoracica, Zett. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	115	undulata, Winn. (<i>g. Polylepta</i>)	43
supposita, Strobl (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	thoracica, Winn. (<i>g. Phthinia</i>)	83	unica, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	97
sydneyense, Skuse (<i>g. Dynatosoma</i>)	91	thoracica, Staeg. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	38	unicolor, Lundb. (<i>g. Brachycampta</i>)	106
sydneyensis, Skuse (<i>g. Aphelomera</i>)	65	thoracica, Phil. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39	unicolor, Walk. (<i>g. Leia</i>)	80
sylvatica, Meun. (<i>A. Anacileia</i>)	70	tibialis, Coq. (<i>g. Polylepta</i>)	43	unicolor, Meig. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124
sylvatica, Marsh. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	Tiefii, Strobl (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	unicolor, Stann. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
sylvatica, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	Tiefii, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	unicolor, Winn. (<i>g. Glaphyoptera</i>)	80
sylvatica, Curt. (<i>g. Tetragoneura</i>)	35	Tiefii, Strobl (<i>g. Rhymosia</i>)	103	unicolor, Staeg. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
sylvicola, Skuse (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	tipuliformis, Meun. (<i>g. Archaebole- tina</i>)	69	unicolor, Walk. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
sylvestris, nov. sp. (<i>g. Anatella</i>)	91	tipuloides, Bosc. (<i>g. Ceroplatus</i>)	19	unicornuta, Dzied. (<i>g. Monoclona</i>)	33
Symmerus (genus), Walk.	11	tomentosa, Meun. (<i>g. Brachycampta</i>)	106	unifurcata, Zett. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75
Synapha (genus), Meig.	60	trapezoides, Loew (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39	unimaculata, Macq. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	40
Synplasta (genus), Skuse	91	triangula, Marsh. (<i>g. Parvicellula</i>)	34	unimaculata, Zett. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	109
Syntemna (genus), Winn.	88	triangularis, Strobl (<i>g. Brachycampta</i>)	106	uninotata, Zett. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
syntemniiformis, Meun. (<i>g. Probole- tina</i>)	71	triangularis, Winn. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	unipunctata, Meig. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
syntemniiformis, Meun. (<i>g. Probole- tina</i>)	71	triangulata, Dzied. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	univittata, Zett. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	51
tacita, Scudd. (<i>g. Anatella</i>)	91	trichonota, Loew (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	valdiviana, Phil. (<i>g. Macrocera</i>)	30
Taczanowskyi, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	Trichonta (genus), Winn.	93	valdiviana, Phil. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	40
taeniata, Meig. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	tricincta, Loew (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	valida, Walk. (<i>g. Cordyla</i>)	101
taeniata, Winn. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	tridens, Hutt. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	27	valida, Mik. (<i>g. Diadocidia</i>)	13
lla, Loew (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	trifasciata, Winn. (<i>g. Ditomyia</i>)	11	valida, Winn. (<i>g. Docosia</i>)	92
tanypus, Loew (<i>g. Phthinia</i>)	83	trifasciata, Coq. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	111	valida, Winn. (<i>g. Zygomyia</i>)	113
tarsata, Winn. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	trifasciata, Walk. (<i>g. Neoglyphyro- ptera</i>)	79	Van der Wulpi, Dzied. (<i>g. Myco- thera</i>)	111
tarsata, Winn. (<i>g. Empheria</i>)	50	trifida, Lundstr. (<i>g. Trichontia</i>)	95	vara, Staeg. (<i>g. Zygomyia</i>)	113
tarsata, Staeg. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	trilineata, Zett. (<i>g. Gaoriste</i>)	61	vara, Meun. (<i>g. Docosia</i>)	92
taurica, Strobl (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	trilineata, Zett. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	vara, Winn. (<i>g. Lasiosoma</i>)	38
Telmaphilus (genus), Beck.	126	trimaculata, Macq. (<i>g. Leia</i>)	79	vara, Walk. (<i>g. Leia</i>)	80
tenebrosa, Meun. (<i>g. Loewiella</i>)	44	trinotata, Staeg. (<i>g. Epicypsa</i>)	110	variabilis, Marsh. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
tenebrosa, Coq. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	tristis, Big. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39	variegata, Winn. (<i>g. Rondaniella</i>)	67
tenella, Zett. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	87	tristis, Loew (<i>g. Symmerus</i>)	12	variipennis, Arrib. (<i>g. Neoemptheria</i>)	51
tenella, Winn. (<i>g. Bolitophila</i>)	7	trivialis, Meig. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	variipennis, Coq. (<i>g. Acuemia</i>)	63
tenera, Loew (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39	trivittata, Meig. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	vegeta, Skuse (<i>g. Trichontia</i>)	95
tenua, Winn. (<i>g. Lasiosoma</i>)	38	trivittata, Zett. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	venosa, Staeg. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
tenuicornis, V. d. W. (<i>g. Exechia</i>)	109	trivittata, Staeg. (<i>g. Exechia</i>)	109	ventralis, Say (<i>g. Leia</i>)	80
tenuipes, Beck. (<i>g. Helladepichoria</i>)	17	trivittata, Dzied. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	venusta, Skuse (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
tenuis, Winn. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	trivittata, Zett. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	venusta, Walk. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
tenuis, Walk. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39	trivittata, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	vernalis, Phil. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	38
tergemina, Ruthe (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	39	Trizygia (genus), Skuse	65	verrali, Meun. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
terminalis, Coq. (<i>g. Ceroplatus</i>)	19	tropica, Dol. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	50	vetusta, v. Heyd. (<i>g. Cordyla</i>)	101
terminalis, Walk. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	124	trossula, Winn. (<i>g. Trichonta</i>)	95	vetusta, Heer (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	40
		truncata, Lundstr. (<i>g. Coelosia</i>)	87	vicina, Staeg. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
		truncata, Winn. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98		

	Pages		Pages		Pages
vittiosa, Winn. (<i>g. Cordyla</i>)	101	vulcani, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	98	Wrzesniowkii, Dzied. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	51
vittiosa, Winn. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	97	vulgaris, Loew (<i>g. Trichontia</i>)	95	xanthopyga, Winn. (<i>g. Myceto-</i>	
vitrea, Coq. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125			<i>phila</i>)	125
vitripennis, Meig. (<i>g. Empalia</i>)	42	Walkerii, Curt. (<i>g. Leptomorphus</i>)	72	xanthotricha, Mik (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125
vitripennis, Meig. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	Wankowiczii, Dzied. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	51	Zelmira (genus), Meig.	20
vitripennis, Walk. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25	Westwoodi, Gieb. (<i>g. Thiras</i>)	6	Zetterstedtii, Lundstr. (<i>g. Myceto-</i>	
vittata, Coq. (<i>g. Docosia</i>)	88	W-fuscum, Dzied. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125	<i>phila</i>)	125
vittata, Macq. (<i>g. Macrocera</i>)	30	Willistonella (genus), Meun.	87	zonata, Zett. (<i>g. Platyura</i>)	25
vittata, Meig. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125	Willistonii, Dzied. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	97	zonata, Zett. (<i>g. Sciophila</i>)	40
vittata, Winn. (<i>g. Phronia</i>)	97	Winnertzii, Dzied. (<i>g. Boletina</i>)	75	zonata, Gigl.-T. (<i>g. Symmerus</i>)	12
vittata, Walk. (<i>g. Symmerus</i>)	12	Winnertzii, Dzied. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	51	Zugmayeriae, Dzied. (<i>g. Megophthal-</i>	
vitticollis, Blanch. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125	Winnertzii, Mik (<i>g. Phthiria</i>)	83	<i>midia</i>)	88
vittipes, Zett. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125	Winthemii, Macq. (<i>g. Diadocidia</i>)	13	Zygomyia (genus), Winn.	111
vittiventris, Zett. (<i>g. Mycomya</i>)	51	Winthemii, Lehm. (<i>g. Neoglyphyro-</i>			
volitans, Arrib. (<i>g. Mycetophila</i>)	125	<i>ptera</i>)	80		
volucris, nov. sp. (<i>g. Cordyla</i>)	101				

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I

- Fig. 1. Head of *Asidulu montanum*.
 — 2. Palpus of *Ceroplatus*.
 — 3. Antenna of *Ceroplatus*.
 — 4. Proboscis of *Asidulum coxale*.
 — 5. Palpus of *Exechia*.
 — 6. Antenna of *Mycetophila*.
 — 7. Antenna of *Cordyla*.
 — 8. Head of *Gnoriste*.
 — 9. Palpus of *Cordyla*.
 — 10. Ventral aspect of mouth parts of *Mycetophila punctata*.
 — 11. *Mycetophila punctata*, female.
 — 12. Tarsal claw of *Mycetophila*.
 — 13. Tarsal claw of *Ceroplatus*.
 — 14. Antenna of *Diomonus*.
 — 15. Tibia and tarsus of *Heteropterna* (after Skuse).
 — 16. Head of *Hadroneura* (after Lundström).
 — 17. Hind tibia of *Exechia*.
 — 18. Dorsal aspect of head of *Mycomya* (*Sciophila* Winnertz).
 — 19. Proboscis and palpi of *Arctoneura* (= *Cyrtoneura*, after Marshall).
 — 20. Dorsal aspect of head of *Diomonus*.
 — 21. Antenna of *Platyroptilon* (after Westwood).

- Fig. 22. Dorsal aspect of head of *Exechia*.
 — 23. Head of *Lygistorrhina* (after Skuse).
 — 24. Frontal aspect of *Leia* (= *Neoglaphyoptera* Osten-Sacken).

PLATE 2

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS. — C = Costa; Sc₁ and Sc₂ = anterior and posterior branches of the subcosta; R₁, R₂₊₃, and R₄₊₅ = branches of the radius; Rs = radial sector = R₂₊₃ + R₄₊₅; M₁₊₂ and M₃ = branches of the media; Cu₁ and Cu₂ = branches of the cubitus; A = anal veins; R-M = radio-medial crossvein; M-Cu = medio-cubital crossvein.

- Fig. 1. Diagram of the most generalized type of *Mycetophilid* wing (*Palaeoplathyura*).
 — 2. — — *Ditomyia* wing.
 — 3. — — *Sciophilinae* wing.
 — 4. — — *Mycetophilinae* wing.

PLATE 3

- Fig. 1. *Bolitophila*.
 — 2. *Hesperinus* (after Van der Wulp).
 — 3. *Mycetophaetus* (after Scudder).
 — 4. *Pachyneura* (after Van der Wulp).
 — 5. *Thiras*, fossil (after Westwood).
 — 6. *Mycetobia*.
 — 7. *Palaeoplathyura* (recent and fossil).
 — 8. *Ditomyia*.
 — 9. *Symmerus* (= *Plesiastina*).
 — 10. *Diadocidia* (after Winnertz).
 — 11. *Arctoneura* (= *Cyrtoneura*, after Marshall).
 — 12. *Andriadophila* (after Skuse).
 — 13. *Heteropterna* (after Skuse).
 — 14. *Ceroplatus*.
 — 15. *Plathyura*.
 — 16. *Plathyura*.
 — 17. *Apemon* nov. gen.
 — 18. *Pseudoplathyura* (after Skuse).
 — 19. *Hesperodes* (diagrammatic).
 — 20. *Macrocera*.
 — 21. *Nervijuncta* (after Marshall).
 — 22. *Casa* (= *Huttonia*, after Marshall).
 — 23. *Monoclona*.
 — 24. *Parvicellula* (after Marshall).
 — 25. *Tetragoneura* (after Winnertz).
 — 26. *Tetragoneura* (after Winnertz).
 — 27. *Hadroneura* (after Lundström).

- Fig. 28. *Necromyza*, fossil (after Scudder).
 — 29. *Sciophila* (= *Lasiosoma*, Winnertz).
 — 30. *Stenophragma* (after Skuse).

PLATE 4

- Fig. 1. *Scudderiella* (after Meunier).
 — 2. *Apolephthisa* (after Grzegorzek).
 — 3. *Paratinia*.
 — 4. *Empalia* (after Winnertz).
 — 5. *Palaeoempalia*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 6. *Polylepta*.
 — 7. *Dziedzickia* (= *Hertwigia* after Dziedzicki).
 — 8. *Diomonus*.
 — 9. *Polylepta* (after Winnertz).
 — 10. *Mycomya* (= *Sciophila*, Winnertz).
 — 11. *Mycomya* (= *Empheria*, Winnertz).
 — 12. *Mycomya* (= *Empheria*, Winnertz).
 — 13, 13A. *Loewiella*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 14. *Synapha* (after Meigen).
 — 15. *Palaeosynapha*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 16. *Gnoriste*.
 — 17. *Palaeognoriste*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 18. *Lygistorrhina* (after Skuse).
 — 19. *Acnemia*.
 — 20. *Azana* (after Winnertz).
 — 21. *Manota* (after Williston).
 — 22. *Aphelomera* (after Skuse).
 — 23. *Trizygia* (after Skuse).
 — 24. *Rondaniella* (= *Leia*, Winnertz).
 — 25. *Ateleia* (after Skuse).
 — 26. *Paradoxa* (after Marshall).
 — 27. *Cycloneura* (after Marshall).
 — 28. *Archaeoboletina*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 29. *Neuratelia* (= *Anaclinia*, Winnertz).
 — 30. *Anaclileia*, fossil (after Meunier).

PLATE 5

- Fig. 1. *Odontopoda* (after Aldrich).
 — 2. *Odontopoda*, fossil (= *Proanaclinia*, Meunier).
 — 3. *Allactoneura* (after de Meijere).
 — 4. *Proboletina*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 5. *Leptomorphus*.
 — 6. *Leptomorphus* (after Van der Wulp).

- Fig. 7. *Allocotocera*.
 -- 8. *Boletina*.
 -- 9. *Boletina* (= *Euryceras*, after Marshall).
 -- 10. *Boletina* (= *Palaeoboletina*, fossil; after Meunier).
 -- 11. *Proneoglyphyoptera*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 12. *Leia* (= *Glaphyoptera*, Winnertz).
 -- 13. *Dianeptia*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 14. *Acrodicrania* (after Skuse).
 -- 15. *Palaeophthinia*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 16. *Phthinia*.
 -- 17. *Aneura* (after Marshall).
 -- 18. *Anomalomyia* (= *Anomala*, after Marshall).
 -- 19. *Mycetophilites*, fossil (after Förster).
 -- 20. *Thimna*, fossil (after Brodie).
 -- 21. *Sackenia*, fossil (after Scudder).
 -- 22. *Palaeoanaclinia* (recent form).
 -- 23. *Palaeoanaclinia*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 24. *Delopsis* (after Skuse).
 -- 25. *Coelosia*.
 -- 26. *Rutrophora* (after Schnuse).
 -- 27. *Meunieria*, fossil (= *Willistoniella*, after Meunier).
 -- 28. *Sytemna* (after Winnertz).
 -- 29. *Sytemna*.
 -- 30. *Megophthalmidia*.

PLATE 6

- Fig. 1. *Parastemma* (after Grzegorzek).
 -- 2. *Sciarella*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 3. *Heeriella*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 4. *Anatella*.
 -- 5. *Synplasta* (after Skuse).
 -- 6. *Docosia*.
 -- 7. *Docosia* (after Winnertz).
 -- 8. *Palaeodocosia*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 9. *Palaeotrichonta*, fossil (after Meunier).
 -- 10. *Trichonta*.
 -- 11. *Phronia*.
 -- 12. *Macrobrachius* (after Dziedzicki).
 -- 13. *Cordyla*.
 -- 14. *Clastobasis* (after Skuse).
 -- 15. *Brachypeza* (after Winnertz).
 -- 16. *Rhymosia*.
 -- 17. *Allodia* (= *Brachycampta*, Winnertz).
 -- 18. *Allodia*.
 -- 19. *Exechia*.

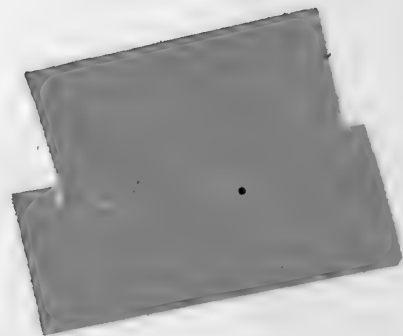
- Fig. 20. *Epicypta*.
 — 21. *Palaeoepicypta*, fossil (after Meunier).
 — 22. *Mycothera*.
 — 23. *Mycetophila*.
 — 24. *Mycetophila* (abnormal).
 — 25. *Dynatosoma*.
 — 26. *Sceptonia*.
 — 27. *Zygomysia*.
 — 28. *Sciara*.
 — 29. *Cratyna* (after Winnertz).

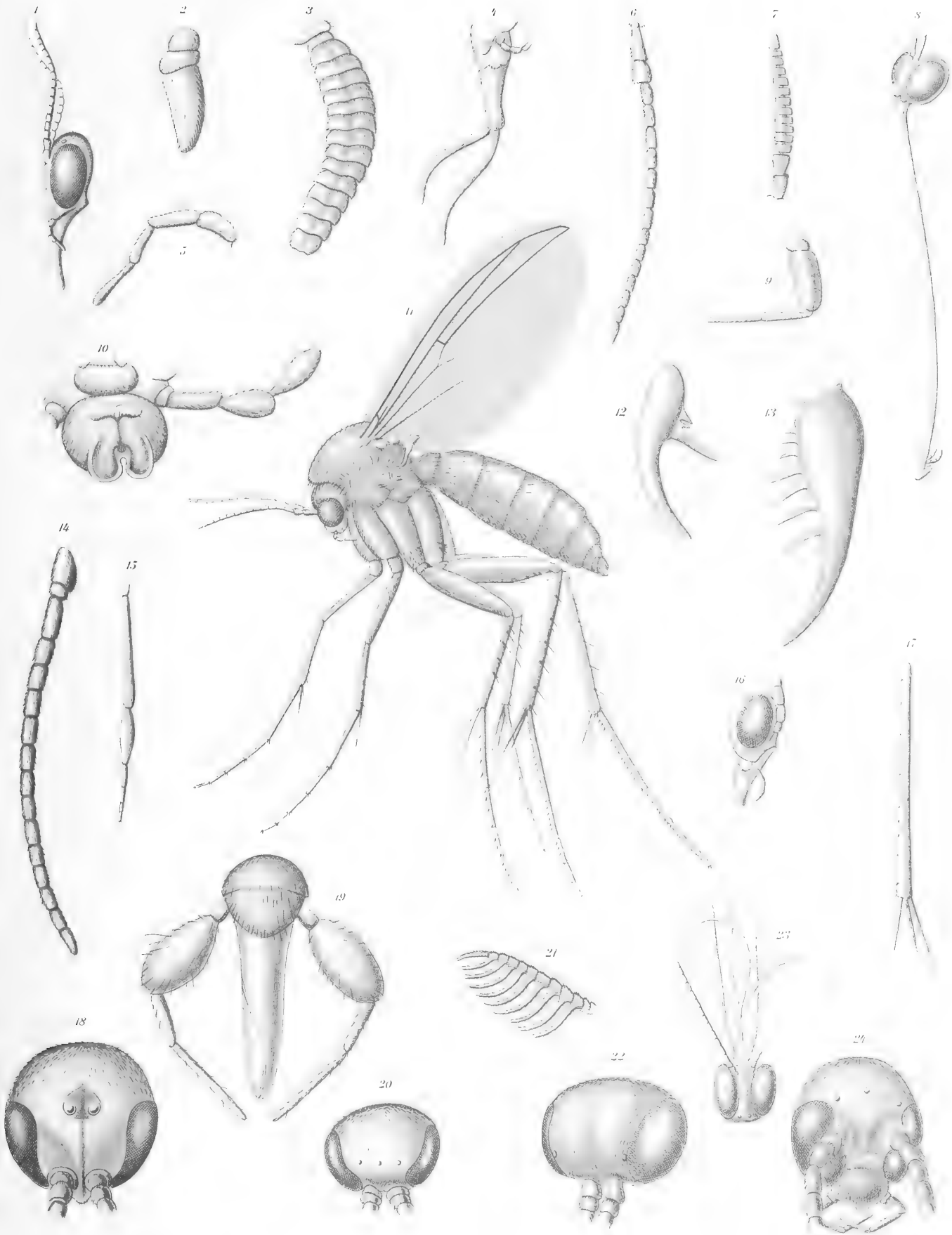
PLATE 7

Male genitalia (Dorsal aspect unless otherwise noted).

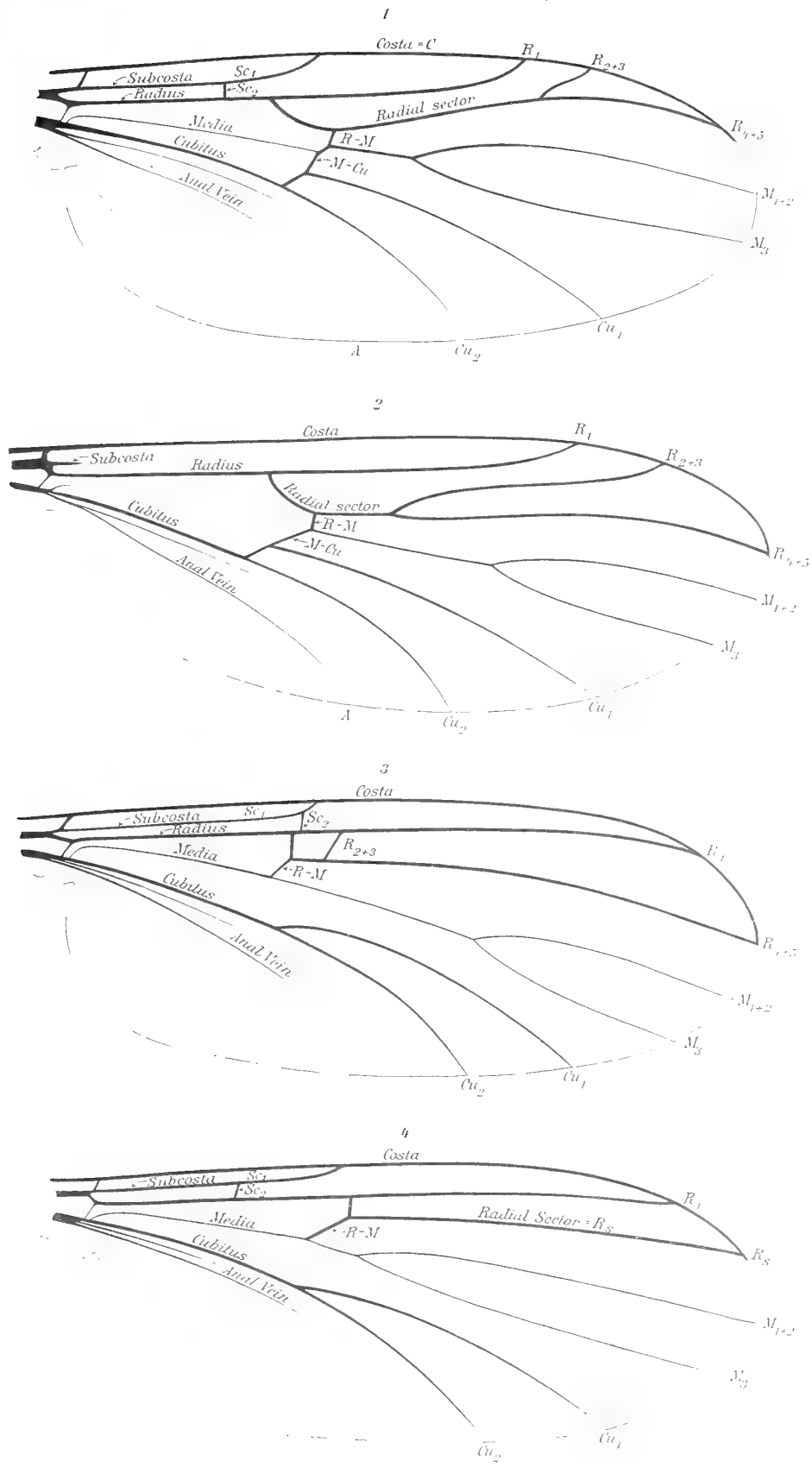
Great diversity exists in the form of the genitalia even within a genus, and in making comparisons with these figures they must only be considered as representative types from which other species of a given genus may widely vary.

- Fig. 1. *Mycomys* (= *Empheria*, Winnertz).
 — 2. *Sciophila* (= *Lasiosoma*, Winnertz) (ventral aspect).
 — 3. *Polylepta*.
 — 4. *Diomonus* (ventral aspect).
 — 5. *Megophthalmidia occidentalis* (lateral aspect).
 — 6. *Leia* (= *Glaphyroptera*, Winnertz).
 — 7. *Coelosia*.
 — 8. *Boletina*.
 — 9. *Boletina*.
 — 10. *Trichonta*.
 — 11. *Docosia*.
 — 12. *Phronia*.
 — 13. *Rhymosia*.
 — 14. *Allodia* (= *Brachycampta*, Winnertz).
 — 15. *Allodia* (= *Allodia*, Winnertz).
 — 16. *Exechia*.
 — 17. *Mycetophila* (lateral aspect).
 — 18. *Opistholoba*.
 — 19. *Dynatosoma* (lateral aspect).
 — 20. *Cordyla* (lateral aspect).

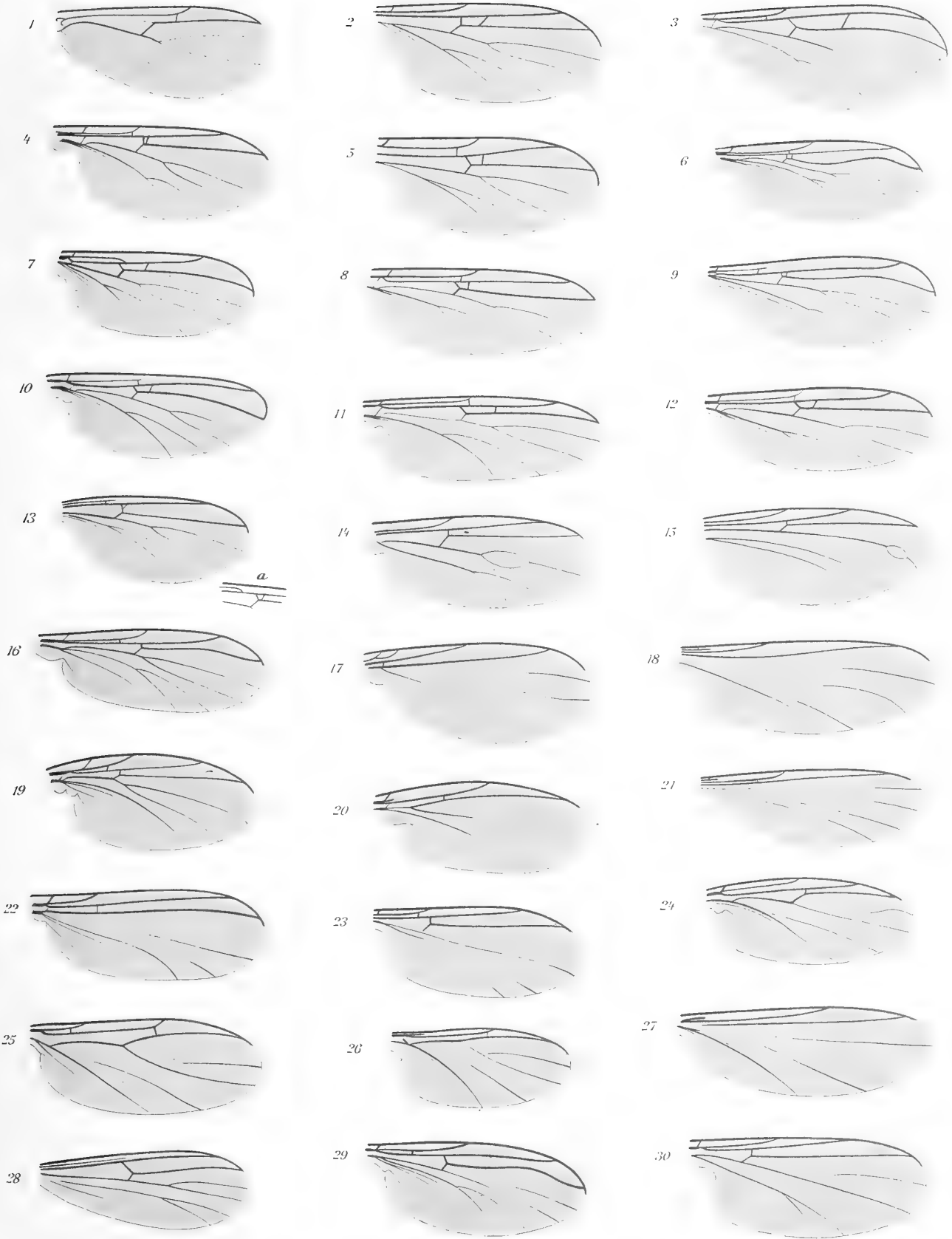




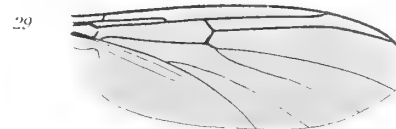
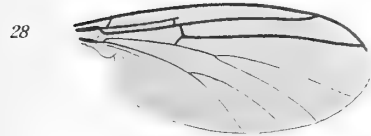
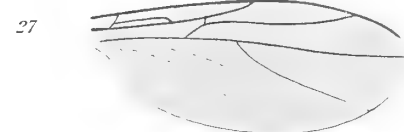
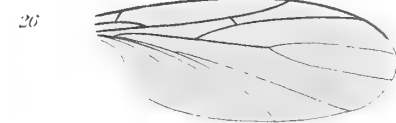
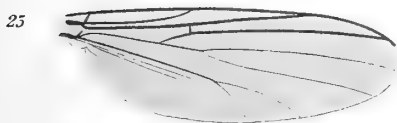
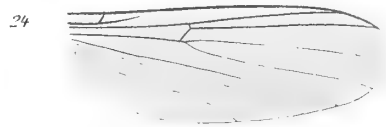
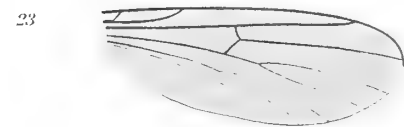
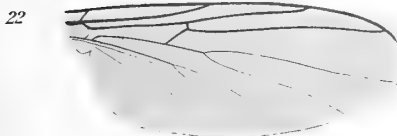
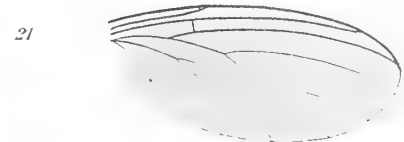
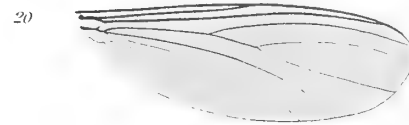
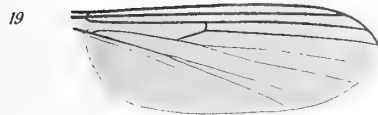
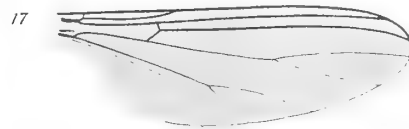
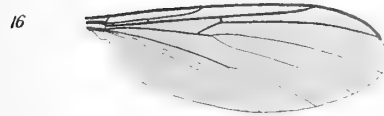
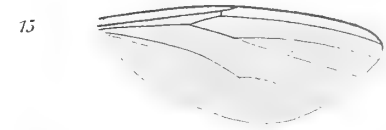
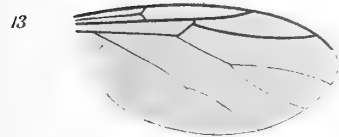
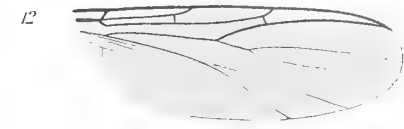
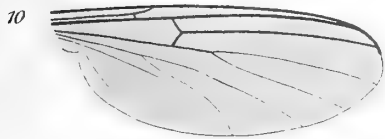
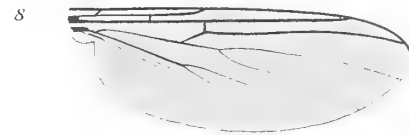
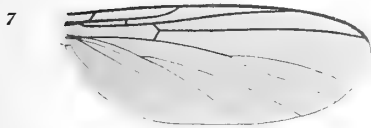
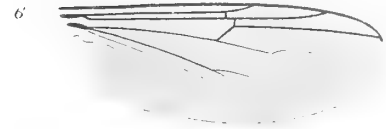
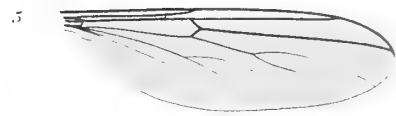
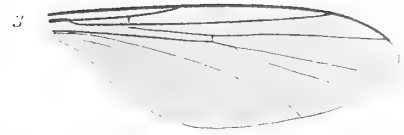
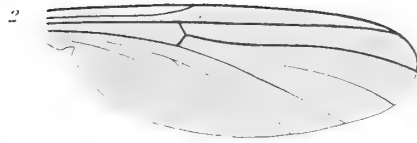
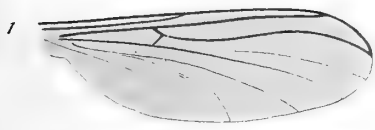
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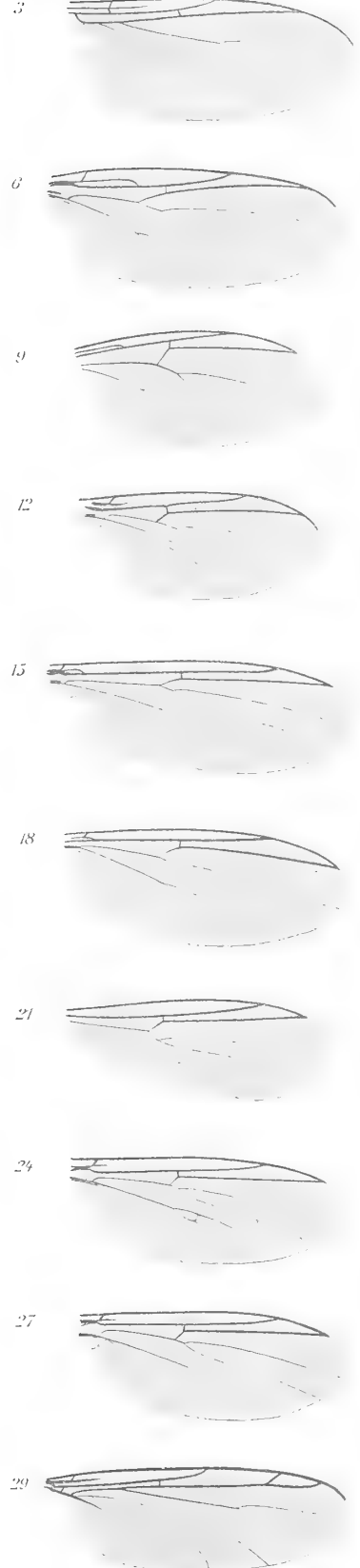
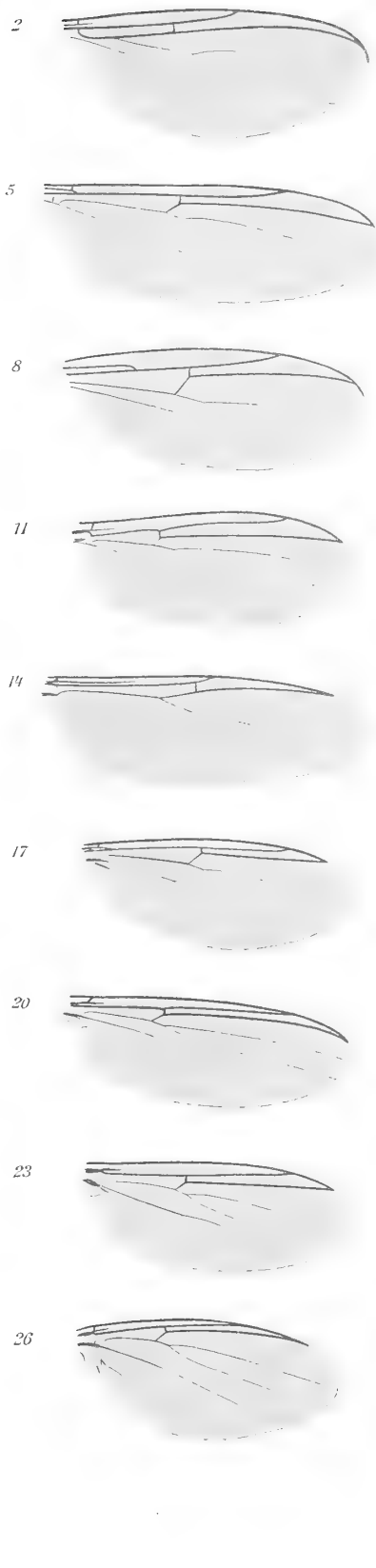
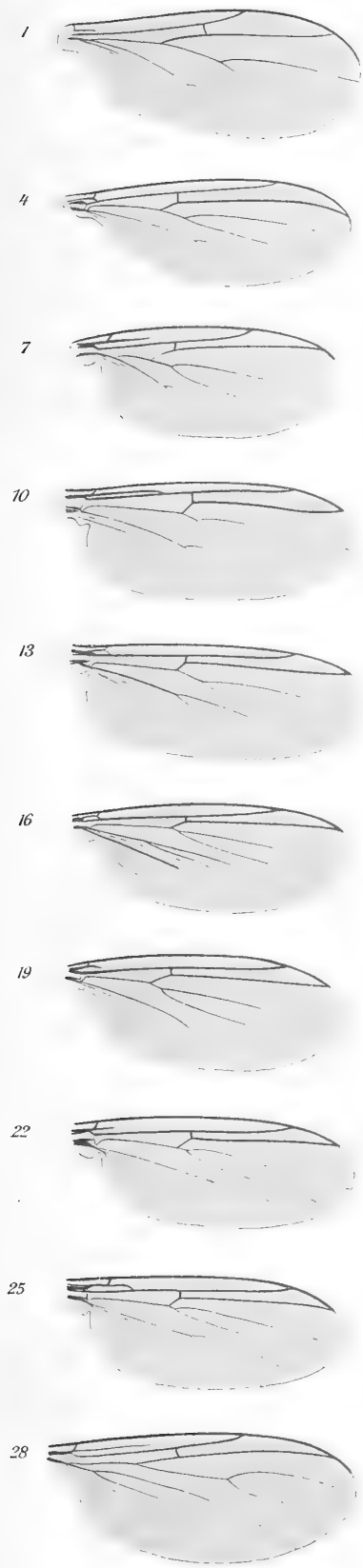


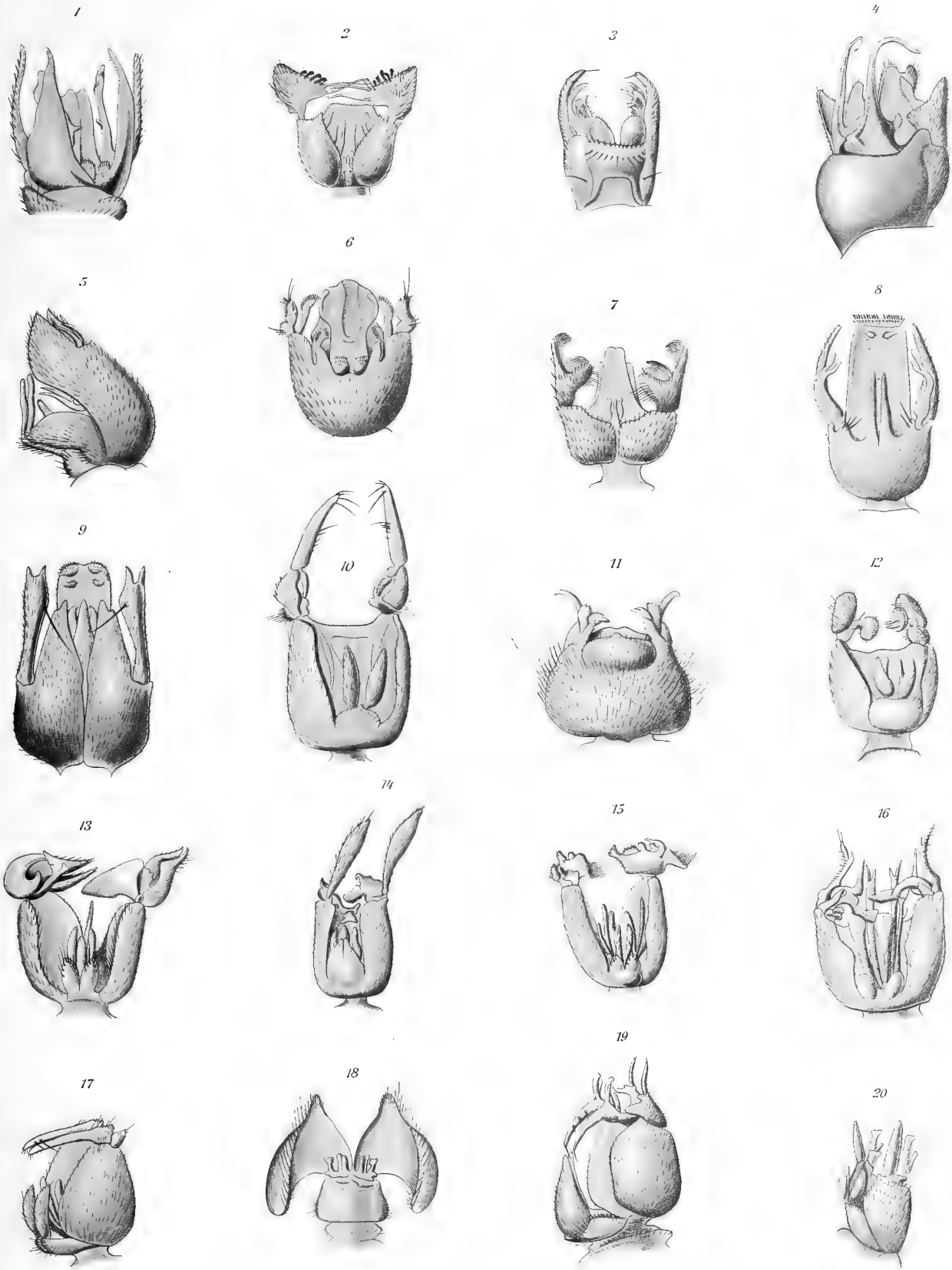
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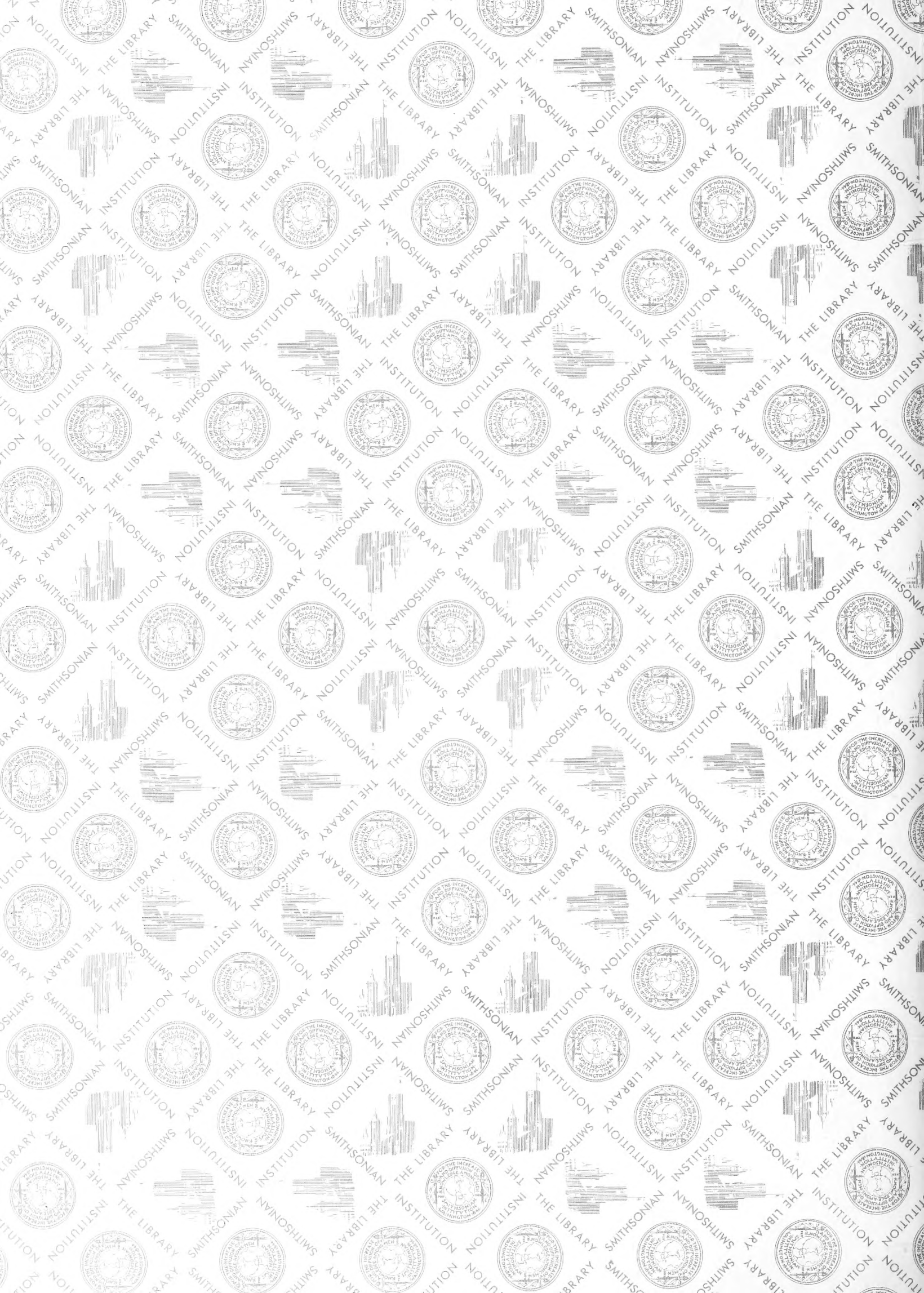
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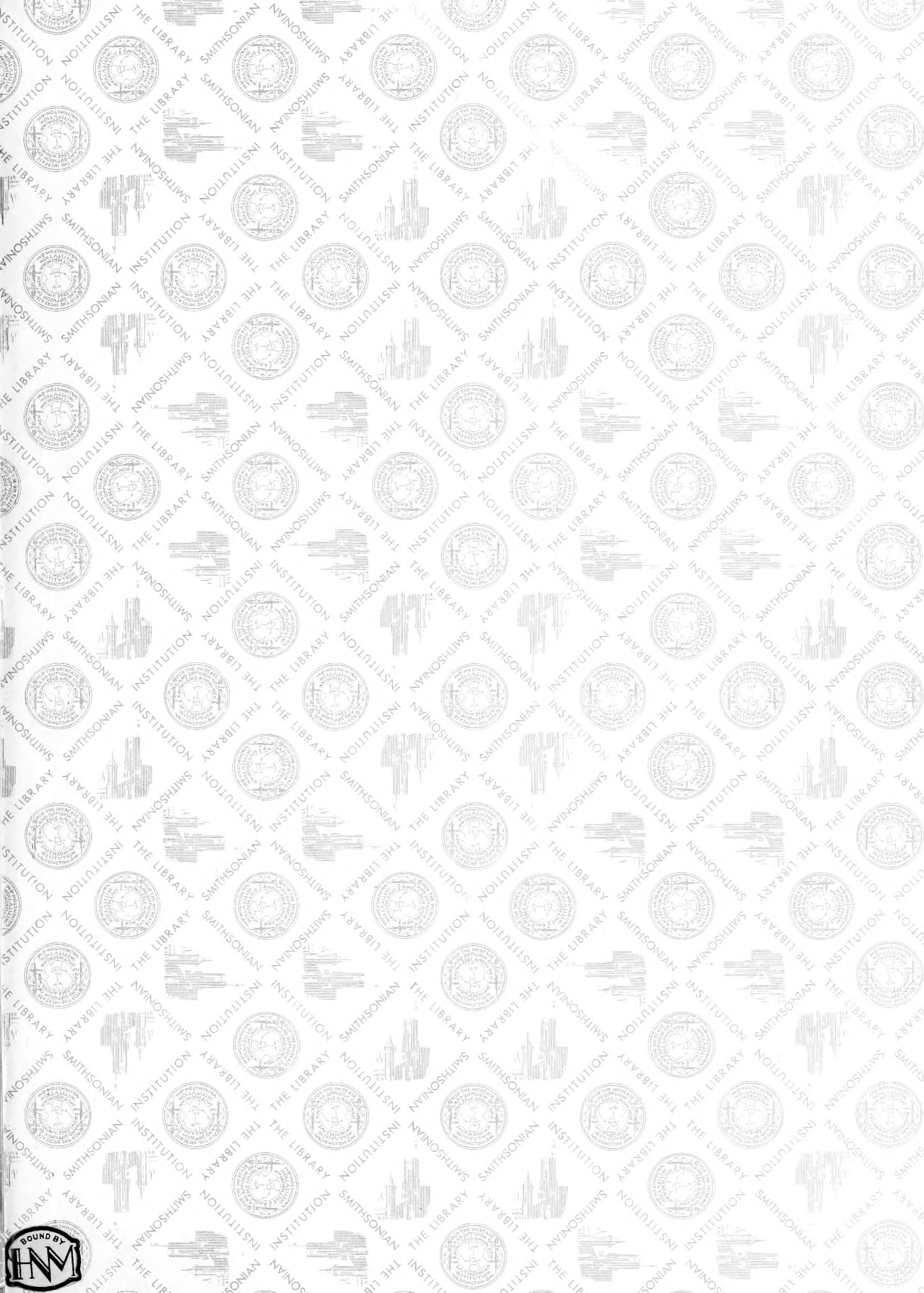












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