

## CHRYSOXUM.

*Chrysoxum*, Meigen, in Illiger's Magazin, ii. p. 275 (1803).

1. *Chrysoxum integre*.

*Chrysoxum integre*, Willist. Synopsis N.-Am. Syrphidæ, p. 16<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* UNITED STATES, Arizona<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Two specimens from Sonora, male and female, agree with the description; the black of the fifth abdominal segment is perhaps better described as forming an elongate V-shaped mark.

2. *Chrysoxum* — ?

*Hab.* MEXICO, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero 7000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

A single female specimen differs from *C. integre* in having the first two joints of the antennæ somewhat more elongate, the pile of the abdomen posteriorly longer and denser, the abdomen itself narrower, and with slender and more V-shaped bands; the coalescence of the hind band of the fourth segment with the yellow in front at the middle; and the black of the fifth segment forming two slender, straight, convergent vittulæ.

3. *Chrysoxum* — ?

*Hab.* MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens, male and female, possibly referable to *C. laterale*, Loew, described from Nebraska. I have never been sure of the identification of Loew's species, and am less so here. The first joint of the antennæ is longer than the second, the white vittulæ of the thorax are not conspicuous, and only the first abdominal fascia is interrupted; the black of the fifth abdominal segment forms an inverted V, not a Y. From *C. ypsilon*, Willist., it may be distinguished by the less divergent rami of the black of the fifth abdominal segment.

## PARAGUS.

*Paragus*, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. xiv. p. 359 (1805).

1. *Paragus dimidiatus*.

*Paragus dimidiatus*, Loew, Centur. iv. no. 63, in Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1863, p. 308<sup>1</sup>; Willist. Synopsis N.-Am. Syrphidæ, p. 20 (translation).

*Hab.* UNITED STATES, District of Columbia<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*), Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Three specimens, agreeing well with Loew's description of *P. dimidiatus*; it is perhaps not really distinct from *P. tibialis*.