

observations on *clymene* and *lecontei* of which they were said to hybrids.*

6. **H. contigua** Walker.

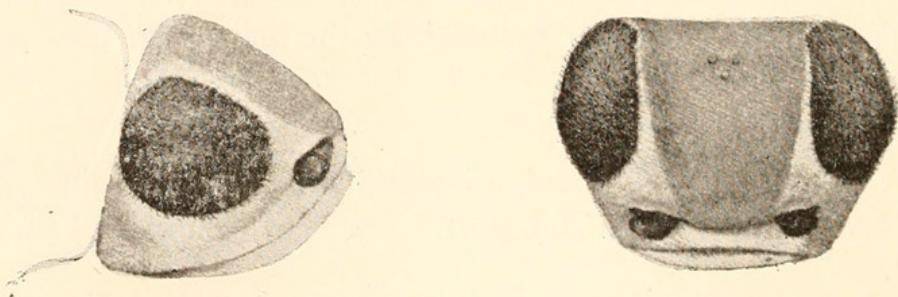
The larva seems entirely unknown. By the rule of priority this must be known as *fulvicosta* with *reversa* as variety. The species differs from *colona* only in the secondaries being white instead of yellow, and these forms may not be specifically distinct.

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A NEW SUBFAMILY OF EPHYDRIDÆ.

By D. W. COQUILLET, Washington, D. C.

In a very interesting collection of Diptera recently captured by Mrs. Annie T. Slosson in southern Florida and submitted to the writer for names are two specimens of a hitherto undescribed form allied to the Ephydridæ, but differing from all of the known species by the entire lack of long bristles, and by the unusually short antennal arista. The absence of a spur on the second antennal joint and of bristles on the outer side of the middle tibiæ, taken in connection with the hairy eyes, would throw this form in the subfamily Hydrellina, but the entire absence of bris-



Lipochaeta slossonae Coq.

gles, the usually short antennal arista and the short face, will necessitate the erection of a new subfamily, for which the name *Lipochaeta* is proposed (from the Greek *λιπ*, without, and *χαιτε*, seta). The principal characters of this new form are as follows :

LIPOCHÆTA n. gen.

Entire insect destitute of long bristles. Head as broad as the thorax, in profile longer than high; eyes protuberant, round,

* Since the above was written Dr. Packard has published a description of the stages of *H. lecontei* as far as the hibernation period (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. iii, 176). Unfortunately, the descriptions of the later stages are very brief, but what is stated seems to confirm Strecker's description quoted above.

densely short pilose; face scarcely one-eighth as long as the front, clypeus projecting nearly the length of the face, oral opening one and one-half times as wide as the front; cheeks at least one-half as wide as the eye-height; antennæ shorter than the transverse diameter of either eye, bent outwardly and partly concealed in cavities in the face; first joint minute, the second broader than long, the third hemispherical, narrower than, but nearly as long as the second; arista dorsal bare, shorter than the third antennal joint, unusually robust, less than three times as long as broad; scutellum subconical, one-fourth as long as the thorax. Abdomen elongate oval, nearly as wide as and about as long as the thorax, composed of five segments. Legs slender, claws large, curved, pulvilli well developed; auxiliary vein wanting, second basal cell wanting, hind cross-vein slightly more than its own length from the tip of the fifth. Type, the following species:

Lipochæta slossonæ n. sp.—Black, the halteres and tarsi yellow; densely whitish pollinose, the front except next the eyes, dorsum of thorax and of scutellum grayish brown pollinose. Wings whitish hyaline, veins brown, the third and fourth strongly converging toward their tips. Length 2.5 mm.

Punta Gorda, Fla. Two specimens from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson, who writes that she took seven specimens which were flying over mud.

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Three new Bees of the Genus *Calliopsis* from Colorado.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Calliopsis bakeri n. sp. ♂.—Length 5 mm, of slender build, wholly black, except that the tarsi become dark brown, the mandibles rufescent at tips, and the clypeus is entirely very pale yellow. Head rather large, rounded, slightly broader than long, face somewhat narrowing below, hindmost ocelli nearer together than the distance of either from the orbit; head throughout with large, close punctures, sparse, however, on clypeus. Lower corners of face and cheeks with long white hairs; scape with long brownish hairs; antennæ long, wholly black; mesothorax and scutellum with small, close punctures, pleura with larger, sparse punctures; post-scutellum pubescent, base of metathorax minutely lineolately sculptured. Claws cleft only at tips; tegulæ shining, very dark brown. Wings smoky, nervures and stigma dark brown, second submarginal cell narrowed a little more than half to marginal. Abdomen with the first segment smooth and shining, sparsely punctured; the other segments with a basal, dull, minutely roughened portion, then a punctured portion, and then a smooth portion.



Coquillett, D. W. 1896. "A new subfamily of Ephydridae." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 7, 220–221.

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