hairs dilated into two spots on anterior border of the mesoscutum and the similar line on posterior margin of the scutellum which are so conspicuous in *edita,* the darker red legs, the narrower fasciae, the presence of the minute punctures on tergites 2 and 3, the more poorly developed occipital fringe (well developed in *edita*), the more deeply apically depressed sixth tergite, the more uniform puncturation of the penultimate sternite (punctures much finer and close on apical third than at base in *edita*), and other differences. From *C. sculptifrons* Crawford in the generally closer abdominal puncturation, especially on tergites 2 and 3 apicad of the transverse sulci, the much closer puncturation of tergite 6 (in *sculptifrons* the punctures are over a puncture width apart basally), the subuniformly coarsely and rather closely punctured sternite 5 (in *sculptifrons* this is coarsely punctured basally but minutely and very closely punctured apically), the bidentate apical margin of the clypeus (clypeus with 5 short apical teeth in *sculptifrons*), and other differences. From *C. rudis* Cockerell it is known by the wholly red femora (basal half black in *rudis*), the lack of the subapical impunctate band on the first tergite, the dentate margin of the clypeus (straight and simple in *rudis*), and other characters. Aside from *edita, sculptifrons,* and *rudis* the character of the apical segment and the red legs will distinguish it from our other species of the genus. The bispinose tip of tergite 6 in the male distinguishes it from *C. edita* as well as all other allied species.

A New Robber Fly, with a Key to the Species of Callinicus and Chrysoceria. (Diptera: Asilidae).

By J. Wilcox, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

The genera *Callinicus* Loew and *Chrysoceria* Williston are separated from the remainder of the Dasypogoninae that lack a terminal claw-like spur on the fore tibiae by the presence of a pair of stout, inwardly directed spines at the apices of the middle tibiae. The species here described appears to link these two genera and unless some structural character can be found

to separate them, there seems to be no reason for retaining *Chrysoceria*.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

1. Abdominal segments 2-5 largely bright yellow pollinose, the remainder of these segments shining black; wings hyaline, the anterior crossvein before the middle of the discal cell. (*Chrysoceria*) 2

   Abdominal segments 2-5 largely shining brownish or yellowish red, at most the posterior margins pollinose; wings yellowish or brownish, the anterior crossvein at or beyond the middle of the discal cell (*Callinicus*) 3

2. Femora black; central stripe of the mesonotum extending to the scutellum and confluent with the intermediate postsutural black spots, the presutural black spots extending to the lateral margins and to the humeri; only segments 1-5 of female abdomen pollinose; length 11-15 mm. (Oreg., Wash., Calif., Mont., Wyo.) ..... *pollenia* Cole

   Femora yellow; central stripe of mesonotum not reaching the scutellum and not confluent with the postsutural spots, the presutural spots small and broadly separated from the lateral margins and humeri by golden pollen; segments 1-6 of female abdomen pollinose; length 10-14 mm. (Calif., Ariz., Utah) ..... *pictitarsis* Bigot

3. The abdomen yellowish red, the first segment and male segments 2-6 and female segments 2-5 with posterior golden pollinose fasciae; wings yellowish; length 13-17 mm. (Calif.) ..... *vittatus*, new species

   The abdomen reddish-brown, the sides of the first segment and the small posterior corners of male segments 2-5 and female segments 2-4 yellowish-gray pollinose; wings brownish; length 13-19 mm. (Calif.) ... *calcaneus* Loew

Callinicus vittatus n. sp.

♂. Length 16 mm. Head densely golden pollinose and pilose, the palpi and proboscis shining black. Antennae yellowish, the third joint apically and the style black; first two joints subequal in length and yellow haired; the third joint one and three-fourths times the length of the first two joints together; the style one-fifth the length of the third joint and with a minute apical bristle.

Mesonotum and scutellum yellowish in ground color, the central stripe and the intermediate spots black; densely yellowish pollinose, the central stripe and the transverse suture medially grayish pollinose, the intermediate spots dull black. Numerous hairs and bristles golden. Pleurae black in ground color,

the coxae yellowish, both densely yellowish pollinose and pilose, the hairs of the coxae yellowish white.

Abdomen and genitalia shining yellowish red, segments 1-6 with posterior golden pollinose fasciae, these fasciae entire on segments 1-5 but somewhat narrowed at the middle, the rather numerous hairs yellowish.

Legs light yellowish red, the hairs and bristles golden; claws black, the bases reddish; pulvilli light brown; empodium reddish; middle tibiae with a pair of stout, apical, inwardly directed spines.

Halteres yellowish. Wings yellowish, the costal cell quite densely so, veins golden, brownish apically and posteriorly.

♀. Length 17 mm. Very similar. The third antennal joint missing. The thorax greased, in this condition the median and intermediate spots of the mesonotum plainly black. Segments 1-5 of abdomen with entire posterior pollinose fasciae, segments 6-8 bare of pollen.

Holotype: ♂, Sequoia National Park, CALIFORNIA, Potwisha, elevation 2,000-5,000 feet, VI-20 '29 (E. C. Van Dyke); in the California Academy of Sciences. *Allotype:* ♀, same data, V-28 '29; in the California Academy of Sciences. *Paratype:* ♂ (length 13 mm.), same data, VI-13 '29; in the writer's collection.

Notes on Intermountain Aphids[1]

By G. F. KNOWLTON and C. F. SMITH.

The following report deals largely with aphids infesting range and forest plants in Utah and Idaho. Unless otherwise indicated, collections are in Utah and by the writers.

CINARA LASIOCARPAE (G. and P.). On *Abies lasiocarpa,* summit of Logan Canyon, June 10, 1934 (T. O. Thatcher).

C. FORNACULA Hottes. A male, Navajo Lake, Utah, June 16, 1935, appears to be of this species (Det. M. A. Palmer).

C. FERRISI (Swain). A slide, received through the courtesy of Professor M. A. Palmer, was collected by Paul Rice at Moscow, Idaho, July 21, 1931.

[1] Contribution from the Entomology Department, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Authorized for publication.