

All the larger orders are represented, the Hemiptera leading in point of numbers with 23 species.

DIPTERA.

Of the Diptera there are fifteen species, the family Syrphidæ being the best represented, there being four species. None of the Diptera are alpine. They are as follows:

Gnophomyia tristissima Osten-Sacken.

One specimen. Ranges from New York to Georgia and westward to Colorado.

Anthrax catulina Coquillett.

Four specimens. Occurs in Washington and northern California.

Erax jubatus Williston.

A single specimen. This species was described from New Mexico.

Microdon xanthopilus Townsend.

One specimen. Described from California.

Syrphus arcuatus Fallen.

One specimen. Occurs from Nova Scotia to New England, westward to Alaska and California; also in Europe.

Sphærophoria sulphuripes Thomson.

One specimen. Described from California.

Chrysochlamys cræsus Osten-Sacken.

A single specimen. Reported from Utah and New Mexico, westward to Washington and California.

Exorista vulgaris Fallen.

One specimen. Occurs in New Hampshire, Idaho, and Washington; also in Europe.

Calliphora erythrocephala Meigen.

“ *viridescens* Desvoidy.

One example of each. Both species occur over nearly the whole of the United States, and the first also occurs in Europe.

There also occurred on the snow the following Diptera, all in too poor condition to admit of more than a generic determination.

Tabanus sp.

Phaonia sp.

Limnophora sp.

Sarcophaga sp.

Anthomyia sp.

All these species were represented by single specimens except the last, of which there occurred eight examples.