

strong black teeth; *clypeus* convex, somewhat square, anterior border narrowly black; bidentate, excised in middle, posterior border slightly excised in middle; *frontal area* small, not very distinct; *frontal furrow* very narrow, not extending beyond base of frontal carinae; *frontal carinae* narrow, sharply edged, somewhat high in middle, contracted in front and behind; *antennae* 12-jointed, fairly long; *scape* curved, extending beyond posterior border of head, first joint of *funiculus* longer than the two next taken together, last joint pointed, not equal in length to the two preceding joints taken together. *Thorax* longer than broad, broadest behind centre of pronotum, very finely transversely striate; *pronotum* convex, narrowed in front towards neck, sides rounded, posterior border embracing mesonotum; *mesonotum* only slightly convex, a little longer than broad, sides almost straight; *suture* between mesonotum and epinotum deep; *epinotum* forming a protuberance, dorsal surface flat with sides straight and narrowly margined, declivity abrupt, concave. *Scale of petiole* rather high, upper surface rounded, anterior surface slightly convex, posterior surface slightly concave; *gaster* oblong oval, not much longer than broad, narrowed to apex, second segment slightly longer than the others. *Long.*, 4-6 mm.

Described from eight workers, West Turkey, Erbeyll, June 14th, 1947 (C. Kosswig).

NOTES ON TRYPETIDAE (DIPTERA).

by J. E. COLLIN, F.R.E.S.

Spilographa virgata Collin (1946), the female of *Spilographa* (*Stemonocera*) *spinifrons* Schroeder (1913) ♂.

After the publication of the description (from females only) of *Spilographa virgata* in this Magazine (Vol. LVIII, p. 17), Dr Hering of Berlin wrote to me suggesting that it might prove to be the female of *Spilographa spinifrons* described from the male only by Schroeder in 1913 from Silesia, and recorded by Seguy (as *Vidalia spinifrons*) from Gerardmer (Vosges), France, Seguy having followed Hendel in the incorrect use of *Vidalia* Desv. in place of the name *Stemonocera* Rdi. (v. Collin, *Ent. Record*, LIX, Suppl., p. 10).

The probability that Dr Hering was correct in his suggestion has become a practical certainty owing to the discovery among some unidentified Trypetidae in Dr Wood's Collection, now in the British Museum, of a female *S. virgata* taken in Stoke Wood (Hereford) on the 30th July 1902, and a male of *S. (Stemonocera) spinifrons* taken in Haugh Wood, in the same County, on the 17th of July 1911. The similarity in this Herefordshire pair of all characters, except the remarkable sexual one in the structure and chaetotaxy of the male frons, places the synonymy of *virgata* and *spinifrons* beyond any reasonable doubt.

The male is very distinct from the female, and from any other species of *Spilographa* subg. *Stemonocera* in having each of the prominently ridged sidemargins of frons armed in front with a row of three very long and stout black spines, followed by two more normal, but still strong and spinose bristles at middle of each sidemargin, and ending above in one quite small upper orbital bristle. Ocellar bristles also very small.