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A REVISION OF THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF
TANYPREMNA OSTEN SACKEN AND MEGIS-
TOCERA WIEDEMANN. (TIPULIDÆ,
DIPTERA.)¹

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This paper is presented in order to complete the American species of the Dolichozeini that are allied to *Megistocera* Wiedemann. These genera are *Brachypremna* Osten Sacken which has been taken up by the author in an earlier paper (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. XX, p. 225-236, 1912), *Tanypremna* Osten Sacken and *Megistocera* Wiedemann which will be considered in the present paper in the order named. A key to the Dolichozeine genera of the world is given in Psyche, vol. XIX, p. 64, 1912.

I am indebted to Mr. Frederick Knab for the loan of the material in the United States National Museum; to Mr. E. T. Cresson, Jr., for the specimens in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences; to Mr. C. W. Johnson for a *Tanypremna* taken on the Mann expedition to Brazil; to Dr. F. H. Lutz for the material in the American Museum of Natural History; and to Mr. John Thomas Lloyd for the species of *Tanypremna* herein described as new.

¹ Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

TANYPREMNA Osten Sacken.

1886. *Tanypremna* Osten Sacken; Biol. Cent. Am., Dipt., vol. 1, p. 19 (*opilio*).

1912. *Stegasmonotus* Enderlein; Zool. Jahrb., vol. 32, pt. 1, p. 11 (*longissimus*).

1912. *Pehlkea* Enderlein; l. c., p. 15 (*columbiana*).

The genus *Tanypremna* was erected in 1886 by Osten Sacken to receive the then unique species, *opilio*, of Guatemala. The following year the same author described *T. manicata* from Brazil. In a recent paper Dr. Enderlein has erected two new genera which must be considered synonymous with *Tanypremna* and the two types make the third and fourth American species. The *Tipula longipes* of Fabricius is now known to be a member of this genus, while the new form herein described as *Tanypremna regina* is the sixth species to be made known. The species most closely allied to the genotype, *opilio*, are *columbiana* which Enderlein made the type of a new genus, *Pehlkea*, and the new species, *regina*. *T. columbiana* Enderlein has a strong supernumerary cross-vein in cell *M*, this latter character being also found in *regina*, which, moreover, possesses a considerable series of such veins and spurs of veins in both of the basal cells. This character of supernumerary cross-veins is one which has been over-emphasized in the past in the formation of genera and it is doubtful whether even subgeneric rank should be given to the majority of such forms. The extreme plasticity of these characters is shown in such genera as *Cladura*, *Gnophomyia*, *Tricyphona*, and others, in which these supernumerary cross-veins may be present or absent in the two wings of a single specimen. In the various subgenera of *Limnophila* such as *Ephelia*, *Idioptera*, *Dicranophragma*, etc., which possess these supernumerary cross-veins in all specimens, it is known and appreciated that these groups are scarcely of subgeneric value. Considering the very close relationship existing between *opilio*, *columbiana* and *regina*, and taking into account the plasticity of the characters used in their diagnosis, I am unwilling to consider the forms as representing more than very well-defined species of this genus, *Tanypremna*.

The species of *Tanypremna* appear to be quite uncommon and not often picked up by collectors. This is well shown by the fact that each species was founded upon a single specimen and scarcely a dozen specimens are known to be in existence in the various museums.

CHARACTERS OF THE GENUS.

Frontal prolongation of the head very short and stout, about as deep as long; the nasus long and prominent, clothed at the tip with long hairs; palpi with the last segment longer than any of the others. Antennæ very short, the basal segments larger, the flagellar segments oval, more elongated toward the end. Front very broad between the eyes with no protuberance.

Prothorax viewed from the side very narrow, the scutellum closely applied to the mesonotal præscutum and the head, in turn, closely applied to this. Mesonotal præscutum very gibbous, partly or almost entirely concealing the head when viewed from above. Halteres long and slender. Legs very long and slender, the tarsi especially being excessively elongated.

Wings with vein *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ persistent at the wing-margin and quite close to *R*₁ at its tip; *Rs* short, usually arcuated but sometimes straight though never so square at the origin as in *Brachypremna*; *R*₂ usually distinct, oblique, rarely vertical as in *Brachypremna*. Second anal vein usually long and not ending close in the anal angle of the wings. In *longipes* Fabricius, *R*₂ is swung proximad at its tip so that it is very close to *R*₁ at the wing-margin; *Rs* is oblique, straight and second anal is rather short. *T. columbiana* has a strong supernumerary cross-vein in cell *M*, and *T. regina* has this cross-vein and spurs of many other in the basal cells.

Abdomen elongated, in the females of some species, excessively long and slender.

Coloration.—Usually light yellow, the thoracic dorsum dark brown, the pleuræ yellow with brown transverse bands. Legs brown, the segments having more or less white. Wings usually subhyaline with the veins indistinctly seamed with darker, rarely the whole disk marbled with darker.

A KEY TO THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF TANYPREMNA OSTEN SACKEN.

1. Tibiæ with more or less white before or at its tip.....2
Tibiæ with the base abruptly white but the remainder of the segment dark colored4
 2. First tarsal segment broadly white medially, dark at both ends; remaining tarsal segments entirely white; [radial sector of the wings short, straight, oblique, forming a *V* with the deflection of *R*₂₊₃]. (Guiana, Brazil.)
longipes Fabricius.
- Tarsal segments one and two tipped with white.....3

3. Wings hyaline with the apical veins seamed with brown; [abdomen very long, slender; length of the body of the female over 50 mm.]. (Brazil.)
longissima Enderlein.
Wings pale brown with a darker brown stigma; [body less elongate, the tip of the abdomen of the type and only known specimen is broken and the length can not be accurately determined; it was estimated to be 14 mm. by Osten Sacken; some brown on the third tarsal segment]. (Brazil.)
manicata Osten Sacken.
4. No supernumerary cross-vein in cell *M*. (Guatemala, Venezuela.)
opilio Osten Sacken.
A supernumerary cross-vein in cell *M*.....5
5. Wings with the seaming limited, confined to the cord and the supernumerary cross-vein in cell *M*; wing of the male 18.5 mm. (Colombia.)
columbiana Enderlein.
Wings heavily marbled with brown in almost all the cells; wing of the male 22 mm. (Colombia.).....*regina* n. sp.

Tanypremna longipes Fabricius.

1805 *Tipula longipes* Fabricius; Syst. Antl., p. 25. 1821 *Tipula longipes* Wiedemann; Dipt. exot., vol. 1, p. 37, 41. 1828 *Tipula longipes* Wiedemann; Aussereur. zweifl. Ins., vol. 1, p. 43. 1834 *Tipula longipes* Macquart; Suite à Buffon, vol. 1, p. 82. 1900 *Tipula longipes* Hunter; Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 26, p. 286. 1902 *Tipula longipes* Kertész; Cat. Dipt., vol. 2, p. 293. 1912 *Stegasmonotus longipes* Enderlein; Zool. Jahrb., vol. 32, pt. 1, p. 13. 1913 *Tanypremna longipes* Alexander; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 487.

Female, length 24 mm.; wing, 12.6–12.8 mm.; abdomen, 20.1–20.2 mm.

Fore leg, femur, 9.6 mm.; tibia, 12.4 mm.; tarsus 1, 15.5 mm.; tarsus 2 to 5, 8.1 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 12 mm.; tibia, 13 mm.; tarsus 1, 16.4 mm.; tarsus 2 to 5, 10.6 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head short, pale dull yellow, the nasus rather long with a brush of hairs at the tip; lower part of the rostrum dark, blackish; palpi with the two intermediate segments pale, the first and last being dark colored, the latter named segment very long. Antennæ short, the scapal segments and the base of the first flagellar segment pale, yellowish, remainder of the antennæ dark brownish black. Front pale yellowish white, on the vertex passing into brown, the occiput dark.

Pronotal scutum broadly dark brown medially, paler on the sides. Mesonotal præscutum dark brown, medially this color extending to the extreme cephalic margin which is darkest, the space in front of the dark mark on the pseudosuture described below is very pale, almost

white; the præscutum with deep impressed lines extending from the pseudosutural foveæ caudad to the transverse suture; a dark brownish black mark at the humeral angle of the sclerite extending ventrad onto the pleuræ; scutum dark brown, a little paler medially; scutellum and postnotum brown, the latter a little paler on the sides. Pleuræ pale, yellowish white, with a broad brown stripe extending from the humeral angle of the præscutum ventrad and caudad across the mesopleuræ, splitting near the base of the fore coxa, the anterior fork broad suffusing the sides of the mesosterna and the base of the mesocoxæ. Halteres long and slender, the stem pale brown, the knob dark. Legs with the coxæ pale except the mesocoxæ as described above; fore legs with the trochanters having a decided green caste, femora dark brown, the base pale, tibiæ with the base broadly pale, about equal in width to the black apical ring, a rather broad white subterminal band; metatarsus dark brown, the white medial band a little broader than the dark basal ring, remainder of the tarsi white. Hind legs with the femora brown, the tibiæ with the basal three-fifths dark brown, the remainder snowy white excepting a broad dark brown tip; metatarsus white except the broad brown base and apex; remainder of tarsi pure white. Wings usually with a light brown tinge, in some more nearly hyaline, and the costal cell brown; stigma dark brown, the cord more indistinctly seamed with brown. Venation as in fig. 1: *Rs* oblique, short and straight; the deflection of *R*₂₊₃ arcuated, forming a *V* with the end of the sector; *R*₂ short and showing a tendency to atrophy; basal deflection of *R*₄₊₅ lacking.

Abdominal tergites 2 to 4 brown with a broad white basal blotch on the sides and a broad white blotch on either side beyond the middle, the extreme lateral margin of the sclerite narrowly blackish brown; apical tergites uniformly dark brown. Sternites dull yellow, the ovipositor reddish brown.

Distribution.—British Guiana, Upper Potaro River, July 17, 1911. (Crampton.) Specimen, a female, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Brazil, Manaus (Mann). Specimen a female in the collection of Mr. C. W. Johnson.

Tanypremna longissima Enderlein.

1912. *Stegasmonotus longissimus* Enderlein; Zool. Jahrb., vol. 32, pt. 1, p. 11, 12.

Female, length, 55 mm.; wing, 22.5 mm.; abdomen, 48.5 mm.

Fore leg, femur, 11.5 mm.

Middle leg, femur, 16 mm.; tibia, 18.5 mm.; tarsus 1, 22 mm.; 2, 10.75 mm.; 3, 6 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 19 mm.; tibia, 22 mm.; tarsus 1, 20 mm.; 2, 10.5 mm.; 3, 5.5 mm.

Head whitish; occiput for the most part blackish brown, vertex pale brownish. Prolongation of the frontal part of the head scarcely one-quarter as long as the remaining length of the head. Palpi greenish, the last segment greyish black. Antennæ short (2.25 mm. long) very thin and delicate, 13-segmented, pale, the tips of the very slender flagellar segments grey, the last five flagellar segments entirely grey, basal segments greenish; at the end of each flagellar segment rather long fine hairs, somewhat verticillate. Forehead broad; tubercle lacking.

Thorax gibbous, extending far forward and projecting over the head so that viewed from above nothing is to be seen of the latter. Thoracic dorsum dark brown, a broad seam in front; a narrower seam on the sides up to the wing-root yellowish white; the dark brown color extends to the cephalic margin as a moderately broad stripe. Præscutum with a somewhat elevated blackish-brown median line. Scutum brown, very level. Postnotum long, brown, whitish yellow on the sides with an impressed crossline on the middle which forms an obtuse angle medially (concave in front) and from this angle sends out an impressed longitudinal line backward. Metapleuræ greyish brown. Prothorax greyish brown medially, whitish elsewhere. Abdomen extremely long and slender, dark brown above, ochre-yellow beneath, on the middle of the tergites one to three there is a sharp pale crossline, on tergites four to seven a light spot on each side of the middle; eighth segment short, scarcely one and one-half times as long as broad; genital segment with the moderately elongated and rather powerful ovipositor reddish brown, polished, smooth, and 6 mm. long. Fore femora pale greyish green with a narrow brown ring before the tip. Middle legs blackish brown, the tibiæ with a very broad white ring before the tip; almost the apical half of tarsal segments one and two white, the third tarsal segment entirely white, remaining segments broken. Hind femora reddish yellow, darker brown at the tip; tibiæ blackish brown with a broad

white ring before the end; tarsal segments one and two blackish brown with somewhat more than the apical half white; remaining tarsal segments white. Claws small, reddish brown. Halteres with the pedicel long, yellowish brown, the knob brown. Wings hyaline, veins dark brown. All veins on the apical quarter of the wings seamed with pale brown, all of the cross-veins and deflections of veins brown and more broadly seamed. R_2 very short and ends close to R_1 (on the left wing R_2 is quite lacking); Cu_1 in punctiform contact with cell 1st M_2 ; R_s short, not longer than R_{2+3} . Membrane very smooth but with greenish reflections only at the tip.

Distribution.—Brazil, Espiritu Santo.

Translated from the original description.

Tanypremna manicata Osten Sacken.

1887. *Tanypremna manicata* Osten Sacken; Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 31, pt. 2, p. 240.

1902. *Tanypremna manicata* Kertész; Cat. Dipt., vol. 2, p. 265.

Yellowish brown, thoracic dorsum with three almost confluent brown stripes; brown spots on the metanotum. Antennæ pale yellow, darker towards the tip; halteres brownish yellow; abdomen yellowish brown (tip broken). Legs dark brown, but femora paler; a small white ring before the tip of the tibiæ; three successive white rings at the end of tarsal joints one, two and three. Wings with a pale brownish tinge; stigma brown.

Habitat.—Brazil (discoverer, Sellow); a single specimen in the Berlin Museum; sex uncertain, as the tip of the abdomen is broken off. The length, when the abdomen is entire, must be about 14 mm. The number of joints of the antennæ is certainly more than eleven (this number I counted in *T. opilio*).

The above is taken verbatim from Osten Sacken's original description; the type specimen seems to be the only one so far taken.

Tanypremna opilio Osten Sacken.

1886. *Tanypremna opilio* Osten Sacken; Biol. Cent. Amer., Dipt., vol. 1, p. 19, pl. 1, f. 2.

1887. *Tanypremna opilio* Osten Sacken; Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 30, pt. 2, p. 164.

1902. *Tanypremna opilio* Kertész; Cat. Dipt., vol. 2, p. 265.

Male, length, 23.4 mm.; wing, 18 mm.; abdomen, 20.4 mm.

Fore leg, femur, 12.8 mm.; tibia, 15.3 mm.; metatarsus, 24.2 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 14.5 mm.; tibia, 15 mm.

Female, length, 26.2 mm.; wing, 18.3 mm.; abdomen, 22.2 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 13.9 mm.; tibia, 13.8 mm.; metatarsus, 18.7 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head yellow, the nasus long, clothed with dark hairs; the palpi and lips dark brown. Antennæ with the basal segments yellow, flagellum black, antennæ with thirteen segments (not eleven as given by Osten Sacken). Head light yellow except a linear brown blotch on the vertex along the inner margin of each eye.

Pronotal scutum brownish black, this color produced ventrad onto the propleuræ and including the anterior face of the pro-coxa. Mesonotal præscutum deep chocolate brown, darkest in front, with three very narrow darker lines, one median, the other two lateral. A yellow patch on the sides of the sclerite in front, before the pseudosutural fovea; a dark brownish black stripe begins at the pseudosuture and traverses the mesopleuræ, ending on the anterior face of the mesocoxa, scutum, scutellum and postnotum dark chocolate brown, the latter with a pale, narrow median line. Pleuræ light yellow with the vertical brown bands as described above; sides of the postnotum and the caudal face of the metacoxæ brownish black. Halteres very long, dull yellow, the knob brown. Legs with the coxæ as described above, trochanters greenish yellow, femora brownish black, tibiæ brownish black with the extreme base rather broadly white, tarsi white. Wings with a rather uniform light brown suffusion, stigma dark brown; the veins seamed with a light greyish brown. Venation as in fig. 2.

Abdominal tergites brown, the lateral margins of the sclerites rather broadly black which color runs across the dorsum as a sub-apical band; extreme apices of the basal tergites paler; the terminal tergites uniformly dark brown. Sternites dull yellow with an apical annulus of black and in the terminal segments a medial band also; the eighth segment black; hypopygium reddish.

Distribution.—Guatemala, Cacao, Alta, Vera Paz, April 23 (Schwarz and Barber), Purula, Vera Paz; altitude, 5,000 feet (Champion). Venezuela, Cariaquito, Jan. 22, 1911 (S. Brown).

The specimen from Cacao is a female in the U. S. National Museum collection. The Purula specimen is Osten Sacken's type. The Venezuela material consists of a fine pair in the collection of the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia.

This is the only species concerning which we have any ecological

data; the note by Champion who collected the type, tell us that the insect lives in the humid forest regions of the mountains (5,000 feet).

Tanypremna columbiana Enderlein.

1912. *Pehlkea columbiana* Enderlein; Zool. Jahrb., vol. 32, pt. 1, p. 15, fig. B.

Male, length, 27 mm.; wing, 18.5 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 15.75 mm.; tibia, 13 mm.

Head yellow; eyes very large, black, almost semicircular; occiput somewhat infumed. Front narrow, half as broad as the diameter of the eyes. Antennæ very small and short, about 1.75 mm. long, dark brown, the basal segments yellow. Palpi black, the apical segment with the exception of the base brownish yellow. Nasus long, pubescent at the end and somewhat propped.

Thoracic dorsum dark brown, sternites, pleuræ and coxæ bright brownish yellow; humeral angles of the præscutum bright brownish yellow; a similar spot before the wing-base. Before this latter a rather broad brown band extends from the margin of the thoracic dorsum through the middle of the mesopleuræ, ending on the mesocoxæ which are thus infumed on their outer face. The sides of the prothorax brown, fore coxæ browned on their outer face. Legs with the trochanters bright yellowish, hind femora dark brown, pale yellowish at the base; tibiæ dark brown, the basal eighth yellowish white; first tarsal segment black, the second yellowish white; the remaining segments as well as those of the fore and middle legs broken off. Abdomen long, brown, the tip somewhat enlarged and darkened, the incisures rather brightened. Halteres greyish black, pedicel very long, brownish yellow and with yellowish pubescence. Wings rather narrow at the base for a rather long space, very narrow; bright brownish, a brown spot at the base of the radial fork, a rounded blackish brown spot at the stigma, the caudal veins of cell 1st M_2 , the basal deflection of Cu_1 seamed with brown, the supernumerary cross-vein between M and Cu broadly seamed with brown; proxima of the base of M a small hyaline spot. Membrane strongly red to green iridescent.

Distribution.—Colombia, Hacienda Pehlkea.

Translated from the original description.

Enderlein's figure shows a typical *Tanypremna* with the exception that the tip of R_1 is omitted in the figure; whether it is also lacking

in the type is another question but if such is the case its disappearance may be accounted for by atrophy. In any case there is a considerable error in Enderlein's interpretation of the veins in the radial field of the wing; the vein labelled R_1 should, of course, be R_2 , the part spoken of as the radial cross-vein is the basal deflection of R_2 and the part called $R_{2,3}$ is R_3 alone. The wing is shown in fig. 3, taken from Enderlein's original description of the species.

Tanypremna regina new species.

Large species, wing of the male, 22 mm.; wing heavily marked with brown; supernumerary cross-veins in the basal cells of the wing; tibiae white at the base.

Male, length, 28.2 mm.; wing, 22 mm.; abdomen, 23.5 mm.

Fore leg, femur, 12.7 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 15.7 mm.; tibia, 15.1 mm.; metatarsus, 24.8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head very short, the nasus long and slender, dark brown; sides of the rostrum more yellowish; palpi dark brownish black. Antennæ with the two basal segments light yellow, the flagellum broken. Front light sulphur-yellow; vertex and occiput dark brown, paler along the inner margin of the eyes and with a narrow median line.

Pronotum with the scutum narrow and high, projecting dorsad as a sharp collar, the scutum dark brown, remainder of the pronotum yellow. Mesonotal præscutum light yellowish brown with four darker brown stripes, the middle pair being longest, narrowed in front and behind, very dark brownish black on the extreme cephalic margin; lateral stripes shorter, beginning at the pseudosutural foveæ and running caudad to the suture, connected with the middle stripes except behind; scutum and scutellum broken; postnotum dark brown, more yellowish medially behind. Pleuræ yellowish with a green caste, a small oval brownish black spot behind the head at the end of the pronotal scutum; a broader dark brown mark running from the base of the wing ventrad to the base of the mesocoxa whose posterior face it suffuses. Halteres long, slender, green in color. Legs with the coxæ light brownish yellow except the dark mark on the mesocoxa described above; trochanters greenish; femora brownish yellow, the tip broadly dark brown; tibiae (only the posterior pair remaining) with the extreme base white and having a decided green caste, remainder of the tibiae dark brown; the first tarsal segment pale, almost whitish, basally soon darkening to a light brown that includes the remainder of the tarsi. Wings subhyaline in the radial and medial cells, cell *C* brighter, more yellowish, the anal cells greyish brown, a row of brown blotches in cells *R* and *M*, each one surrounding the spur of a cross-vein, there being about five in cell *R* and three in cell *M*; the cord is seamed with darker brown as are also most of the veins and deflections of veins; stigmal spot a little darker brown. Venation as in figure 4; the presence of a supernumerary cross-vein in the basal cells is a feature that, in this subfamily of crane-flies, occurs only in the Dolichopezini; the numerous spurs of cross-veins in the basal cells is a very remarkable feature.

Abdominal tergites reddish brown, the apex of each segment narrowly paler, greenish white, the apical tergites darker brown; lateral margin of the tergites narrowly dark brown. Sternites light yellow, the extreme apices of the sternites darker, the apical sternites uniformly darker brown.

Distribution.—Colombia, Cordillera Central.

Holotype, female, near La Vega which is about 12 miles north of Almaguer, March 6, 1912, at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. (John Thomas Lloyd, coll.)

This species is part of the Lloyd collection of Andean insects; the crane-flies of this collection have been discussed in an earlier paper (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 21, Sept., 1913). This specimen was not included in that article because it was in papers with butterflies and so was overlooked until very recently.

There can be but little doubt but that this fly is quite greenish in its living state as shown by the presence of decided green tints on the halteres, legs and thorax. Other species of this genus suggest this same condition to a much less degree. This form is by far the most beautiful of all the species described and it is believed that the specific name is not inappropriate. The presence of the numerous spurs of veins in the basal cells of the wings is quite remarkable. Since these spurs are surrounded by dark markings in every case, I believe these remnants to be constant or nearly so, and Dr. Needham and Dr. Johannsen who examined the wing, are of the same opinion. This presence of a dark marking about a vein or spur seems at first glance to be a trivial character but it is my belief that it is a character upon which considerable stress must be laid,—that is, that dark markings when present on a wing nearly always surround veins and the presence of a brown blotch in a cell may well indicate the position once occupied by a vein.

MEGISTOCERA Wiedemann.

1821. *Mackistocera* Wiedemann; Dipt. Exot., p. 41.

1828. *Megistocera* Wiedemann; Aussereur, zweifl. Ins., vol. 1, p. 55.

The genus *Megistocera* contains a small restricted group of flies having a tropicopolitan distribution. There are about three species in the Old World and these are remarkable in the possession of enormously elongated antennæ in the male sex so far as known; the single New World form has short antennæ in both sexes.

CHARACTERS OF THE GENUS.

Frontal prolongation of the head rather long, the nasus prominent, with a bunch of long hairs at the tip. Terminal segment of the palpus elongate, whiplash-like. Antennæ rather long, at least as long as the head, the scapal segments enlarged, the flagellar segments six in number, elongate-cylindrical; in the New World species the antennæ are about as long as the head, in the males of the Old World forms (this sex of *M. bicauda* Speiser of Africa not yet described) the antennæ are enormously elongated. Eyes with delicate ommatidia; the vertex rather approximated between the eyes.

Pronotum not produced dorsad into a narrow plate as in *Tanypremma*. Mesonotal præscutum not exceedingly gibbous or projecting over the head. Halteres rather long, the knob small. Legs very long and slender, especially the tarsi. Wings with the cross-vein *m-cu* present and long; basal deflection of R_{2+3} assuming a position that is nearly vertical or perpendicular. The Old World *fusca* Wiedemann has a venation that is quite similar to that of our American form except that the cell *1st M*₂ is much smaller and cell *2nd A* very much broader.

Abdomen rather short, the male hypopygium simple; the valves of the ovipositor powerful, the lower valve arcuated basally, the lower valves appressed against the upper pair.

Megistocera longipennis Macquart.

1838. *Tipula longipennis* Macquart; Dipt. Exot., vol. 1, pt. 1, p. 57, pl. 5, fig. 1.
 1878. ?*Longurio longipennis* Osten Sacken; Cat. Dipt. N. Am., Ed. 2, p. 37.
 1885. *Tipula longipennis* Röder; Stett. Ent. Zeit., vol. 46, p. 338.
 1885. *Tipula tenuis* v. d. Wulp; Notes Leyden Museum, vol. 7, p. 7.
 1885. *Tipula tenuis* v. d. Wulp; Tijdschr. voor Entom., vol. —, p. 85, pl. 4, fig. —.
 1886. *Megistocera longipennis* Osten Sacken; Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. 30, p. 161.
 1902. *Megistocera longipennis* Kertész; Cat. Dipt., vol. 2, p. 264.
 1902. *Tipula tenuis* Kertész; l. c., p. 309.
 1907. ?*Megistocera tenuis* Needham; Rept. Soc. Ent. N. Y., p. 212.
 1909. *Megistocera longipennis* Johnson; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 34, p. 123.

Male, length, 10 mm.; wing, 15.6 mm.

Middle leg, femur, 11.2 mm.; tibia, 10.6 mm.; metatarsus about 26 mm.

Female, length, 14.3 to 15 mm.; wing, 16 to 16.4 mm.

Fore leg, femur, 7.7 mm.; tibia, 8.6 mm.; metatarsus, 8.1 mm.

Middle leg, femur, 11.5 mm.; tibia, 10.6 mm.; metatarsus, about 24 mm.

Hind leg, femur, 10.5 mm.; tibia, 8.8 mm.; metatarsus, about 25 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head short, light brown, the nasus pale with the apical brush of hairs dark, palpi black. Antennæ with the basal segments light yellow, the flagellar segments brownish black. Front dull yellowish brown, the vertex and occiput grey.

Mesonotum brownish grey, the lateral margin of the præscutum paler grey bordered interiorly by a narrow blackish line which is waved at the pseudosuture; scutum brownish grey with a brown blotch on each lobe; scutellum pale brown, on the sides dark brown and more shiny; postnotum light brown, more fuscous laterally. Pleuræ pale yellowish brown with a whitish bloom; a rounded shiny black spot at the dorso-cephalic angle of the mesoepisternum. Halteres pale brown, the knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ pale, the outer faces somewhat browned. Wings whitish, veins brown; stigma conspicuous, oval, brown. Venation as in fig. 5.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the extreme lateral margins broadly pale, the dorsum variegated with paler, the basal segments being paler medially, the apical four or five segments with the pale spots in two rows one on either side of the middle line; sternites pale.

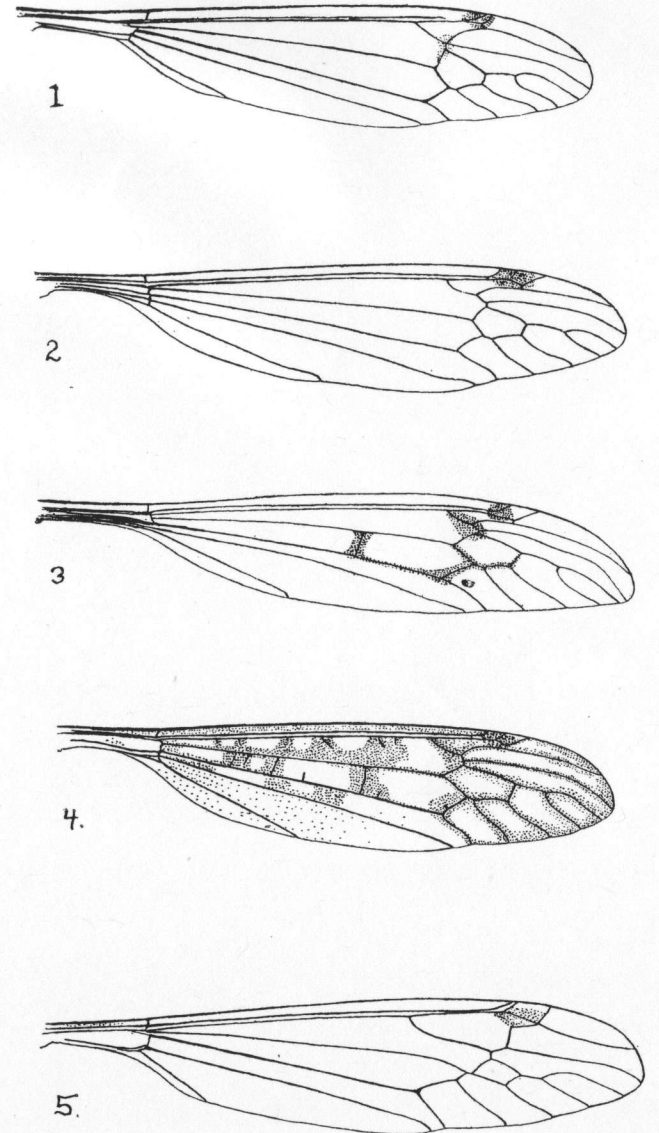
Distribution.—Florida, Lake Okeechobee; report by Mr. C. W. Johnson from the Mus. Com. Zool., I have examined this same specimen on two different occasions and there can be no doubt as to the identity. Little River; Nov. 30, 1912, one male found in a spider's web by Mr. Knab. Cuba, Macquart's type. Porto Rico (Röder), Trinidad, June 13. Two males, three females, taken by August Busck; U. S. National Museum. British Guiana, Bartica, Dec. 5, 1912 to Jan. 18, 1913. Mallali on the Demerara R., Mar. 20, 1913 (Parish); collection of the author. Dutch Guiana, Van der Wulp's type of *tenuis*. Brazil, female from Ceara in Museu Rocha. Paraguay, Pedro Bay. April, H. H. Smith, collector; part of the Williston collection in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. Wing of *Tanypremna longipes* Fabricius.
 Fig. 2. Wing of *Tanypremna opilio* Osten Sacken.
 Fig. 3. Wing of *Tanypremna columbiana* Enderlein (after Enderlein).
 Fig. 4. Wing of *Tanypremna regina* n. sp.
 Fig. 5. Wing of *Megistocera longipennis* Macquart.

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Tipulidæ.