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A Second Bromeliad-Inhabiting Crane-fly (Tipulidae, Diptera).

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ithaca, New York.*

In ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for November, 1912, the author described, as *Mongoma bromeliadicola*, a Costa Rican crane-fly that had been bred by Mr. Picado from larvae dwelling in the water of bromeliaceous plants. Since that article was written, specimens of a second species, allied to *M. bromeliadicola*, have been received from the U. S. National Museum through the kindness of Mr. Frederick Knab, and this species is characterized in this article.

Mongoma leucoxena sp. n.

Cross-vein *r* just before the fork of *R*₂ plus 3; wings subhyaline with the tip a little darkened; legs black with the tip of the femur and the base and tip of the tibia white; all the tarsi white.

Male.—Length, about 9.8 mm.; wing, 8 mm.

Female.—Length, 10.4 mm.; wing, 8.8 mm. Fore leg, femur, 11.3 mm.; tibia, 12.3 mm.; tarsus, 10 mm. Middle leg, femur, 12 mm.; tibia, 11.3 mm.; tarsus, 8.9 mm. Hind leg, femur, 12 mm.; tibia, 11.4 mm.; tarsus, 7.7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennae rather long, dark brown; the flagellar segments elongate oval. Head light fawn yellow with an elongate dark brown mark on either side of the vertex.

Thoracic praescutum yellowish brown with three reddish brown stripes, the median one narrower, darkest behind, indistinct in front; lateral stripes indistinct. Scutum with the lobes reddish brown, the median space paler. Scutellum and postnotum reddish brown. Pleurae dull yellow, more reddish on the dorsal mesopleurites before the wing root.

Halteres rather short, dark brown, pale at the base.

Legs, fore pair, coxae and trochanters dull yellow, femora brownish black with the tip broadly white, tibia with a white basal annulus subequal in width to the femoral ring, apical third of the tibia white, remainder dark brown, tarsi white, claws brown; middle and hind legs similar but the white tibial apex rather narrower including about two-sevenths of the segment.

Wing subhyaline or nearly so, iridescent, the tip slightly darkened; stigma rounded dark brown; veins dark brown. Venation: Cross-

*Contribution from the Entomological Department of Cornell University.

vein r slightly before the fork of R_2 plus 3, the distance about equal to one-quarter of the cross-vein r .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the lateral margins rather bright yellow; ovipositor reddish chestnut; sternites yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Cordoba, Mexico. Larva in the water of bromeliads; adult issued April 20, 1908. (Frederick Knab.)

Allotype, ♂, Topotypic; adult issued May 5, 1908.

Type in the U. S. National Museum; allotype in the author's collection.

Since *Mongoma bromeliadicola* was first described, Mr. Picado's excellent work on the fauna of the bromeliaceous epiphytes has appeared and in this paper the author has given a plate and figures of the larva and pupa of this insect.† *M. leucoxena* differs from all the known forms with pale knees in its uniformly white tarsi.

The Real *Trigona dorsalis* Smith Rediscovered (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Frederick M. Gaige, of the University of Michigan, sends me three workers of *Trigona* which he collected recently in Colombia, when a member of the Bryant Walker Expedition. The following data concerning them are taken from his note book:

"Cincinnati Coffee Plantation (20 miles inland from the port of Santa Marta). July 12, 1914. Altitude, 5,000 feet. Stingless bees; found colony in deep forest, situated at foot of huge buttressed tree; had cylindrical tunnel of wax cemented on side of one buttress, with end free from the bark, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, opening rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This is entrance to nest, 20 inches long, leading to ground in gradual curve. Several bees about the opening, both entering and

† Les Bromeliacees Epiphytes. C. Picado. Bull. Scient. de la France et de la Belgique; 7th series, vol. 47, fasc. 3, pp. 356, 357, pl. 13, figs. 1, 2, 4.