

Two new crane-flies from Porto Rico (Tipulidae, Diptera)

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little), and Chevy Chase, Maryland, May 25, 1915, TD4456 (G. E. Quinter); male and female in copula, Cropley, Maryland, May 1, 1904 (F. Knab); and one male, St. Louis, Missouri, May 1, 1904 (W. V. Warner).

Female. Whole head silvery burnished, with faint shade of golden, especially noticeable on parafrontals. Frontalia brown, but covered with the golden pollen. Antennæ rufous, third joint largely blackish. Palpi fulvorufous. Beard brassy-gray. Thorax and scutellum pollinose, two narrow vittæ and two wider outer ones; scutellum rufotestaceous apically. Abdomen thinly silvery above except the very densely pollinose narrow bases of second and third segments and whole of fourth. Venter thinly pollinose. In oblique lights the thin pollen appears thicker. Legs black, femora silvery on outside. Wings clear, tegulæ tawny-white.

TWO NEW CRANE-FLIES FROM PORTO RICO¹

(*Tipulidæ*, *Diptera*)

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ithaca, N. Y.

The following insects are included in the collection of the United States National Museum and were kindly handed to me for identification by Mr. Frederick Knab, the custodian of the Diptera. These new forms may be characterized as follows:

***Eriocera ocellifera*, new species.**

Antennæ pale; head dark; body orange, the tip of the abdomen black; wings light yellow with a rather sparse brown pattern including an ocellate mark having the origin of the radial sector as its center.

Male. Length, 10.5 mm.; wing, 9.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi light brown, the latter a little more yellowish. Antennæ short, the scapal segments dark brown, the first flagellar segment pale dull yellow, a little darker at the

¹Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

base; the second flagellar segment dull yellow, the remainder of the flagellum sparsely hairy. Frontal tubercle broad and low. Head dark brown with a sparse grayish bloom on the occiput and sides of the vertex.

Thorax clear light orange without stripes or darkening of any kind. Halteres short, the stem pale yellow, the knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters bright orange, concolorous with the pleura; femora dull yellow, the apex narrowly dark brown; tibiæ and tarsi black, the claws yellow. Wings with a light yellow suffusion, the costal cell dark brown; a brown ocellate mark around the base of the radial sector; a semilunar mark across the basal cells midway between the arculus and the origin of the sector, the concavity toward the wing-base; an interrupted band along the cord; stigma large, subquadrate, brown; the wing-apex narrowly margined with brown; the apical cells of the wings with pale grayish brown clouds in the neighborhood of the crossveins and deflections of veins; the anal and cubital cells slightly grayish. Venation: Cell M_1 absent; crossvein r inserted on R_2 at a distance beyond the fork of $R_2 + 3$ about equal to one and one-half of r ; cell 1st M_2 large, the basal deflection of Cu_1 inserted before the middle of the cell.

Abdomen bright orange, darkening toward the apex, on segments 8 and 9 shiny black.

Holotype, male, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, December 4, 1913 (R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg).

Type, Cat. No. 19660, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The only species with which *E. ocellifera* will be confused is *Eriocera trifasciata* Röder,¹ likewise from Porto Rico. The two flies may be separated by means of the following key:

1. Wings with three bands, the first at the wing-root, the second at the origin of the radial sector extending across the wing and connected with the basal band in the anal cells; wing-apex largely dark, the cells R_3 , R_5 , M_1 and M_3 grayish hyaline at their middle; thorax yellowish with a grayish blue bloom especially on the pleura and coxæ, abdomen with blackish bands on the anterior margins of the segments, the incisures yellowish.....*trifasciata* Röder

¹Röder, V. von. Dipteren von der Insel Portorico; Stett. entomol. Zeit., vol. 46, p. 338, 1885.

Wings with an interrupted brown pattern which is ocelliform at the base of the sector; thorax orange, unmarked; abdomen without blackish bands on the anterior margins of the segments,

ocellifera, new species

Polymera geniculata, new species.

Size medium; flagellar segments of the male antennæ binodose; wings with cell M_1 present; tarsi uniformly brown, similar in color to the rest of the legs; thoracic pleura without a distinct stripe.

Male. Length, about 4 mm.; wing, 4.8 mm.; antennæ, about 7-8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi light yellowish brown, the latter more infuscated. Antennæ very long and slender, at least half again as long as the body, the flagellar segments with the long outstretched hairs as usual in the males of this genus; flagellar segments binodose; first segment dark brown, second segment conspicuously light yellow; third segment dark brown, light yellow at the extreme base only; remainder of the flagellum dark brownish black, the tips of segments 4 to 8 very indistinctly yellowish, this color becoming obsolete on the apical segments. Head dark gray. Eyes dull silvery gray, the ommatidia large.

Thoracic dorsum dull light yellowish brown without markings. Pleura similar in color with a broad indistinct suffusion of brownish on the mesopleura, this not being in the form of a stripe. Halteres pale. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale, whitish; femora pale brown, darkened toward the apex, quite broadly and distinctly tipped with yellowish; tibiæ brown with the extreme base pale; tarsi dark brown, the posterior tarsi of a slightly lighter shade of brown. Wings subhyaline with a very slight grayish suffusion; veins dark brown, the costa more yellowish. Venation: Crossvein r far out toward the tip of R_1 so that it is about one-half of that portion of R_1 beyond it; basal deflection of $R_4 +_5$ slightly arcuated, a little longer than the crossvein $r-m$; basal deflection of Cu_1 just beyond the fork of M ; fork of $M_1 +_2$ shallow.

Abdomen dark brown, the lateral margin still darker, blackish; hypopygium dusky yellow including the pleurites which are elongated and darkened on their outer half.

Holotype, male, Carolina, Porto Rico, altitude 100 feet. Crab-holes in under rocks, September 11, 1914. Through Dr. C. S. Ludlow.

Type, No. 19661, U. S. Nat. Mus.

This interesting fly agrees most closely with *P. grisea* Alexander¹ from Panama from which it differs in the venation, the lack of a distinct narrow pleural stripe, and in having the scapal segments of the antennæ quite distinct in color; the color of the posterior legs of *grisea* is still unknown. *P. pulchricornis* Alexander² from British Guiana is likewise allied to *geniculata* in the uniform brown tarsi but differs in the possession of a broad pleural stripe, the darker wings with the radial crossvein set far back from the tip of R_1 , etc.

NEW NORTH AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA

By J. C. CRAWFORD

Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA

Halticoptera goodi, new species.

Female. Length about 3.5 mm. Bright green, head and thorax coarsely reticulated, the reticulations coarsest in middle of mesonotum and becoming finer laterad; those on outer margins of parapsidal areas and axillæ finest; antennæ dark brown, scape metallic; clypeus with two blunt teeth near middle, pedicel slightly longer than first joint of funicle; scutellum near apex with a rather indistinct transverse furrow, the sculpture running across furrow; propodeum with a strong median and lateral carinæ and basad with a few short longitudinal rugæ; pitted between the rugæ; rest of propodeum between lateral carinæ finely indistinctly reticulated; coxæ green, femora, except apices, dark brown with a greenish tinge; tibiæ testaceous, medially slightly tinged with reddish; tarsi reddish-testaceous; abdomen short, ovate, first segment occupying about half the abdomen, incised at apex medially.

Male. Length about 3.4 mm. Similar to the female; basal

¹Alexander, C. P. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 535, 1913.

²Alexander, C. P. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 40, p. 251, 1914.