

*Phyllopecta*, a nomen nudum of Riley's, is made by Zacher to replace *Trioza tripunctata* Fitch. This name can be given no consideration because the species is clearly a member of *Trioza*.

*Psyllopa* Crawford has been merged by its author with *Arytainia*.<sup>5</sup> Several species were described in *Psyllopa* but all are now referred to the European genus, *Arytaina*.

Zacher has tangled himself in the translation of the English language when he catalogs *Trioza tripunctata* Löw as a synonym of *Psylla Kuwayamai* Crawford. The synonymy of three specific names is correctly as follows:<sup>6</sup>

*Psylla tripunctata* Fitch (1851)—referred to *Trioza tripunctata* (Fitch) by Riley in 1893. This is a valid species.

*Trioza tripunctata* Löw (1877), preoccupied. Sulc has declared this species to be identical with *Trioza trisignata* Löw. Hence *T. tripunctata* Löw (nec Fitch) is a synonym of *T. trisignata* Löw.

*Psylla tripunctata* Kuwayama (1908), preoccupied by Fitch's old name for the American species now known as *Trioza tripunctata*. Hence, the *Psylla* species name has been changed to *Ps. kuwayamai* Crawford. This is NOT a synonym of *Trioza tripunctata*, as Zacher states.

*Trioza sonchi* is one of Riley's *nomina nuda* but resurrected by Zacher. The same insect (probably) was described in 1914 as *Hemitrioza sonchi* Crawford.

## Undescribed Tipulidae Collected by Mr. H. S. Parish in Brazil (Dipt.).

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During the second half of the year 1919, Mr. Herbert S. Parish, the veteran collector of insects in tropical American countries, made a trip up the Amazon River. The crane-flies secured on this expedition to the present time were not num-

<sup>5</sup>Crawford—United States National Museum Bul. 85: 122, 1914.

<sup>6</sup>Crawford—Pomona Jr. Ent. 3: 430, 1911.

erous but represented some interesting species. A few species have been recorded in another paper but the more interesting forms taken on the lower and middle Amazon are herein described. A number of species hitherto known only from Guiana have been secured by Mr. Parish on this trip.

The types of the new species are preserved in the collection of the writer.

### *Teucholabis decora* sp. n.

Rostrum longer than the head; head black; mesonotal praescutum reddish orange with three black spots; pleura orange with a large black area on the mesepisternum; fore and middle femora yellow basally, hind legs entirely black; wings subhyaline with cell *Sc*, a spot at the wing-base, narrow seams along the cord and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>, and the wing-apex dark brown.

♂.—Wing about 6.8 mm. Rostrum long and slender, a little longer than the head, black; mouthparts black. Antennae with the scapal segments dark brown; flagellum broken. Head shiny brownish black, the occiput a little paler.

Mesonotal praescutum shiny reddish orange with three black spots representing the anterior ends of the usual dark stripes; median spot cuneiform, the smaller lateral spots more oval; remainder of the dorsum reddish orange. Pleura orange with a large, shiny black area occupying about all of the mesepisternum and the sides of the mesosternum; metepisternum black. Median area of the sternum orange.

Halteres brownish black. Legs with the fore and middle coxae and trochanters yellow, the hind coxae and trochanters black; femora black; the basal third (fore legs) to half (middle legs) obscure yellow; hind legs entirely black; tibiae and tarsi black.

Wings subhyaline, cell *Sc* dark brown; base of the wing, surrounding the humeral crossvein and arculus, dark brown; a narrow dark brown seam along the cord and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; wing-apex with a moderately broad brown band, this including about the outer quarter of cell *2nd R*<sub>1</sub>, the outer third of *R*<sub>3</sub> and *R*<sub>5</sub>; the outer half of *2nd M*<sub>2</sub> and *M*<sub>3</sub>; veins dark brownish black. Venation: *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending before *r*; *r* in direct alignment with the inner ends of cells *R*<sub>3</sub> and *R*<sub>5</sub>; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> irregular, the distal end strongly widened, *m* arcuated, a little longer than the deflection of *M*<sub>3</sub>; basal deflection of *Cu*<sub>1</sub> about one-half its own length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen destroyed by ants, only the black hypopygium remaining. Male hypopygium with the pleurites short, stout, with three pleural appendages, two of which are setigerous and with the apices acutely pointed, the larger of these two with a powerful lateral spine and a fringe of long reddish hairs between this spine and the apical point; the third and largest appen-

dage is a curved, heavily chitinized arm whose apex terminates in two powerful, slightly divergent points or teeth and which bears a cylindrical arm near midlength, this latter with several long setae.

*Holotype*: ♂, Igarapé-Assú, June 25, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

**Gnophomyia bisecta** sp. n.

General coloration reddish brown, the mesonotal praescutum with a single median brown stripe; pleura with an interrupted dorsal band, most noticeable as a velvety black spot on the sides of the postnotum and another on the episternum; wings with a single dark brown band along the cord; vein  $R_2$  very short as in the *hirsuta* group;  $Sc_1$  ending nearly opposite  $r$ ;  $r$  at midlength of  $R_{2+3}$ ; basal deflection of  $Cu_1$  at midlength of cell  $1st M_2$ .

♀.—Length 6 mm.; wing 5.4 mm. Rostrum obscure yellowish; palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scapal segments brownish yellow; the flagellar segments dark brown. Head brownish yellow; eyes large.

Mesonotal praescutum reddish brown with a narrow, dark brown median stripe, indistinct anteriorly, this stripe very indistinctly split by a pale line; scutum similar, each lobe with a small dark brown spot; scutellum and postnotum pale brownish yellow, the latter with two rounded dark brown spots at the posterior margin. Pleura reddish brown with a broad interrupted dorsal stripe, appearing as a large deep black spot on the mesoepisternum and another larger black area occupying the lateral sclerites of the postnotum dorsad of the base of the halteres; on the propleura and on the mesopleural epimera this band is paler, brown.

Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae, trochanters and femora yellow; tibiae brownish yellow with the tips a little darkened; tarsi brown, the distal segments black. Legs short and hairy as in this group of species.

Wings subhyaline with a single, narrow, dark brown band along the cord, beginning at the costal margin, ending at the fork of  $M$ ; wing-apex very slightly darker than the rest of the membrane; veins brownish black, those at the wing-base and in the costal region paler.

Venation:  $Sc$  rather long,  $Sc_1$  ending just beyond  $r$ ;  $Sc_2$  far from the tip of  $Sc_1$ , the latter vein alone being about three-quarters the length of  $Rs$ ;  $Rs$  long, gently arcuated;  $R_{2+3}$  short, bisected by  $r$  which is nearly twice its length from the tip of  $R_1$ ;  $R_2$  short and almost straight, as in the *hirsuta* group, shorter than cell  $1st M_2$ ; vein  $R_3$  very long, deflected toward the wing-tip so that cell  $R_2$  is by far the broadest of all the cells at the margin; inner ends of cells  $R_3$  and  $1st M_2$  far proximad of  $R_5$ ; cell  $1st M_2$  closed, the inner end somewhat narrowed; basal deflection of  $Cu_1$  at midlength of cell  $1st M_2$ .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the basal segments a little paler medially, ventral surface lighter brown; genital segment and ovipositor obscure yellow, the valves of the latter horn-colored; tips broken in the unique type. The abdomen of the type is filled with large eggs.

*Holotype*: ♀, Parintins, October 3, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

*Gnophomyia bisecta* is closest to *G. pervicax* Alexander (Peru) from which it differs in the single praescutal stripe, the wing-pattern and the details of venation.

**Psaronius pallipes** sp. n.

Head light brown with a darker median line; mesonotal praescutum light brown with three dark brown stripes; metatarsi whitish; wings with a strong brown tinge, the veins conspicuously seamed with dark brown; cell  $2nd R_1$  of nearly uniform width for its entire length.

♀. Length 20–20.5 mm.; wing 14.5–15 mm.; abdomen alone 16.5 mm. Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scapal segments light brown; flagellum dark brown. Head light brown; a rounded, dark brown spot on the vertex between the eyes; a brown median stripe.

Mesonotal praescutum light brown with three conspicuous darker brown stripes; median stripe split for about the anterior half by a still darker brown capillary line; pseudosutural foveae dark brown; scutum brown, the lobes darker brown; a small dark brown spot at the end of the transverse suture; scutellum and postnotum light grey with a capillary brown median vitta. Pleura light grey, indistinctly marked with brown.

Halteres dark brown; basal half of the stem pale. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale brown; trochanters pale brown; femora and tibiae obscure yellow, the tips narrowly dark brown; metatarsi whitish, the tips and the remainder of the tarsi dark brown.

Wings with a strong brown tinge, the costal cell darker, the subcostal cell more yellowish; small dark clouds at the origin of  $Rs$ , fork of  $Rs$ , fork of  $R_{2+3}$ ; longitudinal veins with distinct, broad seams; wing-margin broadly infuscated; wing-base proximad of arculus darkened. Venation very similar to *P. obscurus*, differing as follows:  $R_2$  running almost parallel to  $R_1$  so cell  $2nd R_1$  is of almost uniform width to the margin; fusion of  $Cu_1$  and  $M_2$  slightly more extensive,

Abdomen dark brown, the tergites darker medially; sternal valves of the ovipositor almost black.

*Holotype*: ♀, Prata, June 30, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

*Paratopotype*: ♀, July 5, 1919.

*Psaronius pallipes* is one of the medium-sized species of this interesting Neotropical genus. By means of the author's key to the species of *Psaronius* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 40, p. 250; 1914) this fly would run to *P. fuscipennis* Alexander, a larger fly with the coloration and wing-pattern distinct. Attention should perhaps be called to the fact that the abdomen is very long and contributes most to the length of the insect; for this reason a better idea of size is conveyed by the length of the wing.

**Psaronius brevitibia** sp. n.

General coloration light brown; head and mesonotal praescutum unmarked with darker; metatarsi whitish; tibiae short; wings pale yellow, sparsely marked with darker; vein  $R_2$  entirely atrophied.

♀.—Length 24 mm.; wing 14.4 mm.; abdomen alone 19.5 mm. Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scapal segments light brownish yellow; flagellum broken. Head rufous brown, narrowly silvery adjoining the eyes; occiput and adjoining parts of the vertex dull brown.

Mesonotal praescutum light brown without distinct stripes; scutum and postnotum with a very indistinct median line. Pleura pale without distinct markings.

Legs with the femora and tibiae light brown, the tips of the latter narrowly dark brownish black; metatarsi whitish, the base and apex narrowly darkened; remainder of the tarsi dark brown; tibiae comparatively short (hind tibiae 11.5 mm.; in *P. pygmaeus* 14.2 mm.).

Wings pale yellow, the costal and subcostal cells deeper yellow; small dark brown seams at the origin and fork of  $R_s$ , and as very narrow seams along the cord and outer end of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; wing-apex in cells  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $M_1$  faintly darkened; veins dark brown,  $C$ ,  $Sc$ ,  $R$ ,  $R_s$  and  $R_3$  yellow. Venation: vein  $R_2$  entirely atrophied, quite as in *P. abnormis* Alexander; cell  $M_1$  about equal to or a little shorter than its petiole.

Abdominal tergites brown, the sternites more yellowish.

*Holotype*: ♀, Obidos, August 28, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

By means of the author's key to *Psaronius*, cited under the preceding species, *P. brevitibia* would run to *P. abnormis*, of Paraguay, a greyish fly with the costal margin of the wings conspicuously infuscated. It much more resembles *P. pygmaeus* Alexander (Guiana-Brazil) which has vein  $R_2$  imperfectly preserved, being represented by a short spur that is fused with  $R_1$  at the tip; this species has the tibiae considerably longer as given above, and the details of venation and coloration are slightly different.

**Polymera conjunctoides** sp. n.

General coloration light brown; thoracic pleura with a narrow, black, longitudinal stripe; wings grey; cell  $M_1$  deep; ovipositor with the valves long and straight.

♀.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.8 mm. Rostrum and palpi dark brown; flagellar segments in the female long-oval. Head brown.

Pronotum testaceous. Mesonotum light brown. Pleura pale brownish testaceous with a narrow black longitudinal stripe continued from the head to the base of the abdomen, passing just beneath the halteres.

Halteres dark brown, the extreme base of the stem pale. Legs with the coxae testaceous; trochanters pale brown; remainder of the legs pale brown; no tibial spurs.

Wings with a strong grey suffusion; veins brown. Venation; almost as in *P. conjuncta* but  $R_{2+3}$  a little longer;  $R_2$  before  $r$  a little longer; basal deflection of  $Cu_1$  some distance beyond the fork of  $M$  and cell  $M_3$  much deeper, vein  $M_3$  alone being longer than the fused portion of  $M_3$  and  $Cu_1$ .

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites a little paler. Ovipositor with the valves horn-colored, long, straight, the tips acute.

*Holotype*: ♀. Itacotiara, October 16, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

The lack, or apparent lack, of tibial spurs would refer this fly to the genus *Erioptera* rather than *Polymera*, yet the appearance of the insect is so very similar to species of this latter genus that it is referred here, at least provisionally. Whether the tibial spurs are similarly lacking in *P. conjuncta* Alexander cannot be determined at this time as no specimens are at hand.

**Brachyremna uniformis** sp. n.

Close to *B. dispellens*; femora and tibiae uniformly dark brown, the tarsi fading into cream-color.

♀.—Length 15 mm.; wing 14.2 mm. Generally similar to *B. dispellens* (Walker), differing as follows: Palpi with the first segment dark brown, the apex narrowly pale; segment two entirely pale yellow; segment three black basally, about the outer third obscure yellow; last segment black with the extreme tip conspicuous yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with the intermediate pair of brown stripes broader. Legs with the femora and tibiae of all the legs uniform brown; tarsi pale brown, the distal segments passing into cream color. Abdominal sternites one to eight with an elongate-oval black dash near the center of each segment.

*Holotype*: ♀, Parintins, October 8, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

*Brachyremna uniformis* differs conspicuously from all the known species of the genus with the exception of *B. unicolor* Osten Sacken (Antilles) in the uniformly dark femora and tibiae. By means of the author's key to the species of this genus (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 20, p. 228; 1912), *B. uniformis* would not run past the initial couplet because of the combination of venation and leg-coloration. The venation is quite as in *B. dispellens* and related species but the entire absence of white on the femora and tibiae precludes its reference to any of these species. *B. unicolor* differs from all other species of the genus as known, including this new form, in the very curious wing-venation.