

[Reprinted from *Insector Inscitiæ Menstruus*, Vol. XII, Nos. 4-6, 1924]

UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF NEMATOCEROUS
DIPTERA FROM NORTH AMERICA
AND JAPAN

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

The types of the new species described at this time are preserved in the writer's collection, except where stated to the contrary.

Family ANISOPODIDAE

Subfamily TRICHOCERINAE

Trichocera bituberculata, new species.

Male.—Length 4.5 mm.; wing 5.7. mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae brownish black throughout. Head black, gray pruinose.

Mesonotum and pleura black, sparsely pruinose. Halteres brown, the base of the stem very faintly brightened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters brown, the fore coxae darker brown at bases; remainder of legs dark brown. Wings with a pale brown tinge, the stigma slightly darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite the fork of R_{2+3} , Sc_2 opposite three-fifths the length of Rs ; R_{2+3} a little less than twice the basal section of R_2 ; basal deflection of Cu_1 a little less than its own length from the outer end of cell *1st* M_2 ; m fully twice the outer deflection of M_3 .

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the dististyles elongate, with two small setigerous tubercles on mesal face, one, a little larger and stouter, at the base, the second at about one-fourth the length of the style; mesal face of style beyond these tubercles with short but not conspicuous dense trichiae. Lateral angles of the phallosome produced caudad and laterad into long, slender spines.

Habitat.—Alaska.

Holotype, ♀, Bethel, September 25, 1917 (A. H. Twitchell).

Type returned to the collection of the United States Biological Survey.

Paracladura nipponensis, new species.

Female.—Length 3 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum light yellowish brown, the palpi brownish black. Antennae with the scapal segments obscure yellow, the flagellum dark brown, with dark trichiae. Head grayish brown.

Mesonotum brown, the praescutum with two intermediate darker brown stripes that attain the suture; scutellum more testaceous. Pleura darker brown. Halteres pale yellow, the extreme bases even brighter, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae testaceous, the fore coxae infuscated basally; trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora brownish testaceous, the remainder of the legs passing into brown. Wings tinged with pale brown, the stigmal region vaguely darker; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite r , Sc_2 opposite two-fifths the length of Rs ; R_{2+3} equal to the basal section of R_2 ; petiole of cell M_1 a little more than one-half the cell; $m-cu$ equal to m , cell Cu_1 being correspondingly short and broad.

Abdomen dark brown, the caudal margins of the segments narrowly paler, broader on the sternites. Ovipositor with the valves broad basally, the tips narrowed, infuscated.

Habitat.—Japan (Kiushiu).

Holotype, ♀, Mt. Kirishima, on boundary between Osumi and Hiuga, altitude 3,250 feet, October 30, 1923 (T. Esaki).

Family CECIDOMYIIDAE

Subfamily LESTREMIINAE

Catocha subobsoleta, new species.

Male.—Length 4.8 mm.; wing 6.4 mm.

Most closely related to *C. americana* Felt, from which it differs as follows:

Size larger. Antennae 16-segmented, the basal enlargements of the fourth to sixth segments broad, fully one-half as broad

as long, on the succeeding segments becoming more elongate; the apical enlargements of the flagellar segments are indicated but are small and setiferous on the outer face. The unique type is badly discolored. Mesonotum gibbous, reddish brown with two darker brown stripes, the humeral region brightened. Mesopleura with the suture between the anepisternum and sternopleurite complete. Coxae elongate, especially the fore coxae. Wings with Sc entire, ending in C a short distance beyond $r-m$; M faint but preserved for its entire length, bending strongly toward Rs so $r-m$ is greatly reduced; vein $2nd A$ becoming entirely obsolete beyond midlength.

Habitat.—United States (Washington).

Holotype, ♂, Longmire Springs, Mt. Rainier, June, 1917 (H. G. Dyar).

Type in the collection of the United States National Museum.

This interesting gall-midge is distinguished from *C. americana* by its larger size and the venational details, especially the shortened $r-m$ and the obsolete apex of vein $2nd A$.

Catocha nipponensis, new species.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm.; wing 8.1 mm.; antenna 7.2 mm.

Antennae dark brown throughout, the elongate basal flagellar segment with the slightly enlarged basal portion more than four times the glabrous apical pedicel; succeeding flagellar segments with the base slightly enlarged, this longer than the shiny apical pedicel, the latter feebly dilated at the distal end, but scarcely nodose. Head dark gray.

Mesonotum more flattened dorsally than *C. subobsoleta*; suture between the anepisternum and stenopleurite indicated caudally but the cephalic portion obsolete. Thorax dark brown, sparsely pruinose, the praescutum with three blackish stripes. Halteres pale brown, the base of the stem brighter. Legs with the elongate coxae pale, a little darker basally; femora brown; tibiae and tarsi brownish black. Wings subhyaline, the veins dark brown. Venation: $r-m$ elongate but oblique; M strongly preserved throughout its length, with macrotrichiae; cell M_2 about two-thirds its petiole; vein $2nd A$ preserved throughout its length.

Abdomen black, the genitalia paler, brown; dististyles black, covered with short hairs.

Habitat.—Japan (Honshiu).

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Minomo, Settsu-no-kuni, November 15, 1923 (C. Teranishi).

Dr. Crampton, who has studied the thoracic morphology of the above two species of *Catocha*, considers that the differences shown in the shape of the thorax and the individual pleural sclerites are sufficient to warrant the erection of a new generic group for one of them.