

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEOTROPICAL CRANE-FLIES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA), IV

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The crane-flies considered in the present paper were included in material taken in Cuba by Messrs. S. C. Bruner and J. Acuña; in the Valley of Marga-marga, Chile, by Padres Felix Jaffuel and Anastasio Pirion; and at Bariloche, Argentina, by Mr. A. Merkle, the latter specimens having been sent to me through the kind interest of Dr. Carlos Bruch. Through the kindness of the above-named entomologists the types of the novelties are retained in my collection. The conditions under which the Chilean species were collected have been discussed in an earlier paper by Messrs. Jaffuel and Pirion (*Plantas fanerogamas del Valle de Marga-Marga, Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 25: 350-354, map; 1921).

Genus *Megistomastix* Alexander

Megistomastix cubensis new species.

General coloration light gray; antennæ of moderate length, clothed with a short pubescence; wings grayish yellow, the stigma small, subtriangular, dark brown; distal spur of R_{1+2} conspicuous.

Male.—Length about 6.8 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ with the scape and basal two-thirds of the first flagellar segment yellow, the remainder of the organ uniformly dark brown; terminal segments broken; pubescence of flagellar segments short and inconspicuous, shorter than the verticils. Anterior vertex yellow, the posterior vertex light gray; occiput pale yellow.

Pronotum pale yellow. Mesonotal præscutum brownish gray without evident markings; scutal lobes somewhat darker; scutellum obscure yellowish, darker laterally; postnotum light gray. Pleura pale gray, variegated with dark brown, including the propleura and a spot on the anepisternum, together with most of the sternopleurite and meron. Halteres pale brown, the base of the stem brighter. Legs with the coxæ brown, paler apically; trochanters obscure yellow; femora brown, the tips narrowly dark brown; remainder of the legs passing into brownish black. Wings with a grayish

yellow suffusion, the prearcular and costal regions more yellowish; stigma relatively small, subtriangular, dark brown; veins brown, those in the costal region more yellowish. Macrotrichiae very numerous, including all the cells beyond the cord, together with extensive areas in the outer ends of cells *R*, *Cu* and 1st *A*. Venation: As in *portoricensis* but the distal spur of R_{1+2} long and conspicuous, reaching about mid-distance to costa; free tip of Sc_2 far before R_2 ; *Rs* short, in alignment with the other elements of the anterior cord.

Abdominal tergites brown, variegated before the incisures with obscure orange-yellow, the subterminal segments more uniformly darkened.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♂, Sierra Rangel, Pinar del Rio, altitude 500 feet, August 30, 1927 (J. Acuña and S. C. Bruner).

Megistomastix cubensis agrees with the genotype, *M. portoricensis* Alexander (Psyche, 19: 63–66, pl. 5; 1912) in the abundant macrotrichiae in the cells of the wing beyond the cord. It differs especially in the shorter antennae with the pubescence short and inconspicuous, and the venation of the radial field, especially the long apical spur of R_{1+2} .

Genus *Tricyphona* Zetterstedt

Tricyphona crassipyga new species.

Antennae 17-segmented; mesonotum reddish brown, pruinose, the praescutum with three darker brown stripes; pleura dark gray; tips of the femora and tibiae infuscated; wings brownish yellow with a darker cloud at *r-m*; cell M_2 open; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite profoundly bifid, each half being bilobed at apex.

Male.—Length, 10–11 mm.; wing, 12.5–13.5 mm.

Female.—Length about 13 mm.; wing, 14 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennae 17-segmented, dark brown; flagellar segments short-cylindrical, the outermost more oval, the terminal segment larger than the penultimate. Head dark, gray pruinose, the tubercle on the anterior vertex conspicuous.

Pronotum dark. Mesonotal praescutum reddish brown, sparsely pruinose, with three broad, darker brown stripes; median stripe narrowly divided; scutal lobes and median area dark; scutellum brownish yellow, more or less pruinose; postnotum reddish brown, more yellowish laterally, the surface more or less pruinose. Pleura dark gray, pruinose. Halteres yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxae obscure yellow, a little pruinose at base; trochanters yellow; femora yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously infuscated; tibiae yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; basal three

tarsal segments obscure yellow, the tips darkened; terminal tarsal segments uniformly dark brown. Wings with a brownish yellow suffusion, the base clearer yellow; stigma pale brown, ill-defined; a conspicuous brown cloud on *r-m* and adjoining veins; veins pale brown, more yellowish near the wing-base and in costal region. Venation: Sc_1 ending beyond two-fifths the length of R_{2+3} ; R_2 close to the tip of R_1 , R_{1+2} being very short; Rs moderately elongate, arcuated to feebly angulated on basal half; *r-m* at from one-half to two-thirds the length of R_{4+5} , the petiole of cell R_4 short; cell M_2 open by the atrophy of M_3 ; cell M_1 more than twice its petiole; *m-cu* on M_4 shortly beyond origin.

Basal abdominal tergites obscure brownish yellow, the median area darker; sternites obscure yellow, the subterminal segments dark brown; hypopygium fulvous. Male hypopygium very large. Ninth tergite profoundly divided by a rectangular notch, each half appearing as an elevated bilobed fleshy plate, the mesal lobule longer and more slender; at base of this bilobed plate on mesal edge an additional conspicuous oval lobule. Ninth sternite very large, subglobular, bearing the large basistyle at apex. Dististyle very small, fleshy, smaller than the large ventro-apical lobe of the basistyle. Ventral interbases appearing as very conspicuous arcuated cylindrical rods that arise from the ventro-mesal portion of the basistyle, directed strongly dorsad, the tips obtuse.

Habitat.—Chile.

Holotype, ♂, Perales de Marga-marga, January, 1927 (A. Pirion).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 6 ♂♂, January–February 25, 1927 (A. Pirion); numerous specimens, September 10–14, 1927 (Jaffuel and Pirion).

Genus *Limnophila* Macquart

Limnophila araucania new species.

General coloration gray; mesonotal præscutum with a broad median brownish black stripe; wings yellow with a heavy solid brown pattern, consisting of large spots and clouds that are confined to the vicinity of the veins; a large spot near outer end of cell M ; cell M_1 only a little longer than its petiole.

Female.—Length about 10.5 mm.; wing, 10 mm.

Rostrum dark, sparsely pruinose; palpi black. Antennæ broken. Head dark with a heavy yellow pollen.

Pronotum dark brown, the scutellum dusted with a yellowish pollen. Mesonotal præscutum heavily yellow pollinose with a broad median brownish black stripe, the lateral stripes scarcely indicated; pseudosutural foveæ small, comma-like; remainder of mesonotum more grayish yellow. Pleura

grayish, the dorso-pleural region more buffy. Halteres broken. Legs with the coxæ pale, the fore and middle coxæ slightly darker basally; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of the legs broken. Wings yellowish, with a sparse but heavy solid brown pattern, distributed as follows: At base of cells *R* and *M*; origin of *Rs*; along the cord; a large stigmal area extending caudad to vein *R*₄; a large marginal area on *R*₃, together with a smaller area on vein *R*₄; conspicuous marginal spots on veins *M*₃, *M*₄, *Cu*₁, *1st A* and *2nd A*, these areas becoming larger basally; axilla and central portion of cell *2nd A* darkened; a large circular spot at fork of *M*₁₊₂; outer end of cell *1st M*₂ seamed; a large rectangular area near outer end of cell *M*, this connecting with a similar but smaller area in cell *R*; a dark clouding in cell *C* near midlength; veins yellow, darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: *Rs* arcuated at origin; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ subequal to *m-cu*; *R*₁₊₂ longer than *R*₂; veins *R*₃ and *R*₄ gently divergent near outer ends; cell *M*₁ only a trifle longer than its petiole; *m-cu* about its own length beyond the fork of *M*; vein *2nd A* gently sinuous.

Abdominal tergites chiefly dark brown; sternites obscure yellow, the segments margined laterally and subapically with dark brown. Ovipositor with the sternal valves black, the tergal valves slender and almost straight.

Habitat.—Chile.

Holotype, ♀, Marga-marga, February 23, 1923 (A. Pirion).

Paratopotypes, several ♂ ♀, September 12–19, 1927 (Jaffuel and Pirion).

Limnophila araucania is distinguished from all similar regional species by the extensive brown cloud near the outer end of cell *M*.

Genus *Austrolimnophila* Alexander

Austrolimnophila merklei new species.

General coloration pale brownish gray, the præscutum and pleura with brown stripes; femora yellow with a narrow brown subterminal ring; wings whitish subhyaline, abundantly dotted with brown; male hypopygium with a single dististyle.

Male.—Length about 14 mm.; wing, 14 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi brown. Antennæ with the scapal segments dark brown, the flagellum a little paler; antennæ short, if bent backward extending about to the wing-root. Head brown, with a yellowish gray pruinosity, the anterior vertex somewhat brighter.

Pronotum buffy brown, the lateral margins more yellowish. Lateral pretergites yellow with a blackish spot opposite the pseudosutural foveæ. Ground-color of the mesonotal præscutum yellowish gray, with three brown stripes, the median stripe vaguely divided by a slightly paler median line; lateral margins of the sclerite behind the pseudosutural foveæ darkened;

pseudosutural foveæ oval, yellowish; scutum with the median area broadly brownish gray, each lobe with two large brown spots, the lateral ones being caudal extensions of the lateral præscutal stripes; scutellum and postnotum brownish gray. Pleura yellowish gray with two brown longitudinal stripes, the more dorsal extending from the propleura across the anepisternum and pteropleurite to the pleurotergite; the ventral dark stripe includes the ventral sternopleurite and the meron; dorso-pleural region extensively buffy. Halteres elongate, pale brown, the base of the knobs a little more infuscated, base of the stem restrictedly brightened. Legs with the coxæ brown, especially the fore coxæ; trochanters brownish yellow; femora yellow with a narrow subterminal ring, the extreme tips pale; tibiæ yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi brownish yellow, the terminal segments a little darkened. Wings whitish subhyaline, with a very abundant dotted and spotted brown pattern, the major brown areas including the origin of *Rs*, the anterior cord, fork of *Sc* and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; all cells of wing with abundant pale brown dots that tend to become confluent; veins pale brown, the costal veins more yellowish. Costal fringe short. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending shortly beyond the origin of *R*₂₊₃, *Sc*₂ longer, close to its tip; *Rs* arcuated at origin; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ shorter than *m-cu*; *R*₁₊₂ a little longer than *R*₂; *m-cu* a little less than its own length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal segments obscure brownish yellow, the lateral margins narrowly dark brown; subterminal segments and hypopygium brown. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite terminating in a small tubercle on either side of a rectangular median notch; a single dististyle, this trifid at apex, including a small black lateral spine and a long, slender extension on the inner edge.

Habitat.—Argentina (Patagonia).

Holotype, ♂, Bariloche, L. Nahuel Huapi, Territory of Rio Negro, April, 1922 (A. Merkle).

This conspicuous crane-fly is named in honor of the collector.

Genus *Limnophilella* Alexander

Limnophilella patagonica new species.

General coloration testaceous yellow; vertex infuscated; wings brownish yellow, unmarked; *m-cu* from one-third to one-fourth its length before the fork of *M*.

Female.—Length about 13 mm.; wing, 13.5 mm.

Rostrum testaceous yellow; palpi brownish black. Antennæ with the basal segment yellow, infuscated apically; second segment and the flagellum uniformly dark brown. Head yellowish ochreous, the posterior vertex dark brown, sparsely pruinose, more conspicuously so on the orbits.

Pronotum yellow, a little darker anteriorly. Mesonotum almost uniformly shiny testaceous yellow, without clearly defined markings, the scutellum and

postnotum paler. Pleura uniformly pale testaceous yellow, the dorso-pleural region a little infused. Halteres long and slender, pale brown, the extreme base of the stem yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow; remainder of the legs brownish testaceous, the outer tarsal segments a little more darkened. Wings with a brownish yellow suffusion; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending beyond the origin of R_{2+3} , Sc_2 at its tip; Rs square and weakly spurred at origin; R_{2+3+4} shorter than $m-cu$; R_{1+2} shorter than R_2 ; cell M_1 deep, its petiole subequal to $m-cu$; $m-cu$ about one-third to one-fourth its length before the fork of M ; third Anal vein indicated.

Abdominal tergites brownish yellow, darker laterally, the outer segments more uniformly darkened; basal sternites yellow, the outer segments slightly darkened.

Habitat.—Argentina (Patagonia).

Holotype, ♀, Bariloche, L. Nahuel Huapi, Territory of Rio Negro, April, 1922 (A. Merkle).

Genus *Shannonomyia* Alexander

Shannonomyia mesophragma new species.

General coloration obscure brownish yellow; head dark brown; wings yellow with a handsome brown spotted pattern, together with a brown seam along the cord; a supernumerary crossvein crossing cell R from the angulation of Rs to M .

Sex?—Length to midlength of abdomen about 3 mm., the total length probably about 4.5 mm.; wing, 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ short, if bent backward not extending far beyond the pronotum; scapal segments obscure yellow, the flagellum dark brown. Head dark brown.

Pronotum brown, sparsely pruinose. Mesonotal præscutum obscure brownish yellow with a vague darker brown median stripe, best indicated in front, becoming obsolete before the suture; lateral stripes barely indicated; remainder of mesonotum pale brownish yellow, the surface sparsely pruinose. Pleura pale brown, the surface very sparsely pruinose. Halteres obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ testaceous yellow; trochanters yellow; femora and tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips scarcely darkened; tarsi similar, the outer segments a little darker brown. Wings yellowish, with a handsome brown spotted pattern that is confined to the vicinity of the veins, distributed as follows: Beyond arculus; origin of Rs and supernumerary crossvein in cell R ; Sc_2 ; a narrow seam along the cord, widest on the anterior cord; stigma short-oval; outer end of cell 1st M_2 ; large marginal seams at ends of veins R_3 and R_4 ; smaller clouds at ends of the remaining longitudinal veins, becoming larger on the posterior veins, largest on vein 2nd A ; veins yellow, darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: Sc_1 ending

about opposite three-fourths the length of R_s , Sc_2 close to its tip; R_s angulated, with an arcuated crossvein in cell R , extending from the point of angulation to vein M , dividing cell R into two slightly unequal parts; R_2 subequal to R_{1+2} ; R_{3+4} a little shorter than R_2 ; R_3 relatively short, a trifle more than one-half R_4 ; $r-m$ very strongly arcuated; cell 1st M_2 elongate, gently widened distally, the second and third sections of M_{1+2} subequal; $m-cu$ shortly beyond the fork of M , about two-thirds the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the basal sternites obscure brownish yellow; abdomen broken beyond the fourth segment.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, Sex?, Jarahueca, Oriente, in the mountains, July 15, 1927 (S. C. Bruner).

The supernumerary crossvein in cell R is identical in both wings of the unique type. The wing-pattern is somewhat similar to the otherwise very different *S. lathræa* (Alexander) of Colombia.

Genus *Gynoplistia* Westwood

***Gynoplistia* (Paralimnophila) *pirioni* new species.**

Antennæ simple in both sexes; femora yellow with three black rings; tibiæ china-white with the base and apex black and with a subbasal black ring; wings whitish, spotted and clouded with brown, including a series of brown spots in cell R ; cell R_3 sessile.

Male.—Length about 7 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Female.—Length about 8 mm.; wing, 9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ short, 16-segmented; scape and basal flagellar segments pale brown, the terminal flagellar segments darker; flagellar segments long-oval, the basal flagellar segments larger; all flagellar segments with verticils that exceed the segments in length but with no indication of toothing or other modifications of the segments. Head dull gray, a little more infuscated on the genæ, the anterior vertex paler; a broad conspicuous dark median vitta extending from the rostrum to the occiput.

Pronotum dark brown, variegated laterally and posteriorly with gray. Mesonotal præscutum yellowish gray, with three conspicuous dark brown stripes; lateral stripes with their outer ends bent strongly laterad; pseudo-sutural fovæ large, broadly lunate, black; scutum black medially, each lobe yellowish with the centers brownish black, restricting the ground-color of the lobes to narrow circles; scutellum small, obscure fulvous yellow, black medially; postnotum brownish yellow, blackish medially. Pleura dark brown, with a broad pale longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxæ to the postnotum, the surface and that of the ventral pleurites more pruinose; dorso-pleural region dark brown. Halteres relatively long, white,

the knobs abruptly dark brown. Legs with the coxæ obscure brownish yellow, a little darkened distally; trochanters small, obscure yellow; legs very long and slender; femora yellow with three black annuli, the last and broadest terminal in position, the narrowest being the first, placed at about midlength of the segment; tibiæ china-white, the narrow base and apex black, a conspicuous subbasal black ring, preceded by a slightly wider white ring; basitarsi and tarsal segments two and three white, the tips narrowly infuscated; terminal tarsal segments uniformly dark brown. Wings tinged with whitish, the base and costal region more yellowish; a heavy brown spotted pattern; prearcular cells largely darkened; major brown costal blotches include the following: At mid-distance between arculus and origin of *Rs*; origin of *Rs*; a smaller area at *Sc*₂, extending caudad to *Rs*; the extensive stigmal area, connected with a seam at the fork of *Rs*; large spots at tips of *R*₃ and *R*₄; a series of smaller brown spots, so numerous as to be more or less confluent, occupy the entire length of cell *E*; similar brown clouds and broad seams in most cells of the radial field; posterior cord narrowly seamed with brown; a somewhat broader seam on the outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; a circular cloud at the fork of *M*₁₊₂; conspicuous dusky washes occupy most of cell *Cu* and *M*₄; medial veins beyond the cord seamed with brown; small dusky clouds at outer ends of the Anal cells; veins brown, the costal veins light yellow. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending before the fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ far from the tip of *Sc*₁, the latter alone being only a little shorter than the first section of *R*₁; *Rs* long, strongly arcuated at origin; *Rs* in alignment with *R*₄, cell *R*₃ being sessile; *R*₂ transverse; *R*₁₊₂ about equal to *R*₂₊₃; cell *M*₁ a little longer than its petiole; *m-cu* close to the fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* narrow.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow, the apices of the segments narrowly blackened; hypopygium small, black. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle arcuated, a little dilated outwardly, the outer apical angle a gently curved hook.

Habitat.—Chile.

Holotype, ♂, Perales de Marga-marga, February 17, 1927 (A. Pirion).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂, 1 broken ♀, January–February, 1927; 1 ♀, April, 1925 (A. Pirion); numerous ♂♀, September 14–17, 1927 (Jaffuel and Pirion).

This interesting species of *Paralimnophila* is named in honor of my friend, P. Anastasio Pirion, who has added greatly to our knowledge of the crane-flies of Marga-marga.

Genus *Eriocera* Macquart*Eriocera bruneri* new species.

General coloration obscure orange; antennal flagellum yellow; head black; præscutum with a single median brown stripe; legs yellow, the tips of the femora narrowly blackened; wings orange, with a heavy brown pattern; abdomen reddish yellow, the subterminal segments and hypopygium a little darker, more reddish brown.

Male.—Length, 15–17 mm.; wing, 12–12.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ relatively short, if bent backward not attaining the wing-root; scapal segments brownish yellow, the flagellum yellow; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, the first stouter. Head dull black.

Pronotum and mesonotum obscure orange or rusty yellow, the præscutum with a single narrow median brown stripe, the lateral stripes scarcely differentiated from the ground-color; scutum obscure yellow, the lobes vaguely variegated with darker; scutellum yellowish brown pollinose; postnotum dark brownish yellow, sparsely pollinose. Pleura yellowish brown. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow; femora yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; tibiæ obscure yellow, the distal half or less more or less darkened; tarsi yellowish brown, the terminal segments darker. Wings with a strong orange suffusion, the costal cell darker, the subcostal and radial fields more saturated; posterior fields of the wing paler, more ochreous; a heavy brown pattern, distributed as follows: Prearcular region; a semilunate area near proximal ends of cells *R* and *M*; origin of *Rs*; a broken band crossing the wing from costa opposite *Sc*₂, along the cord to the caudal margin; stigma oval; a seam on outer end of cell *1st M*₂; broken brown seams, consisting of numerous dots along veins *M*, *Cu* and *R*₅; a narrow but conspicuous brown seam around the wing-margin from cell *R*₂ backward, wider in cell *2nd A*; a dusky wash in cells *Cu* and *1st A* on both sides of the Anal vein; veins yellow, a trifle darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending beyond midlength of *R*₂₊₃₊₄, *Sc*₂ just beyond the fork of *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃ subequal to *R*₁₊₂, both nearly twice *R*₂ alone; *Rs* strongly arcuated to angulated at origin; inner ends of cells *R*₃ and *R*₄ not so acutely pointed as in many species of the genus; cell *M*₁ lacking; cell *1st M*₂ rectangular; *m-cu* from one-third to one-half the length of the cell, much longer than the distal section of *Cu*₁.

Abdomen elongate, obscure reddish yellow, the tergites in cases with a narrow brown line on either side, this probably caused by an internal discoloration; basal sternites clearer yellow, the subterminal segments, including the hypopygium, a trifle darker, obscure reddish brown.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♂, Jarahueca, Oriente, in the mountains, July 15, 1927 (S. C. Bruner).

Paratopotype, ♂.

This striking species of *Eriocera* is named in honor of Mr. S. C. Bruner, who has added so materially to our knowledge of the insects of Cuba. By means of the author's key to the Antillean species of *Eriocera* (Ent. News, 27: 347; 1916), the present species runs to couplet 3. It is very distinct from both included species, *E. ocellifera* Alexander (Porto Rico) and *E. domingensis* Alexander (Santo Domingo).

***Eriocera acufiai* new species.**

General coloration dark; antennal flagellum weakly bicolorous; mesonotal præscutum gray with four nearly concolorous stripes that are margined with black; legs chiefly yellow; wings grayish, with a conspicuous brown pattern; a supernumerary crossvein in cell R_4 .

Male.—Length about 12.5 mm.; wing, 11 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scapal segments blackish; proximal flagellar segments weakly bicolorous, the basal three segments black with the tips conspicuously obscure yellow; terminal segments more uniformly darkened. Head dark, sparsely pruinose.

Mesonotal præscutum dark gray, with four subconcolorous stripes that are indicated chiefly by a narrow, velvety black margin; scutum similarly dark gray, each lobe with a circular black ring; scutellum and postnotum lighter gray, with a dark longitudinal line on either side of the meson, on the sides passing into yellowish gray. Pleura black. Halteres dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ black, the extreme tips paler; remaining coxæ black, the tips broadly pale yellow; trochanters yellow; femora yellow with a vague darkening before the tips; tibiæ and tarsi obscure brownish yellow, the distal segments darker brown. Wings grayish, conspicuously variegated with darker; prehumeral region darkened; cell C on basal half more buffy, variegated with brown, the distal half dark brown; subcostal cell chiefly buffy; the dark markings appear ocelliform in the bases of cells R and M , at the origin of R_s and on $m-cu$; elsewhere the ocelliform appearance is more or less obliterated, the brown coloring appearing as broad seams to most of the veins beyond the cord; outer edges of the seams broken into punctiform dots; stigma oval, darker brown; cell R_2 entirely darkened; in the Anal cells, the brown coloration is confined to the margin; supernumerary crossvein in cell R_4 surrounded by a darkened area; veins dark brown, more yellowish in the stigmal region. Venation: Veins beyond the cord elongated; a supernumerary crossvein in cell R_4 at near two-thirds the length of the cell; cell 1st M_2 rectangular, about two-fifths the length of vein M_{1+2} beyond it; $m-cu$ far out toward the outer end of the cell, being about one-half longer than the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdomen brown, vaguely marked with brownish black, especially the lateral region and a subterminal ring.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♂, Los Animas, Sierra Rangel, Pinar del Rio, altitude 1,500 feet, August 29, 1927 (J. Acuña and S. C. Bruner).

Eriocera acuñai is very distinct from all described species of the genus. It is named in honor of Senor J. Acuña, who collected the type material in co-operation with Professor Bruner.

Genus *Atarba* Osten Sacken

Atarba (Atarba) angustipennis new species.

Antennæ bicolorous, the basal half of the individual flagellar segments pale; mesonotum yellowish chestnut, the pleura conspicuously pruinose; wings relatively narrow, grayish yellow, the costal region clearer yellow; *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ more than three-fourths the length of the short *Rs*; abdominal tergites bicolorous, the basal portion pale, the broader apex dark brown.

Female.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing, 5.2 mm.

Rostrum chestnut-brown; basal two segments of the palpi pale, the terminal segments black. Antennæ bicolorous, the distal half of the individual flagellar segments black, the basal half yellow. Head chiefly light colored.

Mesonotal præscutum, scutum and scutellum yellowish chestnut, the postnotum darker. Pleura brown, the surface conspicuously blue-gray pruinose. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ a little darkened; remaining coxæ yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the terminal tarsal segments dark brown. Wings relatively narrow, with a strong grayish yellow tinge, the costal region and cell *Cu*₁ clearer yellow; stigma elongate-oval, pale brown; veins slightly darker brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite the origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip, *Sc*₁ alone more than three-fourths *Rs*; cell 1st *M*₂ relatively elongate; *m-cu* at or close to the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites bicolorous, the basal third to two-fifths of the segments yellowish testaceous, the remainder dark brown; sternites uniformly yellowish testaceous; genital segment rather bright yellow; tergal valves of ovipositor relatively straight and slender, reddish horn-color.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♀, Sierra Rangel, Pinar del Rio, in pine grove, altitude 1,500 feet, August 29, 1927 (J. Acuña and S. C. Bruner).

Genus *Gonomyia* Meigen

Gonomyia (Ptilostena) angustissima new species.

General coloration dark brown, narrowly lined with pale; flagellar segments bicolorous; wings very long and narrow, with a restricted dark pattern; *Sc* short, ending opposite the origin of *Rs*.

Female.—Length, 9 mm.; wing, 6 mm., its greatest width, 1.15 mm.

Described from an alcoholic specimen.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennæ brown, the apices of the individual flagellar segments conspicuously pale; terminal segments broken. Head with the anterior vertex pale; posterior vertex and occiput dark, sending a median dark line onto the anterior vertex.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotum with the præscutum having four narrow brown stripes on the disk, the lateral margins behind the pseudosutural foveæ similarly darkened; humeral region pale yellow, the interspaces more infuscated; scutum brownish yellow, the lobes extensively darkened; scutellum and postnotum yellowish brown. Pleura dark brown, with narrow pale longitudinal stripes, the most ventral stripe longer, beginning on the posterior face of the fore coxa, traversing the suture between the sternopleurite and anepisternum, the dorsal portion of the meron and the ventral metapleura to the abdomen, passing immediately above the posterior coxæ; a second short pale line occupies the ventral pteropleurite, beneath the halteres; a third, slightly longer line, occupies the dorsal pteropleurite and pleurotergite, above the halteres; dorso-pleural region largely pale. Halteres relatively elongate, pale, the base of the knobs a little darker. Legs with the bases of the coxæ abruptly infuscated, the remainder pale; trochanters pale yellow; femora and tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips a little darkened; tarsi passing into darker brown. Wings very long and narrow, as shown by the measurements, the veins and cells correspondingly elongate; ground-color pale brownish yellow, with a restricted brown pattern, as follows: Stigma; vague seams at origin of *Rs*, the anterior cord and *m-cu*; less evident clouds on *R*₃ and *R*₄; veins pale brown, a little darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite the origin of *Rs*, the latter long, strongly angulated at origin; petiole of cell *R*₃ elongate, approximately two-thirds *Rs*; *R*₃ short, straight, oblique; *R*₄ strongly arcuated; cell *R*₃ small; *m-cu* about one and one-half times its length before the fork of *M*; prearcular region extensive.

Abdomen elongate, brown, the lateral margins of the segments and the pleural membrane pale. Ovipositor with the tergal valves slender, gently upcurved.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♀, Jarahueca, Oriente, in the mountains, July 15, 1927 (S. C. Bruner).

Genus *Molophilus* Curtis

Molophilus titan new species.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group, *ruficollis* subgroup; size very large (wing, ♂, over 8 mm.); mesonotal præscutum brownish yellow with three brown stripes; pleura dark brown; halteres yellow; wings with a brownish yellow

suffusion; *m-cu* angulated and weakly spurred; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle a more or less sinuous, slender rod.

Male.—Length, excluding head, about 6.5 mm.; wing, 8.4 mm.

Head broken.

Pronotum brown; lateral pretergites yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with the ground-color obscure brownish yellow, with three brown stripes; median stripe broad, reddish brown, margined laterally with darker brown; lateral stripes darker brown, the humeral region obscure yellow; scutal lobes dark brown, the median region in front and the posterior callus yellow; scutellum brown, darker brown basally; postnotum reddish brown, the cephalic portion a little darker. Pleura dark brown, scarcely variegated with paler; dorso-pleural region dusky. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings with a brownish yellow suffusion, the stigmal region somewhat darker; veins darker brown. Venation: R_{2+3} elongate, about two-thirds R_{1+2} ; R_{4+5} more than one-half R_{2+3} , in alignment with R_s , the latter angulated and spurred at origin; *m-cu* angulated and weakly spurred; vein *2nd A* ending about opposite the base of cell M_3 .

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites more variegated with obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite broad and rather deeply notched, the lateral lobes very slender, each terminating in two stout curved setæ. Basistyle stout, the ventral lobe produced into a stout fleshy lobe, unarmed as in the subgroup. Dististyles two, the outer a little shorter, terminating in a powerful flattened beak, with a slender, appressed lateral spine on outer margin; inner dististyle longer, appearing as a more or less sinuous slender cord, the tip acute. Aedeagus elongate, straight, subequal in length to the inner dististyle.

Habitat.—Chile.

Holotype, ♂, Marga-marga, February 25, 1927 (A. Pirion).



Alexander, Charles P. 1928. "Records and Descriptions of Neotropical Crane-Flies (Tipulidæ, Diptera), IV." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 36, 47–59.

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