

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

BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER  
AMHERST, MASS.

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The preceding part under this general title was published in 1928 (JOURNAL N. Y. ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 36: 355-367). The majority of the species described at this time were collected by Doctor J. Chester Bradley in 1919-1920 in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru. The types of these species are preserved in the Cornell University Collection. The additional species were taken by Messrs. E. B. and J. H. Williamson and W. H. Ditzler in Peru and Venezuela and are preserved in my collection. I wish to express my deep appreciation to all the above mentioned entomologists for the opportunity of studying this material.

### Genus *Tipula* Linnaeus

#### *Tipula effera*, new species.

General coloration yellow, the præscutum with three shiny ferruginous-yellow stripes; two dark spots at cephalic margin of median præscutal stripe; antennæ (♂) very long; male hypopygium with the eighth sternite very large, forming a conspicuous trough-like structure in which the ninth sternite rests, the outer lateral angles produced into powerful spikes.

Male.—Length about 17 mm.; wing 17 mm.; antenna about 14 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, the nasus relatively small; palpi entirely yellow. Antennæ (♂) very elongate, as shown by the measurements; scape yellow, the flagellum black, with the extreme bases of flagellar segments one to five a little paler; flagellar segments with a single long verticil at near midlength in addition to the basal whorl. Head shiny olive yellow.

Mesonotum yellow, the præscutum with three shiny ferruginous-yellow stripes that are scarcely differentiated against the ground-color, the cephalic margin of the median stripe with a conspicuous black spot at each anterior lateral angle. Pleura yellow. Halteres obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brownish yellow, the tarsi passing into brown. Wings with a brownish yellow tinge, the base, costal margin and cell  $Cu_1$  more yellowish; stigma oval, pale brown; veins brown, those in the flavous areas brighter. Venation:  $R_s$  relatively short, gently arcuated;  $R_2$  distinct, about one-half the free tip of  $Sc_2$ ;  $R_{1+2}$  entirely preserved; cell  $1st\ M_2$  relatively long, the outer end narrowed and pointed; petiole of cell  $M_1$  shorter than  $m$ .

Abdomen yellow, the tergites with an interrupted median pale brown stripe; a narrow brown streak on basal portions of lateral margins of tergites, forming a very interrupted stripe; segment seven chiefly blackened, the margins pale; hypopygium pale. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the ninth tergite nearly equally tridentate, the lateral teeth a little more obtuse than the median, the margins of all three blackened. Ninth sternite and basistyle greatly reduced in size. Eighth sternite large, forming a conspicuous trough-like structure in which the ninth sternite lies; outer lateral angles produced dorsad into powerful reddish spikes; margin of the sternite just cephalad and mesad of these spines produced into smaller lobes.

Habitat.—Peru.

Holotype, ♂, San Ramon, July 12, 1920 (J. H. Williamson).

The present species appears to be a member of the *macrosterna* group, characterized by the very powerful development of the eighth sternite of the male hypopygium. It differs from all members of the group in its large size, very elongate antennæ and the details of structure of the hypopygium.

#### Genus *Tanypremna* Osten Sacken

*Tanypremna perornata*, new species.

General coloration brown; head chiefly dark brown, the genæ and anterior vertex whitish; pleura pale, with a narrow oblique dark dorsal stripe; fore tibiæ whitish at base; all tibiæ black with a broad white subterminal ring; basitarsi black, with a broad white ring beyond midlength; second tarsal segment with the base blackened, the remainder of the segment white; wings brownish yellow, the costal margin and stigma darker; a dark cloud adjoining  $r-m$ ; cell  $1st\ M_2$  wide at base.

Male.—Length about 20 mm.; wing 13 mm.

Female.—Length about 27–35 mm.; wing 15–18 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head short, pale yellow, including the short nasus; palpi yellow, the first and third segments extensively darkened.

Antennæ short, the scape pale yellow, the flagellum dark brown. Head chiefly dark brown, the relatively broad anterior vertex whitish; genæ conspicuously white.

Mesonotal præscutum chiefly covered by three dark brown stripes, the humeral region paler; interspaces conspicuously channelled; remainder of mesonotum dark brown, including the ventral pleurotergite, the median region of the scutum and base of scutellum slightly golden pollinose. Pleura chiefly pale yellow, the dark girdle of *opilio* indicated by a weak suffusion on the anepisternum and ventral sternopleurite; a narrow oblique dark line extends from the humeral region of præscutum across the dorso-pleural membrane onto the posterior portion of the anepisternum; pteropleurite almost white. Halteres pale, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ pale yellow, the outer face of the middle coxæ with a small brown area; posterior face of posterior coxæ with a similar linear streak; trochanters pale yellow; femora brown, the tips passing into darker brown, the bases more yellowish; fore tibiæ with an ill-defined whitish ring at base; all tibiæ black with a broad white subterminal ring, this broadest on the posterior tibiæ where it includes nearly one-third the length; basitarsi black with a broad white ring beyond midlength, narrowest on the middle legs, broadest on the posterior legs where it includes more than one-half the entire segment; second tarsal segment with the base blackened, the remainder of the tarsi snowy-white, the terminal segments a little darkened; middle legs of type male with the base of the third tarsal segment restrictedly darkened. Wings with a brownish yellow suffusion, the costal margin and especially cell  $Sc$  brown, the latter concolorous with the small stigma; a brown cloud at and adjoining  $r-m$ ; veins dark. Venation: Free tip of  $Sc_2$  and  $R_{1+2}$  entire, extending parallel and close together to the margin;  $r-m$  close to the fork of  $R_s$ ; cell  $1st\ M_2$  with the proximal end wide, as in *longipes*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, with narrow whitish baso-lateral triangles; sternites obscure yellow, the tips of the basal segments narrowly darkened; a subterminal dark brown ring; sternite of the hypopygium obscure yellow, the tergite dark.

Habitat.—Venezuela, Peru.

Holotype, ♂, La Fria, Tachira, Venezuela, April 14, 1920 (E. B. and J. H. Williamson and W. H. Ditzler).

Allotopotype, ♀, April 12, 1920.

Paratopotype, ♀, with the type. An additional specimen, which may be considered as being a paratype, is in the British Museum, collected at Yurimaguas, Peru, by Parish.

*Tanypremna perornata* is allied to *P. longipes* (Fabricius), differing in the large size, different body-coloration and in the details of pattern of the legs. I am greatly indebted to Mr.

Edwards for comparing this species with the type of *opilio* Osten Sacken and indicating its distinctness.

### Genus *Habromastix* Skuse

#### *Habromastix lemniscata*, new species.

General coloration dark brown; antennæ 10-segmented in both sexes, in male nearly as long as the body, yellow, the distal segments blackened; thoracic pleura chiefly yellowish testaceous with two narrow dark brown transverse bands; legs yellow, the tips of the femora and tibiæ darkened; wings strongly yellowish, the costal region brown, the bases of cells *R* and *M* and a large area on the anterior cord similarly darkened.

Male.—Length about 12 mm.; wing 13 mm.; antenna about 11 mm.

Female.—Length about 15 mm.; wing 12.8 mm.; antenna nearly 2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, without nasus; palpi black, the incisures of the basal segments vaguely paler. Antennæ with 10 segments in both sexes, in male very elongate, nearly as long as the remainder of the body, yellow, on the fourth flagellar and succeeding segments passing into black; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with a dense erect white pubescence and short verticils that do not exceed the pubescence in length; terminal segment very long, approximately two-thirds the penultimate. In the female, the antennæ are short, the terminal segment exceeding the penultimate. Head pale brownish yellow, in the female darker posteriorly; vertical tubercle simple, conspicuous.

Pronotum brownish black, obscure yellow in front. Mesonotal præscutum dark brown, the lateral margin of the præscutum behind the pseudosutural foveæ yellow; parascutella testaceous. Pleura chiefly yellowish testaceous, with two narrow dark brown transverse bands, the first extending from the pronotum across the propleura, including the fore coxa; the second band begins just before the wing-root, including the posterior margin of the anepisternum and sternopleurite and the middle coxæ; the posterior pleurites and posterior coxæ less evidently darkened. Halteres of moderate length, yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ as described above; trochanters brownish yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips less distinctly darkened; tarsi brown, the terminal segments passing into black. Wings with a strong yellow ground-color, the costal margin brown, this color including the prearcular region, all of cells *C*, *Sc* and *Sc*<sub>1</sub>, the broad bases of cells *R* and *M*, the stigmal region, a very large cloud on the anterior cord, the origin of *Rs* and a narrow seam along *M*<sub>3+4</sub>; veins pale brownish yellow, darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: *Sc*<sub>2</sub> preserved; free tip of *Sc*<sub>2</sub> without macrotrichia in female; *R*<sub>2+3</sub> approximately in alignment with the long *R*<sub>3</sub>; cell *M*<sub>1</sub> from one and one-half to two and one-half times its petiole.

Abdomen with the basal tergites yellow, black medially; on the second and succeeding tergites the caudal margins likewise blackened; hypopygium

black; sternites yellow, the caudal margins blackened, the median area less evidently so. Male hypopygium of simple structure, the basistyle elongate; ninth tergite with a U-shaped median notch, the lateral lobes low and obtuse. Ovipositor with the valves elongate, chitinized, approximately straight.

Habitat.—Brazil.

Holotype, ♂, Rio de Janeiro, October, 1919 (J. C. Bradley).

Allotopotype, ♀.

The assignment of the present species to *Habromastix* certainly seems correct, although the antennæ are more reduced in number of segments than in the genotype.

### Genus *Orimarga* Osten Sacken

#### *Orimarga funerula*, new species.

General coloration black, the abdomen violaceous black; halteres and legs brown; wings with a strong brown suffusion, the veins darker brown; *R*<sub>1+2</sub> very long, exceeding *M*<sub>3+4</sub>; vein and cell 2nd *A* relatively short.

Male.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, decreasing in size outwardly. Head black.

Thorax black, very vaguely dusted with gray. Halteres dark brown throughout. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters dark brown; remainder of legs brown. Wings with a strong brown suffusion, the veins darker brown; a whitish longitudinal streak along veins *M* and *M*<sub>1+2</sub> to the wing-apex in cell *E*<sub>3</sub>; a similar pale streak along vein *M*<sub>3+4</sub>, not reaching the margin. Venation: *Sc*<sub>2</sub> preserved, *R*<sub>1</sub> alone being longer than *m-cu*; *Rs* very long; *R*<sub>1+2</sub> very long, at least five times *R*<sub>2+3</sub>; basal section of *R*<sub>4+5</sub> long, weakly angulated; cell *M*<sub>3</sub> deep, nearly twice its petiole; *m-cu* about opposite two-thirds the length of *Rs*; vein 2nd *A* relatively short, the cell correspondingly narrow, especially at outer end.

Abdomen violaceous black, the hypopygium dark.

Habitat.—Peru.

Holotype, ♂, Tambo enéñas to Dos de Mayo, Camp del Pichis, July 5, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

### Genus *Austrolimnophila* Alexander

#### *Austrolimnophila bradleyi*, new species.

General coloration obscure yellow; antennæ (♂) short, the flagellum weakly bicolorous; head dark brownish gray; mesonotal præscutum with three distinct brown stripes; halteres very long; legs yellow, the femoral tips narrowly and vaguely darkened; wings yellowish, with an abundant pale

brown dotting in all the cells; petiole of cell  $M_1$  shorter than  $m$ ; male hypopygium with two dististyles.

Male.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 10.5 mm.

Rostrum short, a little less than the first scapal segment of antenna, pale brown; palpi dark brown. Antennæ relatively short, if bent backward extending about to the wing-root; basal segments of organ pale brown, the intermediate segments more bicolorous, the base of each segment being dusky, the apex yellow; outer segments more uniformly darkened; flagellar segments passing through oval to elongate. Head dark brownish gray; anterior vertex narrow, about one-half wider than the diameter of the first scapal segment.

Pronotum obscure yellow. Mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow with three distinct dark brown stripes, the lateral pair shortened; no tuberculate pits; pseudosutural foveæ scarcely apparent, marginal; scutal lobes chiefly dark brown, the posterior-lateral angles paler; scutellum with a yellowish pollen; postnotum pale, sparsely pruinose. Pleura pale yellowish brown, variegated with dark brown, including areas on the propleura, the dorsal sternopleurite and ventral sternopleurite; a smaller and darker area on the meron above the middle coxa; dorsal portion of pteropleurite somewhat clearer yellow. Halteres unusually elongate, obscure yellow, the base of the stem brighter yellow, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, the tips narrowly and vaguely darkened; tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the tips of the latter a little darkened. Wings with the ground-color yellowish, with an abundant pale brown dotting in virtually all the cells, these areas in places so numerous as to be confluent or nearly so; slightly larger and darker areas at fork of  $Sc$  and on  $R_2$  and  $R_{1+2}$ ; cell  $Sc$  without markings except a spot above the origin of  $R_s$  and at outer end of the cell; veins pale yellowish brown. Venation:  $R_s$  long, angulated at origin;  $R_{2+3+4}$  a little longer than  $rm$ ;  $R_2$  about three-fifths  $R_{1+2}$ ;  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  nearly parallel to one another almost to the margin; inner ends of cells  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $1st M_2$  in transverse alignment or nearly so; cell  $M_1$  very deep, the petiole shorter than  $m$ ; cell  $1st M_2$  widened outwardly;  $m-cu$  about its own length beyond the fork of  $M$ .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the caudal margins of the segments narrowly ringed with yellow; basal sternites more uniformly yellowish; a sub-terminal darker ring; hypopygium obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the interbasal lobes of basistyle very large and conspicuous, enlarged outwardly, their tips obtuse. Outer dististyle terminating in a long acute spine. Inner dististyle longer, gently arcuated, the apex obtuse. Gonapophyses with the mesal angle produced into a long spine that is directed to a smaller spine at the outer lateral angle, the two appearing irregularly pincer-shaped.  $\text{\AA}edeagus$  very short.

Habitat.—Argentina.

Holotype, ♂, in poor condition, Parque Aconquija, Tucuman, February 24, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting crane-fly in honor of Professor J. Chester Bradley, to whom I am greatly indebted for many kindnesses in the past. By means of the author's keys to the Chilean and Patagonian Tipulidæ (Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile, Part I—Crane-flies, published by the British Museum of Natural History, 1929), the present species runs to *A. merklei* Alexander (l. c., p. 116). The latter species, although generally similar in appearance, differs in the coloration, long petiole of cell  $M_1$  and, especially, the structure of the male hypopygium.

### Genus *Limnophila* Macquart

#### *Limnophila filiformis*, new species.

General coloration brown; antennæ (♂) elongate, approximately as long as the body, the segments with long outspreading verticils; halteres very long; wings with a pale brown suffusion; cell  $M_1$  lacking; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle broadly obtuse at apex.

Male.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.; antenna about 3.5 mm.

Rostrum pale brown, palpi darker. Antennæ (♂) elongate, filiform, dark brown throughout; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with long outspreading verticils throughout their length; terminal segment very small, oval. Head dark brown, sparsely dusted with gray.

Mesonotal præscutum brown, the lateral margin a little brighter, tuberculate pits and pseudosutural foveæ lacking; scutum and scutellum testaceous brown; postnotum more yellowish. Pleura brown, more yellowish behind. Halteres very long and slender, pale brown, the knobs a little darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish testaceous; remainder of legs brown. Wings with a pale brown suffusion, the veins a little darker, especially the costal and radial veins; veins beyond the radial field very pale and delicate. Sparse macrotrichia on all longitudinal veins beyond the cord. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending shortly before the fork of  $R_s$ , about twice the length of the transverse  $Sc_2$ ;  $R_s$  long, strongly arcuated at origin;  $R_{2+3+4}$  subequal to the basal section of  $R_2$ ;  $R_2$  faint to subobsolete; veins  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  diverging strongly, so cell  $R_5$  at margin is very wide; inner ends of cells  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $1st M_2$  in transverse alignment; cell  $M_1$  lacking;  $m-cu$  about two-thirds its length beyond the fork of  $M$ .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites more yellowish. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle a simple rod, the apex broadly obtuse, the surface of the style set with conspicuous erect setæ. Inner dististyle a little shorter, gently arcuated, with two long apical setæ, in addition to scattered erect setæ over the surface. Gonapophyses appearing as oval, obtuse plates, without evident spines or hooks.  $\text{\AA}edeagus$  short.

Habitat.—Chile.

Holotype, ♂, Butalcura, Chiloë Island, April 4–5, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

In its very elongate antennæ, *Limnophila filiformis* differs conspicuously from all similar species of *Limnophila* and *Shannonomyia* in the Chilean subregion.

#### Genus *Shannonomyia* Alexander

*Shannonomyia longiradialis*, new species.

General coloration brown; antennæ dark, the scapal segments paler; legs brownish yellow, the terminal tarsal segments darker; wings subhyaline, the oval stigma only vaguely darker;  $R_s$  very long, exceeding the combined veins  $R_{2+3+4}$ ,  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_3$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  small, the veins issuing from it elongate.

Male.—Length about 5.3 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ short, if bent backward scarcely attaining the wing-root; scapal segments brown, the flagellum black; flagellar segments truncated oval, the verticils a little longer than the segments. Head dark.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow with a median brown stripe that is better indicated in front; posterior portions of præscutum more pruinose, the humeral region more brightened; lateral præscutal stripes feebly indicated; no tuberculate pits or pseudosutural foveæ; scutum dark brown, sparsely pruinose; scutellum a little brighter; postnotum darkened. Pleura obscure brownish yellow, the dorsal portions discolored. Halteres pale, the knobs obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters brownish testaceous; remainder of legs obscure brownish yellow, the terminal tarsal segments darker. Wings subhyaline, the oval stigma only vaguely darker; veins pale brown. Venation:  $Sc$  relatively long,  $Sc_1$  ending just before the fork of  $R_s$ ,  $Sc_2$  at its tip;  $R_1$  arched over the stigma;  $R_s$  very long for a member of this genus, longer than the combined  $R_{2+3+4}$ ,  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_3$ ;  $R_2$  very faint to nearly obsolete, subequal to  $R_{1+2}$ ; veins  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  divergent; inner ends of cells  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and 1st  $M_2$  in oblique alignment, the last most proximal; cell 1st  $M_2$  very small, the veins issuing from it unusually long; cell  $M_1$  absent;  $m-cu$  nearly its length beyond the fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen dark brown, the subterminal segments yellow, the hypopygium dark. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle distinctly bifid at apex. Inner dististyle much shorter, terminating in two long setæ. Gonapophyses broad-based, the mesal hook conspicuous, the notch that it forms subcircular in outline. Besides the apophyses there is an elongate pale plate lying in the genital chamber. Ædeagus elongate, the basal portion strongly sinuous.

Habitat.—Chile.

Holotype, ♂, Ancud, Chiloë Island, April 2–7, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

*Shannonomyia longiradialis* is readily told from all other members of the genus by the venation, especially the unusually long  $R_s$ , in conjunction with the structure of the gonapophyses.

#### Genus *Eriocera* Macquart

*Eriocera breviscula*, new species.

General coloration black, dusted with gray; head above entirely orange-yellow; antennæ black, the scape orange; humeral region of præscutum velvety black; wings tinged with grayish; cell  $R_3$  very short; abdomen velvety black, the bases of the segments gray pruinose, producing a dimidiate appearance; genital segments orange.

Female.—Length 15 mm.; wing 11 mm.

Rostrum very short, brown; palpi dark brown. Antennæ short, the scape orange, the flagellum black. Head entirely orange-yellow; vertical tubercle high, distinctly bifid.

Pronotum brownish black. Mesonotum black, dusted with gray, to produce a plumbeous appearance; humeral region of præscutum velvety black; scutellum more reddish brown. Pleura dark, the surface with a microscopic appressed pruinosity. Halteres relatively short, obscure yellow, the knobs brownish black. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters dark, concolorous with the thorax; remainder of legs broken. Wings with a grayish suffusion, cell  $Sc$  darker brown; anterior cord weakly tinged with brown;  $R_s$  and  $R_3$  vaguely tinted with darker; veins dark brown. Venation: Cell  $R_3$  very short,  $R_2$  being about two-thirds of  $R_{3+4}$ ; cell  $M_1$  lacking; cell 1st  $M_2$  elongate;  $m$  transverse;  $m-ou$  about one-third its length beyond the fork of  $M$ , about one-third longer than the distal section of  $Cu_1$ .

Abdominal tergites velvety black, the basal portion of the individual segments gray pruinose, the cephalic lateral portion restrictedly obscure yellow; sternites dark, sparsely pruinose. Genital segments fiery orange. Ovipositor with the tergal valves long and slender, almost straight, the acute tips gently upcurved, the bases blackened.

Habitat.—Peru.

Holotype, ♀, La Chororra, Putumayo District, August 17–20, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

*Eriocera breviscula* is generally similar to *E. flaviceps* (Wiedemann) of Brazil in the short cell  $R_3$ , differing in the coloration of the body and wings.

#### Genus *Molophilus* Curtis

*Molophilus tucumanus*, new species.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration dark brown; antennæ (♂) elongate; wings broad, tinged with dusky; vein 2nd  $A$  relatively

elongate; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a long gently arcuated rod, the apex densely set with spines, the mesal face with a linear series of six to eight conspicuous setæ.

Male.—Length about 3.8 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ (♂) dark brown throughout, if bent backward extending nearly to the root of the halteres; flagellar segments long-oval, with elongate verticils. Head dark brownish gray.

Mesonotum dark liver brown, the humeral region of the præscutum a little more brightened; lateral pretergites only vaguely brightened. Pleura concolorous with the notum. Halteres with the stem pale, covered with golden setæ, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ brownish yellow, the trochanters a little more testaceous; legs brown, the terminal tarsal segments somewhat darker; fore legs broken. Wings broad, with a dusky tinge, the stigmal region somewhat darker; veins darker brown than the ground-color; macrotrichia dark brown. Venation:  $R_{2+3}$  elongate, nearly straight;  $R_2$  a little beyond level of  $r-m$ ; petiole of cell  $M_3$  less than twice  $m-cu$ ; vein  $2nd A$  relatively long, ending beyond midlength of the petiole of cell  $M_3$ .

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of the ventral lobe of the basistyle long and nearly straight. Outer dististyle stout, the long slender inner arm sinuous, narrowed to the obtuse apex. Basal dististyle a long, gently arcuated rod, a little widened outwardly, the outer face with microscopic appressed denticles, the apex densely set with longer spines; mesal face of style at near midlength with a linear series of from six to eight long conspicuous setæ.  $\text{\AA}$ edeagus broad.

Habitat.—Argentina.

Holotype, ♂, Parque Aconquija, Tucuman, February 24, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

***Molophilus sicarius*, new species.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration reddish brown, sparsely pruinose; pleura pale, with a conspicuous dark brown longitudinal stripe to the postnotum, interrupted on the pleurotergite; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a long, powerful, gently arcuated rod, the mesal margin with a close series of long spines to produce a wing-like appearance; near base on outer margin a small gently curved rod that is densely set with microscopic spiculæ.

Male.—Length about 4.2 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum pale testaceous; palpi dark brown. Antennæ short, if bent backward not attaining the wing-root; first flagellar segment pale, the remainder dark brown. Head pale.

Pronotum dark. Mesonotal præscutum reddish brown, very sparsely pruinose, the humeral region extensively yellow; scutellum more testaceous brown, especially behind; posterior portion of the postnotal mediotergite con-

spicuously dark brown. Pleura pale brownish yellow, with a conspicuous dark brown longitudinal stripe, best defined on the anepisternum and pteropleurite, separated from the dark color of the postnotum by the pale pleurotergite. Halteres yellow, the knobs golden yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; fore femora dark brown, tibiæ yellow, the tips darkened, in male with a swollen brown subbasal ring; tarsi yellow, passing into dark brown. Wings yellow, the veins darker yellow, the macrotrichia bright cinnamon brown. Venation:  $R_{4+5}$  short; vein  $2nd A$  relatively long, extending to beyond the base of the petiole of cell  $M_3$ ; cell  $2nd A$  narrow.

Abdomen dark brown, the sternites paler medially; hypopygium obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of the ventral lobe of the basistyle powerful, black, with one or two small denticles immediately cephalad. Outer dististyle bifid, the lateral arm broader, the apex truncated, the inner arm a little longer, more slender, beyond midlength narrowed to the slender obtuse tip. Basal dististyle a long, powerful, gently arcuated rod that terminates in a powerful apical spine; mesal margin of style for more than the distal half with a close series of 14–15 long powerful spines that produce a wing-like appearance; shortly beyond base on outer margin a small gently curved rod that is densely set with microscopic spiculæ. Phallosomic structure appearing as a deeply bilobed setiferous cushion.  $\text{\AA}$ edeagus very long and slender.

Habitat.—Peru.

Holotype, ♂, Ruacapistana, Rio Tarma, June 1–2, 1920 (J. C. Bradley).

*Molophilus sicarius* somewhat resembles *M. honestus* Alexander (Argentina) but the basal dististyle is distinct in structure.