

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

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The preceding part under this general title was published in 1929 (JOURNAL N. Y. ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 37: 89-99). The majority of the species and subspecies discussed at this time are from Paraguay, where they were collected chiefly by my friend, Mr. Friedrich Schade. The other species were taken in Brazil by Parish; Trinidad by Withycombe; Jamaica by Gowdey; and Cuba by Messrs. Acuña, Myers and Salt. The types of the new species are preserved in my collection through the great kindness of the collectors, that of the new *Erioptera* from Trinidad being in the British Museum of Natural History.

Genus *Limonia* Meigen

Limonia* (*Geranomyia*) *antillarum, new species.

Closely allied to *L. (G.) rostrata* (Say), differing especially in the larger size, subterminal darkened rings on femora, narrow wings with slightly different venation and pattern, and the details of the male hypopygium.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 7.5 mm.; wing 7.6 mm.; rostrum about 3 mm.

FEMALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 8-9 mm.; wing 7.3-8 mm.; rostrum about 3.2-4 mm.

Rostrum black, the extreme apex of the labial palpi paler. Antennæ brownish black, the flagellum paler, especially outwardly. Head light gray, the posterior vertex brownish gray, split by a capillary line of the ground-color.

Mesonotal præscutum chiefly occupied by four brownish gray to gray stripes, the lateral stripes usually clearer gray, the interspaces brown to black; humeral region obscure yellow; scutal lobes gray; scutellum brownish testaceous; postnotum dark, heavily pruinose. Pleura buffy-gray, variegated with dark brown, including a spot on the anterior anepisternum; sternopleurite darkened, pruinose. Halteres pale yellow, the knobs blackened. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters light yellow; femora yellow, with a broad dark brown ring shortly before the tips; tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips broadly blackened, of the fore tibiæ slightly dilated and more intensely blackened; tarsi brownish yellow, the outer segments infuscated. Wings relatively long and narrow, subhyaline, with a dark brown pattern that is arranged much as in *rostrata* but differs in degree and position of certain of the spots; area over origin of *Rs* narrow, oblique, the proximal end lying over the end of *Sc*; stigmal area shallow, its posterior edge not or but slightly passing vein R_{2+3} . Venation: *Sc* short, Sc_1 ending before the origin of *Rs*, Sc_2 at its extreme tip; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; *m-cu* before or close to fork of *M*, in the latter case nearly in alignment with the basal section of M_{1+2} .

Abdomen dark brown to pale brown, in the latter case the bases of the segments narrowly ringed with dark brown; caudal margins of the segments narrowly pale. Male hypopygium with the spines of the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle longer than in *rostrata*.

Habitat.—Greater Antilles.

Holotype, ♂, Soledad, Cuba, February 20, 1925 (J. G. Myers).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 3 ♂ ♀, March 6–12, 1925 (J. G. Myers); paratypes, 1 ♀, Güinas, Cuba, April 22, 1925 (Geo. Salt); 1 ♀, Plantain Garden, Jamaica, November 12, 1926 (C. C. Gowdey); 1 ♀, Hope Gardens, Jamaica, January 3, 1926 (M. C. Gowdey).

The species has been recorded from Jamaica as *rostrata* (Alexander, Dept. Sci. and Agr. Jamaica, Ent. Bull. 4: 22; 1928). It is likewise undoubtedly the same fly that was recorded under this same name from Cuba by Osten Sacken (Mon. Dipt. North America, 4: 79–80; 1869).

***Limonia (Geranomyia) cubana*, new species.**

Allied to *L. (G.) rostrata* (Say); rostrum relatively short; femoral tips darkened; wing-pattern more diffuse; cell 1st M_2 elongate, exceeding the veins beyond it.

FEMALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 9 mm.; wing 7.5 mm.; rostrum about 2.3 mm.

Rostrum relatively short, as shown by the measurements, black, the tips of the labial palpi a trifle paler. Antennæ brownish black throughout;

flagellar segments oval, the terminal segment exceeding the penultimate. Head light gray, the posterior vertex chiefly brownish gray, divided by a pale median vitta.

Mesonotal præscutum with the stripes light brown, the interspaces darker brown, the humeral region somewhat brighter; scutellum pale; postnotum light plumbeous gray. Pleura chiefly brownish yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs brownish black. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora testaceous yellow, the tips broadly and conspicuously dark brown; tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips conspicuously blackened, of the fore tibiæ clavate and more intensely black; tarsi pale brown, the outer segments darker. Wings with a faint brown suffusion, the brown pattern paler than in allied species, more diffuse, arranged about as in *rostrata*; area at origin of *Rs* large, roughly oval. Venation: Sc_1 ending shortly beyond the origin of *Rs*; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; cell 1st M_2 elongate, exceeding the veins beyond it; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brownish yellow, variegated with darker, especially basally; sternites clearer yellow. Ovipositor with the valves yellowish horn-color, the base of the tergal valves narrowly darkened; tergal valves slender and straight.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♀, Hanabanilla Falls, April 7, 1925 (J. G. Myers).

Limonia (Geranomyia) cubana is allied to *rostrata* (Say) and *antillarum*, new species, differing especially in the shorter rostrum, darkened femoral tips, and the wing-pattern. There can be little question but that *tibialis* (Loew) is likewise closely allied, despite the unpatterned wings.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) myersiana*, new species.**

General coloration pale brown; mesonotal præscutum with three narrow pale brown stripes; tips of fore tibiæ conspicuously blackened; wings subhyaline, unmarked except for the oval pale brown stigma; *Sc* short, Sc_1 ending opposite the origin of *Rs*; male hypopygium with the mesal apical lobe of the gonapophysis slender, gently curved, the outer edge bearing a small flange.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 4 mm.; wing 5.3 mm.; rostrum about 2.3 mm.

Rostrum relatively elongate, exceeding one-half the remainder of the body, brownish black, the labial palpi paler at tips. Antennæ dark brown, the flagellum paler brown; flagellar segments oval. Head chiefly dark brown.

Mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow, with three narrow pale brown stripes. Pleura obscure yellow. Halteres short, dusky, the extreme base of the stem yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora yellowish brown, the tips scarcely darkened; fore tibiæ obscure

brownish yellow, the tips broadly blackened, of the other tibiae only narrowly and vaguely infuscated; tarsi short, pale brown. Wings subhyaline, the oval stigma pale brown; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* unusually short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite the origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip and before this origin; *Rs* elongate, more than three times the basal section of *R*₄₊₅; *m-cu* before the fork of *M*, shorter than the distal section of *Cu*₁.

Abdomen light brown, the hypopygium somewhat brighter. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin with a narrow V-shaped median notch. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation unusually short, less than either rostral spine; spines arising from small subequal tubercles, nearly straight and approximately equal in size. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe slender, dusky, gently curved, on outer edge with a small flange.

Habita.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♂, Hanabanilla Falls, April 7, 1925 (J. G. Myers).

Most similar to *L. (G.) tibialis* (Loew), differing especially in the structure of the male hypopygium. The latter species has the rostral spines unusually long and slender, exceeding twice the prolongation itself; dorsal dististyle short and broad; and gonapophyses conspicuously bifid at tips.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) biargentata*, new species.**

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum brownish yellow, with a narrow sublateral silvery line on either side; femora with a narrow subterminal brown ring some distance before tip; wings brownish yellow, with a sparse brown pattern that is chiefly costal in distribution; *Sc* ending beyond midlength of *Rs*; male hypopygium with the spines of the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle straight, arising from small basal tubercles; gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe a small blackened point.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 4.5 mm.; wing 5–5.2 mm.; rostrum about 2.5–2.6 mm.

Rostrum relatively elongate, black, paling to brown on outer half. Antennal scape black, the flagellum much paler, brownish yellow; flagellar segments long-oval. Head light gray, the posterior vertex with a blackish triangle on either side of a capillary median vitta.

Pronotum brownish black, lined laterally with gray. Mesonotal praescutum light brownish yellow to reddish yellow, with a narrow sublateral silvery line, very distinct when viewed from above; scutal lobes yellow, the mesal edge narrowly lined with dusky, the median area of scutum narrowly silvery, the color extended caudad onto the scutellum, the remainder of the latter infuscated; postnotum plumbeous brown. Pleura chiefly pale brownish yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora yellow, with a narrow brown ring that is placed more than twice its own length before apex;

remainder of legs chiefly yellow, the tips passing into dark brown. Wings with a faint brownish yellow tinge, the oval stigma pale brown; three smaller but somewhat darker brown spots in the subcostal field, the second at origin of *Rs*, the third at fork of *Sc*; very vague dusky seams along cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; veins pale brown, *Sc*, *R* and *Cu* brighter. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending shortly beyond midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ not far from its tip; *Rs* weakly angulated at origin; *m-cu* at fork of *M*, subequal to the distal section of *Cu*₁.

Abdomen brownish yellow, the sternites clearer yellow. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the tergite conspicuously notched, the lateral lobes conspicuous, rounded. Rostral prolongation of ventral dististyle relatively long and slender, the two spines nearly straight, the inner a trifle longer, both arising from subequal small basal tubercles. Dorsal dististyle a slender, curved rod, the tip acutely pointed. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe a small blackened point that is subequal in length but more acute than the lateral lobes, the two separated by a circular notch. Aedeagus unusually narrow.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Villarica, November 5, 1924 (F. Schade).

Paratopotype, ♂, June 10, 1925 (F. Schade).

Limonia (Geranomyia) biargentata is generally similar to *bicincta* (Alexander) in the coloration of the praescutum, differing most evidently in the structure of the male hypopygium, especially in the narrow aedeagus and unusually small spinous mesal apical lobes of the gonapophyses.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) lemniscata*, new species.**

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 5.5 mm.; wing 6.2 mm.; rostrum about 2.8 mm.

Closely allied and generally similar to *L. (G.) biargentata* new species, in the coloration, differing especially in the larger size and structure of the male hypopygium.

Rostrum with the base blackened, the distal four-fifths paler. Antennal scape black, the flagellum brownish yellow. Silvery lines on the praescutum and median region of scutum and scutellum very distinct. Wings with *Rs* longer; cell 2nd *A* wider. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin gently emarginate, the lateral lobes low, conspicuously setiferous. Ventral dististyle with the rostral prolongation of moderate length, the two spines separated, arising from short, subequal basal tubercles; outer spine a little shorter than the inner, both straight and slender; inner spine placed at extreme base of prolongation. Dorsal dististyle relatively stout, gently curved, the tip narrowed into an acute, somewhat decurved point. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe very broad and conspicuous, gradually narrowed into a darkened point, the edge of notch microscopically serrulate. Aedeagus wider than in *biargentata*.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Santa Barbara, October 10, 1925 (F. Schade).

Limonia (Geranomyia) villaricensis, new species.

General coloration obscure yellow, variegated with darker; mesonotal præscutum with a median brownish black stripe, the lateral stripes reddish brown, all stripes separated by narrow silvery vittæ; femora with a narrow subterminal brown ring; wings grayish yellow, with a restricted dark pattern; *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*; male hypopygium with the rostral spines of the ventral dististyle of moderate length, straight, closely approximated on a short basal tubercle; gonapophyses blackened, the mesal apical lobe a short blackened spine.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 7 mm.; wing 7.5 mm.; rostrum about 4 mm.

Rostrum relatively elongate, exceeding half the length of the body, the base blackened, the distal portion paler; palpi black. Antennæ with the scape brownish black, the flagellum obscure brownish yellow, the outer segments darker; flagellar segments long-oval. Head gray, the posterior vertex with a blackish triangular area on either side of a capillary median vitta of the ground-color.

Pronotum pale, tri-lineate with brownish black. Mesonotal præscutum reddish brown, handsomely lined with silvery gray and brownish black; a median brownish black stripe, conspicuously darker than the reddish brown lateral stripes; four silvery gray lines divide the three stripes from one another and from the lateral margin; scutal lobes brownish yellow, the mesal edge of each darker; a silvery median line extends from the suture onto the scutellum, the latter otherwise brownish yellow; postnotal mediotergite brownish yellow, more or less pruinose. Pleura yellowish testaceous, more or less pruinose, the sternopleurite more plumbeous. Halteres yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a subterminal dark brown ring that is subequal to or slightly shorter than the yellow apex; tibiæ and tarsi obscure yellow, the outer tarsal segments darker. Wings grayish yellow, with a restricted darker pattern; cell *Sc* clearer yellow; a series of four brown spots in cell *Sc*, the third at origin of *Rs*, the fourth at the fork of this vein; stigma oval, paler brown; narrow and inconspicuous seams along cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; veins pale brown, *C*, *Sc*, *R* and *Cu* more yellowish. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; cell *1st M*₂ large and ample; *m-cu* just beyond the fork of *M*, longer than the distal section of *Cu*₁.

Abdominal tergites brownish yellow, darker laterally; sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin gently emarginate. Basistyle relatively long, the ventro-mesal lobe conspicuous. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation short but conspicuous, constricted basad of the spines; the latter arise close together at near midlength of the prolongation, apparently from a single

short tubercle and are straight and subequal. Dorsal dististyle a slender, gently curved rod, the tip narrowed into a long spine. Gonapophyses heavily blackened, compact, the mesal apical lobe a blackened conical spine.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Villarica, October 14, 1925 (F. Schade).

The closest regional ally of the present species appears to be *L. (G.) bicincta* (Alexander), which differs especially in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Limonia (Geranomyia) inaequituberculata, new species.

Mesonotal præscutum reddish yellow, with three narrow velvety black stripes that are separated by capillary buffy lines; pleura testaceous yellow; femora with the apex broadly yellow, enclosing a narrow black subterminal ring; wings with a restricted dark pattern; male hypopygium with the spines of the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle long, arising from very unequal basal tubercles, the prolongation beyond this point being long and slender.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 5.5–5.8 mm.; wing 6–6.5 mm.; rostrum about 2.8–3 mm.

Rostrum, including the labial palpi, black, the intermediate portion of the latter paler. Antennæ with the basal segments black, the flagellum paler, more brownish. Head dark gray, the posterior vertex with two linear velvety black lines that are separated by a capillary gray median vitta.

Mesonotal præscutum reddish yellow, with three narrow velvety black stripes that are separated only by narrow buffy lines; median stripe broadest, the closely approximated laterals narrow, only a little wider than the pale interspaces; scutum light brown, the mesal portions of the scutal lobes darker; a narrow median silvery vitta extends from the suture to the end of the scutellum; remainder of scutellum infuscated; postnotal mediotergite with the median region dark brown, the lateral portions paler. Pleura testaceous yellow, the dorso-pleural region vaguely more dusky. Halteres yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora brownish yellow, somewhat brighter yellow basally, the distal end clearer yellow, enclosing a brownish black ring that is about twice as wide as the yellow apex and subequal to the yellow subterminal ring; tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi obscure yellow, the outer segments blackened. Wings grayish yellow, cell *Sc* clearer yellow; a sparse brown pattern, including a common cloud that encloses the origin of *Rs* and fork of *Sc*; a smaller cloud on the supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; stigma relatively pale brown, oval; broad but inconspicuous pale brown seams on the cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite one-fifth the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ close to its tip; a supernumerary crossvein at near midlength of cell *Sc*; *m-cu* close to the fork of *M*, a trifle shorter than the distal section of *Cu*₁.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow; subterminal segments somewhat paler; basistyles more infuscated than the ventral dististyles. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin with a shallow U-shaped median notch, the low lateral lobes with about six long conspicuous setae. Basistyle with the ventro-mesal lobe very large and conspicuous. Ventral dististyle of moderate size, larger than the basistyle, the rostral prolongation boomerang-shaped; the two spines are placed at the extreme base of the prolongation or on the face of the style itself; outer spine from a short basal tubercle, the inner spine from a long fleshy tubercle that is more than one-half the length of the spine, the latter longer and stouter than the outer spine. Dorsal dististyle only gently arcuated, the apex suddenly narrowed into an acute spine. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe long, pale, gently arcuated, separated from the main body of the apophysis by a circular notch.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Villarica, March 14, 1925 (F. Schade).

Paratopotype, ♂, November 29, 1924 (F. Schade).

The present species is very distinct from all similar regional species in the peculiar structure of the male hypopygium.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) immerita*, new species.**

General coloration of thorax reddish brown, the præscutum with three narrow darker brown stripes, in addition to the broader brown lateral margins; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly brighter yellow, without a dark subterminal ring; wings with the pattern very restricted; male hypopygium with the rostral spines straight, arising from small, unequal basal tubercles that are placed at the extreme base of the prolongation.

MALE.—Length (excluding rostrum) about 8.5–8.8 mm.; wing 7.2–7.5 mm.; rostrum about 4–4.2 mm.

Rostrum elongate, as shown by the measurements, black, including the palpi. Antennal scape black, the flagellum obscure brownish yellow to pale brown; flagellar segments oval to subcylindrical. Head gray, with a dusky triangle on either side of the midline of the vertex.

Mesonotal præscutum reddish brown, with three narrow darker brown stripes, in addition to the broader brown lateral margins; a sublateral pale yellow line from the propleura, across the humeri, extending to the suture but becoming more tinged with brown; scutal lobes pale, lined mesally with darker brown; median region of scutum pale, the color extended onto the scutellum; remainder of scutellum plumbeous; postnotum plumbeous, sparsely pruinose. Pleura obscure yellow, vaguely lined longitudinally with darker. Halteres yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters paler yellow, without a dark subterminal ring; tibiae and tarsi obscure yellow, the terminal tarsal segments infuscated. Wings with a pale yellow tinge, the dark pattern very restricted; stigma oval, pale brown, the

outer portion darker; very restricted dark seams at the supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*, origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂, along the cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; veins yellow, darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending about opposite two-thirds the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ close to its tip; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; *Rs* long, weakly angulated at origin; *r-m* reduced by approximation of adjoining veins; cell *1st M*₂ long, equal to vein *M*₁₊₂ beyond it; *m-cu* close to the fork of *M*.

Abdomen relatively long and slender; tergites dark medially, paler laterally and less evidently on the caudal portions; sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin gently convex, only vaguely emarginate medially. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation slender and relatively small, exceeded by both spines; spines straight, placed at extreme base of the prolongation, the outermost from a scarcely evident basal tubercle, the slightly longer inner spine arising from a slightly larger tubercle and directed basad, the spines thus divergent. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobe pale, unusually long and slender, gently curved to the acute point.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Villarica, October 14, 1924 (F. Schade).

Paratopotypes, ♂, October 6, 1924; ♂, October 28, 1924; ♂, November 17, 1924 (F. Schade).

Limonia (Geranomyia) immerita is generally similar to *L. (G.) serotina* (Alexander) and allied forms, differing most evidently in the leg-pattern and structure of the male hypopygium.

Genus *Epiphragma* Osten Sacken

***Epiphragma cubensis*, new species.**

General coloration brown and black; legs yellow, the femora with two narrow dark brown rings, the outermost subterminal in position; tibiae yellow, the tips narrowly dark brown; wings relatively narrow, hyaline, with a broken brown pattern, arranged about as in *E. buscki*; abdominal tergites bicolorous, the basal portion dark brown, the caudal ring yellowish gray; sternites dark brown.

MALE.—Length about 8.5 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennae (♂) of moderate length, if bent backward ending some distance before the wing-root; scape black; first flagellar segment light yellow; segments two and three paler yellow, the outer flagellar segments black. Head brownish gray, variegated with black, including three confluent areas on the posterior vertex.

Anterior half of mesonotal præscutum much darker than the posterior portion, begin traversed by a Λ -shaped blackish mark, the humeral region restrictedly brightened; posterior portion of præscutum behind the Λ , more olive-yellow, with six brown lines that represent the four præscutal stripes

and two additional dark oval spots in the interspaces; posterior mesonotum pale, the base of the scutellum and the posterior portion of the postnotum blackened. Pleura chiefly velvety-black on dorsal portion, more silvery pruinose on ventral sclerites, the latter forming a broad ventral longitudinal stripe; ventral sternopleurite brownish black. Halteres dusky, the base of the stem and apex of knob more yellowish. Legs obscure yellow, the coxæ more or less pruinose; trochanters yellow; femora yellow with two rather narrow dark brown rings, one at near two-thirds the length, the second a little broader, subterminal, the yellow ring enclosed subequal in area; apex of femur narrowly yellow; tibiae obscure brownish yellow, narrowly yellowish at base, followed by a dusky clouding, the tips narrowly but conspicuously dark brown; tarsi yellow. Wings relatively narrow, much as in *buscki*, subhyaline, with a brown ocellate pattern that is arranged much as in the last-named species but more interrupted in cells *E* and *M*. Venation: Cell 1st M_2 less elongate than in *buscki*; *m-cu* long and weakly sinuous, oblique in position; vein 2nd *A* elongate, the cell relatively narrow.

Abdominal tergites bicolorous, the base of each segment dark brown, the more extensive caudal portion yellowish gray; sternites dark brown; hypopygium chiefly pale brown.

Habitat.—Cuba.

Holotype, ♂, Los Llanos, Maisi, Oriente, February 5, 1929 (J. Acuña).

Epiphragma cubensis is allied to *E. buscki* Alexander (Santo Domingo), differing especially in the pattern of the legs and abdomen.

Genus *Polymera* Wiedemann

Polymera (Polymera) microstictula, new species.

General coloration brownish black; mesonotal præscutum with four reddish brown stripes; all tarsal segments whitened, the posterior tarsi most extensively so; posterior tibiae with a broad white ring at midlength; wings heavily spotted and dotted with brown in all the cells.

MALE.—Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi pale yellow. Antennæ (♂) moderately elongate, approximately one-third longer than the body; scape yellow; first flagellar segment obscure brownish yellow; remaining flagellar segments black, the proximal end of each segment narrowly, the apical end more broadly pale yellow, the outermost segments uniformly blackened; basal flagellar segments conspicuously bi-nodose, the outer segments more elongate, nearly cylindrical. Head brownish gray, clearer brown laterally; vertex with three blackish spots.

Pronotum buffy. Mesonotal præscutum with four reddish brown stripes that are narrowly margined with black; scutum with the broad median region and each lobe marked with black, the mesal edge of each lobe narrowly

reddish brown; scutellum black, sparsely pruinose; postnotal mediotergite grayish yellow, the median and lateral portions lined longitudinally with black. Pleura black, the dorso-pleural region paler; pleurotergite yellowish brown. Halteres pale yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ pale yellow, the extreme bases of the fore coxæ a little darkened; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, brighter basally, with a very broad black subterminal ring, the tips narrowly whitened; tibiae brownish black, the base narrowly whitened, the amount subequal to the pale femoral apex; remainder of tibiae chiefly black, a little paler on distal half, the tips narrowly blackened; posterior tibiae with a broad white ring at near midlength, the setæ and integument both snowy-white; all tarsi extensively whitened, most so on the posterior legs where only the proximal three-fourths of the basitarsi are darkened. Wings yellowish, heavily spotted and dotted with brown in all the cells, least heavy in cell *Sc*; areas at origin of *Rs* and along cord larger; spots beyond the cord tending to form transverse lines across the cells; veins dark brown, *Sc* more yellowish; macrotrichia long and conspicuous. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending just beyond the fork of R_{2+3+4} ; R_{1+2} subequal to $Sc_2 + R_1$ or R_{2+3} ; cell M_1 deep.

Abdominal tergites brown, more blackened laterally, the caudal margins narrowly whitened; sternites dusky brown, the caudal margins of the segments very restrictedly pale; hypopygium black.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Villarica, September 10, 1928 (F. Schade).

Polymera microstictula is one of the most distinct species so far described, the white tibial ring and spotted wings being quite unique among the discovered species.

Polymera (Polymera) superba discalis, new subspecies.

MALE.—Length about 7–7.2 mm.; wing 6.5–6.8 mm.; antenna about 10 mm.

Distinguished from typical *superba* Alexander chiefly by the larger size and more conspicuous yellow discal areas on the wing.

Humeral region of præscutum conspicuously light yellow, on lateral margin behind the suture with a large polished black spot. Black subterminal femoral ring subequal to the subterminal yellow ring. Wings with the discal areas pale yellow, including most of the surface excepting the margin and a brown seam along the cord, more or less distinctly connected with a cloud at origin of *Rs*.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Holotype, ♂, Caroveni, September, 1928 (F. Schade).

Paratopotype, ♂; *paratype*, a broken ♀, Trinidad, Asuncion, September 2, 1920 (P. Jörgensen).

Genus *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) parishiana*, new species.

General coloration obscure yellow, heavily patterned with black, the surface in part pollinose; median præscutal stripe shiny; pleura with a broad silvery stripe; head black, sparsely pruinose; wings subhyaline, the stigma brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle a long straight pale rod that is provided with long coarse setæ.

MALE.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum black, about as long as the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout. Head black, sparsely pruinose.

Pronotum obscure yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with the ground-color obscure yellow, the disk chiefly covered by brownish black stripes, the broad median stripe shiny, the lateral stripes and interspaces more pollinose; the pale ground-color is barely indicated medially before the suture and at extreme posterior ends of the interspaces; scutal lobes chiefly blackened, the posterior lateral portion more yellowish; median area and scutellum testaceous yellow; postnotum brownish black. Pleura brownish black, with a broad conspicuous silvery longitudinal stripe on the sternopleurite and across the meron; dorso-pleural region restrictedly pale. Halteres pale, the knobs destroyed by *Corrodentia*. Legs with the coxæ dark; trochanters obscure yellow basally, the tips darkened; remainder of legs chiefly dark brown, the tarsal segments still darker. Wings subhyaline, the small short-oval stigma brown; veins still darker brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite midlength of R_s , Sc_2 at near midlength of distance between origin of R_s and tip of Sc_1 ; R_2 lying just distad of $r-m$; cell R_3 at margin very wide; $m-cu$ just beyond fork of M and shortly before the other elements of the cord.

Abdomen, including the hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium with the prolongation of the basistyle pale, expanded on basal three-fifths, thence abruptly narrowed into a long blackened spine. Outer dististyle a long pale straight rod that is provided with very long coarse setæ. Inner dististyle short, highly compressed.

Habitat.—Peru.

Holotype, ♂, Iquitos, May 11, 1920 (H. S. Parish).

I take great pleasure in naming this crane-fly in honor of the collector, my old friend and colleague, Mr. Herbert S. Parish. By my key to the American species of the subgenus *Teucholabis* (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 40: 235-239; 1914), the present species runs to couplet 22, disagreeing with both included species.

Genus *Erioptera* Meigen*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) withycombei*, new species.

MALE.—Length about 2 mm.; wing 2.8 mm.

Most closely allied to *E. (M.) modica* Alexander (Mexico) in the unmarked wings and uniformly darkened legs, differing most evidently in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Antennal scape brownish black, the flagellum paler, the segments with long verticils. Head brownish gray. Mesonotum grayish brown; tuberculate pits black; scutellum conspicuously pale. Pleura chiefly light brown, indistinctly striped longitudinally with whitish on ventral sclerites. Halteres uniformly pale yellow. Legs uniformly darkened (only a single detached posterior leg remains). Wings immaculate, subhyaline, the veins and macrotrichia darker. Venation much as in *modica*; vein 2nd A very gently sinuous. Abdomen dark brown including the hypopygium. Outer dististyle slender and nearly straight, not twisted as in *modica*, gradually narrowed to a slender apical spine; outer margin on distal two-thirds with appressed denticles. Inner dististyle subequal in length, bifid, the main arm expanded into a foot-shaped apical portion, at apex with a comb of slender teeth; mesal arm unusually long, originating on the basal half of the style. Gonapophyses more constricted at base, more slender, especially the long apices. In *modica*, the inner dististyle is more shallowly bifid, the fork originating at or beyond two-thirds the length of the style; the main arm is margined with short blunt teeth.

Habitat.—Trinidad.

Holotype, ♂, St. Augustine, December 29, 1923 (C. L. Withycombe). Type in the British Museum of Natural History, No. 1924-535.

This interesting *Mesocyphona* is named in honor of the collector, whose early death was one of the great losses to Entomology.