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Records and descriptions of Brazilian
Tipulidae (Dipt.) Part III

by

CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

Rio de Janeiro — Brasil

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Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

The crane-flies described and recorded at this time were all taken by Mr. J. F. Zikán, at and near Campo Bello, State of Rio de Janeiro, near the southern spurs of Mount Itatiaya. Except where recorded to the contrary, the specimens were taken at altitudes of from 700 to 800 meters. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Zikán for the opportunity to study this and other interesting collections of Tipulidae, the types and uniques being preserved in my extensive series of these flies.

Records of distribution

Macromastix (Macromastix) brasiliæ Alexander. — Type male, September 26, 1930.

Habromastix nigroabdominalis Alexander. — January 21, 1936, male.

Tipula letalis Alexander. — December 4-5, 1935, male and female.

Limonia (Limonia) pampæcila (Alexander). — At light, October 15, 1935, both sexes.

Limonia (Limonia) contradistincta Alexander. — At light, October 15, 1935, female.

Limonia (Geranomyia) biargentata Alexander. — At light, October 15, 1935, males; January 22, 1936, male. Known hitherto only from Paraguay.

Limonia (Geranomyia) walkeri (Alexander). — At light, October 15, 1935, male; January 24, 1934, female; December 24, 1931, female.

Limonia (Dicranomyia) alboapicalis Alexander, var. — At light, October 15, 1935, male. The typical form is known only from Chile.

Helius (Helius) albogeniculatus Alexander. — Altitude 1100 meters, January 1930, through Schade; type male.

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) imitans Alexander. — September 27, 1935, female; December 29, 1935, female. Known hitherto from Argentina and Bolivia; the species is close to *solatrix* Osten Sacken, but apparently distinct.

Gynoplistia (Paralimnophila) conspersa (Enderlein). — At light, October 15, 1935, female.

Atarba (Atarba) punctiscuta Alexander. — July 24, 1930; October 27, 1930; May 21, 1930; males and females; at light, October 15, 1935, both sexes. Known before from Paraguay.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) jocosa Alexander. — At light, December 6, 1935, male.

Neognophomyia immaculipennis (Alexander). — At light February 16, 1936, male. Known hitherto only from Paraguay.

Descriptions of new species

Ozodicerca (Ozodicerca) nigromarginata, sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum yellow, with three dark reddish brown stripes, the cephalic and lateral margins of the sclerite narrowly blackened, interrupted only behind the humeral region; scutellum and mediotergite obscure yellow; palpi brownish yellow throughout; anterior vertex dark brown, only about one-third the diameter of scape; pleura yellow; knobs of halteres obscure yellow; wings brownish gray, the prearcular and costal regions yellow; stigma pale brown; abdominal tergites reddish yellow, without median darkening; subterminal segments dark brown.

Male. — Length, about 22 mm.; wing, 20 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure yellow; nasus short and stout, concolorous; palpi, including the relatively short terminal segment, brownish yellow. Antennae yellow basally, the outer flagellar segments more brownish yellow, the branches weakly infuscated; longest branch subequal in length to the segment, the last branch about two-thirds the length of the segment. Anterior vertex dark brown, only about one-third the diameter of the scape; posterior vertex and occiput obscure yellow to brownish yellow.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground-color yellow, with three dark reddish brown stripes, their surface weakly pruinose; cephalic and lateral borders of the praescutum narrowly blackened, a little dilated on the humeral portion, slightly interrupted immediately behind this point; scutal lobes dark brown, blackened at the suture, the posterior median area obscure yellow; scutellum and mediotergite brighter, obscure yellow to reddish yellow. Pleura, including pleurotergite, uniformly yellow. Halteres pale brown, the knobs obscure yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters light yellow; femora uniformly reddish yellow; tibiae similar, the tips very narrowly and insensibly darker; tarsi passing into black. Wings with a strong brownish gray tinge, the prearcular and costal regions conspicuously yellow; stigma oval, pale brown; veins brown, yellow in the flavous areas. Venation: Distal half of R_{1+2} pale; second section of M_{1+2} rather strongly arched.

Abdominal tergites reddish yellow, without median darkening; lateral stripes beginning on the second segment, gradual-

ly widening behind, the subterminal segments uniformly darkened; sternites light yellow, segments seven and eight darker; hypopygium pale.

Holotype, male, Campo Bello, March 24, 1933 (Zikán).

The nearest ally of the present fly is *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) griseipennis* Loew, which differs in the smaller size, unblackened border of the praescutum, dark brown palpi with the terminal segment blackened, subhyaline wings, darkened knobs of halteres, entire darkened median stripe on abdominal tergites, and other characters.

Ozodicera (Ozodicera) subvittata, sp. n.

General coloration gray, the praescutum with four very poorly indicated brownish gray stripes; pleura pale brownish yellow, heavily white pruinose; halteres infuscated; femora brownish yellow, not darkened at tips; wings with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal regions a trifle more saturated; stigma pale brown; abdominal tergites chiefly dark brown, greatly restricting the reddish brown interspaces; hypopygium reddish.

Male. — Length, about 17 mm.; wing, 11.5 mm.

Female. — Length, about 21-22 mm.; wing, 17 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head reddish brown, somewhat darker above, the short nasus dark brown; palpi brownish black. Antennae (male) with scape and pedicel reddish brown; basal flagellar segments brown, the incisures restrictedly pale, the outer flagellar segments passing into black; flagellar branches black, stouter and a little shorter than the segments that bear them; in the female, the basal flagellar segments are clearer yellow. Head brownish gray; anterior vertex narrow, especially in male.

Mesonotal praescutum gray, clearer on the lateral portions, with four very poorly indicated brownish gray stripes; intermediate pair approximated at cephalic ends, narrowed and slightly more separated behind, becoming obsolete before the suture; lateral stripes less distinct; posterior sclerites of notum yellowish gray, the centers of the scutal lobes darker. Pleura pale brownish yellow, heavily white pruinose, without evident markings except where such appear to be produced by rubbing. Halteres infuscated. Legs with the coxae pale yellow, white pruinose; trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, not darkened at tips; tibiae light brown, the tips narrowly darkened; tarsi passing through brown to black. Wings with

a strong brown tinge, the prearcular and costal regions a trifle more saturated; stigma pale brown; veins brown. Venation: Distal half of R_{1+2} pale; in holotype, extreme end of vein M_3 of right wing atrophied.

Abdominal tergites chiefly dark brown, the reddish brown interspaces reduced to vague areas on basal rings and less evidently before the ends of the segments; caudal margins of segments narrowly and insensibly pale; subterminal segments more uniformly darkened; hypopygium reddish.

Holotype, male, Campo Bello, December 31, 1931. Allotopotype, female, in copula with type. Paratype, ♀, December 16, 1935, in forest (Zikán).

The present species is most readily told from other small members of the subgenus by the poorly defined praescutal stripes and the heavily pruinose, unmarked thoracic pleura. Among such species, it agrees most closely with the still insufficiently known *Ozodicera* (*Ozodicera*) *pectinata* (Wiedemann) which has the general coloration of the head and thorax ochraceous, the latter distinctly striped with darker; frontal prolongation of head honey-yellow, with brown stripes; and the thoracic pleura light yellow, variegated by numerous ochre-brown spots.

Macromastix gymnocera, sp. n.

Thorax black; antennae (male) 11-segmented, the flagellum chiefly obscure yellow, without strong verticils; halteres brownish black; femora yellow, the tips rather narrowly blackened; wings with a strong brown tinge, the costal and stigmal regions a little darker; cell M_1 short-petiolate to sessile; abdominal segments two to four reddish yellow, the outer segments polished black.

Male. Length, about 9-11 mm.; wing, 9-11 mm.; antenna about 2.8-3 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brownish black to black above, somewhat paler on sides; nasus short and stout; palpi black. Antennae (male) 11-segmented; scape and pedicel brown, flagellum obscure yellow, the outer four or five segments more infuscated; flagellar segments cylindrical, without trace of basal enlargement, very gradually decreasing in size outwardly, the two last subequal; flagellar segments almost without verticils, these being virtually restricted to a single small seta on outer face, close to apex. Head brown, with dull cupreous reflexions, somewhat darker behind and on postgenae; vertical tubercle conspicuous, evenly rounded; posterior vertex broad.

Prothorax and mesothorax almost uniformly dark brown to black, without evident stripes or spots. Halteres brownish black, the base of stem very restrictedly brightened. Legs with the coxae brownish black; trochanters obscure brownish yellow; femora yellow, the tips rather narrowly (1.2 mm.) but abruptly blackened, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiae brown basally, passing into black at tips; tarsi black; spur-formula 1-2-2; claws simple. Wings with a strong brown tinge, the base, including proximal ends of Anal cells, the costal region and the stigma somewhat darker brown; a weak dark cloud on anterior cord; veins pale brown. Macrotrichia on R_{2+3} , in cases on the basal half of R_3 , and on most of outer section of R_{4+5} ; medial veins glabrous; trichia variable in amount, in some specimens more restricted than in others. Venation: Sc_1 weakly preserved; Rs short, arcuated, subequal to or a little longer than R_{2+3} ; cell M_1 variable in length, usually short-petiolate, in cases sessile to broadly sessile; $m-cu$ close to fork of M_{3+4} .

Basal abdominal tergite dark brown; segments two to four bright reddish yellow; outer segments, including hypopygium, polished black. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of tergite evenly concave, the posterior half of sclerite with numerous black setae. Both dististyles dark-colored, the outer a flattened clavate structure; inner dististyle relatively long, the basal two-thirds swollen and here set with several, low blackened spines on outer face, the distal third narrowed into a compressed blade, the tip gently curved.

Holotype, ♂, Maromba, altitude 1100 meters, in evening, December 2, 1935. Paratopotypes, 20 ♂♂. Paratypes, 2 ♂♂, above Campo Bello, altitude 1300 meters, November 23-25, 1935 (Zikán).

Macromastix gymnocera deviates from the normal characters of the genus in the number and structure of the antennal segments, but surely appears to be correctly referred to *Macromastix*. It differs from all regional species in the diagnostic features listed. The extensive type-series included only males and it is possible that the female will be found to be subapterous. The fly previously described from southern Brazil as *Tipula lustralis* Alexander may likewise be found to be more correctly referred to *Macromastix* but is still known only from the unique type female.

Holorusia sublaevis, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum brown, the praescutum with four scarcely differentiated, slightly darker stripes that

are separated by vague darker borders; pleura yellow; antennal flagellum bicolorous; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; wings brown, with a heavy dark brown pattern and restricted yellow discal areas; cells *C* and *Sc* darkened; large darkened areas at base and near midlength of cell *M*; wing-tip beyond cord almost uniformly darkened; *Rs* exceeding twice R_{2+3} abdominal tergites reddish brown, with three darker brown, interrupted, longitudinal stripes.

Female. — Length, about 22 mm.; wing, 21 mm.

Rostrum dark brown; nasus very long and slender; palpi brownish black. Antennae with the scape and pedicel light brown; flagellar segments weakly bicolorous, brownish black, with the apices of the segments narrowly obscure yellow, the amount decreasing on the outer segments. Head dark reddish brown, with vague indications of a slightly darker median vitta.

Mesonotal praescutum brown, with four scarcely differentiated slightly darker stripes that are separated by vague darker borders, the most distinct being the median vitta; scutum brownish yellow; scutellum obscure yellow; mediotergite dull yellow. Pleura yellow, the dorso-pleural region a little darker. Halteres brownish black, the base of stem narrowly pale. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly blackened, the amount (about 1 mm.) subequal on all legs; tibiae light brown, the tips more narrowly blackened; tarsi dark brown. Wings with the ground-color brown, variegated by darker brown and more yellowish areas; the darker brown includes cells *C* and *Sc*, the stigma, a small spot at origin of *Rs*, and larger areas in base of cell *M* and at near midlength of the same cell; wing-tip beyond cord almost uniformly infumed, with vague paler areas near outer ends of certain of the cells, especially M_3 ; the yellow areas include cell *M* and a prestigmal mark in outer ends of cells *R* and R_1 ; veins dark brown. Venation: *Rs* relatively long, exceeding twice R_{2+3} , with a short spur near base; *m-cu* only a short distance before fork of M_{3+4} .

Abdominal tergites reddish brown, irregularly trilineate with darker brown, including a broken median stripe and more extensive sublateral vittae; lateral margins of tergites pale; sternites yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Campo Bello, January 22, 1936 (Zikán).

The nearest allied species is *Holorusia laevis* Alexander, which is still known only from Paraguay. The latter differs especially in the less extensive and paler brown pattern of the wings, and the different pattern of the abdominal tergites, with segments one to five almost uniformly dull yellowish, six to eight dark brown.

Limonia (Neolimnobia) anthracopoda, sp. n.

Mesonotum gray, with four more blackish stripes; posterior sclerites of mesonotum darkened, the scutum and scutellum pale medially; antennal scape and pedicel black, flagellum yellow, halteres yellow; legs black; wings whitish subhyaline, with a heavy, dark brown, reticulated pattern; supernumerary crossvein in cell R_3 at near two-thirds the length of cell; basal abdominal segment yellow, the succeeding segments brownish black.

Female. — Length, about 6 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel black; flagellum abruptly yellow; flagellar segments oval, with verticils that are a little longer than the segments; terminal segment about one-half longer than the penultimate. Head dark gray; a more blackish spot on anterior vertex behind the antennal bases, together with other markings on the posterior vertex.

Pronotum brownish black. Mesonotal praescutum gray, with four more blackish stripes, the intermediate pair separated only by a broken line of the ground-color; posterior interspaces more or less obscured; scutal lobes blackened, the median area pale; scutellum blackened, with a paler median vitta, the parascutella paler; mediotergite chiefly blackened. Pleura with the ground-color gray, with a broad, velvety-black, dorsal, longitudinal stripe and with other dark lines and dashes on the dorsopleural membrane and less evidently on the ventral pleurites. Halteres pale yellow, the knobs scarcely darkened. Legs with the coxae pale yellow, the outer face with a dark, subbasal streak; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs entirely black. Wings whitish subhyaline, the base more yellowish; a heavy, dark brown, reticulated pattern that is more abundant than in *hypocrita*, at near mid-length of cells R and M , and again along the cord more confluent and expanded; veins brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending immediately beyond origin of R_s ; supernumerary crossvein in cell R_3 lying far distad, at near two-thirds the length of the cell; *m-cu* close to fork of M .

Abdomen with the basal segment yellow; succeeding segments brownish black; genital shield darkened. Cerci enlarged at bases, the outer two-thirds straight.

Holotype, ♀, Campo Bello, January 24, 1936 (Zikán).

The most similar described species is *Limonia* (*Neolimnobia*) *hypocrita* Alexander, likewise from southern Brazil, which differs conspicuously in the sparse wing-pattern and in the pale, differently patterned legs.

Limonia (*Geranomyia*) *plumbeicolor*, sp. n.

General coloration dark gray, the pleura plumbeous; rostrum about one-half the length of body; antennae black throughout; praescutum with three narrow black stripes, additional to the dark lateral borders; legs black, the tips of femora narrowly and abruptly light yellow; wings whitish subhyaline, with a very heavy brown pattern, including four major costal darkenings; third costal area involving both the origin of *Rs* and fork of *Sc*; male hypopygium with the ventral dististyle very large, its rostral prolongation bispinous, the spines unequal, from closely approximated unequal tubercles; mesal lobe of gonapophysis long and slender, gently curved.

Male. — Length, excluding rostrum, about 6 mm.; wing, 6 mm.; rostrum, about 3 mm.

Rostrum elongate, about one-half the remainder of body, black, the tips of the long labial palpi a little paler; maxillary palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval. Head dark plumbeous, the posterior vertex more blackish on either side of midline.

Mesonotal praescutum dark gray, with three narrow, black, intermediate stripes that are closely approximated, the lateral pair more intense than the median which becomes narrowed and paler on posterior half; lateral borders of praescutum broadly blackened; scutum with median area obscure, each lobe dark plumbeous, narrowly bordered by black; scutellum and mediotergite dark brownish plumbeous. Pleura dark plumbeous throughout. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem restrictedly pale. Legs with the coxae obscure yellow, fore pair more darkened; femora black, the bases narrowly obscure yellow, the tips very narrowly (0.3 mm.) but abruptly light yellow; tibiae and tarsi brownish black. Wings whitish subhyaline, the prearcular and costal portions light yellow; an unusually heavy brown pattern, including four major costal

areas, the second at the supernumerary crossvein in cell Sc , the third a large common area involving the origin of R_s and the fork of Sc , the last area stigmal and virtually connected with broad seams along the cord; outer end of cell 1st M_2 darkened; large vague clouds at ends of all longitudinal veins, most conspicuous on the Anal veins; central portion of disk, in cells R and M , slightly infuscated; veins dark brown, brighter in the costal interspaces. Venation: Sc relatively short, Sc_1 ending a short distance beyond the origin of R_s , Sc_2 at its tip; cell 1st M_2 relatively long, subequal to vein M_{1+} beyond it; $m-cu$ close to fork of M .

Abdominal tergites black, the basal sternites brighter; subterminal segments somewhat paler. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of tergite nearly transverse. Basistyle relatively small, much less extensive than the large oval ventral dististyle; rostral prolongation of latter small, at its base bearing two slightly unequal spines that arise from unequal tubercles. Mesal-apical lobe of gonapophysis long, slender, gently curved.

Holotypes, ♂, Campo Bello, October 15, 1935, at light (Zikán).

Limonia (Geranomyia) plumbeicolor is very different from other described regional species in the coloration of the body, legs and wings. In the Neotropical fauna, the heavy wing-pattern is most nearly approached by *L. (G.) tatei* Alexander, of Mount Roraima, in northern Brazil. This latter species is otherwise very distinct in all other regards of coloration and structure.

Limonia (Geranomyia) unispinijera, sp. n.

General coloration light gray, the praescutum with three narrow, brownish black, intermediate stripes; femora obscure yellow, with a relatively broad, brownish black, subterminal ring, preceded and followed by narrow, clearer yellow annuli; wings subhyaline, with a restricted dark brown pattern, including four costal darkenings, the third involving both the origin of R_s and the fork of Sc ; male hypopygium with a single developed spine on the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle; mesal-apical lobe of gonapophysis pale, slender, gently curved.

Male. — Length, excluding rostrum, about 6 mm.; wing, 6.3 mm.; rostrum, about 3 mm.

Female. — Length, excluding rostrum, about 5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.; rostrum, about 2.7 mm.

Rostrum about one-half the length of the body, black throughout, including the maxillary palpi. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval. Head gray, the posterior vertex with velvety-black areas on either side of the narrow median line.

Mesonotal praescutum light gray, with three narrow, brownish black, intermediate stripes that are wider than the interspaces, the median stripe reaching the suture; lateral margins of praescutum less heavily darkened; scutum pale medially, each lobe more grayish, its mesal edge brownish black, being a direct posterior extension of the lateral intermediate praescutal stripes; outer margin of scutal lobe less distinctly darkened, being a prolongation of the dark lateral praescutal margins; in cases, these dark scutal areas are interconnected to encircle the lobes; scutellum pale brown, restrictedly paler medially at base; mediotergite brown, sparsely pruinose. Pleura chiefly obscure yellow, the more dorsal pleurites and the pleurotergite slightly more darkened. Halteres yellow, the knobs weakly darkened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, with a relatively broad (0.5 mm.) brownish black subterminal ring that is preceded and followed by much narrower (0.15-0.2 mm.) clearer yellow annuli; tibiae brownish yellow, the extreme base and tip darker brown; tarsi obscure yellow, the outer segments brownish black. Wings subhyaline, with the costal portion, especially cell *Sc*, clearer yellow; a restricted dark brown pattern, including four costal darkenings, the first post-arcular, the second at the supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*, the third a small common area involving the origin of *Rs* and tip of *Sc*, the last area stigmal; a small brown spot at end of vein *R*₃; narrow, pale brown seams along cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; vague, scarcely apparent dark clouds at ends of longitudinal veins, most distinct at tip of *2nd A*; veins pale brown, darker in the clouded areas, *Sc*, *R* and *Cu* lighter yellow. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending shortly beyond origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; cell *1st M*₂ about as long as vein *M*₁₊₂ beyond it; *m-cu* shortly beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown, the basal sternites somewhat paler. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite rather gently notched. Basistyle smaller than the medium-sized ventral dististyle; rostral prolongation of the latter of moderate length, compres-

sed, virtually unispinous; spine placed near base of prolongation, appressed to it and reaching nearly to its outer end; basal tubercle almost lacking; second normal spine reduced to a tiny acicular point that is invisible except under high magnification, lying close to and just below the base of the primary spine. Gonapophysis with the mesal-apical lobe slender, gently curved, pale throughout.

Holotype, ♂, Campo Bello, October 15, 1935, at light (Zikán). Allotopotype, ♀, November 3, 1934, at light (Zikán).

The only other approximately similar Neotropical species of the subgenus having a single rostral spine is *Limonia (Geranomyia) walkeri* Alexander (Colombia, Brazil), which has all details of coloration and the structure of the male hypopygium quite distinct.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) leonora, sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum almost covered by three confluent, polished black stripes; scutellum reddish brown; head dull black; halteres dark throughout; legs black, the femora yellow basally, the darkened tips broadest on the fore legs; wings brownish yellow the tip narrowly and very gradually darkened; stigma oval, dark brown; Sc long, Sc_1 ending about opposite two-thirds the length of the long Rs ; abdominal tergites black; male hypopygium with the spine of the basistyle very densely fringed with long yellow setae along the mesal edge.

Male. — Length, about 6 mm; wing, 6.5 mm.

Rostrum relatively long, about equal to the remainder of head, black; palpi black. Antennae black throughout; basal flagellar segments subglobular to short-oval, the outer segments passing into oval, with verticils that much exceed the segments. Head dull black, the surface opaque by a weak pruinosity.

Pronotum with the borders brownish black, the central portion obscure yellow. Anterior lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum almost covered by three confluent, polished black stripes, the humeral and lateral portions obscure yellow; scutum black, the median region a little more tinged with reddish; scutellum reddish brown; mediotergite blackened, the surface subopaque. Pleura black, the dorso-pleural membrane restrictedly paler; a broad, pale, longitudinal stripe from behind the fore coxae, crossing the dorsal sternopleurite, ventral pteropleurite and pleurotergite and involving the entire

meral area, the surface weakly white pruinose. Halteres dark throughout. Legs with the fore coxae and trochanters black, the remaining coxae and trochanters paler; femora obscure yellow basally, the tips blackened, broadest on the fore legs where the distal two-thirds is included, narrowest on the posterior femora where about the outer fifth is darkened; tibiae and tarsi of fore and middle legs black; posterior tibiae obscure brownish yellow, the tips blackened and weakly swollen shortly before outer ends; tarsi black, the proximal third of posterior basitarsi dilated. Wings with a weak, brownish yellow tinge, the prearcular area slightly more yellowish; wing-tip beyond cell *1st M*₂ very gradually and weakly darkened; stigma oval, dark brown; veins black, brighter in the prearcular field. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite two-thirds the length of *Rs*, the latter somewhat sinuous; *R*₂ nearly twice *R*₂₊₃₊₄ and a little longer than *R*₁₊₂; cell *1st M*₂ gently widened outwardly; *m-cu* about in transverse alignment with *r-m*.

Abdomen black, the caudal borders of the sternites much paler; hypopygium dark. Male hypopygium with the spine of the basistyle subterminal in position, about equal in length to the style, appearing as a curved yellow horn, gradually narrowed to the black spinous point, the whole mesal edge with a very dense fringe of long yellow setae. Outer dististyle flattened, gradually narrowed to the acute tip, the surface set with scattered low spinous tubercles, the margins except at base with abundant acute spines. Apex of inner dististyle strongly bispinous.

Holotype, ♂, Campo Bello, in forest, November 15, 1935 (Zikán).

I name this interesting species after Miss LEONOR ROSALIA ZIKÁN, youngest daughter of the collector of this interesting series of Tipulidae. The fly differs conspicuously from all other similar black species having the wings nearly immaculate by the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the dense fringe of long yellow setae on the spine of the basistyle.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) angustapicalis, sp. n.

Male. — Length, about 10 mm.; wing 9-9.5 mm.

Very similar to *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) catharinensis* Alexander (Brazil: Santa Catharina), differing especially in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Rostrum dark brown; palpi black. Antennae with the scape dark brown; pedicel and flagellum black; flagellar segments long-oval, with verticils that exceed the segments in length; terminal segment about two-thirds the penultimate. Head black, the occipital region more reddish.

Pronotum obscure yellow, black in front. Mesonotal praescutum deep reddish or chestnut-brown, the humeral region somewhat more yellowish; scutal lobes blackened, the median area more reddish-brown; scutellum reddish-brown with a narrow black median spot, parascutella darker; mediotergite reddish. Pleura dark reddish, the dorsal pleurites darker, the surface with a rather sparse silvery bloom; pleurotergite with a group of long yellow setae. Halteres brownish yellow, the knobs blackened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters reddish yellow; femora yellow, the tips narrowly (0.4 mm.) blackened; tibiae and tarsi yellow, the tips not or scarcely darkened. Wings with the ground-color whitish subhyaline, without the the strong yellow ground of *catharinensis*; dark bands not as extensive as in the last-named species, especially the basal one which scarcely includes cell 2nd A. Male hypopygium with the spine of the basistyle relatively small, shorter than the outer dististyle, the extreme tip suddenly narrowed into a straight blackened spine that extends in the same direction as the style itself.

Holotype, ♂, Campo Bello, October 15, 1935 (Zikán).
Parotopotype, ♂, November 21, 1929 (Zikán).

Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) justa, sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum dark reddish brown, without distinct stripes, the humeral and lateral portions obscure yellow; a dark brown, longitudinal stripe on dorsal thoracic pleura; legs light brown, the terminal tarsal segments black; wings pale brown, the stigma narrow, darker brown; R_2 oblique, about twice R_{2+3} ; *m-cu* about one-half its length beyond the fork of *M*; abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle unusually long, curved to a long, flattened, acute point.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black, the pedicel large,

a trifle paler; first flagellar segment a little paler at extreme base; flagellar segments long-oval to truncate-fusiform; longest verticils subequal in length to the segments. Head dark gray.

Cervical sclerites brownish black. Pronotum yellowish white. Mesonotal praescutum almost uniformly dark reddish brown, without distinct stripes; humeral and lateral portions obscure yellow; posterior sclerites of mesonotum uniformly dark plumbeous brown. Pleura brown, with a broad, dorsal, longitudinal, darker brown stripe extending from the cervical region to the postnotum; dorsopleural membrane dusky; meral region yellow. Halteres dusky throughout. Legs with the fore coxae darkened, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs rather light brown, the terminal tarsal segments black. Wings with a uniformly pale brown tinge, the prearcular region a trifle brighter, best-evidenced by the more yellowish veins; stigma narrow, darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending just before the anterior end of the oblique R_2 , Sc_2 some distance from its tip, shortly before the fork of the relatively long Rs ; R_{2+3} about one-half R_2 ; veins R_5 and R_4 nearly parallel to one another except at outer ends; basal section of vein R_5 very reduced, in alignment with Rs ; cell $1st\ M_2$ about equal in length to vein M_+ ; $m-cu$ about one-half its length beyond fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle unusually long, simple, yellow basally, darkened apically, curved to a long flattened acute point.

Holotype, ♂, Campo Bello, altitude 1300 meters, November 23, 1935 (Zikán).

The present fly is related to other Neotropical species, as *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *acricula* Alexander, *G. (G.) lachrymalis* Alexander, *G. (G.) molinæ* Alexander, *G. (G.) nigrina* (Wiedemann), *G. (G.) porteri* Alexander, *G. (G.) subhyalina* Alexander and *G. (G.) vili*s Alexander, differing in details of coloration of the body, wing-venation, and, especially, the structure of the male hypopygium.