

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

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In the present instalment under this general title I wish to discuss some unusually interesting species secured by Mr. Fritz Plaumann at and near Nova Teutonia, Correio Itá, Santa Catharina. The station lies in the wilderness in the vicinity of the Uruguay River, at an altitude between 500 and 700 meters; country mountainous, with many mountain streams, as well as numerous swamps; temperature ranging from 41° Celsius in summer and usually not below 0° in winter; rainfall for year about 65 inches. As done in earlier parts, I am recording certain rare and uncommon species, in this paper all being from Nova Teutonia. The types are preserved in my extensive collection of these flies.

Records of distribution

Limonia (Limonia) praëclara Alexander. — September 25, 1935, male; October 17, 1935, male; February 7, 1936, male. The last specimen is much smaller than the others but undoubtedly conspecific. Known hitherto from northern Argentina.

Limonia (Rhipidia) shadei Alexander. — September 21-30, 1935, males. Known hitherto from Paraguay.

Limonia (Rhipidia) bruchiana Alexander. — August 24, 1935, September 25-30, 1935, July 17, 1936, males. Hitherto from Paraguay and northern Argentina.

Limonia (Rhipidia) annulicornis (Enderlein). — October 16-28, 1935.

Limonia (Dicranomyia) distans (Osten Sacken). — July 13, 1936, abundant.

Limonia (Geranomyia) certhia Alexander. — June 17 — July 4, 1936, both sexes. Wing-tip a little more infumed than in the types but otherwise identical. Hitherto only from Central America.

Limonia (Geranomyia) tibialis (Loew). — October 19 -20, 1935.

Polymera (Polymera) obscura Macquart. — January 21, 1936.
Smaller than normal and with shorter antennae.

Hexatoma (Eriocera) plaumanni Alexander. — October 12, 1935, December 18, 1935. Both specimens show a yellow subterminal ring on fore as well as on all other legs, broader and more conspicuous in the female. The male has the distribution of yellow on the wing somewhat different from in the type, the yellow longitudinal interconnecting streaks in cells *R* and *M* being narrow and inconspicuous.

Atarba (Atarba) punctiscuta Alexander. — September 21, 1935.

Sigmatomera (Sigmatomera) varicornis Alexander. — October 2, 1936. The left wing shows a crossvein in cell *R*₃, this lacking in the right wing.

Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) pallidapex Alexander. — August 22 — October 2, 1936. Hitherto from Paraguay.

Teucholabis (Paratropesa) nigrocoxalis Alexander. — November 14, 1935.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) dedecora Alexander. — October 8, 1935, March 3, 1936.

Toxorhina (Toxorhina) mendosa Alexander. — September 17, 1935.

Descriptions of new species

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) persancta, sp. n.

Size large (wing, male, 12 mm. or more); antennal flagellum black, the terminal segment paling to yellow; mesonotal praescutum with four reddish stripes, the ground-color dark brown, dissected into spots; scutellum pale; pleura ochreous, variegated by dark brown; legs yellow, the femora with two black rings; wings yellow, with a heavy brown pattern, the ground areas clouded with pale brown, leaving yellow borders to all dark areas; abdomen pale brown, the posterior borders of the sternites yellow, the basal rings more blackened.

Male. — Length, about 11-14 mm.; wing, 12-15 mm.; antenna, about 2.9-3 mm.

Female. — Length, about 14-15 mm.; wing, 13-14 mm.

Rostrum above ochreous, darker on sides; palpi black. Antennae black, the first flagellar segment orange-yellow, the terminal segment paling to yellow. Head reddish brown, the center of the vertex with a more blackened vitta.

Pronotum reddish ochreous, with a more or less distinct median dark line. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground-color dark brown, the disk occupied by four reddish stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a capillary dark line; posterior dark interspaces expanded, restricting the ground-color and forcing these areas laterad so the dark praescutal

pattern is much dissected; scutal lobes reddish brown, the median area pale with a narrow dark median vitta; scutellum ochreous, parascutella darker; mediotergite gray pruinose, with a more or less distinct cruciform brown area. Pleura ochreous to grayish ochreous, variegated by dark brown areas, including the dorso-pleural region and smaller spots on the dorsal and ventral sternopleurite, ventral pteropleurite and dorsal and ventral pleurotergite. Halteres pale, knobs weakly darkened. Legs with the coxae pale, the fore coxae slightly, the mid-coxae extensively blackened; trochanters obscure yellow; legs yellow, femora with two black rings at and beyond mid-length, the more proximal ring narrower and variable in extent. Wings with the ground-color yellow, heavily patterned with brown, the yellow interspaces with their central portions clouded with paler brown, leaving clear yellow margins to the darkened areas; dark areas in part ocelliform, most distinctly so at origin of *Rs*, the other areas so heavy and extensive that the usual ocellate pattern tends to become lost or obscured; cell *Cu* with few dark areas; posterior border of cell *1st A* with about three dark spots, cell *2nd A* with from five to eight such markings; veins brown, yellow in the ground-areas. Venation: *Rs* angulated and spurred at origin; *m-cu* at near one-third the length of cell *1st M*₂.

Abdomen pale brown, the caudal borders of the sternites narrowly more yellow or grayish yellow, the basal rings more blackened; hypopygium pale brown. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle with pale denticles on margin before apical spine. Apex of inner dististyle obtusely rounded. Interbase with apex recurved into a slender spine.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, October 12, 1935 (Plau-
mann). Allotopotype, ♀, December 7, 1935. Paratopotypes,
several ♂♀, October 12 — November 28, 1935; November 2,
1936. Paratype, ♂, Rancho Grande, Estado Aragua, Venezuela,
altitude 1100 meters, September 5, 1937 (Gaston Vivas-
Berthier).

The most similar species is *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) enixa* Alexander (Ecuador: Oriente) which likewise has the terminal antennal segment light yellow but which differs in the coloration of the body and wings, with no darkening of the central portions of the ground areas of the latter. The Venezuelan paratype, for which I am much indebted to Mr. Gaston Vivas-Berthier, has the yellow borders to the darkened wing-areas narrower and more clearly defined but appears to be conspecific.

Atarba (Atarba) merita, sp. n.

General coloration testaceous-yellow; antennae uniformly pale brown; legs yellow, the femoral tips very narrowly but conspicuously blackened; wings whitish subhyaline, veins pale brown; *Sc* long; cell *1st M*₂ long-rectangular, exceeding in length vein *M*₄ beyond it; *m-cu* at near two-thirds the length of cell; abdominal tergites uniformly pale brown.

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

Rostrum testaceous; palpi brown. Antennae uniformly pale brown; basal flagellar segments long-cylindrical, gradually shortening, the intermediate ones only about one-third the length of the first, the outer ones progressively still shorter; verticils short. Head pale.

Mesonotum testaceous yellow, the pleura a trifle more obscure. Halteres pale, the knobs very weakly infuscated. Legs pale testaceous yellow, the tips of the femora narrowly but rather conspicuously blackened, the terminal tarsal segments darkened. Wings whitish subhyaline; veins pale brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ extending to about opposite four-fifths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ not far from its tip; *Rs* long, arcuated at origin; cell *1st M*₂ long-rectangular, exceeding vein *M*₄ beyond it; *m-cu* at near two-thirds the length of cell.

Abdominal tergites pale brown, the sternites paler; genital shield elongate; valves of ovipositor long and nearly straight; hypo-valvae compressed.

Holotype, ♀, Nova Teutonia, October 20, 1935 (Plau-
mann), Paratopotypes, 2 ♀♀, October 20-21, 1935.

Most nearly allied to *Atarba (Atarba) mexicana* Alexander, agreeing in the elongate *Sc* and closed cell *1st M*₄, differing in the unicolorous antennae, blackened tips of femora and uniformly pale brown abdominal tergites.

Atarba (Atarba) incisurata, sp. n.

Mesonotum opaque yellow, the pleura more testaceous; antennae (male) relatively long, if bent backward extending about to base of abdomen; flagellum black, the incisures of the more basal segments restrictedly pale; knobs of halteres weakly infuscated; legs yellow, terminal tarsal segments blackened; wings with a pale yellow tinge, stigma pale brown; *Rs* about twice the basal deflection of *R*₅; *m-cu* at fork of *M*; male hypopygium with caudal margin of sternal plate trun-

cated; outer dististyle with only about six spines on outer margin, the last one longer than the apical point.

Male. — Length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 6 mm.; antennae, about 2.3 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi brown. Antennae (male) moderately elongate, if bent backward extending about to base of abdomen; scape and pedicel yellow, basal two or three flagellar segments black with the incisures restrictedly yellow, outer flagellar segments uniformly blackened; pubescence of segments relatively long and dense, shorter than the verticils; terminal segment a little more than one-third the length of the penultimate. Head pale brown, sparsely pruinose; a weak median carina on vertex.

Mesonotal praescutum, scutum and scutellum uniformly opaque yellow, the mediotergite more testaceous, sparsely pruinose. Pleura testaceous yellow, a little brighter on ventral portion. Halteres pale, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the terminal tarsal segments blackened; tibial spurs long, simple, glabrous on more than distal third; basal three tarsal segments each with a powerful, blackened, slightly compressed bristle, additional to the normal ones. Wings with a pale yellow tinge, cells *C* and *Sc* clearer luteous; stigma oval, small, pale brown; veins brownish yellow. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending a short distance beyond origin of *Rs*, the latter relatively long, fully twice the length of the basal deflection of *R*₅; cell *R*₂ at margin a little more than one-half as extensive as cell *R*₄; cell *1st M*₂ closed; *m-cu* at or shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen yellow, with a brownish black subterminal ring. Male hypopygium with the plate of the ninth sternite having caudal margin truncate, not notched or incised, the lateral horns acute. Outer dististyle with only about six scattered spines on outer margin, these progressively larger and stronger outwardly, the last one exceeding in length the small curved apical spine. Inner dististyle relatively narrow. Aedeagus simple, elongate, only slightly dilated on outer portion.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, September 7, 1936 (Plau-
mann).

Atarba (*Atarba*) *incisurata* is most generally similar to *A. (A.) megaphallus* Alexander in the coloration of the antennae, differing conspicuously in the venation and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Atarba (Atarba) variispina, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum reddish brown, immaculate; antennae (male) relatively short, the basal flagellar segments bicolored; erect conspicuous setae on praescutal interspaces; legs yellow; posterior tibiae of male with one spur simple, the other bifid; wings uniformly suffused with pale yellow; *Sc* short, *m-cu* close to fork of *M*; abdomen brownish yellow, the subterminal segments black; male hypopygium with the sternal plate very gently emarginate on caudal margin, the lateral horns conspicuous; outer dististyle with about six unequal spines on outer face.

Male. — Length, about 5.5-6 mm.; wing, 6.5-6.8 mm.; antennae, about 2.5-2.6 mm.

Female. — Length, about 6-6.5 mm.; wing, 6.5-7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae (male) relatively short, if bent backward extending to shortly beyond base of abdomen; scape and pedicel light yellow; basal flagellar segments bicolored, yellow basally, the apices black, the amount of the latter increasing on the outer segments so the distal third of the organ is uniformly black; verticils shorter than the segments. Head light brown, with a faint grayish bloom; a more or less distinct capillary darker median vitta.

Mesonotum uniformly reddish brown, without markings; setae of praescutal interspaces long and erect, black; scutum with long, more yellowish setae. Pleura a little more reddish testaceous. Halteres pale, the knobs weakly darkened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs pale yellow, the outer tarsal segments passing into black; tibial spurs of hind legs of male dissimilar, one being bifid at apex, the other simple. Wings uniformly suffused with pale yellow, the prearcular and costal regions slightly clearer yellow; stigma not or scarcely indicated; veins yellow. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite or shortly beyond origin of *Rs*, the latter relatively short, a little longer than the basal section of *R*₅; cell *1st M*₂ short-subquadrate; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brownish yellow, sternites more uniformly yellow; subterminal segments black; hypopygium fulvous. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, blackened; outer margin with about six spines of various sizes, two being larger and more conspicuous, the others reduced in size; subapical spine much longer than the short

decurved tip. Aedeagus long and conspicuous, jutting ventrad and caudad beyond the level of the styli. Plate of ninth sternite with caudal margin very gently emarginate, the lateral horns produced into straight spines.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia October 21, 1935 (Plau-mann). Allotopotype, ♀, October 19, 1935. Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, October 19-21, 1935.

By my key to the American species of *Atarba* (Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 19: 171; 1926), the present fly runs to the Nearctic *Atarba* (*Atarba*) *picticornis* Osten Sacken, a very different fly. It is closer to the more recently described *A. (A.) brevicornis* Alexander (Paraguay) which has the hypopygium quite distinct.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) sanguinea, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax uniformly reddish orange; head brownish black, the orbits broadly reddish; halteres with stem brownish black, knob obscure yellow; legs black, the femoral bases yellow, narrowest on fore legs, very extensive on posterior femora; wings with a brown tinge, the tip more darkened; prearcular region yellowish; Sc long, Sc_1 ending opposite or just before midlength of Rs ; anterior branch of Rs nearly straight; abdominal tergites black, sternites bicolored, hypopygium yellow; male hypopygium with the apical spine of basistyle a flattened blade, the apex narrowed into a spine; outer dististyle slender, with a small tooth at near one-fourth the length.

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

Rostrum brownish black, a little more than one-half the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennae with scape dark brown, remaining segments black; basal flagellar segments nearly globular, the outer segments slightly more elongate. Center of front and vertex brownish black, the orbits broadly reddish.

Cervical sclerites dark. Entire thorax uniformly reddish orange. Halteres with stem brownish black, knob obscure yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters reddish yellow; femora yellow basally, the tips broadly blackened, most extensively so on the fore legs where the outer two-thirds is involved, narrowest on the posterior legs where about the distal fifth or sixth is darkened; tibiae and tarsi black. Wings with a brownish tinge, the tip beyond the level of the outer end of cell 1st M_2 more darkened; prearcular region light yellow;

stigma short-oval, dark brown; veins dark brown, yellow in the prearcular field. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending nearly opposite midlength of the long, gently arcuated Rs , Sc_2 a short distance from tip; anterior branch of Rs nearly straight, so cell R_3 is parallel-sided except at outer end; $m-cu$ shortly beyond fork of M .

Abdominal tergites black; sternites bicolored, black, the incisures more narrowly yellow; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the apical spine of basistyle a flattened yellow blade that is narrowed at apex into an acute blackened spine, the margin of blade at base produced into a weakly serrulate flange; mesal flange of style blackened, the margin irregularly serrate. Outer dististyle a slender yellow rod, narrowed outwardly, terminating in a short subacute point; at near one-fourth the length with a small triangular point; distal third of style on outer face with appressed scabrous points. Inner dististyle having the apical beak with two acute points separated by a U-shaped notch; near base of style with a fingerlike lobe terminating in two powerful spines and a few setae. Aedeagus compressed-flattened, near apex with a decurved black spine; surface of aedeagus with numerous setae.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, February 25, 1937 (Plau-
mann). Paratopotype, ♂.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) sanguinea is most nearly related to *T. (T.) furva* Alexander and *T. (T.) miniata* Alexander, differing especially in the coloration and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) justoides, sp. n.

Belongs to the *subhyalina* group; general coloration dark brown, sparsely gray pruinose; antennae black throughout; knobs of halteres dark brown; wings subhyaline, the long narrow stigma darker; Sc_1 ending about opposite midlength of vein R_{2+3+4} ; Rs short and oblique; abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle flattened, the apex moderately narrowed and produced; apex of inner dististyle truncated to weakly expanded; phallosome with caudal margin blackened, broken into three sections by deep narrow notches.

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

Female. — Length, about 7.5 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, of moderate length, if bent backward extending to shortly beyond the wing-root; flagellar segments fusiform, the verticils a little shorter than the segments. Head black, gray pruinose.

Mesonotum chiefly dark brown, sparsely gray pruinose, the surface subopaque, without evident markings; caudal margin of scutellum slightly paler. Pleura with dorsal half somewhat darker to form a vague longitudinal stripe, the ventral portion, including the sternopleurite and meron paler brown, sparsely pruinose. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxae pale brown, the fore coxae somewhat darker at base; trochanters testaceous-yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips scarcely more darkened; tibiae and basitarsi brownish yellow; terminal tarsal segments passing into black; claws with a brush of setae at base. Wings subhyaline, the long narrow stigma dark brown, conspicuous; prearcular region a little more yellowish; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc relatively short, Sc_1 ending about opposite mid-length of vein R_{2+3+4} or shortly beyond, Sc_2 just before fork of R_s , Sc_1 much shorter than R_{1+2} ; R_s shorter and more oblique than in *justa*; R_s in longitudinal alignment with R_5 ; $r-m$ at fork of R_s ; cell 1st M_2 relatively small, the second section of M_{3+4} and M_4 subequal or the latter slightly shorter.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle flattened and narrowed on distal half, not so produced as in *justa*; inner style more slender, the apex truncated to weakly expanded. Phallosome with caudal margin blackened, broken into three sections by deep narrow notches, not evenly convex and entire, as in *justa*. Aedeagus black.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, October 2, 1936 (Plau-
mann).

Among the described species, the present fly is most similar to *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *justa* Alexander, of southern Brazil, differing especially in the coloration of the body and wings, details of venation, and, especially, the structure of the male hypopygium, as discussed above.

Gnophomyia (*Gnophomyia*) *junerea*, sp. n.

Belongs to the *luctuosa* group; color uniformly black, including antennae, halteres and legs; wings strongly blackened, cells C and Sc , with stigma, somewhat deeper in color;

male hypopygium with the basistyle produced at apex into a digitiform lobe; two dististyles, the outer a small slender spine lying in the axil between the lobe of basistyle and the longer inner dististyle; the latter considerably longer than the lobe of basistyle.

Male. — Length, about 8.5 mm.; wing, 9 mm.

Female. — Length, about 8 mm.; wing, 8.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, relatively short; flagellar segments long-oval to subcylindrical, the basal segments not at all produced; verticils of outer segments exceeding the segments in length. Head black.

Thorax black throughout. Halteres and legs black. Wings strongly blackened, cells *C*, *Sc* and the stigma somewhat deeper in color; in male, central portion of disk somewhat paler than the basal and apical portions, in female, the wing more uniformly darkened. Cells beyond cord with abundant trichia, on more basal portions restricted to the centers of cells, more abundant in male. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite or shortly beyond fork of R_s , Sc_2 variable in position, in male with Sc_1 subequal to R_{2+3+4} , in female with both Sc_1 and Sc_2 short and subequal; R_2 shortly before fork of R_{3+4} ; *m-cu* from one-third to one-fourth its length beyond fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the basistyle at apex produced into a digitiform lobe. Apparently two dististyles, one very small and slender, spine-like, the other long and slender, extending beyond the level of the apical lobe of basistyle, gradually narrowed outwardly, the tip truncate and very slightly decurved at extreme outer end. Gonapophyses appearing as slender straight spines.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, October 2, 1936 (Plau-
mann). Allotopotype, ♀, October 12, 1936.

Allied to *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *funnebris* Alexander, of eastern Brazil, and *G. (G.) pammelas* Alexander, of Paraguay, differing especially in the more uniformly darkened wings, and, in the case of *funnebris*, in the details of structure of the hypopygium. The more generally similar *funnebris* has the flagellar segments subserrate and the dististyle of the hypopygium shorter than the apical lobe of the basistyle.

Gymnastes (*Paragymnastes*) *perexquisita*, sp. n.

General coloration, including the antennae, black; knobs of halteres whitened; legs black, all femora with a narrow yellow ring at near two-thirds the length; wings handsomely

patterned with hyaline, light fulvous brown and darker brown, the hyaline areas appearing as a complete subterminal band and an incomplete area before cord; fulvous areas bordered and variegated by darker brown; cell *1st M*₂ of wings very long and narrow; legs and wing-veins with flattened scales.

Female. — Length, about 6 mm.; wing, 5.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval, the verticils shorter than the segments. Head black.

Thorax uniformly black, the surface polished. Halteres black, the knobs whitened. Legs black, the femora with a narrow yellow ring at near two-thirds the length, narrowest on the fore legs; legs with elongate flattened scales, in addition to the usual setae. Wings handsomely patterned with hyaline, light fulvous brown and darker brown; the hyaline areas occur as a narrow incomplete band before cord, extending from vein C to M and again in outer end of cell *1st A* and a broader entire band before the narrow brown apex; the fulvous brown areas include the remainder of the wings before and beyond cord, variegated by darker brown borders, most evident on the broad band beyond cord; cells *M* and *M*₂ pale brown to the wing-margin; basad of the cord, the darker brown areas include washes at origin of *Rs* and very extensively in cell *1st A*; basal portions of Anal cells extensively pale; axilla restrictedly darkened; veins brown. Setae of costal fringe interspersed with elongate scales; remaining veins with flattened scales and slightly flattened setae. Venation: *R*₂ subequal to *R*₂₊₃₊₄, in subtransverse alignment with the perpendicular *R*₂₊₃; cell *1st M*₂ very long and narrow, much shorter than any of the veins beyond it; *m-cu* at midlength of the cell.

Abdomen black. Ovipositor with the cerci brown, compressed and very powerfully constructed.

Holotype, ♀, Nova Teutonia, November 18, 1936 (Plau-
mann).

The genus and subgenus had hitherto been known only from the Old World, where most of the numerous species are Palaetropical in distribution. The present fly is most generally similar to certain Australian species, especially to *Gymnastes (Paragymnastes) gloria* (Alexander), of northern Queensland, but is entirely distinct.

Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) umbrosa, sp. n.

General coloration black; lateral pretergites white; halteres with stem black, knob dirty white; legs black, the femoral bases restrictedly yellow, most extensively so on posterior legs; wings with a strong dusky tinge, the prearcular field narrowly whitened, the axilla restrictedly infuscated; cells beyond cord with abundant macrotrichia; *Rs* moderately oblique, gently sinuous; male hypopygium with the dististyle appearing as a cultriform blade, bearing on outer margin a broad-based crest that is produced into an acute spine.

Male. — Length, about 4 mm.; wing, 5 mm.

Female. — Length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, relatively short; flagellar segments oval to long-oval, with long conspicuous verticils. Head dark brown.

Pronotum black with each posterior lateral portion whitish. Lateral pretergites and contiguous humeral region of praescutum china-white. Mesonotum black, the surface opaque by a sparse pruinosity. Pleura black, the dorso-pleural region slightly paler; dorsal pleuro-tergite restrictedly pale. Halteres with the stem black, the knob dirty white. Legs with the coxae black; trochanters dark brown; remainder of legs black, the femoral bases narrowly yellow, more extensively so on the hind legs where more than the proximal third is included. Wings with a strong dusky tinge, the prearcular field narrowly whitened; axilla restrictedly more infuscated; veins dark brown. Cells beyond cord with abundant macrotrichia; basad of cord with trichia in all of cell R_1 and in extreme outer ends of cells *R*, *M* and *Cu*. Venation: *Rs* moderately oblique, gently sinuous; R_2 in transverse alignment with the perpendicular vein R_{2+3} ; *m-cu* at near two-thirds the length of M_{3+4} .

Abdominal tergites brownish black, the caudal and lateral margins of the segments even darker; sternites obscure whitish; hypopygium dark. Male hypopygium with the dististyle flattened, appearing as a cultriform blade, on outer margin at near midlength bearing a broad-based crest that is produced into an acute spine.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, October 14, 1936. Allotopotype, ♀, October 10, 1936. (Pl a u m a n n).

Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) umbrosa is very distinct from the other described Neotropical species of the subgenus that have *Rs* moderately oblique and with abundant macrotrichia in all cells of wing beyond

cord. It is most nearly related to *C. (C.) schadei* Alexander, likewise from southern Brazil, but is very different in the coloration of the body, legs, halteres and wings.

Toxorhina (Ceratocheilus) prolongata, sp. n.

General coloration ochreous brown, the praescutum with a darker brown median stripe; halteres pale yellow throughout; legs yellow, the terminal tarsal segments infuscated; wings uniformly tinged with yellow, anterior branch of *Rs* nearly three times as long as the short *Rs*; abdominal tergites dark brown, subterminal segments blackened, hypopygium yellow; male hypopygium with the basistyle at apex produced into a pale spine; outer dististyle simple.

Male. — Length, excluding rostrum, about 7-7.5 mm.; wing, 6.8-7 mm.; rostrum, about 6 mm.

Female. — Length, excluding rostrum, about 10 mm.; wing, 8 mm.; rostrum, about 6.5 mm.

Rostrum brownish black. Antennae with the scape and pedicel obscure yellow, flagellum black. Head gray.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotum ochreous brown, the praescutum with a darker brown median stripe on anterior portion, the humeral region more yellow; central portion of scutellum weakly darkened. Ventral pleura yellow, the dorsal portion, involving the anepisternum and dorsopleural region, with a darkened longitudinal stripe. Halteres pale yellow throughout. Legs with the coxae yellow, the fore and middle pair more darkened on basal portion; remainder of legs yellow, the terminal tarsal segments infuscated. Wings uniformly tinged with yellow, unmarked; veins yellow. Venation: *Rs* short, less than the basal section of *R*₅ and only about one-third as long as the extended anterior branch of *Rs*; cell *R*₂ at margin relatively extensive, nearly one-half cell *R*₄; *m-cu* at or shortly before the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown; sternites paler brown with the caudal margin of the intermediate segments darker; a black subterminal ring; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the basistyle produced at apex into a pale spine. Outer dististyle a simple, gently arcuated, dusky rod. Arms of aedeagus relatively long.

Holotype, ♂, Nova Teutonia, December 6, 1936 (Plau-
mann). Allotopotype, ♀, December 1, 1936. Paratopotype,
♂, January 2, 1937.

Toxorhina (Ceratocheilus) prolongata is most closely allied to *T. (C.) americana* (Alexander) of Panama, British Guiana and eastern Brazil. This latter species differs in the gray body coloration, darkened knobs of halteres, subhyaline wings with darkened veins, and the short anterior branch of *Rs* which is only a little longer than *Rs* alone.
