

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

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The preceding part under this general title was published in June, 1931 (JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 39: 109-122). The crane-flies discussed herewith were all taken in Colombia by Mr. Philip C. Stone, Graduate Student in Entomology at the Massachusetts State College. The various species were taken at and near Bogota, altitude 8,000 feet; at Usme, 25 kilos south of Bogota, altitude 10,000 feet; and at Fusagasuga, altitude 4,800 feet. The types of the novelties are preserved in my collection through the kindness of the collector, to whom my very sincere thanks are extended.

Genus *Tipula* Linnæus

Tipula bogotana new species.

Belongs to the *monilifera* group; antennæ (male) unusually short, only one-half the length of the body; flagellum dark brown, the basal swellings black; wings with a strong brown tinge, with very restricted whitish areas on disk, including an oblique band beyond anterior cord; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle a broadly compressed pale blade; eighth sternite with a very long slender median lobe.

MALE.—Length about 13-15 mm.; wing 15-17 mm.; antenna 7-7.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure yellow, including the long nasus; palpi black. Antennæ (male) relatively short for a member of this group, as shown by the measurements; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellar segments dark brown, the globular basal enlargements black; outer flagellar segments more uniformly blackened. Head buffy-brown, variegated with dark brown, including a median line and more lateral areas on posterior vertex.

Pronotum buffy-brown, with a narrow dark brown median line. Mesonotal præscutum buffy-brown with four distinct but narrow dark brown stripes; interspaces with very conspicuous dark brown setigerous punctures; a sub-lateral darkening on præscutum between the lateral stripes and the margin of the sclerite; scutal lobes gray, each variegated by two slightly darker brown areas; scutellum brownish gray, with a capillary median brown vitta; mediotergite gray, the posterior portion more darkened on either side, the posterior half of the sclerite with several brown setigerous punctures. Pleura and pleurotergite almost uniformly buffy. Halteres long, stem brown,

the base narrowly yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ buffy; trochanters yellow; femora and tibiae brown, the tips narrowly and insensibly darker; tarsi black. Wings relatively broad, with a strong brown tinge, the prearcular and costal portions, together with the stigma, darker brown; very restricted whitish areas on disk, including an oblique band beyond anterior cord, small areas near outer ends of cells *B* and *M*, and paired pale spots in cell *Cu* before midlength; a zigzag pale area at about midlength of cell 1st *A*; basal portion of cell 2nd *A* somewhat pale.

Abdominal tergites reddish brown, slightly darkened medially and more heavily and distinctly sublaterally, the extreme margins pale; subterminal segments more uniformly darkened; hypopygium chiefly pale. Male hypopygium with the inner dististyle a broadly compressed, pale blade, only slightly more narrowed on basal portion. Eighth sternite with a very long slender median lobe, this fully five times as long as the width at base.

Holotype, ♂, Bogota, altitude 8000 feet, July 1, 1936 (Stone).

Paratopotypes, 6 ♂♂, July 6–August 15, 1936 (Stone).

The nearest ally of the present fly is *Tipula carizona* Alexander, likewise from the Colombian Andes. This latter species differs in the longer antennæ of the male and in the distinct details of structure of the male hypopygium, especially the inner dististyle and the short broad lobe of the eighth sternite. The wing-pattern is somewhat similar in the two flies, but with the white band before the cord even more restricted in *bogotana* and with the cubital and anal cells differently patterned.

***Tipula multimoda* new species.**

MALE.—Length about 15 mm.; wing 13 mm.; antenna 7 mm.

Very closely allied to *Tipula spinicauda* Alexander (JOURNAL NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 27: 152–153; 1919) of Panama, differing especially in the details of structure of the male hypopygium.

Male hypopygium with the lateral arms of the ninth tergite shorter and broader, suddenly narrowed at tips, with spines almost to extreme apex. Bilobed appendage in membrane between the eighth and ninth sternites much better developed and more complicated than in *spinicauda*, each lobe bearing a powerful dorsally-directed arm, densely covered with short pale setæ and pubescence, these arms apparently asymmetrical on the two lobes of the appendage.

Holotype, ♂, Puerto Boyaca, Magdalena Basin, altitude 500 feet, August 16, 1936 (Stone).

Genus *Limonia* Meigen

***Limonia (Rhipidia) stonoi* new species.**

Size large (wing, female, 11 mm.); antennæ black, the apical pedicels of the segments brownish yellow; flagellar segments rather strongly produced;

mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow, with three darker brown stripes; scutum and scutellum dark brown, with a continuous median testaceous yellow stripe; mediotergite uniformly dark brown; pleura brownish yellow, striped longitudinally with darker; halteres obscure yellow, the base of knob darkened; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly blackened, tibiæ and tarsi brownish black to black; wings cream-yellow, heavily patterned with darker, including a series of six major costal areas; disk of wing streaked longitudinally with brown; *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ extending to beyond midlength of *Rs*; *m-cu* at fork of *M*; abdominal tergites brownish black to black; sternites yellow, the caudal margins narrowly blackened.

FEMALE.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 11 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black, the apical pedicels of the flagellar segments brownish yellow; segments rather strongly produced (for the female sex), the longest serrations being about as long as the segments; verticils of unusual length, on the more basal flagellar segments about one-half longer than the segments. Head dark gray, the vertex more infuscated in front; anterior vertex reduced to a narrow strip that is only about one-half the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal præscutum obscure brownish yellow, with three broad, darker brown stripes; anterior ends of lateral stripes a little incurved, interrupting or restricting the narrow interspaces at this point; lateral margins of præscutum behind the humeri a little darkened; median area of scutum and scutellum broadly testaceous-yellow, the lateral portions abruptly dark brown; mediotergite dark brown. Pleura brownish yellow, conspicuously variegated by darker, including a relatively wide blackish stripe extending from the cervical region, crossing the propleura, anepisternum, dorsal pteropleurite and ventral pleurotergite to base of abdomen; a more ventral pleural stripe includes the bases of the fore and middle coxæ and the ventral sternopleurite. Halteres obscure yellow, the base of knob darkened. Legs with the coxæ darkened basally, the posterior pair least so, the remainder obscure yellow; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously blackened, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiæ and tarsi brownish black to black. Wings with the ground-color cream-yellow, heavily and conspicuously patterned with dark and lighter brown; the darker color includes a series of six major costal areas, the basal three confluent or nearly so, greatly restricting the interspaces before origin of *Rs*; fourth area oval, at fork of *Sc*; fifth area stigmal, confluent with a conspicuous seam along cord; last costal area shortly before outer end of cell *E*₂; most of remaining wing-surface seamed and washed with darker, chiefly restricting the yellow ground-color to longitudinal streaks in the centers of the cells; bases of anal cells broadly yellow; veins dark. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending beyond midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ longer than *Sc*₁; free tip of *Sc*₂ lying shortly beyond level of *E*₂, *R*₁₊₂ jutting beyond this point as a short spur; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brownish black to black, the basal segment a little brightened laterally; sternites yellow, the caudal margins narrowly black-

ened. Ovipositor with the genital shield blackened; valves yellowish, darkened at bases.

Holotype, ♀, Usme, altitude 10,000 feet, July 8, 1936 (Stone).

I take unusual pleasure in dedicating this species to my friend, Mr. Philip Carlton Stone. This large and very conspicuous fly needs no comparison with any described species of *Rhipidia*. The wing-pattern is quite different from that of other Neotropical members of the subgenus, somewhat more suggesting certain heavily patterned species of the subgenus *Limonia*.

***Limonia (Geranomyia) laudanda* new species.**

Size large (wing, female, over 11 mm.); general coloration gray, the præscutum with three narrow blackish stripes; halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish black; femora obscure yellow, with a narrow blackened subterminal ring; wings whitish subhyaline, heavily patterned with brown, including five costal areas all of which attain the costal vein; third area including both the fork of *Sc* and origin of *Rs*; cell 1st M_2 relatively long, about equal in length to vein M_{1+2} beyond it; abdomen black.

FEMALE.—Length, excluding rostrum, about 7.5–8 mm.; wing 11.5–12 mm.; rostrum about 4.2 mm.

Rostrum relatively long, black, the outer ends of the slender labial palpi pale; maxillary palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments cylindrical, with verticils that are shorter than the segments. Head dark gray, the posterior vertex more blackened on either side of the median line.

Pronotum gray, with a blackened median line. Mesothorax gray; præscutum with three narrow blackish stripes that are about as wide as the interspaces, the median one not reaching the suture, the laterals crossing the suture onto the mesal and cephalic portions of the scutal lobes; præscutum dusky near the lateral portions behind the obscure yellow humeral region; median region of scutum and the scutellum more testaceous; mediotergite paler on sides. Pleura dark gray, indistinctly variegated with darker on the ventral anepisternum and ventral sternopleurite. Halteres relatively long, the stem yellow, the knob brownish black. Legs with the fore coxæ brownish gray, paler apically, the remaining coxæ more testaceous yellow; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, with a relatively narrow (0.8 mm.) blackened ring before the still narrower yellow tip; tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; basitarsi brown, remainder of tarsi black. Wings whitish subhyaline, the costal interspaces more yellowish; a relatively heavy brown pattern, including five costal areas, all of which reach the costal vein; third area largest, involving both the fork of *Sc* and origin of *Rs*; proximal end of stigmal area more diffuse; fifth area at end of vein R_3 ; cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 conspicuously seamed with brown; tips of veins M_3 to 2nd *A*, inclusive, with dusky clouds, larger and more conspicuous on the anal veins; several of the longitudinal veins, including R_{4+5} , *M* and *Cu*, seamed

with dusky; axillary region of cell 2nd *A* whitened, the central portion dusky; veins yellow, darkened in the infuscated areas. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite or before one-third the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ near its tip; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; free tip of *Sc*₂ and *R*₂ virtually in transverse alignment; cell 1st *M*₂ about equal in length to vein *M*₁₊₂ beyond it; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdomen black. Ovipositor with the nearly straight valves horn-yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Usme, altitude 10,000 feet, July 8, 1936 (Stone).

Paratopotype, ♀, July 7, 1936.

The only regional species that at all resemble the present fly are *Limonia* (*Geranomyia*) *gaudens* (Alexander) of Argentina and *L.* (*G.*) *townsendi* (Alexander) of Peru, both of which are of about the same size but differ conspicuously in the coloration of the body and wings. In both of these species, vein *Sc* is long, with the dark area at its fork entirely disconnected from the one at origin of *Rs*.

Genus *Shannonomyia* Alexander

Shannonomyia bogotensis new species.

General coloration gray, with a narrow blackish median line on head, pronotum and praescutum, reaching the suture as a point; halteres elongate, pale yellow; legs black; wings whitish subhyaline, the prearcular region and cell *Sc* a trifle more yellowish; stigma oval, brown; very restricted dark seams at origin of *Rs*, along cord and at outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; vein *Cu* vaguely seamed with darker; *Rs* relatively long, weakly spurred at origin; cell 1st *M*₂ elongate, about equal to the longest veins beyond it, with *m-cu* at near two-thirds its length; abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black.

MALE.—Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 8.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel black; flagellum broken. Head gray, the posterior vertex with a narrow blackish median longitudinal line.

Pronotum gray, with a capillary blackish longitudinal stripe. Mesonotum ashy-gray, the praescutum with a single median brownish black stripe, narrower and more distinct in front, becoming more diffuse and narrowed behind, reaching the suture as a point. Pleura gray. Halteres elongate, pale yellow. Legs with the coxæ gray; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs black, the femoral bases restrictedly a little paler. Wings whitish subhyaline, the prearcular region and cell *Sc* a trifle more yellowish; stigma oval, brown; very restricted dark seams at origin of *Rs*, along cord and at outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; vein *Cu* vaguely seamed with darker; axillary region restrictedly darkened; veins brown, more luteous in the yellow areas. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending shortly before fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ close to its tip; *Rs* relatively long, about equal in length to cell 1st *M*₂, angulated to weakly spurred at origin; *R*₂, *R*₂₊₃ and *R*₁₊₂ all subequal; *R*₃ about equal to vein *R*₂₊₃₊₄; cell 1st

M_2 elongate, about as long as vein M_{1+2} beyond it; $m-cu$ lying unusually far distad, at near two-thirds the length of the cell.

Abdomen dark brown to brownish black, sparsely pruinose; hypopygium brownish black.

Holotype, ♂, Usme, altitude 10,000 feet, July 9, 1936 (Stone).

Shannonomyia bogotensis is very different from the other regional species of the genus in the gray coloration, pattern of the head and praescutum, black legs, pattern of wings, and the venation, especially the long cell 1st M_2 , with $m-cu$ lying far distad. There is no close ally known to me.

Genus *Polymera* Wiedemann

Polymera (*Polymera*) *sordidipes* new species.

Size large (wing, male, 8 mm. or more); general coloration brown, the pleura more yellowish; antennae nearly twice as long as body, the flagellum uniformly blackened, the segments nearly cylindrical; legs brown to brownish black, the tarsi dark, only the posterior pair more yellowish brown; wings uniformly tinged with yellow; veins brownish black; Rs , E_{2+3+4} and E_{1+2} subequal; $m-cu$ at from one-third to one-half its length beyond the fork of M .

MALE.—Length about 7–7.5 mm.; wing 8–9 mm.; antenna about 13–14 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 8.5–9 mm.; wing 9–10 mm.

Rostrum testaceous; palpi brown. Antennæ (male) nearly twice as long as body; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum uniformly blackened; flagellar segments nearly cylindrical, the enlargements only feebly indicated; elongate verticils distributed throughout the length of the segments, with shorter setæ interspersed. Head brown.

Mesonotum uniformly brown, the pleura more yellowish, unmarked. Halteres infuscated, the base of stem restrictedly pale, the knob somewhat darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs brown to brownish black, including tarsi, the posterior tarsi a very little paler, yellowish brown. Wings with a clear yellow tinge; veins and macrotrichia brownish black. Macrotrichia much longer, coarser and more conspicuous than in *niveitarsis*. Venation: Rs only a little longer than E_{2+3+4} , the latter not as erect as in either *niveitarsis* or *crystalloptera*; Sc_1 ending nearly opposite the fork of M_{3+4} ; E_{1+2} subequal to or only a little shorter than Rs ; cell M_1 present but small; $m-cu$ from one-third to one-half its length beyond the fork of M ; anterior arculus preserved, though faint.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the hypopygium and sternites more brownish yellow.

Holotype, ♂, Fusagasuga, altitude 4800 feet, July 30, 1936 (Stone).

Allotype, ♀, with the type.

Paratopotypes, 5 ♂ ♀, July 30–31, 1936.

The nearest ally is the smaller *Polymera (Polymera) niveitarsis* Alexander, which differs in the details of venation, as the broken arcus, shorter *Sc*, and short, more erect R_{2+3} , and in the snowy-white posterior tarsi. The flagellar segments of the present fly are slightly less cylindrical than in *niveitarsis*, the basal and apical enlargements being feebly indicated.

***Polymera (Polymera) ominosa* new species.**

Mesonotum reddish brown, unmarked; pleura chiefly occupied by a black dorsal stripe; fore coxæ blackened, middle and posterior pair almost white; femora brown, the tips very narrowly whitened; tarsi brown, the posterior pair a little brighter, more yellowish brown; wings with a very strong brown suffusion; *Sc* unusually long, Sc_1 ending some distance beyond origin of vein E_{2+3} ; vein *E* unusually short, only a little longer than *Es*; both E_{1+2} and *Es* longer than E_{2+3+4} ; abdomen black, including the hypovalvæ of the ovipositor.

FEMALE.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel brown; flagellum black. Head dark brownish gray.

Pronotum testaceous yellow. Mesonotum uniformly light reddish brown, unmarked. Entire dorso-pleural region black, only the ventral sternopleurite and meral region light reddish brown. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem restrictedly pale. Legs with the fore coxæ blackened, middle and hind coxæ almost white; trochanters obscure brownish yellow; femora brown, more yellowish basally, deepening to a narrow, still darker, subterminal ring, the extreme tip abruptly whitened; tibiæ brown, the bases not or scarcely brightened; tarsi brown, the posterior tarsi a very little paler, more yellowish brown. Wings with a very strong brown suffusion, cells *C* and *Sc* a little more yellowish; veins and trochanters dark brown. Venation: *Sc* of unusual length, Sc_1 ending some distance beyond the origin of vein E_{2+3} and about opposite the fork of M_{3+4} ; vein *E* unusually short, only a little longer than *Es*; E_{1+2} and *Es* subequal, longer than E_{2+3+4} ; cell M_1 present; *m-cu* more than its length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen black, including the hypovalvae; cerci brown, the tips paling to horn-yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Fusagasuga, altitude 4800 feet, July 31, 1936 (Stone).

In the white femoral tips, the present fly agrees most nearly with the otherwise very distinct *Polymera (Polymera) albogeniculata* Alexander (Ecuador) and *P. (P.) geniculata* Alexander (Puerto Rico). The unusually dark-colored but unpatterned wings suggest *P. (P.) cinereipennis* Alexander (Paraguay) and *P. (P.) fuscitarsis* Alexander (southern Brazil) but the fly is entirely distinct. The unusually long vein *Sc* and the short *R* furnish strong venational characters.

Genus *Gonomyia* Meigen***Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *cervaria* new species.**

Belongs to the *manca* group; mesonotal praescutum and scutal lobes brown; scutellum yellow, narrowly darkened medially; pleura with a conspicuous white longitudinal stripe; legs brown; wings with a weak brown tinge, the outer radial portion a little darker; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle a very strongly curved blackened structure, terminating in an acute spine and with a few smaller denticles along outer margin; phallosome consisting of two pairs of blackened hooks, these of unequal size.

MALE.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.8 mm.

Rostrum brownish black; palpi black. Antennæ black; flagellar segments long, with very elongate verticils. Head yellow, the center of vertex blackened.

Pronotum and anterior lateral pretergites clear light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum and the scutal lobes dark brown; median region of scutum and the scutellum obscure yellow, the latter narrowly darkened medially; postnotum yellow, with a dark brown triangle at cephalic end and with the posterior third darkened, restricting the ground-color to a V-shaped central area. Pleura brown, with a conspicuous white longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxæ to base of abdomen, passing beneath the root of halteres, the area narrowly bordered both dorsally and ventrally by still darker brown. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the fore coxæ darkened, remaining coxæ and all trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs dark brown, the femora slightly paler on basal portions. Wings faintly tinged with brown, somewhat more saturated in the stigmal and outer radial portions but with the actual stigma not or scarcely delimited; costal region narrowly pale; veins pale brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending shortly before origin of R_s ; m-cu at fork of M .

Abdomen brown, the hypopygium more yellowish. Male hypopygium with the outer lobe of basistyle produced into a fleshy lobe. Outer dististyle a powerful blackened structure, curved almost into a circle, gradually narrowed outwardly and terminating in a strong spine; outer margin on basal half with two or three small spines; a conspicuous appressed spine on outer margin at near two-thirds the length. Inner dististyle a small oval pale structure, with numerous setæ, including a terminal fasciculate bristle. Phallosome consisting of two pairs of structures, the longest appearing as black crook-like hooks, the shorter pair terminating in long, gently curved black spines and a shorter, more basal, blackened tooth.

Holotype, ♂, Fusagasuga, altitude 4800 feet, July 31, 1936 (Stone).

The nearest allied species are *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *basispinosa* Alexander (southern Brazil) and *G.* (*L.*) *bruchi* Alexander (Argentina), which have a somewhat similar phallosome, arranged as two paired and blackened sets of structures, but which differ conspicuously in the conformation of the styli of the hypopygium.

Genus *Molophilus* Curtis***Molophilus luxuriosus* new species.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; size large (wing, male, 5.5 mm. or more); general coloration dark brownish gray; antennæ relatively short in both sexes; halteres yellow; legs brown to brownish black; wings whitish subhyaline, variegated with darker, including a band at cord; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a nearly straight blackened rod, the mesal edge with a series of spines and spinous setæ.

MALE.—Length about 4–4.5 mm.; wing 5.5–6 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennæ brownish black throughout, relatively short in both sexes; flagellar segments oval to subtruncate; longest verticils much exceeding the segments. Head gray.

Mesonotum almost uniformly dark brownish gray, the humeral region of praescutum more brightened; lateral pretergites yellow; praescutum with two intermediate dusky vittæ occupying the position of the interspaces, reaching the anterior border of sclerite, delimited by black setæ; pseudosutural foveæ black. Pleura dark gray. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxæ dark gray; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs brown to brownish black, the femoral bases a little brightened, the tibial tips narrowly blackened. Wings whitish subhyaline, in the more heavily patterned individuals with two dusky bands, the outer one along the cord, the inner area involving the central portions of the cubital and anal cells; in other specimens, only the dark fascia on the anterior cord is indicated; in the female assigned to this species, the axillary region is weakly darkened; veins yellow to pale brown, darker in the clouded areas; trichia dark. Venation: Petiole of cell M_3 , a little longer than *m-cu*; vein 2nd *A* relatively long, ending opposite *m-cu*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of basistyle relatively deep. Outer dististyle with the inner arm slightly longer and narrower than the outer arm, the latter truncated at apex. Basal dististyle a nearly straight blackened rod that terminates in an acute, slightly bent spine; lower or mesal edge of style almost to base with a series of spines and spinous setæ; the strong outer spines are about 20 to 22 in number, on the basal half of style being replaced by more slender spinous setæ forming a dense linear group of brush, exceeding 25 to 30 in number. In the allied *capricornis*, the slender basal spines are few (5 or 6) in number and do not form a specialized area.

Holotype, ♂, Usme, altitude 10,000 feet, July 8, 1936 (Stone).

Allotopotype, ♀, with type.

Paratopotype, ♂, July 9, 1936.

Molophilus luxuriosus is most nearly allied to *M. capricornis* Alexander (Colombia), differing in the large size and structure of the male hypopygium, especially the basal dististyle. It should

be noted that in both these species, the denticles of this style are along the mesal or inner edge, and not on the outer margin as in species allied to *Molophilus perseus* Alexander, as *M. chiriquiensis* Alexander, *M. pallatangensis* Alexander and *M. sagittarius* Alexander.

***Molophilus lictor* new species.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; mesonotal praescutum and scutum reddish brown, the former more darkened on margin behind the pseudo-sutural foveæ; posterior sclerites of mesonotum, and the pleura, dark brown; antennæ (male) of moderate length; wings dark gray, the prearcular and costal regions clearer yellow; male hypopygium with the apical beak of basistyle very slender; basal dististyle a short powerful blackened club, the apex densely set with strong black spines to produce a mace-like appearance.

MALE.—Length about 3.6–3.8 mm.; wing 4.5–4.7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout, moderately long, if bent backward reaching nearly to wing-root; flagellar segments oval to long oval, with a dense erect pubescence and long, unilaterally arranged verticils.

Head dark brown.

Pronotum dark brown, the restricted lateral pretergites obscure yellow. Mesonotal praescutum reddish brown, darker laterally behind the pseudosutural foveæ; scutum reddish brown, the scutellum and mediotergite darker. Pleura and pleurotergite almost uniformly dark brown; pleurotergite with a conspicuous group of long yellow setæ. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the fore coxæ infuscated, the remaining coxæ a little paler; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs passing from yellowish brown to black, the vestiture dark. Wings relatively broad, dark gray, the prearcular and costal areas, together with cell R_1 clearer yellow; stigmal area a little darker; veins pale brown, brighter in the yellow areas; macrotrichia dark. Venation: R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} subequal, R_2 lying opposite or just beyond the fork of the latter vein; petiole of cell M_3 nearly twice *m-cu*; vein 2nd *A* long, ending nearly opposite the fork of M_{3+4} .

Abdomen black, the hypopygium a trifle brighter. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of basistyle very slender, spiniform. Outer dististyle with outer arm short and broad, truncated at apex, the mesal edge microscopically roughened; inner arm longer, slender, the narrow apex obtuse. Basal dististyle a short powerful blackened club, slightly expanded outwardly, the apex densely set with strong black spines to produce a mace-like appearance; outer margin of style before apex with a small isolated group of spines and with small scattered denticles on distal half of outer margin. Phallosome glabrous, the apex obtusely truncated.

Holotype, ♂, Fusagasuga, altitude 4800 feet, July 31, 1936 (Stone).

Paratopotype, ♂.

There is no close ally of the present fly in the Neotropical fauna.

The species with the hypopygium most generally similar is *Molophilus catamarcensis* Alexander (Argentina), but the resemblance is not particularly close.

***Molophilus conscriptus* new species.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; mesonotum rather dark brown, the scutellum blackened; antennæ (male) elongate, approximately two-thirds the length of the body, the segments fusiform; thoracic pleura obscure yellow, with two narrow blackish longitudinal stripes; legs brown; wings relatively narrow, with a strong dusky tinge; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle unusually long and slender, a little expanded and twisted at apex, the tip produced into a powerful spine.

MALE.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.7 mm.; antenna about 2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ (male) elongate, as shown by the measurements; scape and pedicel obscure yellow, flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments fusiform, the outer end more strongly narrowed than the base, the central portion of the segment with whorls of long erect verticils and pubescence. Head dark gray.

Cervical region blackened. Anterior lateral pretergites and pronotum pale yellow. Mesonotal praescutum rather dark brown, the humeral region more brightened; scutum with lobes dark brown, the median area obscure yellow; scutellum blackened; postnotum dark. Pleura obscure yellow, with two narrow blackish longitudinal stripes, the more dorsal one extending from the cervical region across the dorsal pleurites and dorsopleural membrane to the pleurotergite, passing above the root of the halteres; ventral stripe less distinct, beginning behind the fore coxæ. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs brown, the outer segments more blackened. Wings relatively narrow, with a strong dusky tinge, the veins vaguely seamed with still darker; veins and macrotrichia dark. Venation: R_2 lying distad of level of $r-m$; petiole of cell M_3 unusually long, nearly three times $m-cu$; vein $2nd\ A$ short, ending just before a level of $m-cu$, the cell narrow, especially at outer end.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of basistyle relatively slender, the outer end a little expanded and twisted, at apex produced into a powerful spine that is surrounded at base by several small setæ.

Holotype, ♂, Fusagasuga, altitude 4800 feet, July 31, 1936 (Stone).

The species in the Neotropical fauna having the male hypopygium most similar to that of the present fly are *Molophilus flexilistylus* Alexander (Colombia) and *M. remiger* Alexander (southern Brazil), both of which have the antennæ short in both sexes, the wings broad, and with the structure of the basal dististyle of the male hypopygium entirely different.