

Records and descriptions of Tipulidae from
tropical America (Diptera) Part III

by

CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

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Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

(With 10 figures)

In the present paper I am describing a number of new species from Venezuela, received through the very appreciated interest of Mr. Gaston Vivas-Berthier and Mr. Pablo Anduze. Through the kindness of the collectors I am privileged to retain the types of these novelties in my collection of the World Tipulidae. Several records of distribution that add materially to our knowledge are provided.

Records of distribution

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) mexicana Alexander. — Mexico: Córdoba, October 3, 1924 (A. M. Dampf); Santa Isabel, Chiapas, altitude 800 meters, November 16, 1930 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 1881.

¹) Contribution to the memorial volume of the Revista de Entomologia, published in honor of Dr. Arthur Neiva.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) unicolor Alexander. — Mexico: Finca Aurora, Chiapas, altitude 200 meters, June 18, 1935 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 4552. San Salvador: Agronomia, Sonsonate, altitude 1500 feet, March 20, 1926 (K. A. Salman).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) acuminata Alexander. — Ecuador: Baños, altitude 1950 meters, April 23, 1939 (Macintyre). Argentina: Famailla, Tucuman, October 1920 (V. Weiser).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) helophila Alexander. — Mexico: Sonora, near Narojoa, Rio Mayo, March 25, 1927 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 1221; Escuintla, Chiapas, altitude 80 meters, November 11, 1930 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 1824. British Honduras: Cacao River, October 15, 1925 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 722.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) pleuralis (Williston). — Santo Domingo: Sanchez, June 1, 1915; American Museum of Natural History. Trinidad: St. Augustine, December 29, 1923 (Withycombe); British Museum. British Guiana: Bartica, January 22-24, 1913 (X. S. Parish). Brazil: Manaos, Amazonas, November 4, 1919 (H. S. Parish).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) crepuscula Alexander. — Paraguay: Villarrica, September 4, 1925 (F. Schade). Formerly from Peru.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) ctenophora Alexander. — Bolivia: Sara, altitude 350 meters, March 1913 (J. Steinbach). Formerly from Peru.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) extensa Alexander. — Trinidad: St. Augustine, December 29, 1923 (Withycombe); British Museum. Formerly from Panama to British Guiana.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) haptoa Alexander. — Mexico: Finca Vergel, Chiapas, altitude 800 meters, June 10, 1935 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 4502; Finca Lubeca, Chiapas, altitude 850 meters, June 21, 1935 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 4582.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) macswaini Alexander. — Costa Rica: Pedregoso, Valley of the General, altitude 2075 feet, January 1939 (D. L. Rounds).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) producta Alexander. — Ecuador: Balzapamba, altitude 700 meters, May 27, 1938 (Macintyre). Formerly from Puerto Rico, Antigua and southern Mexico.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) puer Alexander. — Mexico: Vera Cruz, November 10, 1923 (A. M. Dampf); Escuintla, Chiapas, altitude 80 meters, November 11, 1930 (A. M. Dampf); M. F. No. 1814. British Guiana: Bartica, January 3, 1913 (H. S. Parish). Ecuador: Balzapamba, altitude 700 meters, May 27, 1938 (Macintyre). Peru: Yurimaguas, April 5, 1920 (H. S. Parish). There is a very evident range in the relative stoutness and degree of curvature of the dististyles of the male hypopygium, but at the present time it does not seem advisable to attempt further sub-division of these forms.

Descriptions of new species

Tipula neivai, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum gray, the praescutum with four dark stripes; praescutal interspaces with conspicuous setigerous punctures; intermediate flagellar segments bicolored;

femora yellow, the tips rather narrowly and weakly darkened; wings brown, with a conspicuous white stripe extending the entire length, from the prearcular field to the apex in cell R_5 ; R_s long, nearly three times the length of $m-cu$; abdominal tergites yellowish brown with three brown longitudinal stripes.

Female. — Length, about 21 mm.; wing, 16.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head buffy, sparsely pruinose; nasus conspicuous; palpi black. Antennae with basal four segments pale yellow, the succeeding three segments bicolored, with the basal enlargement brown, the remainder yellow; outer segments uniformly darkened; basal enlargement of segments inconspicuous; longest verticils a little shorter than the segments (in female). Head gray; vertex with a capillary dark median vitta; sides of posterior vertex with conspicuous darkened setigerous punctures.

Mesonotal praescutum gray with four dark stripes; intermediate pair separated by a darker gray line that is further split by a capillary dusky vitta; lateral stripes entire; praescutal interspaces with several unusually conspicuous, dark, setigerous punctures; scutal lobes darkened, the median area pale gray; posterior sclerites of mesonotum gray. Pleura yellowish gray, without clearly defined pattern. Halteres infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow, sparsely pruinose; femora yellow, the tips rather narrowly and weakly darkened, more intensely so on outer face; tibiae yellow, the tips very narrowly darkened; basitarsi yellow, passing into yellowish brown outwardly; remaining tarsal segments dark brown. Wings with the ground color strongly infumed, with a conspicuous longitudinal white stripe extending the entire length of wing; stigma only a little darker than the costal border; bases of outer radial cells very vaguely brightened, not forming a distinct area; the primary white stripe extends from the wing-base in Anal cells, including the cephalic half of M , all of 1st M_2 , bases of M_1 and 2nd M_2 and the adjoining portion of cell R_5 , the stripe encroached upon by dusky areas in base of cell Cu and along posterior border of cell M ; veins dark. Venation: R_{1+2} entire; R_s long, nearly three times $m-cu$; petiole of cell M_1 subequal to m .

Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, with three brown longitudinal stripes, the median one broader, entire, extending the whole length of abdomen; lateral stripes becoming sub-

obsolete on outer segments; lateral tergal borders restrictedly pale; sternites yellow, with a continuous, dark brown, sub-lateral stripe that becomes obsolete on about the sixth segment; genital shield dark; cerci slender, long and straight.

Habitat: Venezuela (Mérida).

Holotype, ♀, Paramo de Mucuchies, June 10, 1938; through Vivas-Berthier; Collector's No 17.

The species is named in honor of Dr. Arthur Neiva, the famous Brazilian scientist.

Tipula neivai apparently belongs to the *monilifera* group. It is readily distinguished from all described regional species by the peculiar vittate pattern of the wings which is suggestive of members of the subgenus *Yamatotipula* Matsumura in the Holarctic region.

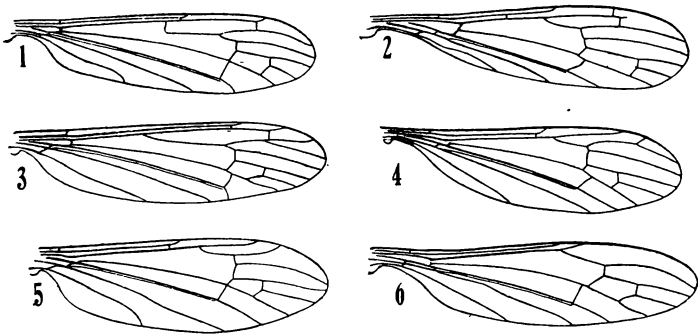


Fig. 1. *Limonia* (s. str.) *meridensis*, sp. n.: venation. — Fig. 2. *Limonia* (*Peripheroptera*) *vivas-berthieri*, sp. n.: venation. — Fig. 3. *Hecatoma* (*Eriocera*) *saga*, sp. n.: venation. — Fig. 4. *Gonomyia* (s. str.) *anduzei*, sp. n.: venation. — Fig. 5. *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *prolongata*, sp. n.: venation. — Fig. 6. *Toxorhina* (s. str.) *polycantha*, sp. n.: venation. —

Limonia (*Limonia*) *meridensis*, sp. n.

Belongs to the *repanda* group; general coloration yellow, the mesonotum with a narrow black median stripe, narrow and median in position on praescutum and mediotergite, divided and enclosing a whitish median line on scutum and scutellum; rostrum and antennae black; legs black, the bases and tips of femora, together with a subterminal ring, yellow; wings yellow, patterned with brown; *Rs* slightly recurved at origin; abdomen yellow, the caudal borders of tergites narrowly dark brown; male hypopygium with the rostral prolongation of ventral dististyle having a strong basal tubercle that bears two subequal spines.

Male. — Length, about 6.5 mm.; wing, 7.5 mm.

Rostrum relatively elongate, exceeding the remainder of

head in length, black; palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments long-oval, the incisures well-defined; terminal segment longer than the penultimate. Head black, the occipital region paler.

Cervical region and pronotum black. Mesonotal praesutum greenish yellow, with a narrow black median stripe that is widest in front, gradually narrowed at a hairlike point near suture, subtended on either side by a narrow line that is slightly paler than the ground; scutal lobes greenish yellow, their mesal portions infuscated; median region of scutum and scutellum whitish, the remainder of scutellum black, the parascutella yellow; mediotergite yellow with a median black stripe. Pleura yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora black, the bases restrictedly yellow; tips and a subterminal ring yellow, enclosing a wider black annulus; tibiae and tarsi black, the posterior tibiae and tarsi black, the posterior tibiae dark brown with both ends blackened. Wings (Fig. 1) pale yellow, the prearcular field and costal border, including the outer radial field, more saturated yellow; a relatively sparse brown pattern, as follows: Arculus; origin of *Rs*; fork of *Sc*; sigma and R_{1+2} ; cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; a seam on distal end of vein *M*, continued along M_{2+4} and M_4 to margin; small marginal darkenings at ends of veins M_3 to *2nd A*, the latter largest; veins yellow, darkened in the brown areas. Venation: *Rs* relatively long, angulated to slightly recurved and short-spurred at origin; Sc_1 ending shortly beyond one-third the length of *Rs*, Sc_2 at its tip; R_{1+2} a little longer than R_2 alone; cell *1st M*₂ subequal to the longest vein beyond it; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdomen yellow, the caudal borders of the tergites narrowly dark brown; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of tergite convex, scarcely notched medially. Basistyle with ventro-mesal lobe very short and stout. Dorsal dististyle nearly straight, the acute blackened tip strongly decurved. Ventral dististyle relatively small, subequal in area to basistyle; rostral prolongation conspicuous, bearing two spines from a strong basal tubercle placed shortly before tip of prolongation; spines subequal in length, the outermost directed caudad, the inner directed backward or laterad. Gonapophyses with mesal-apical lobe relatively slender, blackened, gently curved. Tip of aedeagus bifid, weakly recurved.

Habitat: Venezuela (Mérida).

Holotype, ♂, Mérida, June 1938; through Vivas-Berthier; Collector's No. 36.

Limonia (Limonia) meridensis differs widely in pattern of legs and wings, and in structure of rostrum, antennae and male hypopygium, from the other members of the group, including *L. (L.) contradistincta* Alexander (southern Brazil), *L. (L.) melaxantha* Alexander (northern Panama) and *L. (L.) repanda* Alexander (Ecuador).

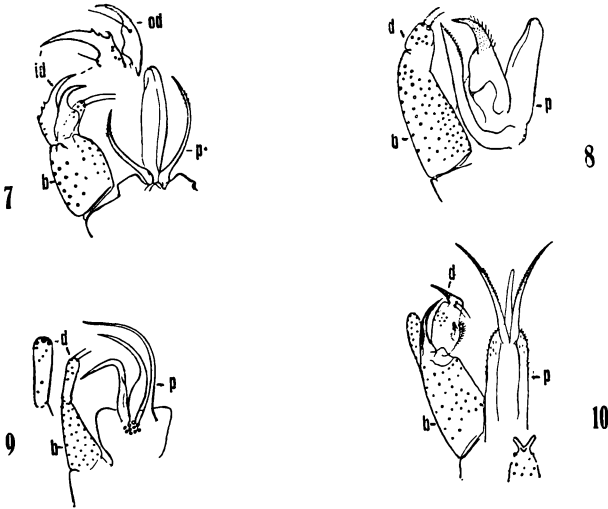


Fig. 7. *Gonomyia (s. str.) anduzei*, sp. n.; male hypopygium. — Fig. 8. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) parinermis*, sp. n.; male hypopygium. — Fig. 9. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) prolongata* sp. n.; male hypopygium. — Fig. 10. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) naiguatana*, sp. n.; male hypopygium. — (Explanation of symbols: *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *id*, inner dististyle; *od*, outer dististyle *p*, phallosome).

Limonia (Peripheroptera) vivas-berthieri, sp. n.

General coloration polished black; thoracic pleura gray pruinose on sternopleurite and pleurotergite; antennae, halteres and legs black; wings cream-colored, heavily patterned with brown, including a massive, darker brown, stigmal area; a conspicuous brown seam along vein *Cu*, to and including arculus; free tip of *Sc*₂ a short distance before *R*₃; cell 2nd *A* long and narrow.

Male. — Length, about 8 mm.; wing, 11.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; basal flagellar segments globular, the outer segments passing into oval. Head polished black; anterior vertex wide, exceeding three times the diameter of scape.

Thoracic notum uniformly polished black. Pleura black, the dorso-pleural membrane brownish black; a heavy gray bloom on dorsal sternopleurite and ventral pteropleurite. Halteres black, the base of stem restrictedly paler. Legs with the coxae and trochanters black; remainder of legs black, only the femoral bases restrictedly obscure yellow. Wings (Fig. 2) with the disk cream-colored, the prearcular field more orange yellow; stigma very large, dark brown, including all of cell R_1 , all of cell Sc_1 beyond the level of origin of R_s and more than the basal two-thirds of cell R_2 , the outer stigmal margin clearly defined; conspicuous brown seams along cord and outer end of cell $1st M_2$; somewhat paler brown clouds include the entire wing-tip beyond level of outer end of cell $1st M_2$, most of cell M_4 , a broad seam along vein Cu to and including arculus, and all but base of cell $2nd A$; a brown seam on vein Sc_2 ; veins yellow, darker in the clouded areas. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite origin of R_s , Sc_2 far from its tip, about mid-distance between arculus and tip of Sc_1 ; free tip of Sc_2 a short distance before level of R_2 , R_{1+2} projecting as a short spur; inner ends of cells R_3 , R_5 and $1st M_2$ about on a transverse line; cell $1st M_2$ closed, longer than any of the veins beyond it; cell $2nd A$ long and narrow.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black.

Habitat: Venezuela (Mérida).

Holotype, ♂, Andes, June 1938; through Vivas-Berthier; Collector's No. 35.

Limonia (Periphoptera) vivas-berthieri is named in honor of the collector, Mr. Gaston Vivas-Berthier, now a student of entomology at Cornell University. By keys, the species runs to *L. (P.) aberrans* (Schiner), the type of which was collected in Venezuela in 1864 by Lindig. I was privileged to examine the type in 1921 through the kindness of Dr. Hans Zerny. The present fly differs in the much heavier wing-pattern, especially the wing-tip, posterior cells and along vein Cu .

Hexatoma (Eriocera) saga, sp. n.

General coloration black, the posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura heavily gray pruinose; vertical tubercle orange; antennae (male) 7-segmented, black throughout; halteres black; legs black, the subbasal portions of fore femora obscure yellow; wings whitish subhyaline, patterned with dark brown,

especially the prearcular field, cells *C* and *Sc*, stigma and narrow wing-tip; macrotrichia of veins sparse; R_2 close to fork of R_{3+4} ; *m-cu* more than one-half its length beyond fork of *M*; abdomen long, black, the basal half of segments two to five, inclusive, orange-yellow.

Male. — Length, about 14 mm.; wing, 9 mm.; antenna, about 2.1 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, 7-segmented (male); first flagellar segment more than twice the length of second; third a little longer than the second; fourth about one-half longer than the terminal segment. Head with vertical tubercle nearly entire, fiery orange; remainder of head velvety black.

Pronotum light gray. Mesonotal praescutum with the usual gray ground restricted to short intermediate stripes and restricted lateral areas before suture, the entire anterior portion of sclerite black, subnitidous; scutum black, sparsely pruinose; scutellum and postnotum black, heavily gray pruinose. Pleura heavily pruinose, sparsely variegated with blackish. Halteres black throughout. Legs with the coxae gray pruinose; trochanters black; remainder of legs black, the sub-basal portions of fore femora narrowly obscure yellow, the remainder of femora uniformly black. Wings (Fig. 3) whitish subhyaline, patterned with dark brown, including the entire prearcular field; cells *C* and *Sc*, the latter more intensely so; stigma and the narrow wing-apex in cells R_2 to 2nd M_2 , inclusive; anterior cord very narrowly and insensibly seamed with brown; veins brownish black. Macrotrichia of veins beyond cord very sparse, restricted to an extended series of seven or eight trichia on distal section of vein R_5 . Venation: Sc_1 ending shortly beyond level of *r-m*, Sc_2 some distance from tip; *Rs* long, slightly exceeding *R* alone; R_2 shorter than R_{1+2} , on R_3 just beyond fork; cell 1st M_2 about equal in length to vein M_{1+2} beyond it; *m-cu* more than one-half its length beyond fork of *M*, longer than the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdomen long, black, the basal half of segments two to five, inclusive, orange-yellow; outer segments, including hypopygium, black.

Habitat: Venezuela (Trujillo).

Holotype, ♂, Quebrada de las Avispas, altitude 1950 meters, June 7, 1938; through Vivas-Berthier.

Most similar to *Hexatoma (Eriocera) andicola* (Alexander), of Jujuy, Argentina, differing in the blackened subnitidous mesonotal praescutum, black halteres, almost uniformly blackened legs, distinct wing pattern and venation, and in the yellow base of the second abdominal segment.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) anduzei, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum yellow, the praescutum with three brown stripes; pleura testaceous yellow, unstriped; legs brownish black; wings with a very weak brown tinge, the stigma vaguely darker; Sc_1 ending a short distance before origin of R_s ; petiole of cell R_3 very long, approximately twice R_s ; *m-cu* more than one-half its length beyond fork of M ; male hypopygium with both dististyles terminal in position, blackened, ending in acute spines, the outer margin of the inner style provided with three or four small denticles; phallosome consisting of two unequal spines subtending the aedeagus, before their acute apices with sparse microscopic setulae.

Male. — Length, about 3 mm.; wing, 3.8 mm.

Rostrum orange; palpi black. Antennae black. Head pale testaceous brown.

Anterior pretergites pale yellow. Mesonotal praescutum chiefly covered by three brown stripes, the lateral margin and humeral region more obscure yellow; scutal lobes dark brown, the median area and the scutellum testaceous yellow; postnotal mediotergite dark, its cephalic portion and the pleurotergite yellow. Pleura testaceous yellow. Halteres broken. Legs with the coxae and trochanters testaceous yellow; remainder of legs brownish black. Wings (Fig. 4) with a very weak brown tinge, the stigmal region very vaguely and diffusely darker; veins brown. Venation: Cc short, Sc_1 ending a distance before origin of R_s about equal to one-third the length of latter; cell R_3 small, its petiole correspondingly long, approximately twice as long as R_s ; cell *1st* M_2 closed; *m-cu* more than one-half its length beyond fork of M ; cell *2nd* A relatively narrow.

Abdomen brown; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium (Fig. 7) with the basistyle, *b*, relatively short and stout. Both dististyles terminal in position, appearing as blackened blades that terminate in curved acute points; outer dististyle, *od*, a little shorter, the basal two-thirds expanded, the apical spine curved; on face of disk at near midlength with

an unusually long strong seta. Inner dististyle, *id*, with the pale fleshy beak elongate, terminating in the usual two strong fasciculate setae; outer blade of style having margin provided with three or four small denticles, the most basal one largest; apical spine slightly straighter than that of outer style. Phallosome, *p*, consisting of two unequal spines at the base of aedeagus, these spines acute at tips, before apices with sparse microscopic setulae.

Habitat: Venezuela (Distrito Federal).

Holotype, ♂, Los Canales, Naiguata, altitude 720 meters, September 24, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier).

I am very pleased to dedicate this species to Mr. Pablo J. Anduze, to whom I am indebted for many kindly favors. The species is very distinct from all species of the subgenus so far described, the most important characters being found in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) parinermis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *manca* group; mesonotal praescutum and **scutal lobes brown**; posterior margin of scutellum extensively **obscure yellow**; pleura unstriped; legs brownish black; wings **dusky**, the stigma slightly darker; male hypopygium with the dististyle single, fleshy; phallosome with two acutely pointed rods, their apices blackened and provided with microscopic setulae.

Male. — Length, about 2.5 mm.; wing, 3 mm.

Rostrum reddish yellow; palpi black. Antennae black, the basal segments pale. Head dark brown; eyes large.

Lateral pretergites restrictedly pale yellow. Mesonotal praescutum and scutal lobes brown, sparsely pruinose, the humeral region more reddish; scutellum dusky at base, the margin broadly obscure yellow; postnotum brown. Pleura reddish brown, sparsely pruinose, without stripes. Halteres dusky, the knobs yellow. Legs with the coxae reddish brown; trochanters pale; remainder of legs dark brown to brownish black. Wings with a dusky tinge, the stigma slightly darker; prearcular and costal regions restrictedly whitened; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending a distance before origin of *Rs* about equal to one-half the length of the latter; branches of *Rs* strongly divergent, the anterior one without trichia; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown; hypopygium more brightened. Male

hypopygium (Fig. 8) with the dististyle, *d*, single, fleshy, though a little more sclerotized than the basistyle; relatively large but short. Phallosome, *p*, with two acutely pointed rods, one with the stem strongly curved, its apical third expanded into a blade, the surface with sparse setulae; second rod strongly curved and blackened, with numerous pale setulae.

Habitat: Venezuela (Distrito Federal).

Holotype, ♂, Los Canales, Naiguata, altitude 720 meters, September 24, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier).

The nearest relative of the present fly is *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) subinermis* Alexander, of Mexico, which differs especially in the structure of the male hypopygium, notably of the dististyle and the phallosome.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) prolongata, sp. n.

Belongs to the *manca* group; rostrum yellow; mesonotal praescutum almost uniformly medium brown; thoracic pleura indistinctly striped longitudinally with darker; legs brown; wings with a weak dusky tinge, the stigma very feebly indicated; *Sc*₁ ending some distance before origin of *Rs*; male hypopygium with the dististyle entirely fleshy and pale but unusually long, exceeding one-half the length of basistyle; phallosome bearing three slender sclerotized blades, all terminating in spinous points.

Male. — Length, about 3 mm.; wing, 3.4 mm.

Female. — Length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 3.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennae black; flagellar segments with the usual very long verticils occurring in both sexes. Head with anterior vertex yellow; posterior portion of head light gray.

Pronotum and lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum almost uniformly medium brown, very slightly darker medially; scutal lobes concolorous, the median area testaceous; scutellum darkened medially at base, broadly paler on caudal margin; postnotum testaceous brown. Pleura pale yellow, very vaguely and indistinctly striped with light brown. Halteres dusky. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs dark brown, the femoral bases restrictedly yellow. Wings (Fig. 5) with a weak dusky tinge, the costal and prearcular fields more whitish; stigma pale brown, very feebly indicated; veins pale brown. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending a distance before origin of *Rs* that exceeds one-half the length of the latter; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brown, the sternites paler; genitalia of both sexes more yellowish. Male hypopygium (Fig. 9) with the dististyle, *d*, single, fleshy and entirely pale but of unusual length, exceeding one-half the length of the basistyle. Phallosome, *p*, consisting of a broadly depressed central plate and three slender blackened spinous blades, all acutely pointed at tips, one a little shorter and more strongly curved into a sickle; intermediate blade with basal third a little expanded; longest spine nearly straight to feebly sinuous, the pale tip long-acute.

Habitat: Venezuela (Miranda).

Holotype, ♂, Rio Chacaito, altitude 980 meters, September 18, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier). Allotopotype, ♀.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) prolongata is entirely distinct from all other members of the *manca* group that have the dististyle pale and unsclerotized. It is well-distinguished by the unusual length of the dististyle and the trispinous phallosome.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) naiguatana, sp. n.

Male. — Length, about 3.5 mm.; wing, 3.5 mm.

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

Characters as in *lemniscata* Alexander, differing especially in the details of structure of the male hypopygium.

Wings with the cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂ distinctly patterned with brown. Male hypopygium (Fig. 10) with the apical spine of basistyle, *b*, gently curved, of moderate length, longer than the apical spine of dististyle but shorter than the total length of the dististyle; spine broad-based, with a blackened dorsal flange on proximal half. Dististyle, *d*, with the two fasciculate setae recurved, only moderately enlarged and differentiated; on disk of style near base with a small blackened tubercle or spine, surrounded by an area of abundant pale setulae.

Habitat: Venezuela (Distrito Federal Miranda).

Holotype, ♂, Los Canales, Naiguata, D. F., altitude 720 meters, September 24, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier). Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; paratype, 1 ♂, Rio Chacaito, Miranda, altitude 980 meters, September 18, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier).

Molophilus (Molophilus) subfalcatus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group, *tenebricosus* subgroup; general coloration dark brown to black; anterior lateral pretergites and humeral region of praescutum obscure yellow; halteres black, the knobs brightened by yellow setae; legs black; wings strongly blackened; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle a long, only gently curved rod, somewhat constricted at near midlength, the apex a long spine.

Male. — Length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.; antenna, about 2.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae (male) elongate, conspicuously nodulose, the central portions of the flagellar segments with unusually long outspreading setae, as in the subgroup; basal three segments pale, the remainder of the flagellum black with only the incisures of the proximal two or three segments a little paler; flagellar segments fusiform. Head dark brown.

Mesonotum almost uniformly dark brown, the anterior lateral pretergites restrictedly yellow, the humeral triangles obscure yellow. Pleura dark plumbeous to brownish black. Halteres black, the knob with abundant and conspicuous yellow setae. Legs with coxae and trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs black, only the femoral bases restrictedly paler. Wings strongly blackened, the veins and trichia still darker; prearcular field pale yellow. Venation: R_2 lying some distance beyond level of $r-n$, R_{2+3} correspondingly lengthened; petiole of cell M_3 about one-third longer than $m-cu$; vein $2nd\ A$ long, sinuous, ending opposite three-fourths the length of the petiole of cell M_3 .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the apical beak of basistyle relatively slender. Basal dististyle a long, only gently curved rod, somewhat constricted at near midlength, the distal half more blackened; apical fifth somewhat angularly bent and prolonged into an acute spine; mesal edge at point of angulation produced into a low flange.

Habitat: Venezuela (Miranda).

Holotype, ♂, Rio Chacaito, altitude 980 meters, September 18, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier).

Molophilus (Molophilus) subfalcatus is most nearly allied to *M. (M.) falx* Alexander (Mexico), *M. (M.) subtenebricosus* Alexander (Co-

lombia) and *M. (M.) tenebricosus* Alexander (Colombia). It differs most evidently in the structure of the male hypopygium, notably of the basal dististyle.

Toxorhina (Toxorhina) polycantha, sp. n.

General coloration buffy gray, the central portion of mesonotum darker; rostrum elongate, nearly as long as remainder of body; tibiae brown, the tips undarkened; wings pale brownish yellow, the base and costal region somewhat clearer yellow; abdomen brownish yellow, the caudal borders of the segments narrowly darkened; male hypopygium with the outer margin of dististyle at near midlength with several erect to retrorse pale spines.

Male. — Length, excluding rostrum, about 7 mm.; wing, 5.2 mm.; rostrum, about 6.5 mm.

Rostrum elongate, nearly as long as the remainder of body, black; palpi dark brown. Antennae black. Head gray; anterior vertex reduced to a narrow strip.

Cervical region brownish black. Mesonotal praescutum laterally light buffy gray, the disk almost covered by confluent brown stripes; posterior sclerites of notum brownish testaceous, the scutal lobes and central portion of scutellum darker. Pleura light brown, the dorsal portion darker brown. Halteres pale. Legs with the coxae and trochanters testaceous yellow; femora brownish yellow; tibiae brown, the tips undarkened; tarsi brown. Wings (Fig. 6) pale brownish yellow, the prearcular and costal regions somewhat clearer yellow; veins pale yellowish brown, those in the brightened portions clearer yellow. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending just before origin of *Rs*; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen obscure brownish yellow, the caudal borders of the segments narrowly dark brown; subterminal segments more extensively darkened; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the apex of basistyle produced into a straight spinous blade. Dististyle with the apical beak long, flattened into a pale blade that is a little more expanded on the outer third; outer margin between midlength and base of expanded portion with several acute pale spines that are erect to retrorse; blackened lobe at base of style simple and relatively slender.

Habitat: Venezuela (Miranda).

Holotype, ♂, Rio Chacaito, altitude 980 meters, September 18, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier); Collector's No. 44.

Toxorhina (Toxorhina) polycantha is most readily told from other similar Neotropical species by the structure of the male hypopygium, especially of the dististyle.
