

Records and descriptions of Tipulidae from tropical America (Diptera) Parte IV

by

CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

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Part IV.**

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Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.
(With 7 figures)

In the present report, I am discussing various species of crane-flies from Middle America and from Trinidad. The majority of the new forms were included in very extensive series of these flies taken at and near Potrerillos, Chiriqui, Panama, in May 1935 by MacSwain. A smaller number were included in large collections of Neotropical Tipulidae submitted to me for determination by Dr. Hans Zerny, contained in the Vienna Museum. A few other sources of material are mentioned under the respective species in the text. Except where specifically indicated to the contrary, the types of the novelties are preserved in my personal collection of these flies.

Records of distribution

Tanypremna (Tanypremna) opilio Osten Sacken. — Costa Rica: Turrialba, September 26, 1920 (A. Alfaro); U.S.N.M.

Brachypremna dispellens (Walker). — Costa Rica: Orotina, September 2, 1920 (A. Alfaro); U.S.N.M. Panama: Barro Colorado, December 22, 1928 — February 14, 1929 (C. H. Curran); A.M.N.H.

Brachypremna candida Alexander. — Panama: Barro Colorado, December 22, 1928 — January 4, 1929 (C. H. Curran); A.M.N.H.

Brachypremna similis Williston. — Panama: Barro Colorado, January 9, 1929 (C. H. Curran); A.M.N.H.

Brachypremna williamsoni Alexander. — Panama: France Field, Canal Zone, January 18, 1929 (C. H. Curran); A.M.N.H.

Tipula macrosterna Alexander. — Honduras: La Libertad, Comay, altitude 2500 feet, June 1928 (J. B. Edward); M.C.Z.

Polymera (Polymera) niveitarsis Alexander. — Costa Rica: Turrialba, September 26, 1920 (A. Alfaro); U.S.N.M.

Polymera (Polymera) obscura Macquart. — Panama: Gatun, December 12-14, 1912 (Zetek); U.S.N.M. Cabima, May 23, 1911 (Busck); U.S.N.M.

Polymera (Polymerodes) conjuncta Alexander. — Panama: Gatun, December 12, 1912, at light (Zetek); U.S.N.M.

Lecteria (Lecteria) armillaris (Fabricius). — Panama: Barro Colorado, July 1924 (Nathan Banks); M.C.Z. Water Cay, Bocas del Toro, August 27, 1917 (Axel Olsson).

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) pleuralis Alexander. — Guatemala: Bananera, 1928 (J. J. White). Costa Rica: Turrialba, September 6-18, 1920; San Jose, September 23, 1920; Tiribi, October 9, 1920 (A. Alfaro); U.S.N.M.

Toxorhina (Ceratocheilus) niveitarsis (Alexander). — Panama: Barro Colorado, January 11, 1929 (C. H. Curran); A.M.N.H.

Toxorhina (Toxorhina) centralis Alexander. — Guatemala: Bananera, 1928 (J. J. White).

The museum abbreviations given above are standard for the major institutions in the United States: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York; MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.; USNM, United States National Museum, Washington.

Descriptions of new species

Tipula orizabensis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *monilifera* group; antennae (male) about two-thirds the length of the wing, the flagellum bicolored; flagellar segments with stem long and slender, with long delicate setae additional to the strong verticils; wings pale brown, variegated with dark brown and whitish subhyaline; prearcular region not brightened; *Rs* relatively short, about twice R_{2+3} ; abdominal tergites yellow, with dark brown, sub-

lateral stripes; male hypopygium with the median area of tergite slightly produced, deeply notched.

Male. — Length, about 14-15 mm.; wing, 15-16 mm.; antenna, about 10-10.5 mm.

Female. — Length, about 20-21 mm.; wing, 19-20 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow above, dark brown on sides and beneath; nasus distinct; palpi black, the tips of the second and third segments broadly pale. Antennae (male) about two-thirds the length of wing; scape and pedicel pale yellow; flagellar segments bicolored, the stem yellow, the large knob brownish black; on the outer segments entirely brownish black; stems of intermediate flagellar segments much longer and more slender than in *zotzil*; stems with long, more delicate setae, much longer and more conspicuous than in *zotzil*, from conspicuous punctures. Head brownish gray; front broad, more buffy; a capillary, dark brown vitta on vertex, more expanded in front.

Mesonotal praescutum with the capillary brown median line and the setigerous punctures of the interspaces distinct; humeral and lateral portions of praescutum brown; scutum gray, the median region and each lobe patterned with brown; scutellum brownish testaceous, the parascutella dark brown, this color continued caudad on sides of mediotergite, leaving a pale central triangle, its point behind. Pleura yellow. Halteres with base of stem yellow, the remainder brownish black. Legs with the femora yellow, the tips dark brown, the posterior femora somewhat darker; tibiae and tarsi passing through brown to black. Wings (Fig. 1) with the ground color pale brown, variegated with dark brown and whitish subhyaline; prearcular region narrower than in *zotzil*, not suffused with yellow; cells *C* and *Sc* dark brown; white pattern about as in *zotzil* but basal half of cell *M* more whitened, and the zigzag brightening at midlength of cell *1st A* much reduced; dark brown seams on *m-cu* and distal half of *Cu* broad and conspicuous. Venation: *Rs* relatively short, about twice the length of R_{2+3}

Abdominal tergites yellow, with dark brown sublateral stripes; hypopygium more uniformly dark brown. Male hypopygium with the median area of the ninth tergite slightly produced, divided by a linear notch.

Habitat: Mexico.

Holotype, ♂, Orizaba, November 1871 (D. Bilimek);
Vienna Museum.

Allotopotype, ♀, June 1871. Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀,
with the holotype.

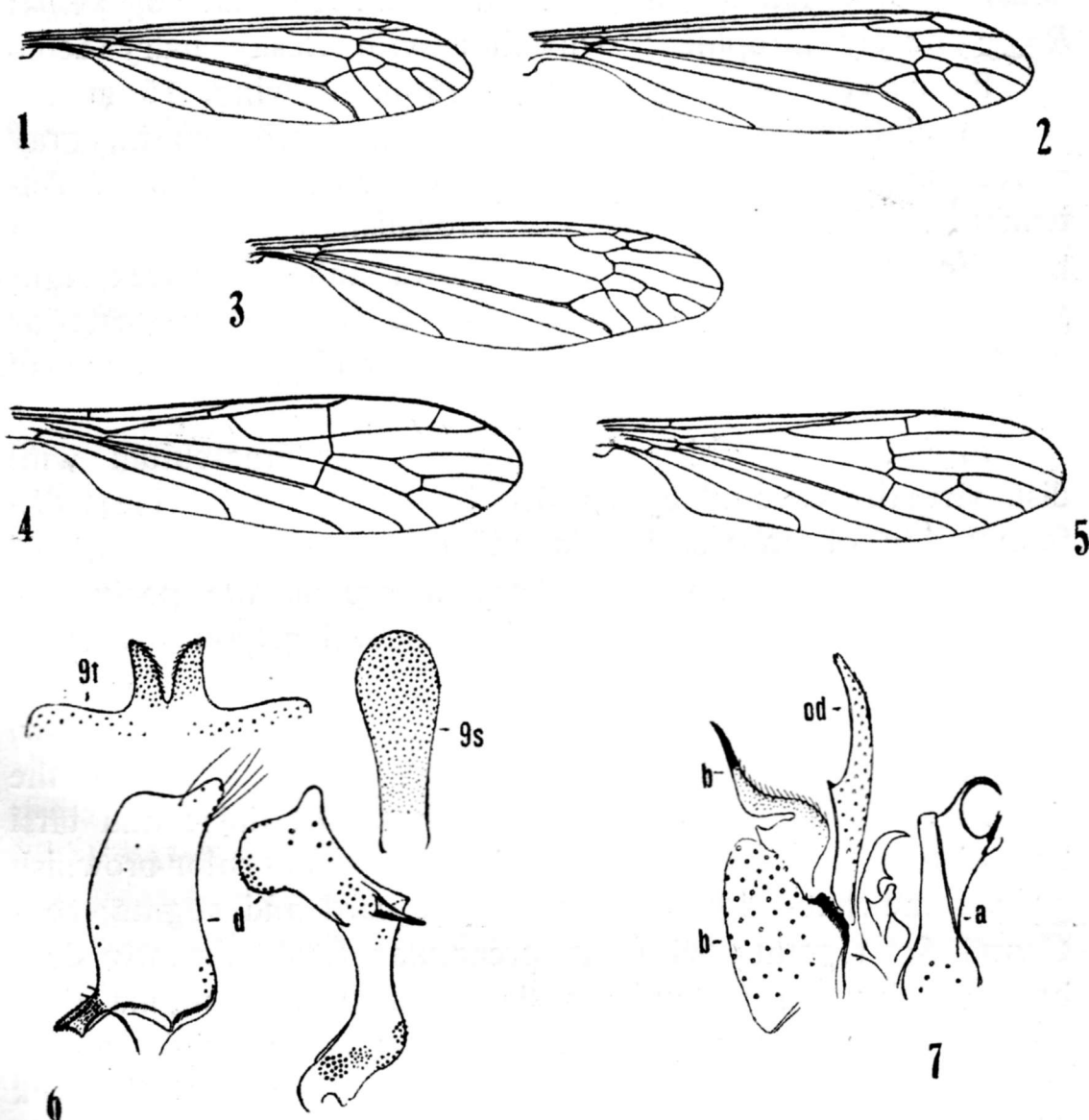


Fig. 1. *Tipula orizabensis*, sp.n., venation. — Fig. 2. *Tipula bilimeki*, sp.n., venation. — Fig. 3. *Tipula trinitatis*, sp.n., venation. — Fig. 4. *Teucholabis (Paratropesa) placabilis*, sp.n., venation. — Fig. 5. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) hondurensis*, sp.n., venation. — Fig. 6. *Tipula trinitatis*, sp.n., male hypopygium. — Fig. 7. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) hondurensis*, sp.n., male hypopygium. (Explanation of symbols: *a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *od*, outer dististyle, *s*, sternite; *t*, tergite).

Tipula orizabensis is the most northerly member of the *monilifera* group yet discovered. It differs from the other Mexican species of the group, *T. zotzil* Alexander, in the characters indicated throughout the description. It is more distantly related to the Costa Rican *T. balloui* Alexander.

Tipula bilimeki, sp. n.

General coloration brownish gray, the praescutum without

distinct stripes; antennal flagellum brownish black; femora brown, the tips narrowly and gradually brownish black; wings brownish gray, cells *C* and *Sc* abruptly dark brown; outer radial field and seams on anterior and posterior cords conspicuously brown; narrow brown seams elsewhere on wing veins; R_{1+2} entirely atrophied; ovipositor with fleshy hairy cerci.

Female. — Length, about 15 mm.; wing, 15 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head of moderate length, gray above, brown on sides; nasus distinct; palpi brown. Antennae with scape and pedicel brownish yellow, flagellum brownish black. Head with front and anterior vertex light gray, with a capillary dusky line on the latter; posterior vertex darker gray, with two large, subcircular, more brownish areas on posterior portion.

Pronotum brownish gray. Mesonotal praescutum with disk virtually covered by grayish brown, without evident differentiation of stripes, the lateral portions narrowly lighter gray; scutum and scutellum grayish brown, the postnotum clearer gray. Pleura gray, the dorsopleural region somewhat more yellowish. Halteres with stem light brown, the knob dark. Legs with the coxae gray; fore trochanters yellow, remaining trochanters somewhat darker; femora brown, the tips narrowly and gradually brownish black; tibiae and tarsi brownish black. Wings (Fig. 2) with the ground color brownish gray, somewhat brightened before the cord and stigma; cells *C* and *Sc*, together with the prearcular field, abruptly dark brown; wing tip in outer radial field brown; stigma dark brown; narrow brown seams and clouds at origin of *Rs* and on anterior and posterior cords, interrupted at the fork of *M*; still narrower seams at outer end of cell *1st M*₂, outer medial veins, and distal section of *Cu*₁; veins pale brown, darker in the clouded areas. Squama without setae. Venation: R_{1+2} entirely atrophied; R_1 in alignment with the short, nearly punctiform R_2 ; *Rs* of moderate length, subequal to the long *m-cu*; M_{3-4} very short, only about one-third the basal section of M_{1-2} ; cell *2nd A* of moderate width.

Basal abdominal tergite with central portions brown; beyond the second tergite much darker, the extreme posterior borders paler, the lateral margins broadly so; outer sternites dark brown; subterminal segments blackened; ovipositor reddish brown. Ovipositor fleshy, the cerci very reduced; hypovalvae longer, appearing as fleshy, densely hairy lobes.

Habitat: Mexico.

Holotype, ♀, Orizaba, June 1871 (D. Bilimek); Old collection of the Vienna Museum.

I am pleased to dedicate this fly to the memory of the collector, Mr. D. Bilimek, whose name is intimately associated with early work on the entomology of Mexico. The species is very distinct in the combination of atrophied R_{1-2} and the structure of the opivisor. It appears to be allied to the *parishi* group yet the relationship does not appear to be particularly close.

Tipula trinitatis, sp. n.

Allied to *urophora*; general coloration of thorax yellow, the praescutum with scarcely differentiated stripes; antennae (male) elongate, exceeding one-half the length of the body, the flagellum bicolored; legs yellow; wings yellowish brown, the costal border darker, this coloration continued to the wing tip; abdominal tergites brownish yellow, the sternites clearer yellow; male hypopygium with the caudal margin of tergite transverse, with two narrow submedian lobes; dististyles irregular in outline; lobes of notch of ninth sternite a depressed pale spatula.

Male. — Length, about 12 mm.; wing, 12.3 mm.; antenna, about 7 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head polished yellow; nasus distinct; palpi with basal three segments brownish yellow, the terminal segment clear yellow with its apex narrowly darkened. Antennae (male) elongate; basal three segments yellow; succeeding segments bicolored, the small basal enlargement brownish black, the remainder yellow; on outer segments the stem of segment is a little darkened but still the segment is bicolorous; verticils much shorter than the segments. Head brownish yellow, the posterior orbits narrowly gray.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly yellow or buffy yellow, the praescutum with scarcely differentiated stripes. Pleura uniformly pale yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob weakly darkened. Legs with coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora and tibiae yellow, the tarsi passing into brown. Wings (Fig. 3) with the ground color yellowish brown, the prearcular field and costal border to the wing tip darker brown, the latter involving the distal ends of all outer radial cells; stigma scarcely differentiated in

color from the adjacent cells; cell *Sc* a trifle more yellow than cell *C*; outer branches of *Media* very narrowly bordered by brown; veins brownish yellow, darker in the clouded areas. Venation: *Rs* strongly arcuated; cell M_1 slightly longer than its petiole; cell M_4 at base nearly twice as wide as at margin.

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium brownish yellow; sternites clearer yellow. Male hypopygium (Fig. 6) with the caudal margin of tergite, $9t$, virtually transverse, with two narrow submedian lobes that are separated from one another by a narrow median notch; lobes with conspicuous blackened setae, their punctures continued basad to opposite bottom of notch. Dististyle, d , irregular in outline, of peculiar conformation, as shown. Lobe of notch of ninth sternite, $9s$, a depressed pale spatula.

Habitat: Trinidad.

Holotype, ♂, Fyzabad, June 10, 1929 (N. A. W.); through Parish.

The most similar species is *Tipula urophora* Alexander, of Colombia and Ecuador, which differs conspicuously in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, and less evidently in the coloration of the body and wings.

Orimarga (Orimarga) nigroapicalis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *pallidibasis* group; mesonotal praescutum gray, paling to whitish on margins; pleura pale ventrally, with a conspicuous blackened dorsal stripe; halteres uniformly pale; femora brownish yellow, the tips broadly black; tibiae dirty white to brownish white, the extreme bases narrowly white, the tips black; wings brownish yellow, veins brownish yellow, poorly visible against the ground; R_{1-2} very long, exceeding R_{2-3} ; *m-cu* about its own length before fork of *M*; abdomen dark brown, the caudal borders of segments, especially the sternites, more yellow.

Female. — Length, about 10 mm.; wing, 7.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape black, pedicel obscure yellow; flagellum broken. Head light gray, the posterior vertex a very little darker; anterior vertex narrow, less than the diameter of scape.

Pronotum pale gray above, dark on sides; pretergites white. Mesonotal praescutum gray, paling to whitish on margins; posterior sclerites of notum light gray, the mediotergite darkened. Pleura with a conspicuous black dorsolongitudinal stripe

extending from the cervical sclerites, across the propleura, to and including the anepisternum; beyond this point paler and ill-delimited; ventral pleural areas and dorsal pleuro-tergite paler. Halteres uniformly pale yellow. Legs with the fore coxae darkened, the others pale; trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure yellow basally, passing into brownish yellow, the tips broadly and conspicuously black; tibiae dirty white to brownish white, the bases narrowly clear white, the tips broadly black, in amount subequal to the darkened femoral tips; posterior tibiae and all tarsi clearer white. Wings with a brownish yellow tinge, slightly clearer on basal portions but not abruptly whitened, as in *pallidibasis*; veins brownish yellow, poorly visible against the ground. Venation: R_s relatively short, subequal to R_{2-3} ; R_{1-2} very long, exceeding R_{2-3} ; $m-cu$ about its own length before fork of M .

Abdomen dark brown, the caudal borders of the segments, especially of the sternites, more yellow.

Habitat: Panama (Chiriqui).

Holotype, ♀, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 14, 1935 (MacSwain).

Orimarga (Orimarga) nigroapicalis is allied to *O. (O.) excessiva* Alexander, of Venezuela, and *O. (O.) pallidibasis* Alexander, of Amazonian Peru, differing from both in the coloration of the body and wings. In *excessiva*, the wings are uniformly suffused with brown, with the veins conspicuous and well-delimited against the ground; in *pallidibasis*, the cells beyond the arculus are weakly darkened, the prearcular field is abruptly white.

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) amphileuca, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum reddish brown, the borders broadly and conspicuously black; antennae yellow, with four subterminal segments blackened, the two outer segments long, white; pleura black, with a conspicuous, dorso-longitudinal pale stripe; halteres with knobs infuscated; legs yellow; wings brownish yellow, with a darker brown ocelliform pattern; abdomen brownish black; male hypopygium with the interbases very strongly recurved at their apices; aedeagus narrowed outwardly, the apex deeply split into two slender lobes that are separated by a long-oval notch.

Male. — Length, about 7.5 mm.; wing, 8 mm.; antenna, about 1.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae short, 14-segmented, the fusion-segment of flagellum short; basal segments yellow,

the terminal two flagellar segments white, with the preceding four segments (nine to twelve, inclusive) brownish black; flagellar segments elongate, with long conspicuous verticils; two outermost segments longer than the others. Head buffy brown, with a capillary, more or less impressed dusky median vitta.

Pronotum narrowly black in front, broadly obscure white behind, this color continued caudad onto the lateral pretergites and dorsopleural region as a conspicuous, pale, dorsolongitudinal stripe. Mesonotal praescutum reddish brown, the cephalic and lateral margins broadly and conspicuously black; a capillary median dark vitta on praescutum and less evident shorter lateral lines before suture; scutal lobes reddish brown; scutellum dark, a little brightened at base, parascutella blackened; mediotergite dark, with a pale V-shaped pattern, this being a posterior extension of the pale dorsal stripes. Pleura abruptly black, the color including all but the narrow apices of all coxae. Halteres with stem pale, apices of knobs infuscated. Legs with coxae as described; trochanters whitish; femora obscure yellow, virtually unpatterned, the extreme tips a little more whitish; remainder of legs light yellow. Wings with the ground color brownish yellow, the prearcular and costal portions somewhat clearer yellow; cubital and outer radial fields with the ground more washed with brown; a conspicuous, darker brown, ocelliform pattern, with rings centering of *Rs*, anterior and posterior cords, fork of M_{1-2} , and brokenly at arculus; stigma solidly darkened; longitudinal veins beyond M_1 with a brown marginal spot bordered by pale, the latter delimited by a more or less complete brown semicircle; a single dark cloud in cell *Cu* beyond midlength, excluding the outer darkening_s; cell $2n\bar{a}$ *A* with about six linear marginal dashes; veins obscure yellow, darker in the clouded areas. Venation: *m-cu* at near one-third the length of cell *1st M*₂.

Abdomen brownish black; hypopygium somewhat brightened. Male hypopygium with the tergal lobes conspicuous, separated by a broad V-shaped notch. Outer dististyle with apical spine strongly recurved, before apex on outer margin with a low roughened flange, with additional tubercles. Inner dististyle longer, appearing as a conspicuous flattened blade with apex obtusely rounded. Interbase with tip very strongly recurved into an apical spine, resembling a shepherd's crook. Aedeagus narrowed outwardly, at apex split into two slender

lobes, separated by a long-oval incision, the tips of lobes contiguous.

Habitat: Panama (Chiriqui).

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 20, 1935 (MacSwain).

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) amphileuca is very distinct from the numerous other Neotropical members of the genus. The antennal pattern, unmarked legs, and structure of the male hypopygium, especially of the interbase and aedeagus, furnish the most significant characters for differentiation of the species.

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) inaequicincta, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum reddish brown; antennae black, the basal and apical segments of flagellum pale; pleura brownish black; halteres dusky; fore coxae pale at base and apex, narrowly ringed with dark brown at midlength; middle and posterior coxae dark brown, their tips yellow; femora obscure brownish yellow, beyond midlength darkening to an ill-defined ring; a broad black subterminal ring, preceded and followed by much narrower yellow annuli; tibiae and tarsi yellow; wings pale brown, variegated by dark brown areas that are narrowly bordered by yellowish white; abdominal tergites black; male hypopygium with the tergal lobes triangular, their tips pointed.

Male. — Length, about 9-10 mm.; wing, 8-9.5 mm.; antenna, about 2-2.2 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennae relatively short, black; basal fusion segment of flagellum light yellow; terminal segment paling to white; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with long verticils. Head reddish brown, the vertex with a narrow dark brown median line that is expanded on the posterior vertex and occiput.

Pronotum reddish brown, with a capillary dark vitta. Mesonotal praescutum chiefly covered by reddish brown stripes, the broad lateral margins and a capillary median line dark brown; scutal lobes and scutellum dark reddish brown; mediotergite dark, pruinose. Pleura brownish black, variegated by sparse patches of gray pruinosity. Halteres dusky, the base of stem restrictedly paler. Legs with the fore coxae pale at base and apex, with a narrow dark ring at midlength; middle and posterior coxae dark brown, the tips pale yellow; trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure brownish yellow on

more than basal half, a little darker outwardly to form a vague dark ring beyond midlength of segment; outer portion of femora clear yellow, including the apex and an equal subterminal ring, these latter enclosing an unusually broad black annulus; tibiae and tarsi yellow, the former a trifle darker. Wings with the ground color pale brown, variegated by dark brown areas that are narrowly bordered by yellowish white; dark areas appearing chiefly as more or less complete cross-bands, the first postarcular, extending from C to vein *1st A*; second band virtually traversing the wing, with an ocelliform ring at origin of *Rs*; third band at cord; in the paratype, the dark marginal areas are broken into spots; in holotype, these more extensive and continuous in cells near wing-tip; veins brown, a little paler in the ground areas. Venation: *m-cu* more or less oblique, more than its own length beyond fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites black; sternites paler, variegated near outer lateral portions by paler. Male hypopygium with the lobes of tergite triangular, with pointed tips, separated by a V-shaped notch. Inner dististyle broad, the apex obtuse. Interbase with tips recurved into acute points.

Habitat: Panama, Costa Rica.

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, Chiriqui, Panama, altitude 3000 feet, May 20, 1935 (MacSwain). Paratype, ♂, Cahuita, Costa Rica, at sea-level, December 11, 1920 (Axel Olsson).

Other species of *Epiphragma* with the ground color of the wing pale brown, the dark areas bordered by pale yellow, including *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) fabricii* Alexander and *E. (E.) sackeni* Williston, are readily told by the coloration of the mesonotal praescutum and legs, and by the unbrightened terminal segment of the flagellum.

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) immaculipes, sp. n.

Mesonotum reddish brown, the lateral margins darker; antennae with fusion segment of flagellum orange-yellow, the remainder of flagellum black; a transverse, obscure yellow, band across anterior half of scutum and extreme posterior portion of praescutum; pleura variegated dark brown and gray; halteres dusky; legs brownish yellow, the femora not or scarcely brightened at tips; wings grayish subhyaline, heavily patterned with brown; areas in costal cell solidly darkened, with narrow, darker brown borders; two brown areas in cell *2nd A*, additional to the one at end of the

vein; abdominal tergites dark brown, the caudal margins narrowly grayish.

Male. — Length, about 10-10.5 mm.; wing, 12 mm.; antenna, about 3 mm.

Rostrum gray pruinose; palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape brownish black, gray pruinose; pedicel brownish black; fusion segment of flagellum orange yellow, remainder of flagellum brownish black. Head reddish brown, variegated on vertex by dark brown, forming a median line that is more or less dilated at anterior end and again at midlength to form cross areas.

Pronotum buffy, narrowly dark brown on central portion of anterior notum. Mesonotal praescutum chiefly covered by reddish brown stripes that become more grayish brown on posterior half of sclerite, the lateral borders and humeral region blackish brown; a narrowly transverse obscure yellow band across the anterior half of scutum, likewise involving the extreme posterior portion of praescutum before suture; scutellum dark brown, the posterior border paler; mediotergite very narrowly dark brown on anterior border, the posterior third similarly darkened, the broad intermediate section more gray pruinose. Pleura variegated dark brown and gray, the dorsal half chiefly brown, the ventral portion more grayish, each variegated by the opposite color. Halteres dusky, the base of stem yellow. Legs with the coxae gray, the outer ends dark brown; trochanters obscure yellow; femora brownish yellow, darker outwardly, in cases with the extreme tips a little brightened; tibiae obscure yellow, the extreme base whitened; tarsi yellow, the outer segments a little darker. Wings grayish subhyaline, heavily patterned with brown, the areas very insensibly bordered by clearer subhyaline; dark markings in costal field narrowly bordered by still darker brown; dark areas in cell C without pale centers, as in *solatrix*; pattern of wing much as in *solatrix* but with two brown areas in cell 2nd A, additional to the cloud at the tip of vein 2nd A; veins brown, a little paler in the ground areas. Venation: Sc_2 unusually long; vein R_3 extended, cells R_2 and R_3 at margin subequal in extent or the latter a very little longer; *m-cu* at near basal fifth of cell 1st M_2 .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the caudal margins narrowly grayish; sternites testaceous yellow, the outer segments darkened laterally; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypo-

pygium with the lobes of tergite pointed at apex. Interbases sinuous, the tips recurved into spines.

Habitat: Panama (Chiriqui).

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 14, 1935 (MacSwain).

Epiphragma (Epiphragma) immaculipes somewhat resembles *E. (E.) solatrix* (Osten Sacken), in the general pattern of the legs and wings but is a distinct species. The pattern of the mesonotum, pleura and abdomen, as well as the details of distribution of wing markings, readily separate the two flies.

Polymera (Polymera) chiriquiensis, sp. n.

Mesonotum reddish brown, the dorsal pleurites abruptly black; antennae of male black, approximately twice the length of body; femora pale brown, a little more darkened before the extreme tips which are vaguely brightened; tarsi obscure yellow; wings with a brown tinge; *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending before fork of *R*₂₋₃₋₄, the latter short, about one-third the length of either *Rs* or *R*₂₋₃; *m-cu* beyond fork of *M*.

Male. — Length, about 4 mm.; wing, 5 mm.; antenna, about 8 mm.

Female. — Length, about 5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae (male) black throughout, approximately twice the length of body; flagellar segments binodose. In female, antennae much shorter, as usual in genus. Head dark gray.

Mesonotum rich reddish brown, virtually unmarked, the pretergites obscure yellow. Pleura on dorsal portion occupied by a broad black longitudinal stripe extending from the cervical region to the abdomen, passing beneath the root of halteres; ventral pleura and sternum abruptly light yellow. Halteres with stem pale, knob weakly darkened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora pale brown, a little darker immediately before the vaguely brightened extreme tips; tibiae pale brown, the tips narrowly darkened; tarsi obscure yellow, the outer segments darkened. Wings with a brownish tinge; veins and macrotrichia darker. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending before fork of *R*₂₋₃₋₄, the latter short, about one-third the length of either *Rs* or *R*₂₋₃; *m-cu* distinctly beyond fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites brownish black; sternites more brownish yellow; hypopygium black.

Habitat: Panama (Chiriqui).

Holotype, ♂, Potrerillos, altitude 3,000 feet, May 15, 1935 (MacSwain). Allotopotype, ♀

Polymera (Polymera) chiriquiensis is most similar to *P. (P.) inornata* Alexander and *P. (P.) pulchricornis* Alexander, both of British Guiana. It is distinguished from the former by the conspicuous black pleural stripe and by the venation, especially the very short R_{2-3-4} , the latter species has the tarsi brown and vein R_{2-3-4} is relatively long, approximately one-half the length of R_5 .

Teucholabis (Paratropesa) placabilis, sp. n.

General coloration black, with strong purplish reflexions; pronotum yellow; pteropleural and meral regions pale; knobs of halteres yellow; fore femora with more than outer third black, the remainder of femora yellow; wings subhyaline, banded with brown, including a broad apical fascia and a narrower one at cord; vein R_3 erect; cell 1st M_2 long and narrow; a long fusion of veins R_5 and M_{1-2} ; abdominal segments black, the caudal margins of tergites narrowly yellow, of the sternites more broadly so.

Female. — Length, about 6.5 mm.; wing 5.7-5.8 mm.

Rostrum dark brown; palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel brownish yellow, flagellum black; flagellar segments long-oval. Head black, the front and anterior vertex more reddish brown to yellow.

Pronotum light yellow, its scutellum black. Mesonotum black, with strong purplish reflexions, the posterior lateral angles of the scutal lobes pale yellow. Pleura purplish black, the dorsopleural membrane pale; pteropleurite whitish, with pale setae; meral region pale yellow. Halteres black, the knobs white. Legs with the fore and middle coxae yellow, posterior coxae black; trochanters yellow; fore femora yellow on more than basal half, the dilated apical portion black; tibiae and tarsi black; middle and hind femora and tibiae yellow; basitarsi brownish yellow at proximal end, the remainder of tarsi black. Wings (Fig. 4) with the ground color subhyaline, banded with pale brown, including a narrow band at cord, beginning at the darker brown stigma, together with an apical fascia whose inner edge lies at m and R_3 ; a weak darkening at arculus and in basal portion of cell Cu_1 ;

veins pale brown, darker brown in the clouded portions, *Sc* more yellow. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*; *R*₂ very close to fork of *Rs*, in cases, slightly before the fork; vein *R*₃ erect; a long fusion of veins *R*₅ and *M*₁₋₂; cell 1st *M*₂ long and narrow, nearly as long as cell *R*₅ beyond it; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdomen black, the tergites with their caudal borders narrowly pale yellow, much more extensive on the sternites where more than the distal half is included; genital segment yellow.

Habitat: Costa Rica.

Holotype, ♀, Pedregoso, Valley of the General, altitude 2,075 feet, January 1939 (Rounds). Paratopotype, ♀, altitude 2,300 feet.

Allied to *Teucholabis (Paratropesa) collaris* (Osten Sacken) and similar forms, differing in the coloration of the body, legs and wings, and in the venation, especially the long narrow cell 1st *M*₂ and the erect vein *R*₃.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) hondurensis, sp. n.

General coloration reddish, heavily patterned with black; antennae black throughout; head dark gray; mesonotal praescutum almost covered by black stripes; scutellum and postnotum black; halteres with apex of knob pale yellow; legs with the femora obscure yellow, blackened at tips; posterior tibiae (male) with a slightly swollen black ring at near mid-length; wings pale yellow, slightly patterned with pale brown, appearing as ill-defined bands; *Sc* long; abdomen with tergites and hypopygium black, the sternites more reddish; male hypopygium with the apical lobe of basistyle a strong curved spine clothed with abundant setae; aedeagus bearing a slender curved black spine.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval to long-oval. Head dark gray; anterior vertex relatively narrow.

Pronotum and pretergites obscure orange yellow. Mesonotal praescutum chiefly polished black, the humeral region obscure yellow, prolonged into poorly indicated interspaces that separate the ground areas except near the suture; scutal lobes black, the median area deep reddish brown; scutellum black, parascutella brownish black; postnotum black. Propleura

reddish. Mesopleura black, the meral and adjoining regions more reddish; ventral pleurites with a poorly indicated grayish longitudinal stripe, comprised of appressed setae. Halteres brown, the apex of knob pale yellow. Legs with coxae weakly blackened on outer face, more reddish behind and beneath; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened; tibiae obscure yellow, the tips passing into black; posterior tibiae with a slightly swollen blackened ring at and just beyond midlength; tarsi black. Wings (Fig. 5) with a very pale yellow ground color, slightly patterned with pale brown, including a narrow, more or less broken band at level of origin of R_s , one at the cord, and a third band that includes the narrowly darkened wing-tip in the outer radial field; outer end of cell $1st M_2$ and veins beyond it more narrowly seamed with pale brown; stigma oval, darker brown; veins brown, more brightened at extreme wing-base. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending nearly opposite three-fifths the length of R_s , Sc_2 a short distance from the tip of Sc_1 ; R_2 subequal to R_{2-3-4} ; anterior branch of R_s generally parallel to posterior branch until outer end; $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond fork of M .

Abdominal tergites black, the caudal borders of intermediate segments vaguely more reddish; basal sternites more reddish; hypopygium black. Male hypopygium (Fig. 7) with apical lobe of basistyle, b , a powerful, broad-based spine that is very strongly bent upon itself, the apex acute and blackened; surface of lobe with abundant long delicate setae. Outer dististyle, od , a long gently curved rod that narrows to a short black point, on outer margin at near one-third the length with a stout blackened spine or spinous flange. Inner dististyle with outer blade bidentate, the teeth widely separated. Aedeagus, a , bearing a wide flange that is produced outwardly into a long curved black spine, more basally bearing three very long and one smaller setae.

Habitat: Honduras.

Holotype, ♂, Minas de Oro (J. B. Edwards); Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) hondurensis is allied to *T. (T.) oteroi* Alexander, and related forms, differing conspicuously in the coloration of the body, legs and wings, and in the structure of the male hypopygium.