

UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF WESTERN NEARCTIC
TIPULIDAE (DIPTERA). I.

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Following the recent publication of a manual considering the crane-flies of northeastern North America (The Diptera of Connecticut, Fascicle 1: 183-486, 501-509 (index); figs. 18-55, with 389 sub-figures; 1943), I am devoting all possible time to the preparation of a comparable work considering the fauna of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states and provinces, from the Mexican border northward through Alaska. The northeastern North American area includes about 500 species whereas the still insufficiently known western Nearctic fauna is already very much larger and will undoubtedly be found to exceed 1,000 species of these flies. In the present paper I am describing various species of the tribe Hexatomini from the western United States.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Messrs. Thomas H. G. Aitken, George E. Bohart, Mont Cazier, Otto Degener, Anthony Downes, Merton C. Lane and James A. Macnab for their kindness in collecting ample materials in the Tipulidae and presenting such specimens to me. Still others of the specimens discussed at this time were taken by the late Dr. Harrison G. Dyar and Mr. Edward P. Van Duzee. Except where indicated to the contrary, the types of the new forms are preserved in my collection of World Tipulidae.

***Limnophila (Prionolabis) sequoiarum* Alexander, sp. n.**

General coloration black, sparsely pruinose; antennae 16-segmented, black throughout; wings yellowish brown, with a conspicuous brown pattern, especially at origin of *Rs* and over the cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ short to very short; male hypopygium with the tergite produced into two conspicuous, microscopically roughened lobes that are separated by a very broad U-shaped notch; median area of ninth sternite produced into a fleshy median lobe; outer dististyle glabrous, provided with a single slender spine on mesal edge a short distance before the shorter apex; basal lobe of outer style very loosely attached, large and fleshy; inner dististyle a simple stout lobe; aedeagus not dilated or expanded.

MALE.—Length about 9.5–10.5 mm.; wing 9.5–11 mm.; antenna about 1.8–2 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 11 mm.; wing 8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae 16-segmented, short, black throughout, the scape sparsely pruinose; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate; verticils of outer segments shorter than the segments. Head black, pruinose, the surface opaque.

Pronotum and mesonotum black, sparsely pruinose, the praescutum without distinct stripes. Pleura black, more heavily pruinose; dorsopleural membrane dark. Halteres obscure yellow. Legs with the coxae brown, gray pruinose; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened, somewhat more broadly so on the fore pair where about the distal fifth is included; tibiae obscure yellow, the tips blackened; remainder of legs black; claws small, simple. Wings yellowish brown, patterned with darker brown; prearcular and costal fields more yellowish; conspicuous brown clouds at origin of R_s , cord, outer end of cell $1st\ M_2$ and fork of $M_{1,2}$; stigma unusually small, dark brown; veins brown, brighter colored in the flavous fields. Venation: $R_{2,3,4}$ short, variable in length, in cases subequal to basal section of R_5 , in other specimens even shorter, the cell R_3 being very short-petiolate to subsessile; cell M_1 variable in length, from subequal to nearly twice its petiole; $m-cu$ at or before midlength of lower face of cell $1st\ M_2$.

Abdomen black, the surface nitidous or nearly so, the extreme caudal borders of the outer segments obscure yellow; hypopygium black, the ninth segment narrowly bordered with pale. Male hypopygium with the tergite large, the caudal margin provided with long blackened lobes that are separated by a very large U-shaped notch; lobes with microscopic appressed points or tubercles, the caudal border appearing crenulate. Ninth sternite similarly produced into a very conspicuous median lobe that is provided with abundant microscopic setulae and a very few long setae. Outer dististyle glabrous, compressed-flattened, widened outwardly, bearing a single very long slender spinous point on mesal edge a short distance before the shorter acute apex; basal lobe of style suboval, unusually separated from the style itself. Inner dististyle a simple stout lobe, at its base with an unusually small subglobular lobule. Aedeagus not dilated or expanded, as is the case in most other species of the subgenus. Gonapophyses simple, each with an acute spinous point that is directed cephalad.

HABITAT.—California.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Sequoia National Park, June 8, 1942 (Otto DeGENER).

ALLOTOPOTYPE, ♀, pinned with type. PARATOPOTYPES, 10 ♂♂.

Limnophila (Prionolabis) sequoiarum is entirely different from all other described members of the subgenus. In all details of structure of the male hypopygium it is one of the most distinct species in our fauna. The undilated aedeagus is especially characteristic of this fly and suggests a parallelism with the related subgenus *Phylidorea* Bigot, where species are found with the aedeagus slender to others where it is broadly compressed-flattened, as is the common condition in the present subgenus.

***Limnophila (Prionolabis) freeborni* Alexander, sp. n.**

General coloration black, the surface opaque by a sparse yellow pollen; antennae short, black throughout; knobs of halteres darkened; femora chiefly brownish black, the bases narrowly brightened; wings brownish yellow, rather heavily patterned with darker brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle having a single subapical denticle; inner dististyle with the outer portion a simple black rod, its base surrounded by several microscopically blackened spinulae; gonapophyses with apex obliquely truncated, the inner angle drawn out into a long pale point.

MALE.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.

Rostrum black, very sparsely pruinose; palpi black. Antennae very short, if bent backward extending only to the fore part of praescutum, black throughout; flagellar segments suboval, the more proximal ones crowded; longest verticils subequal in length to the segments. Head dull black, sparsely yellow pollinose.

Pronotum brownish gray. Mesonotum chiefly black, the surface opaque by a sparse yellow pollen, the praescutum without clearly delimited stripes; scutellum somewhat more heavily pruinose. Pleura grayish pruinose; dorsopleural membrane infuscated. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters brownish yellow; femora brownish black, the bases rather restrictedly brightened, the fore femora more extensively darkened than the others; tibiae and basitarsi brown, the tips darker; remainder of tarsi brownish black. Wings with the ground color brownish yellow, rather heavily patterned with darker brown clouds; stigma dark brown; seams at origin of *Rs*, cord and outer end of cell *1st M2*; vein *Cu* and axillary border less evidently bordered by darker;

veins brown, somewhat darker in the patterned portions. Venation: Sc_2 in transverse alignment with the fork of R_s ; $R_{2,3,4}$ short, subequal to R_{1+2} or R_2 ; cell M_1 small, about one-half its petiole; $m-cu$ at near midlength of lower face of cell 1st M_2 .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dull black, sparsely pruinose. Male hypopygium with the tergal notch U-shaped, the lateral lobes glabrous. Outer dististyle with only a single subapical denticle, this nearly as strong as the apical point; outer surface of style with microscopic appressed spiculae; outer basal lobe very inconspicuous, appressed to face of style. Inner dististyle with its outer portion a simple black rod, the base of which is surrounded by several microscopic black spinulae. Gonapophyses appearing as flattened yellow blades, paling to subhyaline at tips; apex obliquely truncated, the inner angle drawn out into a long pale point, the remainder of apical border with scattered irregular pale points. Aedeagus compressed-flattened.

HABITAT.—California (El Dorado Co.).

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Echo Lake, near Lake Tahoe, altitude 7,500 feet, June 2, 1940 (T. H. G. Aitken). Taken at the cottage of Dr. Stanley B. Freeborn.

I am pleased to dedicate this interesting species to Colonel Freeborn, whose work on the mosquitoes of California has been outstanding. The fly is quite distinct from all other regional species, especially in the structure of the male hypopygium, notably of both dististyles and the gonapophyses, all of which have distinctive forms. In some regards the species is most similar to the species next described, *Limnophila (Prionolabis) vancouverensis*, but the resemblance is remote.

***Limnophila (Prionolabis) vancouverensis* Alexander, sp. n.**

Size relatively large (wing over 10 mm.); general coloration black, gray pruinose, on the praescutum delimiting three more blackened stripes; fore and middle femora extensively blackened, the posterior pair somewhat less extensively so; wings brownish yellow, extensively patterned with brown, appearing as seams along the cord, outer end of cell 1st M_2 , along vein Cu , and elsewhere; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle terminating in two points, with a mass of blackened appressed spinulae in the notch; gonapophyses expanded at tip into a narrow blade that is further produced into a short spinous point.

MALE.—Length about 10-12 mm.; wing 10-14.5 mm.; antenna about 2.3-2.7 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 14 mm.; wing 14 mm.

Rostrum black, sparsely pruinose; palpi black. Antennae 16-segmented, black throughout, scape a trifle pruinose; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones elongate and more slender; verticils relatively short and inconspicuous. Head dark gray; anterior vertex wide, about four times the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum heavily light gray pruinose. Mesonotal praescutum more yellowish gray pruinose, with three more blackened stripes, the median one slightly more pruinose than the laterals; pseudosutural foveae black, conspicuous; posterior sclerites of notum black, sparsely pruinose, the centers of the scutal lobes more polished. Pleura black, heavily pruinose; dorsopleural membrane dull buffy. Halteres uniform pale yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters black, sparsely pruinose, in cases the trochanters somewhat paler; fore and middle femora black with about the basal third yellow; tibiae and basitarsi black, the tips narrowly more blackened; remaining tarsi black; posterior femora somewhat more extensively pale, in cases with only the distal eighth or ninth blackened. Wings brownish yellow, the costal and prearcular fields clearer yellow, especially the latter; stigma oval, brown; an extensive, somewhat paler brown pattern, including the origin of *Rs*, cord, R_{2+3+4} and its fork, outer end of cell *1st M₂* and a conspicuous seam along vein *Cu*; certain other veins more narrowly and less conspicuously seamed with brown, most evident on *R₅* and *2nd A*; veins brown, yellow in the prearcular field. Venation: R_{2+3+4} variable in length, from subequal to the basal section of *R₅* to fully three times this length; cell *M₁* subequal to or a little longer than its petiole; *m-cu* close to midlength of lower face of cell *1st M₂*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dull black. Male hypopygium with the tergal lobes relatively small, the separating notch U-shaped. Outer dististyle with scattered teeth of various sizes, in cases these only two or three in number, in other specimens more numerous, up to five or six; outer fleshy lobe long, low and appressed, extending about to one-half or even to nearly two-thirds the length of style. Inner dististyle short and compact, the outer mass extended into a slender straight spine at the outer lateral angle, with a shorter and stouter lobe at the inner angle, the notch between these points with a conical mass of appressed blackened spinulose points; basal lobe of style small but conspicuous, with unusually long setae, the longest more than twice the length of the lobe. Gonapophyses slender-stemmed, at apex dilated into a compressed-flattened head, thence produced into a relatively short beak. Aedeagus compressed-flattened.

HABITAT.—Northwestern North America (Vancouveran Biotic Province).

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Boyer Station, near McMinnville, Yamhill Co., Oregon, July 5, 1936 (J. A. Macnab). ALLOTOPOTYPE, ♀, July 13, 1936 (Macnab). PARATOPOTYPES, 7 ♂ ♀, May 27 June 21, 1934; June 11 - July 14, 1935. PARATYPES, ♂ ♀, Juneau, Alaska, June 22, 1919 (H. G. Dyar); Ketchikan, Alaska, June 20, 1919 (H. G. Dyar); Ashford, Pierce Co., Washington, June 7, 1921 (H. G. Dyar); Forks, Clallam Co., Washington, July 1, 1920 (E. P. Van Duzee); Lakeushman, Mason Co., Washington, June 27, 1917 (H. G. Dyar) Silver Falls State Park, Marion Co., Oregon, June 23, 1939 (T. H. G. Aitken & G. E. Bohart); Elk Lake, Marion Co., Oregon, altitude 3,850 ft., July 3, 1938 (M. C. Lane); Prospect, Jackson Co., Oregon, May 22, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Limnophila (Prionolabis) vancouverensis is very different from all hitherto described American species of the subgenus, differing especially in the large size and in the structure of the male hypopygium. In size it rivals the largest eastern North American species, *L. (P.) rufibasis* Osten Sacken. The structure of the inner dististyles and the gonapophyses are distinctive, the latter being most similar to those of the otherwise entirely different *L. (P.) boharti*, sp. n. The specific name, *vancouverensis*, is derived from the Vancouveran (Oregonian) biotic province rather than from any specific locality. This conspicuous and common species had been mis-identified as *L. (P.) cressoni* Alexander and has been distributed to various museums and private students under this latter name.

***Limnophila (Prionolabis) boharti* Alexander, sp. n.**

Size medium (wing, male, under 10 mm.); antennae 13-segmented, short; body black, sparsely pruinose, the surface opaque; halteres yellow; wings relatively broad, pale brown, with a restricted darker brown pattern; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle having a single developed subapical tooth; inner dististyle terminating in a slender straight lobe that bears numerous conspicuous erect setae on its outer portion; gonapophyses slender-stemmed, at apex dilated into a suboval blade that is further produced into a long beak, the whole suggesting the head and beak of a sandpiper.

MALE.—Length about 8.2-8.5 mm.; wing 9.4-9.6 mm.; antenna about 1.5 mm.

Rostrum black, sparsely pruinose; palpi black. Antennae black throughout, 13-segmented; flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate; terminal segment longer than the penultimate; verticels of outer segments relatively long and conspicuous, subequal in length to the segments. Head black, sparsely pruinose.

Pronotum black, more or less pruinose. Mesonotum uniform black, with a sparse pruinosity to produce an opaque appearance. Pleura black, similarly sparsely pruinose; dorsopleural region black. Halteres uniform yellow. Legs with the coxae black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters dark brown; femora and tibiae obscure yellow to brownish yellow, passing into brownish black at tips; tarsi black; claws small, simple. Wings relatively broad, with a weak brownish tinge; prearcular and costal fields more yellow; a restricted medium brown pattern, including the stigma, origin of *Rs*, cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; a scarcely evident darkening along vein *Cu*; cell *2nd A* weakly darkened; veins brown, more yellowish in the brightened fields. Venation: *R*_{2,3,4} variable in length, subequal to the basal section of *R*₅, in cases a little longer or shorter; cell *M*₁ subequal to or shorter than its petiole; cell *1st M*₂ rectangular, with *m-cu* close to midlength of its lower face.

Abdomen black, the surface subnitidous. Male hypopygium with the notch of tergite relatively broad and deep U-shaped; lateral lobes obtuse at tips. Outer dististyle with a single developed denticle back from the more slender apical spine, in cases this tooth more obtuse; outer lobe very low and appressed to the outer face of style. Inner dististyle with a slender straight lobe that bears several unusually long setae on its outer portion; basal part of style a more fleshy lobe with conspicuous erect setae. Gonapophyses pale, slender-stemmed, the apex dilated into a small suboval compressed blade that is further produced into a long, narrow, nearly straight, beaklike portion, the structure more or less suggesting the head and beak of a sandpiper or curlew. Aedeagus strongly compressed-flattened.

HABITAT.—Oregon (Jackson Co.).

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Mount McLoughlin, June 25, 1939 (T. H. G. Aitken & G. E. Bohart). PARATYPES, 2 ♂♂, pinned with the type.

I am very pleased to name this species for Dr. George E. Bohart, to whom I am indebted for several specimens of western Tipulidae. The species is very distinct from all other regional species, especially in the 13-segmented antennae and in the structure of the male hypopygium, notably of the outer and inner dististyles and the gonapophy-

ses. In the Japanese and Chinese fauna, where more than a score of species of *Prionolabis* are found, there are a few species (*harukonis* Alexander, *imanishii* Alexander and *luteibasalis* Alexander) similarly having 13-segmented antennae instead of the normal for the subgenus of 16-segmented. It is strange that in the nearly forty species of *Prionolabis* now known, none has been discovered having an intermediate number of 14 segments or 15 segments.

Hexatoma (Eriocera) mariposa Alexander, sp. n.

Allied to *eriphora*; general coloration black, pollinose or pruinose; mesonotal praescutum with the ground color fulvous yellow, with four conspicuous black stripes; first flagellar segment with about fifteen short spinous setae; femora and tibiae reddish yellow, the tips rather narrowly brownish black, the amount subequal on all legs; wings with an unusually strong blackish tinge, especially on the proximal half; stigma dark brown; vein R_{2+3+4} shorter than the basal section of R_5 ; cell M_1 a little longer than its petiole; abdomen brownish black, the outer sternites more fulvous yellow; ovipositor with elongate dark-colored cerci.

FEMALE.—Length about 25 mm.; wing 17 mm.; antenna about 5.7 mm.

Rostrum black; palpi black. Antennae of moderate length, as shown by the measurements, 11-segmented; scape reddish yellow beneath, more blackened above; scape brownish black; flagellum black, the outer segments a trifle paler; flagellar segments cylindrical; first segment a little less than twice the length of the second, stout, provided with about 15 short spinous setae; succeeding segments progressively more slender. Head dark brown; on either side of the large entire vertical tubercle with a patch of golden yellow setulae, forming conspicuous yellow spots on the anterior orbits.

Pronotum small, brownish black. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground color fulvous yellow, with four conspicuous black stripes, the intermediate pair narrowly united at the cephalic portion of the sclerite; lateral stripes much broader, crossing the suture onto the scutal lobes; extreme lateral border of praescutum infuscated; setae of praescutum abundant, dark-colored; posterior sclerites of notum blackened, sparsely yellow pollinose; scutellum with relatively long and abundant yellow setae. Pleura and pleurotergite brownish black, the dorsal sternopleurite with a large more reddish area; ventral sternopleurite pruinose. Halteres short, stem brown, knob brownish black.

Legs with the coxae gray pruinose; trochanters obscure reddish brown, sparsely pruinose; femora reddish yellow, the tips rather narrowly brownish black, the amount subequal on all legs, on the fore pair including about the distal sixth, on the posterior pair nearly the distal eighth; tibiae yellow, the tips even more narrowly blackened; proximal two tarsal segments obscure yellow, tipped with black; outer tarsal segments uniformly black. Wings with an unusually strong blackish tinge, especially on proximal half, the outer cells with more yellowish brown centers to appear somewhat lighter in color; the dark color, in part, is produced by broad dark seams to the veins; stigma relatively small, oval, dark brown; veins dark brown. Macrotrichia beyond cord on veins R_{2+3} , R_3 , R_4 and distal section of R_5 ; none on any part of M , Cu or the Anals. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending beyond one-third the length of R_{2+3} ; R_{2+3+4} short, from two-thirds to three-fourths the length of basal section of R_5 ; cell M_1 a little longer than its petiole; cell $1st M_2$ relatively small, about as long as vein M_3 beyond it; $m-cu$ about twice as long as the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdomen brownish black; basal sternites more or less pruinose, outer sternites more fulvous yellow. Ovipositor with unusually long and conspicuous cerci, blackened at bases, dark liver-brown outwardly.

HABITAT.—California (Mariposa Co.).

HOLOTYPE, ♀, Mormon Bar, June 6, 1939 (A. Downes).

Hexatoma (Eriocera) mariposa is most closely allied to *H. (E.) eriophora* (Williston), differing especially in the details of coloration, especially of the legs and the unusually heavily darkened wings. It seems very probable that more than a single species has been confused under the name *eriophora*.

***Hexatoma (Eriocera) intrita* Alexander, sp. n.**

Allied to *velveta*; general coloration black, pruinose; antennae with scape and pedicel black; femora yellow, the tips narrowly blackened, on the posterior legs involving about the distal eighth of segment; wings relatively narrow, whitish subhyaline, sparsely patterned with brown, including a conspicuous seam over the cord; macrotrichia of outer veins very sparse or lacking; R_{2+3+4} nearly straight, about twice as long as the basal section of R_5 ; cell $1st M_2$ long-rectangular, about as long as vein $M_{1,2}$ beyond it; abdomen, including hypopygium, black, sparsely pruinose.

MALE.—Length about 11 mm.; wing 11 x 2.6 mm.

Rostrum black, sparsely pruinose; palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel black; flagellum broken. Head black, probably pruinose in fresh specimens; eyes relatively small; anterior vertex about three times the diameter of scape.

Pronotum and mesonotum black, discolored and denuded in the unique type, probably heavily gray pruinose and with praescutal stripes in fresh specimens. Pleura black, gray pruinose; dorsopleural membrane dark brown. Halteres with stem buffy yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with coxae black, gray pruinose; trochanters yellow; a single leg (hind) remains; femora yellow, clearest basally, the tips narrowly black, in amount involving only about the distal eighth; tibiae dark brown, tips blackened; tarsi black. Wings relatively narrow, as shown by the measurements; whitish subhyaline, sparsely patterned with brown, including the small oval stigma and a broad seam along the cord; narrower and less conspicuous seams over the outer end of cell *1st M*₂ and bordering the longitudinal veins; wing margin narrowly bordered by brown; veins dark brown. Macrotrichia of veins beyond cord very sparse, lacking except for a restricted series on distal section of *R*₅. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending about opposite two-fifths the length of *R*₂₊₃₊₄, *Sc*₂ a short distance from its tip; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ only slightly arcuated to nearly straight, cell *R*₄ at base correspondingly narrow; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ nearly twice the basal section of *R*₅; cell *1st M*₂ long-rectangular, only slightly widened outwardly, subequal in length to vein *M*₁₊₂ beyond it; *m-cu* nearly one-half its length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen black, sparsely pruinose; pleural membrane slightly paler; hypopygium black.

HABITAT.—Washington (Walla Walla Co.).

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Walla Walla, altitude 1,000 feet., May 28, 1938 (M. C. Lane).

The nearest described species is *Hexatoma (Eriocera) velveta* (Doane) of the central and southern Rocky Mountain region. This is most readily told by the different pattern and venation of the wings and by the increased amount of black on the tips of the femora.

***Hexatoma (Eriocera) azrael* Alexander, sp. n.**

Allied to *austera*; general coloration black, sparsely pruinose; praescutum with three conspicuous black stripes; antennae black, 7-segmented in male, 9-segmented in female, short in both sexes; halteres black; wings with a strong brownish tinge, unpatterned except for the slightly darker stigma; abdomen, including hypopygium, black; male

hypopygium of moderate size, without spinous setae on outer faces of basistyles.

MALE.—Length about 7 - 7.2 mm.; wing 7.5 - 8 mm.; antenna about 2 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 8 mm.; wing 8.2 mm.; antenna about 2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae short in both sexes, 7-segmented in male, 9-segmented in female; black, the scape more or less pruinose; in male, first flagellar segment longer and stouter than the others, about equal in length to the combined second and third; terminal segment a little more than one-third the length of the penultimate; first flagellar segment with numerous long setae but with no modified emergence spines; in female, first flagellar segment somewhat less enlarged than in male. Head black, sparsely pruinose, more heavily so on front; anterior vertex broad, about three and one-half times as wide as the diameter of scape.

Pronotum black, pruinose. Mesonotum black, light gray pruinose, the praescutum with three blackened stripes, the broad median one more or less divided by a capillary duller black vitta; praescutal interspaces with sparse and inconspicuous pale setae; actual lobes with darkened centers. Pleura black, gray pruinose, more heavily so on the ventral sclerites; dorsopleural membrane blackened. Halteres relatively short, blackened. Legs with the coxae black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters black; remainder of legs black. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, the centers of some of the cells, especially *R*, paler; a pale streak immediately behind the basal half of vein *1st A*; stigma short-oval, pale brown, a little darker than the ground; veins brownish black. Macrotrichia of veins beyond cord sparse, including a series along most of the outer section of vein *R*₅. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending shortly beyond the fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; *R*₁₊₂ subequal to *R*₂, the latter at or just beyond the fork of *R*₂₊₃₊₄; cell *1st M*₂ subequal in length to or longer than vein *M*₁₊₂ beyond it; *m-cu* about one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*, subequal to or a little shorter than the distal section of vein *Cu*₁.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black, the sternites slightly more opaque. Male hypopygium relatively small, as compared with *austera*, without spinous setae on the outer face of basistyle as in this latter fly. Ovipositor with the valves relatively short and fleshy, especially the cerci which are much shorter than the hypovalvae, truncated at their tips.

HABITAT.—California (Nevada Co.).

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Cisco, June 13, 1939 (Mont Cazier). ALLOTOPO-
TYPE, ♀, pinned with the type. PARATOPOTYPE, ♂.

Hexatoma (Eriocera) azrael is readily told from *H. (E.) parva* (Doane) by the larger size and details of coloration, as the uniformly blackened halteres. I am not fully convinced of the specific distinctness of *parva* from *H. (E.) austera* (Doane). Venation in species of this group is surprisingly variable and can be relied upon only within very restricted limits.