

TIPULIDAE NUEVOS O POCO CONOCIDOS DE  
VENEZUELA (DIPTERA)

NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN TIPULIDAE FROM  
VENEZUELA (DIPTERA)

PART III

by

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The first part under this title was published in this *Boletín* (vol. 2: 17-26; 1943). In the present instalment I wish to discuss still further interesting species that have been received chiefly from Mr. Pablo J. Anduze, collected by himself and by Mr. René Lichy. A few further species result from the collections made in earlier years by Mr. Gaston Vivas-Berthier. Except where stated to the contrary, the types of the novelties are preserved in my collection of these flies.

Some of the most interesting records reported herewith were taken by Anduze on his recent trip to Estado Mérida, (Dtos. Rivas Dávila and Tovar). Mr. Anduze writes as follows concerning these specimens (Páramo La Negra ; Caño del Tigre; San Diego; Zea): "The material from Mérida is all from below 970 meters altitude, except Páramo La Negra which is above 3,000 meters from the slopes of the Andes in Mérida due north towards the Maracaibo lake basin". The species of *Pselliophora* taken by Lichy at Altos de Choróni, Estado Aragua, is of especial interest in that it provides the first record of this genus from South America. Concerning

the locality Surukum (E. Bolívar) (under *Ozodicera longisector*), the instructive paper by Forbes (Bol. Ent. Venezolana, 1: 25 - 36; 1942) may be consulted. It is evident that a great amount of work remains to be done on the Venezuelan Tipulidae before revisional work and synoptic treatments of a lasting nature can be attempted.

*Ozodicera (Dihexaclonus) longisector* sp. n.

General coloration brown, the praescutal stripes a little darker than the ground, faintly margined with darker; femoral tips narrowly and abruptly brownish black; wings relatively short and broad, dark brownish yellow, patterned with still darker brown at origin of *Rs* and along cord; *Rs* unusually long, more than twice *m-cu* and slightly exceeding vein *M*<sub>1</sub>; abdominal tergites almost uniformly reddish brown, the lateral borders more or less darkened.

*Female*. — Length about 25 - 27 mm.; wing 18 - 18.2 mm.; antenna about 5.8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head elongate, dark reddish brown; nasus stout; palpi black. Antennae (female) with scape reddish brown; pedicel and branched flagellar segments obscure yellow, the branches a trifle darker than the stem; unbranched terminal flagellar segments abruptly black; flagellar segments two to seven, inclusive, with slightly unequal branches, the shorter one arising from the extreme base of the longer one or both arising very close together but separately; longer branch a little exceeding the segment in length, the shorter branch about two-thirds as long; combined terminal segments about equal in length to the combined remainder of organ. Head grayish brown.

Pronotum brownish gray, patterned with brown. Mesonotal praescutum with the interspaces brownish yellow, the usual stripes slightly darker brown; mesal edges of all stripes faintly bordered by slightly darker brown; scutum brownish yellow, the lobes with darker brown areas; scutellum and postnotum brown, with a greyish yellow pollen. Pleura more

silvery gray pruinose, the ventral sternopleurite with a more glabrous darker gray area; dorsopleural membrane infuscated. Halteres dark brown. Legs with the coxae light gray pruinose; trochanters reddish brown; femora (a single fore-leg remains) yellow, the tips abruptly brownish black, including about the distal eighth of the segment; tibiae similarly obscure yellow, the tips about equally but more gradually darkened; tarsi black. Wings (Fig. 1) relatively short and broad, with a very heavy brownish yellow suffusion, restrictedly patterned with still darker brown including areas at origin of *Rs* and along cord, the latter connected with the stigmal marking and further involving the post-stigmal cells; cell *C* and prearcular field rather strongly darkened; a broad yellowish seam along vein *1st A*, interrupting the otherwise uniformly darkened ground; restricted obliterative areas across vein  $M_3$  and basal section of  $M_{1+2}$ ; veins brownish yellow. Venation: *Rs* unusually long, about two and one-half times *m-cu* or slightly exceeding in length vein  $M_1$ .

Abdomen with the more proximal tergites reddish brown, beyond the first conspicuously bordered laterally with darker brown; in the type, all the tergites are more uniform reddish brown; in the paratype, tergite three and succeeding segments more darkened; sternites more reddish brown (type) to darker brown (paratype). Ovipositor with the cerci unusually long and slender, nearly straight.

*Holotype*, ♀, Surukum, Latitude about 4° 30' N., Longitude 61° 30' W., on the Caroní (Kukenan) River, December 1941 (Anduze); United States National Museum, through Anduze. Paratype, ♀, in author's collection.

The most similar species among the described forms is *Ozodicera (Dihexaclonus) triguttata* Alexander, which differs conspicuously in the longer and narrower wings, with more restricted pattern and distinct venational details. The unusually long *Rs*. of the present species is noteworthy.

*Pselliophora venezuelensis* sp. nov.

General coloration of entire body, palpi, antennae, halteres and legs black; wings saturated yellow, patterned with brownish black, including the distal third beyond the general level of the cord, and an incomplete band before origin of *Rs*, this not including cells *C* or *Sc* but reaching the posterior border in the ends of the Anal cells at termination of vein *2nd A*; extreme wing-base blackened.

*Male*.—Length about 19 mm.; wing 17.5 mm.; antenna about 8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black; nasus elongate. Antennae black throughout, relatively long, as shown by the measurements; longest flagellar branch (about flagellar segments four to six) exceeding four times the length of segments, the shorter outer branch nearly two-thirds the length of the basal one; both basal and apical branches with a dense erect dark-colored pubescence. Head black.

Thorax uniformly black, the praescutum opaque or nearly so, without stripes; praescutal setae exceedingly small. Halteres black throughout. Legs uniformly black. Wings (Fig. 2) saturated yellow, patterned with brownish black, including the distal third of wing from beyond the general level of the cord outward; inner edge of band passing just basad of the fork of *Rs* and *r-m*, across basal third of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>, and including about the outer two-thirds of cell *M*<sub>4</sub>; a second major area before midlength of wing, its outer edge opposite the origin of *Rs*, thence continued as an irregular but approximately direct line to the posterior border, including cells *R*, *M*, *Cu*, central third or more of *1st A* and outer fourth of cell *2nd A*; inner edge of band similarly generally straight, the area thus generally parallel-sided and rectangular in outline; a narrow white line immediately behind the basal half of vein *1st A*; base of wing black; veins deep yellow, black in the patterned portions; conspicuous obliterative areas at end of *Rs*, basal section of *M*<sub>1+2</sub> and most of basal

section of  $M_3$ . Venation:  $R_s$  relatively long, nearly two and one-half times as long as  $m-cu$ ;  $R_{2+3}$  more than three times  $r-m$ ; cell  $M_1$  sessile.

Abdomen black, the surface polished except near the posterior borders of the tergites where there is a narrow opaque black band, the actual borders of the intermediate segments more glabrous and piceous; tergal setae more elongate and concentrated on the opaque rings; hypopygium uniformly black.

*Holotype*, ♂, Altos de Choroní, Estado Aragua, November 1940 (Lichy); United States National Museum, through Lichy and Anduze.

This is a notable discovery in that it extends the known range of the genus *Pselliophora* Osten Sacken in the Neotropics into South America. The only other species known from the New World is the recently characterized *Pselliophora mesamericana* Alexander, of Guatemala. As indicated under the discussion of this latter fly (Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., *in press*), the discovery of species of this genus in America was most surprising and difficult of explanation on the basis of geographical distribution of life. To the north, in the western Nearctic Region, the subtribe Ctenophoraria, to which *Pselliophora* belongs, is represented only by the very different group *Malpighia* Enderlein, while in the eastern Nearctic, there occur only the genera *Ctenophora* Meigen and *Tanyptera* Latreille. The center of distribution for the genus is in the Oriental and southern portions of the eastern Palaearctic regions where approximately 80 species are known to this time. There is a marked variation in color in different members of this subtribe and it seems very probable that such a range will be found to occur in our American species of *Pselliophora*. However, there can seem to be no question of the distinctness of the two species so far discovered. These may be separated by the following key:

Body almost uniformly orange, including the head and abdomen, excepting a dark spot on the outer tergites of the latter; palpi, antennal scape and stem of halteres yellow; wings with the basal dark band entirely crossing the wing; a dark spot in axilla; wing base entirely pale; antenna (male) shorter (length about 7 mm.)

(Guatemala) *mesamericana* Alexander.

Body uniformly black, this including also the palpi, antennae, halteres and legs; wings with the basal dark band incomplete, not involving cells *C* or *Sc*; no dark spot in axillary region; wing base conspicuously blackened; antenna (male) longer (length about 8 mm.)

(Venezuela) *venezuelensis* sp. n.

*Tipula (Microtipula) immerens* sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum with the ground color reddish brown, almost obliterated by four poorly indicated stripes, those of the posterior third of sclerite more conspicuously darkened than is their cephalic portion; antennae (male) relatively long, nearly two-thirds the remainder of body; flagellar segments strongly bicolored, yellow with brownish black basal enlargements; femora obscure yellow, passing into black, the latter enclosing a conspicuous yellow ring; wings cream-yellow, variegated with dark and paler brown, the former occurring chiefly as five subcostal areas and a series of three darkenings behind vein *Cu*, these interconnected across the basal cells by continuous paler bands; numerous macrotrichia in all outer cells of wing from stigma to outer end of cell *1st A*; cell *M*<sub>1</sub> petiolate; *M*<sub>3+4</sub> very short, with *m-cu* at its fork; abdominal tergites brownish black, obscure brownish yellow sublaterally; subterminal segments blackened.

*Male*.—Length about 8.5 mm.; wing 10.8 mm.; antenna about 5.4 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively short and stout, dark brown; palpi brownish black, the short basal segment

with a rounded basal portion that is set with conspicuous long black setae. Antennae (male) relatively long; scape and pedicel yellow; flagellar segments bicolored, the base brownish black, the remainder yellow, the bicolored nature becoming obscured on the ninth and succeeding flagellar segments; basal enlargements of segments poorly indicated; verticils much shorter than the segments. Head brownish yellow.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum with the restricted ground color reddish brown, with four poorly indicated stripes, the posterior third of sclerite more conspicuously darkened than the cephalic portion, excepting a median darkening on cephalic portion of sclerite; posterior sclerites of notum conspicuously dark brown, the scutellum and median portion of scutum more pruinose; central portion of mediotergite broadly pruinose; pleurotergite chiefly darkened, sparsely pruinose. Pleura with the propleura and most of mesepisternum brownish black, the posterior portion of the latter and most of the pteropleurite abruptly pale yellow; metapleura darkened. Halteres relatively elongate, stem yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with the coxae pale, sparsely pruinose; trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure yellow basally, darker outwardly, the tips broadly blackened, preceded by a subequal or slightly narrower yellow ring, which, in turn, is preceded by a broader but more diffuse darkened annulus; tibiae and tarsi brown, the latter a trifle brighter. Wings with the ground color cream-yellow, heavily patterned with dark and paler brown; the darkest pattern occurs as five subcostal areas, the first at and beyond *h*, occupying cells *C* and *Sc*; second and third areas not including cell *C* but continued caudad into cell *R*, the third at origin of *Rs*, the fourth at stigma; fifth area at midlength of outer radial field, beginning at *C*; the first three areas cross cells *R* and *M* as much paler bands but again become very intense in cell *Cu*<sub>1</sub>, not involving cell *Cu* itself; dark areas in cell *Cu*<sub>1</sub> more extensive than the pale interspaces; cell *C* almost uniformly pale brown, interrupted by a yellow posthumeral spot and another just before the stigma; cells beyond cord and pos-

terior cells of wing pale brown, variegated by cream-colored areas, the latter including apical spots in all cells from  $R_3$  through  $1st A$ , the latter with two such markings; veins brown, yellow in the major interspaces, especially of  $Sc$ ,  $R$ ,  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$ . Numerous macrotrichia in cells beyond cord, including the stigma, more sparse or lacking in the bases of the individual cells, especially  $M_3$  and  $M_4$ , in cells  $Cu$  and  $1st A$  involving only the outer ends of the cells. Venation: Petiole of cell  $M_1$  subequal in length to  $m$ ; basal section of  $M_{1+2}$  sub-erect, about two-thirds as long as the second section;  $M_{3+4}$  very short, with  $m-cu$  at its fork; cell  $2nd A$  moderately wide.

Abdominal tergites brownish black, obscure brownish yellow sublaterally; sternites obscure brownish yellow, the individual segments narrowly blackened basally; on segments seven and eight the segments more uniformly blackened to form a more or less distinct subterminal ring; hypopygium yellow.

*Holotype*, ♂, Río Chacaito, Estado Miranda, July 16, 1939 (Vivas-Berthier).

The nearest ally of the present fly is *Tipula (Microtipula) petiolaris* Alexander, of Ecuador, which differs especially in the coloration of the body and wings, and in the details of venation and trichiation of the cells of the wings. In this latter species vein  $M$  and the broad adjoining portions of cells  $R$  and  $M$  are yellow, the second dark brown area in each of cells  $Sc$  and  $Cu_1$  not interconnected across these basal cells.

*Limonia (Dicranomyia) diversiglada piabilis* subsp. n.

The typical form is known only from Perú (Yanamonte, Ayacucho, altitude 3,000 - 4,100 meters). The present fly differs especially in slight details of structure of the male hypopygium. Ninth tergite with the emargination shallower and broader, the lateral lobes correspondingly shorter. Ventral dististyle with the outer rostral spine placed even closer to the apex of the prolongation; inner spine a little less flattened. Gonapophyses with the mesal apical lobes longer and more slender.



*Holotype*, ♂, Páramo La Negra, Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).

*Limonia (Geranomyia) vindicta* Alexander.

1943. *Limonia (Geranomyia) vindicta* Alexander; Bol. Ent. Venezolana, 2: 21 - 22.

The unique type, a male, was from the Rio Chacaito, Estado Miranda, altitude 980 meters, September 18, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier). The male hypopygium was described in the original reference but no figure was supplied at that time. This organ is shown herewith (Fig. 5).

*Hexatoma (Eriocera) candidipes* (Alexander).

1923. *Penthoptera candidipes* Alexander; Ent. News, 34: 20.

The unique type, a female, was from Táchira, Estado Táchira, April 9, 1920 (Williamson and Ditzler). A male, agreeing very closely with the type is now available: Caño del Tigre, Estado Mérida, September 1943 (Anduze). The darkened dorsopleural thoracic stripe found in the type is here poorly defined to virtually lacking.

*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) nocturna* Alexander.

1941. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) nocturna* Alexander; Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 49: 143 - 144.

The unique type, a male, was from San Esteban, Estado Carabobo, collected in December 1939, by Anduze. One female, San Diego, (Dto. Tovar), Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).

*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) unicingulata* sp. n.

General coloration black, including the entire body excepting the posterior portion of the pronotum, the humeral region of praescutum, and a broad stripe on the thoracic pleura; antennae black; knobs of halteres pale yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips very narrowly and vaguely darkened; wings grayish yellow with a single narrow brown crossband at cord; Sc relatively long, Sc<sub>1</sub> ending about opposite mid-length of the long Rs; cell 1st M<sub>2</sub> closed; male hypopygium

with the outer lobe of basistyle a long straight rod, its apex bent at a right angle into a spine; inner margin of this rod fringed with long yellow setae; outer dististyle bispinous; inner dististype unusually narrow.

*Male*.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.2 mm.

Rostrum black, elongate, only a little shorter than the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennae brownish throughout; flagellar segments elongate-oval, the outer segments shorter; flagellar segments clothed with a dense white pubescence. Head black.

Thoracic notum black, the surface of the praescutum subnitidous; pronotal scutellum and pretergal region obscure testaceous yellow; humeral region of praescutum slightly more reddish. Pleura black, with an unusually broad, diffuse, pale longitudinal stripe that is silvery gray pruinose, this area involving fully one-half the total area of the pleura. Halteres dusky, the knobs pale yellow. Legs with the fore coxae black, the remaining coxae testaceous yellow; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly and very vaguely darkened; tibiae and basitarsi obscure yellow, the tips even more narrowly but abruptly brown; outer tarsal segments dark brown; posterior basitarsi swollen on proximal fourth. Wings (Fig. 3) with the ground color grayish yellow, the prearcular and costal fields more yellowish, best evidenced by the yellow veins which elsewhere are pale brown; stigma oval, dark brown; a narrow but conspicuous paler brown stripe along the cord to vein *Cu*, slightly widened behind, its average width about equal to the length of the stigma. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> endig about opposite midlength of the long, nearly straight *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> alone more than twice *r-m*; *R*<sub>2</sub> about twice *R*<sub>2+3+4</sub>; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> elongate, longer than vein *M*<sub>3</sub> beyond it, widened outwardly; *m-cu* about one-third to one-fourth its length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Sternal pockets of segment five (male) moderately developed, the setae stout, each terminating in a long hairlike point. Male hypopygium (Fig. 6) with the outer lobe of basistyle, *b*, a long straight rod that narrows gradually, near its tip bent at a right angle

into a slender spine; mesal edge of rod fringed with very long pale setae; mesal lobe of basistyle a low blackened flange, its margin coarsely toothed and provided with a few long setae. Outer dististyle, *od*, a broadly flattened blade, at near two-thirds the length narrowed into a slender rod, its tip an acute spine; on inner edge of blade at point of narrowing with an erect acute spine; surface of style with numerous setae. Inner dististyle, *id*, with the outer blade unusually long and narrow, especially the acute outer portion. Aedeagus, *a*, with the apex slender.

*Holotype*, ♂, San Diego (Dto. Tovar) Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).

*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) unicingulata* is very different from all other regional species. In wing and leg pattern it is most similar to species such as *T. (T.) scabrosa* Alexander, of Ecuador, but differs in all regards of body coloration and structure of the male hypopygium.

*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) cockerellae* Alexander.

1915. *Teucholabis cockerellae* Alexander; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48: 442, pl. 24, fig. 2 (wing).

This unusually handsome *Teucholabis* had been known only from Middle America, as follows:

*Mexico*. — El Vergel, Chiapas, altitude 800 metres, June 7, 1935 (A. M. Dampf); Dampf M. F. Nº 4.469.

*Guatemala*. — Quirigua (W. P. Cockerell); type.

*Costa Rica*. — Coastal region of northern section, January 1 - March 15, 1921 (Axel Olsson); no further data.

One male, Zea, Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).

This is one of the very few species of this great genus where the modified sternal pockets on abdominal segments five and six of the male sex are lacking or so little modified as to be recognizable as such.

*Teucholabis (Teucholabis) jocosa* Alexander.

1913. *Teucholabis jocosa* Alexander; Ent. News, 26: 440 - 441, pl. 16, fig. 3 (wing).

Widely distributed over South America. The following records from Venezuela are available: El Valle, D. F., January 28, 1939; July 28, 1939 (Vivas-Berthier). Río Chacaito, Estado Miranda, September 18, 1938 (Vivas-Berthier). San Diego, Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).

*Gonomyia (Progonomyia) paramoensis* sp. n.

Allied to *hyperplatys*; size large (wing, male, 7.8 mm.); mesonotal praescutum gray with three conspicuous dark stripes; antennae black, the base of first flagellar segment pale; thoracic pleura conspicuously patterned with yellow and black; knobs of halteres brownish black; legs black; wings whitish subhyaline, restrictedly but conspicuously patterned with blackish gray;  $Sc$  relatively short,  $Sc_2$  opposite origin of  $Rs$ ; male hypopygium with the apex of basistyle terminating in two blackened lobes, one obtuse, the other acute at tip; inner dististyle long and slender.

*Male*.—Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 7.8 mm.

Rostrum black; palpi black. Antennae black; pedicel brown; base of first flagellar segment abruptly white, including more than the proximal third of segment; flagellar segments subcylindrical to elongate-conical, the outer ones more attenuated; basal flagellar segment constricted before mid-length. Head gray, narrowly paler surrounding the antennal fossae.

Pronotum yellow above, narrowly infuscated on sides. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground color gray, with three conspicuous stripes, the black central one long, the somewhat duller laterals broad and short, much restricting the interspaces; humeral region light yellow; lateral praescutal border behind the reddish pseudosutural foveae broadly more whitish yellow; scutum dark brown, sparsely pruinose, the central area more heavily so; scutellum reddish brown, more pruinose on sides; mediotergite blackened medially,

the sides of cephalic half yellow; pleurotergite dark gray with an obscure yellow longitudinal line across its dorsal portion. Pleura yellow, conspicuously patterned with darker, including a black dorsal stripe, beginning narrowly on the ventral edge of pronotum, widened behind, ending at the cephalic border of the pteropleurite; ventral sternopleurite and meron similarly blackened but more pruinose; lower yellow ground stripe narrowest in front, above the fore coxae, much wider behind, especially on the mesepimeron, dorsal meron and metapleura; dorsopleural region yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with the coxae blackened, sparsely pruinose, their tips more reddened; remainder of legs black, the femoral bases a trifle paler. Wings (Fig. 4) whitish subhyaline, restrictedly but very conspicuously patterned with blackish gray, including the stigma and areas at arculus, origin of *Rs*, cord, outer fork of *M*, and as individual scattered spots near outer end of cell *M*<sub>4</sub>, two in cell *1st A*, the more posterior one near vein *2nd A* and conspicuous; an axillary spot in cell *2nd A* at near midlength; veins dark brown, paler on basal fourth of wing. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending about opposite one-fourth the length of *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> opposite origin of latter; *Rs* square or very short-spurred at origin; *R*<sub>2</sub> at or close to fork of *R*<sub>3+4</sub>; *m-cu* about one-fourth its length before the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown; sternites brown, narrowly darker sublaterally, the extreme lateral borders yellow; pleural membrane yellow; male hypopygium chiefly blackened, the caudal border of the ninth segment yellow. Male hypopygium (Fig. 7) with the apex of basistyle, *b*, terminating in two blackened lobes, a stout more curved one with its tip obtuse and a larger, more erect lobe that terminates in an acute point. Three dististyles; the outer, *od*, broad on basal two-thirds, thence strongly narrowed, the broadly obtuse apex with a small linear notch that cuts off a small thumb-like portion; at point of narrowing of style with an acute marginal spine; basal half of style with abundant, long, conspicuous setae. Intermediate style a nearly straight to gently curved rod that very gradually narrows to an acute black spine. Inner style, *id*, a long slender dusky lobe, its base dilat-

ed into an obtuse blackened flange. Phallosomic plate, *p*, somewhat as in *hyperplatys* but evidently narrower (badly flexed in the slide of the unique type specimen); lateral arms obtuse with two very long outer setae. Caudal margin of what appears to represent the ninth sternite with a conspicuous median digitiform lobe.

*Holotype*, ♂, Páramo La Negra, Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).

The most similar form among the now numerous described species of the subgenus is *Gonomyia (Progonomyia) hyperplatys* Alexander, from Ecuador. This differs in its smaller size, body coloration, much paler and relatively inconspicuous wing-pattern, and the details of structure of the male hypopygium, especially of the ninth sternite, apex of basistyle, the inner dististyle and the phallosomic plate.

*Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) vivas-berthieri* sp. n.

Belongs to the *luctuosa* group; general coloration, including body, antennae, halteres and legs, black; wings with a strong dusky suffusion, more intensely so at base and in the costal portion; macrotrichia of outer wing cells restricted to series in cells  $R_5$ ,  $2nd M_2$  and  $M_3$ ; male hypopygium with the basistyle at apex produced into a slender lobe; both dististyles subterminal, the outer a broad-based chitinized horn; inner dististyle dilated on basal portion and here provided with several strong setae that are directed caudad.

*Male*.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.8 mm.; antenna about 1.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae of moderate length, black throughout; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate; verticils at midlength of organ subequal in length to the segment bearing them. Head black.

Pronotum, mesonotum and pleura uniformly black. Halteres short, black throughout. Legs uniformly black. Wings with a strong dusky suffusion, the base and costal region even darker; stigma long-oval, darker brown; veins brown. Macrotrichia of cells unusually sparse and restricted, occurring as central groups in slightly more than the distal half of cells

$R_5$  and 2nd  $M_2$ , and for most of the length of cell  $M_3$ ; veins beyond cord with conspicuous trichia, basad of cord with these lacking or virtually so, except for the usual series on  $R$  and with eight or nine trichia on basal two-thirds of  $R_5$ . Venation:  $R_{2+3+4}$  short, subequal to the basal section of  $R_5$ ;  $R_2$  at or close to fork of  $R_{3+4}$ ;  $R_s$  gently arcuated, longer than  $R_3$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  about equal in length to vein  $M_4$  beyond it;  $m-cu$  about one-third its length beyond the fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium (Fig. 8) with the basistyle,  $b$ , apically produced into a slender lobe that is globrous except for a row of six or seven strong setae along the lower margin and a single strong seta at base of outer face. Dististyles subterminal in position, the outer a broad-based chitinized horn; inner style,  $id$ , with the basal portion dilated, the mesal section provided with several strong setae that are directed caudad; outer or apical portion of style produced into a glabrous rod.

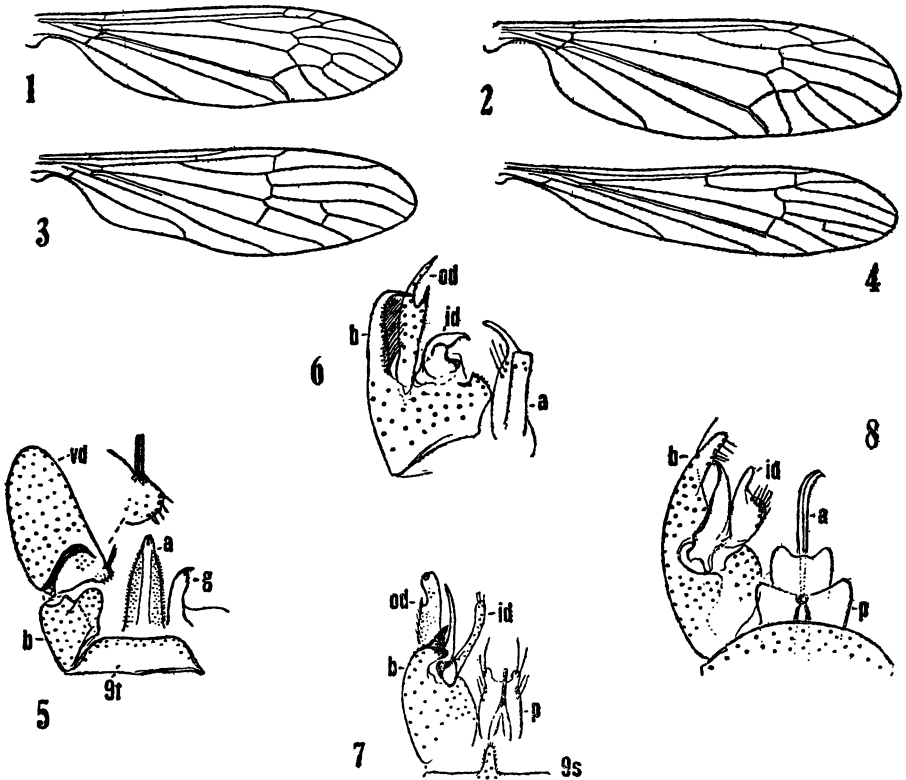
*Holotype*, ♂, El Valle, environs of Caracas, July 6, 1939 (Vivas-Berthier).

I am very pleased to name this distinct fly in honor of the collector, Mr. Gaston Vivas-Berthier, who has added materially to our knowledge of the Tipulidae of Venezuela. From other regional black-bodied species of the *luctuosa* group of *Gnophomyia*, including *Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) funebris* Alexander, of Brazil; *G. (G.) funerea* Alexander, of Brazil; *G. (G.) melancholica* Alexander, of Paraguay; and *G. (G.) pammelas* Alexander, of Paraguay, the present species differs in the small size, great reduction in number and method of distribution of the macrotrichia of the wing cells, and in the structure of the male hypopygium, especially of the dististyles.

*Erioptera (Mesocyphona) caloptera* Say, var.

1823. *Erioptera caloptera* Say; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 3: 17.

The species is widely distributed throughout both North and South America. Two females, Zea, Estado Mérida, August 1943 (Anduze).



## EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1. *Ozodicera (Dihexaclonus) longisector* sp. n.; venation.  
 Fig. 2. *Pselliophora venezuelensis* sp. n.; venation.  
 Fig. 3. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) unicingulata* sp. n.; venation.  
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 Fig. 5. *Limonia (Geranomyia) vindicta* Alexander; male hypopygium.  
 Fig. 6. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) unicingulata* sp. n.; male hypopygium.  
 Fig. 7. *Gonomyia (Progonomyia) paramoensis* sp. n.; male hypopygium.  
 Fig. 8. *Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) vivas-berthieri* sp. n.; male hypopygium.

(Symbols: *a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *id*, inner dististyle; *od*, outer dististyle; *p*, phallosome; *t*, tergite; *vd*, ventral dististyle).