TIPULIDAE NUEVOS O POCO CONOCIDOS DE VENEZUELA (DIPTERA)

NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN TIPULIDAE FROM VENEZUELA (DIPTERA)

Part IV

by

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At this time I am continuing to report some new and insufficiently known Venezuelan crane-flies, these records being based on rich materials taken by Mr. Pablo J. Anduze and Mr. Gastón Vivas-Berthier. Through the continued friendly interest of these entomologists, I am privileged to retain the types of the novelties in my extensive collection of these flies.

Our knowledge of the Venezuelan Tipulidae is developing very rapidly and it now seems advisable to list the species hitherto recorded in the present series of papers, to give each of these species a number, and to continue this consecutive enumeration in the present and succeeding parts under this same title. Thus it will be possible at any given time to tell quickly how many different species have been recorded to any given date. The three parts under this title published hitherto are as follows:

Part I. Boletín de Entomología Venezolana, 2: 17-26; March 1943.

Part II. *Ibid.*, 2: 125-144, figs., October 1943.

Part III. *Ibid.*, 3: 35-50, figs., April 1944.

In the following basic enumeration, the part in which the species has been recorded is indicated by the number, I, II or III.

TIPULINAE

1. *Ozodicera (Dihexaclonus) longisector* Alexander, III.
2. *Tanypremna (Tanypremnella) gentilis* Alexander, I.
3. *Holorusia (Holorusia) plagifera* Alexander, II.
4. *Pselliophora venezuelensis* Alexander, III.
5. *Tipula olssoniana* Alexander, I.
6. *T. neivai* Alexander, II.
7. *T. (Microtipula) immerens* Alexander, III.

LIMONIINAE

Limoniini

8. *Limonia (Geranomyia) anduzeana* Alexander, II.
9. *L. (G.) cinereinota* (Alexander), I.
10. *L. (G.) destricta* Alexander, II.
11. *L. (G.) laudanda* Alexander, II.
12. *L. (G.) lichyi* Alexander, II.
13. *L. (G.) vindicta* Alexander, I, III.
14. *L. (Dicranomyia) bicomifera* Alexander, II.
15. *L. (D.) diversigladia piabilis* Alexander, III.
16. *L. (D.) longiventris* (Alexander), II.
17. *L. (D.) meridicola* Alexander, II.
18. *L. (Neolimnobia) diva* (Schiner), subsp., II.
19. *Orimarga (Orimarga) excessiva* Alexander, I.
20. *O. (Diotrepha) fumicosta elongata* Alexander, I.

Hexatomini

21. *Hexatoma (Eriocera) candidipes* (Alexander), III.

ERIOPTERINI

22. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) cockerellæ* Alexander, III.
23. *T. (T.) jocosa* Alexander, III.
24. *T. (T.) nocturna* Alexander, III.
25. *T. (T.) spinigera* (Schiner), I.
26. *T. (T.) unicingulata* Alexander, III.
27. *Gonomyia (Progonomyia) paramoensis* Alexander, III.
28. *G. (Lipophleps) neofalcifer* Alexander, I.
29. *Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) vivas-berthieri* Alexander, III.
30. *Erioptera (Erioptera) celestis* Alexander, I.
31. *E. (Mesocyphona) caloptera* Say, subsp., III.
32. *Molophilus (Molophilus) dido* Alexander, II.
33. *M. (M.) facinus* Alexander, II.

TIPULINAE

34. *Brachypremna dispellens* (Walker).

    1860. *Tipula dispellens* Walker; Trans. Ent. Soc. London, n. s. 5: 334.

    1886. *Brachypremna dispellens* Osten Sacken; Berlin. Ent. Zeitschr., 30: 162.

Wide-spread over much of Continental North and South America. Zea, Mérida, August 1943 *(Anduze)*. San Diego, Mérida, August 1943 *(Anduze)*.

35. *Tanypremna (Tanypremna) kadeni* Alexander.

    1941. *Tanypremna (Tanypremna) kadeni* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 34: 232 - 233.

The type was from an unspecified locality in Venezuela, collected in August 1857 by Kaden, now preserved in the Vienna Museum. Additional material from the Río Chacaíto, Miranda, altitude 980 meters, July 16, 1939 *(Vivas-Berthier)*. Although it superficially resembles the next species, *miranda* sp. n., with which it was associated in nature, the two flies are actually very distinct, as shown by the structure of the male hypopygia.

36. *Tanypremna (Tanypremna) miranda* sp. n.

Allied to *opilio;* general coloration of mesonotum brown, the praescutum with four more reddish brown stripes; posterior vertex yellow with a large oval brown area on either side near the eyes; thoracic pleura yellow, transversely girdled with black; proximal ends of all tibiae conspicuously white; tarsi white, the basitarsi beyond the proximal portion suffused with brown; wings obscure yellow, patterned with brown; *Rs* short, arcuated; abdominal tergites brown, the lateral borders blackened; sternites yellow, the posterior margins of the segments narrowly brown; male hypopygium with the tergal lobes broad, truncated; apex of basistyle produced beyond point of insertion of dististyles as a flattened lobe, the margin with numerous acute teeth; inner dististyle at apex with its outer lobe expanded into a nearly circular blade.

Male. — Length about 30 mm.; wing 21 mm.; abdomen alone about 25 mm.

Female. — Length about 35 mm.; wing 23 mm.; abdomen alone about 30 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, more orange above; nasus and adjoining portion of the prolongation blackened; palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow; flagellum black; flagellar segments elongate, the longest verticils unilaterally distributed. Front and anterior vertex light yellow; posterior vertex somewhat more obscured, on either side with a large, oval, dark brown area paralleling the eye-margin; anterior vertex a little more than three times the diameter of scape.

Pronotal scutum light yellow, the very narrow scutellum black. Mesonotal praescutum with the restricted ground black, the surface almost covered by four reddish brown stripes, the black interspaces more or less impressed; humeral region of praescutum abruptly and conspicuously light yellow; posterior sclerites of notum chiefly dark brown, the central portions

of scutum, scutellum and mediotergite slightly paler; lateral and posterior borders of mediotergite obscure yellow; pleurotergite dark brown. Pleura yellow, the restricted propleura blackened, continued ventral onto the anterior face of the fore coxa; a very conspicuous transverse black girdle on mesepisternum, beginning as a blackened lateral praescutal spot behind the yellow humeri, thence continued ventrad across the dorsopleural membrane to the mid-coxae, involving the broad posterior portions of both anepisternum and sternopleurite; metapleura and adjoining posterior face of hind coxa similarly blackened. Halteres elongate, yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with coxae yellow, the outer faces of all more or less blackened; trochanters yellow; femora black, the bases of the fore pair obscure yellow, involving about the proximal sixth of the segment, the remaining femora uniformly black; tibiae black, the bases rather broadly and very conspicuously white, involving about the proximal tenth of the segment; all tarsi more or less whitened, the proximal portions of the basitarsi most clearly so, beyond these bases more or less suffused with brown to produce a dirty white to pale brown appearance; outer tarsal segments more yellowish white. Wings with the restricted ground color obscure yellow, cell *C* slightly more darkened, cell *Sc* dark brown; stigma oval, dark brown; conspicuous paler brown seams at cord and over the outer veins, the cells basad of cord less evidently washed with dusky; cephalic portion of cell *Cu* and bases of both anal cells broadly of the yellow ground color; veins dark brown. Venation: *Rs* short, arcuated, only a little exceeding the basal section of R_{4+5}; Sc_1, free tip of Sc_2 and R_{1+2} all about equidistant at the costal margin, the last whitened; petiole of cell M_1 from one and one-half to nearly twice *m*; *m-cu* arcuated, joining M_{3+4} a short distance before the fork.

Abdominal tergites brown, the lateral borders more blackened; no yellow tergal rings except a vague brightening at base of segment two; sternites light yellow, their caudal bor-

ders narrowly ringed with brown, the transverse impressed areas at near midlength of the segments less distinctly darkened. Ovipositor with apex of tergal shield blackened; cerci long and slender, straight. Male hypopygium (Fig. 4) with the tergal lobes, *9t*, broad, truncated at tips; surface of tergite, especially the lobes, with abundant setae, the actual margins of the lobes flattened and glabrous. Apex of basistyle, *b*, slightly produced into a flattened lobe, its margin microscopically serrulate, the teeth unusually numerous and acute. Inner dististyle, *id*, at apex with the outer lobe expanded into a nearly circular flattened blade.

Holotype, ♂, Río Chacaíto, Miranda, altitude 980 meters, July 16, 1939 *(Vivas-Berthier)*. Allotype, ♀.

The nearest described relative of the present fly is the genotype, *opilio* Osten Sacken. In my earliest treatment of the genus (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 22: 205 - 218, pl.; 1914), I had reported *opilio* from Venezuela (Cariaquito, January 22, 1912, collected by S. Brown, preserved in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences) but in the light of the discovery of the present fly and some related forms, this latter record should be placed as questionable until it can be reconfirmed. Unfortunately it has been impossible to re-examine Osten Sacken's type (Purula, Vera Paz, Guatemala, altitude 5,000 feet, collected by Champion, preserved in the British Museum) and the identity must be questioned. I have what I consider to represent *opilio* (from Chiapas, Mexico, to northern Panama) and this is unquestionably distinct from the species here described, differing most conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium.

37. *Tipula (Nephrotomodes) auricularis* Alexander.

1942. *Tipula (Nephrotomodes) auricularis* Alexander; Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc., 50: 136 - 137.

Known previously only from western Ecuador (Palmar, Manabi, 150 - 200 meters, May 1941, *Laddey*). One male, Guaruríes, Mérida, September 1943 *(Anduze)*.

38. *Tipula (Nephrotomodes) perangustula* Alexander.

1938. *Tipula perangustula* Alexander; Rev. de Entomología, 9: 431 - 432.

Known previously only from Colombia (Muzo, Boyacá, 900 meters, 1936, *Bequaert)*. One male, Caño del Tigre, Mérida, September 1943 *(Anduze)*.

39. *Nephrotoma consularis eminens* subsp. n.

1886. *Pachyrrhina consularis* Osten Sacken; Biol. Centrali-Americana, Dipt., p. 17 (in part, based on the Schiner records from Venezuela, Reise Novara, Dipt., p. 34, as *elegans* Fabricius; 1868).

Exceedingly similar to the typical form (Central America: Nicaragua, Costa Rica) differing especially in the clear light yellow knobs of the halteres, not infuscated as in the typical form.

Holotype, ♀, San Diego, Mérida, August 1943 *(Anduze)*. *Paratypes,* ♀ ♀, Akuriman, E. Bolívar, altitude 900 meters, October 19, 1940 *(Anduze)*.

Of typical *consularis* I possess one of the co-type females (Chontales, Nicaragua, *Janson*), received through an exchange with Edwards. It is unfortunate that all specimens of the species and subspecies so far discovered are females.

LIMONIINAE

Limoniini

40. *Limonia (Limonia) amaryllis* sp. n.

Allied to *repanda;* antennal flagellum much paler than the scape and pedicel; legs black, the femora with a very narrow and inconspicuous obscure yellow ring far before the

tips; wings deep butter-yellow, the broad costal region even more saturated; *Sc* relatively long, Sc_1 ending opposite or beyond two-thirds the length of *Rs*, the latter angulated but not erect at origin.

Female. — Length about 6 - 6.5 mm.; wing 5.8 - 6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel black, flagellum much paler, light brown to brownish yellow; basal flagellar segments short-oval to subglobular, the outer ones passing into oval; terminal segment longer than the penultimate. Head with anterior vertex silvery, relatively narrow, its width about equal to the diameter of the scape; posterior portion of head cinnamon-brown.

Pronotum and mesonotum yellow, with a continuous black median vitta, broadest on pronotum, narrowed to a point before the suture; scutal lobes weakly infuscated, the markings converging behind and meeting on the scutellum; mediotergite with a central brown vitta. Pleura and pleurotergite pale yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs black, the femora with a very narrow and indistinct obscure yellow ring far before the tip; extreme apex on lower face only similarly obscure yellow; basal tooth of claws (female) long and conspicuous. Wings (Fig. 1) deep butter-yellow, the prearcular and broad costal region even more saturated yellow; a restricted but conspicuous dark brown patern, including seams at fork of *Sc*; origin of *Rs*; R_2 and free tip of Sc_2; cord and outer end of cell *1st* M_2; small marginal seams on all longitudinal veins, smallest on R_5, most extensive on *2nd A*; in cases, a darkened seam on distal third of main stem of *Cu* and over the arculus; veins yellow, blackened in the patterned areas. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite two-thirds to four-fifths *Rs*, the latter angulated at origin but not as erect or recurrent as in some allied species; cell *1st* M_2 subequal in length to or slightly exceeding the distal section of vein M_{1+2}; *m-cu* close to fork

of *M.* In one paratype specimen, one wing shows unusual deformation of the venation (mounted on slide).

Abdominal tergites yellow, their caudal margins narrowly but conspicuously dark brown; sternites uniform pale yellow. Ovipositor with cerci slender, strongly upcurved to the acute tips.

Holotype, ♀, Zea, Mérida, August 1943 *(Anduze)*. *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♀ ♀, pinned with the type.

The most similar species is *contradistincta* Alexander, of southeastern Brazil, which has the pattern of the legs somewhat the same but with the pattern and venation of the wings distinct. *Limonia (Limonia) meridensis* Alexander, of Venezuela to Perú, is more distantly allied. There are now known several species that center around *osterhouti* (Alexander) and *repanda* Alexander. It should be observed that some of these species, as *interstitialis* Alexander, of Ecuador; *orthogonia* Alexander, of Ecuador; and *paprzyickii* Alexander, of Perú, have supernumerary crossveins in the outer radial field of the wing and by existing keys would run to the subgenus *Neolimnobia* Alexander.

41. *Limonia (Limonia) meridensis* Alexander.

1940. *Limonia (Limonia) meridensis* Alexander; Rev. de Entomología, 11: 897 - 899.

Described from Estado Mérida, without more exact locality data, June 1938; *Vivas-Berthier.* Known also from Perú.

42. *Limonia (Rhipidia) bruchiana* Alexander.

1929. *Limonia (Rhipidia) bruchiana* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 22: 774 - 775.

Hitherto known from northern Argentina, Paraguay and southeastern Brazil. Caracas, D.F., February 3 and 20, 1939 *(Vivas-Berthier)*. Río Chacaíto, Miranda, altitude 980 meters, September 18, 1938 *(Vivas-Berthier)*; Collector's Nº 43.

The eminent entomologist, Carlos Bruch, in whose honor this species is named, has figured the antenna of the male in a beautiful photograph (Physis, 17, pl. 3, fig. 9; 1939).

43. *Limonia (Rhipidia) monoxantha* sp. n.

Mesonotal praescutum very dark reddish brown, the anterior and lateral borders broadly yellow, forming a broad stripe back to the halteres; antennae black, the thirteenth segment abruptly yellowish white; thoracic pleura with a broad black longitudinal stripe; wings with the ground color yellow, heavily spotted, dotted and clouded with brown, including a series of dark spots in cell *M* adjoining vein *Cu*; vein *Sc* relatively short, Sc_1 ending about opposite two-fifths the length of *Rs*; m-cu almost its own length before the fork of *M*; abdominal tergites dark brown, their margins even blacker.

Female. — Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black, with only the penultimate (thirteenth) segment abruptly yellowish white; basal flagellar segments subglobular with short but conspicuous apical necks; outer segments passing into oval, the necks even longer; terminal segment elongate, nearly twice as long as the penultimate, narrowed to the pointed apex. Head dark gray, vaguely patterned with brown; anterior vertex (female) very narrow, only about as wide as two rows of ommatidia.

Pronotum yellow above, blackened laterally. Mesonotal praescutum very dark reddish brown, the anterior and lateral borders broadly yellow, forming a conspicuous dorsolateral stripe back to the halteres (as in *annulicornis, schwarzi* and other species); centers of scutal lobes similarly reddish brown, ringed with brownish black; remainder of notum brownish black, sparsely pruinose. Pleura and pleurotergite yellow with a very broad black longitudinal stripe, the black color extending from the cervical region to the abdomen, its dorsal edge at the root of the halteres; central portion of this black

stripe somewhat paler; ventral edge involving the broad bases of the coxae. Halteres with stem yellow, its outer portion and the knob weakly darkened. Legs with the coxal bases blackened, as decribed, the apices broadly yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings (Fig. 2) with the ground color yellow, heavily spotted, dotted and clouded with darker brown spots, paler brown dots in the cells and extensive dusky washes in cells *R* to *2nd A*, inclusive; the larger dark areas involve the origin of *Rs*, fork of *Sc*, stigma, seams along cord and outer end of cell *1st* M_2, and a mark at near midlength of vein *Sc*, extending caudad almost to *M*; brown marginal spots at ends of all longitudinal veins, largest on R_3 and *2nd A*, smallest on R_{4+5}; the smaller dots involve all the cells, sparsest in the costal field, becoming large and diffuse in the posterior cells; a series of six or seven more conspicuous areas in cell *M* adjoining vein *Cu*; dark washes in cells basad of cord conspicuous; veins brown, brighter in the the interspaces, particularly of the costal field. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, Sc_1 ending about opposite two-fifths the length of *Rs*, Cc_2 near its tip; *m-cu* almost its own length before the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the margins blackened, leaving the central portion of the slightly paler ground color; sternites obscure yellow, the borders narrowly darkened.

Holotype, ♀, Caño del Tigre, Mérida, September 1943 *(Anduze)*.

The most similar form among the described species is *Limonia (Rhipidia) luxuriosa* Alexander (Philippine Journ. Sci., 40: 247; 1929; new name for *vicina* Alexander, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 42: 8 - 9; 1916), of Colombia. This has the body and wings somewhat similarly patterned yet with all details different. The single pale flagellar segment in the present fly will almost certainly be found to be a constant and strong character of the species.

ERIOPTERINI

44. *Teucholabis (Paratropesa) singularis* (Schiner).

1868. *Paratropesa singularis* Schiner; Novara Reise, Diptera, p. 46, pl. 2, fig. 2.

1927. *Teucholabis (Paratropesa) singularis* Alexander; Encycl. Entomol., Diptera, 4: 17 - 18 (re-description of type).

The type is from Venezuela (not Colombia, as stated by Schiner), collected in 1864 by Lindig.

45. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) morionella* (Schiner).

1868. *Limnobia morionella* Schiner; Novara Reise, Diptera, p. 47.

1927. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) morionella* Alexander; Encycl. Entomol., Diptera, 4: 22 - 23 (re-description of type).

The unique type is from Venezuela, without more exact locality data, collected in 1864 by Lindig.

46. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) multispinosa* sp. n.

Allied to *trifasciata;* head reddish brown; mesonotal praescutum and postnotum black, the scutum and scutellum pale; a complete transverse band on thorax, involving the scutum, pteropleurite and sternum; halteres black, knobs yellow; legs yellow; posterior tibia with a tubercle on outer face at three-fourths the length; wings yellowish white, with three more or less complete brown crossbands; sternal pocket of abdominal segment five (male) broad and with unusually numerous setae; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle having the lateral lobe unusually broad, truncated at tip and here provided with approximately fourteen spinous setae.

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

Rostrum reddish yellow; palpi pale brown. Antennae with scape and pedicel obscure yellow; basal flagellar segments brownish yellow, the outer segments gradually deepening in color, the outer ones dark brown; flagellar segments oval, with elongate verticils. Head dark reddish brown, the central portion of vertex with a restricted dark area.

Pronotum and pretergites uniformly yellow. Mesonotal praescutum polished black, the humeral region very restrictedly more brightened; scutum distinctly paler than the praescutum,, obscure brownish yellow, the lobes behind more blackened; scutellum obscure yellow; postnotum black, including the pleurotergite. Pleura obscure yellow, the mesepisternum, including both anepisternum and sternopleurite, blackened; metapleura and meral region yellow; sternum reddish yellow, the color continued dorsad over the pteropleurite to the pale scutal region, forming a more or less distinct, complete, pale ring encircling the thorax, narrowest and most obscured at the narrowest part of the pteropleurite where the surface is silvery gray pruinose. Halteres black, the knobs conspicuously light yellow. Legs with all coxae and trochanters yellow; femora and tibiae obscure yellow (only middle and hind legs remain, all tarsi broken); posterior tibiae on outer face at near three-fourths the length with a conspicuous dusky tubercle that is provided with a group of small black setae, these quite different in nature from the remaining vestiture of the tibia. Wings with the ground yellowish white, much restricted by a conspicuous brown pattern, chiefly trifasciate, as follows: Prearcular field restrictedly darkened; a major diamond-shaped mark extending from the origin of *Rs* to the posterior wing margin at vein *2nd A*, narrowed to points at either end, widely expanded at midlength along vein *Cu* where it connects posteriorly with the narrower central band at cord, the latter generally parallel-sided, most intense in the stigmal area; third major dark area includes the broad wing-tip as far basad as outer end of cell *1st* M_2,

extending less basad in the outer radial field, especially cell R_2; veins brown, only a little more brightened in the pale fields. Costal fringe of male moderately elongate. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, Sc_1 ending about opposite two-fifths the length of *Rs*, Sc_2 at near mid-distance between origin of *Rs* and tip of Sc_1; R_{1+2} and R_2 subequal, about one-third longer than R_{2+3}; *m-cu* variable in position, from one-fifth to one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*; vein *2nd A* straight for most of its length.

Abdomen blue-black, the posterior borders of the sternites yellow, more extensive on outer segments; hypopygium black. Sternal pockets (male) distinctive, that on segment five (Fig. 5) unusually broad, its width only a little less than its length, the relatively numerous (about 90 to 100) major setae distributed evenly over the area and in more or less distinct rows that converge posteriorly; setae of sternite six unusually delicate though long, not well differentiated from the normal setae. Male hypopygium (Fig. 5) with the outer lobe of basistyle, *b*, of moderate length but much shorter than in *trifasciata*, strongly curved, gradually narrowed to the acute tip; surface with long delicate setae, more numerous at and beyond midlength; mesal lobe or flange of moderate size, blackened. Outer dististyle, *od*, long and straight, exceeding the lobe of the basistyle in length, narrowed at base, beyond which it is weakly dilated, thence narrowed, the tip an acute spine; setae of style relatively sparse but long and conspicuous. Inner dististyle, *id*, with the main blade bispinous, the spines subequal or the basal one larger; lateral lobe of style unusually broad, truncated at tip and here provided with unusually numerous spinous setae, totalling about 13 to 15. Aedeagus, *a*, at apex produced into a long blackened spinous tip.

Holotype, ♂, Paraitepuy, E. Bolívar, December 1940 *(Anduze)*.

The most similar species are *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) sackeni* Alexander and *T. (T.) trifasciata* Enderlein *(bifasciata* Fabricius, preoccupied), both of which differ conspicuously in the details of coloration of the body, legs and wings, and, especially, the nature of the sternal pockets of the male and the structure of the male hypopygium.

47. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) schineri* Enderlein.

1868. *Teucholabis flavithorax* Schiner (nec Wiedemann); Novara Reise, Diptera, pp. 43 - 44.

1912. *Teucholabis schineri* Enderlein; Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 32: 71 - 72.

1927. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) schineri* Alexander; Encycl. Entomol., Diptera, 4: 26-27 (re-description of lectotype).

The types were from Venezuela, with no exact locality data, collected in 1864 by Alexander Lindig who captured most of the Venezuelan material described by Schiner in the "Reise Novara".

48. *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) trifasciata* Enderlein.

1805. *Tipula bifasciata* Fabricius; Syst. Antl., p. 31 (preoccupied).

1912. *Teucholabis trifasciata* Enderlein; Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 32: 69 - 70, fig.

Described (by Enderlein) from Colombia. Known to me from Panamá to British Guiana. San Esteban, E. Carabobo, December 28, 1939 *(Anduze).*

49. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) lemniscata* Alexander.

1931. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) lemniscata* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 24: 634 - 635.

1940. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) naiguatana* Alexander; Rev. de Entomologia, 11: 905.

Hitherto known from Colombia (Mount Santa Marta, Vista Nieve, altitude 5,000 feet) to southeastern Brazil (Jaragua, Santa Catharina). Caño del Tigre, Mérida, September 1943 *(Anduze)*.

In the light of more recently studied material, I do not believe that *naiguatana* (described from Miranda and the Federal District) can be maintained as distinct from *lemniscata*.

50. *Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) unipuncta* sp. n.

General coloration gray, the praescutal stripes slightly darker gray; antennae (male) very long, approximately four times the entire body; basal flagellar segments bicolored, yellow, with very narrow darkened tips; thoracic pleura variegated gray and yellow; legs yellow; wings whitish subhyaline, the prearcular and costal fields light yellow; stigma and a narrow dark seam over the cord dark brown; macrotrichia of wing veins very sparse; *Sc* long, Sc_1 ending a short distance before the the fork of *Rs*; *Rs* long, subequal to distal section of R_5; vein R_3 erect, R_4 longer than R_{2+3+4}; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle stout on basal half, the distal portion narrowed; gonapophyses long and slender.

Male. — Length about 7.5 mm.; wing 7,2 mm.; antenna about 29 mm.

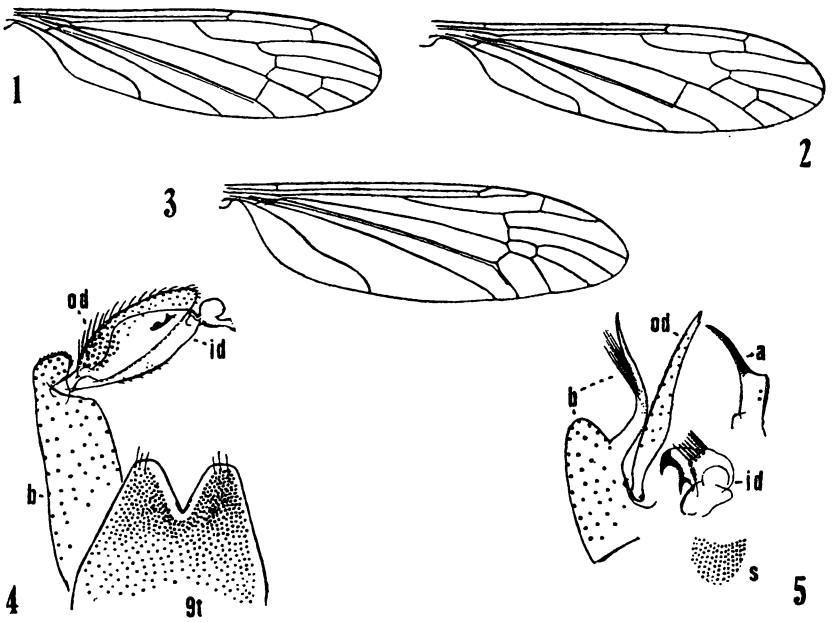
Rostrum very short, brown; palpi darker brown. Antennae (male) very long, as shown by the measurements; scape and pedicel light reddish brown; flagellar segments light yellow with the extreme tips of the more proximal segments dark brown, to produce a bicolored appearance; on about the eighth flagellar segment the color passes into uniform dark brown; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, the basal segment about one-third longer than the second and subequal to the third; fourth and succeeding segments gradually lengthened. Head gray; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum variegated obscure yellow and gray. Mesonotum chiefly gray, the praescutal borders and the pretergites narrowly yellow; praescutal stripes slightly darker gray than the remainder; pseudo-sutural foveae and tuberculate pits black; extreme posterior border of scutellum vaguely reddened. Pleura brown, gray pruinose, conspicuously patterned with yellow blotches, including the dorsopleural membrane, a spot below the wing root, and isolated areas on the dorsal sternopleurite, dorsal and posterior pteropleurite, and surrounding the root of the halteres. Halteres with stem yellow, knobs broken. Legs with coxae small, obscure yellow; fore and middle trochanters very long, much exceeding the coxae; remainder of legs obscure yellow, the outer tarsal segments only slightly darker. Wings (Fig. 3) whitish subhyaline, the prearcular and costal regions light yellow; stigma oval, brown, conspicuous; a narrow but relatively conspicuous brown cloud over the cord, especially evident on the anterior cord; veins pale brown, dark brown in the patterned areas, yellow in the flavous portions. Macrotrichia of veins very sparse and scattered, restricted to a few at outer ends of veins R_5, M_{1+2} and M_3. Venation: *Sc* long, Sc_1 ending a short distance before the fork of *Rs*, Sc_2 near its tip; *Rs* long, subequal to distal section of R_5; vein R_3 erect, subequal to or a trifle shorter than the distance on margin between veins R_{1+2} and R_3; R_4 long and straight, exceeding R_{2+3+4}; cell *1st* M_2 relatively small, *m-cu* nearly one-half the length of the distal section of Cu_1.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the basal sternites more brightened except laterally; hypopygium dark brown. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle stout on basal half, thence narrowed, the entire outer face with abundant subappressed spines, those at apex smaller. Inner dististyle broad-based, rapidly narrowed to the slender tip that bears a single powerful seta. Gonapophyses very long and slender, gradually narrowed to the end, the tips narrowly obtuse.

Holotype, ♂, Venezuelan Andes, Trujillo, June 1938 *(Vivas-Berthier)*; Collector's Nº 20.

Although generally similar to species such as *Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) peruviana* Alexander, of Peru, and *R. (R.) septemtrionis* Alexander, of Costa Rica, the present fly is distinguished by the wing pattern and venation, coloration of the body and legs, and by slight differences in the male hypopygium.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. — *Limonia (Limonia) amaryllis* sp. n.; venation.
Fig. 2. — *Limonia (Rhipidia) monoxantha* sp. n.; venation.
Fig. 3. — *Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) unipuncta* sp. n.; venation.
Fig. 4. — *Tanypremna (Tanypremna) miranda* sp. n.; male hypopygium.
Fig. 5. — *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) multispinosa* sp. n.; male hypopygium.

(Symbols: *a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *id*, inner dististyle; *od*, outer dististyle; *s*, sternite; *t*, tergite).