

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEOTROPICAL CRANE-FLIES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA), XXII

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At this time I am continuing the describing of various interesting Tipulidæ from South and Central America. Where not indicated to the contrary the types of the novelties are preserved in my personal collection of these flies.

Genus *Tipula* Linnaeus

Tipula (Bellardina) wetmoreana new species.

FEMALE.—Wing 30 mm.

Related to *T. (B.) larga* Alexander (Mexico: Michoacan).

Frontal prolongation of head light brown, narrowly dark brown above, including the stout nasus; palpi broken. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel light brown; basal flagellar segments bicolored, the scarcely developed basal swellings brown, the remainder yellow; outer segments more uniformly infuscated. Head above brownish yellow, more darkened medially and on sides behind the eyes, forming three more or less distinct areas; vertical tubercle narrow, relatively inconspicuous.

Pronotal scutum narrowly produced medially, dark brown. Mesonotal præscutum with the ground fulvous, with four very slightly darker stripes, the intermediate pair with narrow darkened lateral margins, the median darkening less evident; lateral stripes merging with the broad brown lateral margins of the præscutum and scutum; scutal lobes chiefly grayish brown, restrictedly variegated with darker brown; posterior sclerites of notum brown, the mediotergite more pruinose, more or less patterned with brown. Pleura variegated light brownish gray and dark brown, the latter appearing as a broad dorsal stripe and a less conspicuous one over the ventral pleurites. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knobs broken. Legs longer and more slender than in the female sex of *larga*, especially the femora; yellow ring of femur very narrow, followed by a dark annulus of nearly equal area, the very narrow tip again paler; tibæ and tarsi light brown, the tips of the former scarcely darkened. Wings slightly narrower than in *larga*, the pattern differently arranged, the dark ground color being much more extensive; pale area in outer end of cell R_5 greatly reduced; zigzag pale band before origin of R_s narrow, its cephalic end not expanded; cell 2nd A uniformly infuscated. Venation: R_s longer than in *larga*, cell R_1 more narrowed; R_{1+2} shorter; cell 1st M_2 less pointed at its proximal end; cell M_1 broader, especially on the outer portion.

Basal abdominal segments reddish brown, the lateral portions of the tergites darker; intermediate segments destroyed; ovipositor and the preceding segment preserved. Ovipositor with the cerci relatively strong, projecting beyond the tips of the hypovalvae.

Habitat.—Guatemala.

Holotype, a badly damaged ♀, Sierra Santa Elena, Tecpan, altitude 9500 feet, November 25, 1936 (Wetmore); United States National Museum.

I take pleasure in naming this species for the collector, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, distinguished ornithologist and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The nearest relative is *Tipula* (*Bellardina*) *larga* Alexander, of Michoacan, Mexico, which differs in several characteristics, as noted throughout the description.

Genus *Nephrotoma* Meigen

Nephrotoma boliviana new species.

Allied to *cacuminis*; general coloration black and yellow, the præscutum with three polished black stripes, the lateral pair curved outward to the margin; occipital band broad and conspicuous; antennæ black throughout; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle strongly narrowed outwardly, the tip subacute; inner dististyle near its posterior end with a single stout blackened flange or point; gonapophysis a little dilated, the tip narrowed to a spinous point; eighth sternite with the setæ of normal length.

MALE.—Length about 8.5 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head above weakly infuscated, especially near distal end, clear light yellow on sides and beneath; nasus elongate, with black setæ; palpi brownish black. Antennæ short, brownish black throughout; flagellar segments only moderately incised; verticils of outer face subequal to or slightly exceeding the segments, those of the inner face short and spinous; first flagellar segment subcylindrical, with more numerous spinous setæ. Head orange yellow with a small brown spot on orbits at about the narrowest point of the vertex; occipital band large and conspicuous, black, broad, narrowed into a point in front; anterior vertex wide, exceeding four times the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum above clear light yellow, infuscated on sides. Mesonotal præscutum with the ground light yellow, with three polished black stripes, the central part of the median stripe a trifle more reddened; anterior ends of outer præscutal stripes bent laterad to the margin; scutum extensively yellow medially, the lobes patterned with black, the vicinity of the suture extensively blackened; scutellum brownish black, parascutella extensively yellow; mediotergite light yellow, with a blackened central stripe, expanded but paler on the posterior portion; pleurotergite chiefly dark brown, partly en-

circling a large yellow mark on the katapleurotergite. Pleura yellow, extensively variegated with dark brown, especially on the propleura, anepisternum, ventral sternopleurite and pteropleurite. Halteres obscure yellow, bases of knobs weakly infuscated, the tips obscure yellow. Legs with coxæ more or less darkened on outer faces, the tips more yellowed; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly brownish black; tibiæ brown, the tips and the tarsi blackened; claws large, toothed, conspicuously hairy. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, cells *C* and *Sc*, together with the preareular field, more yellowed; stigma oval, brown; axilla and extreme tip of wing vaguely darkened; veins brown, paler in the brightened costal field. Stigma with about 6 or 7 trichia. Venation: Cell M_1 narrowly sessile; *m-cu* immediately before the fork of *M*.

Abdominal segments reddish yellow, the posterior borders, especially the tergites, marked with brownish black; subterminal segments more uniformly blackened to form a ring; hypopygium, excepting the eighth sternite and ninth tergite, more yellowed. Male hypopygium with the lateral tergal lobes broadly rounded, especially the outer shoulders, the median notch relatively narrow. Outer dististyle strongly narrowed on outer half, the apex subacute. Inner dististyle with both the beak and lower beak obtusely rounded, the latter blackened, the former pale; dorsal crest low; posterior crest elevated into a single blackened point or narrow flange. Gonapophysis pale, on distal half a little dilated and narrowed to a spinous point. Eighth sternite with the setæ abundant but not unusually lengthened.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Holotype, ♂, Cochabamba, Chapare, November 1930 (Francisco Steinbach).

Among the described regional species of the genus, the present fly is closest to *Nephrotoma cacuminis* Alexander, of southern Ecuador, differing in details of coloration of the body, antennæ and wings, and in the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the tergite, inner dististyle, gonapophysis and eighth sternite.

Genus *Gnophomyia* Osten Sacken

***Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *propatula* new species.**

General coloration of mesonotum reddish brown, restrictedly patterned with darker; wings with a weak brownish tinge; cell M_2 open by the atrophy of the basal section of M_3 ; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle having the stem relatively short, outer portion strongly dilated into a long-oval head; phallosome subtended on either side by incurved blackened arms that are weakly bifid at tips, the outer or lateral lobe microscopically denticulate.

MALE.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 5.3 mm.

Rostrum obscure brownish yellow. Palpi and antennæ broken. Head dark gray; eyes large.

Pronotum yellow; pretergites light yellow. Mesonotum light reddish brown, the præscutum and scutal lobes weakly darker; base of scutellum and central portion of mediotergite somewhat paler. Halteres infuscated, base of stem restrictedly yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; remainder of legs pale brown (terminal tarsal segments broken). Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the extreme base more yellowed; stigma barely indicated as a narrow seam along R_{1+2} ; veins brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending a short distance before the level of R_2 ; Rs oblique, straight, in direct alignment with R_5 ; $r-m$ a short distance before the fork of Rs ; R_2 immediately beyond the fork of R_{2+3+4} ; veins R_3 and R_4 long, extending generally parallel to one another; cell M_2 open by the atrophy of the basal section of M_3 , cell $2nd\ M_2$ a little longer than its petiole; $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond the fork of M .

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites yellow; hypopygium dark brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite produced into a median lobe that is longer than broad. Basistyle unarmed. Outer dististyle a slightly curved blackened rod, relatively narrow, its tip subacute. Inner dististyle with the base expanded, the stem relatively short, strongly dilated outwardly into a long-oval head that is provided with several weak setæ. Phallosome with the central organ subtended on either side by incurved blackened arms that are weakly bifid at tips, the outer or lateral lobe microscopically denticulate.

Habitat.—Costa Rica.

Holotype, ♂, Pedregoso, altitude 2500 feet, January 1939 (Dean Rounds).

Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) propatula is readily distinguished from all other regional species by the open cell $1st\ M_2$ of the wings.

Genus *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) wilhelminæ new species.

General coloration polished black, the ventral pleurites with a whitish longitudinal stripe; pronotum yellow; knobs of halteres obscure yellow; all coxæ and trochanters yellow; fore femora brown, the distal third or fourth blackened, middle and hind femora yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; posterior basitarsi dilated on proximal third; wings whitish subhyaline, this color less extensive than three broad diffuse brown bands; Sc_1 ending about opposite three-fifths the length of Rs ; abdominal sternites bicolored, black, the incisures broadly yellow; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle a powerful blackened rod, bifurcate near apex, the lateral spine much stronger than the axial one; inner dististyle with a slender elongate tubercle that is tipped with three elongate setæ.

MALE.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum black; palpi brownish black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with conspicuous verticils. Head black.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotum polished black. Dorsal pleurites similarly blackened, including the dorsopleural membrane, anepisternum, dorsal pteropleurite and pleurotergite; ventral pleurites yellow, including the propleura, sternopleurite, ventral pteropleurite and the meral region, the more dorsal portion of this latter with a silvery pruinose stripe. Halteres with stem brownish black, knob obscure yellow. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters yellow; fore femora brown, more yellowish basally, the distal third or fourth blackened; middle and posterior femora yellow, the tips blackened, narrower on the posterior legs where about the outer tenth is included; fore tibiæ light brown, the other tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; tarsi black; posterior basitarsi dilated on about the proximal third. Wings with the relatively restricted ground whitish subhyaline, with three broad diffuse brown bands that are more extensive than the ground; the pale color includes the prearcular and costal fields, as well as complete bands before and beyond the cord; basal dark band or cloud occupying about one-fourth the length of wing, its limits very ill-defined; band at cord narrower, darker over the anterior cord and confluent with the oval dark brown stigma; third dark band at wing tip, extending basad to the outer end of cell *1st M*₂; veins brown, a trifle darker in the patterned areas. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending about opposite three-fifths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip; branches of *Rs* nearly parallel to one another for almost the entire length of the anterior branch, the posterior one (*R*₅) thence bending strongly caudad so cell *R*₃ at margin is very wide, only a little less than cell *R*₂; cell *1st M*₂ long and narrow, subequal to the distal section of *M*₃; *m-cu* about one-fourth its length beyond the fork of *M*, in transverse alignment with *r-m*.

Abdominal tergites black, sternites bicolored, the incisures broadly yellow, the intermediate portions brownish black; eighth segment and ninth tergite chiefly yellow, the remainder of hypopygium darkened. Sternal pocket on segment five large but comprised of relatively few setæ. Male hypopygium with the spinous lobe of the basistyle long and very slender, originating low down on mesal face near the lower end of the mesal flange; spine strongly curved to the acute terminal point, the distal half with long setæ; flange of basistyle heavily blackened, its outer margin irregularly serrate, the outermost tooth more conspicuous. Outer dististyle a very powerful blackened rod, bifurcate near apex, the axial spine much smaller and weaker than the lateral branch, the latter arising almost perpendicularly, very stout at base, narrowed and curved into the long terminal spine, the base on lower margin with a few blackened teeth and scattered elongate setæ; outer margin of main stem with conspicuous setæ and a few appressed denticles that are continued onto the axial spine. Inner dististyle elongate, the usual two teeth separated by a broad U-shaped notch; lateral lobe long, terminating in about three unusually long strong setæ. *Æ*deagus with its apex broken before the tip with about three long setæ.

Habitat.—Surinam.

Holotype, ♂, Wilhelmina Mountains, Km 10, along stream, August 23, 1943 (Geyskes).

The most similar species is *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *strumosa* Alexander, which has a somewhat similar general appearance, including the wing-pattern. The male hypopygium of the unique type of *strumosa* was defective in the loss of the outer dististyle, but the other hypopygial structures, including the spine of the basistyle and the inner dististyle, are quite distinct from those of the present fly.

***Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *cuneiformis* new species.**

General coloration of thorax polished reddish yellow, variegated only by a cuneiform polished black median stripe on cephalic half of præscutum; head and abdomen darkened; legs with femora black, tibiæ and tarsi pale yellow, the bases of the former narrowly blackened; wings with a strong blackish tinge, the preareolar, costal and stigmal fields still darker; *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ relatively long, about two-fifths *Rs*; cell 1st *M*₂ unusually long and narrow, subequal to or longer than any of the veins beyond it, *m-cu* at near one-third its length.

FEMALE.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with elongate verticils. Head uniformly dark brown; anterior vertex relatively narrow, about one-half wider than the diameter of the scape.

Pronotal scutum brownish black, scutellum yellow. Mesothorax uniformly polished reddish yellow, variegated only by a cuneiform polished black median stripe on cephalic half of præscutum. Halteres with stem obscure whitish, knob blackened. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters abruptly blackened, contrasting with the conspicuously brightened mesopleura and sternum; femora black; tibiæ pale yellow, the bases narrowly blackened; tarsi pale yellow, the apex of the terminal segment weakly darkened. Wings with a strong blackish tinge, the preareolar and costal fields even more darkened; stigma long-oval, darker than the ground; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip, *Sc*₁ alone subequal to *m-cu*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ relatively long, about two-fifths *Rs* and about two and one-half times *R*₂; cell 1st *M*₂ unusually long and narrow, subequal to or longer than any of the veins beyond it; *m* virtually lacking, the basal section of *M*₃ correspondingly lengthened to include virtually the entire outer end of the cell; *m-cu* more than its own length beyond the fork of *M* or at near one-third the length of the cell; cell 2nd *A* broad, the vein gently sinuous.

Abdomen brownish black, the cerci horn-yellow, long, upcurved to the acute tips.

Habitat.—British Guiana.

Holotype, ♀, Bartica, February 10, 1913 (H. S. Parish).

The most similar described species are *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *flavithorax* (Wiedemann), of southeastern Brazil, which differs in the much larger size, coloration of thorax, venation and coloration of the legs, and *T.* (*T.*) *schineri* Enderlein, differing in details of color, especially the legs.

***Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *dileuca* new species.**

Allied to *schineri*; mesothorax almost uniformly orange or reddish orange, the præscutum without darkening; halteres with stem yellow, knob blackened; legs with all coxæ blackened; femora and tibiæ black, with dense erect black setæ; tarsal segments one and two whitened, their tips narrowly infuscated; wings with a strong brownish suffusion throughout; R_{2+3+4} about one-half longer than R_2 ; abdomen black, the valves of the ovipositor light horn-yellow.

FEMALE.—Length about 7 mm.; wing 6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with elongate verticils. Head above blackened.

Pronotum and propleura blackened. Mesonotum almost uniformly polished orange, præscutum without darkening. Pleura orange yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob blackened. Legs with coxæ blackened, the middle pair a trifle paler; trochanters brownish black; femora and tibiæ black, with dense erect black setæ; tarsal segments one and two whitened, the tips narrowly infuscated, a little more extensively so on the second; remaining tarsal segments black; no paler femoral rings as in *schineri*. Wings proportionately a little narrower than in *schineri*, with a strong brown suffusion throughout; stigma scarcely differentiated; veins darker brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending just beyond midlength of R_s ; R_{2+3+4} about one-half longer than R_2 , less elevated than in *schineri*; cell 1st M_2 narrow, m very short, less than one-third the basal section of M_2 ; $m-cu$ about its own length beyond the fork of M .

Abdomen black, including the genital shield; both cerci and hypovalvæ light horn-yellow, the former strongly upcurved to the acute tips.

Habitat.—Guatemala.

Holotype, ♀, Quirigua, March 1915 (William Schaus); United States National Museum.

The nearest ally of the present fly is *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *schineri* Enderlein, which differs in the details of coloration of the thorax, halteres and legs, and in slight details of venation. A re-description of the holotype specimen of *schineri* has been given by the present writer (Encycl. Ent., Diptera, 4: 26–27; 1927).

Genus *Erioptera* Meigen***Erioptera (Mesocyphona) surinamensis* new species.**

Allied to *immaculata*; size very small (wing, male, 2.5 mm.); general coloration of thoracic dorsum dark brown, the præscutum faintly patterned; thoracic pleura conspicuously striped with brown and silvery white; knobs of halteres weakly infuscated; legs yellow, the femora with a pale brown subterminal ring; wings with a moderately strong brown tinge, unpatterned; abdomen, including hypopygium, black; male hypopygium with the dististyle two-branched, the stronger outer arm expanded at apex into a subtriangular head, the outer angle of which bears two powerful appressed spines; apex of head with a regular comb of smaller teeth and with long erect setæ; inner branch a very elongate paddle; gonapophyses single on either side, appearing as flattened dark-colored blades, the distal fourth or more with setæ and appressed pale spinulæ.

MALE.—Length about 2.5 mm.; wing 2.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ with scape and pedicel dark, flagellar segments somewhat paler. Head dark.

Pronotum brown, the posterior portions of the scutellum obscure yellow. Mesonotum brownish gray, the præscutum faintly patterned with darker brown on the interspaces. Pleura conspicuously striped with brown and silvery white, the latter appearing as a broad longitudinal stripe that is narrowly bordered by darker brown, the ventral sclerites and the dorso-pleural membrane paler brown. Halteres with stem yellow, knob weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the femora with a relatively broad, pale brown subterminal ring. Wings with a moderately strong brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields a trifle more yellowed; veins very pale brown, macrotrichia darker. Venation: Cell M_2 open by the atrophy of the basal section of M_3 ; vein *2nd A* only moderately sinuous, relatively short.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium distinctive; dististyle 2-branched, dark colored throughout; outer branch stouter and more conspicuous, at apex expanded into a subtriangular head, the somewhat produced apex with several long erect black setæ; apex of outer angle of dilated portion with at least two very powerful appressed black spines, their tips directed toward the apex, the intervening apical margin with a comb of smaller teeth; inner branch arising at extreme base, nearly equal in length to the outer arm, very gently expanded outwardly, the apex obliquely obtuse. Gonapophysis single on either side, appearing as a flattened dark-colored blade, the distal third slightly more narrowed and gently incurved, the apex obliquely truncated; surface of distal fourth microscopically scabrous, the outer margin of distal third with rather abundant setæ and a few pale spinulæ.

Habitat.—Surinam.

Holotype, ♂, Paramaribo, March 27, 1939, at light (Geyskes).

Erioptera (Mesocyphona) surinamensis is one of the smallest known members of the subgenus. It is readily told from the now relatively numerous allied forms by the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the dististyle and gonapophysis. I am very much indebted to Dr. Geyskes for many fine Tipulidæ from Surinam.

***Erioptera (Mesocyphona) intercepta* new species.**

Allied to *immaculata*; legs yellow, all femora with two narrow brown rings; wings with a brownish tinge, unpatterned; male hypopygium blackened, including the dististyle and gonapophysis; dististyle a single curved rod that bears a small flange and an additional acute spine at and before midlength; gonapophysis single on either side, the subacute tip pale.

MALE.—Length about 2.5 mm.; wing 2.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the basal segments dark, flagellum pale yellow, the outer segments not or scarcely darker; flagellar segments with long verticils. Head dark brown, the anterior vertex and orbits gray pruinose.

Pronotum dark; pretergites narrowly silvery. Mesonotal præscutum medium brown, vaguely patterned with darker; posterior sclerites of notum darker brown. Pleura dark brown, with a silvery gray longitudinal stripe; dorsopleural region pale yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxæ dark brown; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the femora with two narrow brown rings, one at or just beyond midlength, the second subterminal, about as wide as the intervening pale annulus. Wings with a brownish tinge, the preareolar and costal fields slightly more yellowed; veins pale brown, macrotrichia darker. Venation: R_{2+3+4} relatively short and elevated, subequal to R_{2+3} ; cell M_2 open by the atrophy of basal section of M_3 .

Abdomen brownish black; hypopygium black, including the styli and apophyses. Male hypopygium with the dististyle single, unbranched or virtually so, appearing as a long curved rod that is only a little shorter than the basistyle; on face of style, at or shortly before midlength, with two small projections that are scarcely branches, the outer one a small subtriangular darkened blade, the slightly more basal second a more slender acute spine. Gonapophysis single on either side, broad at base, narrowed to the subacute pale apex.

Habitat.—Surinam.

Holotype, ♂, Paramaribo, July 13, 1938 (Geyskes).

The nearest relative of the present fly is *Erioptera (Mesocyphona) bicinctipes* Alexander, which is very similar in its general appearance, differing in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the dististyle. In this species,

the dististyle is much paler horn-yellow, with the armature different, there being a low blunt triangular flange at near mid-length but with no other points or lobes.

Genus *Molophilus* Curtis

***Molophilus (Molophilus) shannoninus* new species.**

Belongs to the *gracilis* group and subgroup; general coloration of thorax varying from reddish brown to dark brown; antennæ short, the longest verticils unilaterally arranged; male hypopygium with the ventral lobe of basistyle obtuse at apex; three dististyles, the outermost very slender and needlelike; intermediate style a more flattened curved sickle.

MALE.—Length about 4–4.2 mm.; wing 4.6–5 mm.; antenna about 1.1–1.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ brownish black throughout, relatively short; flagellar segments long-oval, with truncated ends; longest verticils unilaterally arranged, approximately twice as long as the segments. Head dark brownish gray.

Thorax varying in color from reddish brown to dark brown; pretergites yellow; posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura, in cases darker than the præscutum; scutellum darkened. Halteres infuscated, base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brown, the femoral bases more yellowed, the outer tarsal segments darker. Wings with a weak brownish tinge; veins and macrotrichia darker brown. Venation: R_2 about in transverse alignment with $r-m$; petiole of cell M_3 relatively short, about one and one-half to two times $m-cu$; vein 2nd A long, sinuous, ending about opposite the posterior end of $m-cu$.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown to brownish black. Male hypopygium with the ventral lobe of basistyle obtuse at apex; mesal lobe much shorter and more broadly obtuse. Three dististyles or profoundly divided branches, the outermost a slender needle-like rod, very gradually narrowed to the acute tip; intermediate style or branch of the latter subequal in length, appearing as a more flattened curved sickle, the tip acute; outer margin of distal half with numerous subappressed spines; mesal face of basal half with about 8–10 scattered tubercles, each bearing a small setula; inner style shortest, appearing as a pale more flattened blade, the apex darkened and pointed; surface of blade with a very few scattered spicules. Phallosome relatively narrow, densely setuliferous. \mathcal{A} edeagus flattened, the tip narrowed and directed laterad.

Habitat.—Argentina.

Holotype, ♂, Tucumán, March 1926 (Shannon). Paratopotypes, 3 ♂♂.

I take great pleasure in naming this unusually distinct fly in memory of my long time friend and co-worker, Mr. Raymond

C. Shannon. There is no close described relative among the comparatively few known Neotropical species of the *gracilis* subgroup. In some regards it comes closest to *Molophilus* (*Molophilus*) *quadrivittatus* Alexander, from an unknown locality in Brazil. This latter differs conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly of the armature of the basistyle and the presence of only two dististyles or branches of the same.

***Molophilus* (*Molophilus*) *pacifer* new species.**

Belongs to the *gracilis* group and subgroup; size medium (wing, male, about 4 mm.); antennæ short; mesonotal præscutum almost uniformly black, the humeral region restrictedly reddened; legs brown; wings with a weak brownish tinge; petiole of cell M_3 about one-third longer than *m-cu*; male hypopygium with the dorsal lobe of basistyle conspicuous, its margin produced into three spinous points, ventral lobe relatively short and slender; outer dististyle at apex expanded into a blade that terminates in an apiculate point; inner dististyle a very slender sinuous rod, gradually narrowed to the acute tip.

MALE.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.1 mm.; antenna about 1.1 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ short, pale brown, outer segments darker; flagellar segments oval, longest verticils about one-half longer than the segments. Head dark brown, still darker medially.

Pronotum brown, the lateral portions of the scutellum, and the pretergites, paler. Mesonotum almost uniformly black, the humeral region more reddened; posterior sclerites of notum chiefly blackened, more or less pruinose; median region of scutum obscure yellow; scutellum destroyed by pinning. Pleura black, more or less pruinose. Halteres with stem weakly infuscated, knob obscure yellow. Legs with the coxæ black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters brown; remainder of legs brown or light brown. Wings with a weak brownish tinge; veins and macrotrichia darker brown. Venation: R_2 lying a short distance beyond level of *r-m*; petiole of cell M_3 about one-third longer than *m-cu*; vein *2nd A* ending shortly before level of *m-cu*, gently sinuous.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the ventral lobe of basistyle relatively short and slender; dorsal lobe very conspicuous, appearing as a flattened dark-colored blade, its inner edge produced into three acute spinous points, the outermost longest; surface of lobe with numerous short setæ from conspicuous basal punctures. Outer dististyle of distinctive conformation; basal half straight, the outer portion constricted into a more slender sinuous neck, the apical fifth again expanded into a flattened blade that ends in a short apiculate point; the entire concave margin with microscopic serrulations; outer portion of the apical blade with a few microscopic tubercles and one more developed spine. Inner dististyle slightly longer, appearing as a very slender sinuous rod

that gradually narrows to the acute tip; just before apex on outer margin with a small blunt spine, with one or two more acute ones at about three-fourths the length. Phallosomic plate narrowly oval, the apex obtuse; surface apparently with microscopic delicate setulæ.

Habitat.—Costa Rica.

Holotype, ♂, Higuito, San Mateo (Pablo Schild); United States National Museum.

The present fly is very different from the relatively few species of the *gracilis* subgroup so far discovered in Tropical America, differing especially in the structure of the male hypopygium. Among such regional forms it is closest to *Molophilus* (*Molophilus*) *procar* Alexander, of Mexico, yet abundantly distinct.