

**TIPULIDAE NUEVOS O POCO CONOCIDOS DE
VENEZUELA
(Diptera)**

**NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN TIPULIDAE FROM
VENEZUELA
(Diptera)**

PART VII

by

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The preceding part under this general title was published in this BOLETIN, vol IV — 30 de junio de 1945, N^o 2. At this time I am continuing the record of species, placing particular stress on the tribe Hexatomini which had been virtually neglected until this part. Most of the new species are from the Maritime Andes of the Estado Aragua, the materials having been secured by my friends, Messrs. Pablo J. Anduze, René Lichy and Gaston Vivas-Berthier, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity of studying the specimens and the privilege of retaining the types in my collection. The present instalment brings the list of species recorded from Venezuela in the present series reports to 127. It is certain that further collecting in very many parts of the republic will result in the discovery of many additional species.

TIPULINAE

(81) *Holorusia (Holorusia) flavicornis* Alexander.

Hitherto known only from undesignated localities in Venezuela Environs of Chacopo, Merida, altitude 2800 meters August 7, 1942 (*Lichy*). La Mucuy, Merida, altitude 2500 meters, June 17, 1938 (*Anduze*); a pair in copula received through Vivas-Berthier. The species is related to *H. (H.) lassula* Alexander, differing especially in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the ninth tergite and the outer dististyle.

101. *Holorusia (Holorusia) infernalis* sp.n

Allied to *plagifera*; general coloration brown, the praescutum and scutal lobes patterned with obscure brownish yellow; basal flagellar segments vaguely bicolored, brown, the extreme bases a trifle more yellow; terminal flagellar segment long, twice the penultimate; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly brownish black; wings pale brown, with a conspicuous pattern of darker brown and whitish subhyaline; the darkest color includes a postarcular band that entirely crosses the wing, involving the bases of cells *Cu* to *2nd A* inclusive; large paired whitish areas in cells *R* and *M*, alternating with major dark brown markings: cell *R*₃ only moderately constricted beyond midlength, at its narrowest point approximately one-half as wide as it is opposite vein *R*₂; cell *1st M*₂ small; abdominal tergites yellowish brown with three diffuse brownish black stripes; cerci yellow, their bases darkened.

Female.— Length about 21 mm.; wing 21.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively short, less than the remainder, obscure brownish yellow, more darkened medially above and on sides near apex; nasus black, long and slender, entire; palpi with first segment black, the remainder broken. Antennae with scape obscure yellow beneath, more infuscated above; pedicel obscure yellow; basal flagellar segments very vaguely bicolored, brown, their extreme bases a trifle more yellow, the outer segments uniformly dark brown; terminal segment long, twice the penultimate. Head with front light brown, the vertex much darker brown; anterior vertex narrow, less than three times the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum with four obscure brownish yellow stripes that are delimited by the medium brown ground, the central dark vitta fully one-half as wide as the paler intermediate stripes; suture brownish black, deeply impressed; scutum with median area and about one-half of each lobe adjoining this dark brown, bordered outwardly by obscure yellow, the extreme anterolateral portion of each lobe again darkened; scutellum brown, the parascutella much darker brown; mediotergite brown with three longitudinal darker brown stripes that are about equal in width to the interspaces; pleurotergite chiefly dark brown, the katapleurotergite more heavily so, its anterior callosity obscure yellow. Pleura obscure brownish yellow, the dorso-pleural membrane weakly more darkened. Halteres infuscated, the base of stem restrictedly yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters obscure yellow; femora and tibiae obscure yellow, the tips rather narrowly brownish black, those of tibiae more narrowly so; tarsi light brown or yellowish brown. Wings conspicuously variegated with pale brown, darker brown and whitish subhyaline; the dark brown color includes a major area at and beyond arculus, completely crossing the wing and involving the bases of both Anal cells; a second dark area crosses both cells *R* and *M* at near one-third the length; a third darkening over the origin of *Rs*; stigma elongate, dark brown, confluent with a narrow seam over cord; outer end of vein *Cu* and *m-cu* more narrowly bordered with dark brown; very narrow similar seams over the outer end of vein *M* and most of the veins beyond cord, particularly in the radial field; wing-tip in end of cell *R*₄ restrictedly darkened; the white areas include a large prestigmal one and paired spots in cells *R* and *M*, lying between the dark areas above described, the pale markings narrowly separated from one another by a weak clouding along vein *M*; a slight brightening in base of cell *R*₂; cells *C* and *Sc* brownish yellow; veins dark brown. Venation: *Rs* long, about two and one-half times *m-cu*; cell *R*₃ only moderately constricted beyond midlength, at this point approximately one-half as wide as it is opposite vein *R*₂; *m* about two-thirds the petiole of cell *M*₁; vein *M*₄ strongly sinuous; cell 1st *M*₂ small.

Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, with three diffuse brownish black stripes that are nearly continuous, the lateral

borders of the more proximal segments yellow; sternites yellow, the outer segments slightly more darkened. Ovipositor with the compressed-flattened cerci yellow with darkened bases.

Holotype, ♀, Road between Maracay and Choroní, Aragua, July 25, 1938 (*Vivas-Berthier*).

In its general appearance, this fly is most similar to *Holorusia* (*Holorusia*) *plagifera* Alexander and *H. (H.) sinuosa* Alexander, differing markedly in details of coloration of the body and wings, and in slight features of venation.

(3) *Holorusia* (*Holorusia*) *plagifera* Alexander.

Rancho Grande, Aragua, altitude 1150 meters, June 24, 1944 (*Lichy*). This material agrees very closely with the type from the same locality.

102. *Tipula* (*Eumicrotipula*) *tovarensis* sp. n.

Belongs to the *monilifera* group, allied to *mitua*; antennae (male) of moderate length, approximately one-half the length of wing, flagellum black; mesonotal praescutum with four buffy brown stripes, the intermediate pair on cephalic third separated by a capillary black vitta; femora yellow, the tips blackened; wings with a contrasted dark brown, medium brown and whitish subhyaline pattern; male hypopygium with the lobes of tergite not produced at their mesal angles; ninth sternite with appendage suboval, its lower angle with numerous short reddish spinous setae; inner dististyle with modified setae on outer portion of dorsal crest; gonapophyses appearing as flattened blades that are divided into two lobes by a U-shaped apical incision, the outer lobe only moderately produced; appendage of eighth sternite long, approximately two and one-half times as long as the width at base, provided with abundant setae, those toward the base very long.

Male.— Length about 15 mm.; wing 16.5 mm.; antenna about 8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brownish yellow, including the elongate nasus; palpi black. Antennae (male) moderately long, approximately one-half the length of either the wing or body; scape and pedicel yellow; basal flagellar segment

brownish yellow, succeeding segments black, the more proximal ones with the basal knots more intense than the stems; knots of segments abrupt; verticils shorter than the segments; white pubescence long and conspicuous, erect. Head buffy, the front and narrow orbits gray; posterior vertex with a capillary dark brown median vitta; sides of posterior vertex weakly infuscated; vertical tubercle scarcely developed.

Pronotum buffy brown, with three dark brown areas. Mesonotal praescutum almost uniform buffy brown, including the four stripes and the almost concolorous interspaces, the latter with relatively few but very conspicuous black setigerous punctures; a median capillary black vitta on cephalic third of praescutum, becoming faint to subobsolete behind; humeral and lateral borders of praescutum with additional darkenings; scutum obscure yellow, infuscated on midline and on the lobes; scutellum infuscated, restrictedly yellow on either side at base; mediotergite more or less infuscated on sides, paler on central portion. Pleura and pleurotergite almost uniform yellow, including the dorsopleural membrane, the latter with a small brown spot behind the spiracle. Halteres brownish black, the base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips rather broadly and conspicuously blackened, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiae and basitarsi brown, their tips darker; remainder of tarsi black; claws simple. Wings with a contrasted pattern of medium brown, dark brown and whitish subhyaline, the last relatively restricted, including a narrow post-stigmal band that is narrowed in cell R_5 and barely reaches cell *1st M*₂; other brightennings at end of cell R_5 , base of M_1 , and in cells R , M and Cu , the last alternating with more strongly darkened markings; cell *1st A* with a zigzag white mark at near midlength; cells C and Sc almost uniformly dark brown, sending posterior extensions into cell R at arculus, before midlength of cell, at origin of R_s and over the anterior cord; outer radial field rather strongly darkened, especially a seam along vein R_{4+5} ; veins Cu and $m-cu$ conspicuously seamed with dark brown; a darker area in cell *1st A* adjoining vein *2nd A* at near midlength; elsewhere the ground is medium brown, almost uniformly so in the outer medial, cubital and anal fields, including almost all

of cell *2nd A*; veins brown, only a little paler in the costal field. Venation: *Rs* a trifle more than two and one-half times *m-cu*; *R*₁₊₂ straight, entire; cell *1st M*₂ relatively short and broad; *m* subequal to the petiole of cell *M*₁.

Abdominal tergites yellow, more or less patterned with pale brown, including very faint median and sublateral stripes, the former more evident near the posterior borders of the segments; basal sternites yellow; subterminal segments forming a broad brownish black ring; outer portions of hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium (Fig. 1) having the ninth tergite, *9t*, with the entire posterior border broadly emarginate, with a very narrow median split so the lateral lobes are broadly truncated; a small flange on either side of the notch, this not projecting caudad of the posterior border as in many species. Ninth sternite, *9s*, with the appendage suboval, provided with long setae, those of the lower angle shorter, subspinous, reddish in color. Basistyle small, without a clearly developed lobe but with a weak concentration of setae near its lower end. Outer dististyle, *od*, relatively slender, slightly enlarged on its distal half. Inner dististyle, *id*, narrow, the beak relatively stout, obtuse, not heavily blackened; lowerbeak with its outer portion only feebly clerotized, an extension backward more blackened; dorsal crest with a group of modified setae on outer half, these totalling slightly more than twenty; outer portion of style, particularly near base, with dense microscopic setulae. Gonapophyses, *g*, appearing as flattened blades, the posterior margin with a rounded notch that divides the structure into two lobes, the more lateral blade thinner and much larger, but not long-produced as in *mitua*. Eighth sternite, *8s*, with the median lobe long, its length about two and one-half times the width across the base; surface, especially of the proximal two-thirds, with long conspicuous setae, those near apex of lobe unusually small and weak; setae more numerous than in *mitua*.

Holotype, ♂, Ranch Grande, Aragua, altitude 1150 meters, August 24, 1944 (*Lichy*).

The nearest relative of the present fly is *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) mitua* Alexander (Type: Valle de las Papas, Colombia, altitude 10,000 feet, March 29, 1913, collected by J. T. Lloyd), which differs in slight details of coloration of the

antennae and wings and more evidently in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the inner dististyle, gonapophysis and appendage of eighth sternite. The fly is quite distinct from the various members of the *monilifera* group hitherto discovered in Venezuela.

LIMONIINAE

LIMONIINI

103. *Helius (Helius) rectispina* sp. n.

Belongs to the *albitarsis* group; size medium (wing, male, 7.8 mm.); general coloration brown; antennae short, with very long verticils; legs black, the outer tarsal segments snowy-white; wings with a strong blackish tinge; *r-m* preserved; male hypopygium with the dististyles apical in position, the inner dististyle with a group of spiculose points on lower margin at near midlength; spines of the phallosome unusually long, slender, straight.

Male.— Length about 7 mm.; wing 7.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with very long verticils, the longest unilaterally distributed, about two and one-half times as long as the segments. Head above black.

Pronotum dark brown, paling to light brown behind and on sides. Mesonotal praescutum almost uniformly dark cinnamon brown, the lateral borders and the scutal lobes darker; median region of suture and center of scutum obscure yellow; scutellum more testaceous brown; postnotum darker brown, the suture bordered by obscure yellow. Pleura light brown, the posterior sclerites darker brown, especially a spot on the dorsal anepisternum before the wing-root; dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres blackened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellowish brown; remainder of legs black, the terminal segments of tarsi snowy-white, involving the distal third of the basistyle and the succeeding segments; claws simple. Wings with a strong blackish tinge, the costal border and seams along veins *Cu* and *2nd A* still darker; stigma oval, darker than the ground; veins dark brown. Venation: *r-m*

short to very short but preserved; m-cu at near three-fifths the lower face of cell *1st M*, the latter a little shorter than vein *M*₄.

Abdomen dark brown, more blackened laterally and on hypopygium. Male hypopygium (Fig. 2) with mesal face of basistyle, *b*, provided with abundant elongate setae but without lobes. Dististyles apical in position; outer dististyle, *od*, glabrous, relatively small, the axial spine much longer than the subterminal outer one. Inner dististyle, *id*, about one-third longer than the outer, only gently curved, the distal third narrowed and pale, slightly dilated at outer end; lower margin of style at near midlength with a small group of spiculose points or pegs. Phallosome, *p*, united into a common median plate, from the outer angles of which rise the gonapophyses, these unusually long and slender, especially the apical portion which is only a little less than twice the length of the outer dististyle; basal portion of apophysis stouter, bent, strongly cephalad, the long terminal spine directed caudad. Aedeagus, *a*, strongly coiled on its outer portion subtended by pale membrane.

Holotype, ♂, Rancho Grande, Aragua, altitude 1150 meters, August 27, 1944 (*Lichy*).

Helius (Helius) rectispina is most similar to other black-winged species of the *albitarsis* group, such as *H. (H.) capniopterus* Alexander, of southeastern Brazil. It differs especially in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the inner dististyle and the phallosome, such as the elongate spines of the gonapophyses. These latter structures have been variously homologized or interpreted as representing lateral spines of the tergite or as being interbases. In the present species they clearly rise from a median phallosomic plate and are interpreted as being gonapophyses. Whatever their true homologies prove to be, they represent a single structure throughout the genus and one that provides unusually important characters in defining the host of species in the genus *Helius*.

HEXATOMINI

104. *Austrolimnophila (Austrolimnophila) vivas-berthieri* Alexander.

1938. *Austrolimnophila vivas-berthieri* Alexander; Rev. de Entomologia, 9: 436 - 437.

Rancho Grande, Aragua, altitude 1100 meters, September 5, 1937 (*Vivas-Berthier*).

105. *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) histrio* Schiner.

1868. *Epiphragma histrio* Schiner; Novara Reise, Diptera, p. 41.

Like so many other species of Diptera in the "Novara Reise", the type locality of the present fly was cited by Schiner as "Columbien" Through the kindness of Dr. Hans Zerny of the Vienna Museum, I was able to examine this and other Schiner types and find that the present species was taken in Venezuela by Alexander Lindig in 1864. Since the species is still poorly known, I am supplying some further notes on the type specimen made in April 1921.

Type, a male, in good condition except that all legs are broken at the trochanters.

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

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae of moderate length only; scape, pedicel and first segment of flagellum dark brown, remaining flagellar segments obscure yellow. Head brown.

Pronotum and about the anterior half of mesonotal praescutum dark brown, this color continued along the lateral margins of praescutum almost to the suture; remainder of mesonotum, excepting the pleurotergite, pale buffy brown. Pleura and pleurotergite dark brown, being a posterior extension of the anterior mesonotal darkening. Halteres yellow. Legs with fore coxae dark brown, the tips narrowly yellow; middle and hind coxae with approximately the basal half dark brown, the distal portion yellow; all trochanters light yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings strongly yellow, with a very pale brown ocelliform pattern, the centers of such eye-like markings being the arculus, origin of *Rs*, anterior cord and the tip of R_{1+2} ; small brown clouds at the ends of the longitudinal veins; a series of about three linear brown marks in the end of cell 1st A and five or six similar dashes

in the end of cell *2nd A*; a series of seven or eight parallel brown marks in cell *Cu* behind vein *Cu*; cord, outer end of cell *1st M*₂ and the fork of *M*₁₊₂ narrowly seamed with brown; veins brown. Venation: Supernumerary crossvein in cell *C* a little before midlength of the distance between the origin of *Rs* and tip of *Sc*₁; *Sc*₂ a little longer than *Sc*₁ close to tip of latter; *R*₂ a little shorter than *R*₁₊₂; *R*₂₊₃ a little longer than *R*₃; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ a little longer than *m-cu*; *Rs* long, angulated and spurred at origin; inner ends of cell *R*₄, *R*₅ and *1st M*₂ about in transverse alignment; cell *1st M*₂ narrowed at base, widened distally; petiole of cell *M*₁, about as long as *m-cu*, the latter far out toward the end of cell *1st M*₂, at approximately five-sixths the length of cell; anterior arculus lacking.

Abdomen obscure brownish yellow, including the hypopygium.

I have a photograph of the wing of the type in my personal notebooks concerning the Tipulidae.

106. *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) inaequicincta* Alexander.

1941 *Epiphragma (Ephiphragma) inaequicincta* Alexander; Rev. de Entomología, 12: 331 - 332.

Choroni, Aragua, November 1940 (*Lichy*). Formerly from Costa Rica and Panama.

107. *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) persancta* Alexander.

1938. *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) persancta* Alexander; Rev. de Entomologia, 9: 248 - 249.

Rancho Grande, Aragua, altitude 1100 meters, September 5, 1937 (*Vivas-Berthier*).

108. *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) solatrix* (Osten Sacken).

1859. *Limnophila (Epiphragma) solatrix* Osten Sacken; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1859: 238.

Rancho Grande, Aragua, altitude 1100 meters, August 29, 1937 (*Vivas-Berthier*).

109. *Epiphragma (Epiphragma) varia* (Wiedemann).

1828. *Limnobia varia* Wiedemann; Aussereur. zweifl. Ins., 1: 573.

San Esteban, Carabobo, January 1, 1940 (*Anduze*). A very distinct fly with a great range throughout Tropical America.

110. *Polymera (Polymera) niveitarsis* Alexander.

1913. *Polymera niveitarsis* Alexander; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 44: 532-533.

Yaracuy, March 12, 1920 (*E. B. and J. H. Williamson; W. H. Ditzler*). Caño del Tigre, Mérida, September 1943 (*Anduze*). San Esteban, Carabobo, December 19, 1939 (*Anduze*). Wide-spread in Central and northern South America.

111. *Polymera (Polymera) subsuperba* Alexander.

1926. *Polymera (Polymera) subsuperba* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 19: 382.

Santa Elena, Bolivar, altitude 900 meters, October 19, 1940 (*Anduze*). Hitherto known only from Paraguay. Although it is obviously allied to the common and wide-spread *P. (P.) superba* Alexander, the present fly seems to be specifically distinct rather than representing a subspecies.

112. *Limnophila dictyoptera* Alexander.

1922. *Limnophila dictyoptera* Alexander; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60, Art. 25: 5.

Tabay, Merida, altitude 1760 meters, September 1942 (*Anduze*). Formerly known from Central America. There are several closely related species or subspecies in Tropical America that require material and study before their true interrelations are known.

113. *Limnophila kaieturana* Alexander.

1930. *Limnophila kaieturana* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 23: 733.

1931. *Limnophila kaieturana* Alexander; Amer. Mus. Nov., 491: 12.

Mt. Duida, November 28, 1928 (*G. H. H. Tate*).

114. *Limnophila roraima* Alexander.

1931. *Limnophila roraima* Alexander; Amer. Mus. Nov., 491: 13.

Mt. Roraima, summit, altitude 8600 feet, November 1927
(G. H. H. Tate).

115. *Limnophila roraimicola* Alexander.

1931. *Limnophila roraimicola* Alexander; Amer. Mus.
Nov. 491: 13-14.

Mt. Roraima, summit, altitude 8600 feet, November 1927
(G. H. H. Tate).

116. *Limnophila (Roraimomyia) permonstrata* Alexander.

1935. *Limnophila (Roraimomyia) permonstrata* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 28: 323 - 324.

Mt. Roraima, summit, altitude 8500 feet, November 20, 1932
(Myers).

“Running very actively over the ground, in the lower places, especially sandy spots near the lagoons. Not uncommon, but patchy in distribution”. — John G. Myers notes, N^o 3269. This is one of the most interesting crane-flies ever discovered. It is the only species in the entire world that has lost both the wings and the halteres, yet, from a study of the mal hypopygium, it is obviously allied to normal species in the genus *Limnophila* and it was deemed necessary to propose only a new subgenus, *Roraimomyia* Alexander (l.c), for its reception.

117. *Shannonomyia araguae* sp. n.

General coloration of thorax light brown, the praescutum with three darker brown stripes; antennae (male) moderately long, the lower face of each flagellar segment protuberant; legs yellowish brown, the outer tarsal segments blackened; wings with a brownish tinge; cells beyond cord with abundant long macrotrichia; Sc_1 ending opposite fork of R_s ; R_2 beyond fork of R_{2+3+4} , subequal to R_{1+2} or R_{2+3} ; cell 1st M_2 closed; male hypopygium with gonapophyses unusually long and slender.

Male. — Length about 5 mm.; wing 5.4 mm.; antenna about 2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with the scape and pedicel brown, flagellum black; antennae relatively long, as shown by the measurements; flagellar segments elongate-sub-oval, with the ventral face bulging and provided with very short verticils; on the outer face of each segment a single elongate verticil that is nearly as long as the segment; surface of segments with a dense erect pale pubescence; terminal segment about one-half as long as the penultimate. Head dark brownish gray, slightly paler in front, in certain lights apparently with a more blackish ground; anterior vertex nearly three times the diameter of the scape.

Prothorax and mesothorax chiefly light brown, the praescutum with three darker brown stripes, the centers of the scutal lobes similarly darkened. Pleura and postnotum paler brown to testaceous, the surface sparsely pruinose. Halteres weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxae testaceous yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs pale yellowish brown, the outer tarsal segments blackened. Wings (Fig. 3) with a brownish tinge, the small stigma a trifle darker; veins and macrotrichia darker brown. Cells of wing beyond cord with abundant macrotrichia, these restricted to the centers of the cells, basad of cord including the outer ends of cells *R*, *M*, *Cu* and *1st A* (in figure, their position indicated by stippling). Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ near its tip; *Rs* relatively long, arcuated at origin; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ about one-half *Rs*, very gently arcuated; *R*₂ very faint, evidently placed at near midlength of stigma and subequal to *R*₁₊₂ or *R*₂₊₃; elements of cord in transverse alignment, *r-m* more arcuated; cell *1st M*₂ relatively narrow, subequal in length to vein *M*₄ beyond it, *m-cu* opposite midlength of cell; vein *2nd A* gently sinuous.

Abdomen brownish black, the hypopygium a trifle paler. Male hypopygium (Fig. 4) with the mesal face of basistyle, *b*, provided with unusually abundant and coarse yellow setae. Outer dististyle, *od*, dilated on basal two-thirds or more and here provided with unusually long setae, the apex narrowed, blackened, bidentate; inner dististyle, *id*, with its distal half narrowed and gently arcuated. Gonapophyses, *g*, unusually

long and slender, the base a flattened plate, the elongate arm very strongly curved to the acute tip, at base with a smaller point, separated from the arm by a linear notch. Aedeagus, *a*, expanded at base.

Holotype, ♂, Rancho Grande, Aragua, altitude 1150 meters, August 24, 1944 (*Lichy*).

Shannonomyia araguae is entirely distinct from other described members of the genus. The other species having macrotrichia in the wing cells, including *S. myersiana* Alexander, of Jamaica, and *S. olssoni* (Alexander), of Central America, have the male antennae much more elongate and differently constructed, and with the details of venation quite distinct.

118. *Shannonomyia roraimensis* Alexander.

1935. *Shannonomyia roraimensis* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 28: 324-325.

Mt. Roraima, summit, altitude 8500 feet, November 1932 (*D. Vesey-FitzGerald*).

119. *Atarba (Ischnothrix) brevisector* (Alexander).

1935. *Ischnothrix brevisector* Alexander; Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 28: 326-327.

Silla de Caracas, in cloud forest, altitude 1900 meters, December 21, 1930 (*J. G. Myers*).

120. *Atarba (Atarba) unilateralis* Alexander.

1931. *Atarba (Atarba) unilateralis* Alexander; Amer. Mus. Nov. 491: 14-15.

Mt. Duida, December 28, 1928 (*G. H. H. Tate*).

121. *Lecteria (Psaronius) pygmaeus* (Alexander).

1914. *Psaronius pygmaeus* Alexander; Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 40: 249-250.

Amakuro River, February 1931 (*J. G. Myers*); N^o 1740.

Formerly known from British Guiana and Brazil.

122. *Hexatoma (Eriocera) latissima* (Alexander).

1868. *Eriocera erythrocephala* Schiner, nec Fabricius; Novara Reise, Diptera, p. 41.

1922. *Eriocera latissima* Alexander; Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1922: 55 - 56.

The species was described from the "Novara" materials in the Vienna Museum, the specimens collected in Venezuela, without more exact data, by Alexander Lindig in 1864. The material had been mis-determined by Schiner as being *Eriocera erythrocephala* (Fabricius), a different species, now known as *Hexatoma (Eriocera) longistyla* Alexander 1913.

123. *Hexatoma (Eriocera) longipennis* (Alexander).

1923. *Eriocera longipennis* Alexander; Ent. News, 34:17. Macuto, Jan. 29, 1920 (E. B. & J. H. Williamson; W. H. Ditzler).

124. *Hexatoma (Eriocera) neosaga* sp.n.

Allied to *saga*; mesonotal praescutum polished black with a pruinose area on lateral margin behind the pseudosutural foveae; vertical tubercle very high, deep orange, restricting the remaining black coloration of head, the tubercle divided into two halves by a median furrow; femora black, the fore pair with an obscure yellow subbasal ring; wings with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular field, costal border and stigma still more blackened; veins unusually glabrous; abdomen black, the basal tergal rings more polished and slightly nacreous; ovipositor with genital shield and cerci blackened.

Female.— Length about 19 mm.; wing 12.2 mm.; antenna about 3.5 mm.; abdomen alone 14 mm.

Rostrum brown; mouthparts and palpi black. Antennae (female) 11-segmented; scape black, obscure brownish yellow beneath; remainder of organ black; first flagellar segment longer than segments two and three taken together; outer

flagellar segments progressively shorter, the penultimate and antepenultimate subequal, a trifle shorter than the last. Head black beneath, on front and on sides of posterior vertex, the entire anterior vertex and most of the posterior vertex very strongly protuberant, fiery orange; vertical tubercle divided into halves by a median furrow, each half further elevated into a small papilla.

Pronotum brownish black, gray pruinose. Mesonotal praescutum polished black, with a pruinose area on lateral margin behind the pseudosutural fovea; posterior sclerites of notum chiefly obscured by a brownish gray pruinosity, the cephalic portion of scutal lobes polished black. Pleura and pleurotergite chiefly gray pruinose over a blackened ground, the posterior portions of the pleurotergite and ventral anepisternum more denuded; dorsopleural membrane dark. Halteres with stem brownish black, the knob more blackened. Legs with coxae black, sparsely gray pruinose; trochanters black, with some reddish tints on lower faces; all femora black, the fore pair with a narrow, obscure yellow ring about one-half its own length beyond the base; tibiae and tarsi a trifle paler, brownish black. Wings (Fig. 5) with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular field, cells *C* and *Sc*, and the small stigma still more blackened; narrow dark seams along cord and in cell *M* adjoining vein *Cu*; veins dark brown. Veins unusually glabrous, beyond cord and excepting R_1 , with a sparse series over the entire length of distal section of vein R_5 . Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite two-fifths the length of R_{2+3+4} , Sc_2 at near one-fifth this length; R_2 a trifle shorter than R_{1+2} and nearly twice R_{2-3} ; cell 1st M_2 longer than the distal section of vein M_3 ; *m-cu* slightly more than one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*, slightly exceeding in length the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdomen black, without yellow color, the basal tergal rings more polished and slightly more nacreous than the re-

remainder. Ovipositor with the genital shield and the cerci black, the latter moderately long, straight.

Holotype, ♂, San Esteban, Carabobo, December 29, 1939 (Anduze).

The most nearly related regional species is *Hexatoma* (*Eriocera*) *saga* Alexander, q.v. This latter, while generally similar to the present fly, differs in many details of coloration of the body, legs and wings, especially the small vertical tubercle, clearer wings, and the conspicuous yellow rings on the abdomen.

125. *Hexatoma* (*Eriocera*) *saga* Alexander.

1940. *Hexatoma* (*Eriocera*) *saga* Alexander; Rev. de Entomologia, 11: 900-902.

The type was from the Quebrada de las Avispas, Trujillo, altitude 1950 meters, collected June 7, 1938 by Anduze, sent to me by Vivas-Berthier.

126. *Hexatoma* (*Eriocera*) *schineri* (Alexander).

1868. *Pentoptera fuliginosa* Schiner; Novara Reise, Diptera, p. 42 (preoccupied).

1922. *Eriocera schineri* Alexander; Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1922: 60-61.

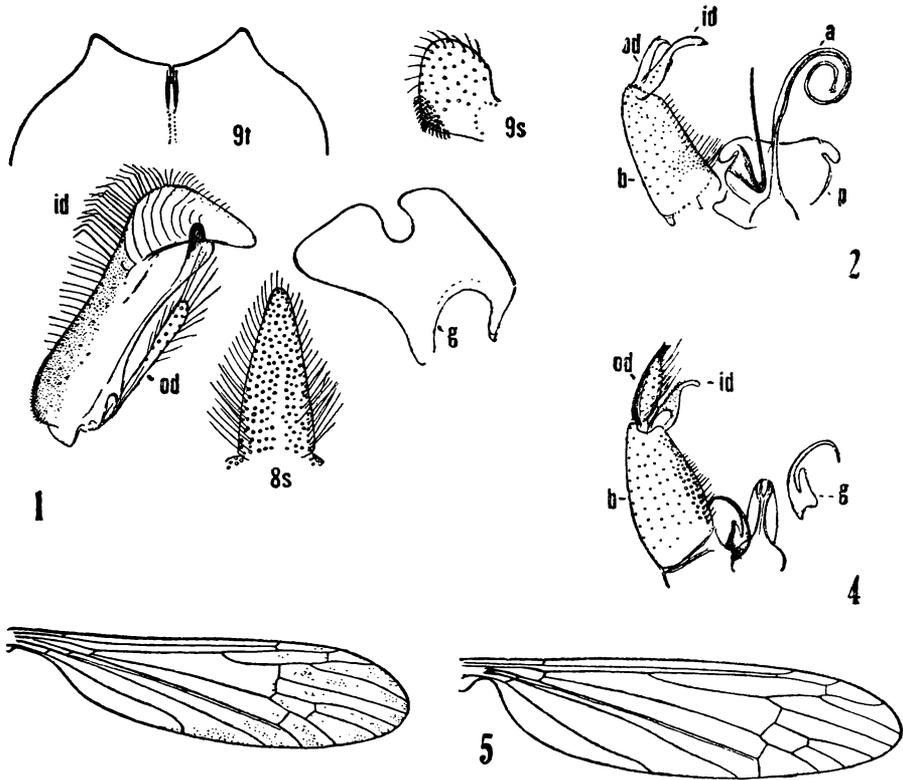
The type was based on material collected in Venezuela, without more exact data, by Alexander Lindig in 1864.

127. *Hexatoma* (*Eriocera*) *semirufa* (Alexander).

1923. *Eriocera dimidiata* Alexander; Ent. News, 34: 17-18 (preoccupied).

1927. *Eriocera semirufa* Alexander; Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 35: 273.

The types were from Tachira, E. Tachira, April 4-11, 1920 (E. B. & J. H. Williamson; W. H. Ditzler).



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1.— *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) tovarensis* sp.n.; male hypopygium.
 Fig. 2.— *Helius (Helius) rectispina* sp.n.; male hypopygium.
 Fig. 3.— *Shannonomyia araguae* sp.n.; venation.
 Fig. 4.— *Shannonomyia araguae* sp.n.; male hypopygium.
 Fig. 5.— *Hexatoma (Eriocera) neosaga* sp.n.; venation.

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

Corrigenda

A typographical error in Part VI of this series of papers (Bol. Ent. Venezolana, 4: 75 - 77; June 1945) should be corrected. This pertains to *Tipula (Eumicrotipula) infinita*, where, on page 75 and the first three lines on page 76 there is found the description of the thorax and its appendages. This entire page belongs on page 77, immediately before the paragraph that begins "Abdominal tergites, etc."