NEW SPECIES OF TWO-WINGED FLIES
FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA
BELONGING TO THE FAMILY
TIPULIDAE

BY

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NEW SPECIES OF TWO-WINGED FLIES FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA BELONGING TO THE FAMILY TIPULIDAE.

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The new species described in this paper were included in very extensive collections made in Alaska by Dr. J. M. Aldrich, and in Western United States, British Columbia and Alaska, by Dr. Harrison G. Dyar. The two collections taken together, which belong to the United States National Museum, constitute one of the most important series of these flies that has yet been brought together from this region. In the present paper a part of the undescribed forms are included. It is hoped that detailed records of all the included species can be brought together and published in a second report on these flies. All types have been deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum.

ORMOSIA DECUSSAT A, new species.

Allied to O. longicornis (Doane); antennae of male elongate, the flagellar segments attenuated; general coloration of mesonotum brown, the pleural region pale reddish grey; wings with the stigma and costal region pale brown; cell 1st M, open; anal veins convergent; male hypopygium with the outer angles of the gonapophyses produced into elongate, curved spines that are feebly decussate at their extreme tips.

Male.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing, 5.7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae of the male elongate, brown, a little shorter than the body, the flagellar segments attenuated apically. Head greyish brown.

Mesonotum pale greyish brown, the humeral region of the praescutum obscure yellow. Pleura pale reddish grey, the dorso-pleural region more yellowish. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs darker. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of the legs brownish yellow, the terminal tarsal segments dark brown. Wings with a pale grey suffusion the stigma and the costal and subcostal cells brownish; veins brown. Venation: r at fork of R s+3; basal

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deflection of \( R_{a+2} \) about one-half \( R_{a+1} \); cell 1st \( M_s \) open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of \( M_s \); basal deflection of \( Cu \), immediately before the fork of \( M_s \); anal veins convergent.

Abdominal tergites brown, the caudal margin of the segments indistinctly paler; sternites brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with two pleural appendages; outer appendage small, dark-colored; inner appendage pale, the apex irregularly bilobed, the tip of the longest lobe with a few setae. Gonapophyses very powerful, appearing as flattened plates, the outer angles produced caudad and mesad into a long, gently curved spine, the extreme tips being contiguous or feebly decussate on the median line. The apparent ninth sternite (ninth tergite) a broad, pale lobe that is distinctly split medially.

Described from a single male, collected at Ketchikan, Alaska, August 7, 1919 (H. G. Dyar).

**Type.** — Male, Cat. No. 26078, U.S.N.M.

**ORMOSIA CURVATA, new species.**

General coloration dark brown; basal segment of antenna indistinctly paler; sternites brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with two pleural appendages; outer appendage small, dark-colored; inner appendage pale, the apex irregularly bilobed, the tip of the longest lobe with a few setae. Gonapophyses very powerful, appearing as flattened plates, the outer angles produced caudad and mesad into a long, gently curved spine, the extreme tips being contiguous or feebly decussate on the median line. The apparent ninth sternite (ninth tergite) a broad, pale lobe that is distinctly split medially.

Described from a single male, collected at Ketchikan, Alaska, August 7, 1919 (H. G. Dyar).

**Type.** — Male, Cat. No. 26078, U.S.N.M.

**ORMOSIA PROXIMA, new species.**

General coloration dark brown; wings tinged with brown; stigma distinct; cell 1st \( M_s \) open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of \( M_s \); anal veins feebly convergent but cell 1st \( A \) widest at margin; inner pleural appendage of male hypopygium a flattened blade with the distal margin truncate, irregularly toothed.

**Male.** — Length about 4 mm.; wing, 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae short, dark brown throughout. Head dark gray.

Head discolored, dark, with yellow setae. Mesonotum and pleura dark brown, without distinct markings. Halteres brown, the knobs conspicuously yellowish. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellowish brown; remainder of the legs dark brown, only the femoral bases a little paler. Wings tinged with brown, the stigma darker; veins dark brown. Venation: Cell 1st \( M_s \), open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of \( M_s \); basal deflection of \( Cu \), at or immediately beyond the fork of \( M_s \); Anal veins slightly convergent, vein 2d \( A \) being feebly sinuous on its distal third; cell 1st \( A \) is much wider at the margin than at any point elsewhere.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with two pleural appendages, the outer one larger, near the apex with two acute black horn-like spines and a brown lobe that is densely set with conspicuous setiferous punctures; inner appendage smaller, appearing as a blade with a short, curved base, the distal margin truncate and irregularly but conspicuously toothed. Gonapophyses conspicuous, appearing as powerful black horns that taper gradually to the acute tips which are inclined slightly mesad; at base of each apophyse a short, straight spine. Penis-guard a long, slender rod that juts beyond the level of the apophyses.

Described from three males, collected at Skagway, Alaska, June 3, 1919 (H. G. Dyar).

**Type.** — Male, Cat. No. 26080, U.S.N.M.

**ORMOSIA FUSCOPHYGA, new species.**

Belongs to the deviata group; head brownish gray; mesonotum dark brown; thoracic pleura and sternum gray pruinose; halteres with the knobs dark brown; wings pale brownish subhyaline, with conspicuous veins; abdomen and hypopygium dark brown.

**Male.** — Length about 3.5 mm.; wing, 4.2–4.3 mm.
Rostrum and palpi dark brown; antennae short, pale brown throughout; flagellar segments with elongate verticils. Head dark brownish gray.

Pronotal scutellum conspicuously pale yellow. Mesonotum dark brown, the humeral region paler brown. Pleura and sternum conspicuously gray pruinose. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters obscure brownish yellow; remainder of the legs brown; legs relatively long and slender. Wings pale brownish subhyaline; stigma conspicuous, brown; veins dark brown, conspicuous. Venation as in O. stytifer Alexander but the cells distal of the cord are not quite so deep.

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium very similar to that of O. stytifer; pleural appendages larger and more conspicuous, the apices of both more obtuse.

Described from three males, collected at Clio, Plumas County, California, July 9, 1916 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26081, U.S.N.M.

ERIOPTEA ALDRICHII, new species.

Allied to E. katmai Alexander; halteres pale, the knobs faintly darkened; head blue-gray; wings faintly tinged with brown; stigma elongate, dark brown; vein 2d A subsinuous, ending beyond midpoint of Rs; male hypopygium concolorous with the remainder of the abdomen; outer pleural appendage slender, the apex acute; inner pleural appendage deeply bifid, the lateral arm strongly curved, the mesal arm slender, pale, terminating in a single powerful seta; gonapophyses appearing as small, blackened plates that are shorter than the penis-guard.

Male.—Length about 5 mm.; wing, 6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black. Basal segment dusted with gray. Head clear blue-gray above, duller gray on the genae.

Pronotal scutellum gray; a setiferous area on either side of the scutum. Mesonotal praeascutum gray with four brown stripes that tend to become confluent, only the lateral margins remaining of the ground-color; pseudosutural foveae elongate, black, conspicuous; scutum light gray medially, the centers of the lobes brown; scutellum light gray, the margins weakly infuscated; postnotum gray. Pleura clear gray, the mesosternum and mesepimeron with conspicuous, elongate, white setae. Halteres, the knobs weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxae light gray; trochanters brown; remainder of the legs black. Wings fully developed, faintly tinged with brown, the costal and subcostal cells a little more yellowish. Stigma elongate, dark brown; veins dark brown, Sc yellowish. Venation: Sc 1, ending just before r; Sc 2, faint, opposite three-fifths the length of Rs; R 2, 3, about equal to the first section of Rs, and a little longer than the deflection of Rs 4; basal deflection of Cu 1 at the fork of M 1; vein 2d A feebly sinuous, longer than usual in this group, ending beyond midlength of Rs.

Abdomen dark brown, sparsely pruinose; hypopygium concolorous. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite appearing as a very large and flattened plate as in this group of species, the apex with a broad V-shaped notch, the lobes rounded. Pleurites comparatively stout, the ventral apical angle produced caudad into a fleshy lobe that is clothed with pale, erect setae; outer pleural appendage a slender, nearly chitinized arm that tapers to the acute apex, the outer or lateral margin microscopically squamulose; inner pleural appendage shorter, deeply bifid, the lateral arm a chitinized, strongly curved hook, the mesal arm pale yellow, straight and slender, terminating in a single powerful seta, the cephalic margin of the arm with a slight, wing-like expansion. Gonapophyses appearing as small, flattened plates, the mesal margin straight or nearly so, the apices obliquely truncate, the lateral margins rounded. Penis-guard a little longer than the apophyses; the apex strongly curved.

Described from a single male, collected at Valdez, Alaska, June 8, 1921 (J. M. Aldrich).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26082, U.S.N.M.

A female taken on the same day, at the type locality, may belong here but the second anal vein is short and straight as usual in the group, ending before one-third the length of Rs.

This interesting cranefly is dedicated to the collector, Dr. J. M. Aldrich. It is possible that this group of craneflies may more correctly be referred to the genus Pedocoma Zetterstedt.

ERIOPTEA ALASKENSIS, new species.

Allied to E. angustipennis Alexander; halteres pale yellow; wings long and narrow; male hypopygium reddish brown; outer pleural appendage of the hypopygium dilated apically into a broad, triangular blade; inner appendage a straight arm, the narrow blackened apex with one seta; gonapophyses slender, straight, the slightly enlarged tips with abundant short setae.

Male.—Length about 4.8 mm.; wing, 6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dull gray. Antennae black, the basal segment gray pruinose. Head gray.

Mesonotal praeascutum dull gray with four brown stripes; the lateral pair subobsolete; pseudosutural foveae very conspicuous, black; tuberculate pits likewise conspicuous, black; scutum dull gray, the centers of the lobes weakly infuscated; scutellum dull gray; postnotum brownish gray. Pleura dark, heavily yellowish gray pruinose. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the coxae and
trochanters light gray pruinose; remainder of the legs black. Wings long and narrow, slightly less so than in E. angustipennis Alexander (Canadian North-West Territories), faintly tinged with brown; cells C and Sc a little more yellowish; stigma lacking; veins dark brown, Sc more yellowish. Veneration: Sc, ending just before r which is very faint; R<sub>2+3</sub> from two to four times the deflection of R<sub>4+5</sub> and one-half longer than the first section of R<sub>2</sub>; basal deflection of Cu<sub>1</sub> at or just before the fork of M; fusion of M<sub>2</sub> and Cu<sub>1</sub> variable, from one to nearly two times the basal deflection of Cu<sub>1</sub>; vein 2d A short and straight ending just beyond the origin of Rs.

Abdomen dark, conspicuously dull gray pruinose; hypopygium conspicuously reddish brown. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite relatively small with a deep U-shaped median notch, the lobes with conspicuous setae. Pleurites slender, the ventral angle not so conspicuously produced as in related species; outer pleural appendage a powerful arm that rapidly narrows to the subacute black apex, the outer face microscopically squamulose, the mesal or inner face near midlength dilated into a conspicuous, elongate-triangular blade that is about as long as the apex itself; viewed laterally the entire distal end of the appendage appears triangularly dilated; inner pleural appendage a straight rod, the apex subtruncate and narrowly blackened, bearing a single seta. Penis-guard and gonapophyses slender, straight, subequal in length, the apophyses pale with the heads slightly enlarged, bearing on the mesal apical angle and along the mesal margin abundant short setae.

Described from two males collected by J. M. Aldrich in Alaska: one at Valdez, June 8, 1921, the other at Camp 327, Alaska Engineer Commission, (since named Windy, a siding on the Alaska Railroad), July 12, 1921.

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26083, U.S.N.M.

EROIPTERA (ERIOPTERA) DILATATA, new species.

Allied to E. villosa Osten Sacken; eyes of the male very large, contiguous or nearly so; general coloration reddish brown, the pronotum and lateral margins of the mesonotal praeascutum obscure yellow; male hypopygium with the inner pleural appendage dilated into a triangular blade at apex; gonapophyses small, covered with microscopic spinulae.

Male.—Length 5 mm.; wing 6 mm.

Female.—Length 5.4 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae dark brown. Head light fawn-colored, more yellowish adjoining the inner margins of the eyes. Eyes of the male very large, contiguous.

Pronotum yellowish. Mesonotum reddish brown, the lateral margins of the praeascutum, especially the humeral regions, yellowish. Pleura light purplish brown. Halteres yellowish. Legs with the femora brownish yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; remainder of the legs obscure brownish yellow, the terminal tarsal segments dark brown. Wings with a brownish yellow tinge, paler than in E. villosa, the stigma and apical region not conspicuously darkened.

Abdomen of male dark brown, of female obscure yellow, narrowly trilineate with brown above. Male hypopygium with the inner or shorter pleural appendage conspicuously dilated into a triangular blackened blade at tip, the apex slightly produced, at the caudal angle
of the blade with a short, stout spine. Lateral gonapophyses small, flattened, the surface with microscopic spinulose.

Described from two males and one female, collected at Missoula, Montana, July 6, 1917 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26086, U.S.N.M.

**GONEMPEDA, new subgenus.**

Characters as in the subgenus Empeda but vein R 1 oblique in position, straight, cell R 2 being short-triangular as in Gonomia; cell 1st M 1 closed.

Type of the subgenus.—Erioptera flavida Schummel (Palaearctic).

In the subgenus Empeda [type, Erioptera (Empeda) stagnatica (Osten Sacken)], veins R 2 and R 3 run generally parallel to one another and cell R 2 is not as in Gonomia but more nearly as in Erioptera although much shorter. Other species definitely referable to Gonempeda are E. (G.) nyctops Alexander (Eastern United States) and the species described herewith as E. (G.) burra.

**ERIOPTERA (GONEMPEDA) BURRA, new species.**

Head yellow, the vertex with a reddish brown area; mesonotum reddish brown; wings nearly hyaline; veins distinct, brown; Sc, long; R 2 oblique; cell 1st M 1 closed; vein 2d A straight.

Female.—Length about 3.8 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi pale brown. Antennae brown. Head yellow, the vertex with a conspicuous brown median area.

Pronotal scutum, the scutellum yellow. Mesonotum reddish brown, the praescutum of the type somewhat discolored. Pleura yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of the legs brown. Wings nearly hyaline; veins distinct, brown. Venation: Sc, ending opposite the origin of Rs; Sc, rather far from the tip of Sc, Sc, alone a little longer than the basal deflection of Cu 1; Rs long, arcuated, about equal to or a little longer than Rs 1; R 1 straight; deflection of Rs 1 very short; basal deflection of Cu 1 beyond the fork of M, the distance about equal to two-thirds the basal deflection of M 1.

Abdominal tergites brown; sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the pleurites relatively long and stout, the outer caudal angle produced into a blunt lobe; two pleural appendages, the outer appendage elongate, slender basally, near midlength dilated into an oblique blade; inner pleural appendage a flattened subcircular blade, the caudal margin produced into a powerful, straight, black spine, the proximal end produced into a short lobe that bears two powerful setae. Penis-guard long and slender, extending caudad beyond the level of the pleural appendages, straight, the small pale apex slightly decurved, gonapophyses slender, straight.

Male.—Length about 4.8 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum light yellow; palpi, dark brown. Antennae dark brown throughout. Head brownish gray.

Pronotum yellow, brown medially. Mesonotal praeascutum brown, the lateral margins and humeral regions broadly yellow; pseudosutural foveae elongate, shiny brown; remainder of the mesonotum brown, the median area of the scutum, posterior margins of each scutal lobe and the caudal margin of the scutellum obscure yellow; yellow postnotum grayish pruinose caudally. Pleura yellowish white with a conspicuous, dorsal, brownish gray stripe extending from above the coxa caudad to the lateral sclerites of the postnotum, passing above the base of the halteres; sides of the mesosternum brownish gray, the yellowish white stripe between the brownish gray areas broad; median area of the mesosternum broadly yellow. Halteres elongate, brown, the base of the stem yellow. Legs with the coxae obscure yellow, the bases more or less infuscated; trochanters testaceous; remainder of the legs brown, darker distally. Wings with a faint grayish tinge; stigma brown; veins dark brown.

Venation: Sc, ending opposite the origin of Rs; Sc, at its extreme tip; Rs long, arcuated, about equal to or a little longer than Rs 1; R 1 straight; deflection of Rs 1 very short; basal deflection of Cu 1 beyond the fork of M, the distance about equal to two-thirds the basal deflection of M 1.

Abdominal tergites brown; sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the pleurites relatively long and stout, the outer caudal angle produced into a blunt lobe; two pleural appendages, the outer appendage elongate, slender basally, near midlength dilated into an oblique blade; inner pleural appendage a flattened subcircular blade, the caudal margin produced into a powerful, straight, black spine, the proximal end produced into a short lobe that bears two powerful setae. Penis-guard long and slender, extending caudad beyond the level of the pleural appendages, straight, the small pale apex slightly decurved, hood-shaped; gonapophyses appearing as two small, slender, blackened rods at about midlength of the guard and apressed to it.

Described from two males, collected at Chico, Plumas County, California, July 9, 1916 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Cat. No. 26087, U.S.N.M.

**RHABDOMASTIX (SACANDAGA) BOREALIS, new species.**

Antennae black, the basal segment obscure yellow; pronotal scutellum yellow; mesonotal praeascutum dark brown; pleura brownish yellow, variegated with dark brown; femora dark brown, the
bases narrowly paler; wings tinged with gray; stigma lacking; \( R_2 \) very short, the tip less than its own length from the tip of \( R_1 \).

**Female.**—Length, 5.8 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Rostrum yellowish testaceous; palpi dark brownish black. Antennae with the first scapal segment obscure yellow, the remainder of the organ black. Front yellow; vertex dark brown, dusted with yellowish gray.

Pronotum yellow, broadly dark brown medially; scutellum conspicuously yellow. Mesonotal praescutum dark brown, without conspicuous markings; tuberculate pits large, shiny, separated from one another by a distance a little greater than the diameter of one; scutellum obscure brownish yellow; postnotum similar, the posterior half dark brown. Dorso-pleural membrane conspicuously yellow. Pleura brownish yellow, variegated with dark brown, this latter appearing as an interrupted longitudinal stripe. Mesosternum dark brown. Halteres pale brown, the knobs conspicuously pale whitish yellow.

Legs with the coxae brown; trochanters yellowish brown; femora dark brown, the bases narrowly paler; tibiae pale brown, tipped with darker brown; tarsi dark brown. Wings with a faint gray tinge; stigma lacking; veins dark brown.

Venation: \( Sc \), ending just before three-fourths the length of \( Rs, Sc \), faint, some distance from the tip of \( Sc \), the latter alone nearly twice the basal deflection of \( Cu_1 \); \( R \) lacking; \( R_4 \) very short, nearly perpendicular to the end of \( R_{2+3} \), at the margin not far from the tip of \( R_1 \), the space on costa between \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) being a little less than \( R_2 \); \( R_5 \) a little less than one-fourth \( R_5 \); \( R_{2+3} \) very little longer than \( R_3 \) alone, the latter gently arcuated; veins issuing from cell 1st \( M_1 \) relatively long, gently arched as in the genus; basal deflection of \( Cu_1 \) about its own length beyond the fork of \( M \).

Abdomen pale brown; base of the ovipositor yellow. Ovipositor with the tergal valves elongate, slender, horn-colored.

Described from one female, collected at Hurricane, Alaska, July 15, 1921 (J. M. Aldrich).

**Type.**—Female, Cat. No. 26088, U.S.N.M.

**LIMNOPHILA (NEOLIMNOPHILA) ULTIMA ALASKANA, new subspecies.**

Similar to typical \( ultima \) Osten Sacken, differing as follows:

Wings conspicuously broader in both sexes and more nearly hyaline; stigma pale but distinct. Male hypopygium with the pleurites much longer and more slender; outer pleural appendage with the straight basal portion very long in proportion to the curved apical hook. The smaller of the two spines at the base of the pleurites is much longer and more conspicuous than in typical \( ultima \).

Described from one male and four females: the male collected at Healy, Alaska, July 24, 1921 (J. M. Aldrich); the females at Flat, Alaska, August 5, 1919 (U. S. Biol. Surv., A. H. Twitchell).
on the median line, the dorsal apical portion produced dorsad and proximad into very stout cylindrical lobes, the apices of which are contiguous at the median line, the bases widely separated; the slender, shiny pleural appendage is almost straight, broad-based, the extreme tip curved, these appendages decussate across the median line. Ninth tergite almost straight across or the margin even feebly concave. Ovipositor black basally, the long valves reddish horn color.

In the holotype, the left wing has cell 1st M open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of M′.

Described from two males and two females: one specimen of each sex (type and allotype) from Longmire Springs, Mount Rainier, Washington, June 1917 (H. G. Dyar); the other pair from Prospect, Oregon, May 23–29, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26090, U.S.N.M.

LIMNOPIILLA BITHIDA, new species.

General coloration shiny reddish; legs yellow, the tips of the femora conspicuously blackened; bases and apices of the tibiae narrowly blackened; wings brownish fulvous, stigma pale; Rs long, angulated at origin; r at tip of R′.

Male.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 9.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae with elongate basal segment of the scape brownish black; second segment black; flagellar segments dark brown. Head dark brown, paler behind.

Mesonotal praescutum shiny reddish orange with a narrow black median vitta that occupies the anterior half of the scerite; remainder of the mesonotum reddish yellow, the postnotum indistinctly and narrowly darkened medially. Coloration of the pleura obscured by glue. Halteres broken. Legs with the coxae and trochanters reddish orange; femora obscure yellow, the tips rather broadly and conspicuously black; the amount equal on all the legs; tibiae brownish yellow, narrowly blackened both at base and apex; tarsi dark brown. Wings with a strong brownish fulvous tinge; stigma small, barely indicated; veins pale brown. Venation: Sc long, Sca extending to just beyond the origin of R′; Sc at tip of Sc′; Rs long, angulated at origin; R′s equal to the basal deflection of Cu′; r at tip of R′; cell M′ about as long as its petiole; basal deflection of Cu′ before one-third the length of cell 1st M′.

Abdomen conspicuously reddish, unmarked. Male hypopygium with the mesal apical angle of the pleurite produced into short blunt lobes; pleural appendage very long and slender, broad-based, tapering rapidly to a slender apex, the margins smooth. Descrived from a single male, collected at Prospect, Oregon, May 23, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Described from two males and two females: one specimen of each sex (type and allotype) from Longmire Springs, Mount Rainier, Washington, June 1917 (H. G. Dyar); the other pair from Prospect, Oregon, May 23–29, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26091, U.S.N.M.

The general appearance of this fly is very much like a Phylidorea, allied to L. (P.) adusta Osten Sacken, but the elongate sector would indicate that such a subgeneric reference would be incorrect.

LIMNOPIILLA OCCIDENS, new species.

Male.—Length 6.8 mm.; wing 8.5 mm.

Female.—Length about 7 mm.; wing 9 mm.

Closely related to L. brevifurca Osten Sacken (Eastern North America), from which it differs as follows:

Size very notably larger. Thorax reddish brown, only sparsely pruinose, the reddish color showing through and giving the body a reddish cast. Wings with a strong yellow tinge.

Described from one male and one female; the former collected at Seattle, Washington, June 19, 1917 (H. G. Dyar); the latter at Gold Lake Camp, Plumas County, California, July 22, 1916 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26092, U.S.N.M.

The general appearance of this fly is very different from L. brevifurca but a critical comparison shows that they are unquestionably closely allied though distinct. The structure of the male hypopygium is the same in both species. Both species belong to the nemoralis group of the genus.

PILARIA MICROCEPSA, new species.

Closely related to P. tenuipes (Say); antennae of the male short; thoracic stripes confluent, dark brown; abdominal tergites and hypopygium brownish black.

Male.—Length 7.6–8 mm.; wing 10–10.5 mm.

Very similar to P. tenuipes (Say), with the following exceptions:

Antennae of the male short, if bent backward barely reaching the wing-root. Thoracic stripes very distinct, dark brown, confluent. Wings a little broader than in P. tenuipes but narrower than in discicollis (Meigen); r on R′ immediately beyond the base; basal deflection of Cu′ at about two-thirds the length of cell 1st M′. Abdominal tergites and the hypopygium almost black, the basal sternites paler brown with testaceous incisures.

The general resemblance of this species to P. tenuipes is very marked, in spite of the short antennae. The wings are conspicuously narrower than in the European P. discicollis (Meigen).

Described from two males (one teneral), collected at Prospect, Oregon, May 23, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26093, U.S.N.M.
stigma dark brown; cord and outer end of cell 1st M very short-petiolate; basal deflection of Cu at about two-fifths the length of cell 1st M.

Male.—Length, 10.5 mm.; wing, 11.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae short, dark brownish black. Head dark, brownish gray pruinose.

Mesonotal praescutum gray pruinose with four conspicuous black stripes; the intermediate pair separated from one another only by a capillary gray line; these stripes becoming obliterated before the suture; scutum dull gray, the lobes marked with darker; scutellum pale, light gray pruinose; postnotum dark, gray pruinose. Pleura dark, gray pruinose. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae gray pruinose; trochanters yellowish brown; femora obscure yellow, the tips broadly dark brown; remainder of the legs dark brown. Wings with a yellowish tinge; stigma conspicuous, dark brown; veins dark brown. Venation: Rs ending opposite one-third the length of Rs; Rs about its own length from the tip of Rs; deflection of Rs a little shorter than R; Rs angulated and sometimes slightly spurred at origin; cell M, a little shorter than Rs, Rs contiguous with the extreme tip of Rs; r-m at midlength of the deflection of Rs; petiole of cell Rs very short; cell M, present, its petiole longer than the cell; cell 1st M, closed, comparatively small, subrectangular, widened distally; m and outer deflection of M, subequal; basal deflection of Cu at about two-fifths the length of the cell. In one wing of the type, Rs is a short distance from the tip of Rs; in this same wing there is an adventitious crossein in cell Rs just before midlength of Rs.

Abdomen dark brown, sparsely gray pruinose; hypopygium rather large, dark colored.

Described from two males collected at Longmire Springs, Mt. Rainier, Washington, June, 1917 (H. G. Dyar) and one female from Boulder, Colorado (T. D. A. Cockerell).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26095, U.S.N.M.

TIPULA PEREXIGUA, new species.

Size very small (wing female, 8 mm.); antennal scape yellow; head gray; mesonotum yellow with pale brown stripes; wings brownish gray, the stigma darker brown; abdominal tergites obscure yellow, marked medially with darker brown; valves of ovipositor comparatively short and very compressed.

Female.—Length 8.8 mm.; wing 8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head obscure yellow; nasus distinct; palpi reddish brown basally, the terminal segments passing into dark brown. Antennae with the scape and first flagellar segment light yellow; remaining flagellar segments brown, the basal enlargements a little darker brown. Head light gray, the center of the vertex faintly infuscated.

Pronotum yellow, narrowly infuscated medially. Mesonotum gibbous; praescutum yellow with three pale brown stripes, the median stripe indistinctly split behind; scutum yellow, each lobe with a
large brown area; scutellum pale brown, sparsely pruinose, with a capillary brown median vitta; postnotum sparsely pruinose. Pleura pale, sparsely pruinose. Halteres brown, the base of the stem yellowish. Legs with the coxae yellow, sparsely pruinose; trochanters obscure yellow; femora yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; tibiae brownish yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; tarsi brownish black, the bases of the metatarsi paler. Wings with a brownish gray tinge the stigma darker brown, oval; a faint brown spot at origin of Rs and an indistinct seam along the cord; whitish obliterative areas before and beyond the stigma, and across the base of cell 1st M; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc ending opposite two-thirds of the length of the Rs; distal section of R entirely preserved; petiole of cell M about two-thirds the length of m; cell 1st M2 elongate, the sides parallel; cell 2nd A narrow.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, each tergite with the base dark brown, sending caudad a median extension toward the posterior margin; basal sternites dark brown apparently discolored; terminal sternites yellow. Ovipositor with the tergal valves comparatively short and compressed, the apices obtuse, the two valves forming a V-shaped trough; sternal valves still shorter, very compressed.

Described from a single female collected at Missoula, Montana, July 6, 1917 (H. G. Dyar).

Type.—Female, Cat. No. 26096, U.S.N.M.

Tipula pererigua is the smallest Nearctic Tipula and one of the smallest Tipuline crane-flies so far made known.