

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 596

Published by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
New York City

Feb. 25, 1933

59.57,72 A (78.8)

NEW ASILIDÆ FROM COLORADO

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Descriptions of three new asilids from Colorado are given in this paper. The types have been deposited in The American Museum of Natural History.

HODOPHYLAX, new genus

A single specimen, which was collected along a cow-trail through a dry pasture in southeastern Colorado, seems so unique among the Nearctic *Dasyopogoninæ* that I am proposing a new genus for its reception. It may readily be separated from all other members of the subfamily by the absence of pulvilli, the simple claws, robust form, and reduced mystax. The vertex, front, and face are moderately wide, their sides being almost parallel, only slightly convergent opposite the base of the antennæ. The vertex is moderately hollowed out; the ocellar triangle tuberculate. The front is thrice grooved, these grooves converging toward the bases of the antennæ; one groove arises on either side and one near the apex of the ocellar triangle. The head is about one and one-half times as broad as high. The body is short and stout; the thorax considerably humped; the abdomen short, pendant, about one-half as broad as long; the venter is considerably cupped-in; the ovipositor ends in a circlet of spines. The legs are short and stout; the tibiæ and tarsi are quite bristly, as in *Ablautus* Loew. The wings are hyaline, the five posterior cells open, and the anal cell is closed at the margin. The wing venation resembles that of *Ablautus*, to which this genus seems most nearly related.

GENOTYPE.—*Hodophylax aridus*, new species.

The following table of characters will distinguish *Hodophylax* from *Ablautus*.

<i>Hodophylax</i>	<i>Ablautus</i>
1.—Mystax confined to oral margin; face bare, except for moderately long sparse pile	1.—Mystax dense and extending to the base of the antennæ
2.—The two basal segments of the antennæ with only sparse bristles	2.—The two basal segments of the antennæ densely covered with bristles
3.—Bristles lacking on the anterior part of the thorax	3.—Anterior part of the thorax clothed with conspicuous hairs and bristles
4.—Anal cell closed and short-petiolate	4.—Anal cell closed in the wing margin

Hodophylax aridus, new species

. FEMALE.—Face, front, and vertex black, densely clothed with white pollen which all but conceals the ground color. Ocellar triangle with a tuft of diverging white bristles. Antennæ moderately long, cylindrical, the first two segments subequal, reddish, each bearing a terminal white bristle ventrally, that of the second by far the longer, being several times the length of the segment; third segment black, long, cylindrical, about one and one-half times the combined lengths of the first and second segments, and terminating in a short, thick style which in turn terminates in a microscopic bristle. Thorax black, but the ground color is almost completely concealed by brown and gray pollen, the brown pollen forming two dorsal stripes which merge behind the suture into a large brown region. Humeri large, prominent, covered with brown pollen. Pleura, except sternopleura and pteropleura, densely gray pollinose, the sternopleura and pteropleura bare. Trichostical hairs long and slender, white. Scutellum with two pairs of white bristles laterally. Abdomen shining black; segments two to six inclusive are white pollinose for the most part, but the pollen lacking in spots as follows: an anterior margin and broad dorsal band on the second segment; paired semicircular spots on the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth segments, these spots being joined by anterior margins on the third, fourth, and sixth segments; round mid-dorsal spots on the third, fourth, and sixth segments, vaguely outlined on the fourth and broadly connected with the lateral semicircles and anterior margin of the sixth, so that the entire dorsum of this segment is shiny. Pile white. Venter gray pollinose. Coxæ shining black, white pollinose and pilose on the outer surfaces; femora shining red, except apically, bare except apically and on the outer surfaces of the hind femora; tibiæ and most of tarsi black. Pile and bristles of legs white, some black bristles on the tarsi. Claws very long, slender, black. Length, 7 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Crowley, Colo., Sept. 1, 1932 (M. T. James).

Deromyia coloradensis, new species

Similar to *D. angustipennis* Loew, to which it is most closely related. It differs as follows: the veins of the wing are distinctly clouded, particularly toward the apex and in the anal region; in the discal cell, the clouding is heaviest in the region surrounding the veins; in the anal region, the veins are bordered with subhyaline. The wing venation is variable in both species; but in *D. coloradensis* the veins closing the discal and the fourth posterior cells meet at a decided angle, and the petiole of the fourth posterior cell, as a rule, is shorter than in *D. angustipennis*. The vittæ of the thorax are darker; the paler pollinose markings of the abdomen are more obscure and form bands, rather than lateral triangles. The bristles of the thoracic pleura and of the pronotum are darker as a rule, and with an occasional brown bristle. The palpi and the entire proboscis are black; in *D. angustipennis* the palpi and the base of the proboscis are red.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, Gregory Canon, Boulder, Colo., Aug. 10, 1932. Allotype, female, Gregory Canon, Boulder, Colo., Aug. 2, 1932. Paratypes, three males, Gregory Canon, Boulder, Colo., Aug. 2, 10, 1932. All types collected by the author.

Proctacanthus rodecki, new species

Length, 36 to 42 mm. Entirely reddish brown to black, densely covered with grayish pollen, through which the ground color plainly shows on the face, legs, and

apical segments of the abdomen in the female, but which completely covers the ground color of the thorax and of the basal abdominal segments. Palpi and proboscis black; palpi clothed with long, hairlike bristles which, like the remaining vestiture of the head, are pale, almost white. First and second antennal segments red; third black; style one and one-third times the length of the third antennal segment, black, its apex white. Thorax with short, erect, bristle-like pile, which is wholly black; a few pale hairs at the posterior angles; ordinary bristles of thorax and scutellum, together with the smaller bristles in the prescutellar region of the thorax, white; a few of the larger bristles of the thorax black. Pile and bristles of the pleura, coxæ, and first five abdominal segments, and the pile of the femora, white; bristles of the femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black; pile of the tibiæ and tarsi white, with some black pile anteriorly on the middle and hind tibiæ and all tarsi. Anterior femora red; posterior femora reddish black; the middle ones intermediate in color. Terminal segments of abdomen and genitalia gray pilose in the male, with short, erect, black pile, in the female except just before the ovipositor; genitalia of male red; of female, black, with a quite distinct, strong circle of spines.

Types.—Holotype, female, Roggen, Colo., July 17, 1930 (H. G. Rodeck). Allotype, male, Roggen, Colo., July 17, 1930 (H. G. Rodeck). Paratypes, female and two males, Roggen, Colo., July 17 and 25, 1930 (H. G. Rodeck).

This species may be separated from all other Nearctic forms except *P. duryi* Hine by the white vestiture of the scutellum and palpi. It is a much larger fly than *P. duryi* and differs from it in the color of the pile of the thorax and the color of the femora. The length of the vein at the base of the second posterior cell and the narrowing of the first posterior cell are characteristic. In these respects it differs from *P. milbertii* Macquart, which it closely approaches in appearance.

