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NEW DIPTERA IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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Descriptions of several new species of flies from America are given in the following pages, together with a proposed new name for an Australian species. The types or paratypes of the new species are deposited in The American Museum of Natural History.

Dolichopodidæ

Condyllostylus tumantumari, new species

Legs black; anterior four tibiæ brownish red; anterior tibiæ ciliate posteriorly with stout bristles; the middle tibiæ with similar bristles anteriorly; tarsi simple. Wings with the crossbands connected to behind the third vein and also brown along the fourth vein leaving a rather rectangular hyaline spot in the apical cell. Length, 5 mm.

MALE.—Face green, brassy in the middle, thinly grayish pollinose; moderately wide above, narrowed below, the suture about the middle of the face, the lower section longer than wide. Front shining violaceous or blue with violet reflections; beard white, the orbital cilia short and fine, limited to the upper fourth or less; occiput gray pollinose. Palpi shining black, with black bristly hairs; proboscis reddish. Antennæ black; third joint obtusely rounded apically, as wide as long, the long, slender arista sub-basal. Bristles of second antennal joint short.

Mesonotum green in front, violet-blue behind the suture, or wholly deep blue with violaceous reflections; yellowish-brown pollinose, the humeri and pleura gray pollinose. Five dorso-central bristles; four acrosticals. Pleura blackish in ground color, with some green-reflecting areas. Scutellum violaceous blue with the base more greenish, the four bristles long.

Legs black; the anterior four tibiæ reddish brown, the middle pair brown basally, the posterior tibiæ brown. Coxæ gray pollinose, all clothed with fine gray hairs; the front pair with two black bristles. Anterior femora with long black hairs behind, on either surface beneath with longish pale hairs which become quite short apically. Middle femora with long black hairs beneath, a few at the base pale, the long hairs forming a cilia-like row extending to slightly beyond the middle; on the apical half of the postero-ventral surface with a row of increasingly long black cilia-like bristly hairs. Posterior femora below with a row of sparse, long, fine, pale cilia which are twice as long as the femoral width and are darker towards the apex of the femora. Anterior tibiæ with a posterior row of seven or eight bristly cilia; the middle tibiæ with sixteen ciliate bristles anteriorly and four or five antero-dorsal bristles on the

basal half. Posterior tibiae with a conspicuous row of postero-ventral hairs which are a little stronger than the other black hair. Anterior basitarsus with a long slender bristle near the middle and at the apical fourth below; almost as long as the tibia; the remaining joints seven-tenths as long as the basitarsus and simple. Middle basitarsus as long as its tibia, longer than the anterior tibia; the remaining joints together only four-sevenths as long, simple; the first joint on the anterior surface with a row of short (they are not as long as the width of the joint) flattened, broad, apically rounded, stout setulae which, from lateral view, appear like normal short bristles but in certain lights are silvery and form a silvery stripe from basal view; antero-ventrally this joint bears three short bristles on the basal half and seven or eight finer bristles on the postero-ventral surface. Posterior tibiae very slightly widened apically; the first joint of their tarsi with the hair longer than usual in front, its length greater than that of the remaining joints combined.

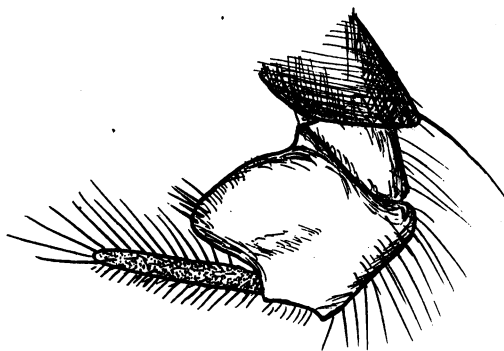


Fig. 1. *Condyllostylus tumantumari*, new species. Lateral view of male genitalia.

Wings sub-hyaline on the basal third, the brown extending obliquely outwards so that about the basal half is hyaline posteriorly; there is a broad hyaline area along the margin behind the wing apex and this is joined in its full width to a large triangle beyond the discal cell. There is a sub-quadrate hyaline spot in the apical cell, the inner margin of the spot on a line with the apex of the large crossvein. The apical crossvein is strongly recurrent, the section beyond the curve quite straight; the large crossvein is moderately oblique. Squamæ and halteres brown, the former black ciliate.

Abdomen blue-green, the apical segment cyaneous; bases of the segments broadly black. Genitalia small, black; the lamellæ as in figure 1, black haired. Hair of the abdomen black, on the basal half of the venter, fine and yellowish.

FEMALE.—Head as in the male. Thorax and abdomen often green with cyaneous reflections, the apical abdominal segments cyaneous or as in the male, the bases of the segments broadly bronzed or blackish. Apices of the femora, the tibiae, except the base of the posterior pair, and the first joint of the anterior four tarsi, yellow. Hair of the femora somewhat shorter than in the male. Anterior basitarsus with five rather long ventral bristles scattered along the whole length. Middle tibiae with three equally spaced antero-ventral bristles, two antero-dorsal bristles on the basal

half and three postero-dorsals on the basal half, their basitarsi as long as in the male.

Described from the following specimens from British Guiana: male, Tumatumari, July 11, 1911, Frank E. Lutz, collector, (type); 5 females, Kartabo, and 1 badly damaged male, Kartabo. Type in The American Museum of Natural History; allotype in New York Zoological Society collection.

In Becker's table this species traces out to *diversipes* but the anterior basitarsi are not at all ciliate.

Condylostylus lunator, new species

Traces out to couplet 9 in Becker's table of species. The anterior tarsi lack leaf-like bristles. The genital lamellæ are very broad basally, with two arms, the dorsal one short and finger-like, the apical one long and rather thread-like. *C. nudipes* Becker has smaller genitalia and much smaller lamellæ. Length, 5 to 6 mm.

MALE.—Face rather narrow, moderately widened above, cyaneous, with green depression and sides; densely covered with yellowish white pollen. Front blue, with purplish reflections and similar pollen to that of the face. Beard not long, white, the black orbital cilia restricted to the upper fifth. Palpi small, yellowish brown, with whitish hairs and black bristles; proboscis reddish. Antennæ black; second joint with only one or two bristles below and above; third joint short oval, the long, slender arista sub-apical.

Mesonotum cyaneous; behind, in the middle, and the scutellum, bronze-green; humeri and border of the notopleura reddish; four dorso-central bristles, three acrosticals. Dorsum thinly ochreous pollinose, the broad anterior margin and pleura with whitish pollen.

Coxæ and legs yellow; posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi black or brown, the anterior four basitarsi brownish yellow. Coxæ with white hair; anterior coxæ with numerous basally directed short black bristles on the inner surface (the species I take to be *nudipes* has the coxæ similarly clothed) and on the outer side with four setigerous tubercles. Anterior femora with fine white hair behind and beneath, the hair becoming longer and rather tufted on the apical fourth. Anterior tibiæ with a row of moderately long fine black cilia below extending from the base to the apical third where they become obsolete; the femora and tibiæ otherwise with short black hair. Anterior basitarsus slightly longer than its tibia and one-fourth longer than the remaining joints; the fourth joint and the basal half of the fifth pale yellow, laterally compressed; the apical half of the fifth joint bearing abundant black hairs laterally which form a conspicuous disc; the hair on the front tarsi otherwise black and normal. Middle and hind femora with short white hair below and black above; middle tibiæ with a strong bristle on the antero-dorsal surface at the basal fifth and another a little beyond the middle and another smaller bristle on the postero-dorsal surface at basal fifth and middle and a small ventral bristle at the apical two-fifths. The apical three joints of the posterior tarsi are strongly widened and quite short, the apical two joints being much wider than long.

Wings hyaline on the basal two-fifths, a weak brownish cloud behind the discal cell from the middle to the base; apical three-fifths of the wing brown with a rather narrow hyaline stripe at the apical third which is broadened a little in front and behind and joins the sub-hyaline, broad posterior border which extends from the tip of the

fifth vein to the apex of the wing, the clear fascia with a slight bow towards the base of the wing. The second vein is bowed forward where the hyaline fascia touches it; apical crossvein somewhat sinuous and recurrent on the first section, the ultimate section practically straight; large crossvein scarcely oblique. There is also a subtriangular clear spot between the clear band and the bend of the apical crossvein. Squamæ brown, their cilia black. Halteres rusty yellow.

Abdomen green, becoming bluish apically; the bases of the segments broadly more or less bronzed, the sides pale pollinose; sides of abdomen basally and the basal sternites pale pilose. Genitalia shining brown, shaped as in figure 2.

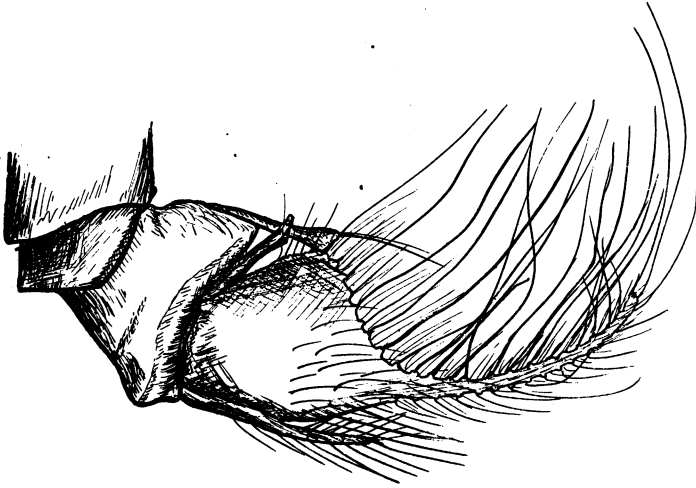


Fig. 2. *Condylostylus lunator*, new species. Lateral view of male genitalia.

FEMALE.—Differs only sexually. The abdomen is often blue or cyaneous. Bristles of the middle tibiae as in the male; anterior tibiae with small sub-basal antero-dorsal bristle and a smaller one on the upper surface slightly beyond the middle. The black bristles on the inner edge of the anterior coxae are finer than in the male but very striking.

Described from 1 male and 5 females, Kaieteur (type), Tukeit and Chenapowu, British Guiana, August 3 to 31, 1911, (Frank E. Lutz). Types in The American Museum of Natural History.

***Tachytrechus guianica*, new species**

In Becker's key to the species in the Dolichopodidae of the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions this form traces out to *T. latitarsis* but the tarsi are simple, which at once distinguishes it. Length, 5 mm.

MALE.—Face argenteous white, moderately widened below, of moderate width. Front dark bluish, brown pollinose. Occiput gray pollinose except above; orbital cilia pale, about six of the upper ones black. Palpi small, black, silvery pollinose.

Antennæ black; the first two joints reddish on the lower half, the third with a reddish basal spot on the lower fourth; third joint oval, rather sharply rounded, but little longer than wide; arista sub-basal.

Mesonotum blackish; brown pollinose; acrosticals all moderately small; five or six large dorso-centrals which decrease in length anteriorly. Humeri and pleura gray pollinose.

Legs black, the coxæ and femora gray pollinose; anterior coxæ with short black hairs; femora without bristles or cilia. Tibiæ more or less reddish tinged except their apices; the posterior tibiæ are bare and grayish pollinose between the five pairs of dorsal bristles; front tibiæ with three or four dorsal and three long postero-ventral bristles; middle tibiæ with three bristles on the anterior and posterior dorsal surfaces. Tarsi simple, the legs, including the foot cushions, black haired.

Wings strongly tinged with brownish or cinereous; fourth vein straight to about the middle of the ultimate section, thence strongly carried forward and parallel with the third vein on the apical part. Crossvein transverse. Squamæ yellow, black ciliate; halteres yellow with brownish base.

Abdomen blackish; gray pollinose except the apices of the segments, the pollen more conspicuous laterally. Genitalia large, gray pollinose; lamellæ moderately small, rectangular with rounded corners, the inner margin with some yellowish short hairs, the apex with stouter black hairs especially externally, the discal surface bare, sub-shining, the immediate base reddish; margin of genitalia lying against the abdomen reddish brown, polished.

FEMALE.—Face slightly wider, more argenteous; otherwise differing only sexually.

Described from 3 males and 3 females, Kaieteur, British Guiana, August 3, 1911, (Frank E. Lutz). Types in The American Museum of Natural History.

Syrphidæ

***Microdon inarmatus*, new species**

Abdomen somewhat laterally compressed; second segment widest at the base; scutellum unarmed; tibiæ, except the apical half of the hind ones, silvery white pilose. Length, 8 to 8.5 mm.

MALE.—Face whitish, with a median black stripe which is narrowly bordered with reddish; the color diffuse, the stripe not quite reaching the oral margin. Face and front narrow, the greatest constriction a little above the antennæ; the front gradually widening posteriorly so that at the posterior angles of the eyes it is almost as wide as the greatest width of the face; face widest a little below the antennæ, slightly but distinctly narrowed to the oral margin; in profile retreating, very slightly convex except immediately above the oral margin. Pile of the face and sides of the front below the suture, white, the frontal pile short and black; a large bare, polished area immediately above the antennæ. Front shining greenish-black, slightly convex; the ocellar triangle swollen, prominent, oval, the ocelli situated half-way between the vertex and frontal depression. The black of the front extends onto the face for a distance about equal to the length of the second antennal segment. Occiput shining black, clothed with snow-white hair; the hair above short and black. Eyes bare. Antennæ reddish brown with the first joint narrowly black on its upper surface; first joint as long as the distance from its base to the anterior ocellus; second joint

one-fifth as long as first; the third equal to the first, its upper margin very slightly convex, the lower edge more so, the joint widest at the middle, tapering, the apex rather acute. Arista very slender, curved, three-fourths as long as the third antennal joint.

Mesonotum deep shining black, finely punctured, its whole margin and the scutellum piceous reddish; pleura brownish reddish with more or less black on the middle of the sclerites. Thorax bearing short brownish black pile; the margin wholly, a band across the suture, and a broad longitudinal median stripe behind the suture, pale yellow pilose. Pleura pale-haired; metanotum polished brown. Scutellum with short black pile, that on the apex with a tawny cast, the apex evenly convex and without spines.

Legs brown; the tarsi reddish with the first two or three joints chiefly brown above. Femora black pilose, pale-haired beneath, with a reddish tinge in some lights. Tibiæ pale brown pilose; the outer surface, when viewed from above, with longer, sub-appressed silvery white hair, especially long on the posterior pair, but black on their apical third. Tarsal pads thin, whitish yellow; tarsis brown-haired above. Hind tibiæ arcuate, compressed; posterior tarsi broadened, their first joint a little swollen.

Wings with slight yellowish tinge; apical crossvein recurved, its origin without a stump, the angle before its origin a little rounded. Vein closing the discal cell slightly recurved, curving slightly outward near its apex, the outer posterior angle of the cell rounded and bearing a stump. The stump of vein in the first posterior cell is situated slightly beyond the middle and is transverse, not curved.

First two abdominal segments piceous reddish-yellow; the second sometimes with the posterior margin, broadened in the middle and sub-laterally, piceous; third and fourth segments piceous or blackish, the margins more or less reddish, the apex of the fourth segment sometimes broadly so. Pile of the abdomen all pale; chiefly whitish yellow, but an oblique, longitudinal oval area on the third and fourth segments reddish yellow; pile all short, a little longer on the sides of the second segment, but the immediate anterior angles are bare. Second segment with the sides scarcely convex, the segment decidedly narrower posteriorly, the third segment continuing to taper; fourth with the sides a little convex and more parallel as they do not converge on the apical half, the segment sub-cylindrical. First segment polished; the punctures on all the segments extremely small. Second segment with a shallow, sub-rectangular depression on either side and occupying most of the segment, the middle slightly depressed, the apex polished and irregularly furrowed; third segment with a conspicuous transverse apical depression, the fourth with well-marked longitudinal latro-basal depressions.

FEMALE.—Agrees with the male in all respects except sexually; the front slightly widening from the vertex to the upper third of the face.

Holotype: male, Bartica, British Guiana, April 1, 1901, (R. J. Crew), in C. W. Johnson Collection. **Paratypes:** male, same locality and collector, May 5, 1901, in Curran Collection; male and allotype female, Kartabo, British Guiana, March 17, 1922, in New York Zoological Society Collection; male, Tukeit, British Guiana, July 26, 1911, (Frank E. Lutz), in The American Museum of Natural History.

***Psilota victoria*, new name**

Psilota cyanea HILL, 1921, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., XLVI, p. 217 (*nec* Brunetti).

Brunetti in 1915 described a *Psilota cyanea* from India and it is therefore necessary to give a new name to the Australian species of which I have seen several examples. There is a specimen in The American Museum of Natural History from the Edwards Collection, collected in Victoria.

Tachinidæ***Myiomima trivittata*, new species**

Length, 13 to 14 mm.

MALE.—Front one-fifth the head-width, strongly widened to the lower edge of the eyes; front and face silvery yellowish pollinose; frontal vitta brown, twice as wide as the sparsely hairy parafrontals; frontal bristles long, fine, numerous, reaching the base of the antennæ; ocellar bristles strong; the postverticals stronger than the hairs on the ocellar region. Face and cheeks reddish in ground color. Facial carina very large and broad, shallowly sulcate longitudinally. Vibrissæ slightly approximated; cheeks five-twelfths as wide as eye-height. Palpi reddish; the proboscis brown, as long as the thorax. Antennæ reddish, the base brownish yellow; third joint three times as long as the second, narrow; arista reddish, thickly densely plumose. Occiput black, gray pollinose, with two rows of black bristly hairs, the sparse beard whitish.

Thorax densely grayish pollinose, with three broad shining black vittæ, the median one extending over the scutellum, the lateral ones barely reaching its base. Scutellum reddish on the apical half. Four posterior dorso-centrals, two posterior acrosticals; three sternopleurals; three pairs of long marginal scutellars, the apical pair decussate.

Legs black, the knees narrowly yellow; tibiæ largely rusty reddish. Posterior coxæ bare behind. Claws large, thick, bent at almost a right angle at their middle, the basal half strongly pubescent beneath; pulvilli small, yellow.

Wings lightly infuscated, a little darker anteriorly, yellow at the base; epaulet brown. Squamæ pallidly yellow with white reflection; halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen dark rusty reddish; a median vitta and the apices of the third and fourth segments dark brown; the apex of the third segment narrowly rusty brown; abdomen densely clothed with rather tessellate grayish pollen. Second segment with a pair of median marginals, the third with a complete row, the fourth segment with the marginals extending well onto the disc and with a row of strong bristly hairs behind them. Genitalia reddish.

FEMALE.—Front one-fourth the head-width; the parafrontals above almost as wide as the median vitta. Apices of abdominal segments but little darkened, the median vitta reaching obscurely to the middle of the fourth segment. Claws slightly smaller.

Described from 4 males and 1 female, Chapada, Brazil, (Williston Collection). Types in The American Museum of Natural History.

Ptilomyia, new genus

Allied to *Leskia*, from which it is distinguished by the presence of plumose hairs on the thorax. Posterior dorso-central bristles, three pair; anterior the same; the acrostical bristles also the same; sternopleurals normally three, sometimes two; a single upper hypopleural; hypopleural row present in female, replaced by abundant plumose hairs in male. Palpi normal, broadened somewhat apically, sometimes shortened.

GENOTYPE.—*P. plumata*, new species.

Ptilomyia plumata, new species

Length, 8.5 to 9.5 mm.

MALE.—Head, except behind, yellow, silvery white pruinose; the front more yellowish; the occiput silvery grayish; pile of head yellowish, fine; front with a single row of moderately large black bristles reaching to the base of the second antennal joint; ocellar bristles extremely small or wanting, the ocellar triangle with black hair; the black occipital cilia extend to the lower fifth of the eye; width of cheeks equal to one-eighth the eye-height. Oral vibrissi scarcely above the oral margin, with two small black bristles above them and some fine pale hairs above these reaching to the lower fourth of the ridges. Front three-fifths as wide as eye, its sides parallel or almost so, the face somewhat widening below; oral margin not produced, slightly less prominent than the antennal base. Antennæ situated at middle of eyes, bright yellow, the third joint rarely brownish apically, three and one-half times as long as wide, reaching three-fourths the distance to the oral margin; arista brown, the base reddish, basal fourth somewhat swollen and short plumose. Eyes bare.

Mesonotum cinereous pollinose on black ground with four dark vittæ evident in certain views; plumose pile whitish, sub-appressed, normally quite abundant; few small black bristles present. Pleura silvery gray, densely clothed with white plumose hairs. Scutellum translucent brownish-yellow, grayish pollinose; basally and laterally rather densely pilose; the disc with many appressed black bristly hairs and scattered plumose pile; two pair of large marginals and a small cruciate apical pair.

Legs reddish, tarsi brownish; anterior coxæ on the outer side and the remaining coxæ clothed with white plumose hairs; front coxæ with appressed short black spinules in front, the ground color yellow.

Wings hyaline; veins brown, yellow basally; squamæ white, the outer corner with white plumose hairs. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen black or brown and yellow. Black as follows: a broad median vitta extending from the base of the abdomen to the middle of the third segment; apical half of the third segment; basal half or more of the fourth segment; edges of the second to fourth segments ventrally; apices of first and second segments ventrally, the brown expanding broadly just beneath the edge of the dorsum so as to almost reach the base of each segment. Sternites probably brown. Hairs of abdomen black; on the base below, yellow, simple; on the first sternite, plumose. First two abdominal segments without median bristles, the third and fourth segments each with three pairs of strong marginals (including the laterals). Abdomen cinereous pollinose when viewed from behind the bases narrowly silvery; the apices of the segments more ochreous pollinose, each hair rising from a darker spot.

FEMALE.—Front one-third the head-width, slightly widening anteriorly; two strong orbitals; cheeks about one-fourth the eye-height; face very slightly produced below; no fine hairs on the facial ridges. First and second abdominal segments broadly reddish-yellow on the sides.

Described from 2 males and 2 females, Chapada, Brazil, (Williston Collection). Types in The American Museum of Natural History.

This species is readily distinguished from *Dexia diadema* Wiedemann by the more extensive black or brown areas of the abdomen. *Leskia diadema* v.d. Wulp, *nec* Wiedemann, probably belongs to this genus.

***Ptilomyia micropalpus*, new species**

Agrees with the preceding except as follows.

Length, 10 mm. Palpi only half as long being not longer than the length of the third antennal joint; antennæ slightly shorter; arista with longer, more numerous rays; cheeks one-fifth the eye-height; median abdominal vitta a little narrower, the apex of the second segment brown and the brown on the venter does not expand beneath the lateral margin.

Described from one male, Chapada, Brazil, (Williston Collection). Type in The American Museum of Natural History.

***Archytas willistoni*, new species**

Color as in *A. diaphana* Fabricius, but the antennæ are much larger, the palpi filiform, not broadened apically, and the posterior genital forceps shorter and much more deeply notched at the tip. Length, 11 to 12.5 mm.

MALE.—Front one-fifth wider than eye; eyes bare; ocellar bristles wanting. Head yellowish pollinose, the face and cheeks with more whitish pollen; front darker in ground color; several orbital bristles, the number not constant; the hairs of the front black; the black occipital cilia extend to the lower fifth of the eyes. Pile of the face, cheeks and occiput, yellow. Palpi yellow, slender to the tip. Antennæ reddish, the third joint brownish on the outer surface, large, sub-triangular; upper surface broadly rounded, apex oblique, straight, the lower corner rather sharply rounded; arista brown, the basal segment almost three times as long as wide and but little shorter than the penultimate segment.

Thorax dark in ground color, the humeri, lateral margins and scutellum yellowish, the whole clothed with brassy grayish yellow pollen, leaving four slender darker vittæ, which are interrupted at the suture. Four posterior dorso-centrals; three sternopleurals. Scutellum with four pairs of marginals, the alternate pairs weak, the apical pair decussate; one pair of strong pre-apical discals and a weaker pair between and slightly in front of them.

Legs black; coxæ and trochanters largely reddish yellow; the tibiæ obscurely reddish.

Wings slightly infuscated, yellow basally; angle of the fourth vein with an indication of an appendage; posterior crossvein oblique, gently curved, joining the fourth vein at the apical three-fourths of its penultimate section. Squamæ white, their border and the halteres yellowish.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow; a small spot beneath the scutellum and a small brownish apical triangle on the second segment; apices of the third and fourth segments slightly infuscated, the fourth whitish pollinose, the bases of the two preceding segments narrowly so. Hair of the abdomen black; yellow on the under side of the first three segments; each sternite, except sometimes the first, with two to eight black bristles apically. Second tergite normally with two median marginals.

FEMALE.—Differs in having slightly wider front and much smaller third antennal joint, this being only gently widened to the apical third; the apex oblique but gently convex.

Described from 3 males and 4 females, from Brazil; one female from Corumba, Mat. Grosso, December 14 to 23, 1919, (R. G. Harris), the remainder from Chapada, (Williston Collection). Types in The American Museum of Natural History.

***Gymnomma diaphanoides*, new species**

Colored as in *Archytas diaphana* Fabricius and *Paragymnomma diaphana* Brauer and Bergenstamm. Differs from the former in the absence of palpi and from the latter by the absence of discal bristles on the second and third abdominal segments. Length, 12 mm.

MALE.—Head yellow pollinose; the face and cheeks lighter-colored. Front as wide as one eye, with two orbital bristles; hairs black; ocellar bristles strong; occipital cilia black, almost reaching the lower edge of the eyes; pile of face, cheeks, and occiput, yellow. Frontal vitta and antennæ rusty yellow; third antennal joint large, sub-rectangular, the corners rounded, one-fourth longer than the second joint, brownish except basally. Arista brown. Eyes bare.

Thorax dark in ground color; mesonotum densely clothed with deep grayish yellow pollen, leaving four rather obscure darker vittæ. Pleura gray pollinose. Four posterior dorso-central bristles; three sternopleurals. Scutellum pale on the apical third; with two pairs of strong marginals and two weaker pairs, the apical pair decussate; one pair of pre-apical discals.

Legs black; tibiæ more or less reddish; femora yellowish gray pollinose.

Wings lightly infuscated; posterior crossvein oblique, gently curved, joining the fourth vein beyond the apical fourth of the penultimate section. Squamæ and halteres yellow, the former with whitish sheen.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow; the first segment black beneath the scutellum, the apical segment somewhat darkened, but clothed with silvery whitish pollen which has a yellowish tinge in some lights; basal segments not pollinose. Hairs of the dorsum black; of the venter, fine and yellow. Each sternite with two to four black bristles; second tergite with pair of marginals.

Described from 2 males, Chapada, Brazil, (Williston Collection). Type in The American Museum of Natural History.