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UNDESCRIBED TACHINIDÆ AND CALLIPHORIDÆ FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO¹

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Descriptions of several new species of flies belonging to the families Tachinidæ and Calliphoridæ are presented in the following pages. All the specimens were collected by Messrs. Lang and Chapin on the Belgian Congo Expedition and the types are in The American Museum of Natural History.

Tachinidæ

Cylindromyia insolitum, new species

Propleura with from one to three bristly hairs on the median portion; abdomen moderately pedunculate; legs blackish, the knees reddish. Length, 12 to 15 mm.

MALE.—Head brownish, the parafacials transparent yellow, white pollinose, with the upper two-thirds bare on the inner half; parafrontals, except a large spot below, the cheeks, except a large rectangular spot in front, and the occiput, silvery white pollinose, the posterior orbits bare above. Facial carina strong, rounded, obsolete below, the facial depression silvery pollinose. Frontal vitta very broad, the front two-thirds as wide as either eye; frontal bristles weak, converging, a single reclinate frontal above. Ocellars rather strongly diverging; verticals strong, convergent. A row of short black occipital setæ above behind the cilia; pile of head pale yellowish; cheeks with black hairs on the anterior half. Oral vibrissæ weak but distinctly developed. Palpi wholly wanting. Antennæ brownish, the incisures reddish; arista brown, with the enlarged basal fifth reddish; third antennal segment two and one-half times as long as the second, the antennæ reaching almost to the oral margin.

Thorax black, whitish pollinose, the mesonotum thinly so; acrostical bristles absent; dorsocentrals 3–3; sternopleurals, 1–1; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair decussate. Scutellum broadly reddish apically.

Legs black, the femora castaneous, thinly whitish pollinose, the apices reddish, the bases of the tibiæ narrowly so; pulvilli brown.

Wings brown in front of the fifth vein, with the posterior portion, the broad posterior border apically, most of the discal cell and a triangular streak in the apical cell, grayish hyaline. Squamæ whitish hyaline, with yellow margin. Halteres reddish brown, the knob deep brown.

Abdomen black or brownish black, more brownish beneath, thinly whitish pollinose, the first segment reddish on the posterior three-fifths except a broad dorsal vitta which becomes obsolete behind, the second segment more or less reddish on the

¹Scientific Results of the American Museum Congo Expedition. Entomology No. 12.

broad base laterally. Bases of the second and third segments narrowly sericeous pollinose, less so medianly, more broadly so below; second segment with two or three fine, long bristles at the ventral corners; second with one pair, the third with two pairs of marginals, the fourth with a row of scarcely differentiated apical bristles; first segment with one lateral bristle. Second segment unusually narrowed, but still wide, widest basally, gradually, slightly increasing in width from the middle to the apex.

TYPE.—Holotype male, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915; paratype, male, Stanleyville, April 8, 1915.

A large, striking species. *C. pedunculata*, new species, bears only one pair of anterior dorsocentral bristles, lacks the propleural hairs, has a more strongly constricted second abdominal segment and wholly black abdomen.

***Cylindromyia pedunculata*, new species**

Legs reddish brown or reddish ferruginous, thinly grayish pollinose; apices of femora and the trochanters, reddish; wings brown, hyaline behind the fifth vein and along the posterior margin beyond the apical and discal cells, the discal cell with a yellowish hyaline longitudinal stripe. Length, 12 mm.

FEMALE.—Head blackish; an inner stripe on the parafacials, the oral cavity and the antennæ, dull wine-reddish, tinged with brown. Head yellowish gray pollinose, except the broad brownish frontal vitta and an opaque brown spot outside the vibrissal angles; facial carina prominent, obsolete on the lowest fourth. Frontal vitta four or five times as wide as either parafrontal, narrowed above; four or five pairs of weak, cruciate frontals; two weak orbitals; (ocellars and verticals broken off). Occiput pale haired below the neck, elsewhere with short bristly hairs, the cheeks with similar but slightly longer hair. Third antennal segment hardly twice as long as the second, the antennæ reaching practically to the oral margin; arista brown, the basal fourth luteous.

Thorax brownish black, the humeri and scutellum reddish brown, the mesonotum with a pair of narrow, broadly separated, obscure darker vittæ in front of the suture. No acrostical bristles; dorsocentrals 1-3, two of the latter weak; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate; sternopleurals, 1-1. Median portion of propleura bare.

Squamæ rather small, cinereous, with brown border. Halteres luteous, with brown knob.

Abdomen brownish black, with obscure reddish tinge in places, the apex of the first segment grayish pollinose, the segment elsewhere thinly so, strongly constricted behind the middle. First to third segments each with a pair of strong marginals, the basal portion of the first (actually the first segment), with three or four moderately strong laterals, beyond which there is a strong lateral and also a strong marginal lateral. Apex of the genitalia reddish, the apical portion with a long, finger-like basal process directed towards the abdomen.

TYPE.—Female, Stanleyville, March, 1915.

***Cylindromyia completa*, new species**

Colored almost as in *C. flavibasis* Villeneuve, from which it is at once distinguished in the presence of three, instead of two, anterior dorsocentral bristles, and four posterior dorsocentrals. The pair of marginal bristles are much closer to the apex of the second abdominal segment than in *flavibasis*. Length, 10 mm.

MALE.—Head black, silvery white pollinose, the occiput more grayish; hair white, fine, the black occipital bristles descending to the middle of the eyes; oral margin in front with black bristles, the oral vibrissæ long, fairly robust, cruciate; frontal bristles long, fine; ocellars long and slender; the strong verticals are reclinate. Frontal vitta opaque brown except for a shining black triangle in front of the ocelli, three times as wide as either parafrontal. Antennæ brown, three-fifths as long as the face, the arista reddish on the swollen basal fourth.

Thorax black, grayish white pollinose, the mesonotum with brownish tinged pollen except laterally. Sternopleurals, 1-1; 2 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair weak and cruciate, the usual basal pair represented by one or two bristly hairs. The thorax is more bristly and more hairy than usual.

Legs black, thinly brownish gray pollinose; pulvilli fuscous.

Wings wholly fuscous except the yellowish base; petiole of the apical cell very short. Squamæ whitish, with yellow border. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen rusty yellowish red, the base black; fourth segment darkened apically. The second and following segments each with the moderately broad base silvery white pollinose. First and second segments each with strong marginals, the former with a row of three laterals, below the anterior of which are two or three finer ones, the second segment with a single apical lateral; third segment with row of marginals, the fourth with row of six marginals.

TYPE.—Male, Faradje, Congo, November, 1912.

Dr. Villeneuve labelled this as a variety of *flavibasis* Villeneuve but on account of the unusually well developed thoracal bristles, different genitalia, etc., it is quite evidently a distinct species. In *flavibasis* the marginals on the second segment are situated practically at the middle of the segment, while in *completa* they are near the apical fourth. .

***Cylindromyia eronis*, new species**

Legs wine-reddish; wings luteous, with the broad posterior border hyaline and a large apical cloud brown. Length, 14 mm.

FEMALE.—Head reddish yellow, shining; narrow frontal orbits, lateral half of parafacials and the broad posterior orbits on the lower half, silvery white; cheeks on upper half, extending to the vibrissal angles, and the occiput, except below, covered with obscure yellowish pollen. Facial carina obsolete on lowest third; about eight pairs of fine, converging frontals; ocellars moderately strong; verticals strong, reclinate; occipital bristles sparse, reaching to about the middle of the eyes. The fine hair of the head is whitish; cheeks with black bristly hair on the anterior half. Oral vibrissæ absent, the bristles below the vibrissal angles quite weak. Antennæ rusty reddish, reaching to the oral angle, the third segment slightly over twice as long as the second; arista ferruginous, the basal fifth reddish yellow.

Thorax wine-red, the mesonotum, except the broad lateral margins, blackish; sternopleura and mesopleura with large blackish spot; the whole thorax thinly gray pollinose. Dorsocentrals, 3-3; inner post-humeral present; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate; sternopleurals, 1-1.

Legs wine-red, the tarsi black.

Petiole of the apical cell moderately long. Squamæ large, whitish, with pale yellow border. Halteres rusty reddish, with brown knob.

Abdomen blackish, with the bases of the segments, a very broad lateral stripe, (the first segment on the sides, except basally) and the fourth segment and genitalia, wine-reddish, the bases of the second and third segments rather narrowly whitish pollinose. First segment without marginals, the second with a rather weak pair, the third with row of eight and three on the ventral corners, the fourth segment with marginals except dorsally. First segment with two sub-basal laterals and an apical one, the second segment with only the apicals. Genital hooks strong, long, curved, shining black.

TYPE.—Female, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

Calliphoridae

Phumonesia villeneuvei, new species

Metallic blue or green-blue, the abdomen with dull black fasciæ. Length, 9 to 9.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Face, and sometimes most of the cheeks, reddish; facial depression mostly blackish. Head white pollinose except the vertex and upper third of parafrontals; frontal vitta dull black, five or six times as wide as either parafrontal; two pairs of orbitals, the upper pair weak; ocellars strong. Head with black hair except on the occiput below the neck, but the pale pile is not easily seen. Palpi reddish. Antennæ mostly reddish, but in large part brown; arista reddish, with abundant long black rays.

Thorax with slight violaceous tinge, with four bronze vittæ, the median pair narrow, lying outside the acrosticals, the outer pair broad, none of the vittæ reaching behind the middle of the mesonotum. Acrosticals, 3-2; dorsocentrals, 3-3; sternopleurals, 2-1; sub-laterals and post-humerals complete. Pleura whitish pollinose.

Legs black; tibiæ brownish or brownish red.

Wings deep brown on the basal fourth, thence tapering to the apex, where the costa is brown in front of the third vein, the brown color also running along the veins for a short distance. Third vein bristled half-way to the small crossvein. Squamæ pale brownish, the basal third white on more than the outer half. Halteres reddish.

First abdominal segment and the narrow apices of the two following opaque blackish, the fourth mostly conspicuously white pollinose. Second and third segments each with a row of appressed, fine, apical bristles, those on the latter stronger, the fourth segment with erect, very fine bristles.

TYPES.—Holotype female, Stanleyville, March, 1915; paratype, Stanleyville, April, 1915.

In *Phumonesia infernalis* Villeneuve the second abdominal segment is pruinose, while there is no trace of pollen on this segment in the present species. The wings are very similar in both species. *P. infernalis* is from Tanganyika.

I have examined the type of *infernalis*. The bristles of the thorax are as follows: acrosticals, 2-3; dorsocentrals, 3-3; intra-alars, 1; sternopleurals, 2-1.

I have pleasure in naming this species for Dr. Villeneuve who has greatly assisted in the determination of the muscoid Diptera from the Belgian Congo and who labelled a specimen as new.

***Thelychæta pallens*, new species**

Rusty reddish, the thorax slightly darker; somewhat shining, the mesonotum thinly whitish pollinose; tarsi black. Length, 9.5 to 10 mm.

MALE.—Face, cheeks and the occiput below the eyes, yellow, whitish pollinose; facial carina not reaching the middle of the face; parafacials narrow, with coarse, short black hair; parafrontals extremely narrow on the upper half, widening below, the brown frontal vitta obsolete on the upper half; ocellar triangle brown; parafrontals yellowish pollinose. Frontal bristles limited to the lower two-fifths, about six pairs, stronger below, and a few weak hairs above, as well as a strong hair between but outside the frontal bristles. Ocellars fairly strong, directed forwards; verticals strong, reclinate. Posterior orbits narrowly grayish pollinose, the black hairs extending broadly to the cheeks, the back of the head and the cheeks behind, yellow pilose; occiput above broadly bare and shining black, elsewhere grayish pollinose. Cheeks with short, coarse, black hair in front; oral vibrissæ strong. Palpi broad, flattened, reddish, black haired. Antennæ reddish yellow, reaching to the lower two-fifths of the face, the third segment over twice as long as the second. Arista reddish on the basal third, the apex and rays brown.

Mesonotum with a slender bare vitta along the line of the dorsocentral bristles. Hair and bristles black; all the anterior bristles present except that there is only a single pair of acrosticals; pleura yellow pilose, the mesopleura black haired, but the long posterior hair yellow. Humeri wholly black haired. Ventral scutellar hairs yellow.

Legs rusty reddish, the tarsi black; pulvilli rather small, ferruginous.

Wings yellowish, the apex broadly fuscous; third vein with four or five basal bristles. Squamæ pale yellowish, with rusty yellow border. Halteres rusty reddish.

Abdomen with appressed black hair, the first two sternites and adjacent parts of the tergites, with yellow pile, the second sternite with several black bristles. Each segment bears about six marginal bristles on either side, these forming a complete row on the fourth segment and there are also three or four discals on either side of the fourth segment in a transverse row.

FEMALE.—Front not two-thirds as wide as either eye, the frontal vitta brownish, becoming more reddish anteriorly, about three times as wide as either parafrontal, widest in the middle, very slightly narrowed to the ends. Parafrontals brownish or ferruginous above, merging into reddish below, yellowish pollinose; two pairs of strong orbitals; about six pairs of frontals, becoming stronger anteriorly; outer verticals strong.

YPES.—Holotype male and allotype female, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915; paratype female, Stanleyville, April, 1915.

***Thelychæta caudata*, new species**

Related to *T. fasciculata* Villeneuve but with the antennæ and palpi reddish and the thorax and abdomen thickly cinereous pollinose. Much as in *cinerosa* Villeneuve, which, however, lacks the cluster of spines on the sides of the fourth abdominal segment in the male, this being characteristic of *fasciculata* and *caudata*. Length, 9 to 10 mm.

MALE.—Black; cinereous pollinose. Parafacials partly reddish; a small shining spot below the eyes; parafrontals wholly pollinose, linear; black frontal vitta obsolete for half its length, the eyes narrowly separated; frontal bristles limited to a little more than the lower half; ocellars strong. Occipital cilia and hair of the ocellar triangle, black, the hair elsewhere yellow, the parafacials with obscure yellow hair on their whole length; a few black bristles along the sides of the oral margin. Vibrissæ situated well above the oral margin. Palpi and antennæ reddish, the basal segments of the latter darker; arista mostly black, with long black rays; antennæ narrowly separated at base.

Thorax evenly cinereous pollinose, without vittæ; acrosticals 1–2; dorsocentrals, 2–4; sternopleurals, 1–1; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars and a weak discal pair. Pile of pleura yellowish except on the mesopleura above and a few hairs on the pteropleura.

Femora and tarsi black; tibiæ reddish.

Wings yellowish, with a rather weak brown cloud on the apical third in front; fourth vein rather sharply rounded. Squamæ yellowish. Halteres reddish.

Abdomen cinereous pollinose, with a linear median dark vitta: in some lights appearing blackish with pale pollinose incisures. Second and third segments each with a single lateral marginal bristle, the third with an apical row of appressed bristly hairs; fourth segment with a row of strong marginals and a broadly interrupted row of six discals, and at each side with a large, dense patch of short, stout spines.

FEMALE.—Front four-sevenths as wide as either eye, slightly widening anteriorly, the pollen on the sides brownish yellow, the frontal hairs short, black; two pairs of orbitals; upper frontal reclinate; mesopleura black haired; abdomen black or brown, with a mottled appearance due to the patchy pollen; bristles as in the male, the patch of spines absent.

TYPES.—Holotype male and allotype female, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915; paratypes, 3 males, 2 females, Stanleyville, March and April, 1915.

***Thelychæta nitida*, new species**

Appearing shining bluish-black to the naked eye; wings grayish hyaline, with slight luteous tinge, the apical third brownish, paler posteriorly. Length, 8.5 to 10 mm.

MALE.—Black, including the legs; third antennal segment brownish. Head gray pollinose, the cheeks thinly so, a spot on the parafacials below, shining black, the cheeks shining from lateral view; parafrontals bare on upper fourth. Hair of the head black, pale on the occiput except near the orbits; parafacials with a row of black bristly hairs; frontal bristles occupying more than the lower half of the front, the frontal vitta obsolete for a short distance, the eyes closely approximate for almost one-fourth the length of the front. Palpi and antennæ brown.

Thorax, from posterior view, cinereous pollinose, with three distinct dark vittæ. Acrosticals, 1-2 or 2-2; dorsocentrals, 2-4; sternopleurals, 1-1; 3 pairs of marginal scutellars and one weak discal pair. Hair of the thorax black, brownish yellow only on the lower part of the pteropleura.

Legs wholly black; pulvilli small.

Fourth vein rather sharply rounded. Squamæ yellowish, with white base and more or less brownish border. Halteres reddish.

Abdomen cinereous pollinose, sub-tessellate, with a slender median vitta and the segmental apices bare or nearly so. Second and third abdominal segments with several lateral discals and marginals, the third with a row of strong, erect marginals, the fourth with two oblique rows of discals, the anterior united in the middle, and a row of strong marginals. Hair wholly black.

FEMALE.—Front four-sevenths as wide as either eye, somewhat widening anteriorly, with two pairs of strong orbitals, the parafrontals thinly gray pollinose above. Thorax and abdomen less thickly pollinose, the latter thinly so, the lateral bristles on the second and third segments small.

TYPES.—Holotype male; allotype female; and 9 male and 2 female paratypes, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

***Paratricyclea vittata*, new species**

Close to *bicolor* Bezzi, but pale rusty reddish in color, the mesonotum with three black vittæ, rather thickly cinereous or yellowish pollinose; apical tarsal segment brownish. Length, 7 mm.

MALE.—Front and occiput above the lower edge of the eyes, blackish; head grayish pollinose, the front more brownish yellow; frontal vitta rusty reddish, linear on its upper half. Facial carina obsolete below, sulcate on most of its length. Eyes narrowly separated for one-fourth the length of the front; ocellars strong. Palpi and antennæ reddish, the third segment of the latter on the apical half and the arisal rays, blackish. Cheeks with black hairs; a few obscure hairs on the parafacials above.

None of the black vittæ reach the posterior fourth of the mesonotum and the outer broad ones are abbreviated in front. Acrosticals, 1-1; dorsocentrals, 2-3; sub-laterals, 2; presutural strong; sternopleurals, 2-1. Hair of the pleura black on the mesopleura and upper parts of the pteropleura and sternopleura, elsewhere yellow; on the mesonotum and scutellum black, the marginal scutellar hairs pale.

Wings cinereous hyaline; veins luteous; costal spine strong. Squamæ and halteres yellowish.

Abdomen with faint, linear, brownish apices to the intermediate segments; second to fourth segments each with a row of marginals, although they become quite weak and appressed towards the middle of the second segment.

TYPE.—Male, Faradje, Congo, November, 1912.

