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NEW AMERICAN DOLICHOPIDAE

BY M. C. VAN DUZEE

Twenty species of dolichopods which seem to be new are described in the present paper. Thirteen of these are from North America, one from the Windward Islands, West Indies, one from Peru, two from Brazil, and two from Guatemala. In addition to the descriptions of new species I have added some remarks on the antenna of *Argyra barbipes* Van Duzee and have also proposed a new name for a preoccupied name appearing in my paper in American Museum Novitates, Number 599, March, 1933.

Chrysotus brasiliensis, new species

Length, 1.3 mm.

MALE.—Face wide above, about half as wide below; face, front, palpi, proboscis, and antennae black; palpi small; third antennal segment small, about as long as wide, somewhat rounded at tip, arista subapical; lower orbital cilia whitish; occiput green, with white pollen.

Dorsum of thorax metallic black with brown pollen; pleura black, whitish pruinose. Abdomen shining black; hypopygium reddish brown, moderately large, with very minute yellow appendages at tip.

All coxae, femora, tibiae, and tarsi pale yellow; middle coxae blackish at base on outer surface; last segment of all tarsi more or less blackened; anterior coxae nearly bare and without bristles; femora without long hair below; front tibiae without bristles above and all tibiae without bristles below; middle and hind tibiae with bristles above, which are scarcely as long as diameter of tibia and with a row of shorter, black, bristle-like hairs on lower posterior edge; all tarsi plain, their hairs mostly yellow; all pulvilli very small, length of front tibiae as 25, middle as 32, and posterior as 36; segments of front tarsi as 13-6-5-4-4; of middle tarsi as 16-8-6-4-4; of posterior pair as 7-10-5-5-4. I cannot see the calypters or their cilia; halteres black.

Wings almost hyaline; third and fourth veins straight and parallel; from the root of the wings to the cross-vein as 19, from cross-vein to apex of wing as 47; first vein very short, not reaching as far as the cross-vein.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken December 29, 1919, at Corumba, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

C. brasiliensis differs from *proximus* Aldrich, which was taken at Jamaica, in having all pulvilli very small; *proximus* also has two long stout bristles at tip of abdomen and the thorax and abdomen bright green.

Chrysotus nigriciliatus, new species

Length, 2.3 mm.

MALE.—Face linear, brown, of nearly equal width; palpi and proboscis black; front bright, shining green; antennae (Fig. 1) black, a little oblique above, rather large, one and one-third times as long as wide; lateral and inferior orbital cilia white.

Dorsum of thorax and abdomen bright shining green, with bronze reflections, almost wholly without pollen; five dorsocentral bristles; three pairs of acrostical bristles visible (some may have been broken off) on posterior half of the dorsum; the hairs of the abdomen appear yellowish, the bristles black; hypopygial appendages black, triangular, moderately large with black hairs on the edge.

All coxae, trochanters, femora and hind tibiae and tarsi black, front and middle femora a very little yellow at tip; front and middle tarsi black from the tip of first segment; all tarsi plain, posterior pair rather thick and densely black-haired; front tibiae with one small bristle above near base, none below; middle tibiae with one very small bristle near base above; on anterior surface at basal fourth is a large bristle, which is as long as its distance from base of tibia, and near the middle is another small bristle on anterior surface; on lower anterior edge is a row of rather long, stiff, black hairs. Hind tibiae quite thick, with long abundant black hair; there are several bristles above, and on both the anterior and posterior edges of lower surface they have a row of close-set, bristle-like, black hairs; length of front tibiae as 34, of middle as 41, and of posterior pair as 48; segments of front tarsi as 19-8-5-5-6; of middle pair as 22-9-7-4-5; of hind pair as 18-11-7-5-5. Calypters yellow with black cilia; knobs of halteres yellow.

Wings slightly grayish, a little darker in front of second view; third and fourth veins straight and parallel, fourth reaching the wing margin a little in front of the apex of the wing; cross-vein far before the middle of the wing.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken August 31, 1916, at Hanover, New Hampshire.

This differs from both *currani* and *barbipes* Van Duzee in having the cilia of the calypters black; from *currani* it also differs in having the third antennal segment large and oblique above; from *barbipes* it differs in that the base of third antennal segment does not project at all over second segment.

Keirosoma slossonae, new species

Length, 4 mm.; wing, 4.2 mm.

MALE.—Eyes touching in the middle of the face, leaving a rather long green triangle above and a smaller reddish-brown triangle below, which is almost black part of its length; front shining green; palpi very small, black; antennae (Fig. 2) yellow, third segment mostly brown, pointed at tip, arista inserted a little beyond apical third; second segment overlapping third on inner side. Occiput a little concave, black, gray pollinose; orbital cilia short and apparently wholly black.

Dorsum of thorax green with blue reflections, posterior slope reddish coppery; scutellum large, cut off straight apically; pleura black, white pruinose. Abdomen compressed, black with coppery reflections, second to fifth segments each with a white pollinose, basal band, which is narrowly interrupted in the middle, when seen from above, by a fine coppery line; hypopygium (Fig. 3) reddish brown, partly concealed,

its outer lamellae slender, black, about as long as third antennal segment; hairs on the abdomen mostly pale brown, posterior margins of the segments with long black bristles.

Front coxae black, yellowish on apical half, nearly bare anteriorly, with large bristles at tip; middle and hind coxae black, a little yellowish at tip; trochanters dark yellow; front and middle femora black, narrowly dark yellow at base and on apical half; hind femora dark yellow, black on upper edge; all tibiae rather dark yellow, posterior pair black on apical fifth; front and hind tibiae without bristles below; middle tibiae with one long bristle below at basal third; all tibiae with many large bristles above; all femora with rather long hair below; all tibiae and tarsi with long, stiff hair, especially above and below; length of front tibiae as 75, of posterior as 108; segments of front tarsi as 35-15-14-10-8; of middle pair as 48-28-18-12-12; of posterior pair as 30-39-28-23-14. Calypters and halteres yellow, former with broad black margin and dense black cilia.

Wings gray, tinged with brown in front of third vein and along the posterior veins; third vein and last section of fourth vein nearly straight, somewhat divergent toward their tips, fourth ending back of the apex of the wing; first vein reaches about half-way to the cross-vein; last section of fifth vein straight, its length as 48, cross-vein as 28; anal angle of wing rather prominent.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken at Biscayne Bay, Florida, by Mrs. Slosson.

This differs from the generic type species, *albicinctum* Van Duzee, in having the antennae large and pointed at tip, fore coxae and femora largely black, and hypopygial lamellae longer. *K. albicinctum* has third antennal joint small and nearly round in outline; all femora and the fore coxae wholly yellow, and hypopygial lamellae shorter.

Syntormon nubilum, new species

Length, 3 mm.

MALE.—Face rather wide, black, with white pollen below; palpi black with brown pollen; front a little more metallic than the face, brown pollinose. Antennae (Fig. 4) wholly black, third segment slightly longer than wide, scarcely pointed at tip, arista inserted just above the point, second segment overlapping the third for half its length; orbital cilia wholly black.

Thorax and abdomen dark green, the former with a little whitish pollen, and the latter with black hairs; hypopygium concealed.

Coxae and femora black, extreme tips of femora and the tibiae yellow; hind tibiae shading into brown, apical third brownish black; front coxae with black hairs; front tibiae with two bristles above, one at basal fourth and one at middle, none below; middle tibiae above with one pair of large bristles at basal third, one at apical third, a single bristle between these pairs and a small one before the basal pair, also a pair below at apical third; hind tibiae above with three pairs of large bristles and a single one; below with two large bristles on the middle third; all tarsi plain, except the posterior basitarsi (Fig. 5) which are slightly arched and have five small bristles below, which are straight and scarcely as long as diameter of segment; front and middle tarsi a little yellowish at base, hind tarsi wholly black; length of front tibiae about as 51, middle as 74, and posterior as 91; segments of anterior tarsi as 26-11-9-6-8;

of middle pair as 32-16-11-8-6; of posterior pair as 25-25-20-13-11. Calypters and halteres pale yellow, cilia of former black.

Wings uniformly slightly tinged with brown; third and fourth veins nearly straight and parallel, fourth ending in the apex of the wing; last section of fifth vein straight, its length as 37, cross-vein as 19; anal angle of wing a little prominent.

FEMALE.—Lower part of face a little projecting; face with a little more white pollen; hind femora more decidedly yellow and the black at tip more sharply limited; antennae (Fig. 6) slightly smaller; wings and general color about like that of male.

Described from two males and one female, all taken by W. H. Brown, at Bradore Bay, Quebec.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, and allotype, female, taken August 2, 1930; the male paratype was taken July 16, 1930.

The only other described species from North America with plain hind basitarsi is *vanduzeei* Curran, from Ontario. That species differs from this form in having all the femora yellow.

***Parasyntormon longicornis*, new species**

Length, 2.5 mm.

MALE.—Eyes contiguous, the small triangle above, large triangle below, front and palpi opaque with white pollen; antennae (Fig. 7) black, first segment yellow below at tip, slender, three times as long as width at tip; second segment overlapping third less than width of third segment; third segment three times as long as wide, a little oblique at tip, but scarcely concave, arista inserted at basal fourth, nearly bare; orbital cilia white.

Dorsum of thorax green with obscure brownish stripes; scutellum blue-green with one pair of long marginal bristles, a pair half as long outside of these and a few small black hairs on the disk; acrostical bristles in two somewhat irregular rows of eight pairs; prothorax with two or three small yellowish bristles above front coxae; pleura mostly black, white pruinose. Abdomen dark green, more or less of sides of second and third segments and the venter of first four segments yellow; hairs on sides of abdomen yellow, those near the base very long; hypopygium (Fig. 8) covered with yellow hairs, which are conspicuous; outer lamellae long and slender, black, inner appendages more yellow, one pair somewhat club-shaped.

Front coxae wholly yellow with a few white hairs and stout black bristles at tip; middle and hind coxae mostly yellow; femora and tibiae yellow, hind femora a little brown above at tip; first three segments of front tarsi yellow, apical half or more of fourth and whole of fifth segments black; middle and hind tarsi black from tip of first segment; anterior femora with a row of yellow bristles below, which are as long as second segment of front tarsi; front tibiae with a row of hairs as long as diameter of tibia on lower anterior surface and one bristle above near basal third; middle tibiae with two bristles below and one above near basal third; middle and hind femora each with a row of hairs on lower posterior edge, which are a little longer than the other hairs on the femora; length of fore tibiae as 45, middle as 67, and of posterior pair as 95; segments of front tarsi as 23-10-7-6-5; of middle pair as 35-15-12-10-5; those of posterior pair as 17-26-16-11-8; front tarsi (Fig. 9) with four bristles below on basal half of first segment, second segment enlarged below, especially at tip; other tarsi plain. Calypters yellow with black tip and yellow cilia; halteres yellow.

Wings grayish; third and fourth veins nearly parallel, a little arched, fourth ending in the apex of the wing; sixth vein almost wholly wanting; anal angle of wing not at all prominent, last section of fifth vein straight, its length as 45, cross-vein as 14.

FEMALE.—First and second antennal segments almost as in the male, but a little shorter, third a little longer than wide, arista short; front tarsi colored as in the male, plain, except that the first segment has a row of about ten bristly hairs below; segments of front tarsi as 23-14-11-7-5; anterior femora and tibiae without long hairs or bristles; hairs of front coxae black; wings as in the male, except that sixth vein is distinct on its basal half and the anal angle is more prominent.

Described from three males and one female, taken May 19, 1931, on Kiger Island, Oregon, by J. Wilcox.

This species would come near *emarginicornis* Curran, which was taken in Alberta, but that species has third antennal segment twice as long as wide and conspicuously concave at tip; it has plain legs in the male; the cilia of the calypters black; and the eyes not contiguous.

***Parasyntormon petiolatum*, new species**

Length, 2.3 mm.

MALE.—Face narrow, brown with a little white pollen; front blue, almost black; palpi and proboscis black with black hairs; antennae (Figs. 10 and 11) black, first segment thick, second overlapping third for one-sixth its length, third segment quite abruptly narrowed a little beyond its middle, forming a slender point, arista apical, one-fifth as long as the segment, antennae and arista densely pubescent; orbital cilia wholly black.

Dorsum of thorax dark green, quite shining, with brown pollen, which is visible when viewed obliquely. Abdomen coppery; hypopygium brown with yellowish-brown lamellae, which are narrow and about as long as height of hypopygium, fringed with long yellowish hairs, the ones at tip scarcely longer than those on the sides.

The front coxae appear to be yellow (they are largely buried in glue). All femora and tibiae yellow, tips of posterior femora above and apical fourth of their tibiae blackish; front tarsi (Fig. 12) yellow, last three segments more brown, first segment with three long bristles below near base, second segment swollen below, fifth segment a very little widened; middle tarsi blackish from tip of first segment; hind tarsi wholly black; length of front tibiae about as 30, middle as 49, posterior pair as 60; segments of front tarsi as 25-10-7-7-6; of middle pair as 30-15-11-8-6; and of posterior pair as 16-22-13-9-7. Calypters yellow with a narrow brown border and long yellow cilia; halteres yellow.

Wings gray, brownish in front of second vein; third vein and last section of fourth vein a little arched, nearly parallel, fourth ending in the apex of the wing; last section of fifth vein straight, its length as 28, cross-vein as 11; anal angle of wing very prominent; wings wide.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken September 3, 1920, at Del Monte, Monterey Co., California:

This species is the fourth in which the third antennal segment is as long as the face, or longer, wholly black, with a very short, entirely

apical arista; *asellus* Wheeler has the tip of the segment broadly rounded, without a sudden narrowing on either side. The other three species have the segment abruptly contracted at or beyond the middle, on one side: of these three, *fraterculus* Van Duzee has all femora and the anterior coxae largely black, the other two (*mulinum* Van Duzee and *petiolatum*, new species, described above) have the front coxae wholly yellow. *Mulinum* differs from the new form in having four bristles on basal half of front basitarsus, first three segments of hind tarsi about of equal length, cilia of calypters black, and hypopygial lamellae fringed with black hairs.

***Sympycnus brevipes*, new species**

Length, 1.5 mm.

MALE.—Eyes contiguous, obliterating the face, palpi and proboscis blackish brown; first two antennal segments yellow (Fig. 13), third black, rather large, as long as wide, rounded; arista dorsal; orbital cilia pale below.

Dorsum of thorax opaque with light brown pollen; acrostical bristles in an irregular row, rather long; pleura brown, but the sutures, posterior edge and part of lower portion yellow. Abdomen black, upper part of first three segments dark reddish, sides of second and third segments with large, triangular, yellow spots; hypopygium and the apical segments shining black; hairs on the abdomen mostly yellowish, bristles on the sides of first segment and hairs on lower part of second and third segments black; venter yellow; hypopygial lamellae somewhat rod-like, blackish, with long hairs; central organ yellow, about as long as the lamellae.

Coxae, femora, tibiae and most of the tarsi pale yellow, tarsi a little brownish apically; front coxae with a few white hairs and two curved, black bristles at tip; front tibiae with one bristle above at basal third; middle femora with two preapical bristles, one on each side; middle tibiae with one stout bristle near basal fourth and one at middle above, also two at tip; hind tibiae with several bristles; anterior tarsi (Fig. 14) with second segment a little widened below, first segment with two rather long bristles below, placed close together near base, and a minute hooked one at base of third segment, their pulvilli small; middle and hind tarsi plain; front tibiae as 21, middle ones as 45, and posterior as 50; front tarsi nearly twice as long as their tibia, hind tarsi a little longer than their tibia; segments of front tarsi as 17-8-6-5-6; of middle pair of 20-12-10-7-6; of posterior pair as 11-19-11-8-7. Calypters and halteres yellow, cilia of former black.

Wings grayish, narrowed toward the base, the posterior margin nearly evenly rounded; third and fourth veins parallel and nearly straight beyond the cross-vein, fourth ending in the apex of the wing; costa distinctly enlarged at tip of first vein; first section of fifth vein as 36, last section as 26, cross-vein as 8.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., June 22, 1931 (Curran).

This minute species would run to *caudatus* Van Duzee, from California, in the table of species in the Pan-Pacific Entomologist, VII, p. 38, couplet 15, but that species has very long yellow filaments for hypo-

pygial lamellae, the second segment of front tarsi more widened below, and *caudatus* is also larger.

***Sympycnus pectoralis*, new species**

Length, 2 mm.

MALE.—Eyes almost touching in the middle of face; face wider above, covered with grayish-white pollen; front brown pollinose; palpi and proboscis brown or yellowish brown, former more yellow toward their tips, white pollinose; first two antennal segments yellow, third brownish black (Fig. 15), longer than wide, sharply pointed at tip, arista with short pubescence; lower orbital cilia whitish.

Dorsum of thorax shining black, but in the holotype it is thickly covered with light-brown pollen; pleura mostly black on upper half, pale yellow below and with posterior edge broadly yellow. Abdomen black above and on apical segments, venter and more or less of sides of first three segments yellow; hairs on abdomen stiff and black, venter with a few longer, delicate, yellow hairs; hypopygium (Fig. 16) dark reddish-brown, its lamellae somewhat rod-like, yellowish brown with long hairs.

Coxae, femora, tibiae, and first four segments of all tarsi pale yellow, fifth tarsal segments largely black; front coxae with a few very minute white hairs and long, yellow, bristle-like hairs at tip; front femora nearly bare, having a few very short black hairs above; middle and hind femora with rather short, yellow hairs below; front tibiae without bristles, but with a row of black hairs on upper posterior edge, which increase in length and are almost bristle-like on apical part but scarcely as long as diameter of tibia; middle tibiae with two bristles above, one small bristle at basal fourth and one near apical fourth; below with one very small bristle beyond apical fourth and three large bristles at tip; hind tibiae with several small bristles above; all tarsi plain, except that front and middle tarsi have fifth segment slightly widened; length of front tibiae as 38, middle as 59, and posterior as 80; all pulvilli very small; segments of front tarsi as 21-9-8-5-5; of middle pair 34-13-10-6-5; posterior pair as 16-22-14-8-6. Calypters, their cilia and the halteres pale yellow.

Wings grayish, narrow, much narrowed at base; third vein nearly straight; last section of fourth vein slightly bent near basal sixth, beyond this bend parallel with third, ending in the apex of the wing; cross-vein situated beyond the middle of the wing, its length as 11, first section of fifth vein as 57, last section as 21 and nearly straight.

FEMALE.—Face wider, white pollinose; front sometimes shining, a little violet at vertex; first two antennal segments yellowish brown; acrostical bristles long, in a single row; anterior coxae with longer hair than in the male, wings wider, especially at base; otherwise as in the male.

TYPES.—Described from three males and four females, all taken at Cold Spring Harbor, between June 24 and July 5, 1931 (Curran).

Sympycnus pectoralis is like *inequalis* Van Duzee, from California, except that *inequalis* has the posterior edge of the pleura black, middle and hind tibiae and upper surface of hind femora brownish, and hind tibiae more brown and slightly enlarged at tip. Otherwise the two forms are much alike in color and size.

***Sympycnus pallidimanus*, new species**

Length, 4 mm.

MALE.—Face narrow, linear, silvery white; palpi and proboscis black, the former small; front blue on the sides nearly opaque with white pollen when viewed obliquely, ocellar tubercle blackish; first two antennal segments yellow, third brown, small; arista dorsal, appearing whitish against a dark background; lower orbital cilia white.

Dorsum of thorax and the scutellum bright shining green; pleura black with posterior edge narrowly yellow for most of its height. Abdomen metallic black, first segment mostly yellow, second and third segments yellow with a moderately wide anterior margin black; venter yellow; hairs of the abdomen black; hypopygium small and with rather small appendages.

All coxae, femora and tibiae wholly yellow; anterior coxae with black hairs and two curved bristles at tip; front tarsi (Fig. 17) wholly pale yellow, first segment with about ten hair-like bristles below, which end at apical third and are about as long as the diameter of the segment, fifth segment a little widened and darker yellow; pulvilli about as large as fifth segment; front tibiae with a row of long hairs on both upper and lower edge of posterior surface; middle femora with long, slender, black hairs on lower surface and on posterior surface of basal half; four long slender bristles near tip on lower posterior edge; middle tibiae with two bristles on upper surface, one just before basal third and one beyond the middle, also one above at tip; middle tarsi plain, mostly yellow; hind tibiae darker toward tip with many bristles above, which are not much longer than diameter of tibiae; hind femora with long black hair below, which become bristle-like toward the tip; hind tarsi wholly black, plain; length of front tibiae as 58, of middle pair as 76; segments of front tarsi as 30-18-12-7-6; of middle pair 38-20-17-10-7; and of posterior pair as 20-31-20-13-8. Calypters and halteres yellow, cilia of the former black.

Wings grayish, slightly darker in front; third vein a little bent back at tip; last section of fourth vein slightly arched at its middle, widely separated from third, the apex of the wing lying between their tips; last section of fifth vein as 34, cross-vein as 22; wings not narrowed at base, the anal angle being very prominent.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Bello Horizonte, Brazil.

This form belongs to the *difficilis-spinitarsus* group, but is remarkable for the yellow hind tibiae and their wholly black tarsi, slender, and wholly yellow front tarsi, with the slender bristle-like hairs on the first segment, the remarkably prominent anal angle of the wing and the widely separated third and fourth veins.

***Kophosoma exiguus*, new species**

Length, 1.6 mm.

MALE.—Eyes contiguous in the middle of the face, the triangles above and below black; palpi dark reddish brown; proboscis black; front blue-green with brown pollen; antennae (Fig. 18) black, small, pubescent, pointed at tip, arista inserted near the middle of third segment, nearly bare; orbital cilia wholly black.

Dorsum of thorax blue-green, sides and the scutellum bronze-green; acrostical bristles in a single row, rather long; five dorsocentral bristles; pleura black, gray

pollinose. Abdomen green with bronze reflections, long pale hairs on the sides and black hairs on the dorsum; hypopygium rather small for the genus, black, yellow at tip and with pale yellow appendages, outer pair rather long, curved and a little enlarged at tip.

Front coxae yellow, very narrowly black at base, with a few black hairs on anterior surface and black bristles at tip, two on outer edge near tip very slender and as long as second segment of front tarsi; middle and hind coxae pale yellow, the middle pair scarcely infuscated on outer surface, even at base; femora and tibiae wholly pale yellow; all tibiae without bristles on lower surface, except that middle and hind ones have two rows of bristle-like hairs below, which are not much shorter than their diameter; front tibiae above with two small bristles, one beyond basal third and one at apical fifth, and a row of stiff hairs on upper posterior edge; middle tibiae with one long bristle above before basal third and another before apical third; hind tibiae with two pairs of bristles above, one pair before basal fourth and one beyond the middle; front tarsi yellow at base, almost black from tip of first segment which has a row of stout black hairs on lower surface at anterior edge, these hairs as long as the diameter of the segment and continued on the following segments, becoming shorter; middle and hind tarsi plain, yellowish, darker toward their tips, posterior ones appearing quite black because of the abundant and very black hair; length of front tibiae as 39, of middle ones as 51, and of posterior pair as 61; segments of front tarsi as 22-11-6-7-7; of middle pair as 29-17-12-9-7; of posterior pair as 15-23-16-11-10. Calypters yellow, broadly black at tip, with black cilia, several of which appear yellowish; halteres yellow.

Wings grayish; last section of fourth vein and the third vein nearly straight and very slightly divergent beyond the cross-vein, fourth ending back of the apex of the wing. Last section of fifth vein straight, its length as 22, cross-vein as 10; sixth vein represented by a slight fold in the wing membrane.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken in March or April, 1931, at Moca, Guatallon, Guatemala, by J. Bequaert.

This form is almost like *brevis* Van Duzee, from northeastern America; it differs in having the hypopygium smaller, arista inserted beyond the middle of third antennal segment; the rows of stiff hairs on middle and hind tibiae are longer and bristles of front tibiae shorter.

***Neurigona bicolor*, new species**

Length, 3 mm.

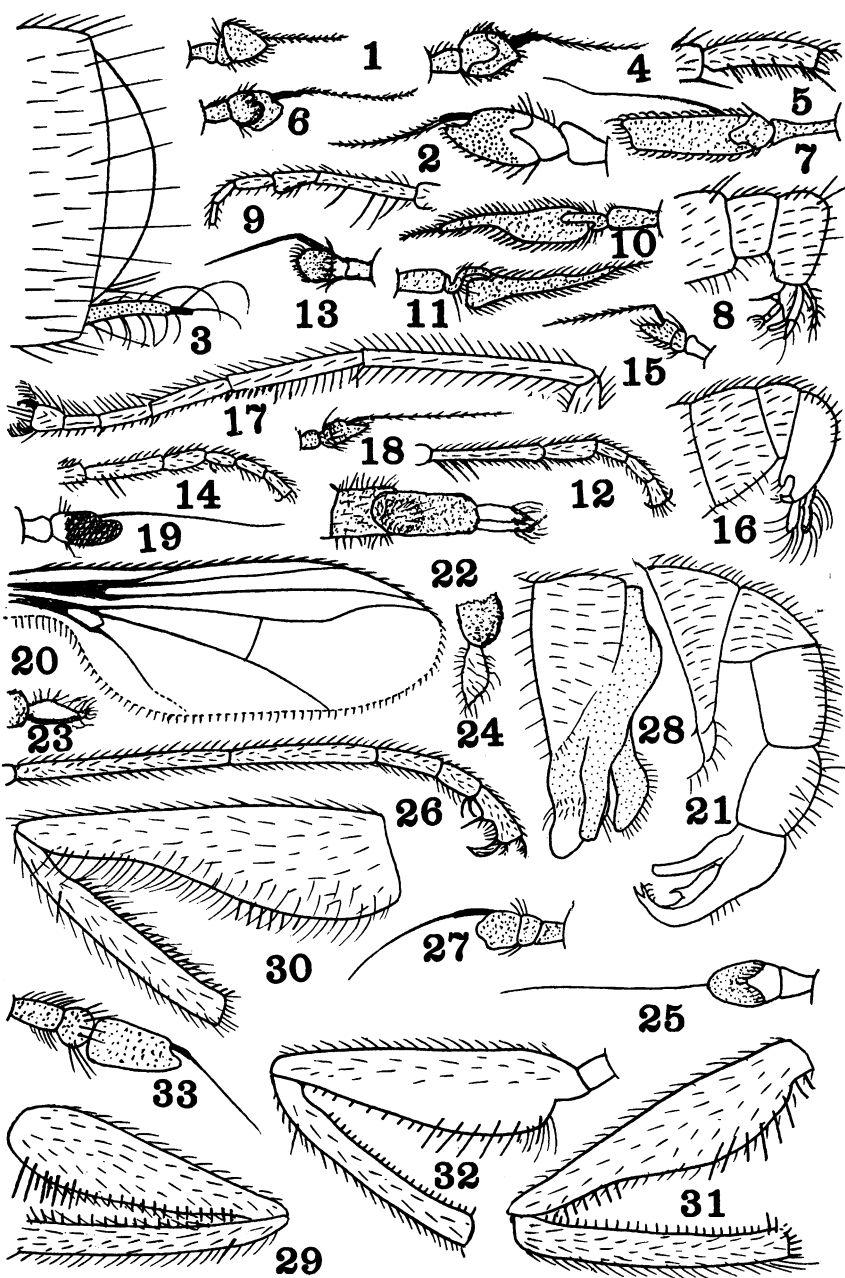
MALE.—Face narrow, its sides parallel, silvery white, lower part with a deep longitudinal depression; palpi yellow, with black hairs; proboscis bare, yellow; antennae (Fig. 19) with first two segments yellow, third black, longer than wide, rounded at tip; front and occiput greenish, with white pollen; orbital cilia white. ♀

Thorax shining green or blue, a little dulled with white pollen, especially the depressed area in front of the scutellum; posterior edge of pleura metallic. Abdomen shining green or blue-green, dorsum of abdomen with black hair, except a few short yellow hairs on the sides; venter pale yellow, with a few very small, white hairs; hypopygium very small, mostly concealed, reddish brown, with yellowish brown, rounded lamellae, fringed with small yellow hairs.

Front coxae, femora, tibiae and tarsi wholly yellow; middle and hind coxae black with yellow tips; front coxae with a few very small yellow hairs, mostly on inner anterior edge, and two very small black bristles at tip; femora with a few small yellow hairs above, nearly bare on lower half; front tibiae without bristles; middle tibiae with a few bristles which are scarcely as long as the diameter of tibia; posterior tibiae with a row of these minute bristles above for their whole length; all basitarsi have a few very small spines below, the posterior pair also with a larger bristle below near base; length of front tibiae as 85, of middle ones as 93, and of posterior pair as 141; segments of front tarsi as 56-32-19-10-9; of middle as 94-40-21-9-8; of posterior pair as 49-39-25-12-12-10. Calypters and halteres yellow, cilia of the former white.

Wings (Fig. 20) a little grayish, only a little yellow at base, veins brown; third vein bent backward at tip; last section of fourth vein bent before its middle, the bend rounded, beyond the bend it is a little concave posteriorly; fourth vein reaching the

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- Fig. 1. *Chrysotus nigriciliatus*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 2. *Keirosoma slossonae*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 3. *Keirosoma slossonae*, new species. Hypopygium of male.
Fig. 4. *Syntormon nubilium*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 5. *Syntormon nubilium*, new species. Hind basitarsus of male.
Fig. 6. *Syntormon nubilium*, new species. Antenna of female.
Fig. 7. *Parasyntormon longicornis*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 8. *Parasyntormon longicornis*, new species. Hypopygium of male.
Fig. 9. *Parasyntormon longicornis*, new species. Front tarsi of male.
Fig. 10. *Parasyntormon petiolatum*, new species. Antenna of male, side view.
Fig. 11. *Parasyntormon petiolatum*, new species. Antenna of male, dorsal view.
Fig. 12. *Parasyntormon petiolatum*, new species. Front tarsi of male.
Fig. 13. *Sympycnus brevipes*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 14. *Sympycnus brevipes*, new species. Front tarsus of male.
Fig. 15. *Sympycnus pectoralis*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 16. *Sympycnus pectoralis*, new species. Hypopygium of male.
Fig. 17. *Sympycnus pallidimanus*, new species. Front tibia and tarsus of male.
Fig. 18. *Kophosoma exiguus*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 19. *Neurigona bicolor*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 20. *Neurigona bicolor*, new species. Wing of male.
Fig. 21. *Medetera albiciliata*, new species. Hypopygium of male.
Fig. 22. *Thrypticus flavicornis*, new species. Hypopygium of male.
Fig. 23. *Thrypticus flavicornis*, new species. Hypopygial lamellae of male.
Fig. 24. *Thrypticus insulanus*, new species. Hypopygial lamellae of male.
Fig. 25. *Coeloglutus bicoloripes*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 26. *Coeloglutus bicoloripes*, new species. Front tarsi of male.
Fig. 27. *Hydrophorus spinosus*, new species. Antenna of male.
Fig. 28. *Hydrophorus spinosus*, new species. Hypopygium of male.
Fig. 29. *Hydrophorus spinosus*, new species. Front femora and tibia of male.
Fig. 30. *Hydrophorus hirtipes*, new species. Front femora and tibia of male.
Fig. 31. *Hydrophorus oregonensis*, new species. Front femora and tibia of male.
Fig. 32. *Hydrophorus oregonensis*, new species. Front femora and tibia of female.
Fig. 33. *Argyra barbipes* Van Duzee. Antenna of male.



wing margin in front of the apex of the wing; last section of fifth vein nearly straight, its length as 32, cross-vein as 14.

Types.—Holotype, male, taken in February or March, 1931, at Moca, Guatemala; three paratypes from the same place, in February, March, and April, all taken by Dr. J. Bequaert.

Neurigona bicolor resembles *lateralis* Say in general appearance and size, but in *lateralis* the abdomen is usually largely yellow, all coxae and posterior edge of pleura are yellow and third antennal segment largely yellow; in *bicolor* the posterior edge of pleura, middle and hind coxae and the third antennal segment are black, and the abdomen green, except sometimes a narrow yellow incisure between first and second segments.

***Medetera longimana*, new species**

Length, 2.5 mm.; of wing, 4 mm.

MALE.—Face moderately wide, blue-green, shining; front dulled with gray pollen; palpi and proboscis shining black; antennae wholly black, third segment rounded, a very little flattened at tip, scarcely longer than wide, arista apical; lateral and inferior orbital cilia whitish.

Dorsum of thorax shining, bronze-brown, with two white pollinose stripes which are narrow in front of the large posterior depression, leaving between them a shining stripe of the ground-color, which is very narrow on the depression, but reaches the scutellum, also another pair of short white pollinose stripes, starting over the root of the wing, and not reaching more than halfway to front of thorax, all these pollinose stripes unite on the posterior depression, covering the posterior part of the thorax and the scutellum, only separated by the very narrow median line; acrostical bristles in two rows, reaching from the front of thorax to the depressed area; scutellum with two pairs of large marginal bristles; pleura black, with blue-green reflections; abdomen colored like the pleura, its hairs yellowish; hypopygium sessile, black, with a few yellow hairs; propleura with two large black bristles above each front coxa.

Coxae and femora brown or yellowish brown, anterior coxae with a few small white hairs; femora broadly yellow at apex, their hair white; all tibiae and tarsi yellow, tarsi brown toward their tips; anterior and posterior tibiae without bristles; middle tibiae with one short bristle near basal third; length of front tibiae as 36, of middle as 41; segments of front tarsi as 30-28-16-9-7, front tarsi one and one-half times as long as their tibiae; segments of middle tarsi as 51-33-19-9-7; of posterior pair as 23-54-24-12-7, the second segment being two and one-third times as long as first. Calypters and halteres yellow, cilia of the former white.

Wings almost hyaline; third and fourth veins as usual in the genus; last section of fifth vein as 18, cross-vein as 19; anal angle of wing not prominent, rounded off, the wing being of nearly equal width throughout.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken June 18, 1921, at Palo Alto, California.

This would run in the table of species in *Psyche*, XXV, p. 39, couplet 20, to *vittatus* Van Duzee. It is separated from that species by having the cross-vein slightly longer than last section of fifth vein, while in *vittatus* the last section of fifth vein is one and one-third times as long as cross-vein. It is also a larger species than *vittatus*.

***Medetera albiciliata*, new species**

Length, 3 mm.

MALE.—Face moderately wide above, narrowed below the suture, which is near its middle, upper part dull black, below shining black; front greenish, dulled with brown pollen; palpi black; antennae wholly black, third segment rounded, as long as wide, with a slight notch below the middle of apical margin where the arista is inserted; lower orbital cilia dark yellowish.

Thorax green, dorsum dulled with gray pollen; scutellum with two pairs of bristles, outer pair the smaller; propleura with one black bristle above front coxae and also a small black hair. Abdomen blackish green, its hair black, except on the two small apical segments, where it is yellow and short. Hypopygium (Fig. 21) long, of three segments, shining black with yellow hairs on upper part, its lamellae hook-like, black, except lower surface and at tip.

Coxae and legs black, the knees narrowly yellow; front coxae with black hair, and black bristles at tip, the hairs near the tip with a yellowish reflection; lower surface of front femora with two rows of small yellowish hairs on basal three-fourths and two black bristles on apical fourth; middle and hind femora with two rows of longer hairs below, these hairs with a yellowish reflection in certain lights; length of anterior tibiae as 40, middle pair as 56; segments of anterior tarsi as 24-15-9-5-6; of middle pair as 32-17-8-4-3; of posterior pair as 18-38-20-8-7. Calypters and their cilia yellow; knobs of halteres pale yellow, their stem brown.

Wings a little grayish, veins blackish brown, venation as usual in the genus; last section of fifth vein as 33, cross-vein as 13.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken by C. H. Curran, August 18, 1930, at Arnprior, Ontario.

Albiciliata is near *venatus* Curran, described from New York State, but that species has last section of fifth vein one and one-half times as long as the cross-vein, while this has the last section of fifth vein over two and one-half times as long as the cross-vein.

***Thrypticus flavicornis*, new species**

Length, 2 mm.

MALE.—Face narrow, a little wider above; face and front violet, ocellar tubercle wanting or very small, a single ocellus outside of each ocellar bristle; palpi and proboscis black; antennae small, yellow, all segments of nearly equal length, third a little flattened at tip; arista apical, black, but appearing yellowish in certain lights; bristles of the head, hairs and bristles of thorax and abdomen, and hairs of legs yellow; orbital cilia whitish, bristles of thorax appearing blackish in certain lights.

Thorax shining green, scutellum blue; abdomen shining black; hypopygium (Fig. 22) black, sessile, rounded at both ends and of nearly equal width throughout, its lamellae (Fig. 23) pale yellow, pointed at tip, half as long as hypopygium, seen from above slightly blackened on the edges at tip, its hairs very delicate and yellow.

Front coxae wholly pale yellow, middle and hind ones black, hind pair narrowly, middle pair widely yellow at tip; all femora, tibia, and tarsi wholly pale yellow; femora with the hair above and below of nearly equal length, middle and hind tibiae with a slender black bristle at tip and middle tibiae with a rather long black bristle

near the base in front; all tarsi plain, not darker at tip, last segment of front pair not or scarcely widened; length of anterior tibiae as 32, middle as 37, and hind as 48; segments of front tarsi as 14-7-5-4-6; middle pair as 18-11-8-5-5; of posterior pair as 10-14-9-7-5. Calypters and halteres pale yellow, cilia of former white.

Wings nearly hyaline; costa and veins yellow; third and fourth veins parallel, slightly arched, the fourth ending in the apex of the wing; hairs on the costa yellow, except between the tips of first and second veins, where they are black; cross-vein situated at the middle of the wing, its length as 8; first section of fifth vein as 30, last section as 21.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, taken between July 12-17, 1920, at Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis, Peru.

This species differs from *parvulus* Van Duzee, from the West Indies, and *penicillatus* Van Duzee, taken in Argentina, in having the middle and hind coxae black with yellow tips, the others having all the coxae yellow, but they may have their base very slightly blackened; *parvulus* also differs in having the hypopygium petiolate; *penicillatus* differs greatly from this species in the form of the hypopygium, and in having the last section of fifth vein two and one-half times as long as the cross-vein, while in *flavicornis* it is about two and two-thirds as long.

***Thrypticus insulanus*, new species**

Length, 2 mm.

MALE.—Face wider than in *flavicornis*, otherwise the head-parts in form and color as in that species; bristles of head and thorax appearing more black in certain lights; hairs on anterior part of thorax longer, more delicate, but not as numerous; thorax, scutellum and abdomen green, rather dull; hypopygium reddish brown, formed about as in *flavicornis*, its lamellae (Fig. 24) wholly pale yellow, formed as in *flavicornis*, except that they are only one-third as long as hypopygium and have the outer surface hairy (I can see no hairs on the surface of the lamellae of *flavicornis*). Coxae, legs, and tarsi formed and colored about as in *flavicornis*, except that the last segment of front tarsi is distinctly widened and brownish and the first two segments of hind tarsi are as 13-15; all tibiae with a black bristle or spur at tip. The cilia of the calypters appear to be black. Wings crumpled; wing-veins and hairs on costa colored as in *flavicornis*.

HOLOTYPE.—St. Lucia, Windward Islands, September, 1919.

The most of the characters used are nearly like *flavicornis*, with which I have compared it.

It has the ocellar tubercle wanting, the ocellar bristles large and far apart with a single ocellus outside of each bristle, about as in *flavicornis*. The scutellum and abdomen are green in this, like the dorsum of the thorax; the hairs on the front of the thorax are more slender, longer and not as numerous, the last segment of front tarsi wider and more brown, first two segments of hind tarsi of nearer equal length; the hypopygium is more reddish on apical half and the face wider.

***Coeloglutus bicoloripes*, new species**

Length, 4 mm.; of wing, 3.5 mm.

MALE.—Face very narrow, eyes almost touching in the middle of the face; face long, grayish white pollinose, sometimes the green ground-color showing through a little on lower part; front green, thickly covered with gray pollen; occiput blue-green with thin gray pollen; palpi yellow, with black hairs; proboscis black; antennae (Fig. 25) with first two segments pale yellow, third wholly black, rounded at tip, with long, slender, nearly bare arista; second segment overlapping third on inner side; orbital cilia apparently yellowish, the few hairs forming the beard yellowish white.

Dorsum of thorax green, with two shining green stripes, one on each side of a darker, somewhat brown, median stripe, which extends more or less distinctly to the scutellum; acrostical bristles in two rows which diverge before reaching the depressed area in front of the scutellum, this depressed area reaches fully half the length of the thorax. I can see but three pairs of dorsocentral bristles, situated on the posterior half of the thorax, the front of the dorsum of the thorax on the outside of the green stripes is thickly covered with little black hairs from the front to the root of the wings; scutellum more blue than the thorax and with one pair of marginal bristles; pleura black, white pruinose, upper edge with two green stripes, separated by a darker one, running from the wing to the front of the thorax, these green stripes covered with yellow pollen when seen from in front. Abdomen green, cylindrical, thinly covered with white pollen; hairs on the dorsum black, on the sides yellowish; venter yellow at base. Hypopygium black, mostly concealed, its lamellae brown, with yellow edge and white hairs.

Front coxae very long, wholly yellow, anterior surface with small black hairs, on the outer anterior edge the hairs are large and bristle-like, at tip is a row of five moderately large bristles; middle and hind coxae black, of about the usual length; posterior pair with one large black bristle on outer surface; front and middle trochanters yellow, hind trochanters and extreme base of femora brown; all femora and front tibiae yellow, extreme tip of latter black; middle and hind tibiae yellow on basal half, black on apical half; all femora with rather short hair below, posterior pair with long bristle-like hairs above on basal half; no preapical bristles on the femora; front tibiae without bristles; middle tibiae with one bristle below near base and one above beyond the middle; hind tibiae with a number of small bristles or spines; front tarsi (Fig. 26) yellow, with the apical segments black, last two segments modified to form a grasping organ and with one claw enlarged, the fourth segment with two hooked bristles at tip, fifth with a projection below before its middle on which is one long straight bristle; first segment of middle tarsi yellow, its extreme tip and the following segments black; hind tarsi wholly black; length of front coxae as 54, of femora as 66, and of tibiae as 81; length of middle tibiae as 92 and of posterior as 100; segments of front tarsi as 55-33-15-9-10; of middle pair as 53-28-20-9-7; of posterior pair as 29-34-19-10-8. Calypters and halteres pale yellow, cilia of former white.

Wings long and narrow, rounded at apex, grayish, brownish in front; cross-vein situated at the middle of the wing; third vein gradually and but little bent backward at tip; last section of fourth vein bent near its middle, then running straight to wing margin, its tip near tip of third vein and in front of the apex of the wing; last section of fifth vein nearly straight, its length as 42, cross-vein as 11.

TYPES.—Described from three males. Holotype, male, and one paratype were taken in March or April, 1931, at Moca, Guatallon, Guatemala, and one paratype taken in March or April, 1931, at Sa Adelaide, Guatallon, Guatemala, all collected by Dr. J. Bequaert.

This is the second species of the genus to be described, so far as I know. The type of the genus is *concavus* Aldrich, taken at St. Vincent Island, West Indies; that species is only 2.3 mm. long, having all coxae yellow, middle tibiae yellow with tip a little black and hind tibiae yellow, black on apical fourth; the wings a little pointed at tip and fourth vein ending in the point of the wing.

The following remarks on the genus may be of some help now that a male has been found, even if it is not the type species.

The distinguishing characters of the genus seem to be: arista apical or subapical, first antennal segment bare; second antennal segment overlapping third on inner side; the face long and narrow; elongated thorax with posterior part having a depressed area before the scutellum, which reaches nearly to the middle of the thorax; the wings and middle and hind coxae placed close together at posterior part of thorax and far removed from front coxae, which are remarkably long; abdomen of the male cylindrical, of the female of *concavus* Aldrich, depressed; hypopygium of male small, half concealed; acrostical bristles in two rows; a large area of little hairs on each side of the dorsum of the thorax; and the general form and venation of the wings, except that one species has the wings a little pointed at tip, the other with the tip rounded. All these characters are common to the generic type species *concavus* Aldrich and the present species.

Dr. Aldrich put the genus in the Medeterinae, but Dr. Becker places it in the Diaphorinae, where I think it should go now that a male has been found; the abdomen is formed as in that tribe. Perhaps a separate tribe should be made for it, as it has many singular characters.

***Hydrophorus spinosus*, new species**

Length, 3–3.2 mm.; of wing, 4–4.5 mm.

MALE.—Face green, dulled with yellowish pollen, lower part nearly opaque with yellowish pollen, about as long as wide, rounded below; front opaque brown; occiput green with whitish pollen; palpi black, with black hair, a few pale ones among them, and with white pollen; proboscis black, with white pollen on the edge; cheeks very wide, lobe-like; antennae (Fig. 27) black, rounded at tip, rather small; the black orbital cilia descend nearly to lower fourth of the eyes; beard yellow, moderately long and somewhat abundant; several black bristles under the neck.

Dorsum of thorax brown, a little metallic, with brown pollen; acrostical bristles very small, black, in a single row; two rather large humeral bristles; prothorax with one black bristle above front coxae and several yellow hairs and bristles; scutellum a

little greenish, with two pairs of large marginal bristles. Abdomen green, blue or metallic brown, dorsum with brown pollen and black hair, sides with white pollen and small white hairs; hypopygium (Fig. 28) conspicuous, black, shining black on the sides, appendages black with the ball-like tip of the inner ones yellow.

Anterior coxae and all femora and tibiae green; anterior coxae with yellowish pollen, their front surface with delicate, yellowish white hairs, on upper edge with longer yellow hair and a row of black, hair-like bristles, several near the base longer than the others, about fourteen bristles in the row; middle and hind coxae black, with white pollen; tarsi black with yellowish pollen; anterior femora (Fig. 29) thickened at base, tapering to their tip, below with five long spines on posterior side of basal fourth, and on the anterior edge a row of spines reaching their whole length (these are very short on most of their length, but three or four at base and tip a little longer); anterior tibiae (Fig. 29) with a row of short spines on inner side; posterior surface of both tibiae and basitarsi with long yellow hair on most of their length; segments of front tarsi as 35-30-15-10-16; middle pair as 42-25-17-11-16; of posterior pair as 46-30-22-13-14. Calypters and halteres wholly yellow, cilia of the former short, white.

Wings gray; veins dark brown, not paler at base of wing; third vein much bent back apically; last section of fourth vein nearly straight, only bent backward a little at the middle; middle of last section of fourth vein and the cross-vein with a large brown spot; length of cross-vein as 22, of last section of fifth vein 18; apex of wing lying between the tips of third and fourth veins.

FEMALE.—Length, 3.2-3.5 mm.; of wing, 4.5-5 mm. Like the male in the form of the front femora and its spines; the first tibiae and basitarsi have the same yellow hair on posterior surface and the wing characters about the same as in the male.

TYPES.—Described from thirty males and twenty five females, all taken by J. Willcox, March 9-31, 1930, at Boiler Bay, Lincoln Co., Oregon; holotype male, and allotype female, taken on March 9, 1930.

Hydrophorus spinosus differs from *viridifacies* Van Duzee, from Alaska, in having a row of about fourteen black bristles on anterior coxae, yellow pollen on the face and the hypopygium very conspicuous; *viridifacies*, which seems to come nearest this form, has only one black bristle on anterior coxae, white pollen on the face, and the hypopygium mostly concealed; they also differ in the spines on the front tibiae and femora.

***Hydrophorus hirtipes*, new species**

Length, 3-3.7 mm.; of wings, 4-4.3 mm.

MALE.—Face wide below, narrower above, upper part green, concave, with five brown lines showing when viewed from in front, a little dulled with yellowish pollen, lower part opaque with pale yellow pollen, rounded below; palpi black, their hair black with a few pale hairs among them; proboscis black; front opaque brown; occiput green with a little pollen; one pair of postvertical bristles; antennae black, about as in figure 27; the black orbital cilia reach down to lower fourth of the eye, and there are one or two black bristles in the same line, opposite lower margin of eye; beard pale yellow, rather long, but not abundant.

Dorsum of thorax shining metallic black with a little brown pollen; pleura green, with white pollen; acrostical bristles rather long, in two rows about seven dorso-central bristles in each row; scutellum with two pairs of large marginal bristles; two humeral bristles; prothorax with one large black bristle and several long yellow hairs above each front coxae. Abdomen dark greenish or bluish, with brown pollen and black hair on the dorsum, white pollen and white hair on the sides; hypopygium and its appendages mostly concealed.

Front coxae and all femora and tibiae greenish, tarsi black or brown; front coxae with moderately long, pale yellow hair on anterior surface and one small black bristle at tip; anterior femora (Fig. 30) thick at base, with long, wavy, pale yellow hair below and about six short black spines on second fourth of lower posterior surface; front tibiae with a row of short spines on inner surface, which also have long pale yellow hair on their whole length, on upper surface with moderately long, pale yellow hair, which is a little shorter than that below, and with one black bristle at basal fourth on upper posterior surface; middle and hind femora each with two bristles near apical fourth of lower anterior surface; middle tibiae with three bristles above on basal two-thirds and one on basal fourth of anterior surface; hind tibiae with six bristles above and one on anterior surface beyond apical third; length of anterior tibiae as 52, middle as 108, and posterior as 93; segments of front tarsi as 24-12-13-10-10; of middle pair as 40-23-17-16-14; of posterior pair as 40-27-21-13-12. Calypters, their cilia and the halteres pale yellow.

Wings dark grayish with conspicuous brown spots on the cross-vein and the middle of last section of fourth vein; third vein bent a little backward toward tip; last section of fourth vein bent a little before its middle, but running forward a little from the cross-vein to the tip; apex of wing lying between the tips of third and fourth veins; last section of fifth vein at quite a steep angle with basal part of fifth vein, its length as 19, cross-vein as 22.

TYPES.—Described from four males, taken by W. J. Brown, in August, 1930, at Quebec; holotype male and two paratypes on Thunder River, August 19, and one paratype on the Bradore Bay, August 8. Type in Canadian National Collection; paratypes in American Museum of Natural History.

Four North American species which are very much alike, having brown spots on the veins, one black bristle above front coxae, yellow halteres and four large marginal bristles on the scutellum, may be separated by the following table.

- 1.—Front coxae with long yellow hair on anterior surface 2.
Front coxae with rather short white or yellowish white hair on anterior surface . . 3.
- 2.—Hairs on anterior coxae deep yellow, long, stiff and very abundant; cheeks almost invisible (Alaska) *flavihirtus* Van Duzee.
Hairs on anterior coxae pale yellow, moderately long, not stiff or abundant; cheeks rather narrow, but distinctly visible (Quebec) *hirtipes*, n. sp.
- 3.—Front coxae with one black bristle near the tip (Alaska) *viridifacies*. Van Duzee.
Front coxae with a row of fourteen black, hair-like bristles on outer anterior edge, several of which at base are longer, also some longer yellow hairs on outer anterior edge (Oregon) *spinus*, n. sp.

***Hydrophorus oregonensis*, new species**

Length, 3.3 mm.; of wing, 4 mm.

MALE.—Face green, seen from below wholly covered with yellowish-brown pollen, seen from in front the ground color shows through the pollen on upper part; cheeks about as in the female, except that they are white pollinose.

Hypopygium moderately conspicuous, its appendages without special characters that I can make out.

Front femora (Fig. 31) with six blunt bristles on basal third of lower posterior edge and six smaller spines on apical third; lower anterior edge apparently wholly without spines; front tibiae with long bristle-like hairs above, which are scarcely as long as width of tibia, below with small spines on their whole length, the two apical ones a little longer; front coxae with yellow hair on anterior surface and two small black bristles at tip, the yellow hairs on outer anterior edge long, especially at base, where they are long and bristle-like.

FEMALE.—Length, 3.5 mm.; of wing, 5 mm. Face wide, wholly covered with yellowish-brown pollen, the green ground color slightly visible on upper part in certain lights; palpi covered with similar pollen, their hairs partly yellow and partly black; occiput covered with yellowish-brown pollen, the pollen of the front darker brown; cheeks wide, lobe-like with grayish pollen, about as long as the palpi; one pair of postvertical bristles; about nine black orbital cilia on each side, reaching down to about upper third of the eye; beard yellow, long, moderately abundant; several black bristles under the neck.

Dorsum of thorax metallic brown, almost blackish, quite shining, but dulled a little with yellowish-brown pollen; humeri with a round spot of white pollen and two bristles. Prothorax with long, bristle-like hairs above anterior coxae (I cannot see any black bristle among the yellow hairs); acrostical bristles black, moderately long; scutellum with two pairs of large marginal bristles; pleura with yellowish pollen, posterior edge and the black middle and hind coxae white pruinose; abdomen green, with gray pollen, which is more yellowish on the dorsum; hairs of the abdomen mostly yellowish white.

Front coxae, all femora and tibiae more or less green; anterior coxae with yellowish pollen, their front surface with yellow hairs, two small black bristles at tip, and on outer anterior edge there seems to be a row of very small black hairs; anterior femora (Fig. 32) moderately thickened near base, with six long black bristles on basal third of lower posterior edge, and a row of little spines on whole length of lower anterior edge, also a few long delicate yellow hairs near base; front tibiae with a row of small spines below, without a projecting angle at tip on inner side; tarsi black, last segment of front tarsi a very little widened; length of front tibiae as 60, of middle ones as 132, posterior pair as 113; segments of front tarsi as 38-16-13-8-10; of middle as 45-30-23-13-15; of posterior pair as 50-30-23-14-13. Calypters and knobs of halteres yellow, cilia of former black.

Wings grayish, front margin more or less brownish in front of third vein; a brown spot on the cross-vein and another on the middle of the last section of fourth vein, these spots sometimes faint; veins brown or black, not pale at root of wing: last section of fifth vein as 17, cross-vein as 28.

Types.—Holotype, male, and allotype, female, and one male and a female paratype were all taken by R. E. Dimick, February 23, 1930, at Boiler Bay, Lincoln Co., Oregon.

This species comes nearest *pectinipes* Van Duzee, from Alaska, but that species has the pollen of the face white; one black bristle above each front coxa; delicate white hair on front coxae, and white beard. It also differs in the form and spinulation of the front femora.

APPENDIX

***Argyra berbipes* Van Duzee**

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, LXVI, Art. 23, p. 11, 1925.

This species was described from three males and one female, all taken in California, near San Francisco. Four more specimens are now in my hands, all taken in Lake County, California. This little species is one of the few in the genus that has but little white pollen on the thorax and abdomen; it has the thorax that brilliant green so characteristic of the genus; the antennae (Fig. 33) are remarkably hairy and bristly. I am calling attention to this character as the original description does not seem to emphasize this enough.

Dolichopus brevipilosus, new name for *Dolichopus breviciliatus* Van Duzee, American Museum Novitates, Number 599, March, 1933, page 13, figure 19, and explanation of figure on page 8. The name *Dolichopus breviciliatus* is preoccupied by *D. breviciliatus* Van Duzee, Entomological News, XLI, page 71, March, 1930.