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NEW WEST INDIAN TACHINIDÆ

BY C. H. CURRAN

Most of the Diptera, including all those from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, recorded in the following pages have been collected in connection with the New York Academy of Sciences' survey of these islands. Two of the species are not known from Porto Rico but occur in other islands of the Antilles and may be expected to occur in the region in which we are especially interested. The types of the new species will be found in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History, New York.

ANTILICOLLA, new genus

Head (Fig. 1) much as in *Trichophora*. Parafacials with a row of short hairs and two bristles below; head as long below as at antennæ; third antennal segment but little longer than the second, its sides sub-parallel; arista with the penultimate segment three times as long as wide; ocellars present, directed forwards; verticals cruciate; propleura hairy in middle; infra-squamal spinules absent; wings as in *Wagneria*, the apical cell closed and long petiolate, the third vein ending well before the wing-tip; posterior crossvein situated at apical third of penultimate section of fourth vein.

GENOTYPE: *A. auriceps*, new species.

Antillicolla auriceps, new species

Figure 1

Black, the face, palpi, antennæ and apex of the abdomen, reddish; head golden pollinose; wing veins bordered with brown. Length, 7 mm.

FEMALE.—Frontal vitta blackish, at its narrowest part only a little more than half as wide as parafrontal opposite, the front three-fourths as wide as either eye. Frontal bristles strong; outer verticals and ocellars strong, the latter directed obliquely forwards; a single row of black occipital cilia extending to the cheeks; occipital pile pale yellowish; cheeks with sparse, coarse black and golden hairs. Third antennal segment brownish above on the apical third; palpi much reduced. In profile the face is concave, the middle more prominent than the facial ridges, the vibrissæ situated slightly above the oral margin, the parafacials narrow. Third antennal segment scarcely longer than the second, truncate with rounded corners.

Thorax yellowish gray pollinose, the vittæ distinct. Acrosticals and dorso-centrals, 3-3; sternopleurals, 3; scutellum with two pairs of strong and two pairs of weak marginals, the apical pair cruciate, and two pairs of weak discals. Hair of thorax coarse, not abundant, black.

Legs black; middle tibiae with three long anterior bristles; pulvilli short, luteous. Wings pale cinereous, the veins clouded with dark brown. Squamæ white. Halteres brown, with pale base.

Abdomen shining black, the second and third segments thinly gray pollinose on the basal half, more conspicuously so in the middle; apex of fourth segment reddish.

TYPE.—Female, Adjuntas, Porto Rico, June 8–13, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, collector).

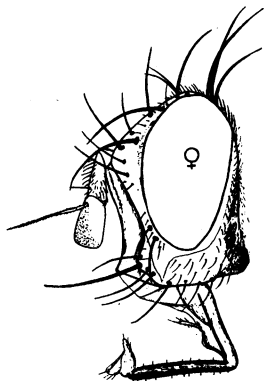


Fig. 1

Fig. 1. *Antillicolla auriceps*, new species. Profile of head.

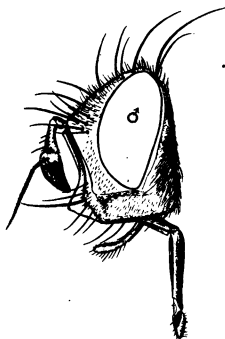


Fig. 2

Fig. 2. *Archytas antillicolla*, new species. Profile of head.

***Archytas antillicolla*, new species**

Figure 2

Black, antennæ partly and the palpi apically, reddish; face and cheeks yellow. Superficially very similar to *dæmon* Wiedemann from Brazil but at once distinguished by the short, fine yellow hair on the parafacials and cheeks and the shape of the male genital forceps, which are ridged as in *amethystina* Macquart. Length, 11.5 to 13 mm.

MALE.—Face and cheeks pale yellow, white pollinose; pollen of the front and upper half of the occiput with ochreous tinge, the parafrontals rather thinly pollinose. Front at vertex five-sevenths as wide as either eye, strongly widening anteriorly, the bristles forming two rows anteriorly and there are two bristles placed side by side in front of the upper frontal, the three or four upper pairs of frontals reclinate; frontal vitta rusty reddish or brown, one-third as wide as either parafrontal, strongly widening anteriorly; frontal hair black, fairly long; vertical bristles strongly cruciate; outer verticals divergent; post-ocellars fairly strong. The occipital cilia extend to the lowest fourth of the eyes, the pile whitish with yellowish tinge. Palpi reddish brown, somewhat reddish apically. Antennæ with the first two and much of the third segment reddish, or almost wholly blackish or brown with the incisures broadly reddish; third segment convex above, tapering to a rounded point below; basal arisal segment short, the second three times as long as wide, the apical segment tapering to its tip, distinctly pubescent.

Thorax blue-black, the scutellum brownish black or brownish, the thorax with rather thin grayish yellow or cinereous pollen, the vittæ very indistinct; pollen of

scutellum brownish. Three sternopleurals; dorso-centrals, 3-4; scutellum with five pairs of marginals, the first and fifth pairs weak, the fifth or apical pair sub-erect, not cruciate, the disc with short, coarse hair and three or four pairs of weak bristles. Hair of thorax black except on the middle of the propleura.

Legs black; pulvilli elongate, reddish yellow.

Wings strongly tinged with blackish brown, the costal region broadly luteous on the basal half. Squamæ brown, halteres reddish brown.

Abdomen shining black, somewhat metallic; second segment with pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a marginal row, the latter with discals on the apical third, sternites with strong bristles. Lobes of fifth sternite with two arms apically, both short; ridges of posterior forceps very high and thin, the forceps fused, hollowed, the arms concave.

FEMALE.—Front a little narrower than either eye, with two pairs of orbitals; palpi usually reddish; pulvilli short; fourth abdominal segment with tawny pollen laterally and ventrally.

TYPES.—Holotype, ♂, Aibonito, Porto-Rico, July 14-17, 1914 (F. E. Watson); allotype, female, Aibonito, June 1-3, 1915, (A. J. Mutchler); 2 females, Aibonito, June 1-3, 1915, (A. J. Mutchler); female, Maricao, July 27, 1914, (F. E. Watson); 3 males, Adjuntas, June 26, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping) and July 14-17, 1914, (F. E. Watson); male, Arecibo, June 24-26, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping); male, Barros, June 4, 1915, (F. E. Lutz); male, Caguas, May 28-29, 1915, (F. E. Lutz), all Porto Rico; 2 females, Jamaica, Dunrobin District, Mandeville, Manchester, Dec. 12, 1919, (F. E. Watson) and Nov. 29, 1919; female, Kartabo, British Guiana, May 21, 1924.

Distichona cubensis, new species

Black, the first two antennal segments, palpi and the fourth abdominal segment, reddish. Length, 7.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Head silvery white pollinose, somewhat ochreous tinged above. Front above about one-sixth wider than either eye, very little widened below, the face not wider than the front. Frontal vitta reddish yellow, brownish in front, not as wide as parafrontal; nine or ten pairs of frontals, the lowest three or four pairs situated below the base of the antennæ, the upper two pairs reclinate, two proclinate orbitals and in addition scattered, short, black hairs which become rather numerous above; ocellar bristles strong, directed backwards; outer verticals strong. The black occipital cilia extend to the cheeks which bear sparse, rather fine black hair; occipital pile abundant, white. Cheeks one-fourth as wide as eye-height; parafacials strongly narrowed below where they are about as wide as the third antennal segment. Facial ridges with sparse, strong bristles on the lower two-thirds; vibrissæ situated level with oral margin; facial depression deep. First two and base of third antennal segment, reddish, the second segment three-eighths as long as the third which is narrowest sub-basally, slightly widening to the apex which is angulated above, rounded below; arista thickened on basal four-fifths, the penultimate segment over one-third as long as apical segment. Head twice as high as long.

Thorax yellowish gray pollinose, the four vittæ broad and distinct. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 4; scutellum with four pairs of marginals, the second pair weak, the apical pair very weak, not at all converging.

Legs black; femora largely gray pollinose; middle tibiæ with three strong antero-dorsal bristles on the basal half.

Wings cinereous hyaline; apical cell closed almost in the costa far before the apex of the wing; posterior crossvein joining the fourth vein somewhat beyond the middle of its penultimate section; third vein basally with about six strong setæ which extend almost to the crossvein. Squamæ white. Halteres brownish red.

Abdomen, except the first segment, cinereous pollinose, the pollen thin except towards the bases of the segments, almost absent towards their apices. Fourth segment reddish with the base narrowly brownish. First segment with very weak, the second with strong pair of marginals; third and fourth segments each with a row of strong marginals. Ovipositor simple.

TYPE.—Female, Cabanas, Cuba, September 5–8, 1913, (F. E. Lutz, in pasture at edge of mangrove swamp).

***Belvoisia insularis*, new species**

Black, the head yellowish, parafrontals darker; frontal vitta rusty reddish; occiput black. Length, 11 mm.

FEMALE.—Head silvery white pollinose, the pollen on the front rather yellowish, the parafrontals appearing mostly bare from dorsal view. Front at the vertex about one-eighth wider than either eye, widened anteriorly, with eight pairs of frontals, the upper two pairs directed more or less inwards and backwards, the intermediate ones weak; two pairs of orbitals, the short, bristly hair inside them directed upwards, that outside downwards; outer verticals strong. The black occipital cilia extend to the lower border of the eyes; occiput with abundant whitish pile, the fine hair on the cheeks whitish, that on the parafacials above yellowish. Width of cheeks equal to more than one-third the eye-height; width of parafacial at narrowest part equal to three-fifths the distance between the bases of the oral vibrissæ which are situated moderately above the oral margin; four bristles above the vibrissæ, the upper one situated near the upper fourth of the facial ridges; the middle of the facial depression with parallel sides. Head twice as high as long. First two and base of third antennal segment reddish, the third segment and arista black; second segment one-third as long as third; penultimate segment of arista but little longer than wide, the arista compressed. Palpi reddish.

Thorax grayish pollinose with strong yellow reflections, the mesonotum thinly pollinose from most views, the four vittæ distinct. Dorso-centrals, 2–4; sternopleurals, 4; scutellum with three pairs of strong marginals and a weak apical pair. Pile of the pleura pale yellow, fine. Scutellum brownish basally, yellowish apically.

Tips of the femora and the pulvilli reddish; tibiæ deep black.

Wings strongly tinged with brown; epaulet reddish.

First abdominal segment without pollen, somewhat reddish laterally, the remaining segments with conspicuous grayish yellow pollen except on their broad apices, the apical segment, however, almost wholly densely dull yellowish pollinose, the intermediate segments with the pollen dense basally. None of the segments with discals, the first without marginals, the second segment with a closely approximate pair of short, stout ones, the third and fourth each with a complete row.

TYPE.—Female, Barros, Porto Rico, June 4, 1915, (Lutz and Mutchler).

Dr. Aldrich determined this species as *Goniomima equinoctialis* Townsend with a query. Since there is doubt about it being Townsend's species, even though compared with the type, it seems desirable to name the species. Townsend erected the genus *Triachora* for *equinoctialis* and Doctor Aldrich evidently considers this the same as *Goniomima*. I do not consider either distinct from *Belvoisia*.

RICOSIA, new genus

General habitus of *Distichona* Wulp but differing in head characters: eyes with long but not dense pile; facial ridges bristly on less than the lowest fifth; vibrissæ situated somewhat above the oral margin. Face slightly retreating, its middle only moderately depressed; parafacials each with a row of five or six strong bristles and some weak hairs; frontal bristles descending to base of antennæ, divergent below; about eight pairs of moderately strong frontals and a secondary row of three strong reclinate bristles and two orbitals in the female; ocellars directed outwards and backwards; a single row of black occipital cilia extending to the cheeks which are one-eighth as wide as height of eye; proboscis short; palpi well developed, broadened apically; antennæ reaching to lowest fourth of face; arista thickened on basal half, thence tapering. Wings as in *Sturmia* Desvoidy. Posterior tibiæ not closely ciliate.

GENOTYPE: *R. setigena*, new species.

Ricosia setigena, new species

Figure 3

Black, the palpi and first two and base of third antennal segment reddish. Length, 7 mm.

FEMALE.—Front at vertex five-sixths as wide, at antennæ one-third as wide as either eye, the face with almost parallel sides, the front gently convex, the frontal vitta brownish red, two-thirds as wide as either parafrontal, somewhat widening anteriorly. Head grayish pollinose, somewhat silvery, yellowish tinged on the upper half; occipital pile white; cheeks with coarse, sparse black hair. Parafacials wider than third antennal segment, strongly widening above; facial depression carinate above. Third antennal segment rather narrow, with parallel sides, its apex rounded below, obtuse above, almost three times as long as the second segment; arista with the basal segment broader than long, the penultimate segment one and one-half times as long as wide.

Thorax cinereous pollinose, with four conspicuous black vittæ, the inner pair broadly separated, diverging posteriorly, rather narrow, almost joining the broader outer pair posteriorly. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 4; scutellum with four pairs of marginals, the second and fourth pairs weak, the latter almost horizontal, not cruciate; one pair of discals. Hair black.

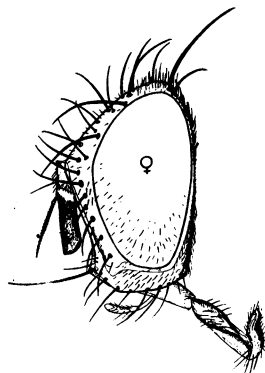


Fig. 3. *Ricosia setigena* new species. Profile of head.

Femora in part gray pollinose; pulvilli short, yellowish; claws black; middle tibiae with three antero-dorsal bristles on the basal half.

Wings cinereous hyaline, somewhat luteous in front on the basal third. Squamæ white with a large, pale brownish discal spot. Halteres brownish.

Apical three abdominal segments cinereous pollinose, sub-tessellate, the second and third segments, from most views, bearing an oval or roundish median dark basal spot, the pollen for the most part rather thin, especially apically, but dense on most of the fourth segment. First segment with a pair of weak, the second with pair of strong marginals, the third with a row; fourth segment with weak marginals and a strong discal row. Genital opening slit-like, the abdomen rather deep.

TYPE.—Female, Aibonito, Porto Rico, June 1–3, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, at light).

MERICINA, new genus

Related to *Mericia* Desvoidy from which it is distinguished by the very long pteropleural bristles, much less concave face and general habitus.

Eyes pilose; head as long below as at antennæ, the face very gently concave in profile, the oral margin produced, the vibrissæ situated scarcely above it; only a few bristly hairs on the lowest sixth of the facial ridges; front wide, gently convex, with almost parallel sides; male without orbitals; outer verticals long; palpi elongate, broadened apically; antennæ extending almost to the vibrissæ, the third segment one and one-half times as long as the second; posterior pair of presutural acrostical bristles close to the suture; posterior sublateral bristle scarcely differentiated; three pairs of marginal scutellars and a weak discal pair. Venation as in *Erycia* Desvoidy. Abdomen elongate oval, much wider than deep; intermediate segments without discals; posterior forceps fused into a single long process as in *Linnaemyia* Desvoidy. Propleura bare in middle; infra-squamal spinules strong.

GENOTYPE: *M. ruficauda*, new species.

Mericina ruficauda, new species

Black; fourth abdominal segment reddish. Length, 7.5 mm.

MALE.—Head whitish pollinose, the front and upper half of occiput strongly tinged with ochreous. Front almost one-third as wide as either eye, gently widening anteriorly; eight pairs of frontals, the lowest three below the base of the antennæ, the upper two reclinate, the upper reclinate rather weak the other very strong; ocellars strong. Frontal vitta nowhere as wide as parafrontal, the latter with two rows of fine, short hairs. The occipital cilia extend to the sparse black hair of the cheeks; above there is a row of five or six black setæ behind the cilia; pile of occiput whitish. Palpi yellow. First two and base of third antennal segment, orange, the third brown, grayish pollinose, a little over twice as long as the second, rounded apically; arista brown. Cheeks almost one-fourth as wide as eye-height; parafacials narrow, half as wide as third antennal segment, somewhat broadened above. Middle of face not sunken, with a low, obscure carina above.

Thorax gray pollinose with four black vittæ, the median pair broadly separated from each other, connected with the outer pair behind the base of the wings, the outer pair moderately separated from the inner pair in front. Dorso-centrals, 3–3; sternopleurals, 3.

Legs black; femora obscurely reddish below on the apical half or less, the tibiæ very broadly obscure reddish medianly; pulvilli small, grayish yellow; middle tibiæ with three strong antero-dorsal bristles.

Wings cinereous hyaline; third vein setulose between its base and small cross-vein. Squamæ white. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen moderately clothed with sub-tessellate cinereous pollen which becomes more or less brownish towards the apices of the intermediate segments. Fourth segment on the apical half and the genitalia, reddish. First segment without dorsal bristles, the second and third each with a pair of marginals, the second with one, the third with two lateral marginals. Fourth segment with a row of very strong discals and a somewhat weaker marginal row. Inner margins of the fifth sternal lobes almost straight, angulate apically.

TYPE.—Male, Arecibo, Porto Rico, July 30–August 1, 1914, (F. E. Watson).

Winthemia sexualis, new species

Rather similar to *okefnokensis* Smith but the abdominal pollen is much thinner and leaves wide, shining segmental fasciæ and the front tarsi are simple, etc. Like that species it bears a large ventral sexual patch on the third tergite composed of dense brownish black hair. Length, 7 to 8 mm.

MALE.—Black, the fourth abdominal segment bright reddish on the apical half to three-fourths. Pollen of head grayish yellow with brassy tinge, the facial depression and occiput rather silvery gray. Front one-third as wide as either eye; frontal bristles extending to the arista, the upper one or two pairs reclinate, a few hairs outside the frontals; ocellars and outer verticals strong; frontal vitta brownish, much wider at its upper third than either parafrontal. Occipital pile pale cinereous; no setæ behind the cilia. Cheeks one-sixth as wide as eye-height, black-haired. Parafacials with a row of black hairs on the lower half, much narrower on most of their length than the third antennal segment. Vibrissæ situated on a level with the oral margin. Palpi brownish red; antennæ black, third segment truncate apically but more rounded below, two and one-half times as long as the second, somewhat widening apically; arista long, thickened on hardly the basal fourth. Pile of eyes tawny or reddish yellow.

Thorax grayish pollinose, with four broad black vittæ, the median pair broadly separated, not fusing with the lateral ones posteriorly. Acrosticals, 3–3; dorso-centrals, 3–4; sternopleurals, 1–1; three pairs of marginal scutellars and a weak, sub-erect cruciate apical pair.

Legs black; anterior femora gray pollinose behind; pulvilli long; middle tibiæ with a single very strong antero-dorsal bristle situated beyond the middle; posterior tibiæ rather sparsely evenly ciliate.

Wings cinereous hyaline; squamæ grayish white, white basally. Halteres brownish, the stem becoming yellowish basally.

Second and third abdominal segments each whitish pollinose on the basal half (somewhat less than half laterally), except for a conspicuous median vitta, elsewhere with less evident brownish pollen; in some views the pale pollen appears somewhat more extensive; basal third or fourth of the fourth segment whitish pollinose except for the median vitta. Second segment with a pair of strong marginals the third and fourth each with a row, the fourth with a row of discals across the middle and erect bristly hairs, the hair elsewhere appressed.

TYPE.—Male, Arecibo, June 24–26, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping). Paratypes: male, same data; male, Adjuntas, June 8–13, 1915, (Lutz and Mutchler).

***Anacomptomyia americana*, new species**

Figure 4

The genus *Anacomptomyia* Bischoff is rather similar to *Compsilura* Bouché: it lacks ocellar bristles and the eyes are hairy, the head short, the face not receding, facial ridges with strong, well-spaced bristles on the lower three-fourths or two-thirds; no discal bristles on intermediate abdominal segments and only two sterno-leurals; male without orbital bristles. Venation as in *Erycia* Desvoidy.

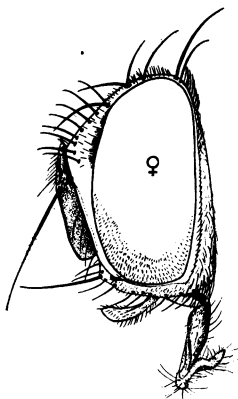


Fig. 4. *Anacomptomyia americana*, new species. Profile of head.

A. americana is black, the palpi, scutellum mostly and the halteres reddish; thorax yellowish gray pollinose, with five black vittæ, the median and lateral ones broad, the others slender. Length, 7 mm.

FEMALE.—Head cinereous pollinose; frontal vitta brown, with parallel sides, wider above than either para-frontal; face not as wide as eye, the width of front at vertex six-elevenths of eye-width, gently widening to below the base of the antennæ, the sides of the face very gently converging below. About ten pairs of fine frontal bristles, the lower two situated below the base of the antennæ, gently diverging, the upper two stronger, reclinate; two pairs of orbitals; ocellars absent; outer verticals strong; occipital cilia long, extending to the narrow, black-haired cheeks; occipital pile abundant, whitish. Antennæ black, the base of the third segment very narrowly reddish.

The median mesonotal vitta occupies the space between the acrostical bristles, the slender vittæ situated between the acrosticals and dorso-centrals, the outer ones between these and sub-laterals and intra-alars. Acrosticals, 3–3; dorso-centrals, 3–4; sternopleurals, 1–1; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair weak and cruciate; a pair of weak discals. Propleura bare in middle; infra-squamal spinules absent.

Legs black; femora largely gray pollinose; middle tibiæ with a strong median antero-dorsal bristle and a weak one preceding it; posterior tibiæ with even fringe of short cilia antero-dorsally.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the veins brownish yellow basally; third vein with two weak basal bristles. Squamæ whitish. Halteres reddish.

Abdomen black, with sub-tessellate cinereous pollen which leaves a more or less distinct median vitta and large, sub-triangular sub-lateral spots which are connected along the posterior margins on each segment, the first segment not pollinose dorsally. First segment without, the second with a pair of strong marginals, the third with a row; fourth segment with scattered bristly hairs over its surface, the hair elsewhere decumbent; ovipositor as in *Winthemia* Desvoidy.

TYPE.—Female, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, July 24–26, 1914, (F. E. Watson).

***Frontina bigeminata*, new species**

Elongate, fairly slender: a rather aberrant *Frontina* on account of the strongly receding face and weak ocellars. Black, including the palpi; thorax cinereous pollinose, with four broad black vittæ. Length, 9 mm.

MALE.—Front five-twelfths as wide as either eye, with parallel sides on the upper third, over two-thirds as wide as either eye below, the face rather narrow, being about three-fourths as wide as eye. Head silvery white pollinose with yellowish tinge on the front and posterior orbits; about twelve pairs of rather closely spaced frontals, the three or four lower pairs below the base of the antennæ, the upper two or three reclinate, the second upper pair strongest; parafrontals with scattered short hairs; ocellar bristles weak; outer verticals absent; frontal vitta blackish, about two-thirds as wide as parafrontal opposite any given point. Occipital cilia in a single row, extending to the lower third of the eyes, thence represented by two rows of finer, bristly hairs which extend to the cheeks which bear short, blackish hairs on less than the lowest third; occipital pile white. Palpi brownish. Face strongly receding, the facial ridges with strong bristles on the lower two-thirds or more; parafacials strongly narrowed below where they are much narrower than the third antennal segment. Antennæ black, the third segment four times as long as the second, narrow, rounded apically; arista tapering from the base, long, short pubescent, the basal segments very short.

Thorax grayish pollinose, the median pair of dark vittæ broadly separated from each other but only narrowly so from the outer pair which they join posteriorly: the dark vittæ and a small spot on the disc of the scutellum appear brownish in some views. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; outer sub-lateral bristle rather weak; sternopleurals, 1-1; four pairs of marginal scutellars, the second and fourth pairs weak, the latter sub-erect.

Femora largely pollinose; middle tibiæ with a single antero-dorsal bristle near the middle; pulvilli elongate, yellow; claws long, brown, densely pubescent.

Wings cinereous hyaline; bend of fourth vein rather sharp; third vein with two or three setæ basally. Squamæ white. Halteres reddish yellow, the knob somewhat browned.

Abdomen moderately cinereous pollinose, sub-tessellate, the broad apices of the segments dark, on the dorsum reddish brown pollinose, laterally and ventrally, shining black; first segment wholly dark above. First segment with a pair of widely separated marginals, the second with a pair of discals and marginals, third with two or three pairs of discals and a row of marginals; fourth segment with bristles except on the basal fourth. The bristles are all long and fairly strong, while the hair towards the middle of the abdomen is long and bristle-like.

TYPE.—Male, Adjuntas, Porto Rico, June 8-13, 1915, (Lutz and Mutchler). Paratypes: 2 males, same data.

In Williston's Manual (1908), this species traces to *Pseudochæta* and in Coquillett's "Revision" to *Masicera*.

***Lydella bigeminata*, new species**

Allied to *armigera* Coquillett from which it differs in having the facial ridges bristled on only the lowest fourth and the fourth abdominal segment one-fifth longer than the third, the fourth segment in *armigera* being decidedly shorter than the third. Length, 7 mm.

MALE.—Black, the face more or less obscurely reddish, the fourth abdominal segment mostly reddish. Head silvery gray pollinose with slight yellowish tinge above. Front a little more than half as wide as either eye, the sides moderately diverging on the lower two-thirds; ten or eleven pairs of frontals, three below the base of the antennæ, the upper two pairs reclinate, the intermediate ones becoming weak above; a single row of very short hairs on the parafrontals; frontal vitta brownish red, pale pollinose, with parallel sides, on most of its length wider than either parafrontal. Ocellar bristles weak; outer verticals absent. The black occipital cilia extend to the coarse, black hairs on the cheeks; occipital pile fairly abundant, whitish. Vibrissæ level with oral margin, the ridges with bristles on the lowest fourth; parafacials about one-third as wide as third antennal segment. Antennæ black, the apex of the second and base of third segments, reddish, reaching to the lowest fifth of the face, the third segment widest apically, truncate, about three times as long as the second; penultimate arisal segment as long as wide, the arista thickened on its basal fifth, short pubescent.

Thorax grayish pollinose, the mesonotum with four broad black vittæ, the median pair broadly separated from each other, joining the lateral ones posteriorly, narrowly separated from them in front; scutellum wholly pollinose, three pairs of post-sutural dorso-centrals; sternopleurals, 2-1; three pairs of marginal scutellars and a weak discal pair, the hair extending to the apex of the scutellum. From frontal view the dark vittæ appear reddish brown.

Legs black; claws reddish basally; pulvilli luteous; middle tibiæ with a single strong anterior bristle.

Wings cinereous hyaline; third vein with two or three setæ basally. Squamæ whitish, the disc infuscated. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen black, the first segment not pollinose, the remainder with cinereous pollen, with a median vitta and narrow segmental apices bare. Second and third segments each with a large, sub-triangular black spot on either side posteriorly, the fourth reddish with the dorsum bearing a black triangle covering more than the basal half, the pollen on this segment somewhat golden yellow except basally. First and second segments each with a pair of marginals, the second and third each with pair of discals, the third and fourth with row of marginals, the latter with a row of discals. The second and third segments each bear a strong median lateral. Genitalia reddish.

TYPE.—Male, St. Croix, March 4, 1925, (F. E. Lutz, at the Agriculture Experiment Station).

***Erycia consistens*, new species**

Related to *celer* Coquillett but the intermediate abdominal segments lack discals and their apices are very broadly shining. Length, 6 mm.

MALE.—Black: lower half of face grayish white pollinose, rather silvery, the upper half with strong ochreous tinge. Front hardly three-fourths as wide as either eye, the blackish frontal vitta with almost parallel sides, narrower than parafrontal;

eight pairs of frontals, the lower three below the base of the antennæ, the upper pair reclinate; parafrontals with scattered short, black bristly hairs. Ocellars strong; outer verticals well developed. Occipital cilia extending to the coarse black hairs on the cheeks, an irregular row of black setæ behind them; occipital pile whitish. Palpi deep black. Cheeks hardly one-sixth as wide as eye-height; parafacials very narrow, about one-fourth as wide as third antennal segment; facial ridges with bristly hairs on lowest fifth; facial depression deep; vibrissæ situated level with oral margin. Antennæ wholly black, the third segment broad, three times as long as the second; arista thickened on basal third, pubescent, the penultimate segment one and one-half times as long as wide.

Thorax grayish pollinose, the four broad vittæ distinct, the middle pair broadly separated from each other, closely approaching the outer pair posteriorly. Dorsocentrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 3; three pairs of marginal scutellars, the second pair weakest and one or two pairs of sub-erect hairs between the apical divergent pair. Hair wholly black.

Legs black; pulvilli short, luteous; middle tibiæ with a single strong antero-dorsal bristle near the middle.

Wings cinereous hyaline; third vein with two setæ basally; apical cell almost closed in margin of the wing far before the tip, the apical cross-vein gently concave on the outer side of its basal third. Squamæ whitish. Halteres reddish with brown knob.

Abdomen black, the apical three segments whitish pollinose basally, leaving almost the apical half shining towards the middle, narrowing to the apical fourth on the sides and venter; in some lights the pale pollen appears interrupted in the middle. First segment with a pair of very weak, second with pair of strong marginals, the third and fourth each with a row of marginals, the latter with a row of fairly strong discals. Hair bristle-like, sub-appressed. Genitalia black.

TYPE.—Male, Coamo Springs, Porto Rico, January 10, 1915, (H. E. Crampton).

***Spathidexia atypica*, new species**

Differs from *dunningi* Coquillett in having only two or three setæ on the third vein and distinct, sparse, short hairs on the eyes. Black, with whitish pollen. Length, 4 mm.

FEMALE.—Front two-thirds as wide as either eye. Head yellowish gray pollinose. The facial depression grayish. Facial ridges with four or five strong and as many hair-like bristles occupying a little more than the lower half. Hair black; some yellow pile below the neck. Palpi blackish. Antennæ arising slightly below the middle of the eyes, reaching to the oral margin, the third segment a little more than three times as long as the second, truncate apically; arista long, thickened on basal two-fifths, pubescent on basal half. Ocellars weak.

Thorax moderately cinereous pollinose, the narrow vittæ distinct. Four pairs of post-sutural dorso-centrals; two sternopleurals; three pairs of marginal scutellars.

Legs black; middle tibiæ with a single antero-dorsal bristle; anterior tibiæ with one posterior bristle.

Apical three abdominal segments with the basal half silvery pollinose in some lights, much less so in others, the pollen interrupted in the middle. First and second segments each with a pair of marginals, third with a row, fourth with row of weak discals and weaker marginal row. Ovipositor as in *dunningi*.

TYPE.—Female, Adjuntas, June 26, 1915, (Lutz and Mutchler). Paratypes: female, Aibonito, June 14–17, 1914, (F. E. Watson); female, Manati, June 27–29, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping).

CLAUSICELLANA, new genus

Related to *Actia* Desvoidy and *Clausicella* Rondani. From *Actia* it differs in having long bristles on the thorax and these are not appressed: from *Clausicella* it is distinguished in having the third vein setose to the small cross-vein.

Face rather strongly retreating, the length of the head below about half that at the base of the antennæ, the oral margin prominent; vibrissæ situated level with the oral margin, the ridges with only two or three bristles below; parafacials linear; cheeks one-fifth as wide as eye-height; front five-sixths as wide as either eye, with two pairs of orbitals on the upper half, almost horizontal in profile, the antennæ arising at the upper fourth or fifth of the eyes and reaching quite to the oral margin; six pairs of frontals, two below the base of the antennæ; ocellars well developed; outer verticals present; back of head very slightly convex; palpi normal. Acrosticals, 2–2, the posterior presutural pair close to the suture; dorso-centrals, 3–3; sterno-pleurals, 2; three pairs of marginal scutellars, no apicals; pulvilli small; apical cell ending in wing-tip, the fourth vein broadly curved; posterior crossvein a little beyond the middle of the distance between the anterior crossvein and the bend of the fourth vein, slightly oblique; costal spine rather strong; first and third veins each with three or four strong bristles; abdomen without discals; second segment with a pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a row.

GENOTYPE: The following species.

Clausicellana mitis, new species

Black, with grayish pollen. Length, 3 mm.

MALE.—Head thickly grayish yellow pollinose; frontal vitta brownish red, about as wide at its middle as either parafrontal, with almost parallel sides. Proboscis about half as long as head-height. First arisal segment not more than one and one-half times as long as wide, thickened on the basal third.

Thorax gray pollinose, the mesonotum with four black vittæ, the outer ones obsolete behind the suture, the inner, well separated ones, extending to the posterior third. Scutellum pollinose, without discals.

Legs black. Wings cinereous hyaline. Squamæ grayish white, the disc of the lower lobe brownish. Halteres yellow.

Basal fourth of the second and third abdominal segments, broadened to one-half in the middle, yellowish gray pollinose, the fourth segment pollinose on the basal two-thirds.

TYPE.—Male, Aibonito, Porto Rico, July 14–17, 1914, (F. E. Watson).

Comatacta insularis, new species

Black, the first two antennal segments, knees very narrowly, palpi, halteres and obscure areas on the sides of the abdomen, reddish. Length, 5.5 to 6.5 mm.

MALE.—Face and cheeks pale yellow, whitish pollinose, the frontal pollen tinged with yellow, that on the occiput conspicuously yellowish above, becoming whitish below. Front above half as wide as either eye, considerably narrowed below, with

about fourteen pairs of rather fine, fairly short bristles one or two of which are situated below the base of the antennæ, the upper four or five pairs reclinate; ocellars not or scarcely differentiated; occipital cilia long above, extending to the lower fourth of the eyes. Hair of the head whitish except on the ocellar triangle; frontal vitta brown, very narrow. Vibrissæ situated somewhat above the oral margin which is far above the lower edge of the eyes; middle of face prominent. Proboscis about three-fourths as long as height of the head; palpi brownish red, slender, somewhat thickened apically. Antennæ situated above the middle of the eyes, extending three-fourths the distance to the oral margin, the third segment one and one-half as long as the second, blackish; arista very short plumose.

Thorax grayish pollinose, rather yellowish on the disc, the four dark vittæ very distinct. The plumose hairs cover the pleura and sides of the mesonotum and scutellum and replace the hypopleural bristles. Acrosticals and dorso-centrals, 3-3; sternopleurals, 2-1, the lowest weak; two pairs of strong marginal scutellars and a very weak apical pair.

Legs black, the anterior four femora gray pollinose and pale pilose behind; pulvilli small.

Wings almost hyaline; apical cell open near the wing-tip; posterior crossvein oblique, almost straight, joining the fourth vein near the middle of its penultimate section; a single small seta at the base of the third vein. Squamæ whitish.

Abdomen with the apical three segments cinereous pollinose on the basal two-thirds but each hair arises from a large dark spot so that the pollen is only dense basally and towards the middle of the under surface; towards the middle of the dorsum the pollen becomes yellowish tinged and the second and third segments each bear an elongate, sub-basal longitudinal blackish spot. Second segment without marginals, the third and fourth each with a row. Under side of first tergite with pale pile, the hair elsewhere black.

FEMALE.—Two pairs of orbitals; front five-sevenths as wide as either eye, with almost parallel sides; third antennal segment twice as long as second; hypopleural bristles present. The female is somewhat damaged but the abdomen appears to be wholly dark in ground color.

TYPE.—Male, San Juan, Porto Rico, July 9-12, 1914, (F. E. Watson); allotype, female, Manati, June 27-29, 1915, (Lutz and Mutchler).

***Prorhynchops errans*, new species**

Figure 5

Black, with grayish pollen; apical section of proboscis longer than height of head. Length, 4.5 mm.

MALE.—Front half as wide as eye; six to eight pairs of frontals, none below the base of the antennæ; ocellars long; outer verticals half as long as verticals. Frontal vitta about as wide on its upper half as either parafrontal. Head black-haired, some pale hair beneath the neck. Cheeks one-fourth as wide as eye-height. Parafacials half as wide as median depression; oral margin produced; vibrissæ situated on a level with oral margin; facial carina well developed, acute, obsolete below. Palpi brown. Antennæ brownish red, the third segment black.

Thorax grayish pollinose, with yellowish tinge above, with a very wide, complete median vitta which extends onto the base of the scutellum and narrower vittæ outside

the dorso-centrals, brown or blackish. Acrosticals, 1-1; dorso-centrals, 3-3; posterior sub-lateral and post-humeral bristle absent; two sternopleurals; two pairs of strong marginal scutellars and a very weak, cruciate apical pair, the scutellum without hair except towards the sides.

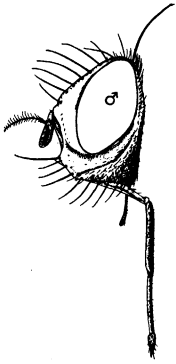


Fig. 5. *Prorhynchops errans*, new species. Profile of head.

Legs black, somewhat long; pulvilli moderately large, brownish; middle tibiae with a single antero-dorsal bristle situated beyond the middle; posterior tibiae with two antero-dorsal and three postero-dorsal bristles.

Wings cinereous hyaline; apical cell closed close to the margin, very little before the apex of the wing; bend of fourth vein rather sharp; the slightly oblique posterior crossvein joins the fourth vein somewhat beyond the middle of the distance between the small crossvein and bend of fourth vein; costal spine distinct; third vein bare. Squamæ grayish white. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen grayish pollinose, the apices of the segments broadly shining, expanded on either side of the middle and laterally and more or less distinctly brownish pollinose. First and second segments each with a pair of strong marginals, the third and fourth each with a row.

FEMALE.—Pollen of head with brownish tinge above; two pairs of orbitals; two anterior dorso-central bristles.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, Manati, Porto Rico, June 27-29, 1915, (A. J. Mutchler, by beating); allotype, female, Arecibo, March 1-4, 1914, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping wayside weeds). Paratypes: male and female, Arecibo, June 24-26, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping); male, Caguas, May 28-29, (Lutz and Mutchler); female, Adjuntas, June 8-13, 1915, (F. E. Lutz, by sweeping).

***Cistogaster dominica*, new species**

Black, the antennæ partly reddish. Length, 6 mm.

MALE.—Face pale in ground color, the head silvery white pollinose, the front and upper part of the occiput golden yellow. Frontal vitta black, at its middle narrower than either parafrontal opposite, the parafrontals becoming very narrow at the vertex; front less than half as wide as either eye, widened anteriorly; six or seven pairs of fine frontals, no hairs outside them; ocellars scarcely differentiated; verticals not developed, weaker than the post-ocellars; occipital cilia extending to a little below the middle of the eyes. Pile of occiput and cheeks cinereous white. Vibrissæ situated well above the oral margin; five or six fine bristles below them. Palpi reddish. Antennæ black, the third segment with a large basal reddish spot below, the tip of the second segment reddish, this segment three-fourths as long as the third; arista short pubescent.

Mesonotum golden yellow pollinose except on the sides, which, together with the scutellum, are pale ochreous, the pleura grayish white pollinose. Only two pairs of marginal scutellar bristles. Hair of thorax wholly black.

Coxæ grayish yellow pollinose; legs shining black, with fairly long black hair; pulvilli luteous; claws wholly blackish.

Wings cinereous, somewhat darker apically in front, with luteous tinge basally. Squamæ whitish with strong yellowish tinge. Halteres brownish red, with brown knob.

Abdomen shining black, the apical two segments pale yellowish pollinose, the third with the apical fourth less thickly pollinose except in the middle, the black band tapering laterally, the second segment with an irregular, incomplete pale pollinose median vitta. Hair black; no bristles.

TYPE.—Male, Sanchez, Republic of Dominica, May 28–31, 1915, (F. E. Watson).

Differs from the remaining American species by the brown halteres and black abdomen in male.

