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NOTES ON THE SYRPHIDAE IN THE SLOSSON COLLECTION OF DIPTERA

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The Slosson Collection of Diptera, now in The American Museum of Natural History, is in wretched condition, having been very badly infested with *Dermestes* when received at the Museum. Since its arrival it has been well cared for but, nevertheless, very many of the species are represented by fragments only, and some by nothing more than a pin and label. All the specimens now bear the Slosson Collection label and will eventually be incorporated in the general collection.

During the transfer of the Syrphidae it seems advisable to note the rather numerous misidentifications, since many published records are based upon the specimens. Where determinations are correct no mention is made of the species, but in other cases notes are given.

***Microdon fuscipennis* Macquart**

The specimen from Franconia, N. H., is *globosus* Fabricius.

***Microdon tristis* Loew**

Of the five specimens, not one is in good condition and only three are recognizable: two of these are *cothurnatus* Bigot while one is *tristis*. All are from Franconia, N. H.

***Microdon* species**

Two specimens from Newfoundland, N. J., are *M. ocellaris* Curran.

***Epistrophe grossulariae* Meigen**

One of the specimens from Delaware Water Gap is the typical form, while the other is variety *melanis* Curran.

***Epistrophe umbellatarum* Schiner**

The three specimens are without head, but are evidently *E. mentalis* Williston.

***Syrphus ribesii* Linnaeus**

The four specimens are in poor condition. They are as follows: one *S. rectus* Osten Sacken from Franconia, N. H.; one *S. vitripennis*

Meigen from Franconia, N. H.; two *S. ribesii vittafrons* Shannon from Delaware Water Gap and Richmond, Va.

Syrphus arcuatus Fallén

Three specimens from Franconia, N. H., are *lapponicus* Zetterstedt.

Baccha notata Loew

A female from "Florida" is not *notata*, but is too poor to be identified.

Mesogramma duplicata Wiedemann

One male from Biscayne Bay, Fla., is *planiventris* Loew; one male from Biscayne Bay, Fla., is *florale* Fabricius; two specimens are destroyed.

Mesogramma parvula Loew

The single specimen, from Niagara, N. Y., is a female *Toxomerus geminatus* Say.

Platycheirus hyperboreus Staeger

The single female under this label is *P. erraticus* Curran.

Platycheirus quadratus Say

The male from Newport, Vt. (only the thorax and part of the legs left), is *immarginatus* Zetterstedt and the female, from Franconia, N. H., is the same species.

Melanostoma obscurum Say

The specimen bearing this label is from Richmond, Va., and is a male of a species of *Cartosyrphus* but is too damaged for identification.

Pipiza pistica Williston

One female in perfect condition is *Heringia salax* Loew the other, without head, is a species of *Pipiza*.

Pipiza puella Williston

The female from Franconia, N. H., in *puella*. The male is probably *P. femoralis nigripilosa* Williston.

Pipiza festiva Meigen

Female, Delaware Water Gap, is *P. femoralis* Loew.

Pipiza pisticoides Williston

From Franconia, N. H. The female lacks head but is a species of *Pipizella*. The male is *Cnemodon calcarata* Loew.

Pipiza pulchella Williston

Both specimens are damaged beyond recognition, but they belong to *Pipizella*.

Cheilosia petulca Williston

Franconia and Mt. Washington, N. H. This is *Cheilosia orilliaensis* Curran.

Cheilosia lasiophthalmus

A female from Mt. Washington lacks head. It is not *lasiophthalmus* but one of the related species known from the east.

Cheilosia leucoparea Loew and **cyanescens** Loew

Both specimens are damaged beyond recognition.

Cheilosia occidentalis Williston

A male and female from Mt. Washington, pinned together, are *C. orilliaensis* Curran.

Neoascia globosa Walker

The single male from Franconia, N. H., is *Sphegina flavimana* Malloch.

Sphegina lobata Loew

Male, Mt. Washington, and male, Franconia, N. H., are *S. rufiventris* Loew.

Two males from Franconia, N. H., are *S. flavimana* Malloch.

Sphegina infuscata Loew

The female from Colorado is correctly named. The female from Franconia, N. H., is *S. rufiventris* Loew.

Sphegina keeniana Williston

Neither of the two females is definitely recognizable, but from the remnants one of them appears to be correctly named.

Temnostoma bombylans Fabricius

Two males and one female from Mt. Washington are *T. obscura* Loew. Two females from Mt. Washington and one from Franconia, N. H., are *T. trifasciata* Robertson.

Criorhina verbosa Harris

The specimen labeled as this species is *Brachypalpus oarus* Walker.

Xylota ejuncida Say

One female from Franconia, N. H., is *ejuncida* Say; another female from Franconia is melanic but belongs here.

Male from Franconia is *X. subfasciata* Loew, and a female from Delaware Water Gap is the same species.

Xylota nemorum Linnaeus

The single male from Watkins Glen, N. Y., is *X. ejuncida* Say.

Xylota anthreas Walker

Male and female from Franconia, N. H., are *Myiolepta nigra* Loew.

Another male from Franconia is a species of *Xylota* but lacks head. Perhaps it is *analis* Williston, but I cannot be sure at present.

Xylota elongata Williston

A female from Franconia, N. H., is a rather melanic specimen of *X. ejuncida* Say.

Xylota analis Williston

A female from Cherry Harbor, Fla., is evidently the female of *X. viridaenea* Shannon.

Xylota pigra Fabricius

Two specimens from Delaware Water Gap are *X. bicolor* Loew, the other three specimens are *X. pigra*.

Sericomyia slossonae, new species

Distinguished from described species by the black pilose thorax and abdomen and the narrow yellow abdominal fasciae. Length, 11 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Face creamy yellow, with a moderately broad median stripe that is widest above and reaches the base of the antennae; oral margin and cheeks shining black, the color on the latter extending halfway up the face; in profile almost perpendicular, the tubercle moderately large, not very long, as prominent as the tip of the antennal prominence, the lower part produced well below the lower border of the eye. Frontal triangle black, thickly covered, except immediately above the antennae, by yellowish-white pollen similar to that on the yellow part of the face. Middle portion of face white pubescent, lateral margins and frontal triangle whitish pilose, the latter with a few black hairs above. Vertical triangle black, thinly pale pollinose, with black pile. Occiput grayish pollinose, black pilose on upper half, white pilose below. Antennae reddish, first segment fuscous, the second somewhat piceous red; third segment subrectangular, slightly longer below, slightly broader than long, the corner

rounded, the upper surface convex. Arista reddish, its base piceous, the rays long, sparse, yellow.

Thorax deep shining black, the mesonotum before the suture thinly yellowish pollinose, leaving a geminate median stripe more shining in certain lights. Pile on pollinose portion and narrow upper margin of pleura, yellowish, elsewhere black, not long. Scutellum concolorous with thorax, wholly black pilose.

Femora black, their apices narrowly reddish; tibiae reddish, their middle half or more diffuse brownish; tarsi blackish, the first segment reddish, the second brownish. Hind trochanters without spur.

Wings yellowish anteriorly, the color fading to almost hyaline or cinereous posteriorly. Third longitudinal vein distinctly curved upward beyond the middle of the first posterior cell. Squamae and halteres yellow, the former with yellow fringe.

Abdomen opaque black, the first segment, lateral margins, and apices of the segments increasingly more widely so, shining deep black. Yellow fasciate spots on second segment rather narrowly separated and slightly oblique, the posterolateral corner rounded, the hind margins practically straight; inner ends slightly narrowed, sharply rounded in front, the outer end occupying nearly one-third the length of the segment as it is rather triangularly produced forward. The bands on the third and fourth segments are similar in shape but only slightly widened laterally, nearer the front margin and very narrowly interrupted. Fourth segment half shining. Pile black with the exception of a few hairs laterally on apical segment and most of the ventral hairs.

FEMALE.—Differs only sexually; front dulled with grayish pollen, a broad band at the vertex brownish yellow, another below the middle of front grayish yellow, the frontal pile black. The third yellow abdominal band is not, or only obscurely, interrupted in the middle; on the fourth segment there is a basal yellow fascia that is broadly interrupted in the middle, the spots thus formed tapering to a sharp point at their inner ends. Fifth segment yellow pilose.

Holotype male, allotype female, and another headless female from Franconia, N. H. (Mrs. Slosson).

The male was determined as *chalcopyga* Loew, the female as *lappona* Linné. There is a male in the United States National Museum and another in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge.

This is the form of which I had seen only males and considered to be the unknown male of *S. sexfasciata* Walker. The fact that the female shows no difference in abdominal maculation proves that my previous conclusions were erroneous.

In 1926, R. C. Osburn described a new species related to *sexfasciata* which he placed in the genus *Condidea* Coquillett. This genus is hardly tenable, being based upon the presence of spots instead of fasciae on the abdomen and the strong curvature of the third longitudinal vein as well as an allegedly differently shaped abdomen. All the species of *Sericomyia* have the third vein more or less curved, there is no marked difference in the shape of the abdomen, and only the difference in abdominal

maculation remains. On this basis only the genotype of *Condidea, lata*, belongs in this genus, the others all being referable to *Sericomyia*.

The species may be separated as follows:

- 1.—Abdomen with only one yellow band. *carolinensis* Metcalf.
Abdomen with two or three yellow or whitish bands, or spots arranged in rows—
first band sometimes very wide. 2.
- 2.—Face without a median black stripe. 3.
Face with a median black stripe. 4.
- 3.—Third vein strongly curved into first posterior cell; first pair of spots very large,
the following bands broken into spots. *Condidea lata* Coquillett.
Third vein nearly straight; face strongly produced downward; abdomen with
three bands. *cynocephala* Hine.
- 4.—Fourth abdominal segment without a crossband; those on the second and third
distinct; male. *bifasciata* Williston.
Normally three bands; if only two, none on the second segment. 5.
- 5.—Yellow band on second abdominal segment twice as wide as the following yellow
bands. 6.
Yellow band on second segment but little wider than following bands. 7.
- 6.—Spots on second abdominal segment narrowed in the middle. *sexfasciata* Walker.
Spots on second abdominal segment with parallel sides. *transversa* Osburn.
- 7.—Thorax and abdomen except the fifth abdominal segment in the female, black
pilose. *slossonae* Curran.
Abdomen extensively yellow pilose in both sexes. 8.
- 8.—Scutellum distinctly reddish; femora practically all reddish (Europe).
lappona Linnaeus.
Scutellum sometimes reddish (usually black); if reddish, the femora all half
black. 9.
- 9.—Spots on the second segment small, often wanting; all the spots small, oblique,
dashlike, widest medianly; ground color black; scutellum often somewhat
reddish; male hind coxae with a spur. *militaris* Walker.
Spots on the second segment very distinct, those on the following segments wide
laterally; hind coxae of male with or without spur. 10.
- 10.—Abdominal spots oblique. 12.
Abdominal spots transverse. 11.
- 11.—Face produced strongly downward; hind femora of female black, except the
apices; abdominal bands cut off obliquely behind, transverse in front;
female. *bifasciata* Williston.
Face not abnormally produced; abdominal bands not oblique behind, scarcely
wider laterally; hind femora over one-third reddish; fifth segment without
red hind border. *chalcopyga* Loew.
Face not abnormally produced; abdominal bands but little oblique behind;
fifth segment with red hind margin (Europe). *borealis* Fallén.
- 12.—Hind coxae of male with strong spur on inner posterior side; hind femora chiefly
black pilose below. ¹*calcarata* Curran.
Hind coxae of male without spur; hind femora pale yellow pilose below.
chrysotoxoides Macquart.

¹Female not known; probably very similar to *militaris*.

Helophilus latifrons Loew

All the specimens, from Franconia, N. H., Richmond, Va., and Delaware Water Gap, are *H. fasciatus* Walker.

Helophilus glacialis Loew

The specimen from Mt. Washington is *H. groenlandicus* O. Fabricius.

Helophilus chrysostomus Wiedemann

Three specimens, Franconia, N. H., and New York, are *Lejops lunulatus* Meigen.

One female from Franconia, N. H., is *Lejops relictus* Curran and Fluke.

