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FOUR NEW AMERICAN DIPTERA

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The types of the new species described in the following pages are in The American Museum of Natural History.

Mycetophilidæ

***Mycetophila dominica*, new species**

Rusty reddish yellow; hair black; wings with a brown spot on the crossveins. Length, 3 mm.

FEMALE.—Flagellar antennal segments brownish red; ocelli touching the eyes, the median one absent.

Propleura with three bristles in a transverse row; pteropleura with three bristly hairs; hair of the hypopleura very short. Scutellum with two pairs of bristles.

Anterior coxæ with short, appressed, reddish hair; posterior four coxæ very pale yellow. Basal segment of the anterior tarsus but little more than half as long as its tibia. Middle and posterior tibiæ each with two ranges of long bristles, the middle ones each with two median setulæ below; posterior femora with about three long anteroventral, bristly hairs before the apex. Immediate tips of the femora brown.

Wings pale amber colored, with brown spot and venation as in Figure 1. Halteres yellow.

Each abdominal segment except the first bears a large, somewhat darker posterior triangle. Hair of the venter obscure, yellowish.

TYPE.—Female, Laudet, British Dominica, June 12, 1911, collected by Frank E. Lutz in a forest of tree-ferns, etc., at about 2100 feet altitude.

Sepsidæ

***Sepsis mitis*, new species**

Length, 2 to 2.5 mm.

MALE.—Face and cheeks reddish brown to luteous, the latter with the broad oral border shining black. Facial carina rather weak. Front and occiput shining blue-black, the latter very slightly grayish pollinose. No orbital bristles; post-ocellars half as strong as the ocellars; outer verticals one-third the length of the verticals. Antennæ reddish brown to deep brown, the basal segments blackish, the third segment oval. Palpi minute, black; proboscis reddish yellow or luteous.

Mesonotum thinly brownish pollinose, the humeri shining, their inner side at most dull yellowish pollinose, never whitish; pleura with a white pollinose median longitudinal stripe. Two pairs of dorsocentrals and one pair of scutellars.

Legs reddish yellow, the posterior four femora and tibiæ, except the broad apices of the former, base of the middle tibiæ and broad obscure apices of the femora and

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middle tibiae, shining black or brown; apical two tarsal segments black. Anterior femora and tibiae modified as shown in Figure 2.

Wings hyaline; base blackish; veins black. Squamæ with brown fringe. Halteres yellowish white.

Abdomen very shining black, slightly bronzed, the apical segments with strong bristly hairs on the margins. Genitalia ferruginous.

FEMALE.—The legs are simple but otherwise similar.

TYPES.—Described from 26 males and 11 females, collected by Mr. H. L. Viereck at Vista Nieve, San Lorenzo Mts., Colombia, on December 22, 1922. The type male and allotype female are deposited by the author in The American Museum of Natural History.

***Themira notmani*, new species**

Shining black, the mesonotum dulled by thin grayish pollen; legs mostly reddish, including the coxæ. Length, about 3.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Face and anterior border of the front dark reddish, the face and a broad stripe along the sides of the oral margin, whitish pollinose; front with two large, slightly depressed, obscurely pollinose triangles on the anterior half. The single small fronto-orbital bristle is situated in a small, conspicuous, circular depression; ocellars strong; vertical bristle rather weak; a few short hairs along the sides of the front. Occiput almost as wide as either eye. Antennæ brownish red, paler below; arista brown.

Pleura wholly polished; mesosternum thinly pollinose immediately in front of the middle coxæ; a single pair of dorsocentrals; hair weak, not conspicuous, the single acrostical row obsolete on the posterior half, the dorsocentral rows complete or nearly so. One pair of scutellars. One bristle on the posterior calli, notopleura and humeri.

Legs reddish; anterior coxæ yellowish, the middle pair brownish basally, all whitish pollinose. Preapical third of the posterior femora, the sub-basal half of their tibiae and a very broad, obscure band on the middle femora beyond the middle, brownish; apical two or three tarsal segments blackish, the other segments of the anterior four pair more or less strongly tinged with brown; anterior femora without bristles below.

Wings slightly grayish, the veins luteous except apically. Anal vein but little evident beyond the anal cell which is incompletely closed apically. Halteres whitish.

Abdomen polished black; without hair or bristles.

TYPE.—Described from a single female taken by Mr. H. Notman running with ants on the summit of Grant Mountain, Essex County, New York, September 10, 1926.

This species traces to *flavicoxa* Melander and Spuler in their key but is at once distinguished by the wholly shining pleura, absence of bristles on the anterior femora, etc.

Sarcophagidæ

SQUAMATODES, new genus

Differs from *Sarcophaga* Meigen in having the lower lobe of the squamæ pilose above and the propleura hairy. Third abdominal segment without dorsal bristles. Bristles of mesonotum weak anteriorly.

Genotype: *Squamatodes trivittata*, new species.

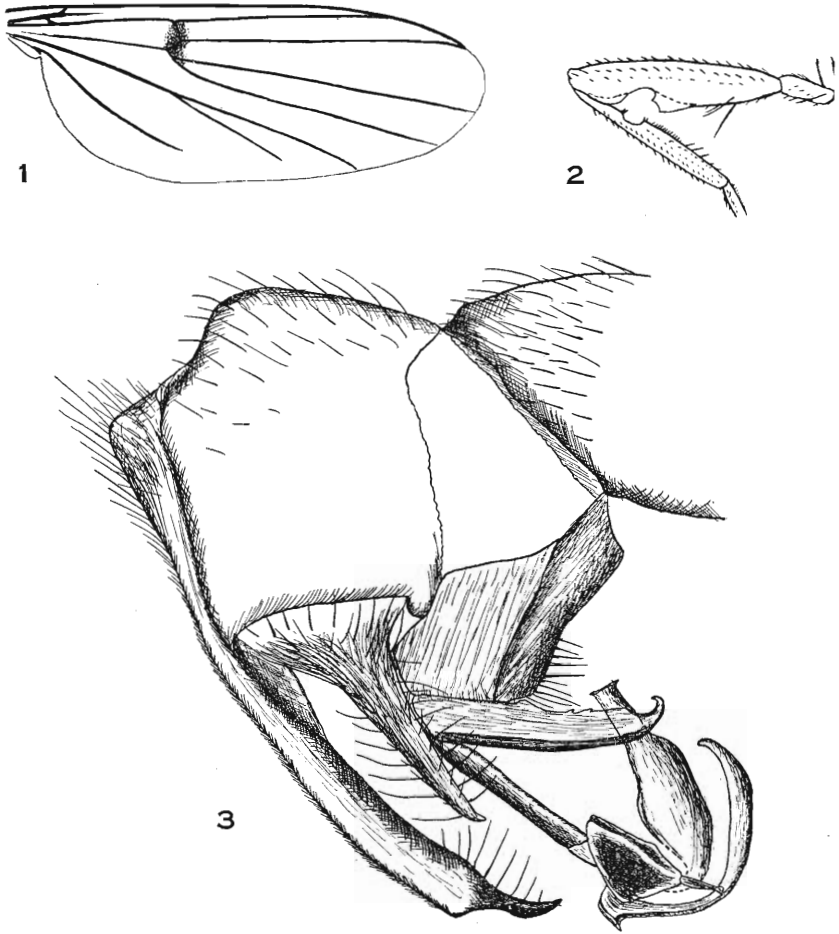


Fig. 1. *Mycetophila dominica*, new species. Wing.

Fig. 2. *Sepsis mitis*, new species. Anterior view of front femur and tibia of ♂.

Fig. 3. *Squamatodes trivittata*, new species. Lateral view of ♂ genitalia.

***Squamatodes trivittata*, new species**

Black, the genital segments of both sexes reddish. Length, 15 to 17 mm.

MALE.—Head grayish pollinose with strong yellowish tinge. Front about three-fourths as wide as either eye, strongly widened on its anterior half, the vitta black, somewhat widened anteriorly, wider than parafrontal on upper half. Frontals extending to the middle of the second antennal segment, not strongly diverging, becoming very weak above, the upper pair stronger and reclinate; ocellars extremely weak;

outer verticals absent. A single row of black occipital cilia extending almost to the lower edge of the eyes, the pile on the occiput and cheeks pale yellowish; parafacials and front with black hairs. Cheeks half as wide as eye-height; facial ridges with short, black hairs on lower half; vibrissæ situated well above the oral margin. Palpi brownish red. Antennæ black, the apex of the second segment and base of the third more or less reddish, the third segment thickly grayish pollinose. Arista reddish brown, with long black rays on the basal two-thirds.

Thorax grayish yellow pollinose, with strong ochreous tinge, especially dorsally, the mesonotum with three broad black vittæ, the median one extending almost to the apex of the scutellum where it is conspicuously broadened. Hair of the propleura yellowish.

Legs black, the femora in part gray pollinose; anterior femora with long black hair postero-ventrally; posterior tibiæ densely villous below; middle femora with strong comb. Pulvilli large, reddish.

Wings cinereous hyaline, somewhat luteous on the basal half in front; third vein with several small bristles basally. Squamæ white; halteres reddish.

Abdomen with white pollen, from dorsal view with three black vittæ and dark segmental apices, but the dark spots are variable from different views. Genitalia rusty reddish except the apices of the posterior forceps; only one pair of claspers can be distinguished but two may be present. Fifth sternite divided V-shaped with sparse, long black hair. Lateral view of genitalia shown in Figure 3.

FEMALE.—Front almost as wide as eye, greatly widening anteriorly; legs simple; from most views the abdomen appears strongly checkered, the median vitta distinct. The first genital segment closes slit-like and conceals the remaining parts of the genitalia, its color orange, without hair on the apical half of the upper fourth, the apical bristles not extending nearly to the upper edge.

TYPES.—Male, allotype female, and one paratype female, Chapada, Brazil, (Collection Williston).