

bulos basal con una impresión triangular a cada lado, entre las cuales existe una pequeña impresión circular.

Escudete: Liso y brillante, triangular de lados algo curvados.

Élitros: Convexos en ambos sentidos, de lados aparentes sub-rectos, bastante fuertemente convergentes hacia el ápice y con una leve constricción detrás del hombro. Con el ángulo sutural escotado, de modo que el pigidio es visible. Glabros y brillantes, con líneas de puntos regulares y bien evidentes, de dirección oblicua hacia la sutura y con una corta línea doble, entre la primera y el escudete.

Parte inferior y patas sin peculiaridades, revestidas de una pelosidad blanco grisácea, medianamente densa. Tibias anteriores relativamente anchas, algo curvadas hacia afuera y carenadas en su cara superior.

Coloración: Negra, brillante. Antenitos 2-3 castaño tostados. Cada élitro con las siguientes dos manchas rojo sanguíneas, una basal lateral, que deja negro un muy estrecho reborde basal y se extiende hacia dentro hasta la tercera línea hacia atrás por el primer quinto, y cuyo borde posterior está angularmente escotado a nivel del callo humeral. La otra es apical transversa, elíptica, situada a igual distancia de la sutura que del borde lateral y dejando un reborde apical negro.

Dimensiones: 5,8 × 4,3 mm.

Distribución: 1 Holotipo de Bolivia: Sta. Cruz, Buena Vista, Ichilo 3/50 Martínez en col. Monrós. 1 Paratipo de Bolivia: Sta. Cruz, Buena Vista, Ichilo en col. Martínez.

Observaciones: Esta especie corresponde al grupo de *U. pilula* y demás especies globosas y se caracteriza tanto por las impresiones del lóbulo pronotal, como por el diseño elitral y escotadura del ápice de los élitros. Nombrada según su colector, Sr. A. Martínez, que ha coleccionado varios insectos interesantes en las Yungas bolivianas.

SUMMARY

Ten new Southamerican *Babiini* (Col. *Chrysomelidae*, *Clytrinae*). The author describes and illustrates the following new *Clytrinae*, belonging to the tribe *Babiini*: *Dachrys* (s. str.) *malleri*, *D.* (s. str.) *carioca*, *Babia repetita*, *Urodera piluloides*, *U. mariameliae* and *U. dachrymorpha* from Brazil; *Dachrys* (s. str.) *impressicollis*, *D.* (s. str.) *yungana*, *Urodera coripatana* and *U. martinezi* from Bolivia.

Some New Brazilian Mycetophilidae (Diptera, Nematocera)

by

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In this paper we describe new species belonging to several genera which have come to our notice in the last few years. We also take the opportunity to make a change of name. We thank Dr. Paul Freeman of the British Museum (Natural History), for the opportunity of seeing and comparing material in that Institute.

Subfamily *Diadocidinae*

Heterotricha marginata Edwards, 1940

1940 *Heterotricha marginata* Edwards, Rev. Ent., 11: 444.

We have two males from Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Campos do Jordão, VIII-1949 (J. Lane col.).

Diadocidia nigripalpus Edwards, 1940

1940 *Diadocidia nigripalpus* Edwards, Rev. Ent., 11: 443.

Three females from Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Campos do Jordão, VIII-1949 and XII-1945 (J. Lane col.), Cantareira XI-1947 (M. P. Barretto col.).

Subfamily *Ditomyiinae*

Nervijuncta marshalli Lane, 1948

1948 *Nervijuncta marshalli* Lane, Rev. Bras. Biol., 8 (2): 250.

A female has been collected and selected as the allotype of this species.

Female - The same size as male. Mesonotum somewhat lighter in the darker markings. Haltere of a lighter color. Abdomen with lighter bands, rounded; cerci short and ovate. Otherwise similar to the male.

Locality of allotype - Female; registered under number 8578 from BRASIL, State of S. Paulo, Boracéa, IX-1949 (L. Travassos col.).

Rhipidita nigra n. sp.

Length of body 3,4 mm; wing 4 mm.

Male - Head blackish. Mouth parts much reduced. Palpus apparently with two segments, the basal one as broad as long, setose, blackish, the apical one attenuated, twice as long as broad, acuminate apically. Clypeus blackish, with long and dense setae. Antenna with scape shorter but broader than torus, subquadrate; flagellar segments broader than long, quite approximate, subtriangular, blackish with white stems.

Thorax: Mesonotum blackish brown with indistinct lighter areas: with long, slender setae and very sparse hairs. Scutellum blackish. Posterior pronotum with three long setae. Pleurae dark brown.

Wing evenly covered with macrotriquiae, the veins as in *R. fusca*. Haltere with stem whitish at base, the rest as well as knob blackish.

Legs: Coxae blackish. Trochanteres lighter. Femora whitish but appearing dark due to the numerous dark setulae. Tibiae and tarsi darker. Spurs 1-2-2, hirsute.

Abdomen shining black.

Genitalia yellowish (Fig. 1). Basistyle ovate, slightly longer than broad, covered with spicules and long setae. Dististyle longer than basistyle, with a basal expansion, rounded, with a patch of mesial internal strong, stout, differentiated setae, the rest strongly setose and spiculose. Mesosome slightly sclerotized. Ninth tergite with lobes much broader than long, spiculose and setose.

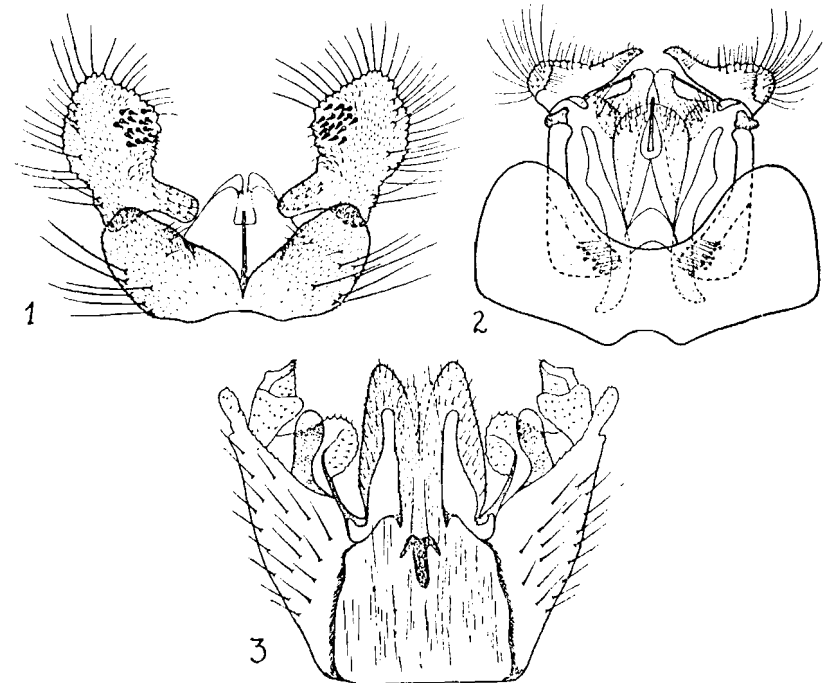
Female - Unknown.

Type - Holotype male; registered under number 8580.

Type locality - Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Campos do Jordão-VIII-1949. (J. Lane col.).

Note - Although the antenna does not have the pectination as in *R. fusca*, all other generic characters coincide. The species described above differs from *R. fusca* (besides the above mentioned antennal segments) by its blackish brown

colour. We have also observed that the setae on posterior pronotum are very long.



Male genitalia of *Rhipidita nigra* n. sp. (fig. 1); *Allocotocera coxiponensis* n. sp. (fig. 2) and *Neuratelia sapaioi* n. sp. (fig. 3).

Subfamily *Sciophilinae*

Eudicrana Loew, 1869

1869 *Eudicrana* Loew. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. 13: 142

We do not think that *Poreudicrana* Tannoir, 1929 has sufficient generic characters to be maintained, and consider it synonymous with *Eudicrana*.

Eudicrana splendens Lane, 1948

1948 *Eudicrana splendens* Lane, Rev. Bras. Biol. 8 (2): 253

We have additional material and also two females. One of these females has been selected as the allotype of this species.

Female - Smaller than male holotype. Similar to male except for the shorter abdomen. Cerci yellowish.

Types - Allotype female; registered under number 7871.

Type locality - Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Salesópolis, Boracéa, XI-1947. (J. Lane Col.).

Allocotocera coxiponensis n. sp.

Length of body 4,5 mm; wing 3,8 mm.

Male - Head blackish. Palpus yellowish brown. Mouth parts reduced. Clypeus subquadrate, setose. Occiput shining black, the three ocelli equidistant and quite removed from the eye margin. Antenna one and a half times the length of thorax, blackish; flagellum with the segments flattened.

Thorax: Mesonotum shining blackish, pruinose, the antero lateral margins white under certain light incidences; covered with homogeneous brown pilosity, the antero lateral angles with long, sparse cream colored, slender setae. Scutellum the color of mesonotum with dense, yellowish marginal setae. Postnotum shining blackish, posteriorly setose. Pleurae blackish, pronotum, anepisternite, pleurotergite and hypopleurite with long slender setae.

Legs: Coxae yellowish, the mid one blackish at apex, the hind one at base and apex. Femora yellowish, the fore one blackish at base internally; the mid one darkened at base, blackish at apex; the hind one blackish at base, internally and in more than the apical third. Tibiae and tarsi dark, mid tibia with 2 dorsal, 7 internal, 5 external and 2 ventral setae; hind one with 9 distal and 8 internal setae; spurs 1-2-2, the internal ones longer.

Wing without markings, tinged with yellow on anterior margin; covered with macrotriquiae which are denser at apex.

Abdomen shining, blackish, covered with blackish hairs, laterally at apex with long white pilosity on the first five tergites.

Genitalia hidden, whitish (fig. 2). Basistyle about twice the greatest width, the internal apical lobe bearing a long setae. Dististyle broader than long with an internal protuberance ending in a beak which is strongly sclerotized. Mesosome ovate, as in figure.

Female - Unknown.

Types - Holotype male; paratypes four males; registered under numbers 4859 to 4863.

Type locality - Holotype from Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Boracéa, IX-1947. (J. Lane col.); paratypes from Brasil, S. Paulo, Boracéa, VII and VIII-1949 (J. Lane & J. Lane & E. Coher col.); Cantareira VIII-1946 and X-1945 (M. P. Barreto col.).

Note - The leg markings on coxae and femora separate this species from *A. glandularis* Edwards, 1940.

Neuratelia sapaici n. sp.

Length of body 5 mm; wing 5 mm.

Male: Head: Mouth parts reduced. Palpus long, four segmented. Clypeus subquadrate, with long and dense hairs. Occiput blackish, pilose. Ocelli equidistant, quite removed from the ocular margin, the median one small. Antenna with scape and torus yellowish, sparsely covered with short setae; flagellum two and a half times as long as thorax, blackish, with white hairs.

Thorax: Mesonotum dark brown, lighter anteriorly; with the hairs inserted in darker spots, setae confused with the hairs. Scutellum the color of mesonotum, lighter on external angles. Postnotum dark brown, lighter towards base, with long and dense hairs below. Pleurae dark brown, pleurotergites with long hairs also inserted in darker spots, anepisternite bare.

Legs: Coxae yellowish (foreleg missing). Femora yellowish, the hind one darker on upper margin. Mid tibia distinctly thickened on basal half which is sparsely setulose; apical half strongly setulose, hind tibia darker at base, setae short, setulosity dense and irregularly distributed. Mid spurs equal, the hind ones with the internal one shorter. Mid basitarsus as long as tibia, the hind one more than half the length of corresponding tibia.

Wing darkened but not marked; evenly covered with long macrotriquiae. Haltere long, the stem whitish at base, the rest as well as knob blackish.

Abdomen elongate, three and a half times the length of thorax, blackish brown, with long hairs of this color.

Genitalia: (fig. 3). Basistyle one and a half times the greatest width, the lobes fused; with an internal protuberance at apex and another external one also apical. Dististyle formed by two lobes which are short and strongly setose, the setae inserted in distinct tubercles. Ninth tergites small. Mesosome as in figure.

Female - Unknown.

Type - Holotype male, registered under number 8.600.

Type locality - Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Salesópolis, Boracéa, VIII-1947 (Rabello, Travassos & J. Lane col.).

Note - This is the first time this genus has been found in the Neotropical Region.

Monoclona tapicarei n. sp.

Length of body 2,6 mm; wing 2,3 mm.

Male - Head: Mouth parts reduced. Palpus yellowish. Clypeus light brown. Antenna with yellowish scape (the rest missing) Occiput dark brown, shining, the three ocelli equidistant and removed from the eye margin.

Thorax: Mesonotum shining dark brown; evenly setose. Scutellum dark brown, with long setae on margin, longer in the center. Postnotum shining brownish black with a few setae. Pleurae yellowish.

Legs: Coxae and femora yellowish. Tibiae and tarsi darker; mid tibia with small setae. Spurs 1-2-2, the externals smaller.

Wing unspotted, evenly covered with macrotriquiae which are distinct. Haltere with light stem and blackish knob.

Abdomen blackish brown with long golden hairs; two and a half times as long as thorax.

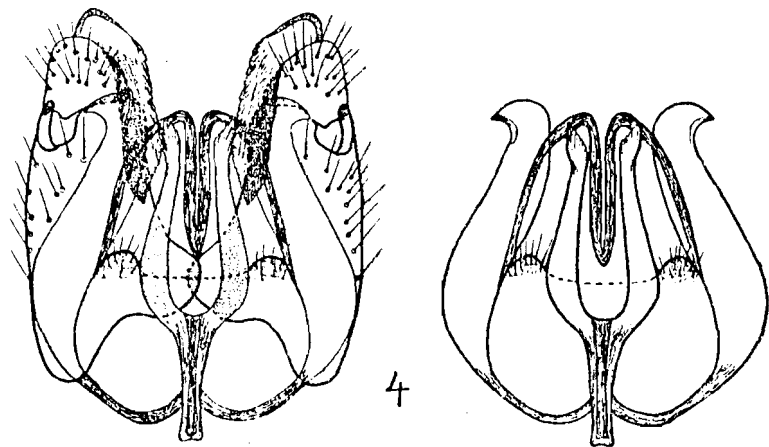


Fig. 4 - *Monoclona tapicarei* n. sp., male genitalia.

Genitalia large, blackish brown (Fig. 4). Basistyle with lobes fused at base, twice as broad as wide, setose externally. Dististyle divided into short lobes as in figure. Tenth sternite ending in a large curved tooth. Mesosome as in the figure. Ninth tergite an ovate, setose and single place.

Female - Unknown

Type - Holotype male; registered under number 8.605.

Type locality - Brasil, State of S. Paulo. Cantareira, X-1945 (M. P. Barreto col.).

Note - The only other species in the Neotropical fauna belonging to this genus and bearing three ocelli, is *abnormalis*. From *abnormalis* it can be separated by the coloration of halteres, the shining dark brown thorax, blackish unmarked abdomen and genitalia. The male genitalia is complex and very peculiar.

Leiella uncinata Edwards, 1933.

1933 Edwards, Rev. Ent., 3: 319.

We have a male which was compared with the type from Peru. We here select this specimen as the allotype of the species and describe it.

Male - Length of body 4 mm; wing 4 mm.

Head: Mouth parts and palpus yellowish brown. Clypeus brown with very slender yellow hairs. Antenna with scape and torus reddish brown (flagellum missing). Occiput reddish yellow, black around ocelli, the hairs yellow.

Thorax: Mesonotum with yellow integument and two large, broad black marks from the middle to scutellum and uniting with the black spot over root of wing; covered with golden hairs on light area and reddish ones over the black marks; six black prescutellar setae, the mesial ones smaller. Scutellum blackish with four long, strong setae. Postnotum blackish. Pleurae blackish except the spiracular sclerite and pronotum which are yellowish. Postnotum blackish. Pleurae blackish except the spiracular sclerite and pronotum which are yellowish.

Legs: Fore coxa yellowish, the mid and hind ones yellow but with distal black marks. Femora with fore one yellowish except base which is black; mid and hind femora blackish with large broad yellow bands from pre basal portion to beyond the middle. Tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Tibiae of mid and hind pair with black, stout setae. Spurs whitish.

Wing hyaline except a blackish mark on distal third. Veins all reaching hind margin but M. 2 and Cu. 1 detached at base. Haltere yellow.

Abdomen blackish except for triangular apical spots on tergites III and IV, the basal portion lighter; covered with dark brown hairs which are blackish at apex. Sternites yellowish except VI to apex which are black.

Genitalia: (fig. 5). Basistyle with the lobes fused quadrate, the lateral angles anastomozed with the dististyle. Dististyle with a digitate internal lobe bearing a row of black spines from the middle to apex; a

secondary and more external arm ending in long, slender setae. Mesosome rounded, the apex with lateral pairs of filaments, in the middle there are three of them. Ninth tergite peculiar, the lobes fused and ending in three approximate, differentiated and long setae.

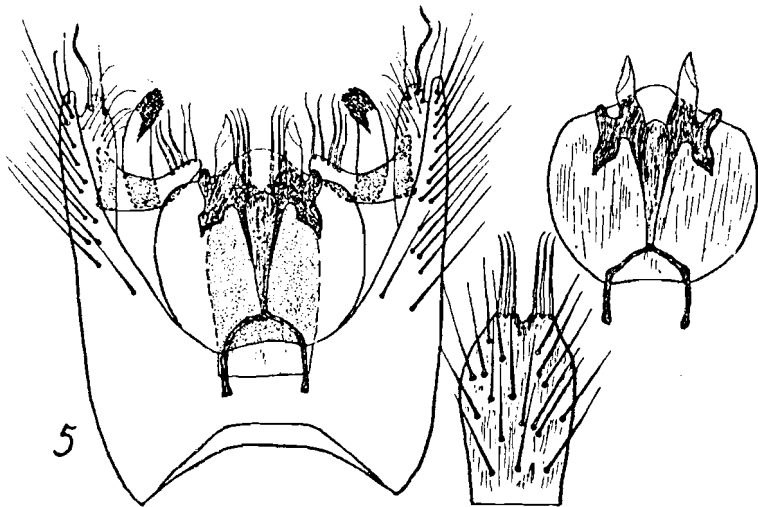


Fig. 5 - *Leiella uncinata* Edwards, 1933, male genitalia.

Type - Allotype registered under number 8.554 of our collections.

Type locality - Brasil, State of Goiás, Corumbá, XI-1945 (M. P. Barretto col.).

Leiella jarusi n. sp.

Length of body 3,6 mm; wing 3,2 mm.

Female - Head: Palpus and mouth parts yellowish with yellow hairs. Antennae with scape, torus and first seven segments yellowish; the rest blackish. Occiput yellow except ocellar callus which is black, covered with yellow hairs.

Thorax: Mesonotum yellow with darker subtegumentary markings; covered with yellow hairs and six prescutellar blackish setae. Scutellum blackish. Pleurae blackish except pronotum and spiracular area which are yellow; pteropleurite yellow but darker at base.

Legs: Coxae yellowish, the extremity of mid and hind ones slightly blackened. Femora yellowish, the mid one black at base, the hind one at base and at apex. Tibiae yellowish with black setae; spurs whitish.

Wing yellowish, the apex and part of cubital cell blackened. Veins M. 2 and Cu. 1 free at base. Haltere yellowish.

Abdomen with tergite I and IV yellowish, V and VI black with basal and apical yellowish bands, VII black. Sternites yellowish VII black.

Male - Unknown.

Type - Holotype female. Registered under number 8433.

Type locality - Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Cantareira, XI-1946 (M. P. Barretto col.).

This species can be separated from the others of the genus by the characters given in the key.

Key for Neotropical species of *Leiella*.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 - Thorax mostly yellow | 2 |
| - Head, thorax and abdomen black | <i>ochreocalcar</i> Ederlein, 1911 |
| 2 - Tergite I yellow, other may be black or not | 3 |
| - Only tergite IV extensively marked with yellow, the others black | <i>uncinata</i> Edwards |
| 3 - Abdomen with basal four tergites yellow, V and VI black in the middle with yellow bands at base and apex | <i>jarusi</i> n. sp. |
| - Abdomen dorsally black, only tergites I and IV yellow | <i>zonalis</i> Edwards |
| | <i>bicolor</i> Fisher |

In 1948 (Rev. Bras. Biol., 8(2):250) we described *Nervijuncta marshalli*. Dr. Jean Laffoon called our attention to the fact that this name is preoccupied. We take this opportunity to give to this species the new name *Nervijuncta laffooni*.

RESUMÓ

O autor trata da distribuição zoogeográfica de algumas espécies. Elege o alótipo de *Nervijuncta marshalli* Lane, 1948 espécie cujo nome é preocupado a ao qual propõe o novo nome de *Nervijuncta laffooni* n. n. Elége os alótipos de *Eudicrana splendens* Lane 1948 e *Leiella uncinata* Edwards, 1933. Descreve as seguintes espécies como novas: *Rhipidita nigra*, *Allocotocera coriponensis*, *Neuratelia sapaioi*, *Monoclona tapicarei* e *Leiella jarusi*. Apresenta também uma chave para as espécies pertencentes ao gênero *Leiella* que ocorrem na região Neotropical.

Catálogo dos gêneros e subgêneros da subordem *Characoidei*
(Actinopterygii - Cypriniformes)

por

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Continuação

187 - *Hydrocynus* Cuvier, 1817

Logotypus - *Hydrocynus lucius* Cuvier, 1817. Designado por Eigenmann, 1910.

- Hydrocynus* Cuvier, 1817 2:167
Hydrocyon Cuvier, 1819 5:353 in part.
Hydrocyon, Cuvier, 1829 2:312 in part.
Hydrocyon, Cuvier, 1839 :266 in part.
Hydrocyon, Schomburgk, 1841 3(1):247 desc.
Hydrocyon, Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1849 22:231 in part.
Hydrocynus, Eigenmann, 1910 3(4):446 typ.
Hydrocynus, Eigenmann, 1912 5:411 sin. desc. typ.
Hydrocyon, Jordan & Evermann, 1917 1:96 typ.
Hydrocynus, Jordan, 1919 2:171 logot. desc.
Hydrocynus, Neave, 1939 2:714
Hydrocynus, Neave, 1939 2:714
Hydrocynus, Campos, 1945 4(12):469 desc. typ.

O presente trabalho já estava pronto quando recebemos a contribuição de Myers (1950). Não concordamos com a orientação dada por Myers, pelos seguintes fatos: a) - opinião n.º 6 é exclusiva para gêneros com 2 espécies, portanto não podemos aceitar a ampliação realizada por Myers para 6 espécies. b) - Opinião n.º 6 determina que a espécie separada do gênero primitivo seja o genotypus do novo gênero, fato que não se observa no trabalho de Agassiz, 1829. c) - Agassiz, 1829 não fez restrição do gênero *Hydrocynus* Cuvier. Por outro lado existe um genotypus bem escolhido para *Hydrocynus*, que é: *Hydrocynus lucius* Cuvier, 1817, Esta designação de genotypus foi realizada por Eigenmann, 1910 :446, sendo a primeira. Assim sendo, o genotypus designado por Myers, 1950 :45 é um pseudo-tipo, não sendo válido.

Achamos que dêsse modo resolvemos definitivamente a confusão existente entre *Hydrocynus* e *Hydrocyon*. Logo