

## NEW NORTH AMERICAN PHYCITINÆ.

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***Rhodophæa bicolorella*, sp. nov.**

Palpi collar and patagia blue-black, thorax and abdomen ochreous; primaries with the costo-basal half blue-black, streaked with pale gray; median area of wing and inner margin broadly to t. p. line ochreous, shading into ruddy-brown before t. p. line; terminal area blue-black, sprinkled with pale gray; t. p. line indicated in costal portion as the outer border of dark area, obsolete in lower half, reniform faintly visible as a large oval filled with paler shading; t. p. line distinct, black, bordered outwardly by white line, rigid to vein 5, then slightly bulging and a little irregular to vein 2, with slight inward angle in fold, preceded by slight dark shading in costal and central areas; terminal dark line; fringes smoky. Secondaries hyaline with slight smoky outer border. Expanse 22 mm.

*Habitat*.—Christmas, Gilá Co., Ariz.; Redington, Ariz. 4 ♂'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

The type of maculation is essentially that of *hystriculella*, but the ochreous and ruddy central and inner areas render the species easily recognizable.

Genus ***Acroncosa***, nov. gen. (Type *A. albiflavella*, sp. nov.)

Fore tibia with long inner and short outer claw; ♂ antennæ ciliate, without scale-tuft but with row of minute scale-ridges on upper side in basal portion; labial palpi somewhat ascending, moderate, smoothly scaled; maxillary palpi scaly, appressed, slightly fan-shaped; primaries 11-veined, 2 and 3 well separated and sub-parallel, 4 and 5 from a point, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 separate; secondaries 8-veined, discal vein strongly outcurved, the lower angle of cell being produced to a point, vein 2 well before this angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 long stalked, 4 in line with discocellular, 8 distinct, shortly stalked from 7.

This genus is, as far as we know, the first instance of a Phycid with clawed fore-tibiæ, and should be readily recognizable by this feature.



**A. albiflavella**, sp. nov.

Palpi, head and thorax white, patagia orange with a tinge of this colour on front and on metathorax; primaries white with sparse black sprinkling; inner margin at base orange; t. a. line a broad, oblique band of orange with a small, black spot on its inner side above inner margin; discal spot distinct, black; t. p. line orange close to outer margin and subparallel to same, with small, black costal patch beyond it and faint, black shade preceding it; secondaries hyaline smoky; fringes white; abdomen ochreous. Expanse 20 mm.

*Habitat*.—Loma Linda, S. Bern. Co., Calif. (July, Aug.) 6 ♂'s, 5 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

We have a number of specimens from Ft. Wingate, N. M., very similar in maculation, but with the primaries much more heavily sprinkled with gray-black scales; for this apparently good racial form from the Rocky Mt. region we propose the name *castrella*, our types being 3 ♂'s, 4 ♀'s captured in July-August.

**Acroncosa similella**, sp. nov.

Very similar to the race *castrella* of the preceding species but larger, with longer primaries which are still more heavily suffused with blue-black than in *castrella*; the orange t. a. band is not continued to costa but stops at median vein, and is followed by a whitish, curved line starting from a similar coloured costal blotch beyond which is a dark, oblique streak; median area heavily shaded with a very prominent black, elongate discal spot; orange t. p. line much reduced, defined inwardly by white line preceded by heavy dark shading; distinct, dark apical dash; secondaries smoky hyaline with a darker marginal border and white fringes. Expanse 22 mm.

*Habitat*.—Pyramid Lake, Nevada (May). 5 ♂'s, 2 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

We also possess the species from Eureka, Utah, (June 2).

**Pyla fasciella**, sp. nov.

Head, thorax and primaries deep blue-black with considerable bluish iridescence, but with only a trace of the bronze or green metallic scaling found in *scintillans* or *rainieri*; the median portion of the wing is crossed by a broad, darker band, showing



less iridescence, the inner edge of which (t. a. line) is a little less than half way from base of wing and is rather rigidly oblique outwardly, the outer edge (t. p. line) is gently rounded outwardly opposite cell from a point three-quarters from base to apex of wing; secondaries deep brown with darker fringes. Beneath unicolorous black-brown, rather shiny. Expanse 21 mm.

*Habitat*.—Mt. Shasta, Calif. (July 24-31) (McDunnough) 4 ♂'s, 1 ♀. Types, Coll. Barnes.

This species is the darkest of its group, the lack of bronze or green scaling and the presence of the darker median band rendering it readily distinguishable from its allies; the type specimens were captured at an altitude of about 7,500 feet in very fresh condition, so that the general lack of metallic scaling may be considered normal.

### ***Pyla viridisuffusella*, sp. nov.**

Head, thorax and primaries heavily suffused with metallic green scaling, the latter with the cross lines broadly marked in blackish, t. a. line outwardly oblique, a little irregular, t. p. line bent somewhat outward beyond cell; at times a faint discal streak is visible. Secondaries deep black-brown; beneath unicolorous black-brown. Abdomen and legs with metallic green scaling. Expanse ♂ 18 mm., ♀ 17 mm.

*Habitat*.—Tuolumne Meadows, Calif. (Aug. 1-7) 7 ♂'s, 4 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

Readily separated from *scintillans* by its smaller size and brilliant, green scaling without any of the bronze shades found in this latter species; it is apparently common at high altitudes throughout the Southern Sierras, as we have a series of it from Mineral King, Tulare Co., as well as our type lot from the Yosemite region.

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## KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF ANTHOMYIIDÆ

BY J. R. MALLOCH, URBANA, ILL.

I present herewith a key to the imagines of the subfamilies of the dipterous family Anthomyiidae. The divisions I have adopted differ very considerably from those of European authors, as one may gather from either the names or a study of specimens with





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