

Argyresthia gædertella Linn.
Buccalatrix canadensisella Cham.

HEMIPTERA.

HETEROPTERA.

Podisus cynicus Say.
Podisus serieventris Uhl.
Banasa calva Say.
Acanthosoma cruciata Say.
Corizus novæboracensis Sign.
Nysius thymi Wolff.
Cymus sp.
Lygus n. sp.
Lygus var. *flavomaculatus* Prov.
Lygus monachus Uhl.
Lygus hirticælus Uhl.
Inacora malina Uhl.
Largidena opaca Uhl, MS.
Neoborus saxeus Dist. var.
Agalliastes associatus Uhl.
Agalliastes n. sp.
Plagiognathus fraternus Uhl.
Phytocoris n. sp.
Cyrtorrhinus n. sp.
Psallus n. sp.

NEUROPTERA.

Chloroperla montana Bks.
Centroptilum luteolum Muell.
Chrysopa ypsilon Fitch.
Hemerobius stigmaterus Fitch.
Hemerobius venusta Bks.

ARANEIDÆ.

ARACHNIDÆ.

Epeira carbonaria Koch.
Cornicularia communis Hentz.

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SOME NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES AND ONE NEW GENUS OF DIPTERA.

By CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

The new species here described are some that have been discovered in preparing the list of Diptera for Prof. John B. Smith's list of the insects of New Jersey, now in press.

Cecidomyia oxycocana Johnson,

Cecidomyia vaccinii J. B. Smith. Special Bull. K., N. J. Agri. Exp. Sta., pp. 31-37, figs. 16, 17, 18, 1890. Catl. Ins. N. J., 360, 1890. (not Osten Sacken, Monogr. Vol. I, p. 196, 1862).

Cecidomyia oxycoccana Johns. Ent. News, X., 80, 1899.

This species was well described and figured by Prof. Smith in his special bulletin on "The Insects Injurious Affecting Cranberries." As the name is preoccupied, I herewith take the liberty of redescribing it from Prof. Smith's work under the above name.

"In color the female is recognizable at once by the deep red abdomen, the grayish upper side of thorax, sides more yellow and black head and eyes. The male is smaller than the female, of a more uniform yellowish gray and also with black eyes. The legs are very long and yellowish, covered with fine hairs. The antennæ of the male are long and very handsome, appearing like a string of beads, each bead set with long hairs in a circle around it. The antennæ of the female are much shorter, the joints oval and closely joined. The female is furnished with a long extensile ovipositor, by means of which she thrusts her eggs into the very heart of the young shoot, probably depositing them at the base of one of the minute leaves just forming. The imago is about one sixteenth of an inch in length, the wings expanding about one eighth of an inch, covered with fine hair.

"The larva is a minute orange red or yellow grub, about .06 inch or a trifle more in length. When fully grown the larva spins a very thin and delicate pure white cocoon, in which it changes into a pupa, with all the members of the future fly distinctly traceable. The pupa wriggles out of the cocoon before the fly emerges and makes its way to the edge of the leaf by means of the little rough points with which the abdomen is set.

"There are at least four, and probably five, broods of this insect, ranging in time from the beginning of May to the middle or end of September, and requiring from larva to imago about thirteen days."

Infests the terminal buds of the cranberry and "Loose Strife" (*Lysimachia terrestris*) in the vicinity of Jamesburg and other sections of the State.

Teucholabis complexa Osten Sacken.

The larvæ of this species was found in considerable number under the bark of a decayed oak in the woods below Peermont (Avalon), on June 8th. They commenced pupating

about the 13th, the imagos continuing to emerge from the 22d to the 27th.

Sargus cæruleifrons, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upper half of the front and the vertex bluish green, shining, about one-third narrower in the ♂ than in the ♀; lower half of the front yellow, with a prominent transverse ridge, the upper edge of which is pure white; this ridge occupies about the middle of the front; face and occiput black, facial orbits yellow, palpi whitish, antennæ yellow with black hairs, aristæ black, the first joint of the antennæ slightly longer than in most species. Dorsum of the thorax, the scutellum and metanotum green, in the male, blue, with a slight green shade; humeral callus and pleura yellow, sternum black. Abdomen bright blue in the ♀, blue black in the ♂, sparsely covered with whitish pile, that is, thicker on the sides and at the margin of the segments; venter black, the anterior margins of the segments yellowish. Legs light yellow, terminal half of the posterior femora (on the upper side) and tibiæ and the three last joints of the tarsi dark brown. Wings, brownish hyaline, stigma and veins dark brown. Length, ♂ 7mm., ♀ 8mm.

Two specimens were taken in coition along Dunnfield creek, Delaware Water Gap, N. J., July 12, 1898.

Theriopectes politus, n. sp.

♂ Face black, pile whitish, oral margins brownish, with white pile that is longer than that on the face, mouth parts brownish; front black, densely covered with a grayish pubescence. Antennæ reddish, with black hairs, upper edge of the third joint brown, tip black. Thorax and scutellum black, shining, with sparse black pile; two subdorsal stripes, formed by grayish bloom, extends from the anterior margin to the suture, antealar tubercle yellow, humeri and postalar tubercle brownish, pleuræ black, with long yellow pile, especially below the base of the wing and tegulæ. Abdomen; first three segments yellow, shining, translucent, with a broad dorsal stripe and lateral margins brown, the remainder of the segments shining black, narrowly margined posteriorly with yellow, anterior margin of the four segments on each side and an obsolete spot connected with the posterior margin also yellowish, pile sparse blackish, second and third ventral segments yellow, translucent, first and fourth brown, the others black, all except the first with a posterior band of whitish bloom. Wings hyaline, veins and the greater portion of the marginal and submarginal cells brown. Legs black, base of the anterior tibiæ and the tibiæ and tarsi of the middle and posterior legs brown. Length, 10mm.

One ♂, collected at Merchantville, June 28, 1899. Anxiously looking for more material, I have refrained until now in describing this interesting species.

Daulopogon terricola, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Head with a dense, grayish pubescence, in certain lights the middle of the front and a line across the vertex is dark brown mystax, and the hair on the lower part of the occiput white, the antennæ and mouth parts black. Thorax and scutellum covered with a thick, grey pubescence, with two dorsal and a dorso-pleural line of brown, pleuræ, also with a dense grayish pubescence. Abdomen black, with a thin, whitish pubescence, segments minutely punctate, with a narrow, shining posterior border, which in some specimens show a more or less brownish color, a lateral margin expanding toward the posterior angle of each segment, is of a light gray on a yellowish ground, venter with grayish pubescence, hypopygium brownish. Wings, hyaline veins dark brown, halteres yellow. Legs reddish brown, coxæ, front and usually the middle femora, except the tip black, pubescence and hair white, terminal joints of the tarsi more or less blackish, hairs and bristles on the tibiæ and tarsi black. Length, 7mm.

Ocean County (Prof. J. B. Smith), Clementon, May 9th, 30th; Wenonah, May 14th; Riverton, May 29th. This species is quite common during the spring on the low, damp ground of southern New Jersey. I have seen it from no other locality.

Rivellia brevifasciata, n. sp.

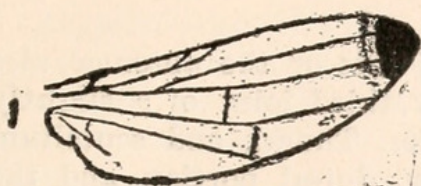
♂ ♀. Lower half of the face shining black, upper half opaque, front brown, opaque, vertex with three shining black spots, the central one surrounding the ocelli, frontal and facial orbits silvery; occiputs black, antennæ reddish, tip of third joint dark brown, Thorax and abdomen a uniform dark green. Legs entirely light yellow. The four bands on the wings are obsolete or greatly abbreviated, the first and second costal cells are hyaline; the first band consists only of a spot in the marginal cell; the second and third bands do not extend beyond the fourth longitudinal vein; the fourth, or apical band, about the same as in *R. flavimana*, but not connected with the third along the costal margin. Length, 4mm.

This species is nearest related to *R. flavimana* Loew, from which it is at once separated by the obsolete bands and hyaline costal cells.

Atco, June 18, 1893. I have also two specimens from Dr. Garry deN. Hough, collected by Mr. G. R. Pilate at Tifton, Ga., June 6th.

Chætopsis apicalis, n. sp. Fig 1.

Resembles *C. ænea* Wied., except in the color of the wings, which in this species are yellowish, with a large brownish-black apical



margins to the veins, with hyaline stripes in the middle of the cells. Length, 4 to 6mm. ♂ ♀.

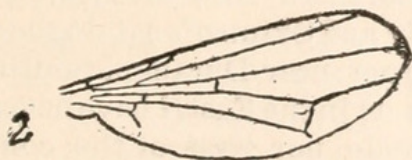
Cape May, June 14th; Anglesea, July 16th; Sea Isle City, July 22d; also at Ormond, Fla. (Mrs. Slosson), and St. Augustine. This may possibly be only a variation of *C. aenea*, but in the large series before me I fail to find satisfactory intermediates. It seems to be confined to the sea coast and is quite common in and along the salt water marshes.

Sepsisoma, n. gen.

Body slender, resembling *Sepsis* in form. Front very broad, face but slightly projecting, occiput fully one-third the total length of the head. Ocelli not approximate, the two upper ones being on the posterior edge of the vertex, the other near the front, aristæ distinctly pubescent. Two prominent lateral *prothoracic* and two *mesothoracic* bristles, scutellum small with two bristles. Metathorax abruptly sloping. Abdomen subpedunculate. Legs slender, femora not thickened, *front and hind femora only*, with four or five small spines on the under side toward the tip. Wings similar to those of the genus *Stenomacra* Loew. It belongs to the section *Richardina*, family Ortalidæ.

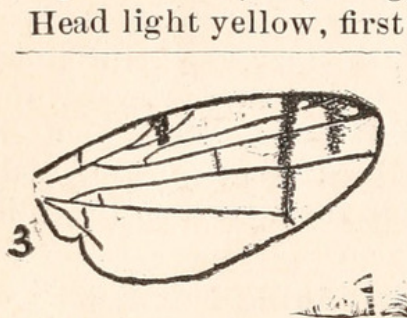
Sepsisoma flavescens, n. sp. Fig. 2.

Head, thorax, abdomen, legs and antennæ reddish yellow, ocelli brownish black, third joint of the antennæ slightly more than double the length of the second and third together, oblong and tapering slightly toward the tip; vertex shining with four bristles, one on each side of the anterior ocelli, the others on the orbits, occiput also with four bristles, two on each side near the vertex. Thorax subopaque, halteres light yellow. Abdomen somewhat darker toward the base, the whole covered with a short yellowish pile. Legs covered with short yellowish hairs, middle and posterior tibiæ and tarsi with a more or less brownish tinge. Wings hyaline, with a small brown spot at top, extending equally along the margin on each side of the end of the third longitudinal vein. Length, 6mm.



Three specimens, one of which was taken along Big Timber Creek, a short distance above Westville, August 19, 1897.

Neaspilota achilleæ, n. sp. Fig. 3.



Head light yellow, first and second joints of the antennæ also light yellow, third joint of a slightly darker shade. Thorax and scutellum light yellow, dorsal portion and the metathorax blackish with a whitish bloom and pubescence. Abdomen dark yellow, with blackish pile. Ovipositor shiny, legs yellow, wings

as shown in figure, except that in some specimens there is only a wide costal margin, the short transverse stripe becoming obsolete or wanting. Length, 4mm.

Common on the Yarrow or Milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*) at Avalon, June 30, 1895; one specimen, Edge Hill, Montgomery County, Pa., July 4th; also one specimen from Dr. Garry deN. Hough, collected by Mr. G. R. Pilate at Tifton, Ga., June 6, 1896. It resembles in general appearance a small *N. vernoniæ* Lw.

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NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN DIURNALS WITH SOME ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO DR. SKINNER'S CATALOGUE.

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Heliconius charitonius Linn. This species, so common in Florida, is only rarely found in Texas and Arizona. I have occasionally received specimens from near Kerrville, Texas, and from Cochise Co., Arizona.

Agraulis vanilla Linn. Occasionally found as far north as Colorado.

Argynnis cybele Var. *carpenterii* Edw. The original types of this variety were taken on Taos Peak, northern New Mexico, and not in Arizona as is stated in both Edwards' and Skinner's catalogues. I have this year received specimens from near Durango, Southwest Colorado. *Cybele*, as it occurs with us in the East, I have never seen in the mountainous regions of Colorado, nor west of the continental divide. Typical *leto* occurs as far east as Utah, and possibly in the extreme western part of Colorado along the line. In the intermediate territory between where *leto* and *cybele* fly we find the forms of *carpenterii* and *charlottii*, the former more to the eastward, the latter west and north. *Charlottii* forms a very close connecting link between *leto* and *cybele*, and its occurrence in the intermediate territory is of interest as showing the path along which at some former time the species probably spread across the continent.



Johnson, Charles Willison. 1900. "Some notes and descriptions of seven new species and one new genus of Diptera." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 11, 323–328.

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