

A NEW SPECIES OF PHORIDÆ FROM NEW ENGLAND.

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In a small collection of New England Phoridæ recently given to me for identification by Mr. C. W. Johnson, I have found one large and conspicuous species of the genus *Chætoneurophora*¹ which appears to be undescribed.

Chætoneurophora aureiventris sp. nov.

Length 5 mm. Head and thorax black, abdomen reddish orange, legs honey yellow, wings tinged with brown. Head small, its bristles very large and stout; front less than twice as broad as high, its surface grayish pollinose, with an impressed median line extending from the anterior margin to near the antennal tubercle and widening out above into a depression which fills out the space between the median bristles of the sub-ocellar row, and extends above the antennæ as a fine, impressed line; supra-antennal pair of bristles reclinate, stout, approximate at base; row above of four nearly equidistant bristles forming an arcuate line curved down medially; sub-ocellar row of four equidistant bristles in a straight line, the lateral ones very near the eye margin. Antennæ oval, moderately large, orange-red, with sub-dorsal piceous, pubescent arista as long as the width of the head. Post-ocular cilia very large and stout, strongest just above the middle of the eye; cheeks each with a very long macrochæta at lower angle and a bunch of several short bristles above next to the insertion of the antenna. Palpi orange-red, of ordinary size, beset below with very short bristles with several long ones in addition near apex. Mesonotum and scutellum black, the humeral angles fuscous; one pair of dorsocentral macrochætæ and four equally stout scutellar bristles; scutellum transverse, nearly twice as broad as long. Pleuræ piceous, lighter below, the propleura fuscous, with a tuft of bristles above the coxa, and elsewhere sparsely clothed with short bristly hairs, several of which at the upper angle are decidedly larger. Mesopleura not bristly. Abdomen reddish orange, the segments subequal, except the sixth which is much elongated. External genitalia piceous, and first segment infuscated above except near the middle; second segment with a tuft of small black bristles on each side, slightly elongated, but not very strongly so. Sides and venter of abdomen entirely orange-yellow. Pleuræ black or fuscous, the amount of black varying from none to nearly the entire pleura. Mesopleura not bristly above. Coxæ and legs brownish yellow or testaceous, hind femora slender, none of the tarsi thickened. Fore tibia with a single bristle at the middle on the outer edge; middle tibia with three bristles, one at end of basal fourth on front side, one at end of basal third on outer side and one on front side just before tip,

¹ Malloch, J. R. The Insects of the Dipterous Family Phoridæ in the United States National Museum. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 43, p. 422, (1912).

in addition to one long terminal spur; hind tibia with three bristles, one at basal third on outer edge, one just before middle on the front side and one just before tip on front side in addition to two apical spurs: in addition the hind tibia is transversely striated on the hind (i. e., inner, as the leg folds next to the body) side near tip. Wings yellowish, the veins yellowish brown: costa not thickened, reaching almost two-thirds the length of the wing, its bristles very short and dense; third vein very finely bristly as far as the fork; first vein ending midway between the humeral cross-vein and the tip of the third; second vein lying very close to the third, from which it emerges at a very slight angle; fourth vein curved strongly at base but straight beyond and faintly recurved at apex, ending at the wing tip; fifth and sixth slightly sinuous; seventh distinct. Halteres clear yellow.

Described from three females sent to me for identification by Mr. C. W. Johnson. Type from Kingston, R. I., May 7, 1905. Paratypes: Riverside, Mass., May 20, 1905; Hampton, N. H., May 16, 1905 (S. A. Shaw). Type in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

This species resembles *C. variabilis* Brues from Colorado and Washington more closely than any other described species and may possibly be only a well-marked form of *variabilis*. However, the halteres are pale, there is much more of the orange color on the abdomen, and there are only two supra-antennal bristles. From *C. thoracica* it differs by the non-thickened costa and from other related species in the chætotaxy of the tibiæ.

MUSCOID PARASITES OF THE COTTON-STAINER AND OTHER LYGÆIDS.

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The only muscoid parasites of *Lygæidæ* so far known in any stage have come to light in Sicily and Peru. The number of species has now reached four, one of which has been reared to the adult. The finding of these may be taken in chronologic order.

1) Neilsen mentions finding what was probably a muscoid maggot (*Snylteflueart*) in the abdomen of an adult of *Lygæus saxatilis* Scop. in Sicily. The fly was not reared. The species may have been a *Clytiomyia* (recorded from Sardinia), *Eliozeta*, or *Elomya* (*Ananta*), less likely a *Xysta*, *Cistogaster*, or *Besseria*.

2) The next finding of muscoid maggots in *Lygæids* was by



Brues, Charles T. 1913. "A New Species of Phoridae From New England." *Psyche* 20, 90–91. <https://doi.org/10.1155/1913/86262>.

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