

PROCEEDINGS
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ONE NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF
ANTHOMYIIDAE FROM THE VICINITY OF
WASHINGTON, D. C. (DIPTERA).

BY J. R. MALLOCH.

The two insect species described in this paper were sent to me for identification over a year ago from the collection of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey at my request for material to assist me in drawing up generic keys to the Anthomyiidae of North America and the descriptions are put forward at this time in order to pave the way for further contributions of a synoptic nature. The types have been returned to Washington.

Macateeia, gen. nov.

Generic Characters. Female.—Head oblong in profile, distinctly longer than high; orbits extending farther beyond eyes than height of cheek; frontal orbits with weak bristles, all of which except the upper 3 on each side are directed mesad; interfrontal cruciate bristles well developed; antennae shorter than face; arista pubescent; vibrissal angle with numerous hairs and 1 distinct vibrissa on each side; hairs on cheek confined to lower margins; eyes bare, a little higher than long. Thoracic chaetotaxy as in *Hylemyia*. Abdomen tapered apically; ovipositor chitinized, glossy black, tapered apically, the extreme apex, when seen in profile, with a slightly wedge-shaped excision. Legs rather stout, the femora noticeably so; hind tibia with 2 very short, stout, curved, thorn-like spurs on anterior side at apex. Wing venation as in *Hylemyia*.

Type of genus, **Macateeia protuberans**, sp. n.

Female.—Black, densely gray pruinose. Head reddish testaceous, densely whitish gray pruinose, occiput dark gray; antennae and arista black; proboscis fuscous; palpi testaceous yellow. Thorax, seen from behind, with 3 broad indistinct gray vittae, the larger bristles with dark brown dots at their bases. Abdomen unicolorous gray, with very faint indications of darker dots at bases of bristles. Legs black. Wings slightly yellowish. Calyptra white. Halteres yellow.

Length of head at base of antennae about one and one-fourth times

that of its height posteriorly; frons in front of anterior ocellus occupying about two-fifths the width of head, each orbit at this point over half as wide as interfrontalia; viewed from above frons projects beyond eye half as far as length of latter, third antennal joint rounded at apex, about 1.5 as long as second; arista but little longer than antenna; proboscis slender, the apical portion as long as height of head. Presutural acrostichals consisting of one long pair of bristles, and a series of weak, paired hairs caudad of them; prealar bristle half as long as the one behind it; scutellum with 4 long bristles. Fore femur with long bristles on postero-dorsal, posterior, and postero-ventral surfaces; fore tibia with 1 posterior, 1 antero-dorsal, and 2 preapical bristles; mid femur with 1 or 2 bristles on antero- and postero-ventral surfaces near base, and the usual series on basal two-thirds and the preapical one on anterior surface; mid tibia with 1 anterior, 2 postero-dorsal, and 2 posterior bristles; hind femur with a series of long widely spaced bristles on the antero-ventral surface, and 2 or 3 weak ones on the postero-ventral; hind tibia with 2 antero-ventral, 3 or 4 antero-dorsal, and 3 or 4 postero-dorsal bristles; apex of posterior surface with several long setulose hairs; the apical curved thorns shorter than diameter of tibia. Costa with short setulae and no well-differentiated costal thorn; veins bare; last section of fourth vein about one and one-fourth as long as preceding section; outer cross-vein nearly straight.

Length, 5.5 mm.

Type locality, Suitland, Md., October 30, 1917, in flower of *Gentiana clausa* (W. L. McAtee). One specimen.

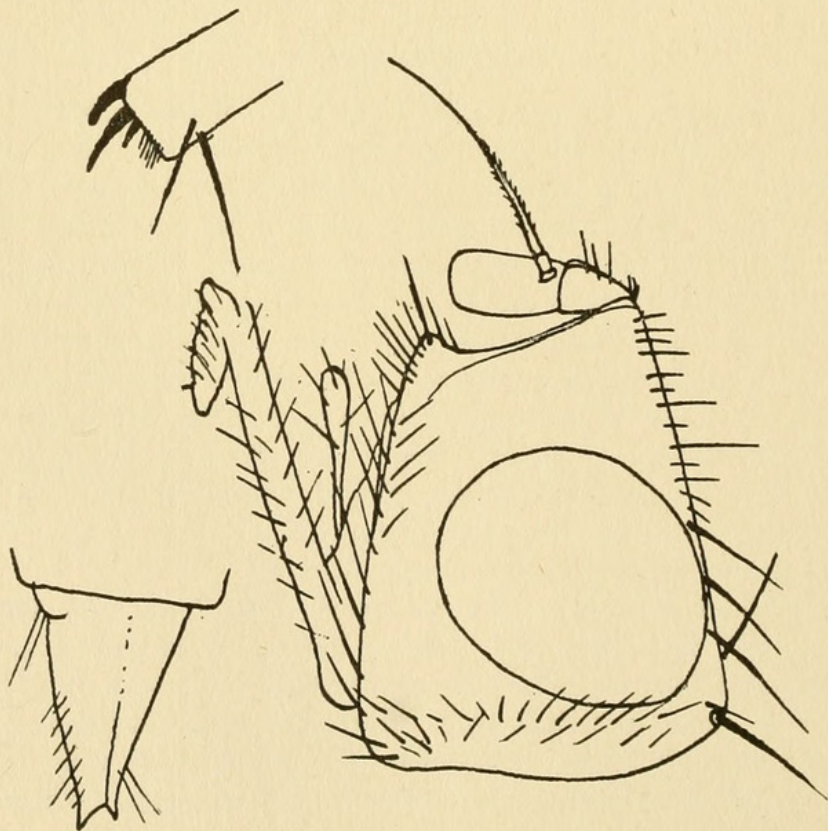


FIG. 1. *Macateeia protuberans* sp. n., female, head; apex of hind tibia, anterior view; and apex of abdomen, side view.

This genus is related to *Hammomyia* but the much more elongate head readily separates it from that and all other genera known to me. The genus belongs to the subfamily Anthomyiinae, but differs from most related genera in having no anteriorly directed supraorbital bristle, and I know of no other genus possessing the peculiar curved apical hind tibial spurs. An additional character for the separation of the genus from *Hammomyia* is found in the presence of the interfrontal cruciate bristle.

***Phaonia winnemanae*, sp. n.**

Male.—Black, slightly shining. Frontal stripe brownish red, orbits with white pilosity; cheeks paler than frons; face gray; antennae reddish testaceous, third joint except base blackish brown; arista reddish testaceous; palp reddish, slightly darkened at apices. Thorax rather distinctly quadrivittate when viewed from behind; humeri, lateral margins of disc posteriorly, scutellum, and regions surrounding both spiracles testaceous. Abdomen with dense brownish gray pruinescence and a distinct dorso-central dark stripe. Legs yellow testaceous. Wings yellowish, noticeably so at base. Calyptra and halteres yellow.

Eyes almost nude, separated at narrowest part of frons by a distance greater than width across posterior ocelli; orbits linear, not obliterating the rather wide interfrontalia; arista plumose to tip, the longest hairs very distinctly longer than width of third antennal joint; cheek at narrowest part slightly higher than width of third antennal joint; marginal bristles strong, all directed downward and slightly forward. Presutural acrostichals absent, 4-6 series of weak hairs between presutural dorso-centrals; 3 pairs of postsutural dorso-centrals present; prealar bristle nearly as long as the one behind it; scutellum with 4 strong and 2 weak basal marginal and 2 weak discal bristles. Fifth abdominal sternite with a large deep V-shaped notch in posterior margin. Fore tibia with a few short setulae on apical half of antero-dorsal surface, no posterior bristle at middle; mid tibia with 3 or 4 posterior bristles; hind femur with a complete series of bristles on antero-ventral surface and a few weak bristles on basal half of postero-ventral; hind tibia with 4 or 5 antero-ventral, 5 or 6 anterior, 2 or 3 antero-dorsal and 1 postero-dorsal bristles, and a series of small setulae on posterior surface. Outer cross-vein straight.

Length, 7 mm.

Type locality, Plummers Island, Md., June 17, 1906 (W. L. McAtee). One specimen.

This species resembles *pulvillata* Stein more closely than it does any other North American species known to me. It differs, however, from that species in having a series of bristles on the anterior surface of hind tibia in addition to those on the antero-ventral and antero-dorsal surfaces, the eyes hairy, and the frons much wider.

In some respects the species resembles *apicata* Johannsen and *pallidula* Coquillett. From the former it is readily separated by the entirely yellow

legs, more widely separated eyes, and the bristling of the hind tibiae; and from *pallidula*, by the longer-haired arista, black abdomen, and bristling of hind tibia.

The type specimen was labeled *proxima* Van der Wulp in Coquillett's writing, but that species differs in having the eyes less widely separated, palpi black, and tarsi fuscous, being much more like *apicata* than is the present species. The description of *proxima* lacks the details necessary to insure its identification



Malloch, John Russell. 1919. "One new genus two new species of Anthomyiidae from the vicinity of Washington, D. C. (Diptera)." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 32, 1-4.

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