

point on the inner side of the antennal tubercles. (See Eberhard Bause, Archiv f. Hyrdobiolog. Stuttgart, Suppl.-Bd. II, 1914). The details of the head and appendages are best illustrated by reference to the text figures and Plate I.

The *pupa* is 5.74 mm. in length; with the thorax, head, wing pads and legs fuscous. The dorsum of the abdomen bears setae as illustrated in Pl. I, Figure 8. The respiratory tubercle is pale, transparent and haired (Pl. I, Figure 6). The eighth abdominal segment bears a lateral spur with five teeth, this spur being very dark (Pl. I, Figure 10).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Tanytarsus fatigans Joh.

- Fig. 3. Egg Mass.
- Fig. 4. Portion of the egg rope.
- Fig. 5. Tip of the pupal case.
- Fig. 6. Respiratory tubercle.
- Fig. 7. Claw of anal proleg.
- Fig. 8. Setae pattern on abdomen of pupal case.
- Fig. 9. Caudal projection of full grown larva.
- Fig. 10. Lateral tooth of pupal case.
- Fig. 11. Labium of larva.
- Fig. 12. Mandible of larva, ventral view.

A New Species of *Forcipomyia* from the Eastern United States (Diptera, Ceratopogonidae).

By J. R. MALLOCH, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

On August 14th, 1921, I went to Cabin John, Maryland, to collect insects and shortly after I reached the collecting ground a heavy thunderstorm broke. The rain was so exceptionally heavy and prolonged that the trees did not suffice as shelter more than a few minutes and very soon everything was supersaturated, including my clothes and collecting outfit. While trying to wring the water from my clothes to make things a little more comfortable if possible, I stood under a large beech tree upon the trunk of which there still remained a few dry spots and my attention was attracted to some minute white dots on these areas. A close scrutiny disclosed that they were small ceratopogonine flies and a series was bottled for a more detailed inspection later. This inspection disclosed the fact that the species is undescribed and one of the most strikingly

colored occurring in this country. It is so very small that it was not at any time seen in the net nor elsewhere during the summer though I collected at the same spot frequently.

***Forcipomyia pluvialis* sp. n.**

♂ ♀.—Whitish yellow, subopaque. Thorax in male with a dark brown central vitta anteriorly, of female unicolorous yellow; scutellum with a brown spot on each side at base; metanotum brown; pleura darkened below. Abdomen dark on sides, sometimes with a blackish spot on sides of each tergite. Legs usually more or less brownish but sometimes entirely yellowish with tips of tarsal segments dark. Wings clear, with yellow hairs, two large black spots on costa, one at apex of first vein and the other between it and apex, the margin of wing sometimes with a faint dark spot at apex of each vein. Basal segment of hind tarsus subequal to second. Length, .75 mm.

Type, male, allotype and 11 paratypes, Glen Echo, Maryland, August 14th, 1921 (J. R. Malloch), in the author's collection.

**A New Empid from the Eastern United States
(Diptera).**

By J. R. MALLOCH, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

The species described below is slightly different in venation from the genotype, but there are insufficient structural characters to warrant its generic separation.

***Coloboneura exquisita* sp. n.**

♂.—Shining rufous yellow, head, disc of scutellum and of metanotum, and the abdomen fuscous. Antennae brownish yellow; palpi fuscous. Mesonotum with two brownish marks on anterior margin. Pleurae and legs whitish yellow. Wings with brownish clouds on each of the longitudinal veins preapically, two blackish spots behind posterior basal cell, a similar spot in apex of latter close against the cross-vein and one in base of each cell against outer sides of the cross-vein.

Eyes contiguous for a short distance above antennae, third segment of the latter conical, the style thick and nearly as long as third segment. Mesonotum with short black hairs, the notopleural region with some fine setulae, posterior margin with 2 setulae; scutellum with 6 setulae, the apical pair longest. Abdomen tapered, hypopygium small. Legs moderately stout, the hind tibiae with short setulae. Cross veins closing basal cells forming a continuous oblique line; anal vein complete, very close to margin. Length, 1.5 mm.

Type, Glen Echo, Maryland, August 28th, 1921 (J. R. Malloch), in the author's collection.



Malloch, John Russell. 1923. "A new species of *Forcipomyia* from the eastern United States (Ceratopogonidae, Diptera)." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 34, 4–5.

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