

## Descriptions of new Genera and Species of the Dipterous Family Ephydriidae—III.

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### TYPOPSILOPA n. gen.

Allied to *Psilopa* from which it may be distinguished by the two well developed dorso-central bristles, arranged 1 + 1. The face is distinctly foveolate, with foveae well removed from the orbits; two distinct facial bristles each side, although the upper is much stronger. *Psilopa*, typically, based on its genotype, *Notiphila nitidula* Fall., has no dorso-central bristles and the facial foveae if noticeable are very near the orbits, and the face has only one side bristle, very low. The present genus is apparently allied to *Clasiopella* Hendel, differing in the presence of two dorso-centrals. Whether the presence or absence of these bristles is of generic importance may be questioned.

*Genotype*—*Typosilopa flavitarsis* Cress.

*Psilopa atra* Lw. also belongs here.

#### *Typosilopa flavitarsis* n. sp.

Black; knob of halteres white, all tarsi yellow or tawny, apices brownish.

Similar to *Psilopa atra* Lw. Frons with the proclinate orbita slightly below the reclinate frontals. Face about twice as long as broad and nearly as broad as vertex, with the upper bristles about at middle, in profile. Antennal spine as long as third joint. Length 3.0 mm.

*Type*—♂, Bill Williams Fork, Arizona, August, (F. H. Snow), [University of Kansas Collection].

*Paratypes*—3 ♂, topotypical.

In comparison with *atra* this species differs principally in the longer face, higher placed facial bristles and the contrasting yellow tarsi. The frons seems less shining, so that the opaque frontalia are less differentiated; the face also is less shining and more or less irregularly wrinkled.

#### *Ilythea flaviceps* n. sp.

Similar to *spilota* but larger.

Yellow; frons and thorax brown or darker; abdomen and all bristles

black. Wings with series of fuscous bars between veins; veins brown. Opake, yellow pruinose; thorax more or less shining; mesonotum and scutellum somewhat metallic-tinged; abdomen shining but obscured by gray dust. Face with patch of silver inside at base of upper bristles. Arista with 8 hairs. Wings with 4-6 bars in marginal cell, 4-6 in submarginal, 4 in first posterior beyond post. c.v. Length 2.5 mm.

*Type*.—♀, Bill Williams Fork, Arizona, August, (F. H. Snow), [University of Kansas Collection].

This species in form simulates *spilota* Curt. It however is quite distinct in having the legs as well as the face yellow. All the pruinose coating is yellow or golden through which the metallic tints of the mesonotum and scutellum are apparent.

**Discocerina parva** var. **nigriventris** n. var.

A variety separated on account of the palpi being mostly black and the abdomen more shining. The tibiae, especially the hind ones, entirely shining black.

This variety is probably confined to the Pacific coast region.

*Type*.—♂, Berkeley Hills, Alameda County, California, April 11, 1909. (Cresson) [A. N. S. P. No. 6100].

*Paratypes*.—4 ♂, 4 ♀, topotypical.

**Discocerina setigera** n. sp.

Black; base of third antennal joint, palpi, knees, apices of tibiae and all tarsi except apices, tawny; halteres whitish; wings hyaline, veins yellow, costa dark.

Opake, cinereous; frons black or brown pruinose; orbits narrowly white; face and cheeks densely white; mesonotum brownish-tinged medianly; abdomen similar, becoming cinereous laterally; femora and tibiae cinereous.

Frons broad as long; orbits parallel. Face narrower, concaved above, moderately prominent at middle, strongly retreating below; three pairs of converging bristles and another series of smaller laterally curved bristles nearer orbits; parafacials bare. Cheeks hardly as broad as third antennal joint. Arista with 4-5 hairs.

Mesonotal setulae numerous, irregular; prescutellars present. Scutellum rounded apically. Abdomen ovate; segment 5 of ♂ triangular convex. Length 2.5 mm.

*Type*.—♂, Mesa Grande, Sonoma County, California, May, 1908 (P. C. Baumberger), [A. N. S. P. No. 6101].

*Paratypes*.—3 ♂, 5 ♀, topotypic.

A species belonging to a group possessing a second series of

facial bristles directed laterally, *i. e.*, in opposition to the regular converging series. The cheeks are rather narrow and the parafacials are not noticeably setulose above; the dorsum of thorax and abdomen cinereous or but faintly brownish.

**Discocerina argyrostoma** n. sp.

Black; apex of proboscis, bases of tarsi, tawny; halteres yellowish-white. Wings clear hyaline.

Shining; front opake brownish, orbits whitish below; face opake silvery or grayish white; antennae white or gray pruinose.

Frons longer than broad, with orbits parallel; one orbital bristle. Face as broad as frons, flat, slightly retreating below, with two bristles below middle; foveae weak or absent. Mesonotal setulae erect; prescutellar bristles near margin. Scutellum convex, triangular. Abdomen ovate, apex acute; segments subequal; hypopygium inconspicuous. Length 4.5 mm.

*Type*.—♂, Berkeley Hills, Alameda County, California, April 11, 1908, (E. T. Cresson, Jr.), [A. N. S. P. No. 6102].

*Paratypes*.—1 ♂, 3 ♀, topotypical.

This is not a typical *Discocerina*. The face is flat and broad, with no, or very weak, foveae. The shining black thorax and the flat, silvery white face will separate this species from all the others of the genus.

**Mosillus tibialis** n. sp.

Black; third antennal joint sometimes, tibiae except middle of hind ones, and tarsi except apices, tawny; halteres whitish; wings hyaline, lacteous, veins yellow.

Polished, with faint metallic reflections; parafacials (but not the cheeks), foveae, middle of face except prominence and lateral papillae, all outer surfaces of tibiae, silvery; third antennal joint and mesonotum somewhat faintly gray. Frontal triangle, mesonotum and scutellum subopake, minutely punctured.

In other respects similar to *M. subsultans* Fab.

*Type*.—♂, Wildwood, New Jersey, July 18, 1908, (E. T. Cresson, Jr.), [A. N. S. P. No. 6103].

*Paratypes*.—19 ♂, 5 ♀, topotypical.

This name is proposed for the American species. It is possible that Walker may have described it. Our species differs from the European *subsultans* in having the tibiae tawny, not black, and in general it is more distinctly sculptured espe-

cially on the frons, mesonotum and abdomen. The silver of the face is not noticeable on my specimens of *subsultans*.

This species has been known in the American collections as *Gymnopa nana* Walk. and *G. aenea* Fall. It is not the latter but may be the former. Walker's type cannot be located in the British Museum by Mr. E. E. Austen to whom I submitted specimens for comparison.

***Lytogaster willistoni* n. sp.**

Black; third antennal joint except apex, knees, and tarsi except apices, tawny; halteres yellow with black knobs; wings clear hyaline with black veins.

Subopake; abdomen shining; face gray with silvery orbits; pleurae sparsely gray. Disc of frons, two median thoracic stripes, disc of scutellum granulose; abdomen minutely pitted becoming very dense on the depressed dorsum of second segment.

Abdomen very broad, convex and subglobose; lateral margins revolute; second and more or less of third segment depressed on dorsum with lateral lines of delimitation sharp; fourth segment very large, convex, two to three times as long as second and third together; fifth triangular, nearly as long as fourth, with two shallow depressions near apex. Length 2.3 mm.

*Type*.—♂, Berkeley Hills, Alameda County, California, April 20, 1908, (E. T. Cresson, Jr.), [A. N. S. P. No. 6104].

*Paratypes*.—4 ♂, 6 ♀, topotypical.

This species is found in most collections under the name *Ephydra* or *Pelina brevis* Walker. As I do not know Walker's species I cannot recognize the name. The species is distinguished by the large, shining, convex, subglobose abdomen, with the fourth segment much developed. The surface of the abdomen is minutely pitted as described.

***Parydra tibialis* n. sp.**

Structurally similar to *P. bituberculata* Lw.

Black; halteres, knees, tibiae and tarsi tawny; wings clear hyaline, veins tawny, cross veins not clouded.

Shining, more or less sparingly obscured by gray or brown pollen, which on the face is dense and white, and on the abdomen and femora is variegated with minute bare dots at the base of setulae. Mesonotum reddish coppery-tinged; abdomen greenish-tinged. Scutellum with two small bristle-bearing tubercles, well separated as in *bituberculata*; lateral bristles with or without minute tubercles. Length 4.5 mm.

*Type*.—♂, Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona, 6000 ft. alt., August, (F. H. Snow), [University of Kansas Collection].

*Paratypes*.—5♂, 15♀, topotypical.

Belonging to the *bituberculata*-group, and distinguished from its congeners by the clear wings and tawny tibiae and tarsi. The entire surface in general obscured by the sparse but distinct coating of gray pollen.

**Ephydria niveiceps n. sp.**

Similar to *E. subopaca* Lw.

♂. Black; metallic green; halteres, knees, bases of tibiae, tarsi except apices, tawny.

Opake, gray or whitish; frons polished, with gray orbits; mesonotum subopake with metallic tinge, with broad more whitish median stripe; abdomen more obscured but metallic color evident. Face and cheeks glistening silvery or snowy white when seen from above.

Frons nearly horizontal; prefrontal bristles well developed, nearly equalling frontal orbitals. Face in profile, projecting greatly, nearly equalling horizontal diameter of eye; parafacialia broad, at least one-half length of third antennal joint in width; bristles normal; cilia of posterior orbits normal. Mesonotal acrostichals in well defined series anteriorly; posterior margin of mesopleuron with only 4-6 bristles. Abdominal segment 5 not longer than 4; genitalia not noticeably developed. Length 5.0 mm.

♀. Similar, but the gray face not so glistening.

*Type*.—♂, Wawawai, Washington, [A. N. S. P. No. 6105].

*Paratypes*.—1♀, topotypical.

I have also seen a series of 3 males, 1 female, from 40 miles north of Lusk, Wyoming, July, 1895, [Kansas Univ. Coll.], and a female from Manitou Park, Colorado, [Kans. Univ. Coll.].

This may possibly be only a variety of *E. subopaca* Lw. or of *E. milbrae* Jones. The general gray color, not brown; the snowy white projecting face; the broad facial orbital areas and seriated acrostichal setulae are noticeable in the material before me, as differing from the above mentioned species.

**Ephydria pectinulata n. sp.**

Similar to *niveiceps*.

Opacity more brownish, especially on the frons and thorax; the grays not whitish except on the face; abdomen more olivaceous, not opake.

Frons less horizontal, face not so projecting being white but not glistening snow-white. Cilia of posterior orbits developing into two or three stout bristles at buccal extremity. Mesopleural fringe, of more numerous bristles, especially of ♀, is very dense and close.

Scutellum of ♀ longer and more acutely pointed with noticeably long pile. Bristles of fore femora very long. Length 4.7 mm.

*Type*.—♂, 40 miles North of Lusk, Wyoming, July, 1895, (U. of K. Lot 425), [Univ. of Kansas Coll.]

*Paratypes*.—2 ♂, 6 ♀, topotypical.

#### DIMECOENIA n. gen.

This genus is proposed for the reception of *Caenia spinosa* Loew, its type species. It differs from *Coenia*, as based on its genotype, *Ephydria palustris* Fallen, in the absence of pulvilli and having the claws long and nearly straight. In these respects it resembles *Ephydria*, but in the present genus there are only two frontal orbital bristles and no post-humeral or prescutellar bristles. The pre-frontal bristles are strongly developed. The genus seems intermediate between *Coenia* and *Ephydria* but is constant in the characters mentioned.

Here also belongs *Ephydria austrina* Coquillett, of which *Caenia virida* Hine is a synonym. I have examined the cotypic series of Coquillett's and Hine's species. It is strange that both authors overlooked the characteristic tufts of hair on the hind tarsi of the male of this species. This is described by Aldrich in his paper on "Two Western Species of Ephydria."\*

### A new Genus of Eulophidae from the United States (Hym.).

By A. A. GIRAULT, Washington, D. C.

#### PSEUDOLYNX new genus.

Belongs to the Omphalini and is characterized by its robustness, the elongate stigmal vein and middle tibial spur.

##### 1. *Pseudolynx io* new species. Genotype.

♀.—Length 3.00 mm. Robust. Head a little wider than long, large.

Dark metallic green except the reddish brown femora, tibiae, tarsi and scape (except above along more than the distal half). The fol-

\*Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. xx, 101, 1912.



Cresson, E. T. 1916. "Descriptions of new genera and species of the dipterous family Ephydriidae--III." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 27, 147–152.

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