

A Remarkable new Hippoboscid from Mexico.

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Recently Dr. Alfredo Duges, of Guanajuato, Mexico, sent me a unique of a species of Hippoboscidae, with the request that I describe it. It had been taken on a bat, *Glossophaga soricina*, and was labeled *Trichobius* sp. This genus is queried in Scudder's "Nomenclator," being followed by the authority Gervais, also queried, the information having apparently been furnished by Mr. Bigot. I have searched in vain for any description or any mention of this genus in literature, except the remark by Mr. Bigot that he does not know the genus (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 228), and I am forced to the conclusion that it has never been described, but is perhaps merely a name that has been perpetuated by labels in collections.

The above specimen has much the general appearance of *Strebla*, according to Wiedemann's and Macquart's figures of *S. vespertilionis*, and its similar habit would point to a near relationship with that genus. However, on Bigot's authority, *Strebla* has the claws of the tarsi simple, while our specimen has them bidentate, and further differs in having the first joint of all the tarsi very short, not elongate, not distinctly longer than the three following joints. Loew considered *Strebla* to belong to the Nycteribidae on account of the first joint of the tarsi being elongate. The above specimen, moreover, has the eyes situated farther forward, near the middle of the head, instead of on the outer posterior angles. Yet, after all these differences, the venation agrees almost exactly with *Strebla*. If we consider with Loew that the latter genus belongs with the Nycteribidae, then the present specimen is the first Hippoboscid known to be parasitic on bats. I am inclined to believe, however, that *Strebla* should, from its flattened head and the presence of wings, be included with the Hippoboscidae, in spite of the fact that it is parasitic on bats. In this connection *S. avium* Macq., said by Loew to be synonymous with *S. vespertilionis*, is recorded as parasitic on pigeons and parrots in San Domingo. It is possible that this synonymy is in error, as the difference in habit would indicate two distinct forms. If such is the case, it might favor the separation of *Strebla* and allied genera, with *Trichobius*, under the family name Streblidae, as already adopted by some authors.

However this may be, our specimen is remarkable as an undescribed form parasitic on bats, and in spite of differential characters, being probably nearly related to *Strebla*. As I can find no description of the genus *Trichobius*, I adopt the name and describe it as new.

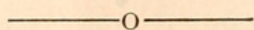
TRICHOBIUS nov. gen.

Head more or less flattened, tubercular, or warted above; eyes situated nearer the middle than the back of the head, distinct; antennæ (?) distinct, apparently single jointed, with a terminal bristle; ocelli absent. Wings present, much longer than the abdomen, with six longitudinal and three transverse veins; first longitudinal vein ending in the front margin at about the outer two-thirds of the wing; second ending a little before the tip; third forking from the second near the base of the wing, and ending exactly at the wing tip; anterior transverse vein a little below (behind) the furcation of the second and third veins; the hindmost (innermost) cross-vein, which may be called the posterior, near the margin somewhat below the anterior and between the fifth and sixth veins; the other cross-vein, which may be called the apical, near the margin of the wing and between the fourth and fifth veins. Legs moderately short, somewhat stout; tarsi 5-jointed, the first joint of all pairs not perceptibly longer than each of the three following, very short; claws stout, two-toothed.

I take pleasure in naming this interesting species in honor of Dr. Alfredo Duges, of the Colegio del Estado, at Guanajuato.

Trichobius dugesii nov. sp.—Entirely tawny, or very pale reddish yellow. Head flattened, warty above, bristly below and at the vertex, rounded in outline, light fulvous; eyes silvery. Thorax deeper fulvous, bristly above; transverse suture distinct, also dorsal and humeral sutures. Abdomen very light fulvous, somewhat bristly on the sides and at the extremity. Legs fulvous, femora enlarged, very bristly above; last joint of all the tarsi as long as the four very short joints that precede it taken together; claws stout, black, two-toothed; tibiæ and tarsi short pubescent. Wings very light fulvous, with veins deeper fulvous; entire wing borders and veins bristly. Length of body, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; to tips of wings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

One specimen, taken on *Glossophaga soricina*, Guanajuato, Mexico.



LARVA OF POLYCESTA ELATA Lec.

By G. W. J. ANGELL, N. Y. City.

Form elongate, flattened, dorsal and ventral surface slightly convex. Color white; segments thirteen, three thoracic and ten abdominal. First four abdominal segments equal in width, fifth to tenth gradually tapering. Last segment conical, truncate;



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