

regular with full, if slow, effect. It is a most rapid killing agent for Diptera.

It is stated that the tetrachloride changes the color of delicate Orthoptera. I have not noted this. Doubtless, if it occurs, it is because the insects get wetted with the condensation. Tetrachloride of carbon sometimes contains excess free chlorine which, of course, is a powerful decolorizing agent.

Insects may be left in such a bottle overnight without stiffening.

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## Two New Phoridae from the Eastern United States (Diptera).

By J. R. MALLOCH, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

During the past three years collections have been made with a view to compiling a list of the Phoridae of the District of Columbia and amongst the material taken there are some specimens which belong to undescribed species, two of the most interesting of the latter being described herein. The types are in the author's collection.

### *Aphiochaeta apicinebula* sp. n.

♀. Yellow, slightly shining. Basal abdominal tergite brown, next tergite very large, lemon yellow, third tergite small and pale, remainder of abdomen fuscous. Legs, including coxae, entirely yellow. Wings yellowish, veins pale brown, tip of costa darker, a slight but distinct narrow infuscation round apex of wing. Halteres yellow.

Frons subquadrate, with numerous short black hairs, central impressed line distinct, both series of transverse bristles convex, the inner bristle of anterior series about midway between outer one and the postantennal bristle, only one pair of postantennal bristles present; third antennal segment round, not very large; arista pubescent; mouth margin arched, protruded centrally almost as far as apex of third antennal segment; about four fine black bristles on lower part of sides of face; two strong bristles on lower part of occiput and some shorter bristles above them; proboscis stout; palpi normal, moderately bristled.

Scutellum with two bristles and two short basal setulae; mesopleura bare.

Second abdominal tergite very large, bare, covering at least half of dorsum; apex of abdomen furnished with a rounded scoop-like process which is slit in center at apex.



Fore tarsus a little longer than tibia, basal segment as broad as tibia; a few short black setulae on basal half of ventral surface of hind femur; mid and hind tibiae each with a complete series of posterodorsal setulae and a similar series of setulae on basal half or more of anterodorsal surface.

Costa to almost two-thirds of the wing length, fringe not longer than costal diameter, first section slightly shorter than second, third very short, not more than one-eighth as long as second; fourth vein leaving third at fork of that vein. Body length, 3 mm.

*Type*, Glen Echo, Maryland, July 23, 1922. *Paratype*, topotypical, June 15, 1924 (J. R. Malloch).

This species belongs to the same group as *subpicta* Malloch and differs from that species in color of wings, coxae and abdomen, as well as in chaetotaxy of frons and scutellum.

The most closely related American species appears to be *sulphuriventris* Borgmeier from Brazil, but that species, though colored much as *apicinebula*, has the second tergite deep black, halteres fuscous, wings more yellowish, lower pair of post-antennal bristles present but minute, the first costal division as long as next two combined, and the fork of third vein wider.

The most remarkable character possessed by the new species consists of a short series of about six black setulae near middle of posterior surface of hind tibiae. No other species known to me has these setulae.

Several years ago I erected the genus *Paraphiochaeta* for the reception of the species of *Aphiochaeta* which have two series of setulae on the hind tibiae. This genus has been considered as a synonym of *Phalacrotophora*, but I now believe the group is not entitled to separation and consequently describe the new species in *Aphiochaeta*. This attitude is strengthened by the fact that the Brazilian species compared above with *apicinebula* belongs to *Aphiochaeta* in the restricted sense and not to *Phalacrotophora*.

#### **Beckerina aliena** sp. n.

♀. Head yellow, frons darkened, becoming black at upper margin. Thorax tawny yellow. Abdominal tergites fuscous, narrowly yellow on hind margins. Legs yellow, apices of hind femora fuscous. Wings slightly grayish, noticeably so at apices. Halteres yellow.



Frons distinctly broader than long, central impressed line faint, surface with numerous short black setulae; upper series of four bristles straight, lower series with the inner bristles about midway between outer pair and the pair of stout divergent postantennal bristles; postocular bristles strong on lower portion, each cheek with two strong bristles; antennae normal; arista slender, almost bare.

Mesopleura bare; scutellum with four bristles, the median pair invading disc.

Abdomen conical, practically bare.

Hind tibia with a slight hirsute dorsal ridge which is not present in other species of the genus in North America.

Costal vein becoming thicker apically, first section about 1.5 as long as next two, second about twice as long as third; seventh vein much fainter than the others; costal fringe short. Body length, 1.5 mm.

*Type*, Glen Echo, Maryland, August 10, 1923 (J. R. Malloch).

The only other yellow colored species so far known from this country is *flaveola* Malloch, described from Illinois. In my key to the species of this genus published in Brooklyn Bulletin, Vol. XVIII, 1923, p. 32, the present species will run down to *flaveola*, which differs in having the thorax trivittate with reddish, and the scutellum with but two bristles.

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### A New Species of *Gonia* from Texas (Diptera).

By H. J. REINHARD, Amherst, Ohio.

#### *Gonia texensis* new species.

♂. Head, thorax and abdomen yellow in ground color. Eyes bare. Front prominent, covered with irregular rows of bristles, more than twice the horizontal eye-width, white pollinose, but when viewed in certain lights sub-shining and translucent. Ocellars, inner and outer verticals well developed, all directed posteriorly. Frontals in a single row on each side, decussate to base of antennae, lowest bristles on level with base of third antennal joint. Orbital bristles present. Cheeks, median depression and parafacials white pollinose. The latter at narrowest point three-fourths as wide as median depression, covered with short bristly hairs, and a row of stronger bristles on the lower half along the facial ridges. Antennae as long as the face, basal joints very short, yellowish, third joint blackish, elongate, front border practically straight. Arista yellowish,



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Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 35, 355–357.

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