

A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF OTITIDÆ FROM NORTH AMERICA (DIPTERA)

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I wish to thank Dr. Edward S. Ross for the privilege of examining specimens in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Curranops, new genus

Differs from *Tetanops* Fallén in that, although the propleura and sternopleura are haired, the propleural bristle is absent, and there are no strongly differentiated sternopleural bristles. *Tetanops* has one or two sternopleurals. The cheeks are less than half the eye-height and the parafacials are much narrower than in *Tetanops*. Genotype:—*Tetanops apicalis* Cole (1921, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. XI, p. 328).

The presence of dorsal setulæ on the apex of the first vein, the unbroken costa, the absence of a strong propleural bristle, the normal subcostal cell, and the well developed antennal grooves place this genus near *Myrmecomya* Desvoidy. *Myrmecomya*, however, has a longer third antennal segment, one strong sternopleural bristle, and narrower wings.

Originally described from Corvallis, Oregon. The writer has seen specimens of *apicalis* from Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington and Carmel, California.

Tetanops Fallén

This genus contains six species described from North America and five from the Old World. The North American species can be separated as follows.

TABLE OF SPECIES

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| 1. Front wrinkled or with distinct punctiform markings | 2 |
| Front not wrinkled, without punctiform markings <i>magdalenæ</i> Cresson | |
| 2. Front punctate; thorax black, densely cinereous pollinose, with black punctiform markings | 3 |
| Front wrinkled; thorax shining black not cinereous pollinose. | |
| <i>myopæformis</i> Roeder | |
| 3. Front completely punctate, without a median red stripe | 4 |
| Front with a median red stripe, only the sides punctate | 5 |
| 4. Front, except for the pits, and facial carina cinereous pollinose; abdomen cinereous without black punctiform markings. Wings without distinct costal spots | <i>integra</i> Loew |

- Lower margin of front and facial carina shining; abdomen cinereous with black punctiform markings. Wings with more or less distinct costal markings *cazieri* n. sp.
5. Front with four blackish stripes; face with four black spots. *vittifrons* Wulp
- Front without distinct black stripes; only two facial spots 6
6. Wings with distinct costal spots; legs reddish, femora sometimes with a blackish band in the middle *rufifrons* Wulp
- Wings without distinct costal spots; femora blackish, front and hind tibiae brownish *luridipennis* Loew

***Tetanops cazieri*, new species**

This species differs from *integra* Loew in having a shining facial carina, the abdomen has black punctiform markings, and the wings have more or less distinct costal markings. Length, about 8 mm.

FEMALE.—Head reddish yellow, slightly broader than high, the eyes not higher than the cheeks; front pitted, grayish pollinose except for the pits, the upper half and margins bordering the eyes blackish, the lower half of the front shining. Occiput grayish pollinose with blackish punctiform markings on the upper half. Cheeks shining, pollinose posteriorly, with a vertical brown spot extending from beneath the eyes more than half way to the oral margin. Face mostly shining, outer margins bordering the eyes pitted, grayish pollinose except for the blackish pits; the lower half of the antennal grooves black. Antennae blackish, thinly pollinose; arista somewhat reddish basally. Proboscis blackish; palpi reddish yellow, black haired.

Mesonotum black in ground color, somewhat shining, covered with a cinereous pollen interrupted by numerous punctiform markings. Scutellum black, thinly grayish pollinose. Pleurites black in ground color, ashy pollinose, only the mesopleura and sternopleura with black punctiform markings. Two strenopleural bristles present.

Coxae and femora black, base and apices of femora reddish yellow; tibiae brownish; tarsi reddish yellow, apical two or three tarsal segments often blackish.

Wings grayish hyaline, veins brownish, with more or less distinct brownish markings along the costa; at the base and apex of the costal cell, apex of the stigma, above the origin of the submarginal cell, base of the submarginal cell, and base of the first basal cell. Squammæ white, halteres yellowish.

Abdomen black covered with grayish pollen interrupted by numerous punctiform markings. Ovipositor shining black.

Types.—Holotype, female, Cedarville, Modoc Co., California, May 30, 1939 (P. C. Ting, M. A. Cazier, J. A. Downes, T. H. G. Aitken), in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Paratype, female, Eagle Lake, Modoc Co., California, July 8, 1934 (J. T. Howell), in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.



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