crystals, 1 part; xylol, 3 parts by volume; and sufficient Canada balsam to make a thin and fluid mixture) for 10 minutes. The premounting treatment prevents shrinking and the formation of empty spaces or bubbles in the legs, antennae, and other parts of the aphid body. The dilute premounting mixture appears to facilitate the rapid infiltration of balsam in all parts of each aphid specimen, before it is placed into the mounting medium. Apparently the lack of balsam infiltration is an important cause of shrinking and other defects. Transfer specimens into Canada balsam. The number per slide will depend on the size of the aphids, number of specimens and forms present, and size of the cover glass used; usually from one to five or six specimens. The mounting medium should be of such consistency as not to spread out too freely on the glass slip when the specimens are arranged in it immediately before laying down the cover glass.

A NEW PTERODONTIA FROM NEW GUINEA
(Diptera, Acroceratidae)

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A strikingly distinct, undescribed species of *Pterodontia* Gray was recently sent me for determination by Dr. Edward S. Ross. This is believed to be the first record of the genus from the islands of the South Pacific, though several species are known from Australia and southern Asia. The present species is unique in its possession of unusually long squamae, as well as in the contrast of entirely shining black body and pale yellow legs.

Pterodontia longisquama Sabrosky, new species

Male. Body entirely black, thickly covered with unusually long, erect, black hair, of which the longest (on the second to fourth segments of the abdomen) are equal to the combined length of the two proximal segments of a hind tarsus. Genitalia pale yellow with yellow hairs.

Coxae and trochanters black to brownish, the rest of the legs entirely bright pale yellow, only the distal tarsal segment, the pulvilli, and the claws light brown, the latter black-tipped. The

legs are covered with bright yellow hair, heightening the contrast with the thorax.

Wings brown, apically somewhat paler, the veins deep yellow to brownish. Venation like that of *P. mellii* Erichson and *P. flavipes* Gray, except the anal vein does not quite reach the margin of the wing, the anal cell open; the costa is only slightly bent forward at

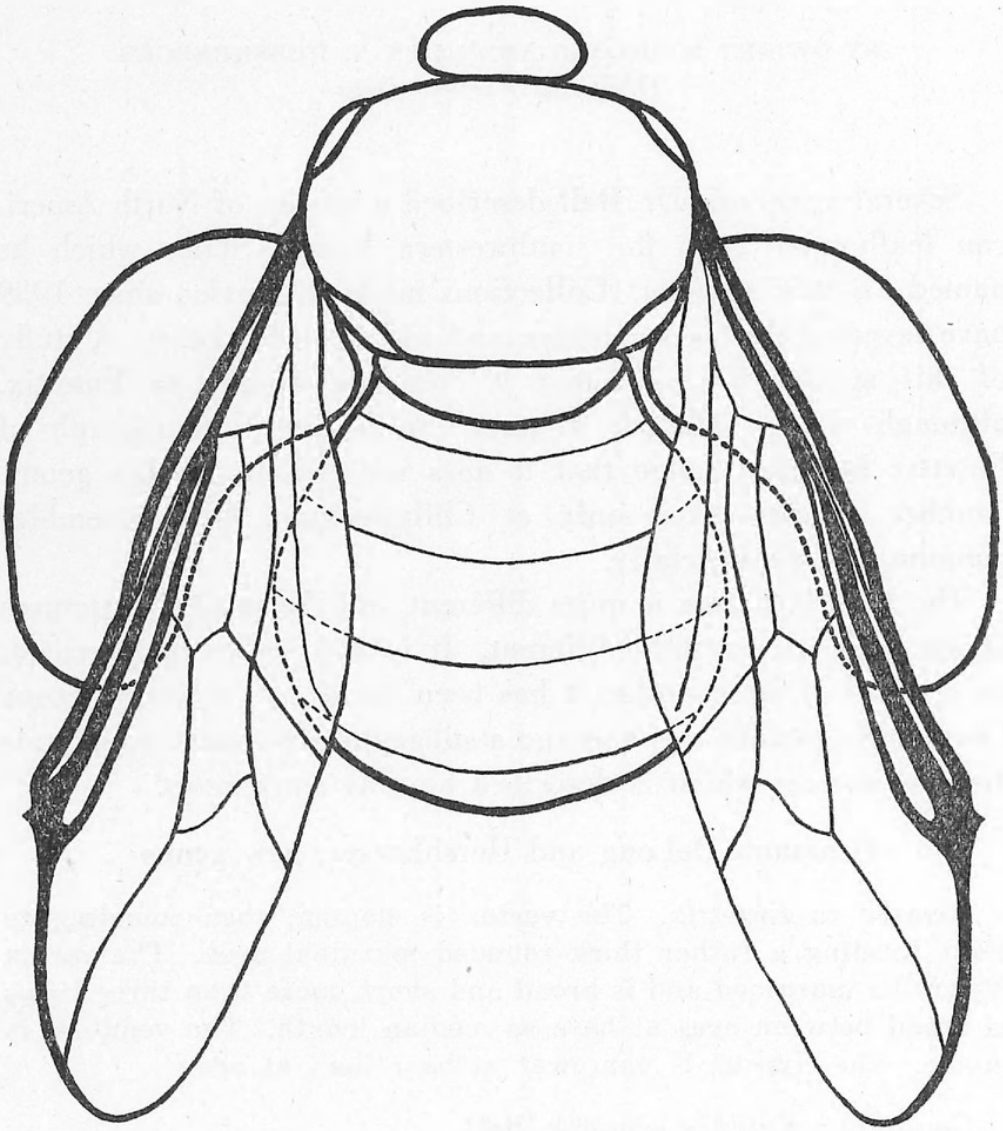

Fig. 1. *Pterodontia longisquama* Sabrosky, n. sp.

the costal tooth. Squamae dark brown, covered with dark hair, each squama elongate, nearly half as long as a wing, and flared upward along the outer margin so as to project above the level of the wing. Halteres with black knob and yellow stalk.

Length of body, 5 mm.; of wing, 6 mm.; of squama, 2.9 mm.

Holotype, male, Finschhafen, New Guinea, April 10, 1944 (E. S. Ross). Type in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Sabrosky, Curtis W. 1947. "A now Pterodontia from New Guinea (Diptera, Aoroceratidae)." *The Pan-Pacific entomologist* 23, 74–75.

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