

Thorax with scattered foveate and finer punctures crowded at the sides behind and a deep fovea on each side and a well-marked basal depression, also a faint double depression anteriorly, the sides at the middle show a broad very stout upcurved, obtuse tooth and all four corners well developed angles, the rear setose; a glance of green shows here and there on the aeneous part of the thorax. Elytra slightly compressed at the middle, parallel, bright metallic, bronze, with 2 foveate depressions on each side, a subbasal, antemedian and a sublateral, median; impressed with large punctures arranged in nearly regular rows up to and including the fifth, after which they are broken and confused about the middle, the confusion coinciding with the two foveate depressions. The rufous inside shows here and there faint touches of greenish color.

Type—Maroka, British New Guinea, 3500 ft. X, '95 (Anthony), 1 example.

This is the first of the genus to be recorded from New Guinea, the others coming from Queensland.

M. submetallicus Jac. (types in my coll.) shows thoracic angles before and behind as above described, though not as large, and the elytra show similar depressions, though not as deep, and the elytral punctuation is very much less marked in *submetallicus* than in *aenescens*.

Synoptical Table of the North American Species of the Dipterous Genus *Sympycnus*, with the description of a new Species.

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Two species of *Sympycnus* came to me determined as *Neurigona* while I was working up that genus; one I am describing below as *S. clavatus*, and the other was our common eastern form *S. lineatus* Loew. The following characters separate *Sympycnus* from related genera.

Eyes of the male contiguous below the antennae or nearly so; first joint of the antennae without hairs above, and the second joint without a thumb-like projection along the inner side of the third joint. Abdomen of the male with six visible segments besides the hypopygium; hypopygium short, not extending forward under the venter, and with small append-

ages (in several species the appendages are not visible). First joint of hind tarsus of the male longer than the second; hind tarsi shorter than their tibiae, and the first joint without large bristles above. Wings with the second vein almost straight; third and fourth veins slightly convergent; fourth vein ending in or before the apex of the wing. Dorsum of the thorax convex on the posterior end, without a flattened space before the scutellum. (This last character must be used with caution as there is a slight concavity before the scutellum, at least in some species, which leads to placing species of this genus in *Neurigona*, from which they are easily separated by the six-segmented abdomen.)

In all the species I have seen the hind tibiae are more or less enlarged at the tip.

Table of Males.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Hypopygium large, making up nearly half the length of the abdomen. Antennae yellow, third joint black. Thorax dark green above. (Grenada.)..... | <i>frater</i> Ald. |
| | Hypopygium smaller | 2 |
| 2 | Hypopygium very asymmetrical..... | 3 |
| | Hypopygium symmetrical | 5 |
| 3 | Antennae yellow; first joint of fore tarsi with three or four minute but stout black bristles below. (Mexico.)..... | <i>coxalis</i> Ald. |
| | Antennae black; fifth joint of fore tarsi with a projection below (St. Vincent.) | 4 |
| 4 | Fore tibiae with a row of stubby bristles..... | <i>similis</i> Ald. |
| | Fore tibiae without a row of stubby bristles..... | <i>falco</i> Ald. |
| 5 | Fourth vein ending in the tip of the wing..... | 7 |
| | Fourth vein ending before the tip of the wing..... | 6 |
| | Antennae black; first joint of hind tarsi longer than the second, | |
| 6 | Antennae with the first two joints yellow, third joint blackish; first joint of hind tarsi a little shorter than the second, and the third a little shorter than the fourth. (Sitka.) | |
| | | <i>tertianus</i> Loew. |
| | Antennae black; first joint of hind tarsi longer than the second, and the third longer than the fourth. (Wyoming.) | |
| | | <i>marcidus</i> Wheeler |
| 7 | Pulvilli of fore tarsi not enlarged; first joint of hind tarsi shorter than the second, at least in <i>lineatus</i> | 8 |
| | Pulvilli of fore tarsi enlarged; first and second joints of hind tarsi nearly equal, or the first longest..... | 9 |

- 8 Dorsum of the thorax bluish-green, without distinct vittae; front purple in the middle. (Mexico.).....*angustipennis* Ald.
Dorsum brownish with dark vittae; front black or greenish black; hypopygium with long appendages. (Eastern species.)
lineatus Loew.
- 9 Fourth and fifth joints of middle tarsi dilated and fringed with black bristles; second joint of hind tarsi with a few long bristles on its upper surface near the tip. (Washington.)
pugil Wheeler
- Middle tarsi plain; second joint of hind tarsi without long bristles 10
- 10 Hind tibiae with a wide black band at tip; hind metatarsi with basal half whitish, apical half black, and longer than the second joint; hypopygium with distinct appendages. (New Mexico.)*clavatus*, n. sp.
- Tips of hind tibiae and all of hind tarsi black; first and second joints of hind tarsi nearly equal; hypopygium without distinct appendages 11
- 11 Dorsum of the thorax gray, with the bristles arising from brown spots and with a brown line down the middle; bases of the abdominal segments purplish bronze; fore femora all yellow. (Mexico.)*veripes* Ald.
- Dorsum dark blackish green; bases of the abdominal segments cupreous; basal half or more of fore femora black. (California.)*cuprinus* Wheeler

***Sympycnus clavatus* n. sp.**

Male.—Length 2.5 mm. Eyes contiguous on the face, leaving only a small triangle below the antennae, which is greenish-black and covered with white pollen; palpi small, with silvery-white pollen; front and occiput greenish-black, with white pollen; two basal joints of the antennae yellow, third joint with a blunt point, brown; arista brown; cilia of the lower orbit white, a few of the upper cilia black. Dorsum of the thorax dark, rather dull green, scutellum and metanotum concolorous, pleurae more blackish; all rather thickly covered with white pollen; humeri and a spot at the insertion of the wings yellowish; halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow, the first segment infuscated, second and third with poorly defined black bands at the incisures which are more or less connected along the center of the dorsum, fourth except at the base, and the fifth and sixth altogether greenish-black; hypopygium of the same blackish color, and with distinct appendages (Fig. 1); venter yellow; hairs of the abdomen including the long bristles on the posterior margin of the first segment yellow. Fore and middle tarsi with the two last joints blackened; pulvilli of fore pair slightly enlarged. Legs and coxae pale yellow; hairs and bristles of fore and

middle coxae whitish; the long bristle on the outer surface of the hind coxae yellow, or yellowish-brown in some lights; tops of hind femora brownish; hind tibiae incrassated towards the tip, tips with a



FIG. 1.

1, Hypopygium and 2, Wing, *Sympycnus clavatus* n. sp.

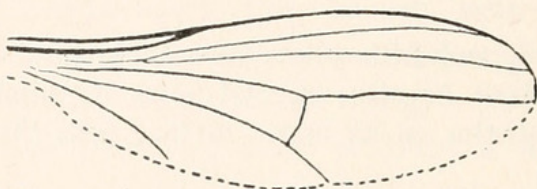


FIG. 2.

sharply-defined black band which is as wide as the second tarsal joint is long; hind tarsi scarcely half as long as their tibiae, black with the basal half of the first joint whitish, first joint longer than the second, the following joints regularly decreasing in length; fore and middle tarsi about the same length as their tibiae, and with the last two joints infuscated; fore metatarsi about one-half as long as their tibiae; middle metatarsi about one-third the length of their tibiae. Wings grayish hyaline, narrowed at base, and with the anal angle nearly obsolete (Fig. 2), last section of fourth vein nearly straight, and only slightly approaching the third towards the tip, ending in the apex of the wing.

Female.—One female that agrees with these males in the coloration of the legs and antennae in having white hairs and bristles on the fore and middle coxae, and a yellow bristle on the hind coxae, I am placing as the female of this species. The dorsum of the thorax is brown covered with gray pollen, leaving five vittae, the central one being the most sharply defined and the outer pair the most poorly defined. The abdomen is altogether brown except the venter which is yellowish. Wings with the anal angle more prominent than in the male, and more tinged with brown; the fourth vein ends in the tip of the wing. Length 3.5 mm.

Described from two males and one female from New Mexico. The males are in the collection of the American Entomological Society, and were taken at Alamogorda, N. M., in May. The female is in the National Museum and was taken at Las Vegas, N. M., on August 9th. Am. Ent. Soc. Type No. 5259.

Note.—The female of this species has the prescutellar depression very distinct, in the male it is not so conspicuous.

This species is easily separated from all others of the genus by the coloration of the hind feet.



Van Duzee, M. C. 1913. "Synoptical table of the North American species of the dipterous genus *Sympycnus*, with the description of a new species." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 24, 269–272.

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