

# TWO NEW GENERA OF MYRMELEONIDAE.

By NATHAN BANKS.

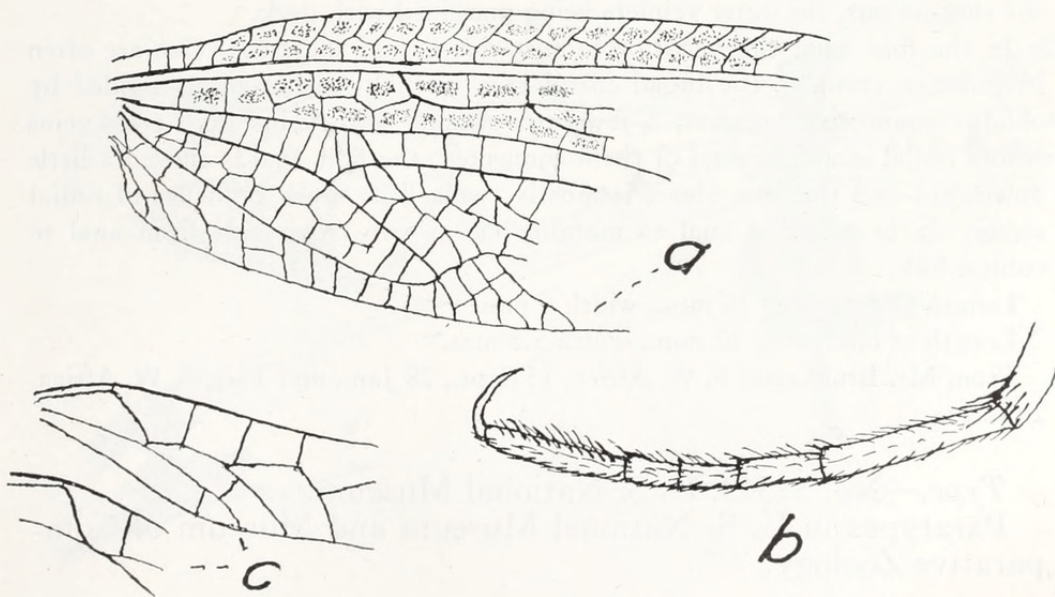
Among the ant-lion flies of the National Museum collection I have found two new genera. One fine and large species from South America is somewhat like the rare *Ripalda insignis* Rbr., but differs at once in the strongly sinuate hind margin of the front wings.

The other from Africa, from which such a great number of genera have been made in recent years, is no less striking than the Neotropical form; it has two definite characters, unusual in African species, no tibial spurs, and a double series of costal cells.

## CAPOPHANES, gen. nov.

Belonging to the Macronemurini; no tibial spurs; the costal area of front wings with two series of cells from near the base to or beyond the middle. One cross-vein in hind wing before the radial sector, latter arising a little before the cubital fork; in fore wing several cross-veins before radial sector, latter arising plainly beyond cubital fork; several of the cross-veins before radial sector connected, and many of those in the area above the first anal vein. The second anal usually connected to third anal for a short distance, third anal forked.

Wings rather short and moderately broad, not broadened toward the tips, which are not acute; no distinct banksian lines; angle of cubitus and cubital fork, moderately wide. Legs not very stout, a little stouter than in *Gymnoleon*; tarsi long, first joint longer than fifth, second somewhat lengthened. Abdomen shorter than hind wings.



*Capophanes conspersa*; *a*, part of fore wing; *b*, hind tarsus; *c*, anal veins of fore-wing of two specimens.



Of the African genera without spurs *Banksius* belongs to the Dendroleonini (a small *Cymothales*), *Obus* belongs to the Gamini, *Gibrella* and *Gymnoleon* to the Macronemurini, but none of these genera have a two-celled costal area.

***Capophanes conspersa*, sp. nov.**

Face pale; a dark interantennal mark, reaching below as a band across, and above to the front of the vertex, back of vertex also dark, thus leaving but one pale spot each side on vertex; palpi pale, last joint enlarged and dark. Pronotum almost as long as broad, sides almost parallel, with a broad dark median stripe, faintly divided with gray, a dark lateral stripe, and some dark dots in the pale pink area between; hair above short and black; long, curved white hairs on sides. Mesonotum dark, a pale spot each side on anterior lobe, two narrow pale stripes each side, and two similar stripes on the mesoscutellum, and its lateral corners pale; metanotum wholly dark; pleura dark, with pale areas, and much long white hair. Abdomen black, a little pale at tip, hair above very short and black, that below scarcely longer.

Legs yellowish brown, tarsi darker, with much white hair, very long on femora, bristles mostly black.

Forewings with nearly parallel sides for some distance; venation black and white, longitudinal veins streaked with dark, the radius almost wholly dark; cross-veins sometimes wholly dark, sometimes only dotted with dark; stigma pale, dark at base, and a faint cloud at end of the anal vein and one at rhexma; costal margin pale, outer margin dark, dotted with pale, hind margin dark; almost every cell contains a small dark cloud or umbra.

In the hind wing the subcosta is spotted with dark, the medius and first anal are almost wholly pale, the cubitus and radius almost wholly black, and the cubitus somewhat irregularly bordered with black, and a large dark cloud from the rhexma out, the outer veinlets being margined with dark.

In the fore wing the venation is very dense, and the cross-veins are often irregular or crooked, the broad costal area for half way or more divided by oblique connecting veinlets; a few post stigmal cross-veins; five cross-veins before radial sector, several of them connected, the first anal is curved a little downward and the area above it mostly two-celled; seven branches of radial sector, six branches of anal to margin, one or two cross-veins from anal to cubital fork.

Length of fore wing 26 mm., width 6 mm.

Length of hind wing 22 mm., width 5.5 mm.

From Mt. Brukkaros, S. W. Africa, 15 Sept., 28 Jan., and Tses, S. W. Africa, 20 May.

*Type*.—No. 52353, U. S. National Museum.

Paratypes in U. S. National Museum and Museum of Comparative Zoology.



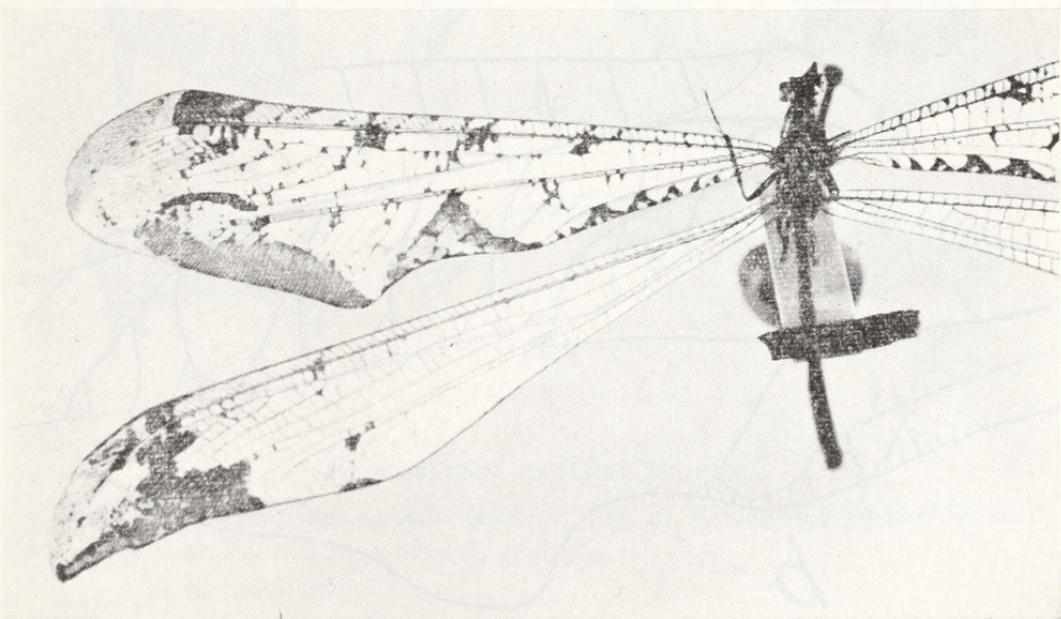
**ARAUCALEON**, gen. nov.

Belongs to the Glenurini. In the fore wing the second anal vein runs up close to the first, connected to the first by an oblique vein, then bends down to unite with the third anal for a long distance, one of them being forked; basal cubital fork with one cross-vein. Fore wings broad near the tip, hind margin strongly bisinuate; radial sector arises a little before the cubital fork, about nine cross-veins before the radial sector; the anal vein before connecting to cubital fork bends down and then up; costal area mostly narrow, with many simple veinlets, in stigmal area the costal area is greatly broadened, and here there is a connecting series, near to the subcosta; apical field very densely veined; no trace of banksian lines.

Hind wings a little longer than front pair, strongly falcate at tip, much as in *Ripalda*, much narrowed at base; three cross-veins before radial sector; no definite fork to cubitus; first anal ending before radial sector.

Legs very slender, sense-hair at base of front femur not one-third of femur; spurs long, equal about two joints, a little curved near tip; basal tarsal joint about equal to fifth; pronotum much longer than broad; antennae long and but slightly clavate.

This striking form is related to *Ripalda insignis* Rbr. Navas has published some notes on the broken type; the legs, head, pronotum and shape of hind wings are much as in *Araucaleon*, but the hind margin of the front wings is sufficient to distinguish the latter genus; and there are doubtless minor details; the apical field is probably not nearly so densely veined, and Ramburs' figure does not show the swollen costal area near stigma.





*Araucaleon inca*, sp. nov.

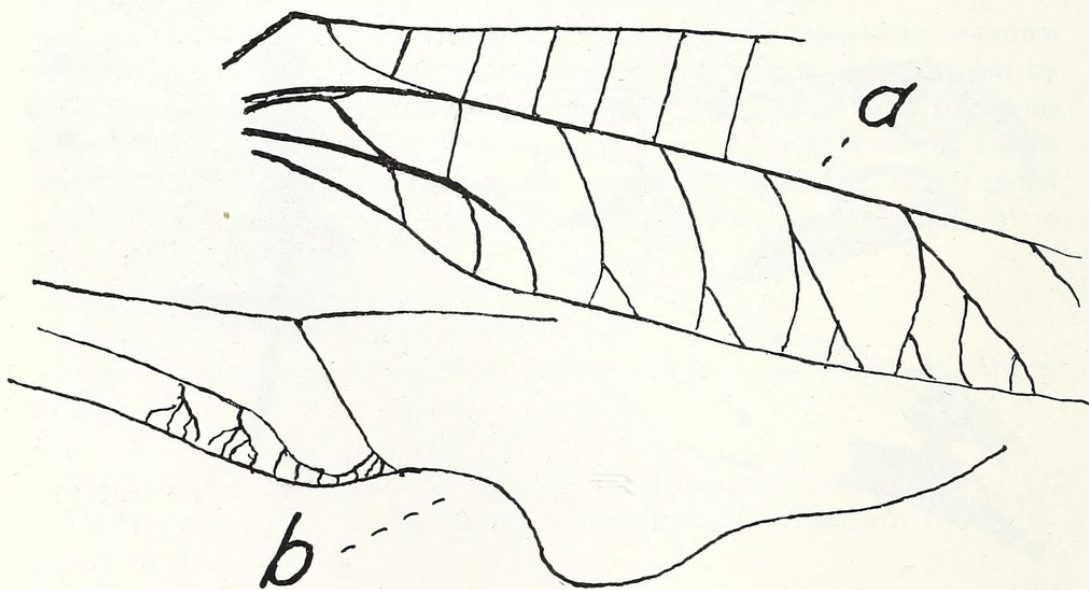
Head pale; a dark band above antennae, and a median spot below, vertex with an elongate dark spot each side near the middle, the anterior end of which reaches to the eye; palpi pale, antennae mostly dark brown, a broad pale band (about six joints) before the swollen tip; pronotum with a broad black band each side, leaving a narrow pale stripe between, and broad pale lateral stripes, hair above mostly long and black; rest of notum mostly black, anterior lobe of mesonotum with two pale spots, behind is a median pale stripe, and a lateral stripe each side above front wings; pleura mostly pale, a dark stripe just above coxae, latter partly dark; legs pale, but most of mid and hind femora dark, and base and tips of all tibiae dark, as well as the tips of the tarsal joints; front coxae with some long white hairs, elsewhere the hair and bristles are mostly black; abdomen brown above, pale beneath, with short black hair; the abdomen is much shorter than the hind wings.

Apical part of both wings dull milky white, elsewhere hyaline with brown spots and dots.

Fore wings with three irregular brown spots along the radius and subcosta, and some spots below the stigma, the enlarged costal area mostly brown, and a small white stigmal spot at its lower outer corner. There are four or five spots along branches of the anal vein, a brown streak obliquely up from end of cubital fork, and a large broad area along the outer margin to the whitish tip; throughout the middle area are various small brown spots; the veins (except in brown areas) are white.

In hind wings there is a large brown spot before the whitish tip, narrow above, but elongate on hind margin, a brown spot on hind margin at widest part of wing, another above it on cubitus and medius, and another above that on the radius, a few other faint small brown spots; veins mostly white.

In fore wings there are one or two cross-veins before radial sector connected,



*Araucaleon inca*; hind border of fore wing; *a*, near base; *b*, near middle.



and several between cubitus and anal; about ten branches of radial sector; most of the branches of anal are forked one or more times; above the medius and out to the stigmal area nearly all the cells are much higher than long.

In hind wings nine branches of radial sector, the anal does not reach out as far as the origin of the radial sector, and there are ten or twelve short simple branches of cubitus before there begins the series of connecting veinlets; none of these branches looks like a cubital fork.

Length of fore wing 40 mm., width 11 mm.

Length of hind wing 44 mm., width 8 mm.

From Huachi, Bolivia, Sept. 1925.

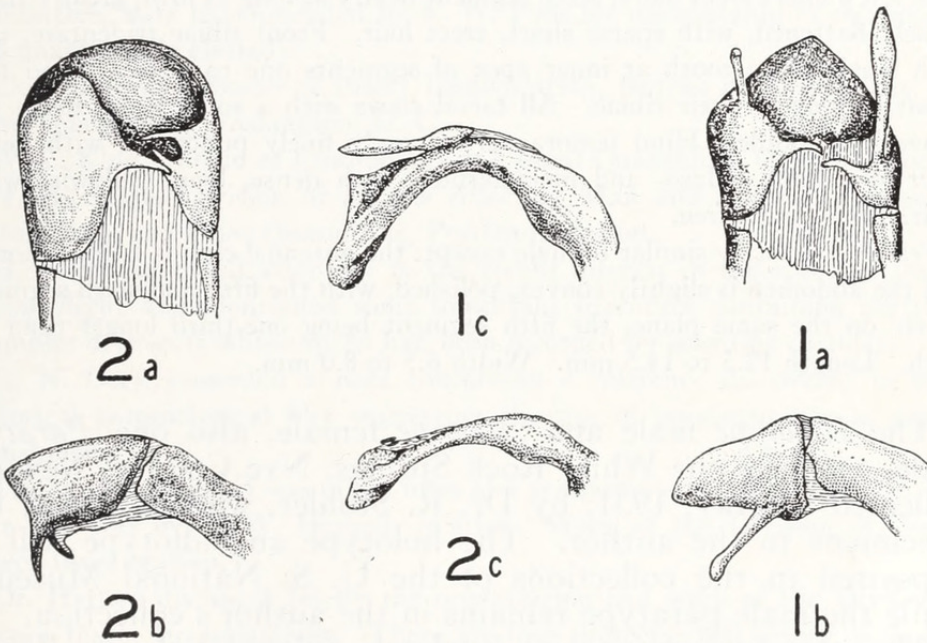
*Type*.—No. 52694, U. S. National Museum.

# A NEW PHYLLOPHAGA FROM NEVADA (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE).

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The following new species comes from an interesting region of the West, and has been awaiting description for some time.



## EXPLANATION OF TEXT FIGURES.

Figure 1. *Phyllophaga sociatus* (Horn). Fig. 2. *Phyllophaga stohleri* Saylor.

a. Ventral view of male genitalia.

b. Side view of idem.

c. Side view of aedeagus.



Banks, Nathan. 1938. "Two new genera of Myrmeleonidae." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 40, 125–129.

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