

ance to justify recognition of two genera. I believe that *Phlebatrophia* MacGillivray should be considered a direct synonym of *Phyllotoma* Fallén.

Omitting the numerous references to the European literature and the synonymy as it has been determined in Europe and published by Enslein and others, the following references apply to the American form:

***Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén).**

Hylotoma nemorata FALLÉN, Svensk. Vet-Akad. Handl., vol. 29, 1808, p. 47, n. 23.

Phyllotoma nemoralis FALLÉN, Monogr. Tenthred. Suec., 1829, p. 35, n. 18.

Phyllotoma nemorata (FALLÉN) Enslein, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., 1914, Beiheft, pp. 257-258.

Phlebatrophia mathesoni MACGILLIVRAY, Can. Ent., vol. 41, 1909, p. 345.

Cameron, Enslein, and others have commented that the male of this species is not known. All of the American specimens before me are females.

AMERICAN PSYCHODIDAE (DIPTERA) III.¹

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

***Pericoma signata* (Banks).**

Psychoda signata Banks, Can. Ent., xxxiii, 274, 1901.

Pericoma megantica Curran, Can. Ent., lvi, 217, 1924.

Specimens before me from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., do not agree well with Banks's description, although determined under this name. It is possible that his specimens were in indifferent condition, as is too often the case with captured Psychodidae. I have also a specimen of *megantica*, determined by Dr. Curran. The species is in general similar to *Pericoma americana* Kinkaid (= *interrupta* Banks = *satellitica* Dyar) and was found by me in the same location, although on a different date. It is easily distinguished in good specimens by the two raised black tufts on the disk of the wing, the row of whitish patches between the veins along the outer margin, and the three last black joints of the tarsi. Adults were found flying on a large moist rock in dense woods.

The antennae of the two sexes are much alike (Figs. 1 and 2), 17-jointed, the last joint forming a thick "spike," the second or spherical joint larger in the male than in the female. The upper pair of claspers of the male hypopygium terminate in four, five or even six appendages (Fig. 3); the aedoeagus stem is slender, widening into a sheath-like tip (Fig. 4).

Localities before me are: Niagara Glen, Ontario, June 1,

¹Dr. Dyar died January 21, 1929.

1926 (G. S. Walley); Franconia, New Hampshire (Mrs. A. T. Slosson); Marlboro, Maryland, May 13 (H. S. Barber); Plummers Island, Maryland, September and October, 1905 (Barber & Schwarz); Cabin John, Maryland, September 18, 1927 (H. G. Dyar); Pimmit Run, Virginia, September 26, 1913 (F. Knab).

***Psychoda helicis*, new species.**

Specimens preserved in alcohol and practically denuded; darkly colored, the wing membrane dusky, apparently sparsely covered with dark gray hairs without tufts or markings; a thick tuft at base of wing below. The antennae are 16-jointed in both sexes, the last three joints small and spherical, those of the male (Fig. 5) with larger joints and longer necks than those of the female (Fig. 6). The female abdomen is bluntly ended without trace of ovipositor apparent. Male hypopygium (Fig. 7) with the upper claspers arising from a large excavated plate, finely hairy, with two long conspicuously inserted filaments at tip. Lower claspers reduced, the basal joint setose on one side and tip only; second joint cleaver-shaped, flat, with reduced setae on one margin. The legs are dark with small whitish rings at the apices of the tarsal joints.

Type, male, No. 41,186, U. S. Nat. Mus.; paratypes, males and females, 17 mounted on slides, 5 dry on card-points, Central Jaronú, Cuba, September 26, 1927, reared from snails (H. K. Plank, through W. A. Orton, Director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation).

No pupae or larvae of this Psychodid were sent, but in the same bottle were many larvae and pupae, together with two adults (winged males) of a Phorid, which Mr. C. T. Greene has determined as *Puliciphora borinquensis* Wheeler. Mr. Greene says that the Phorid breeds in dead and decaying snails, which is probably true of the Psychodid also. The Psychodid apparently develops faster than the Phorid, since only adults of the former were sent, and of the latter mostly larvae and pupae.

**COCCONOTUS SCHUNKEI, NEW NAME (ORTHOPTERA: TETTINGI-
GONIIDAE: PSEUDOPHYLLINAE).**

BY A. N. CAUDELL.

The *Cocconotus similis* described by the author¹ from Peru is found to be a prime homonym of the previously described *Cocconotus similis* of Giglio-Tos,² a species from Ecuador now referred to the genus *Acanthodiphrus*. A new name being required for *Cocconotus similis* Caudell, the specific name *schunkei* is here proposed for that purpose.

¹Ins. Insc. Mens., vol. vi, p. 39 (1918).

²Boll. Mus. Torino, vol. xiii, No. 311, pp. 97, 98 (1898).



Dyar, Harrison G. 1929. "American Psychodidae -III (Diptera)." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 31, 63–64.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54697>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/54428>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Entomological Society of Washington

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.