

the person who makes the determination, prefaced by "Det." The desired name labels may be run off on the typewriter in the usual manner, always single spacing to be rid of surplus width in labels. From a negative taken from three or four sheets of such labels, arranged to save space, 25 or more prints are made. These prints are cut up, the species sorted into envelopes, and, for filing, a sample label is pasted on the left hand corner of the envelope flap. Small envelopes are preferable and can be alphabetically arranged in a box. It takes only a few seconds to find the correct label and remove one or more with forceps for placing on the determined material. To prevent mistakes the label should be checked by reading as it is placed on the specimen.

I believe that individual determination labels enhance the value of carefully determined specimens, and the photographic label offers a feasible solution of the time saving desired. For those who may wish to try making such labels, I will be glad to send samples on request.

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### **Undescribed Species of Crane-Flies from Chile (Dipt.: Tipulidae).**

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Amherst, Massachusetts.

The species herein described as new were included in extensive series of these flies taken in the vicinity of Concepcion and in the Valley of Marga-marga by Fathers Jaffuel and Pirion, who have added greatly to our knowledge of the fauna and flora of Chile. The types of the novelties are preserved in my collection through the generosity of the collectors. Their detailed study of the Valley of Marga-marga (*See Jaffuel and Pirion, Plantas fanerogamas del Valle de Marga-marga, Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 25:350-405; 1921) has shown that the South Chilean or Antarctic element of the fauna and flora extends much further to the north than has been generally appreciated, presumably occurring in favored localities or "islands," in a manner quite similar to that of the Canadian "islands" in New York and New England.

#### **Cryptolabis (Baeoura) advena sp. n.**

General coloration gray, the praescutum with four ill-defined brown stripes; halteres pale; wings with *Rs* elongate; cell



1st  $M_2$  closed; male hypopygium with the dististyle subterminal in position.

♂. Length about 4.2 mm.; wing 4.5-4.6 mm. ♀. Length about 4.4 mm.; wing 5.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, of moderate length, if bent backward extending about to the wing-root; flagellar segments elongate-oval, with long verticils. Head light gray.

Pronotum brownish gray, with a yellow spot on either side behind. Anterior lateral pretergites conspicuous, pale yellow. Mesonotum gray, the praescutum with four ill-defined brown stripes, the lateral pair broader, tending to become obsolete; posterior lateral angles of the scutal lobes yellow; scutellum dark brownish gray, more reddish brown posteriorly. Pleura dark gray, the dorso-pleural region obscure yellow, clearer posteriorly. Halteres pale. Legs with the fore coxae dark brown, the middle and hind coxae, and the trochanters, paler brown; remainder of legs dark brown.

Wings with a yellowish gray suffusion, brighter basally; stigmal region infuscated; veins brown, those before the cord somewhat paler. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending just before the fork of  $Rs$ ,  $Sc_2$  slightly removed from its tip,  $Sc_1$  alone subequal to  $m-cu$ ;  $Rs$  very long, approximately three times  $R$  alone;  $R_2+3+4$  relatively short, a little longer than  $r-m$ ;  $R_2+3$  a little longer, gently arcuated;  $R_2$  a little shorter; veins  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  somewhat divergent, cell  $R_2$  being nearly parallel or even slightly narrowed at margin; cell 1st  $M_2$  closed;  $m-cu$  at near midlength of the cell; vein 2nd  $A$  nearly straight to very gently sinuous.

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium a little brighter. Male hypopygium with the basistyle elongate, produced beyond the point of insertion of the dististyle, the apical lobe approximately two-thirds the more enlarged main portion of the style; on mesal face a long, pale blade; in slide mounts directed mesad. Dististyle appearing as a flattened blade, more expanded at tip, the mesal face just beyond midlength bearing a slender, black rod, its tip obtuse; surface of style set with long conspicuous setae. Phallosome a broadly expanded plate, the apex more narrowed, produced into two blackened points on either side of the aedeagus.

*Holotype*: ♂, Perales de Marga-marga, January 1927 (*A. Pirion*). *Allotopotype*: ♀, February, 1927. *Paratopotypes*: 2 ♂♂, with the holotype.



This is the first species of the subgenus *Bacoura* to be described from the New World.

***Molophilus monostylus* sp. n.**

General coloration dark brown; antennae relatively short, black throughout; halteres pale yellow; wings with a yellowish gray suffusion; petiole of cell  $M_3$  relatively short; male hypopygium with a single dististyle, this subterminal in position, tridentate.

♂. Length about 4.6 mm.; wing 5.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, relatively short, if bent backward scarcely attaining the wing-root; flagellar segments cylindrical, with a short dense white pubescence. Head dark gray.

Pronotum dark brown, the scutellum buffy with brown setiferous punctures. Anterior lateral pretergites yellow. Mesonotum dark brown, very slightly pruinose, the humeral region of the praescutum obscure yellow; pseudosutural foveae elongate, pale brown; scutellum brownish yellow posteriorly. Pleura dark brownish gray, the anterior portion of the dorso-pleural region obscure yellow. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the coxae dark brown, the remaining coxae and trochanters more testaceous; remainder of legs brown, the tips of the femora broadly dark brown, the tips of the tibiae more narrowly so; terminal tarsal segments brownish black; fore legs broken.

Wings with a pale yellowish gray suffusion, the costal region brighter yellow, the axillary region more dusky; veins darker than the ground-color; macrotrichiae dark brown. Venation:  $R_2 +_3$  gently arcuated, about twice  $R_4 +_5$ ; petiole of cell  $M_3$  relatively short, only about one-fourth longer than *m-cu*; vein 2nd *A* of moderate length, ending about opposite one-fourth the length of the petiole of cell  $M_3$ .

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium a little brighter. Male hypopygium with the basistyle produced apically into a small, slender lobe. A single dististyle, subterminal in position, conspicuously trifold, the base broad; outer arm a long black spine, middle arm longest, slender, ending obtusely; inner arm shortest, appearing as a short black spine. Aedeagus very long and slender.

*Holotype*: ♂, Concepcion, October 13, 1927 (*Jaffuel and Pirion*).

*Molophilus monostylus* is a very distinct species that must be considered as representing a separate group of the genus,



distinguished by the single subterminal dististyle, which gives to the hypopygium a strong superficial resemblance to *Erioptera*.

***Molophilus gymnocladus* sp. n.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; general coloration brown; antennae dark brown throughout; knobs of the halteres yellow; male hypopygium with the basal dististyle deeply bifid, the stem a little longer than wide, the branches acutely pointed, smooth or approximately so.

♂. Length about 3.5-3.7 mm.; wing 4.3-4.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae (♂) relatively long, dark brown throughout, if bent backward extending to shortly beyond the wing-root; flagellar segments oval with a conspicuous erect white pubescence. Head dark brown.

Pronotum dark brown, the posterior notum obscure yellow. Anterior lateral pretergites light yellow. Mesonotum rather light brown, the scutellum more testaceous brown. Pleura a little darker brown than the notum. Halteres yellow, the stem a little more dusky, the knobs light yellow. Legs with the coxae brownish testaceous; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs brown, the femoral bases more yellowish; fore tibiae (♂) with a relatively long, slightly dilated, subbasal, blackened ring.

Wings with a grayish suffusion, the base and costal region more yellowish, the axillary region a trifle darker; veins brown; macrotrichiae dark brown. Venation:  $R_2+3$  only slightly arcuated, nearly twice  $R_4+5$ ; vein 2nd *A* ending about opposite one-third the length of the petiole of cell  $M_3$ .

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium. Male hypopygium with the basal dististyle deeply bifid but not so profoundly so as in *flavidus* and allies, the stem being longer than wide; outer branch longest, nearly glabrous, on outer margin before apex with one or two small, appressed denticles; inner arm about four-fifths the length of the outer and more slender, narrowed gradually to the long acute point, the surface smooth.

*Holotype*: ♂, Concepcion, October 13, 1927 (*Jaffuel and Pirion*). *Paratopotype*, ♂.

*Molophilus gymnocladus* is allied to *M. flavidus* Alexander and allied species but differs in the much longer stem of the basal dististyle, which is here longer than wide instead of the reverse.



Alexander, Charles P. 1928. "Undescribed species of crane-flies from Chile (Dipt.: Tipulidae." *Entomological news* 39, 180–183.

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