

Holotype, male, Carolina, Porto Rico, altitude 100 feet. Crab-holes in under rocks, September 11, 1914. Through Dr. C. S. Ludlow.

Type, No. 19661, U. S. Nat. Mus.

This interesting fly agrees most closely with *P. grisea* Alexander<sup>1</sup> from Panama from which it differs in the venation, the lack of a distinct narrow pleural stripe, and in having the scapal segments of the antennæ quite distinct in color; the color of the posterior legs of *grisea* is still unknown. *P. pulchricornis* Alexander<sup>2</sup> from British Guiana is likewise allied to *geniculata* in the uniform brown tarsi but differs in the possession of a broad pleural stripe, the darker wings with the radial crossvein set far back from the tip of  $R_1$ , etc.

## NEW NORTH AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA

By J. C. CRAWFORD

### Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA

#### *Halticoptera goodi*, new species.

Female. Length about 3.5 mm. Bright green, head and thorax coarsely reticulated, the reticulations coarsest in middle of mesonotum and becoming finer laterad; those on outer margins of parapsidal areas and axillæ finest; antennæ dark brown, scape metallic; clypeus with two blunt teeth near middle, pedicel slightly longer than first joint of funicle; scutellum near apex with a rather indistinct transverse furrow, the sculpture running across furrow; propodeum with a strong median and lateral carinæ and basad with a few short longitudinal rugæ; pitted between the rugæ; rest of propodeum between lateral carinæ finely indistinctly reticulated; coxæ green, femora, except apices, dark brown with a greenish tinge; tibiæ testaceous, medially slightly tinged with reddish; tarsi reddish-testaceous; abdomen short, ovate, first segment occupying about half the abdomen, incised at apex medially.

Male. Length about 3.4 mm. Similar to the female; basal

<sup>1</sup>Alexander, C. P. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 535, 1913.

<sup>2</sup>Alexander, C. P. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 40, p. 251, 1914.

half of scape yellow, rest of antennæ reddish-testaceous; legs, except coxæ, yellow; mandibles, except apices, yellow.

Habitat: Smith's Cove, Nova Scotia.

Type, Cat. No. 19761, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from two of each sex received from Mr. C. A. Good, the two males with the date July 31, 1915, the type female August 7, 1915, the paratype female August 11, 1915.

### Superfamily APOIDEA

#### *Cœlixys cockerelli*, new species.

*C. alternata*, Cwfd. not Say, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vii, 148, 149, 1914.

Female. Distinguished by the characters given in the table cited above, to which may be added that it closely resembles *C. hunteri* Cwfd. especially in the shape of the last dorsal and ventral segments, but it is less closely punctured, especially on the abdomen, and the next to last ventral on the apical half is sparsely finely punctured (densely so in *hunteri*); impunctate areas along inner margins of eyes and around ocelli are less swollen and distinct.

Described from one female labeled "Colo. 1462," collection C. F. Baker.

Type, Cat. No. 19963, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Named after Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell in recognition of the valuable work done by him on the North American Apoidea.

#### *Perdita bruneri* Ckll.

*P. bruneri* Ckll. male not female, Ent. News, viii, 23, 1897.

*P. cockerelli* Cwfd. male and female, Can. Ent., xxxviii, 282, 1906.

Professor Cockerell has recently presented the types of about 80 species of bees to the National Museum, among them the types of this species, and I am able to establish the above synonymy.

In describing this species he has incorrectly associated the sexes and called both "type." I herewith select the male as the type of the species since it has place priority. The error in later determinations came about through my sending only females to Professor Cockerell for naming and having the

female, which did not belong to this species, called *bruneri*. Later when I had both sexes of the two species involved I described the second one, so that what I formerly called *bruneri* is still without a name.

***Perdita swenki***, new species.

*P. bruneri* authors, not of Ckll.

*P. bruneri* Ckll., female not male.

Male. Similar to *bruneri* male, but smaller, the yellow on base extending some distance above insertion of antennæ; hind femora brown with a yellow stripe above; hind tibia brown, the base yellow. Length about 5 to 5½ mm.

Female. Similar to *bruneri* female, but smaller, supraclypeal mark present, complete or at most slightly notched above, labrum entirely yellow, apical margin of clypeus light, abdominal markings whiter, separated medially by only a narrow space. Length about 6½ to 7 mm.

Type locality: West Point, Nebraska.

Type, Cat. No. 19964, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from three pairs taken in copula, the type pair and one paratype pair taken September 11, 1901, on *Solidago rigida*; the other paratype pair taken September 6, 1912; all collected by the author.

## NEW CERATOPOGONINÆ FROM PERU

(*Diptera, Chironomidæ*)

By FREDERICK KNAB

The following species are described in order that their names may be available in a forthcoming paper by Dr. C. H. T. Townsend on the transmission of "uta," a little known disease peculiar to certain parts of Peru. While ordinarily the describing of isolated species in a difficult group would be undesirable, their special interest in this case compels it. Furthermore, the species are well marked and will be recognizable without difficulty.

***Forcipomyia utæ***, new species.

Female. Occiput black, with a few long, coarse, pale yellow hairs. Antennæ yellow-brown, darker distally. Palpi



Crawford, J. C. 1915. "New American Hymenoptera." *Insecutor inscitiae menstruus* 3, 107–109.

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