

A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF CHLOROPIDÆ (DIPTERA)

By J. R. MALLOCH

Eugaurax, new genus.

Separable from *Gaurax* by the much shorter haired, pubescent arista ; the possession of two notopleural and four supraalar bristles, and a transverse row of strong, black, prescutellar bristles, 8-10 in number, on the mesonotum, as well as a series of about 8 strong marginal scutellar bristles. The scutellum is flattened and the posterior margin rounded in outline, with about 8 strong marginal bristles, the middle pair of which are strongest. In other respects, ventation, etc., similar to *Gaurax*. From *Botanobia*, *Eugaurax* may be distinguished by the chaetotaxy of the mesonotum.

Type of genus *Eugaurax floridensis*, new species.

Eugaurax floridensis, new species.

Female: Head yellow, opaque; frons slightly over one-third the width of head at vertex, slightly wider anteriorly, entirely yellow except for the ocellar region, which is black; ocellar triangle distinct, almost as wide as frons at vertex, and reaching midway to anterior margin; entire surface of frons, except triangle, with short, scattered black hairs; post-vertical bristles cruciate, outer vertical bristle strong, inner pair hair-like; eyes pubescent; antennæ yellow, of moderate size, third joint rounded, browned on upper surface; arista yellow, apical half brown, shortly pubescent, the base with an elongate thickening; face and cheeks whitish yellow, the former with a slight keel; height of cheeks less than one-fourth that of eye; eye one and one-half times as high as broad; proboscis and palpi pale yellow, the latter of good size, bare. Mesonotum yellow, subshining; disk with a broad, posteriorly quadridentate brown mark, the center portion of which, on the anterior margin, and the tips of the outer posterior prolongations are black; there is also an indication of a black mark on the rounded portion behind the humerus on each side, and anterior to the suture; the center two teeth of the discal marks are considerably shorter than the outer two; disk covered with short, pale hairs, the bristles throughout black; pleuræ glossy yellow; scutellum yellow, disk with very fine, pale, scattered hairs; postnotum glossy black. Abdomen yellow, with a black spot on the center of each segment forming a dorso-central line, and a triangular spot on anterior margin of each segment laterally, which gives indications of coalescing with the central spots, forming a series of tridentate transverse fasciæ.

Legs yellow, normal, no bristles present, the surfaces with short, pale hairs. Wings clear; veins yellow; auxiliary vein indistinct; first costal division over two-thirds as long as second, second slightly over twice as long as third; outer portions of third and fourth veins subparallel, only divergent at extreme apices; outer cross vein oblique; last section of fifth vein distinctly longer than penultimate section of fourth. Halteres pale yellow.

Length, 1-1.75 mm.

Type: Cat. No. 15653, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Type locality: Biscayne Bay, Florida (Mrs. A. T. Slosson).

Paratypes: Male and female, Atlantic Beach, Florida (Mrs. A. T. Slosson); one female, Riverton, New Jersey (no collector's name).

The male is similar in most respects to the female, but the frons is parallel-sided, the surface hairs on frons are pale, and the third antennal joint is yellow.

The specimen mentioned above from New Jersey was standing in collection as *Siphonella pumilionis* Bjerkander, from which it is quite distinct. Along with this specimen was one from Biscayne Bay which is not the same species and clearly belongs to *Siphonella*. The record of *Siphonella pumilionis* in Smith's list of Diptera of New Jersey is based on the specimen above mentioned; thus the record is an error and the species probably does not occur in this country. *Eugaurax* resembles *Siphonella* but may be distinguished by the bristling of the mesonotum and the form of the proboscis, which is not so elongate nor so distinctly geniculated as in that genus.

Botanobia (Oscinis) halterata, new species.

Male: Frons opaque brown, paler anteriorly, surface covered with scattered, fine, pale hairs, the base of each of which is set in a distinct puncture; frontal triangle distinct, glossy black, reaching over two-thirds to anterior margin of frons, ocelli in an equilateral triangle; width of frons a little over one-third the head width, its sides parallel; eyes hairy; antennæ reddish yellow, brownish above on third joint, in size small, third joint disk-like; arista very short, barely longer than length of antennæ, brown in color, distinctly swollen at the base, slightly pubescent; face black-brown, concave in profile, keel indistinct; cheeks narrow, black, marginal hairs rather numerous though weak; proboscis and palpi yellow, the former with apex bent back, but the form not as in *Siphonella*; palpi with distinct though not conspicuous bristles. Mesonotum glossy black; disk

covered with rather long, fine, brown hairs; marginal bristles yellowish-brown; pleuræ glossy black; scutellum of good size, its posterior margin rounded, and the disk slightly flattened; numerous discal hairs and at least two, generally four, post-marginal bristles present; squamæ brown. Abdomen black, glossy, broadly ovate, the segments subequal; numerous surface hairs present, those on last segment rather conspicuous, whitish; length of abdomen about equal to that of thorax; hypopygium rather large, on the left side with a protruding, rather globular, ventral appendage. Legs black, knees, apices of fore and mid tibiæ, and entire tarsi yellowish or reddish; surface hairs on legs pale and very short. Wings grayish, more or less smoky along the fore margin; second costal division barely longer than the first and twice as long as third; veins 3 and 4 subparallel, slightly divergent at extreme apices, fourth ending very little beyond apex of wing; outer cross vein oblique, last section of fifth about twice as long as penultimate section of fourth. Halteres brown, knob black-brown, shining.

Length, 1.5–2 mm.

Type: Cat. No. 15654, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Type locality: Washington, D. C., from birds' nests February 2, 1913 (R. C. Shannon).

The female is identical with the male in every respect except the hypopygium. Fifteen specimens representing both sexes.

The type series is identical in every respect with four specimens from River View, Md., which were reared from egg cocoon of a spider, August 25, 1895. These specimens were recorded by Coquillett as *Siphonella oscinina* Fallen, in Bull. 10, n. ser., Bur. Ent., 1898, p. 75.

THE LARVA OF TRICHOSTIBAS PARVULA

(*Lepidoptera, Yponomentidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

The curious basket-like, stemmed cocoon of *T. parvula* H. Edwards has long been known, but the larva has escaped observation. I found the cocoons on the base of a large bay tree in Florida many years ago, but never met with the larva. Recently, however, larvæ have appeared in numbers, and I have received a box of living ones from Mr. J. R. Watson, who obtained them from a correspondent in Sea Breeze, Florida,



1913. "A new genus and two new species of Chloropidae." *Insecutor inscitiae menstruus* 1, 46–48. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.9559>.

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