

DIPTEROUS INSECTS OF THE FAMILY ANTHO-
MYIIDÆ FROM THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS,
ALASKA

BY

J. R. MALLOCH

University of Illinois

The species given below are those contained in the collection made on the Pribilof Islands by Dr. G. Dallas Hanna in 1920.

ANTHOMYIIDÆ

The number of species of this family in the collection is rather small, but contains some new ones. I notice all of them, because some have not previously been recorded from the Pribilof Islands.

1. *Mydæa rugia* Walker

One female, St. George Island, July 1, 1920. This is the first female of this species that I have seen, but I am positive of the identification. I have previously seen males from New England where it is not uncommon.

2. *Eriphia cinerea* Meigen

The genus, *Eriphia*, has not previously been recorded from this country. It is represented in the material before me by two males and one female which do not agree in every respect with the European example of the male which I have; but they probably belong to *cinerea* Meigen, which is the genotype and only species.

Eupogonomyia Malloch, new genus

This genus differs from *Pogonomyia* in having the prealar bristle absent or minute; the hind tibia in male with fine setulose hairs instead of strong bristles on posterodorsal surface, and its apex produced on ventral side; fore tarsus short and stout, with two or more bristles at apex above on fourth segment; hind tarsus with two outstanding short bristles near base on ventral surface. The pteropleura is bare.

There are three species which I assign to this genus which may be separated as indicated below.

Genotype, *Eupogonomyia pribilofensis* Malloch, new species.

Key to Males

- a. Mid-femur with anteroventral surface bare except apically where there are a few setulose hairs; anterior surface at base with about four curved bristles. *borealis* Malloch.
- aa. Anteroventral surface of mid-femur with some long slender bristles proximad or distad of middle. b.
- b. Mid-femur with some long fine curled bristles about one-fourth from apex on anteroventral surface, the posteroventral surface with a series of long hairs on entire length. *grænlandica* Lundbeck.
- bb. Mid-femur densely clothed on basal half of anteroventral and ventral surfaces with long bristly hairs, the posteroventral surface with bristly hairs except at base. *pribilofensis*, new species.

3. *Eupogonomyia pribilofensis* Malloch, new species

Male: Length 7 mm. Black, shining, thorax and abdomen with gray pruinescence. Abdomen with a black dorsocentral vitta which is dilated subtriangularly at the apex of each tergite. Wings hyaline, veins black to bases. Knobs of halteres black.

Eyes bare, separated at narrowest part of frons by a distance a little greater than width across posterior ocelli; orbits with fine hairs on entire length; parafacial at base of antennæ wider than third antennal segment and height of cheek, not narrowed below, the vibrissal angle produced much beyond a vertical line drawn from base of antennæ. Antennæ separated at base, third segment not longer than second; arista subnude, swollen on basal half; proboscis slender, not much elongated. Thorax with 4 pairs of postsutural dorsocentrals. Abdomen subcylindrical, with numerous long, slender bristles, those on fourth tergite apically and laterally rather conspicuous; sixth tergite distinct, with numerous setulose hairs; fifth sternite with a shallow rounded posterior emargination, and numerous fine lateral bristles at apex. Fore tibia with two or three median postero-ventral bristles; fore tarsus not longer than tibia, fourth segment with two short bristles at apex; mid-femur with dense bristly hairs on basal two-thirds of anteroventral and ventral surfaces, the postero-ventral surface with some fine bristles except apically; mid-tibia

with 6 or more short posterodorsal and posteroventral bristles; hind femur with a series of anteroventral bristles; hind tibia straight, with a distinct production at apex ventrally, the antero-dorsal and posterodorsal surfaces with a number of short bristles, the anteroventral surface with a few short setulæ. Costal thorn minute.

Holotype, No. 814, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.; collected by G. Dallas Hanna, June 21, 1920.

Type locality, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

The species described as *Ophyra grænlantica* by Ludbeck was afterwards removed to *Pogonomyia* by Stein, but belongs to this genus. *Pogonomyia segnis* Holmgren, may be the same as my *Pogomyioides atrata*, in which case the species name *atrata* will be replaced by that of Holmgren.

4. *Melanochelia sanctipauli* Malloch, new species

Male: Length 5-6 mm. Black, subopaque, densely pale gray pruinulent. Thorax with three brown vittæ. Abdomen with basal tergite largely black, second and third each with a pair of large subtriangular black spots which are narrowly separated in middle, fourth with a less distinct subtriangular central spot. Legs black. Wings slightly infuscated basally, veins black. Calyptræ yellow. Halteres fuscous.

Eyes bare, separated by a little more than width across posterior ocelli; orbits very wide, almost obliterating interfrontalia at middle, with fine setulose hairs to anterior ocellus; parafacial at base of antennæ about as wide as third antennal segment; vibrissal angle produced much beyond a vertical line drawn from base of antennæ; arista with very short pubescence. Hairs on area in front of suture and between dorsocentral bristles erect, sparse, in four or more irregular series; postsutural dorsocentrals 4. Abdomen subcylindrical; fifth sternite with a deep V-shaped posterior incision. Legs with the fine hairs longer than usual; mid-femur with some bristles on basal half of posteroventral surface; mid-tibia with one or two anterodorsal and two or three posterodorsal bristles; hind femur with a series of anteroventral bristles; hind tibia with two or three anterodorsal and anteroventral bristles, and a few erect posterior setulose hairs. Veins 3 and 4 divergent apically. Lower calyptra much larger than upper.

Female: Differs from the male in having the frons over one-third of the head-width. Genitalia without thorns. Fore tibia with a weak median posterior bristle.

Holotype, male, No. 815, and *allotype*, female, No. 816, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.; also one male and three female *paratypes*, all collected by G. Dallas Hanna, July 12, 1920.

Type locality, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

This species will run down to *nobilis* Stein, in a key to the species of this genus which I have submitted for publication in the "Canadian Entomologist." It differs from that species in having the thorax distinctly vittate, the abdominal spots separated, and the vibrissal angle very distinctly produced.

5. *Melanochelia spinicosta* Malloch, new species

Female: Length 6.5 mm. Similar to the preceding species in color; the cross-veins of the wings distinctly but inconspicuously infuscated; halteres yellow.

Frons opaque, over one-third of the head-width; parafacial at base of antennæ wider than third antennal segment; face concave in profile, vibrissal angle almost in line with base of antennæ; cheek nearly twice as high as width of parafacial; arista with short pubescence. Thorax with three pairs of postsutural dorso-centrals. Abdomen with apical genital segment armed with about 12 short thorns. Hind femur with four or five bristles on apical half of anteroventral surface, posteroventral surface with a few fine bristles on basal half; hind tibia with bristles as in preceding species. Wing-veins 3 and 4 slightly convergent apically; costa with long bristles almost to apex of second vein, those at and near apex of first vein about three times as long as diameter of costal vein.

Distinguished from any species known to me by the spinose genitalia and the long bristles on costal vein.

Holotype, female, No. 817, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.; collected by G. Dallas Hanna, August 10, 1920.

Type locality, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

6. *Melanochelia hirticauda* Malloch, new species

Male: Length 5.6 mm. Deep black, subopaque. Orbits, parafacials and cheeks white pruinescent. Thorax not vittate. Abdomen unmarked. Wings infuscated. Calyptræ grayish white. Knobs of halteres fuscous.

Eyes bare, separated at narrowest part of frons by a distance a little greater than width across posterior ocelli; orbits narrower than interfrontalia, setulose to anterior ocellus; parafacial at

base of antennæ about as wide as third antennal segment, narrowed below; face concave in profile; vibrissal angle not protruded beyond line of base of antennæ; some short setulæ above vibrissæ; cheek over twice as high as widest part of parafacial; arista minutely pubescent. Presutural acrostichals long, two-rowed; postsutural dorso-centrals 4. Abdomen cylindrical, hypopygium of moderate size; fifth tergite linear, sixth with a number of long bristly hairs; fifth sternite with a moderately deep U-shaped incision. Hairs on legs rather long for this genus; hind femur with some long bristles on apical half of anteroventral surface, and some shorter bristles on basal half of posteroventral; hind tibia with two or three anterodorsal and anteroventral bristles and an outstanding setula at middle on posterior surface. Calyptræ small. Veins three and four slightly divergent apically; costal setulæ rather long.

Female: Differs in color from the male in having orbits parafacials and cheeks brownish pruinulent, the thorax densely brownish pruinulent and with three broad, subcontiguous fuscous vittæ. Legs as in male, but there are a number of short posterodorsal setulæ on hind tibiæ.

Holotype, male, No. 818, *allotype*, female, No. 819, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci. These and one female paratype from the type locality, collected by G. Dallas Hanna, August 10, 1920. One male *paratype* from the type locality collected July 12, 1920.

Type locality, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

One male, in poor condition, was collected by Dr. Hanna on St. George Island, June 30, 1920.

7. *Hydrophoria alaskensis* Malloch

Of this recently described species, the types of which came from the Pribilof Islands, there are two specimens in the collection. St. Paul Island, June 21, 1920.



1921. "Dipterous Insects of the family Anthomyiidae from the Pribilof Islands, Alaska." *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, 4th series* 11, 178–182.

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