NEW NORTH AMERICAN MUSCOID DIPTERA.*

By H. J. Reinhard, College Station, Texas.

The new flies described below are mainly from collections received for determination during the past few years and the descriptions are published at this time to permit the return of borrowed material. The types have been deposited in various collections and the location of each is mentioned under the description. The first two species characterized herein belong to the family Stephanostomatidae (Sarcophagidae Auct.) and the remainder to the family Tachinidae.

Johnsonia borealis n. sp.

Female: Front at extreme vertex 0.31 of the head width (two specimens) and widening but slightly downward, in profile rather prominent or bulged above base of antennae; parafrontals and parafacials gray pollinose, beset with short black hairs; frontal bristles strong, about seven in number stopping at base of antennae, anterior four pairs directed inward, the rest reclinate; a single proclinate fronto-orbital bristle situated close to frontal row; ocellars rather weak but distinct; inner verticals stout and suberect, outer pair not developed; frontal vitta dark brown, wider than parafrontal on upper half; antennae black, third segment tinged with red basally, about twice the length of second; arista brown, long plumose to apical third or beyond; face moderately excavated and receding, gray pollinose; parafacial on narrowest part a trifle wider than third antennal segment; vibrissae stout, decussate, situated on oral margin well above lower border of head; proboscis short; palpi black, hardly thickened apically; cheek gray pollinose, about one-sixth the eye height, bearing a row of well-developed inwardly curved bristles near lower edge with one near middle slightly longer than the rest; back of head convex, entirely covered with dull gray pollen and beset with rather coarse black hairs intermixed with a few fine pale ones on the lower extremity.

Thorax gray pollinose, with three subshining black stripes, outer two broad, median one much narrower but well defined in front of suture; prescutellar bristles small but distinct; dorsocentral 2, 3 (one specimen with four behind suture);

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sternopleural 0, 1; scutellum black, bearing two lateral, besides one or two subapical pairs; infrasquamal hairs present; propleura and prosternum bare.

Abdomen ovate, hardly wider than thorax, black except anal segment which is wholly red; upper surface rather shining but dusted with thin changeable gray pollen over most of first segment and on broad basal margins of the three following ones; first two segments with only lateral bristles, third and fourth each bearing a marginal row; anal opening large, first genital segment red, beset with fine black hairs on apical margin, larvipositor blackish.

Legs black, stout and rather long; middle tibia with two anterodorsal bristles; claws and pulvilli shorter than apical tarsal segment.

Wings subhyaline, rather narrow and extending well beyond apex of abdomen; first, third and fifth veins setulose; apical cell narrowly closed at costa well before wing tip; hind cross vein joining fourth distinctly nearer bend than small cross vein; costal spine developed but rather short; epaulets black.

Length, 8 to 10 mm.

Described from two female specimens. Holotype, Hamburg, Michigan, June 3, 1934 (George Steyskal); paratype, Brownhelm, Ohio, August 14, 1916 (H. J. Reinhard). Holotype in the University of Michigan Museum, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The single sternopleural bristle readily distinguishes the species from the known forms, which are all tropical or subtropical in distribution.

Sarcofahrtia femoralis n. sp.

Male: Front narrowed before triangle, measuring 0.15 of the head width in both specimens; parafrontals and parafacials silvery pollinose, the former narrowed, bearing sparse short hairs outside of frontal rows; median stripe dark brown, much wider than one parafrontal except at anterior extremity; inner verticals suberect, outer pair vestigial; ocellars present; frontal bristles extending to base of antennae; parafacials with an irregular row of black hairs, distinctly narrower than third antennal segment; face moderately impressed, gray pollinose, its ridges with a few hairs above vibrissae; antennae about three-fourths length of face, wholly reddish yellow, third segment hardly twice as long as second; arista brownish black, thickened on basal fourth, clothed with short hairs to apical third

or beyond, proximal segments short but distinct; vibrissae almost on level with oral margin; proboscis short, black; palpi reddish yellow, hardly at all thickened apically; cheeks blackish dusted with gray pollen, fully one-fourth the eye height; back of head convex, plumbeous, clothed with black hairs only.

Thorax and scutellum black, gray pollinose; mesonotum showing three broad black stripes when viewed from the rear. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 0,1; dorsocentral 2,3; humeral 3; posthumeral 1; presutural 1 (outer); notopleural 2; supraalar 3; intraalar 3 (anterior one small, situated well behind suture); postalar 2; sternopleural 1,1; scutellum with one discal and three pairs of lateral bristles, no apicals between hindmost pair of latter; prosternum and propleura bare; infrasquamal hairs present; calypters white.

Abdomen black, genital segments bright reddish yellow; first segment with a small silvery spot on either side above, the three following each with four larger basal silvery spots which in a favorable view appear united except along the median line; venter wholly shining black; basal segments without median marginals, each bearing two or three bristles on the lateral hind margin; third also with three lateral marginals besides a median marginal pair; fourth bearing a complete marginal row; first genital segment with row of six good-sized bristles situated on a rounded ridge near base above; second segment strongly convex behind and clothed with fine black hairs; forceps black tapering to an acute tip in profile, divided but only slightly divergent when viewed from behind; accessory plate yellow, rather slender or fingerlike, bearing longish hairs on the hind margin, tip oblique and emarginate; posterior clasper of ordinary length, tapering to tip; anterior clasper broad and flattened to middle, thence curved forward and greatly narrowed terminating in an evenly bowed hook; penis apparently jointed near base; distal segment yellow, rounded but not thickened at the emarginate tip, bearing a large forwardly directed pale membranous structure on the front side near middle; fifth sternite undivided, with a prominent projection at middle of hind margin, reddish black.

Legs black; hind femur rather strikingly bowed near basal third and bearing a blunt tooth near base on inner side, noticeably thickened; hind tibia also bowed, slightly shorter than femur, beset with hairs of which the longest barely exceed the width of tibia; one stout and two smaller bristles on outer front side of middle tibia; claws and pulvilli elongate.

Wings subhyaline, with a faint brownish tinge; venation normal; first vein bare, third setulose nearly half way to small cross vein, which is infuscated; costal spine small; epaulet reddish.

Length, 8.5 mm. Female not known.

Described from two specimens, Electron, Washington, June 26, 1933 (J. Wilcox). Holotype in my collection.

The thickened and bowed hind femora readily distinguish the species from the genotype, *S. ravania* Pkr., which differs further in having four sternopleurals, and in the structure of the male genitalia.

Dexodes tenella n. sp.

Close to *D. nana* Curr., but readily distinguished by the following characters: third antennal segment three to four times longer than second; parafacials almost linear below; abdomen more pointed apically, middle segments with sharply defined pollen bands and shining black above on broad posterior margin; first posterior cell closed and short petiolate.

Male: Front at vertex barely exceeding one-half the eye width, widening rapidly on anterior third; parafrontals gray pollinose, sparsely haired outside of frontal rows, median stripe blackish, at middle about as wide as one parafrontal; ocellar bristles small but distinct, proclinate; frontals descending to level of arista, upper three pairs reclinate but not very long; inner verticals suberect, outer pair vestigial; face gray pollinose, moderately excavated, its ridges with a few bristly hairs on lower extremity; parafacials bare; antennae black, reaching almost to oral margin, third segment about four times length of second; arista black, bare, with short basal segments, thickened on proximal fourth; vibrissae situated on level with oral margin; proboscis short; palpi yellow; cheek about one-sixth the eye height, clothed with black hairs; eyes bare.

Thorax and scutellum black, dusted with gray pollen, mesonotum indistinctly vittate. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3,3; dorsocentral 2,3; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; postalar 2; notopleural 2; presutural 2 (inner one small); posthumeral 1; humeral 2; pteropleural 1 (small); sternopleural 2,1; scutellum with one discal and three lateral pairs, no apicals present; calypters semitransparent, white.

Abdomen slender and tapering to apex, black with the anterior lateral margin of second segment obscurely reddish;

first segment wholly shining above, with a pair of median marginal bristles; second segment also bearing median marginals, besides a pair of discals; third with a discal pair and a marginal row of about eight strong bristles; fourth bearing a marginal and a discal row, the latter irregularly spaced; genitalia black, small and retracted.

Legs black; claws and pulvilli a little shorter than apical tarsal segment; middle tibia with one bristle on outer front side near middle; hind tibia not ciliate.

Wings hyaline; fourth vein with an oblique rounded bend joining third which reaches costa a little before extreme wing tip; first vein bare, second with two or three hairs at base; hind cross vein meeting fourth a trifle nearer bend than small cross vein; costal spine small.

Female: The single specimen teneral and not in good condition. Front somewhat shrunken but apparently about two-thirds the eye width; two pairs of proclinate fronto-orbitals; outer verticals hardly one-half as long as inner pair; third antennal segment about three times length of second; claws and pulvilli short; genitalia not fitted for piercing.

Length, 4 to 4.5 mm.

Described from two male specimens and one female specimen received from A. J. Basinger, labeled "Carlsbad, Cal., July, 1933. Ex. potato tops with tuber moth, A. J. Basinger, Collector." Holotype, male, in Mr. Basinger's collection.

Ernestia solita n. sp.

Parafacials bare and hardly wider than third antennal segment. Abdomen bearing well-developed discals on segments two and three. Close to *E. nigrocornea* Toth., but the male genital forceps are distinctly narrower and shorter, and the second antennal segment is wholly red in female.

Male: Front moderately prominent in profile, width on narrowest part (before ocelli) slightly exceeding the length of second antennal segment; parafrontals and parafacials with dense grayish white pollen; frontal vitta dark red, wider than one parafrontal; ocellar bristles normal in size, proclinate; inner verticals well developed; frontal rows strongly divergent below and extending beneath middle of second antennal segment; face receding with the lower edge strongly produced between the vibrissae; antennae four-fifths the length of face, third segment black, not much longer than wide, apex sub-

truncate; arista thickened on proximal three-fifths, middle segment three or four times longer than thick; vibrissae slightly above front border of oral margin; cheek blackish and dusted with thin gray pollen, about two-fifths eye height; palpi yellow; eyes thickly haired; back of head gray pollinose, clothed with pale hairs intermixed with black ones on upper margin.

Thorax black, lightly dusted with gray pollen; mesonotum subshining and showing no well-defined vittae; chaetotaxy essentially as in *E. nigrocornea,* but the inner presutural bristle is distinctly developed and sometimes there are four sternopleurals present; scutellum reddish on apex, bearing four large lateral bristles besides a small decussate apical pair; no infrasquamal hairs; calypters opaque, white.

Abdomen black with sides of intermediate segments sometimes tinged with red; last three segments gray pollinose on basal third to half, remainder of each including the first shining black; basal segment without median marginals, second with one pair; third segment with a marginal row of about ten; fourth with an irregular discal row besides the usual row of marginals; genitalia blackish; inner forceps without a keel at base behind, united and slender, slightly bowed forward at the apex; outer forceps thin when viewed from behind, in profile triangular, terminating in a minute hook; fifth sternite black, with a narrow V-shaped incision extending beyond the middle, posterior edge of lobes emarginate.

Legs black; middle tibia with a row of stout bristles on outer front side; hind tibia bearing a row of uneven bristles on outer posterior side and about four equally large ones on the inner posterior edge; claws and pulvilli about as long as fifth tarsal segment.

Wings gray hyaline; fourth vein with an angular bend bearing a short stump; apical cell open far before wing tip; hind cross vein bicurved, joining fourth hardly one-third the distance from bend to small cross vein; third vein bearing three to five hairs at base; costal spine well developed.

Female: Width of front at vertex nearly twice the length of second antennal segment; two proclinate fronto-orbitals; outer verticals developed, curving outward; abdomen and genitalia black; claws and pulvilli short.

Length, 8 to 10 mm.

Sixteen specimens as follows: 3 males (including holotype) and 4 females, Detroit, Michigan, May, 1933 (Geo. Steyskal) in Mr.

Steyskal's collection; 2 males and 1 female, Agr. Coll., Michigan, May, 1922 and 1923 (L. G. Gentner), in my collection; 1 male and 1 female, from New York, Ringwood, Ithaca, June 5, 1923 (L. S. West) and Thatcher Pk., Hildeberg Mts., Albany, May 29, 1920, no collector's label; 1 female, Mes Bleue, Ont., Canada, June 22, 1918, without collector's label, all in the Cornell University collection; 3 males in K. V. Krombein's collection, labeled Oswego, N. Y., May 8 and 12, 1936 (K. V. Krombein). Holotype in the University of Michigan collection, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Zenillia mathesoni n. sp.

Facial ridges bristled on lowest third to half as in *Z. lobeliae* Coq. but at once distinguished by the wider front, presence of fronto-orbitals and short claws and pulvilli in the male. The eyes are sparsely short-haired and the intermediate abdominal segments beset with coarse erect hairs above but with no distinct discals.

Male: Front at vertex 0.316 of the head width (average of five: 0.31, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.31); parafrontals with dull gray to yellowish gray pollen, thinly clothed with short black hairs; median vitta reddish brown, wider than one parafrontal on upper half; ocellar bristles strong, proclinate and divergent; verticals two pairs, the outer about half as long as the suberect inner ones; frontal bristles descending to level with apex of second antennal segment; parafacials gray pollinose, bare, strongly narrowed below; vibrissae decussate, situated on oral margin; antennae nearly as long as face, wholly black, third segment broad and about five times length of second; arista brownish black, thickened on proximal two-fifths, basal segments short; palpi brown, thickened and usually paler or yellowish apically; proboscis short, with a large fleshy labella; cheek gray pollinose, clothed with fine black hairs, about one-sixth the eye height.

Thorax gray pollinose, with four narrow indistinct black dorsal vittae before the suture and five behind; scutellum black tinged with yellow on apical margin. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3,3; dorsocentral 3,4; humeral 4; posthumeral 3; presutural 2; notopleural 2; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; postalar 2; pteropleural 1 (rather weak); sternopleural 2,1; scutellum with three lateral pairs besides a small decussate apical and a discal pair; calypters opaque, white; prosternum haired on sides; propleura bare.

Abdomen black, segments two to four dusted with change-

able gray pollen, which viewed from the rear is narrowly interrupted along the median line; basal segment without, the second with a pair of median marginals; third bearing a marginal row of about 10 stout bristles; fourth with a submarginal row and numerous erect bristly hairs above; genital segments blackish, retracted; inner forceps divided but not divergent, posterior edge straight and the tip blunt in profile, clothed with soft brownish hairs along the groove behind; outer forceps reddish at base, distinctly narrower but only a trifle shorter than inner pair; fifth sternite deeply divided, black.

Legs blackish; mid tibia bearing two bristles on outer front side near middle; hind tibia ciliate, with one longer bristle in the row; claws and pulvilli not elongate.

Wings grayish hyaline; costal spine small; fourth vein with an angular stumpless bend; apical cell open at costa well before the wing tip; first vein bare, third bearing two setules at base; hind cross vein oblique to fourth which it joins distinctly nearer bend than small cross vein.

Female: Front at vertex 0.32 of the head width (average of five specimens); outer verticals stouter than in male; third antennal segment about four times longer than second; genitalia terminating in a tapering blunt-tipped organ, not adapted for piercing.

Length, 6.5 mm.

Described from 7 male and 11 female specimens, Ithaca, N. Y., August and September, 1919, reared by Dr. Robert Matheson for whom the species is named. The host record has been misplaced and is not available for inclusion here. Holotype, male, in the Cornell University Collection.

Eleodiphaga martini n. sp.

Male: Front uncommonly wide, at vertex 0.52 of the head width (one specimen), projecting about three-fourths the eye width as viewed from the side; parafacials thinly gray pollinose, blacker and subshining near vertex, beset with reclinate bristles and hairs outside of frontal rows; median stripe dark red, occupying about one-third of frontal width; frontal bristles not very large, descending below insertion of arista; verticals two pairs; ocellars of ordinary size, proclinate and divergent; parafacial fully half as wide as facial depression, thinly gray pollinose, bearing six to ten short hairs on lower extremity; face receding, long and deeply excavated, its ridges nearly

parallel, with a row of rather short even bristles extending about to upper third; antennae wholly black; basal segments very short, third reaching to mouth, six or seven times longer than wide; arista velvety black, much shorter than antennae, thickened almost to tip, penultimate segment about twice as long as thick; cheeks gray pollinose, clothed with short black hairs below, nearly one-half the eye height; vibrissae rather short, on level with front edge of mouth; palpi yellow, slightly thickened apically and beset with black hairs; proboscis very short, labella fleshy; eyes bare; back of head thinly gray pollinose and very sparsely pale-haired below.

Thorax black, gray pollinose, marked with four broad but not very well defined black stripes; scutellum black, dusted with somewhat changeable gray pollen. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3,3; dorsocentral 3,3; humeral 2; posthumeral 2; notopleural 2; presutural 2 (inner one small); intraalar 3; supraalar 3; pteropleural 1 (not large); sternopleural 2,2 (two lowermost small); scutellum with three lateral and one discal pair all good-sized, besides a much smaller decussate apical pair; postscutellum normal, gray pruinose; infrasquamal hairs absent; calypters opaque, white.

Abdomen rather broadly ovate, wholly black; intermediate segments with changeable gray pollen which fades out beyond the middle of each leaving the hind margins shining black; fourth segment also shining on apex, basal three-fourths with somewhat denser pollen than the preceding ones; first segment without median marginal bristles; second bearing a rather short pair and one at the side above besides weak irregularly spaced discals; third also with irregular discals and a marginal row of about ten; fourth beset with bristles on most of the surface above; genital segments black and retracted.

Legs shining black; middle tibia with two large and two small anterodorsal bristles; hind tibia bearing a row of rather closely spaced uneven bristles on outer posterior edge; claws and pulvilli short.

Wings whitish hyaline; first posterior cell closed, the petiole joining costa well before wing tip and about one-fourth the length of apical cross vein; bend of fourth vein without a stump or fold; last section of fifth vein about two-fifths the length of preceding; third vein bearing three or four setules at base, all others bare; costal spine small; epaulets black.

Length, 7 mm. Female unknown.

Described from one specimen in my collection taken at Parma, Idaho, September 4, 1934, by Chas. H. Martin, for whom the species is named.

The species has the front less protuberant than the genotype E. *caffreyi* Wlt. which is further distinguished in having a wholly shining black abdomen. The only other known species is *E. pollinosa* Wlt. It, like the present form, has the abdomen conspicuously pollinose but differs, aside from its more robust build, in having the apex of the abdomen and the first two antennal segments red. There are other minor differences.

Collatia ornata n. sp.

Propleura and eyes sparsely haired, front decidedly narrowed, hind tibiae not ciliated.

Male: Front 0.17 and 0.16 of the head width in two specimens, sides parallel to middle thence widening rapidly downward; median stripe brown, gradually narrowed upward, about equal the width of one parafrontal on its entire length; sides of front and face gray pollinose, the former sparsely haired outside the frontal rows; ocellars distinct, proclinate; inner verticals smaller than usual, outer pair not developed; frontal bristles rather weak, descending a trifle lower than insertion of arista; antennae slightly shorter than face, black, third segment about two and one-fourth times the length of second; arista black, thickened on proximal third or less and slender beyond, second segment short; face moderately excavated, gray pollinose, its ridges with only a few hairs below; parafacial bare, slightly wider than third antennal segment; vibrissae large, situated a little above the oral margin; cheek blackish, thinly gray pollinose, clothed with black hairs, about one-third the eye height; proboscis short; palpi black, not much thickened apically; back of head clothed with pale hairs intermixed with some black ones on upper part.

Thorax black, gray pollinose; mesonotum marked with four poorly defined black vittae; scutellum black, dusted with gray pollen, which appears denser in a flat rear view. Chaetotaxy: humeral 4; posthumeral 2; notopleural 2; presutural 1; acrostichal 3,3; dorsocentral 2,3; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; postalar 2; pteropleural 1; sternopleural 2,2; scutellum with 3 marginal bristles (hindmost pair large, divergent), besides a discal and an upturned apical pair; postscutellum normal, gray pollinose; calypters whitish or faintly tawny.

Abdomen rather slender, black with a trace of red in the ground color on sides of second segment; intermediate segments densely gray pollinose, the hind margins of each subshining black, this color extending forward on either side the middle above as a defined triangular spot with the apex reaching the basal fourth on second but hardly extending to middle on third; fourth segment gray pollinose as preceding ones with only the extreme apex black; first segment wholly subshining, bearing a pair of long median marginals; second with a discal and median marginal pair; third also with discal pair, besides a marginal row of about ten; fourth bearing an irregular row of discals slightly behind middle and a row of good-sized marginals; hairs on dorsal surface suberect and rather long on last three segments; venter gray pollinose; genitalia black, small and retracted.

Legs wholly black, rather long and slender; middle tibia with one large and usually one smaller bristle near middle on outer front side; hind tibia bearing a row of uneven bristles on outer posterior edge, one near middle distinctly longer and stouter; claws and pulvilli about equal the length of apical tarsal segment.

Wings grayish hyaline; fourth vein with a broadly rounded bend thence almost straight to costa which it joins only a little before extreme tip of wing; first posterior cell open; veins bare except third which has four small hairs at base; hind cross vein oblique and bicurved, reaching the fourth about three-fifths the distance from small cross vein to bend; last section of fifth vein short; costal spine small.

Length, 5 to 6 mm. Female unknown.

Holotype in my collection; received from Dr. Hal Parks, labeled "Colorado, August, 1933," without precise locality or collector's label; in the South Dakota State College collection one (damaged) specimen, Custer, South Dakota, July 16, 1924 (H).

The conspicuous abdominal color pattern readily distinguishes the species from the genotype, *C.* (*Zenillia*) *submissa* A. & W., which differs further in having the small cross vein of wing clouded with brown.

Grisdalemyia setosa n. sp.

Male: Front prominent, about one-fifth the maximum head width in the one specimen; parafrontals and face with shining gray or almost silvery pollen; median stripe dark brown, wider

than one parafrontal except on anterior extremity; frontal bristles extending slightly below base of second antennal segment, not very large; inner verticals moderately strong, outer pair not developed; ocellars proclinate and divergent; face receding, its sides and the ridges bare; vibrissae situated on oral marginal well above the lower edge of head; proboscis short, labella fleshy; palpi yellow, rather slender to tips, beset with numerous black hairs; antennae distinctly shorter than face, black beyond the insertion of arista the remainder reddish, third segment about one and one-fourth times length of second; arista shorter than antennae, with middle segment about as thick as long, apical segment bulbous near base thence slender to tip; cheek blackish, thinly gray pollinose, clothed with coarse black hairs, nearly one-half the eye height; eyes sparsely haired; back of head convex, gray pollinose, bearing only black hairs.

Thorax black, gray pollinose; mesonotum showing four poorly defined dark stripes when viewed from behind; scutellum black, lightly dusted with somewhat changeable gray pollen. Chaetotaxy: humeral 3; posthumeral 1; presutural 1 (outer); notopleural 2; acrostichal 2,2; dorsocentral 3,3; intraalar 3; supraalar 3; postalar 2; sternopleural 2,1; pteropleural 1 (small); scutellum with a discal and three lateral pairs (basal one slightly smaller and situated higher up), no apicals between the hindmost pair; prosternum and propleura bare; calypters whitish or faintly tawny, the hind lobes wide and semitransparent.

Abdomen rather flat and broadly oval, with the entire upper surface covered by subshining plumbeous pollen, which is somewhat changeable along the median line when viewed in different angles; first segment with a pair of moderately strong bristles situated well in front of hind margin; the three following segments bearing erect hairs and irregularly arranged bristles which occupy the entire upper surface of the third and fourth except the basal margins but are confined to the median region on the second segment; genitalia black with the outer forceps bright yellow, inner pair rather broad at base and flat behind, tapering outward; venter grayish pollinose, sternites broadly exposed and beset with black bristly hairs.

Legs black; middle tibia with three good-sized bristles on outer front side; hind tibia bearing a row of uneven and rather widely spaced bristles on the outer and inner posterior side; claws and pulvilli elongate, yellowish brown.

Wings rather narrow and extending beyond apex of abdomen, grayish hyaline with a tawny tinge near base; veins yellow, bare, including base of third, fourth vein with an evenly rounded stumpless bend, which is hardly more than the length of small cross vein from hind margin of wing; first posterior cell narrowly closed near extreme wing tip; hind cross vein sinuous, joining fourth a trifle nearer bend than small cross vein; last section of fifth vein very short; costal spine small but distinct.

Female: Front at vertex 0.31 of the head width (one specimen), widening slightly downward; antennae wholly red; the usual two pairs of fronto-orbitals and verticals present; mesonotum more thickly pollinose, abdomen with fewer dorsal bristles, and the wings with a more decided yellow tinge than in the male; claws and pulvilli short; genitalia not adapted for piercing.

Length, 6 mm.

Described from two specimens received from H. C. Severin. Holotype, male, in the South Dakota State College collection, labeled Winner, S. D., July 4, 1924 (H). Allotype, female, Lake Andes, South Dakota, June 30, 1924 (H), in my collection.

The species seems very similar to *G. aldrichi* Curr. characterized from a male specimen from California, which I have not seen. It is described (Can. Ent., LVIII, p. 135) as having the apical scutellars separated by twice the distance intervening between either and the preceding one, hind margins of abdominal segments broadly blackish, and the first with median marginals. In the present species the four apical scutellar bristles are equidistant from each other, the pollen on abdomen extends uniformly to hind margins of last three segments, and the bristles on the first segment are situated considerably before the hind margin.

Reinhard, H J. 1937. "New North American Muscoid Diptera." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 32, 62–74.

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