

NORTH AMERICAN SARCOPHAGIDAE: A NEW GENUS AND SEVERAL NEW SPECIES FROM THE SOUTH-WEST UNITED STATES.

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(Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.)

Sabinata new genus.

Genotype: Sabinata catalina n. sp. Figures 1 to 5.

Vestiture of head black except for a few whitish hairs beneath foramen (seen only with difficulty); under sides of all femora with very long dense hairs (♂ only); ventral rows of bristles lacking on all femora (♂ only); at least middle and hind tibiae with double beards (♂ only); anterior tibia with two bristles on distal half of posterior face; scutellar bridge naked; anterior dorsocentrals and acrostichals present; four pairs posterior dorsocentrals; apical bristles absent; ventral plates large and extending posteriorly beyond edge of their respective nota; first genital segment with marginal bristles; accessory plates abnormally developed.

Besides the characters noted above, the greater ocellars are unusually strong, and the next to the uppermost pair of frontal bristles is bent forward (away from uppermost pair) in the males of the three known species. The second and third ventral plates are large and almost square; the third is more elongate. Some specimens have a single very slender hair-like bristle in the center of the posterior edge of the scutellum; others show possible vestiges of a pair of apical bristles.

Sabinata catalina n. sp.

Holotype (male): U. S. N. M.; *allotype* (female): U. S. N. M. *Length*: 8 to 13 mm.

Male.—Parafrontals, genae and transverse impressions silvery to lead gray; third antennal segment two to two and one-half times length of second; lateral verticals well developed; first and third veins with bristles; in larger specimens anterior tibia with posterior beard; in small specimens with at least some long beard-like hairs toward distal end; prescutellar acrostichals much weaker than other bristles of mesonotum; three pairs of scutellar marginals; posterior

margin of fourth abdominal notum with two definite rows of bristles, the anterior row with the stronger bristles; genital segments of dull orange ground color with darker pollinose areas; vestiture of second segment the longer; first segment much broader than second, latter quite shallow and with its distal surface longer than its proximal portion, anal area extended back toward anterior edge of segment as a long, narrow band of membrane; forceps prong with greatly expanded base, distal portion bare, slender, in profile bent forward at right angle to base, then recurved, tip abruptly bent forward beak-like; from rear prongs beyond bases first divergent, then approximated leaving aperture; in profile distal part of forceps concealed by expanded portion of accessory plate; latter very large with smaller, hollow, proximal, stem-like, basal portion that opens on interior (opening not easily seen) and with greatly expanded distal portion that bears a prominent fringe of long, dull orange, coarse flexible "hairs."

Female.—Has essential non-secondary sexual characters of male. Third antennal segment unusually large and broad. First genital notum of normal form and of brownish color. Described from 12 male and 3 female specimens.

RANGE.—**United States:** *Arizona*—S. Catalina Mts., Sabina Basin, Aug. 18, 24, 25, 26, 28 (allotype), Sept. 6, 8 (holotype), 14, 21 (11 ♂, 3 ♀), 4,000 ft. (C. H. T. Townsend). **Mexico,** Guanajuato (1 ♂), (A. Dugès).

***Sabinata arizonica* n. sp.** Figures 6 to 9.

Holotype (male): U. S. N. M. Length: 10 to 11 mm.

Male.—Parafrontals, genae and transverse impressions silvery gray; third antennal segment at least twice length of second; gena with group (not row) of slender bristles above transverse impression near lower eye orbit; lateral verticals differentiated, but weak: only third vein with bristles; anterior tibia without even suggestion of a beard; prescutellar acrostichals fairly well developed; at least four pairs of scutellar marginals, three of them near apex; marginal bristles of fourth abdominal notum only appearing to be in two rows laterally; genital segment dull orange, first whitish or yellowish pollinose posteriorly, vestiture of first about length of that of second; latter much the smaller, anal area with tapering extension toward anterior margin of segment; forceps prong with greatly expanded base, in profile distal portion bent at right angle to base, tip expanded, seen from rear distal portion of each prong tapers to expanded tip and has

some hairs on lateral edge, small aperture visible between prongs; accessory plate elongate, linear, and flat-tubular; posterior claspers as in *catalina*; penis specific, but very similar to that of *aldrichi*.

Described from 2 male specimens.

RANGE.—*Arizona* (holotype)—*New Mexico*: Hell Canyon, Sept. 19, 1916, 7,200 ft. (C. H. T. Townsend).

The copulatory organ of this species is practically the same as that of *S. aldrichi* n. sp. The latter is much the smaller species.

Sabinata aldrichi n. sp. Figures 10 to 14.

Holotype (male): U. S. N. M. Length: 8 to 9 mm.

The male of this species is very similar to that of *S. arizonica*. The penes are much alike, but *aldrichi* is a much smaller species. In *aldrichi* the slender bristles on lower part of gena near lower eye orbit are in a row, not grouped; there are three pairs of scutellar marginals instead of at least four; the upward extension of the anal area is less prominent; the forceps prongs are more slender and the fifth ventral plate is diagnostic (see figure 12).

Described from 3 male specimens.

RANGE.—*California*—Los Angeles County, July, 2 ♂ (holotype); Mt. Lowe, July 3, 1917, 1 ♂ (J. M. Aldrich).

LIST OF FIGURES.

FIG. 1. *S. catalina* n. sp., posterior view of anal segments, showing anal area and greater width of first segment.

FIG. 2. *S. catalina* n. sp., profile view of genital segments: note shape of second segment.

FIG. 3. *S. catalina* n. sp., profile view of accessory plate and forceps prong.

FIG. 4. *S. catalina* n. sp., claspers.

FIG. 5. *S. catalina* n. sp., penis.

FIG. 6. *S. arizonica* n. sp., posterior view of anal area, forceps and accessory plates.

FIG. 7. *S. arizonica* n. sp., fifth ventral plate.

FIG. 8. *S. arizonica* n. sp., accessory plate, profile view.

FIG. 9. *S. arizonica* n. sp., anterior clasper.

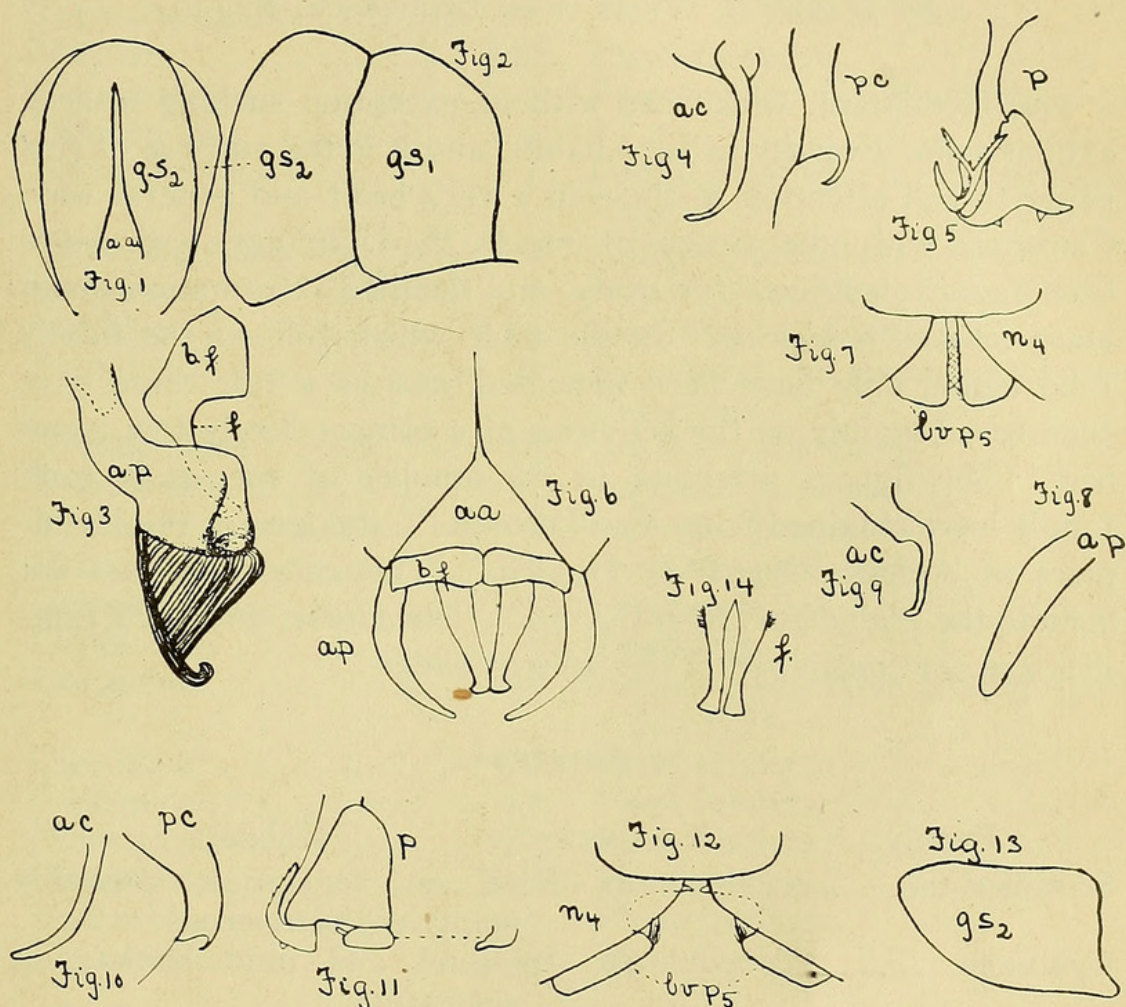
FIG. 10. *S. aldrichi* n. sp., claspers.

FIG. 11. *S. aldrichi* n. sp., penis.

FIG. 12. *S. aldrichi* n. sp., fifth ventral plate.

FIG. 13. *S. aldrichi* n. sp., profile view of second genital segment.

FIG. 14. *S. aldrichi* n. sp., posterior view of end parts of forceps prongs.



ABBREVIATIONS ON PLATE.

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|------------------------|------------------------------|
| aa. anal area. | gs1. first genital segment. |
| ac. anterior clasper. | gs2. second genital segment. |
| ap. accessory plate. | lvp5. fifth ventral plate. |
| f. forceps. | n4. fourth notum. |
| bf. base of forceps. | p. penis. |
| pc. posterior clasper. | |



Parker, R R. 1921. "North American Sarcophagidae: A new Genus and several new Species from the South West United States." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 16, 112–115.

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