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## TWO NEW SPECIES OF CATOCHINE GALL MIDGES, WITH A NEW KEY TO GENERA OF THE CATOCHINI

(Diptera: Cecidomyiidae)

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Gall midges belonging to the tribe Catochini are considered rare. Many of the known adults have been taken only in cold weather off snow. It is of considerable interest to learn that two species occur in the western United States, and both of these are described as new.

A female of *Anocha spinosa* (Felt), collected at Itasca Park, Minnesota, January 7, 1954, flying at -20° F. over snow, was forwarded to me by Dr. C. E. Mickel. A study of this and two other specimens recorded from Minnesota showed that the wing membrane possesses macrotrichia. Therefore, my key to genera of the tribe Catochini (1947) was erroneous, and a new key is presented. The genus *Catarete* Edwards is not included in this key because the antennal sensoria have not been described. The wing of *Catarete* is distinctive in that vein  $R_5$  is very close to the costa and terminates before the apex of the wing.

### KEY TO THE GENERA OF CATOCHINI

1.  $R_1$  reaching costa before end of wing; flagellum without forked sensoria .....2
- $R_1$  reaching costa at apex of wing; flagellum with forked sensoria.....4
2. Flagellar segments each with a pair of budlike sensoria.....3
- Flagellar segments with only sensory setae and rods.....*Anocha* Pritchard
3. Medial fork with branches even; costa extending nearly to  $M_1$   
..... *Neocatocha* Edwards
- Medial fork with branches very uneven, the upper branch sigmoid;  
costa ending just beyond  $R_5$ .....*Tritozyga* Loew
4. Wing membrane without macrotrichia or nearly so.....*Eucatocha* Edwards
- Wing membrane with fairly dense macrotrichia.....*Catocha* Haliday

***Eucatocha betsyae* Pritchard, new species**

(Figure 1)

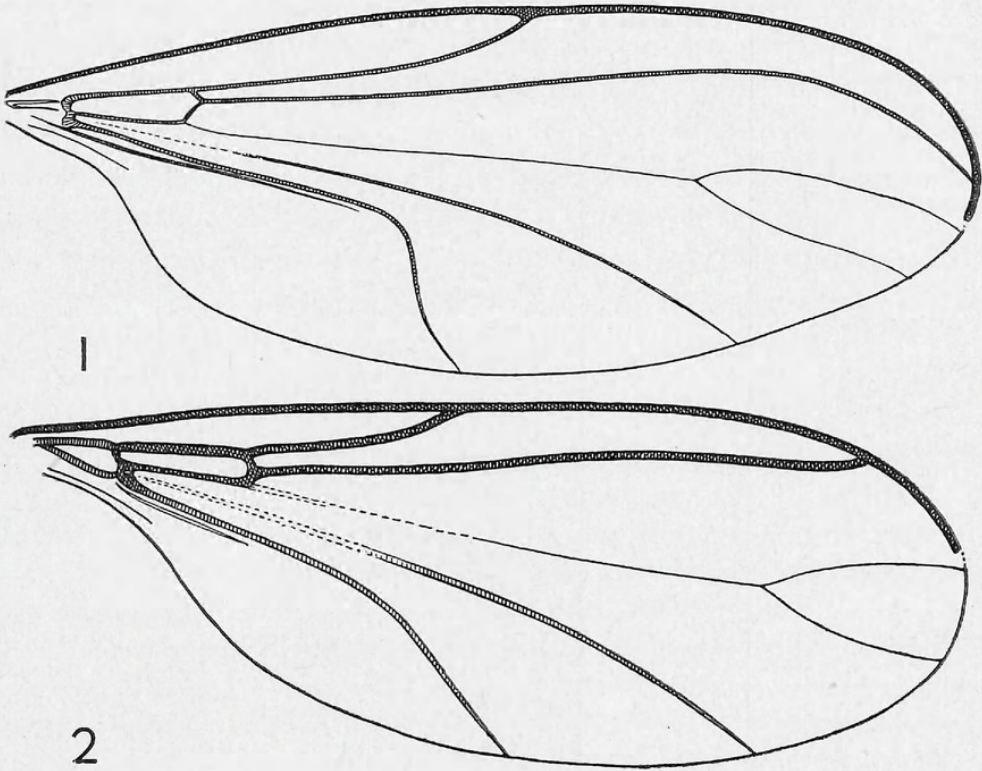
*Eucatocha betsyae* differs from *E. barberi* (Felt), the only



other species in the genus, in that the cubitus is sharply bent and sigmoid. The female of *Eucatocha* is here described for the first time.

*Female*.—Eyes with dorsolateral bridge about four facets wide. Antenna with 2+9 segments; first flagellar segment very long, the ninth very small, the other flagellar segments each with a distal neck, about three-fourths as long as the enlargement and the enlargement beyond the whorl of tactile setae set with long sensory setae and four sensoria each bearing 4 to 7 long, tapering branches. Palpus with four segments, the first with blunt sensory setae on inside. Wing (fig. 1) membrane with only a few macrotrichia at tip;  $R_s$  strongly curved distally and reaching tip of wing; medial fork plain, moderately long; Cu sharply bent and sigmoid. Claw with 4 or 5 short medio-lateral teeth; empodium short, with three pairs of hairs. Ovipositor with lamellae articulated to tenth tergite; spermathecae two, rather large, rounded. Length of wing, 5.3 mm.

*Holotype female*, STRAWBERRY, TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, December 27-31, 1958 (Betsy Schneider and Earl Pritchard); in the Pritchard collection at the University of California, Berkeley. Paratypes: Four females, same data as holotype; one female, Sagehen Creek (11 miles north of Truckee), Nevada Co., California, December 4, 1954 (E. M. Brock).



#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURE

Fig. 1. Wing of *Eucatocha betsyae*.

Fig. 2. Wing of *Anocha celesteana*.



This species is named in honor of Mrs. Betsy Schneider. The specimens were found flying in the afternoon, over snow, at temperatures around freezing.

*Anocha celesteana* Pritchard, new species

(Figure 2)

*Anocha celesteana* differs from *A. spinosa* (Felt), the only other species in the genus, in that the eye bridge is devoid of facets laterally and the cubitus is simply and evenly curved.

*Female*.—Eye with lateral bridge widely devoid of facets. Antenna with 2+8 segments; flagellar segments elliptical with very short distal necks, each with the distal sensory setae blunt. Palpus with four segments. Wing (fig. 2) with C extending to break just before  $M_1$ ;  $R_1$  not reaching middle of wing;  $R_5$  slightly sigmoid, widely separated from costal margin and reaching it well before end of wing;  $M_1+2$  weak and its branches short and weak;  $M_3+4$  strong but free; Cu evenly rounded. Claws slightly curved, with very small mediolateral teeth; empodium rudimentary. Spermathecae deeply pigmented. Length of wing, 2 mm.

*Holotype female*, Cheyenne, Wyoming, September 24, 1947 (D. G. Denning); in the Pritchard collection at the University of California, Berkeley.

This species is named in honor of Mrs. Celeste Green.

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PARATRIATOMA FROM THE MAINLAND OF MEXICO

(Hemiptera: Reduviidae)

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The monotypic genus *Paratriatoma* consists of the nominate species, *hirsuta* Barber (1938). This species was described from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. Subsequent to 1938 this kissing-bug has been reported in the Colorado and Mojave Deserts of California, southern Nevada and central Arizona by Wood (1941), Usinger (1944) and Ryckman (1953). On ecological grounds this species should be expected to occur in the desert regions of northern Sonora.

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Pritchard, A. Earl. 1960. "Two new species of Catochine gall midges, with a new key to genera of the Catochini (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae)." *The Pan-Pacific entomologist* 36, 195–197.

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