

## THREE NEW CANADIAN ANTHOMYIIDÆ (DIPTERA).

BY J. R. MALLOCH, URBANA, ILL.

The three species described in this paper were submitted to me for identification, and in order to include them in synopses which are ready for the press, they are now described in full.

The generic name *Aricia* R.D., is preoccupied and the next available one *Helina* R.D., is used in this paper.

***Helina fletcheri*, sp. n.**

*Male*.—Black, so densely covered with gray pruinescence as to appear opaque gray. Orbits, face and cheeks with silvery pruinescence, antennæ and palpi black. Thorax without vittæ. Abdomen with a faint dark dorso-central vitta, and a pair of small brown spots on segment 2 and another on segment 3. Legs black. Wings clear, veins pale, yellow at bases. Calyptræ and halteres pale yellow.

Eyes bare, separated by about 3 times the width across posterior ocelli; interfrontalia at its narrowest part a little wider than either orbit; each orbit with 3 or 4 strong bristles and one or two weak hairs parafacial at base of antennæ about as wide as third antennal segment, a little narrowed below; cheek not over twice as high as width of parafacial, with a series of bristles along lower margin, 2 or 3 of which, below anterior margin of eye, are upwardly curved a bristle above vibrissa; longest hairs on arista a little shorter than width of third antennal segment. Thorax without strong presutural acrostichals or prealar bristle; postsutural dorso-centrals 3; sternopleurals 3, in a nearly equilateral triangle. Abdomen cylindrical, slightly tapered behind; tergites 3 and 4 each with transverse median and apical bristles; hypopygium large but not protuberant, fifth sternite with a rather wide, deep, wedge-shaped posterior excision, a few long bristles on each lateral extension. Fore tibia with or without a median bristle, only the dorsal apical bristle strong; fore tarsus about equal in length to fore tibia; all pulvilli longer than apical tarsal segment mid femur with a complete series of long, strong bristles on postero-ventral surface, the antero-ventral surface bare; mid tibia with 1 weak antero-dorsal and 2 or 3 posterior bristles; hind femur with a series of long bristles on postero-ventral surface and another on apical half of antero-ventral; hind tibia with 2 or 3 short bristles on antero-ventral and postero-dorsal surfaces and 2 longer bristles on antero-dorsal, the apical antero-dorsal bristle long. Costal thorn small, outer cross-vein straight; veins 3 and 4 divergent apically; last section of fourth vein over twice as long as the preceding.

Length 5 mm.

*Type*.—Radisson, Sask., July 30, 1907, (J. Fletcher), in the Canadian National Collection.

This species has the appearance of a *Coenosia*. It differs from any other North American species known to me in having the eyes widely separated, the femora very strongly bristled and the postsutural bristles 3 in number.

***Hylemyia pedestris*, sp. n.**

*Male*.—Black, slightly shining, densely gray pruinulent. Head black, orbits, face, and cheeks with white pruinescence; palpi largely yellowish basally. Thorax with 5 black vittæ—a narrow median, two narrow submedian, and two

broad lateral. Abdomen with a narrow black dorsal vitta, which is obsolete on apical portion of basal segment; hypopygium glossy black. Legs yellowish testaceous, coxæ, femora and tarsi largely fuscous, sometimes the femora almost entirely fuscous, or almost entirely pale. Wings slightly grayish, yellow at bases. Calyptra and halteres yellow.

Eyes separated at narrowest part of frons by a distance equal to width of anterior ocellus; parafacial at base of antenna about half as wide as third antennal joint, much narrowed below; cheek as high as width of third antennal joint, with a few long bristles along lower margin, one of which is upwardly curved, antennæ reaching nearly to mouth-margin; arista with very short pubescence. Thorax with 2 or 3 pairs of presutural acrostichal bristles and a few intermixed setulose hairs; prealar less than half as long as the bristle behind it. Abdomen short, depressed, parallel-sided; hypopygium large; fifth sternite in both specimens before me projecting downward, large, the processes slightly curved, rounded at apices, their inner halves furnished with dense, erect black hairs, a rounded elevation laterad of base of each process on each of which there are a few bristles. Fore tibia with a short, sharp apical posterior bristle; mid femur with a few bristles near base on postero-ventral surface; mid tibia with 1 postero-dorsal and 2 posterior bristles; hind femur with antero-ventral bristles long and widely separated, the postero-ventral surface with a rather closely placed series of short bristles on basal three-fifths; hind tibia with 1 antero-ventral, 2 antero-dorsal, and 2 postero-dorsal bristles; mid and hind tarsi shorter than their tibiæ. Costal thorn small, outer cross-vein slightly curved, veins 3 and 4 subparallel apically, the former terminating almost in the apex of the wing which is slightly pointed.

Length 5.5 mm.

Type and paratype, Godbout, Quebec, Canada, July 25, 1918, (E. M. Walker). Named in honour of the collector.

The series of short bristles on basal two-fifths of hind femora and the fringes on processes of fifth abdominal sternite distinguish this species from any known to me.

Type in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.

### ***Hylemyia quintilis*, sp. n.**

*Female*.—Black, shining, rather densely gray pruinose. Head entirely black, the orbits and parafacials with white tomentum, the remainder of head with less dense pruinescence. Thorax with 5 poorly defined brown dorsal vittæ. Abdomen more distinctly shining than thorax, with a large patch of gray pruinescence on each side of each tergite posteriorly. Legs black. Wings with a yellowish brown tinge, veins dark brown, yellow basally. Calyptræ white. Halteres yellow.

Frons over one-third of the head-width, a little widened anteriorly, orbits well defined, each about one-fourth as wide as interfrontalia at anterior extremity of ocellar triangle, and with 3 bristles in front of lower supraorbital bristle, otherwise bare, interfrontalia with a pair of strong curciate bristles, and a few microscopic hairs on each side, ocellar triangle with 2 long bristles and several long setulæ, parafacial at base of antennæ wider than height of cheek and a little wider than third antennal joint, narrowed below, the vibrissal angle much produced, anterior upper margin of mouth forming a sharp ridge which

projects well beyond the line of anterior margin of frons; lower margin of cheek with a few strong bristles in a single series and some short weak hairs, the series of strong bristles widely interrupted below parafacial; third antennal joint broad, about twice as long as second, arista almost bare, second joint longer than thick, third swollen at base. Presutural acrostichals 2-rowed, one pair strong, prealar bristle long; sternopleurals 2:2, the lower anterior one weak. Abdominal tergites with strong bristles on posterior margins; sternites 3 to 5 each with strong bristles on lateral margins, basal sternite bare. genitalia with two slender processes at apex. Fore tibia with a strong median posterior bristle, basal joint of fore tarsus nearly as long as the other four combined, third, fourth, and fifth joints broadened, third twice as long as fourth, the latter one-third as long as fifth, which is about three times as long as broad, mid legs lacking, hind femur with about 8 bristles on apical three-fifths of antero-ventral surface, and 1 bristle near base on postero-ventral; hind tibia with 3 short antero-ventral, 3 moderately long and 4 short antero-dorsal, and 3 long and 5 or 6 short postero-dorsal bristles. Costal thorn short; veins 3 and 4 subparallel apically, last section of the latter not much longer than the preceding section.

Length 7 mm.

Type.—Godbout, Quebec, Canada, July 25, 1918, (E. M. Walker).

This species resembles the female of *latipennis* Zetterstedt, in having the apical fore tarsal joint dilated, but *latipennis* has the fourth joint much longer, distinctly longer than wide, the hind femur with 2 or 3 bristles on apical fourth of antero-ventral surface, and the hind tibia with 3 long bristles on the postero-dorsal surface, the short bristles being absent.

Type in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.

#### NOTES ON PLATYDEMA ELLIPTICUM FAB., AND ITS FUNGUS HOST.

BY HARRY B. WEISS, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

During the middle of September, larvæ and pupæ of this species were quite abundant in the fungus *Polyporus gilvus* at Union, N.J. Many of the larvæ were full grown at this time, and adults had just started to emerge. Larval burrows were found throughout the fungus, but most of the pupal cells were located in the base of the fungus close to the bark of the tree. *Polyporus gilvus* is a woody fungus which is extremely common in Eastern Canada and Northern United States, occurring on dead deciduous wood.

Full grown larva.—Length 12 mm. Greatest width 1.7 mm. Elongate, subcylindrical, somewhat hard, whitish or with dark contents of alimentary tract showing. Head and anterior portion of first thoracic segment dark, reddish brown. Faint to dark transverse chitinized areas on dorsal surface of each segment. Head with a fine, white, U-shaped line which connects with a fine, median, dorsal line extending to first abdominal segment. Head bears a few punctures within the U-shaped line and many without. Head and body sparsely hairy. Legs bearing several spine-like hairs. Last abdominal segment bearing a row of five minute spines on its posterior edge, the middle spine being the largest.

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