

- * *Dyschirius globulosus* Say—Rigaud (3).
 - Dyschirius integer* Leconte—Choisy (6); Rigaud (1).
 - Dyschirius sphaericollis* Say—Choisy (6).
 - * *Elaphrus americanus* Dejean—Choisy (6).
 - Elaphrus californicus* Mannerheim—Bécancour (1); Choisy (34); Rigaud (4).
 - Elaphrus clairvillei* Kirby—Choisy (3); Rigaud (5).
 - Harpalus affinis* Schrank—Rigaud (2).
 - * *Harpalus herbivagus* Say—Choisy (8); Rigaud (22).
 - Lebia atriventris* Say—Rigaud (2).
 - Lebia ornata* Say—Rigaud (6).
 - Loricera pilicornis* Fabricius—Amos (2); Rigaud (2).
 - * *Microlestes linearis* Leconte—Rigaud (2).
 - * *Olisthopus parvatus* Say—Rigaud (1).
 - * *Pterostichus chalcites* Say—Rigaud (4).
 - * *Pterostichus luctuosus* Dejean—Rigaud (1).
 - Pterostichus lucublandus* Say—Rigaud (2).
 - Schizogenius lineolatus* Say—Bécancour (7).
 - Stenolophus comma* Fabricius—Blandford (1); Choisy (17); Mistassini (1); Rigaud (22).
 - Stenolophus conjunctus* Say—Choisy (1); Rigaud (6).
 - Stenolophus fuliginosus* Dejean—Choisy (3); Sainte-Monique (5); Rigaud (22).
 - Stenolophus ochropezzus* Say—Choisy (2); Rigaud (2).
 - Tachys incurvus* Say—Choisy (1).
 - Tachys obliquus* Casey—Choisy (53).
 - Tachys tripunctatus* Say—Bécancour (1).
 - Trichocellus cognatus* Gyllenhal—Rigaud (1).
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THE GENUS DICTYODES MALLOCH (DIPTERA: SCIOMYZIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Dictyodes* Malloch is characterized by its place in a new key to the genera of the tribe Tetanocerini with vallar bristles. The specimen identified by Malloch with *Tetanocera dictyodes* Wiedemann and made type of the genus is shown to have been misdetermined and is described as *Dictyodes platensis*, new species. The genus is known only from southern Brazil to northern Argentina. *Pherbina cayennensis* Robineau-Desvoidy, from French Guiana, is treated as a nomen dubium that may possibly be referred to *Dictyodes*.

The genus *Dictyodes* was erected by Malloch (1933: 321), with the type and sole species *Tetanocera dictyodes* Wiedemann (1830: 583), from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Malloch characterized the genus very

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briefly: "Similar to *Protodictya*, but no hairs on hind side of hind coxae, and arista dark with moderately long black hairs." Inasmuch as all specimens examined, except the one seen by Malloch (in which the hindcoxae are very difficult to view), show distinct setae on the hind (or dorsal) margin of the hindcoxae, only the character of dark-colored arista remains. Among Tetanocerini with bristles on the vallum (ridge just below base of wing), the genus is, however, quite distinct, as shown in the following key.

GENERA OF TETANOCERINI WITH VALLAR BRISTLES

- 1 (6) Arista with white pubescence or hairs; *tp* (posterior crossvein) sometimes strongly S-curved.
- 2 (3) Arista with longish white hairs; *tp* arcuate, only slightly S-curved; vallar bristles occasionally lacking (Holarctic) *Limnia* Robineau-Desvoidy
- 3 (2) Arista densely white-pubescent.
- 4 (5) Lunule at most very narrowly free; *tp* strongly S-curved; meso- and pteropleura with fine hairs only; face wholly whitish (Palaearctic) *Knutsonia* Verbeke
- 5 (4) Lunule broadly free; *tp* weakly to strongly S-curved; meso- and pteropleura with strong bristles; face with central black spot (South and Central America) *Protodictya* Malloch
- 6 (1) Arista with loose blackish hairs; *tp* seldom strongly S-curved.
- 7 (8) Nearly entire front between orbital bristles convex and glossy; 3 *dc* (Nearctic) *Poecilographa* Melander
- 8 (7) Front not convex and glossy; 2 *dc*.
- 9 (10) Midfrontal stripe tomentose; prosternum usually setose (Holarctic) *Trypetoptera* Hendel
- 10 (9) Midfrontal stripe glossy; prosternum usually bare.
- 11 (12) Meso- and pteropleura bare or with a few fine hairs (in addition to vallars) (Nearctic) *Pherbecta* Steyskal
- 12 (11) Meso- and pteropleura with at least 1 bristle each (in addition to vallars).
- 13 (14) Second antennal segment broader apically than at base, a little longer than high; mesoscutum with longitudinal stripes (Palaearctic) *Pherbina* Robineau-Desvoidy
- 14 (13) Second antennal segment nearly parallel-sided, c 1.5 times as long as high; mesoscutum without distinct stripes (South American) *Dictyodes* Malloch

Malloch based his description of *Dictyodes dictyodes* (Wiedemann) on a specimen from Montevideo. That specimen is in the U.S. National Museum collections. It does not agree well with the original description, either in size or in color pattern of body and wing. Other specimens accumulated since Malloch's time fit the description much better. It has become obvious that 2 species are involved, which may be distinguished as below.

Either the misidentified species here described as new, or the species here identified as the Wiedemann species will fit the generic concept equally well. It therefore seems logical to continue the original type-designation (Art. 70.a.iii of the Code) and unnecessary to refer the case to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Dictyodes dictyodes (Wiedemann)

Length of wing 7.5 mm; head with distinct brown orbito-antennal spot, parafacial with many conspicuous blackish setae above level of lower margin of eye and nearly to base of antenna, glossy midfrontal stripe evident in dull front; mesoscutum with more or less continuous sublateral brown stripes bearing postalar, supra-alar, and sublateral bristles and with irregular brown marks in dorsocentral areas running into blotch before scutellum; mesopleuron with 2 strong posterior bristles; wing dark brown with whitish spots uniformly distributed, brown color somewhat darker along costa, 3 squarish whitish spots in cell R_1 beyond tip of vein r_1 ; dorsum of abdomen with distinct median and lateral brown longitudinal stripes.

Material examined: ARGENTINA: 1 ♀, "Cap. Fed., IV, '24 P. P." (Shannon); 1 ♂, 28 km SW Buenos Aires, 7–8 July 1964 (C. O. Berg); 1 pair with puparia, same locality as preceding, no date, V6443 (laboratory reared by V. W. Kaczynski). BRAZIL: 1 ♂, Iguazu, 6 October (R. C. Shannon); all in U.S. National Museum.

Dictyodes platensis Steyskal, new species

Length of wing 4.3 mm; head without orbito-antennal spot, parafacial with only 4–6 inconspicuous fine hairs above level of lower margin of eye; midfrontal stripe not distinct in generally dull front; mesoscutum with pair of short longitudinal bars medially at anterior end and with X-shaped arrangement of dark brown spots (1 pair about base of posterior dorsocentral bristles, a single spot between anterior dorsocentrals, 1 pair just behind transverse suture, and 1 pair about and mesad of base of sublateral bristles); mesopleuron with 1 posterodorsal bristle; wing mottled dark and pale smoky brown, dark brown along costa interrupted in cell R_1 by 3 longer-than-wide whitish rectangular spots, area of discal cell and cell R_5 between tp crossveins largely filled by whitish blotch; abdomen dorsally uniformly tawny.

Holotype, male. URUGUAY: Montevideo (L. Tremoleras), no. 72407 in U.S. National Museum; paratype, male, ARGENTINA: S. S. Prinzessin, Buenos Aires, New Dock, 19.VI.1920 (Dr. W. C. C. Pakes), in British Museum (Natural History).

Another name that may possibly be referred to *Dictyodes* is *Pherbina cayennensis* Robineau-Desvoidy (1830: 689), the entire description of which is as follows: "4. *Pherbina cayennensis* R. D. Simillima *Ph. reticulatae*; magis flava; alae rete maculisque magis bruneis. Cette espèce, tout-à-fait semblable au *Ph. reticulata* d'Europe, a l'ensemble du corps plus fauve; les taches et le réseau des ailes sont d'un brun plus prononcé. Cette espèce, originaire de Cayenne, fait partie de la collection du comte Dejean." Efforts to locate the type have been

fruitless, and it must be presumed lost. Comparison of the species by its author with the European *Pherbina reticulata* (= *P. coryleti*) is all that permits reference of the species to *Dictyodes*. Nothing resembling *P. coryleti* has been recovered from northern South America (Cayenne = French Guiana), and until such a specimen may be found and treated as a neotype the name *Pherbina cayennensis* must be considered a nomen dubium.

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TABANIDAE (DIPTERA) OF TEXAS. II. PINE BELT SPECIES, HUNTSVILLE STATE PARK; INCIDENCE, FREQUENCY, ABUNDANCE AND SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION

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ABSTRACT—Collection of Tabanidae in the Pine Belt of east Texas near Huntsville, Walker County, Texas, produced 1469 specimens (females) of 27 species in 5 genera: *Chrysops*, 10 species; *Chlorotabanus*, 1; *Leucotabanus*, 1; *Tabanus*, 14; and *Hybomitra*, 1. Weekly collections were made Apr. 7–Sept. 29, 1971, with modified Manitoba Traps and aerial insect nets used overhead. Six species comprised 80% of the total catch: *Chrysops callidus* Osten Sacken, 32%; *Tabanus melanocerus petiolatus* Hine, 14%; *C. pikei* Whitney, 13%; *T. lineola* F., 12%; *T. trimaculatus* Palisot de Beauvois, 5%; and *T. subsimilis* Bellardi, 4%. A pasture opening in an upland pine forest was the most qualitatively productive of 4 trap sites, producing 25 of the 27 species represented. Collections of 3 species of deer flies (*Chrysops*) represent State records.

This paper is the second in a series describing the Tabanidae of Texas and their relative abundance and seasonal distribution. Except for the records cited in the first paper of this series, the Tabanidae of the State are poorly known.



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