

# THREE NEW NEOTROPICAL DIPTERA

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The flies described herein represent interesting new forms included in small collections received from the region of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The types are in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

## ASILIDAE

### **Mallophora sexualis, new species**

Differs from *antica* Curran in having the first segment of the posterior tarsi white aired on the anterior half of the

upper surface in the male; female with the anterior four legs wholly black haired, the male with the anterior four tibiae and tarsi bright yellow pilose; posterior tibiae of both sexes broadly white pilose above on the basal half. Length, 13 to 17 mm.

*Male*.—Face black, shining in the middle, the lower half of the facial swelling brownish yellow; mystax composed of coarse black hair with yellow hair in the middle below; sides of face brownish yellow pollinose, more brown below. Front brown with yellowish brown pollen on the sides, the hair black except behind the ocelli. Occiput cinereous yellow pollinose and with yellow pile, some black hairs behind the middle of the eyes; beard yellow. Palpi black with coarse black hair apically and finer yellow hair on about the basal half. Antennae reddish, the third segment black, five times as long as wide, the style of about equal length; apex of second segment more or less broadly blackish; hair wholly black.

Thorax dull brownish or brownish black, the mesonotum with rather sparse yellow hair on the anterior third to half, the pleura with yellow hair in front; hair black; scutellum with abundant yellow pile.

Front coxae with yellow pile, the others black haired. Anterior femora black with most of the upper surface and the apex reddish, the pile black, yellow on the apical sixth; middle femora black with the upper surface and apical third reddish, the pile black except on the apical sixth; posterior femora reddish or castaneous with the basal half more or less black. Anterior four tibiae and tarsi pale reddish, thickly clothed with long bright yellow pile, the ventral surface of the tibiae with long black hairs. Posterior tibiae dark reddish, castaneous or blackish apically; pile black, white on almost the basal half, the white hair extending almost to the apical fourth on the under surface. Posterior tarsi blackish and with black hair, reddish above and with white hair on the anterior half or more.

Wings pale brown. Squamae brownish red with brown border and black fringe. Halteres reddish, with the base of the knob brown.

Abdomen black, black pilose, the basal three segments with long yellow pile except on the sides. Sixth and seventh segments with a row of yellow hairs on the apex, the genitalia and apical third of the venter with yellow hair, the former with black hair on the basal half of the upper surface.

*Female*.—Face with only a few yellow hairs below; mesopleura without pale hairs in front; legs castaneous, the fe-

mora less extensively black, the anterior coxae with yellow pile, the pile otherwise black except for the white hair on the posterior tibiae; apical two abdominal segments with yellow hair above.

Types.—Holotype, male, C. do Jardim, Sao Paulo, Brazil, January 16, 1936 (F. Lane); allotype, female, C. do Jardim (A. A. Barbiellini). Paratypes, seven males, five females, same locality (F. Lane, A. A. Barbiellini).

## TACHINIDAE

### **Trichodura** BRAUER AND BERHENSTAMM

In this genus and *Trichoduropsis* Townsend the fourth abdominal segment of the male is produced back in the form of a long tail. In *Trichodura* the prosternum is bare while the type of *Trichoduropsis* shows two pairs of bristles on this sclerite. In two specimens of *Trichodura* from British Guiana the prosternum is bare, two other specimens each have one pair of bristles. There is no other apparent difference between the flies and it is possible that only one species is concerned. However, before placing *Trichoduropsis* as a synonym of *Trichodura* large series should be studied, especially since the presence or absence of hairs on the prosternum constitutes an important character for the separation of groups of genera. The following species agrees perfectly with *T. anceps* except in color.

### **Trichodura vittata** new species

Abdomen dull reddish yellow with a wide median black vitta and darkened lateral vittae, the «tail» usually mostly black above. Length, including «tail», 15 to 16 mm.

*Male*.—Head yellowish in ground color, the upper half of the occiput and front black, pollen whitish, yellow on the frons, blackish near the vertex. Ten to twelve pairs of frontals and a pair of long ocellars; verticals short, the outer pair not developed. Front almost twice as wide as the ocellar triangle, strongly widening on the anterior half, the parafrontals without hair. Hair of the occiput yellow, the occipital cilia black and extending weakly to the lower edge of the eyes. Cheeks two-fifths as wide as the eyeheight, brownish red except in front and behind, without hair, but with a row of bristles below; vibrissae situated level with the anterior oral margin, with a few black hairs near their bases. Facial carina strong, narrow above. Palpi and pro-



boscis reddish yellow, the former with fairly abundant black hair apically. Antennae reddish, reaching four-fifths the distance to the oral margin; second segment with a single long boistle above; arista with long yellowish rays,

Mesonotum blackish in ground color, with a very broad yellowish stripe extending from the humeri to inside the posterior calli, the sides opaque blackish; disc with brownish pollen, in front with a pair of opaque black spots and with indications of three or five interrupted blackish vittae. Scutellum reddish, with golden yellow pollen and brown sides; three pairs of marginals, the apical pair cruciate. Pleura reddish with grayish and yellowish pollen, the mesosternum, hypopleura and metanotum black in ground color, the sides of the latter obscurely reddish. Hair and bristles black; two sternopleurals; dorsocentrals 3-3; acrosticals 0-1; prealar absent; prosternum bare.

Legs elongate, reddish, the tarsi black, the tibiae somewhat darkened apically.

Wings strongly tinge with brown, paler posteriorly; bend of fourth vein angular; apical cell ending a little before the wing-tip. Squamae luteous. Halteres pale orange.

Abdomen dull yellowish red, with a broad opaque black vitta extending from the base to the apex of third segment, the fourth segment brown above on the basal third to half; on each side a pale brownish vitta extends from the base to the apex of the third segment. The sides of the fourth segment are white pollinose and there is a yellowish sheen in some lights on the yellowish part of the abdomen. The tergites are touching on the venter, the abdomen subcylindrical and gradually tapering, the fourth segment strongly narrowing from its base to the basal fifth. The basal segments bear only marginals, the fourth segment with several incomplete rows of bristles. The hair is wholly black.

Types.—Holotype, male and two paratypes, males, C. do Jardao, Sao Paulo, Brazil January 12, 1936, February 12, 1936 (F. Lane).

### **Chaetogyne analis, new species**

Differs from *C. vexans* Wiedemann in the chaetotaxy of the abdomen, both sexes having one or two pairs of marginals on the second abdominal segment and lacking them on the first. In *C. vexans* the male lacks marginals on the first two segments while the female has complete rows. In the male the dorsum of the fourth abdominal segment and genitalia are thickly cinereous to ochraceous pollinose while the fourth segment in

the female is obscurely brown pollinose. Length, 11 to 12 mm.

*Male*.—Front almost three times as wide as the ocellar triangle, moderately widening on the anterior half; thirteen to fifteen pairs of frontals, the parafrontals with sparse black hair; ocellars long; outer verticals absent. The black occipital cilia extend to the sparsely black-haired cheeks; occipital pile pale yellowish. Parafacials wide, with parallel sides; facial carina high, broad, rather flattened above; vibrissae situated slightly above the anterior oral margin, sometimes with a short bristle and two or three hairs above them. Proboscis reaching to beyond the middle of the abdomen; palpi reddish. Antennae reddish; second segment with a long bristle above; arista brown, with long brown rays. Pollen of the head whitish with yellow tinge, more yellow on the front.

Thorax black in ground color, cinereous yellow to brownish yellow pollinose, the mesonotum with four very narrow, interrupted black vittae; scutellum shining black but with thin brownish pollen; metanotum brown pollinose. Acrosticals 2 or 3-3; dorsocentrals 3-3; prealar well developed; three pairs of marginal and three pairs of discal scutellars, the apicals cruciate; three sternopleurals; propleura haired, prosternum bare; hair black.

Legs black, the coxae cinereous pollinose; hind tibiae subciliate; claws and pulvilli of medium length.

Wings cinereous hyaline or with brownish tinge; bend of fourth vein with short appendage; apical cell ending moderately before the wing-tip. Squamae brown.

Abdomen shining black, the fourth segment and upper surface of the genitalia cinereous to dull ochreous pollinose; first segment without marginals, the second with one or two pairs, the third and fourth segments each with a row. The fourth segment may be reddish beneath, the pale pollen and genitalia is mostly reddish.

*Female*.—Front twice as wide as in the male, with two or three pairs of orbitals; outer verticals present but short; seven pairs of frontals; fourth abdominal segment thinly brown pollinose.

*Types*.—Holotype, male, and allotype, female, C. do Jar-dao, Sao Paulo, Brasil, January 22, 1936. Paratypes, two males, same locality, January 23 and 27, 1936 (F. Lane).

