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RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TIPULIDAE FROM SOUTH AMERICA (DIPTERA). II

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ABSTRACT

New species of Tipulidae, based mainly on material collected by Mr. L. E. Peña in Chile, Peru and Ecuador, are described in the following genera: *Paralimnophila* (*diffusior* and *tortilis*, spp. n.), *Neophilippiana* (*breviseta*, sp. n.), *Gnophomyia* (*triatrata*, sp. n.), *Teucholabis* (*colomelania*, *rectispina*, *strictispina*, *flavofimbria*, *latibasalis*, spp. n., and *bidentifera melanophallus*, subsp. n.), *Cryptolabis* (*phallostena*, sp. n.), *Molophilus* (*subexemptus*, sp. n.) and *Toxorhina* (*latamera*, sp. n.).

The preceding paper under this title appeared in 1966. At this time I again am considering materials that were taken by Señor Luis E. Peña in Chile, Ecuador and Peru, with a few further species from other sources that are mentioned under the individual species. I again am greatly indebted to these friends for making such materials available and for the privilege of retaining the type-specimens in my collection.

Paralimnophila diffusior, sp. n.

General coloration of the entire body black; antennae black; femora and tibiae brown, tarsi yellowish brown; wings with the restricted ground cream colored, extensively clouded with very pale brown; *m-cu* about one-fifth its length beyond the fork of *M*; ovipositor with cerci very long and slender.

Female. Length about 9 mm; wing 7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments suboval, the outer ones longer, with long conspicuous verticils that exceed the segments. Head black.

Entire thorax black, subnitidous, the pronotum and pleura sparsely and vaguely pruinose, dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres pale, knobs weakly darkened. Legs with coxae brownish black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters dark brown; femora and tibiae brown, tarsi paler yellowish brown. Wings with the restricted ground cream colored, with extensive very pale brown clouds that do not include the costal field, the most extensive placed at near one-third the length of cells *R* and *M*, in the latter cell confluent with a comparable band at origin of *Rs*, extending from *R* to the

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posterior margin in cell 1st A; a broad band at cord, more expanded on anterior cord; outer cells extensively clouded, the distal ends of the radial cells paling to the ground color; stigma relatively small, darker brown; veins brown, slightly paler in the ground areas. Venation: R_{1+2} slightly longer than R_3 , the tip upcurved; cell M_1 a little shorter than its petiole; $m-cu$ about one-fifth its length beyond the fork of M .

Abdomen brownish black. Ovipositor with cerci very long and slender, nearly straight, tips acute.

Holotype, ♀, Contulmo, Palo Botado, Nahuelbuta, Chile, February 1, 1953 (Luis E. Peña).

Paralimnophila diffusior is quite distinct from other regional members of the genus by the subnitidous body coloration, unvariegated legs, and the very diffusely patterned wings.

Paralimnophila tortilis, sp. n.

Size medium (wing of male to 7.5 mm); general coloration gray, the praescutum patterned with dark brown; knobs of halteres brown; femora brownish yellow, tips darker, preceded by a vague more obscure yellow area; wings narrow, whitened, patterned with dark and paler brown, the former costal in distribution, reaching vein C; a sparse series of brown spots in cell R and in bases of outer radial cells; male hypopygium with gonapophyses elongate, pale, twisted at near three-fourths their length.

Male. Length about 6.5-7 mm; wing 6.5-7.5 mm; antenna about 1.5 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, pruinose; palpi black. Antennae brownish black throughout; flagellar segments oval to elongate-oval, shorter than their verticils. Head light gray, with a central dark brown vitta.

Pronotum light gray. Mesonotal praescutum brownish gray, clearer gray laterally, patterned with dark brown, including a broad central stripe, on either side with two brown areas, the anterior one smaller; pseudosutural foveae large, black; posterior sclerites of notum brownish gray, each scutal lobe with a darkened center; a continuous brown median vitta extending from suture to abdomen. Pleura gray, dorsopleural region darkened. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brown. Legs with coxae light brownish gray; trochanters obscure yellow; femora brownish yellow, tips darker brown, preceded by vague scarcely indicated more obscure yellow area; tibiae and tarsi brown, the base and tip of the former narrowly darkened. Wings long and narrow, the ground whitened, patterned with dark and paler brown; darker areas chiefly costal in distribution, reaching costa and including markings at near one-third R, origin of R_s , Sc_2 and, in cases, the tip of Sc_1 ; stigma and spots at ends of veins R_3 and R_4 paler brown; a sparse series of pale brown spots in cell R and others in bases of cells R_4 and R_5 and near the outer end of cell 2nd A; cells M, Cu, Cu_1 and the outer cells washed with pale brown; veins brown, yellow in the costal interspaces. Venation: Sc_1 long, exceeding $m-cu$, the latter shortly beyond fork of M, in cases to one-third the length of $m-cu$.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, basal sternites yellowed, narrowly patterned with brown; outer segments darker to form a

subterminal ring; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with gonapophyses elongate, pale, narrowed gradually outwardly, at near three-fourths the length the blades twisted, their tips acute.

Holotype, ♂, Caramavida, Nahuelbuta, Arauco, Chile, 1,000 meters, February 5-10, 1953 (Luis E. Peña). Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂.

Paralimnophila pirioni (Alexander) similarly has the darkened areas of the wing reaching vein *C* and with sparse brown dots in cell *R* but none in the medial cells but differs evidently in the pattern of the legs.

Neophilippiana breviseta, sp. n.

Size small (wing of female 6 mm); mesonotum light brown; legs yellowish white, the vestiture relatively short; wings faintly tinged with gray, veins yellow; macrotrichia of veins abundant, relatively short; vein *Sc*₁ very long, only a little shorter than *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃ short, less than twice *R*₂; ovipositor with cerci slender, curved, hypovalvae much longer, straight.

Female. Length about 6 mm; wing 6 mm; antenna about 1.3 mm.

Rostrum obscure yellow; palpi brownish black. Antennae black; pedicel enlarged, flagellar segments cylindrical, the verticils very long, exceeding the segments. Head buffy yellow.

Cervical region and pronotum yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly light brown, anterior border of praescutum slightly darker, scutellum more testaceous; tuberculate pits and pseudosutural foveae not evident. Pleura brown, more intense ventrally, dorsopleural membrane light yellow. Halteres with stem whitened, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellowish white; setae of legs relatively short and inconspicuous, on femora and tibiae the longest slightly more than one-half the diameter of the segment, in *pilosipes* the setae very long, exceeding twice the diameter of femora and more than three times that of the tibiae. Wings faintly tinted with gray, prearcular and costal fields light yellow; veins darker yellow. Moderately long macrotrichia on all longitudinal veins beyond arculus excepting the narrow base of *Cu*; Anal veins basad of arculus with trichia. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending nearly opposite *R*₂, *Sc*₂ far retracted, about opposite three-fourths *Rs*, *Sc*₃ being only a little shorter than *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ about twice *R*₂₊₃, the latter less than twice *R*₂; cell 1st *M*₂ long-subrectangular, gradually widened outwardly, *m-cu* beyond midlength; vein *Cu*₁ conspicuously removed from *Cu*₂.

Abdomen with subterminal segments brown, the intermediate ones more yellowed; sternites pale yellow. Ovipositor with cerci very slender, gently narrowed and upcurved to the acute tips; hypovalvae longer, appearing as powerful straight rods, their tips subacute.

Holotype, ♀, Pichinahuel, Nahuelbuta, Arauco, Chile, 1,600 meters, February 21-25, 1953 (Luis E. Peña).

Neophilippiana breviseta is quite distinct from the two other known species, the genotype *egregia* (Alexander) and *pilosipes* (Alexander). In venation it is more as in the latter species, differing in the short leg vestiture. In *egregia*, *Sc*₁ is short and *R*₂₊₃

very long. The species previously described were placed in a new genus *Philippiana* Alexander (1929) that later was found to be preoccupied and was re-named *Neophilippiana* Alexander (1964).

Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) triatrata, sp. n.

General coloration of thoracic dorsum grayish brown, pleura brown above, sternopleurite brownish yellow; legs yellowed; wings yellow, stigma medium brown; male hypopygium with inner dististyle a straight blackened rod, tip broadly obtuse; phallosome shield-shaped, the posterior margin with three separate blackened lobes.

Male. Length about 6.5 mm; wing 6.5 mm; antenna about 1.5 mm.

Female. Length about 8 mm; wing 8 mm.

Rostrum obscure yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennae with scape brownish yellow, pedicel yellow; proximal flagellar segments obscure yellow, the outer ones brown, elongate, verticils relatively short. Head brownish gray, paler anteriorly.

Pronotum brown, pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum grayish brown, humeral region yellowed, pseudosutural foveae black; scutum grayish brown, scutellum obscure yellow; postnotum darker. Pleura brown dorsally to form a broad diffuse longitudinal stripe, ventral sternopleurite more brownish yellow, metapleura and dorsopleural region light yellow. Halteres short, dark brown, knobs large. Legs with coxae obscure yellow, the posterior pair clearer yellow trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs yellowed, outer tarsal segments dark brown. Wings yellowed; stigma conspicuous, long and narrow, medium brown; veins light brown, *C*, *Sc* and *R*, together with the prearcular field, clearer yellow. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite *R*₂, the latter close to fork of *R*₂₊₃₊₄; vein *R*₃ arcuated before midlength, slightly widening the cell; *r-m* at fork of *R*₃; *m-cu* subequal to or slightly less than its own length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, sternites and hypopygium yellowed. Male hypopygium with median region of tergal border slightly produced into a broad low lobe, each outer lateral angle farther produced into a small obtuse lobe. Outer dististyle slender, narrowed gradually to the subacute tip, inner margin membranous; inner style a straight blackened rod, sides subparallel to slightly divergent outwardly, tip very broadly obtuse, basal lobe of style very reduced. Phallosome a shield-shaped plate, its posterior margin with three separate blackened lobes, the central one slightly longer, gently arcuated, narrowed to the obtuse apex.

Holotype, ♂, Ribeirão Pires, São Paulo, Brazil, May 1954 (N. L. H. Kraus). Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotype, ♂, pinned with type.

The species is similar to various others such as *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *lata* Alexander, *G. (G.) latissima* Alexander, *G. (G.) subhyalina* Alexander, and others, all differing among themselves chiefly in hypopygial structure.

I am indebted to the collector, Mr. Noël L. H. Krauss, of Honolulu, for this material and for many other series of crane flies from all faunal regions of the world.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) colomelania, sp. n.

General coloration of the entire body polished black; rostrum elongate; halteres and legs blackened; wings whitened, the apex broadly pale brown, with a narrower band at cord; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle stout, the outer fourth curved into a point.

Male. Length about 7-7.5 mm; wing 5.2-6.5 mm; antenna about 1.2-1.4 mm.

Rostrum black, elongate, only a little shorter than the remainder of head, palpi black. Antennae black throughout. Head polished black.

Thorax almost uniformly polished black, the pleura with a vague ventral more silvery longitudinal stripe, more evident behind; dorsopleural region paler. Halteres blackened. Legs black, femoral bases paler; proximal two-fifths of posterior basitarsi more dilated. Wings whitened, the broad apex and a band at cord pale brown, the latter darker at the stigma; a more restricted paler brown cloud in the basal cells excepting cell *R*₅; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite two-thirds *Rs*.

Abdomen black. Sternal pocket on segment five conspicuous, triangular in outline, narrowed anteriorly; central spines microscopic, abundant; lateral setae relatively few, directed mesad, on segment six with about 8 or 9 long slender black setae. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle a stout spine, the outer fourth a curved black point; mesal face of style with yellow setae, the flange relatively high. Outer dististyle with a strong lateral spine; terminal spine with the more basal point very small, inner lobe with very long setae. Aedeagus terminating in a slender spine, the expanded base with paired dorsal and ventral setae.

Holotype, ♂, Quincemil, Cuzco, Peru, August 1962 (Luis E. Peña). Paratopotypes, 4 ♂♂, October 20-30, 1962.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) colomelania appears to be quite distinct from other polished black species of the genus that have blackened halteres and legs, particularly in the wing pattern and in details of the male hypopygium, especially the basistyle. *T. (T.) volentis* Alexander, while being generally similar is quite distinct.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) rectispina, sp. n.

Characters as in *colomelania*, differing especially in hypopygial structure. Wings with the basal darkened area very restricted, including a narrow wash near base of cell *Cu* but not involving cell *Cu* or the Anals. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle long and straight, only the apical seventh narrowed into a slender blackened point, the remainder with strong setae that are more concentrated on the concave margin. Blade of inner dististyle narrow, slightly more widened outwardly.

Holotype, ♂, Libertad, 6 km southeast of Tena, Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador, May 10-12, 1963 (Luis E. Peña).

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) strictispina, sp. n.

Characters as in *colomelania*, differing in the details of hypopygial structure. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle straight throughout, the basal two-third unusually stout, the breadth across base about one-third the length of style; outer third directly produced into a long straight point; setae abundant, restricted to the inner face, the outer margin entirely glabrous.

Holotype, ♂, Quincemil, Cuzco, Peru, August 1962 (Luis E. Peña).

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) bidentifera melanophallus, subsp. n.

Characters generally as in typical *bidentifera* Alexander (Honduras), differing in details of body coloration and especially in hypopygial structure. Mesonotal praescutum uniformly polished black, the pleura with the meral and metapleural regions light yellow. Male hypopygium generally as in *bidentifera*, differing in details. Spine of basistyle with base very small to virtually lacking, the long terminal point shorter than in the typical subspecies. Outer dististyle darkened, more slender, the two lateral points very small. Aedeagus blackened throughout, the dilated base narrower, with two setae; terminal spine stouter and proportionately shorter, heavily blackened.

Holotype, ♂, Balao Chico, Rio Frio, Ecuador, April 26-30, 1963 (Luis E. Peña)

Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) phallostena, sp. n.

Size medium (wing of male 6 mm); general coloration of body black; rostrum elongate, subequal to remainder of head; knobs of halteres obscure yellow; femora obscure yellow, tips brownish black, wings brownish yellow, the relatively narrow apex and a band at cord pale brown, darker at stigma and the anterior cord, Sc_1 ending shortly beyond midlength of R_s ; abdominal sternites five through seven with weak setal pockets; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle long, yellow, curved into a long terminal spine, the concave margin with a fringe of long yellow setae; outer dististyle with a slender lateral spine.

Male. Length about 6.8-7 mm; wing 5.6-6 mm; antenna about 1.1-1.2 mm.

Rostrum elongate, subequal to remainder of head, black, including the palpi. Antennae black; flagellar segments long-oval. Head dull brownish black.

Thorax blackened dorsally, the surface slightly polished, sides of praescutum yellowed, the scutal lobes yellowed posteriorly and on sides. Pleura brownish black, variegated by paler, ventral sternopleurite black. Halteres with stem blackened, knob obscure yellow. Legs with coxae black; trochanters obscure yellow; femora broadly obscure yellow basally, the narrower tips brownish black, narrowest on posterior legs where about the outer fifth is included; tibiae light brown, tips darkened, posterior tibiae with basal half more yellowed; tarsi brownish black, the proximal fourth of posterior basitarsi slightly dilated. Wings weakly brownish yellow,

with two darkened bands, the outer one pale brown, including the distal sixth of wing, not involving the bases of the outer medial cells; central band much darker at stigma and over the anterior cord, becoming much paler behind, especially at end of vein 2nd A; no darkening in basal cells; veins brown. Venation: SC_1 ending shortly beyond midlength of R_s ; branches of R_s generally parallel on more than the basal three-fourths, R_s thence deflected caudad, cell R_4 at margin nearly three times as extensive as cell R_5 .

Abdomen brownish black, the hypopygium more intensely black. Distinct sternal pockets on segments three through seven, all with relatively sparse delicate setae, weakest on sternite seven. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle yellow, long, gradually narrowed outwardly, the outer fourth curved into a slender more darkened spine, the fringe of the concave margin comprised of unusually long yellow setae, in the paratype the spine somewhat shorter and stouter; mesal flange of style long, irregularly roughened, the apical end rounded. Outer dististyle just beyond midlength with a slender lateral spine; inner style with apical blade unequally bidentate, basal lobe terminating in a short point, with three long setae. Aedeagus with paired dorsal ventral setae, the apical point slender.

Holotype, ♂, Quincemil, Cuzco, Peru, August 1962 (Luis E. Peña). Paratopotype, ♂, October 20-30, 1962.

From other blackened members of the genus having banded wings the present fly is best distinguished by the lack of a darkened basal band on the wings and by hypopygial characters, including the spine of the basistyle. The abdominal sternal pockets of the male are quite different from those of *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *colomelania*, sp. n., especially that of the fifth segment.

***Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *latibasalis*, sp. n.**

General coloration of body polished black; legs blackened; wings whitened, with two pale brown bands, the one at cord narrow, apical band broad, no darkening in basal cells; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle dilated into a broad plate, mesal flange with outer angle extended into a point; outer dististyle relatively slender, inner margin with an acute spine; aedeagus broad, terminating in a slender curved rod.

Male. Length 5.5 mm; wing 4.8 mm.

Head broken. Pronotum black, scutellum and pretergites paler. Mesonotum polished black, the humeral region of praescutum restrictedly yellowed. Pleura black, the ventral sclerites with a broad grayish stripe, dorsopleural region restrictedly light yellow. Halteres blackened, apex of knob very obscure yellow. Legs with coxae black, middle and posterior pairs more grayish; trochanters obscure yellow, apices darker; femora brownish black, bases narrowly yellowed; tibiae and tarsi brownish black; posterior basitarsi with proximal third dilated. Wings with the restricted ground whitened, with two pale brown bands, the one at cord narrower, the broad apical area including the cells beyond the general level of outer end of cells 1st M_2 ; no darkening in basal cells; stigma oval, darker brown; veins brown. Venation: Sc long, ending opposite three-fifth R_s ; vein R_2 subequal to R_{2+3+4} .

Abdomen black, the hypopygium more intense. Sternal pockets conspicuous, on segment five comprised of numerous long setae on either side of median area, segment six with about a dozen inwardly directed stronger setae on either side of median space. Male hypopygium with apical spine of basistyle distinctive, its base very broad, the inner angle farther extended into the usual long spine, outwardly this narrowed into a long point, margin with long setae; mesal flange extensive, the outer angle extended into a point. Outer dististyle relatively long and slender, at near two-thirds the length on inner margin with an acute spine; inner style with its outer blade extended into an acute point, with a smaller obtuse more basal knob; basal lobe with short stout setae. Aedeagus with base very broad, with paired setae on both margins, apex a slender curved rod.

Holotype, ♂, Libertad, 6 km southeast of Tena, Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador, May 10-12, 1963 (Luis E. Peña).

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) luteibasalis is most readily told from other small polished black members of the genus having blackened legs by the lack of a basal darkened wing band and in the structure of the hypopygium, particularly the spine of the basistyle.

Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) phallostena, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax dark chestnut brown, pleura obscure yellow, the dorsal pleurites darkened to form a stripe, femora yellow, tips narrowly brown, tibiae and basitarsi whitened, tips narrowly brown; wings broad, faintly darkened, *Rs* long, angulated and spurred at origin; macrotrichia in centers of most wing cells excepting the proximal ones; male hypopygium with outer dististyle produced laterad into a blackened spine, inner style a broad pale spatula with long setae; phallosome with aedeagus very long and slender, gonapophysis a narrow darkened spatula, its tip rounded.

Male. Length about 4 mm; wing 4 mm.

Female. Length about 4 mm; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum light brown, palpi black. Antennae brown, scape darker; pedicel large, oval, basal flagellar segments short with long verticils. Head dark brown.

Pronotum and pretergites pale yellowish white. Mesonotum dark chestnut brown, central region of scutum obscure yellow, scutellum paler yellow. Pleura beneath obscure yellow, above dark brown to form a conspicuous stripe on anepisternum and dorsal pteropleurite, dorsopleural membrane whitened. Halteres with stem weakly darkened, base narrowly yellowed, knob whitened. Legs with fore coxae weakly darkened, remaining coxae and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, tips narrowly brown, tibiae and basitarsi white, tips narrowly darkened, outer tarsal segments pale brown. Wings broad, faintly darkened; veins pale brown. Macrotrichia in centers of most cells lacking in bases of cells *R* through *2nd A*, most extensive in *M* and *Cu*. Venation: *Rs* long, angulated at origin, with a long spur.

Abdomen light brown. Male hypopygium with two undarkened lobes on margin of basistyle. Outer dististyle dilated out-

wardly, before apex with an erect blackened spine; inner style a broad pale spatula, provided laterally with very long setae. Phallosome unusually long, aedeagus slender; gonapophysis appearing as a narrow darkened spatula, the tip rounded.

Holotype, ♂, Contulmo, Palo Botado, Nahuelbuta, Arauco, Chile, February 2, 1953 (Luis E. Peña). Allotype, ♀, Caramavida, Arauco, 1,000 meters, February 5-10, 1953 (Luis E. Peña).

The most similar species is *Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) spatulata* Alexander which differs especially in the coloration of the legs and in details of the male hypopygium, particularly the basistyle, outer dististyle and gonapophysis (Alexander, 1929: 193-194).

Molophilus (Molophilus) subexemptus, sp. n.

General coloration brownish black; halteres and legs yellow; wings yellowed, axillary region weakly darkened; male hypopygium generally as in *pretiosus* in the heavily blackened aedeagus, basal dististyle short, phallosome a flattened glabrous blade that is expanded outwardly.

Male. Length about 4.5 mm; wing 5.1 mm; antenna about 1.4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae relatively long, light brownish yellow; flagellar segments lengthened, with very long white setae. Head dark grayish brown.

Pronotal scutum dark brown, scutellum light yellow. Mesonotum dark brown to brownish black, humeral and lateral regions of praescutum and mid-area of suture light brown. Pleura brown, darker dorsally to form a diffuse stripe, sternopleurite extensively paler. Halteres yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellowed, outer ends of femora broadly darker, tips of tibiae narrowly brown; outer tarsal segments darkened. Wings yellow, prearcular and costal fields light yellow, axillary region in both Anal cells weakly darkened; veins yellowish brown, clear yellow in the brightened fields, darker in the axillary region. Venation: R_2 shortly beyond level of $r-m$; petiole of cell M_3 about one-half longer than the oblique $m-cu$; vein $2nd\ A$ long, ending about opposite midlength of the petiole of cell M_3 .

Abdomen dark brown, basal sternites paler. Male hypopygium generally as in *pretiosus* and *exemptus*; apex of ventral lobe of basistyle with an obtuse sclerotized blade. Outer dististyle a gently curved blackened arm, the concave margin with delicate setae; basal dististyle relatively short, expanded outwardly, the outer margin with a dense comb of black setae. Phallosome a broadly depressed-flattened glabrous plate, broadest at near three-fourths the length, apex gently emarginate. Aedeagus heavily blackened, the lower or concave margin with a series of about 20 nearly truncate projections.

Holotype, ♂, Butamalal, Nahuelbuta, Arauco, Chile, 1,400-1,600 meters, February 21-25, 1953 (Luis E. Peña).

The other regional members of the subgenus having the aedeagus heavily blackened include *Molophilus (Molophilus) exemptus* Alexander and *M. (M.) pretiosus* Alexander, both differing evidently from the present fly in hypopygial characters, including especially the apical point of the basistyle, basal dististyle, phallosome

and armature of the aedeagus. In the last feature it is most like *pretiosus* but has the legs differently constructed.

***Toxorhina (Toxorhina) latamera*, sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax fulvous brown; legs light brown; wings brownish yellow, prearcular and costal fields slightly more yellowed; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle straight, slender, beak of dististyle long and slender, narrowed gradually to the subacute tip; phallosome with gonapophysis very broad, about three times as long as wide.

Male. Length, excluding rostrum, about 7 mm; wing 5.5 mm; rostrum about 5 mm.

Female. Length, excluding rostrum, about 7.5 mm; wing 6.6 mm; rostrum about 6.5 mm.

Rostrum brown, subequal to or a little shorter than the wing. Antennae dark brown, pedicel and flagellar fusion segment enlarged. Head brown.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum almost uniform fulvous brown, the humeral and lateral borders paler; scutal lobes fulvous brown, median region of scutum, scutellum and postnotum more testaceous yellow. Pleura fulvous. Halteres yellowed, knobs a trifle darker. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs light brown. Wings brownish yellow, prearcular and costal regions slightly more yellowed; veins brownish yellow. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending almost opposite origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; cell 1st *M*₂ longer than veins beyond it, *m-cu* at the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites light brown, sternites more yellowed, sub-terminal segments slightly darker. In the female the tergites are slightly bicolored, obscure yellow, posterior borders narrowly pale brown. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle straight, slender, narrowed gradually to an acute point. Dististyle with the body high, the terminal tubercle conspicuous, beak a long slender blade that narrows gradually to the subacute tip. Phallosome with gonapophyses very broad, their length about three times the diameter; aedeagus with arms short, their length about four times the width across the tips, apices obtuse.

Holotype, ♂, Huagra Yacu, Ecuador, altitude 900 meters, March 31, 1941 (William Clarke-Macintyre). Allotopotype, ♀, with the type.

Among the regional members of the genus that have an apical spine on the basistyle, the present fly is most similar to *Toxorhina (Toxorhina) pergracilis* Alexander, of Peru, and *T. (T.) phoracaena* Alexander, of Ecuador, differing especially in the hypopygial structure, including the dististyle and gonapophyses.

The collector of the present materials, William Clarke-Macintyre, was the one person who made the single greatest contribution to our knowledge of the vastly rich crane fly fauna of Ecuador. For an account of his life a paper by the writer (1953) may be consulted.

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