

Notes on Diptera.

BY E. H. BRYAN, JR.

(Presented at the meeting of July 6, 1922.)

Trypanea.

Entomologists in Hawaii have for some time questioned the correctness of using *Tephritis* as the genus of the three species of Trypetidae, *crassipes*, *cratericola*, and *dubautiae*, with the large fuscous spot near the apex of the wing and the radiating fuscous bands. A short time ago I sent specimens of these three species and of *T. sweseyi* to Dr. Aldrich, for his opinion, and received the following reply: "The three species which you were in doubt about undoubtedly go in *Trypanea*, or as originally spelled and preferred by Bezzi, *Trupanea*. The amended spelling is on the authority of Hendel, which is about as good as anything could be in this family; and I prefer the corrected form, as undoubtedly the Greek 'u' should be represented in English by 'y' as in the word 'psyche.' *Tephritis sweseyi* is placed in the correct genus, as you thought. I should mention that *Trypanea* covers the same group as *Urella* in the sense of Loew's Monograph."

These species, *crassipes* (Thomson), *cratericola* Grimshaw, and *dubautiae* Bryan, are therefore to be referred to *Trypanea* Schrank (Briefe Donaumoor, p. 147, 1795). This genus is characterized by a slender body, scutellum with two bristles, and pattern of the wing, star-shaped and limited to the apex, with the rest of the wing immaculate or only spotted fuscous (in contrast to the non-radiating, reticulate pattern of *Tephritis*, covering nearly the whole wing). These two genera are well characterized and figured in Bezzi, Indian Trypaneids (fruit-flies) in the collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Memoirs of the Indian Museum, Vol. III, pp. 162, 166, Pl. X, 1913.

Dolichopus exsul Aldrich.

Dr. Aldrich identified a series of Dolichopodidae, previously known as *Dolichopus* sp., which I sent him, as this species, which he recently described in Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. 61, Art. 25, p. 15, 1922. This new species was mentioned by

Mr. Timberlake at the last meeting. Dr. Aldrich said, in a recent letter: "I was greatly interested in this species, because it was the only one known of the genus, large as it is, which occurs in a tropical climate. There are at least 350 species, and I think near 400, known in this genus now." What seems to me equally interesting is that the Oriental Collection of Mr. Muir contains a single specimen of what appears to be the same species from Tokyo, Japan, May, 1913.

***Limnophora arcuata* Stein.**

The recently captured species of Anthomyid "hovering fly," with the four prominent black spots on the gray abdomen, reported on by Mr. Illingworth recently,* was identified by Dr. Aldrich as *Limnophora arcuata* Stein (Berlin Ent. Zeitsch., Vol. 42, p. 201), described from Georgia and Louisiana. It has since been found rather widely over the United States, in Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Brazil. In 1920, Malloch (Trans. American Ent. Soc., Vol. 46, p. 145) made it the type of a new genus, *Eulimnophora*. Dr. Aldrich says, "The characters mentioned seem rather slight, and I have postponed changing the name of the species until I can get a more comprehensive view of the genera allied to this so as to see how many there should really be." This species is now known from Mount Olympus, Palolo Valley, Kaimuki, and Moanalua Valley, Oahu, and Kala-lau, Kauai.

***Pygophora lobata* Stein.**

A specimen of Anthomyid collected by Fullaway in Guam (No. 1259) was sent to Dr. Aldrich, and was identified by Malloch as *Pygophora lobata* Stein.

* Reported at the April 6, 1922, meeting. See page 188 preceding.