

NOTES ON SYNONYMY OF DIPTERA.

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1. Coquillett described *Thryptocera atripes* in his revision of North American Tachinidae, 1897, p. 58. The single type specimen he called a female, and stated that it was collected by Dr. Garry deN. Hough at New Bedford, Mass. Examination of the type convinced me long ago that it was misplaced in the genus *Thryptocera*, but although it looked familiar, I did not until recently get it located in the proper genus. It belongs to *Phantasiomyia* Townsend (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 23, 1915, p. 225, the type and sole original species being *gracilis*, new, from Beulah, N. M.). The Coquillett type is a male, not a female, but otherwise agrees with the description, except that the trochanters are conspicuously yellow. It has two labels, "Mas." and "Collection Coquillett." The latter label is quite uniformly used for material that Coquillett brought to Washington with him when he came from Los Angeles about 1893. As the species has not been found in the East since its publication, and Townsend's *gracilis* occurs in the Southwest only, it is very probable that the "Mas." label was put on this specimen by mistake, and it really came from Southern California. Townsend's *gracilis* was described from three males taken at Beulah, N. M., two of which are now in the National Museum; we also have three males collected later by Townsend in Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., Ariz., and one female collected by him at Cherry Creek Buttes, Ariz. The two species under discussion are very much alike; *gracilis*, however, has the front slightly more prominent at the antennae, the tip of the wing in male not distinctly infuscated, and the abdomen not red at sides.

Skinner reported *Thryptocera atripes* Coq. from Beulah, N. M., in his list of the insects of that place (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 29, 1903, p. 105). The material was identified by Coquillett, and was collected by both Cockerell and Skinner. Mr. Cresson recently informed me, in response to an inquiry, that no specimens under that name are to be found in the Academy of Natural Sciences. Since one of the types of *Phantasiomyia gracilis* in the National Museum was collected by Cockerell in 1902, it may fairly be presumed that the record properly belongs to this species.

Townsend places the genus, I think correctly, in the tribe Minthoini, of which our most common North American species is *Paradidyma singularis* Tns.

2. In Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, vol. 88, 1927, pp. 102-109, Dr. Enderlein has published No. XIX of his "Dip-

terologische Studien." Several of his new genera are American; and a few may appropriately be commented upon here. He proposes *Cliochloria* n. g., designating *Chrysomyza aenea* Fab. as type. This is a cosmopolitan species mentioned as such by Knab, Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc., xi, 1916, 42, fig., who reports it from Louisiana. His excellent figure of the wing of *demandata* Fab. (type of *Chrysomyza*) and of *aenea* Fab., shows how very slight the difference is between the open and the petiolate apical cell, which is the only character mentioned by Enderlein for his new genus. In my opinion *Cliochloria* is a synonym of *Chrysomyza*.

He proposes *Polphopsis* n. g. on p. 107, designating *Richardia telescopica* Jaenicke as type. He examined Jaenicke's type, and says that the widening of the head reached 11 mm. when the body length is only 7.5 mm. In a series of eleven males and two females in the National Museum (Panama, Costa Rica, collected by Busck, Schaus, Mann) the width of the head in the male varies from 3.5 to 9.8 mm. while in the female it is only 2.4 mm. or barely wider than the thorax, and about the same as in other species of *Richardia*. Enderlein's new genus therefore rests upon a highly variable male character, which is evidently insufficient.

On page 108 he proposes *Cnemoplegas* n. g., designating *Desmometopa latipes* Mg. (originally *Agromyza*) as type. Hensel designated the same species as type of his new genus *Prodesmometopa* in Suppl. Ent., no. 3, Jan., 1914, p. 97; and in Ent. Mitteil., vol. 8, 1919, p. 200, he makes this a synonym of his earlier genus *Hypaspistomyia* (Wien. Ent. Zeit., xxvi, 1907, 240, type *coquilletti*, new, from Arabia). This genus is admittedly very similar to *Desmometopa*; if it has any sufficient basis at all, it is the protuberant "prelabrum," or middle of face, the other characters being negligible, as I would think. I have not seen *coquilletti*, but I have compared the genotype of *Desmometopa* with *latipes*.

On page 108 he has *Euestelia* n. g. with *Rhinoessa coronata* Lw. designated as type. Williston established the genus *Pelomyia* for this species (as *occidentalis* n. sp.) in North American Fauna No. 7, 1893, p. 259. Sturtevant has discussed the synonymy and generic relations fully in Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 76, 1923, p. 6.

On page 109 he proposes *Clorismia* n. g. with *Psilocephala ardea* Fab. (originally *Rhagio*) designated as type. This genus includes all species of *Psilocephala* having the fourth posterior cell petiolate. Cole says about this character in *Psilocephala* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 62, art. 4, 1921, p. 8): "The cell M-3 is open or closed, there being a certain amount of variation here, but the character usually holds for the species." He does not use it in his keys to North American *Psilocephalas*,

Aldrich, 1928