Harpaglaea tremula (Harvey), Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VI, 430, pl. 106, fig. 10, 1906.

Harpaglaea ‡pastillicans Hampson (nec Morrison), Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VI, 431, text fig. 149, 1906.

Harpaglaea tremula (Harvey), McDunnough, Checklist Lep. Can. and U. S. 85, 1938.

This is the most variable species in this genus; it not only varies in the color of the ground and in the strength of the markings, but in the composition of the markings. The species reaches the maximum of variability in the southern part of its range; a series from north-central Florida presented some very striking color forms; I even suspected other species, but there was no variation in the genitalia of either sex, no matter how outstanding the color and pattern differences.

The ground color varies from pale lilaceous gray to deep purple gray, often heavily irrorate with black, and from pale lavender brown to intense russet brown, likewise often irrorate with blackish. The ordinary lines and the annuli of the ordinary spots may or may not be present and well defined; but the black spot in the base of the reniform is generally quite evident, whether the reniform is defined or not. The terminal area of the fore wing may be a glaucous white; such specimens present a very striking appearance. To attempt to name all the color forms would be an endless process and would only confuse the picture; being variations, there is every degree of intergradation between the numerous color forms. It was the custom, I think, following Hampson, to call the purplish gray forms *pastillicans* and the brownish forms *tremula*, treating them as separate species; this practice cannot be continued in anyway, not even as forms, as *pastillicans* Morrison is a synonym of *apiata* Grote. Thus only the name *tremula* remains, and under present conditions, it will be sufficient to place all the forms no matter how striking under this name.

I have examined over 700 specimens of this species; the specimens coming from New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; 109 genitalic slides were made of this species.

The three species discussed herein may be separated superficially by the following key.

a. The antemedial and postmedial lines always present and evenly curved, preceded and followed respectively by a very evident pale shade.
  b. The reniform rather elongated, with a black spot in the lower part; the ante- and postmedial lines blackish ..... *sericea*
  bb. The reniform more contracted, tending to be circular, with no black dot in the lower part; ante- and postmedial lines reddish rust colored..... *cerata*
aa. The antemedial line when present with a distinct tooth on vein 2A, the postmedial line slightly irregular, no evident pale shades preceding or following these lines; the lines tend to become obsolescent in some specimens, often almost wholly missing..... *tremula*

The following arrangement of the species may be substituted for that in McDunnough's Checklist, page 85, replacing *Harpaglaea* with *Chaetaglaea*.

CHAETAGLAEA Franc.
  cerata Franc.
  sericea Morr.
    venustula Grt.
  tremula Harvey
    ‡*pastillicans* Auct.

Corrections to "Notes on Some Cuculliinae (Phalaenidae, Lepidoptera) II, Ent. News, LIII, 31–35 & 63–66, 1942.

1. pages 31 and 63, the word "*Cucullinae*" in the title should read *Cuculliinae*. 2. page 34, line 26, "*hemina*" should read *hemina*. 3. page 63, line 5 and page 64, line 13, the date "*1883*" should read *1893*. J. G. F.

A New Species of Pholeomyia, with a Key to the North American Species (Diptera, Milichiidae).

By GEORGE STEYSKAL, Detroit, Michigan.

The apparently new species described below was included in a lot of flies submitted by C. S. Brimley, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Pholeomyia decorior new species

Male. Length of body, 4.7 mm.; of wing, 4.2 mm. Wholly black.

Head: front matt black, parallel-sided, as wide as length of antennae, one-half the width of one eye; six incurved lower orbital bristles with small interspersed hairs; one proclinate anterior and two reclinate posterior upper orbitals: interfrontals very small and fine, numerous and scattered; a pair of long and fine approximate proclinate bristly hairs close before anterior ocellus; lunula shining piceous, about three-quarters as high as wide, with two proclinate bristles close together in the center; a pair of large parallel reclinate postverticals, one behind each posterior ocellus, and between them a pair of small closely placed proclinate divergent bristles in a line with the posterior margin of the posterior ocelli; a pair of strong proclinate ocellars midway between anterior and posterior ocelli, also a few small hairs on the ocellar triangle. Third antennal joint round, the bare arista 3.5 times its length. Face concave, parallel-sided, with median keel, about 1.5 times as high as wide, epistoma reaching upwards about one-third the distance from lower edge of eyes to insertion of antennae. Cheeks linear. Posterior margin of eyes continuous, the posterior orbital cilia close to eyes. Palpi black, narrow, slightly wider near tip, almost reaching epistoma and with a few short bristles. Proboscis geniculate, each section nearly as long as fore tibia.

Thorax: subshining with faint brownish pruinosity on dorsum; calypters and their fringe white; halteres black. Two dorso-centrals, a pair of prescutellars equally as strong as posterior dorsocentrals and dividing the space between them into three equal parts; two postalars; two humerals; hairs of dorsum rather scattered, short and numerous. Three sternopleurals in horizontal row; four mesopleurals; one prothoracic bristle.

Legs with long and strong hairs, a fringe of 13–15 subequal slender bristles on posteroventral angle of middle femur about 1.5 to 2 times as long as thickness of femur.

Wings faintly brownish, veins brown; the costal incision two-thirds as long as greatest width of costal cell; anterior crossvein at middle of discal cell; posterior crossvein nearly vertical, its own length from wing margin measured on fifth vein.

Abdomen: dorsum subshining with faint brownish pruinosity and very narrow silvery uninterrupted fasciae on anterior margin of second, third and fourth tergites, widest on second and visible only with lateral lighting. The tergites are nearly equal in length and bear sparse coarse hairs on the posterior half only, except broadly on the sides of the second tergite; a ring of larger bristles near tip of abdomen. Hypopygium small, ventral.

Holotype: male, Orton Pl., Brunswick County, North Carolina, May 2, 1939 (D. L. Wray), returned to Dr. Brimley.

As shown in the key below this species is apparently related to *pseudodecora* and *robertsoni*, but more than either of these it resembles the description of *quadrifasciata* Hendel (1932, Konowia 11: 139, Bolivia), from which species, however, it differs considerably, especially in the bristling of the head.

Key to Males of North American Species of Pholeomyia

1. With 3 or 4 dorsocentral bristles .....2.
   With 1 or 2 dorsocentral bristles .....4.
2. Abdomen, except first tergite, silvery; thoracic bristles strong, mesopleura with about 8 bristles; calypters brown, rim blackish. (1925, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 66 (18): 1—Calif.) .....*expansa* Aldrich.
   Abdomen not at all silvery .....3.
3. Sides of front nearly parallel, width of front at antennae equal to length of an antenna; abdomen concolorous with thorax or slightly more shining. (1896, Berlin. ent. Zts. 13: 50 [Cent. 8, no. 94]—eastern No. Amer., Nebr., Nev., Idaho; Tabasco [Mex.]; Puerto Rico) ..*indecora* Loew.
   Front greatly narrowed toward antennae so that its least breadth is but little more than one-half the length of an antenna; abdomen with a dull red silky sheen. (1913, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 21: 238—Hayti) ..*myopa* Melander.

4. Abdominal tergites, except first, silvery; calypters pale ...5.
   At least two tergites not wholly silvery .....6.
5. Second tergite longer than third and fourth together. (1861, Wien. ent. Monats. 5: 43—Cuba, St. Vincent Id., Ga., Tex.) .....*leucogastra* Loew.
   Tergites of uniform length. (1907, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 5: 524—Ga.) .....*leucogastra* var. *dispar* Becker.
6. Second tergite with a median crescentic blackish spot on the silvery ground, third and fourth tergites wholly silvery. (1867, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 17: 903—Mex., So. Amer.) .....*leucozona* Bilimek.
   Second tergite largely or wholly black, third and fourth not wholly silvery .....7.
7. Abdomen matt black except two large silvery lateral spots on fifth segment; hairs on posterior margin only of intermediate tergites; calypters whitish; halteres blackish. (1907, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 5: 524—Ga., Ala.) *pseudodecora* Becker.
   Abdomen with silvery fasciae at anterior margin of some tergites (which may be difficultly visible); fifth tergite wholly black .....8.
8. Anterior portion of third, fourth and fifth tergites with silvery fasciae, that of fifth interrupted; length 1.5 mm. (1902, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 10: 187—Fla.) *robertsoni* Coquillett.
   Very narrow silvery fasciae on anterior margin of second, third and fourth tergites, widest on second and visible only with lateral lighting; calypters pale; halteres black; length 4.7 mm. (North Carolina)..*decorior* new species.

The genus *Paramilichia* Malloch, the sole species of which, *longiseta* Becker, has been recorded from Nicaragua by Malloch (1913), may fall within the limits of *Pholeomyia*, according to Hendel (1932).

Literature Cited

Malloch, J. R. 1913. A Synopsis of the Genera of Agromyzidae, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46: 127–154, pls. 4–6.

Hendel, F. 1932. Die Ausbeute der deutschen Chaco-Expedition 1925/26. Diptera. XXX–XXXVI. Konowia, 11: 98–110; 115–145.

Enallagma davisi, a New Species from Florida (Odonata).

By Minter J. Westfall, Jr., Cornell University.

In the Spring of 1941, while collecting around a lake in central Florida, three males and one female of a new *Enallagma* were taken. Later searches made in the same year and during the following Spring failed to disclose additional specimens. This new species is named for my good friend, Mr. Edward M. Davis, Director of the Thomas R. Baker Museum of Natural Science at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

Enallagma davisi new species.

Color: blue and black.

Holotype, male: Head black, with blue markings; antennae blackish brown; labrum, anteclypeus, and postclypeus bright blue, except for a rather wide sutural band between the frons and postclypeus which extends over a large part of the postclypeus; frons blue to base of antennae; vertex black; postocular spots blue, rather large, almost circular, with a short arm projecting toward the midline; occiput black; rear of head blue.

Prothorax black on dorsum, with a transverse stripe across middle and two lateral spots on the anterior lobe, two on median lobe, and a small median spot and two lateral stripes on posterior lobe, all of these markings blue.

Pterothorax blue, black as follows: a wide, median, middorsal line, narrowed posteriorly; a humeral stripe separated from middorsal by a pale stripe which is slightly wider than the humeral; a thread of black at second lateral suture and a larger elongated spot at base of third lateral suture followed by a hairstreak along it. Mesostigmal plates with large lateral blue spot separated from blue thoracic stripe by narrow black line. Legs brownish, femora and tibiae heavily streaked with black, appearing almost entirely black externally; coxae light, with large black mark at infraepisternal margin. Wings with veins and pterostigma dark brown or black; postnodals 11 in