

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF TWO-WINGED FLIES
OF THE FAMILY CHLOROPIDAE INJURING MANIHOT
IN BRAZIL.

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The species herein described was received by the Bureau of Entomology for identification, from Prof. Carlos Moreira of the Instituto Biologico de Defesa Agricola, Rio Janeiro, who states that it is a bad miner of Cassava, *Manihot utilissima* in Brazil.

TELEOCOMA, new genus.

Head broad and flat; antennae short, third joint almost circular in outline, with slender bare arista; face transversely concave, epistoma not prominent; palpi normal; proboscis short, the terminal joint folding back but short; front wide; eye shorter vertically than longitudinally. Thorax not grooved dorsally, decidedly longer than wide, the scutellum flat above, subtriangular but rounded apically, with only microscopic denticles from which the bristles arise. Wing with normal venation, the costa extending to fourth vein. Hind tibia without any distinct spine at tip. Bristles rather strongly developed, especially two notopleurals, two humerals, one supraalar, one intraalar, one posterior dorsocentral (the last three close to the scutellum), one apical pair on scutellum. There are also two vertical pairs, one postvertical, and a small pair of vibrissae.

Genotype.—*Teleocoma crassipes*, new species.

TELEOCOMA CRASSIPES, new species.

Male.—Front black above, yellow beyond middle, at vertex much wider than one eye; ocellar triangle small, not reaching half way to antennae; frontal bristles minute; antennae wholly reddish yellow; face and bucca (below eye) white, the latter darker along lower and posterior edge, and about one-third the eye-height; palpi yellow.

Thorax black, the sides polished, the dorsum with a tinge of bronze, covered with even, short, pale yellow hairs arising from evi-

dent punctures. The width at humeri is to the length to scutellar suture as 23 to 29, by micrometer. Scutellum on its flat upper surface with pale hairs like the mesonotum, but more strongly punctured; at the tip are two parallel bristles and on each side two or three small hairs, all arising from very minute, microscopic denticles. Halteres white, stem yellow.

Abdomen narrow and tapering, the apex curved downward; the first and second segments pale yellow above except at the sides, the following three wholly black, the sides of all but the first with long, silky, whitish hairs, the second also bears black spiny hairs at the side. Venter membranous, whitish.

Legs mostly yellowish, but the hind femora and tibiae and the apices of all the tarsi are black or blackish, and the front femora and tibiae are slightly infuscated. The front femora are thickened, and have long pale hair below; the front tibiae have a heavy fringe of brownish hair on the outer hind side, which extends on the first and second tarsal joints. The hind femora are large, greatly thickened and curved; their tibiae are rather stout and have on the outer front side numerous long curled pale hairs extending forward, overlapping the femora in the flexed position.

Wing hyaline, normal, fourth vein reaching the margin barely behind the apex.

Female.—Head and thorax as in male; the pale spot at base of abdomen is smaller though distinct, leaving a wider black margin at sides. The abdomen and legs do not have the long yellow hair characteristic of the male; the front femora are yellow and hardly thickened at all. The hind femora, however, are almost as large as in the male, the hind tibiae as in the male; the hind tarsi black except the contrasting yellow basal joint.

Length of male 4 mm., of female 3.2 mm.

Described from one male and three females received from Professor Moreira as stated above.

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 26487, U.S.N.M.

Two paratypes are returned to the sender for preservation in a Brazilian museum.