

This species is easily mistaken for *O. graminis*, but is quite distinct from it when slide preparations are compared. Among the more conspicuous differences are: the greater width of base of pygidium in our species; the dorsal pores and intersegmental sutures on the abdomen are much more distinct. Also, the median lobes of *ruthæ*, as indicated, are more separated, and the species is perceptibly smaller and more hyaline than *graminis*. Moreover, our species bears paragenital glands which do not occur in the other.

A specimen (slide) in the Bureau collection from New Orleans, La., on Bermuda grass (T. C. Barber) is in its pygidial characters absolutely identical with *ruthæ*, except that the entire body is considerably longer, being oval in outline (0.93 x 0.64 mm.). Paragenital pores in lateral groups more numerous. They may be specimens of this species grown under more favorable conditions.

The drawings were kindly made for me under my criticism by Miss E. Hart from Mr. Sasser's photograph and slide.

A NEW AND INTERESTING GENUS OF NORTH AMERICAN TACHINIDÆ.

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Our knowledge of the muscoid parasites of grasshoppers in North America is gradually being enlarged. Some of the genera now known to have this habit are as follows:¹ *Sarcophaga*, *Ocyptera*, *Hilarella*, *Trichopoda*, *Heteroptera*, *Acemyia*, and I now add another, constituting a new and unique genus and species. The former I take great pleasure in proposing in honor of the late D. W. Coquillett whose valuable preliminary work in the superfamily Muscoidea is recognized by nearly all students.

Coquillettina, new genus.

Related to *Acemyia* Desv. Palpi small and slender, first vein bare, sides of face on lower half bare, proboscis shorter than height of head, eyes bare, lower front corner of third antennal joint bearing a projection, in the male pointing forward (fig. 1-a) in the female, downward and forward (fig. 3b) the lower edge distinctly notched. Eyes bare, front in

¹ I view with grave doubt the authenticity of the recorded rearing of *Frontina frenchii*, Will, from *Dissosteira carolina*, by Prof. Lugger in 1874 as published by Mr. Coquillett.

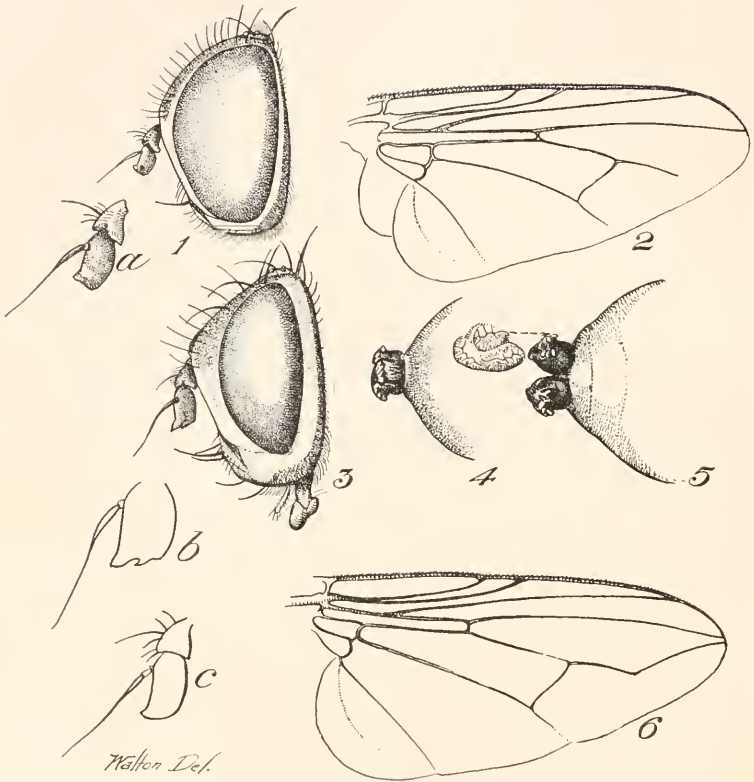
male very narrow, about one-third width of either eye, in female wider than either eye. Antennæ scarcely reaching to lower half of face, vibrissæ rather weak, situated at least the length of second antennal joint above front edge of oral margin. Faecial ridges almost bare, only a few weak bristles on their lower fourth. Cheeks in male almost linear, in female not more than one-fourth eye height in width. Frontal bristles not descending below base of antennæ. Ocellar bristles directed forward. Wings (fig. 2) whitish hyaline, costal spine obsolete, fourth longitudinal vein absent beyond the bend, third vein ending in costa close to tip of wing, anal vein weak, not reaching posterior margin. Puparium with anal stigmata (fig. 4 and 5) projecting, knobbed, closely approximated.

Coquillettina plankii, new species.

Type, the following new species.

Male. Rather compact, entirely grayish pollinose, nowhere shining, length 6 mm. Head hemispherical, slightly wider than thorax, sides of front grayish pollinose, clothed with rather long fine erect hairs, orbits narrowly edged with silvery. Antennæ yellow, the outer side of third antennal joint brownish, same slightly longer than second joint (fig. 1-a). Arista brown, naked second joint not longer than broad. Genæ, posterior orbits and faecial depression silvery pollinose. Frontal vitta brown, very narrow at vertex, widening at base of antennæ. All the macrochætæ of the head weak. Beard short and grayish in color proboscis and palpi yellow. Orbital bristles absent. Thorax and scutellum concolorous dark grayish pollinose. Four distinct vittæ, the inner pair narrow and becoming obsolete near middle of dorsum, the outer pair reduced to triangular spots before the suture and short narrow streaks posterior thereto. Post-sutural dorso-central bristles three, sternopleurals two, which are scarcely distinguishable from the long pilose hairs surrounding them. Pleurae cinereous pollinose. Abdomen ovate, cinereous pollinose, a dark circular spot surrounding each marginal abdominal macrochæta. All segments bearing marginals, no discal on any segment. Abdominal vestiture consisting of scattered coarse black recumbent hairs. Wings milky hyaline, veins yellowish. Legs, including coxæ, yellowish, the femora brownish on sides. Pulvilli whitish front ones as long as last tarsal joint, claws not greatly elongated.

Female. Similar to male except as noted in the generic description and as follows, two pairs of orbital bristles present, frontal vitta occupying nearly one-third width of front. Antennæ entirely yellow, third joint, about one and one-half as long as second. Pollen of superior orbit and front with a yellow tinge, posterior orbit about twice as wide as in male. Postvertical bristles well developed, nearly as long as ocellars. Abdomen missing in the unique specimen as are the legs with the exception of one front femur which is clear yellow in color. Pleurae whitish pollinose, sternopleural plate almost naked, excepting the two sternopleural macrochætæ.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Fig. 1. *Coquilletina plankii*, head of male; a, enlarged view of antenna.

Fig. 2. Wing of same.

Fig. 3. Head of female; b, enlarged outline of right antenna from inner side.

Figs. 4 and 5. Lateral and dorsal views of pupal, anal stigmata with detail showing irregular outline of slits.

Fig. 6. Wing of *Acemyia tibialis* Coq.; c, outline of antenna of same.

Described from one female and two male specimens, the former fragmentary. All reared (from a cage in which undetermined grasshoppers were confined) Aug. 8, 1914 at Pasadena, N. J., by H. K. Plank of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, in whose honor this interesting fly is named. Type, a male, deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. This species bears superficially a close resemblance to *Acemyia tibialis* Coq. but is obviously generically distinct. Nature apparently takes delight in demonstrating how closely she can approximate two entirely distinct forms.

REVISION OF MYIOPHASIA.

BY CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND.

In 1891 the writer erected the two new genera *Phasioclista*, genotype *P. metallica* new species; and *Ennyomma*, genotype *E. clistoides* new species (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. XVIII, 369 and 371). In the same year Brauer & von Bergenstamm erected the new genus *Myiophasia*, genotype *Tachina aenea* Wiedemann (1830) from Montevideo, S. A. (Musc. Schiz. II, 362). The latter authors misidentified Georgia specimens of *Phasioclista metallica* with *Tachina aenea*, as indicated by Wiedemann's description,¹ and gave therefrom what they considered to be a redescription of the latter species. They explicitly state in their text that they had Wiedemann's badly preserved holotype of *Tachina aenea* before them at the time, from which it results that their *aenea* is a composite species; and, if this be not sufficient for the genotype fixation of *Myiophasia*, their use of the words "Type Montevideo" after the name *aenea* would seem to fix that species as the genotype despite the misidentification principle involved.²

In 1892 the writer described three new species of this group under the names *Læwia globosa* (Ent. News III, 129), *Læwia ruficornis*, *Læwia nigrifrons* (Can. Ent. XXIV, 77), and *Clista americana* (l.c. 78), the last two being in all probability male and female of one species.

¹ The combination (in male) of deeply golden-rayed wings, yellow wing-veins and deep golden tegulae, with strongly oblique crossveins, described by Wiedemann for *Tachina aenea*, does not occur in any of the North American forms seen by the writer.

² In order to place the genotype of *Myiophasia* beyond dispute, the composite species *Myiophasia aenea* Brauer & von Bergenstamm, 1891, Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss., Math.-Nat. Cl. LVIII (Musc. Schiz., II) 362, is hereby restricted to the species *Tachina aenea* Wiedemann, 1830, Aussereurop. Zweifl. Ins., II. 298, as represented by the Montevideo (South America) holotype.—C. H. T. T.