

SABETHINI.

1. Clypeus without hairs 2.
Clypeus hairy on the sides *Joblotia*.
2. Prothoracic lobes contiguous, densely hairy *Sabethes*.
Prothoracic lobes well separated 3.
3. Eyes separated by a narrow wedge; proboscis rather short, swollen
at tip 4.
Eyes contiguous on vertex 5.
4. Claws of hind tarsi two, normal *Wyeomyia*.
Hind tarsi with but a single claw *Limatus*.
5. No erect forked scales on occiput; proboscis longer than the
body *Phoniomyia*.
With a row of erect forked scales on occiput; proboscis not longer
than body 6.
6. Front of head normal, smooth *Lesticocampa*.
Front with a conical process above the clypeus *Runchomyia*.

List of American genera, with principal synonyms.

Anopheles, Meigen.	<i>Conchyliaestes</i> , Coq.
<i>Myzomyia</i> , Blanch.	<i>Grabhamia</i> , Theob.
<i>Cycloleppteron</i> , Theob.	<i>Howardina</i> , Theob.
<i>Nototricha</i> , Coq.	<i>Culiselsa</i> , Felt.
<i>Cellia</i> , Theob.	<i>Culicada</i> , Felt.
<i>Arribalzagia</i> , Theob.	<i>Ecculex</i> , Felt.
<i>Cælodiazesis</i> , D. & K.	<i>Protoculex</i> , Felt.
Megarhinus, R.-D.	<i>Pseudoculex</i> , Dyar.
Mansonia, Blanch.	<i>Gymnometopa</i> , Coq.
<i>Pneumaculex</i> , Dyar.	<i>Lepidoplastys</i> , Coq.
Ædeomyia, Theob.	<i>Feltidia</i> , Dyar.
Deinocerites, Theob.	<i>Ceratocystia</i> , D. & K.
Uranotænia, Arrib.	Hæmagogus, Will.
Psorophora, R.-D.	<i>Cacomyia</i> , Coq.
Culiseta, Felt.	<i>Stegoconops</i> , Lutz.
<i>Theobaldinella</i> , Blanch.	Stegomyia, Theob.
Tæniorhynchus, Arrib.	Lutzia, Theob.
<i>Coquillettidia</i> , Dyar.	Culex, Linn.
Ædes, Meig.	<i>Neoculex</i> , Dyar.
<i>Ochlerotatus</i> , Arrib.	<i>Culicella</i> , Felt.
<i>Heteronycha</i> , Arrib.	<i>Melanoconion</i> , Theob.
<i>Janthinossoma</i> , Arrib.	<i>Tinolestes</i> , Coq.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

50

THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST.

<i>Micraedes</i> , Coq.	Limatus, Theob.
<i>Isostomyia</i> , Coq.	<i>Simondella</i> , Laveran.
<i>Mochlostyrax</i> , D. & K.	Phoniomyia, Theob.
Sabethes, R.-D.	Lesticocampa, D. & K.
<i>Sabethoides</i> , Theob.	Runchomyia, Theob.
Wyeomyia, Theob.	Joblotia, Blanchard.
<i>Dendromyia</i> , Theob.	<i>Trichoprosopon</i> , Theob.

A NEW SPECIES OF MEGARHINUS.

BY FREDERICK KNAB, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A small lot of mosquitoes which were recently received from Dr. W. F. Thornton, of Bluefields, Nicaragua, contains a single specimen of a *Megarhinus*, which represents a new species. It is related to the forms with white-ringed tarsi, recently dealt with in a paper by Dr. Dyar and myself (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Quarterly Issue, xlviii, 241-258, 1906), but differs from all the known species in that the white on the hind tarsi does not encircle them, but is upon the outer side only.

Microscopic preparations show that the so-called second and third segments of the male palpus are really one, being only apparently divided by a false joint, a slight constriction accentuated by a difference in the coloration of the scales. The male palpus is, therefore, only four-jointed, consisting of a very short basal joint, a very long second joint (apparently homologous with the third joint of the males of the Culicine and Anopheline forms), a third shorter joint, and a fourth long and sabre-like. In the female there is a fifth very minute terminal joint, hidden beneath a dense vestiture of scales. What has been called the first abdominal segment in previous descriptions is in reality the post-scutellum, which overlaps the basal portion of the abdomen. In the following description, for the sake of uniformity, the palpi are treated as in previous descriptions.

Megarhinus hypoptes, new species.—Male: Head behind the eyes velvety-black, the eyes broadly bordered with light metallic-blue, beneath and at the sides silvery. Antennæ densely plumose; the toruli with silvery lustre; second segment long and stout, longer than the three succeeding ones, somewhat compressed laterally, the heavy scaling of the crest condensed to a prominent iridescent blue patch on the anterior portion. Palpi metallic-blue and purple, segments 2 to 4 pale lilac at the tip, second and fourth segments nearly equal, the third longer, fifth twice as long as the fourth. Prothoracic lobes deep metallic-blue. Mesothorax greenish-black on the disk, with a few coppery scales intermixed; the anterior and

February, 1907

posterior margins, an ill-defined median line and patches at the middle of the sides metallic-blue. Scutellum and post-scutellum bright metallic-blue. Pleura and coxæ silvery. Abdomen above deep blue, passing from greenish to a violaceous-tinge towards the tip, segments 6, 7 and 8 marked with gold at the hind angles, the seventh with a fine golden hind margin. Claspers violet-scaled. Sixth and seventh segments laterally expanded, reaching their greatest width at the tip of the seventh. No caudal tufts. Lateral abdominal cilia pale on all the segments but the last, dark on the eighth and the genitalia. Abdomen beneath yellowish-silvery, with a median blue stripe. The stripe is widest on the third and fourth segments, and narrows to a fine line on the sixth and seventh. Eighth segment violaceous beneath, tipped with gold. Legs deep violet and blue, the hind tarsi only white-marked. Under surface of the femora bright brassy. On the hind legs the fourth and fifth tarsal joints are silvery-white on the outer side, black on the inner. Length, 9.5 mm. (exclusive of appendages).

Type.—Cat. No. 10, 146, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Locality.—Bluefields, Nicaragua. (W. F. Thornton.)

TWO NEW BEES OF THE GENUS *TRIEPEOLUS*.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLO.

Triepeolus grindelie, n. sp.—♀. Length 10–11 mm.; black, the legs red, with black spurs; pubescence pale cinereous, with a slight yellow tint. Wings nearly clear; tegulæ orange ferruginous; mesothorax with two short longitudinal bands of pubescence; antennæ black except the third joint and extreme base of fourth, which are dull red; clypeus with very dense minute punctures, and scattered larger ones; labrum black; mandibles largely red; lower part of pleura bare, densely punctured; scutellum rather prominent, bilobed; lateral teeth black, short but rather sharp; broad apical bands on abdominal segments 1 to 4 entire; transverse black area on first segment as in *helianthi*, *occidentalis*, etc; oblique patches at sides of second segment pointed, and making an angle of about 45° with apical band; apical segment reddened; pygidial area large and circular; last ventral segment curved downwards at apex. By the shape of the last ventral segment, and the comparatively small size, it is allied only to the Californian *T. callopus*, Ckll., from which it differs by the larger size, grayer pubescence, circular (instead of oval) pygidial area, black labrum, more strongly bilobed scutellum, etc.

February, 1907

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, three at flowers of *Grindelia*, Aug. 7, 1906 (W. P. Cockerell).

Triepolus Eldredi, n. sp.—♂. Length, 12 mm.; black, including the legs, but the small joints of the tarsi are dark reddish, and there is a bright ferruginous patch on the flagellum in front near the base, occupying parts of the third and fourth antennal segments; pubescence of thorax and abdomen above dull creamy, but of face, pleura and legs silvery-white; mandibles with a reddish median spot; labrum black; face and nearly all of clypeus covered with shining silvery hair; pleura entirely covered with hair; mesothorax dull and rough, deeply longitudinally sulcate, with a reniform black area, which is joined to the margin by a black band anteriorly; anterior part of mesothorax with a transverse band of light hair, but there is a narrow black area between this and the prothorax; tegulæ black, punctured; third submarginal cell very broad above; scutellum bigibbous, the lateral teeth very small; abdomen 6-banded, the last one whiter than the others; black area on first segment a transverse band; bands on first and second segments quite entire; band on second segment with a lobular projection at each extreme side, but this projection is not so high as the width of the band, and is not at all directed inwards. Very close to *T. Wyomingensis*, Ckll., but differs from that species by the broad, clean-cut transverse black band on first abdominal segment, the third s. m. wider above, the broader and flatter scutellum, the duller mesothorax and tegulæ, the pleura covered with hair, and the red spot on the antennæ.

Hab.—N. Yakima, Washington State, Aug. 7, 1903 (Eldred Jenne).

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

Three meetings have been held since the summer recess, one during each month. At these the members exhibited their summer catches, and discussed them with each other. A certain genus was set aside at each meeting for comparison, and we have had discussions on *Xylina*, *Acronycta* and *Datana*, the members exhibiting any specimens that they had obtained; Mr. Lyman gave his experience with each genus, and helped to clear up some of the difficulties. Mr. Chagnon read papers on Coleoptera, particularly one on the genus *Chrysobothris*, and exhibited all of the known Canadian species. Mr. Denny read a paper on "Collecting Catocalas in the daytime," and exhibited a number of specimens that he had taken. Mr. Moore reported on Hemiptera taken at Como, P. Q., during the past summer, and exhibited specimens. GEO. A. MOORE.