weiter nach hinten auf die 1. Rippe und ihre Nachbarpunktreihen ausdehnt; einem Randfleck unter der Schulter; einer Schrägbinde hinter dieser nach außen von der 3. Rippe bis zum Rande; einem Querfleck fast in der Mitte der 1. und 2. Rippe; einem Fleckchen gleich dahinter auf der 3. Rippe, welches das Bestreben zeigt, sich mit einem Randfleck zu vereinigen, der von der 4. Rippe bis an den Rand reicht (das würde dann eine Schrägbinde ergeben); einem Querfleck auf der 1. und 2. Rippe in gleicher Höhe mit letztgenanntem Randfleck; einer Querbinde vor der Mitte, die den Hinterwinkel bedeckt und nach kurzer Unterbrechung zwischen der 2. und 3. Rippe sich schmal nach der Naht hinzieht (Hinterrand und Zahn bleiben schwarz). Die rote Zeichnung bei *Sc. batesi* stimmt fast mit dieser überein, bei dem Stück meiner Sammlung sind aber die roten Flecken und Binden ausgedehnter, die Deckenspitze nebst Hinterecken ist rot, zwischen den letzten roten Flecken auf der 1. und 2. Rippe und dem Hinterrande bleibt eine schmale schwarze Querbinde stehen, die bei *Sc. denieri* den Hinterrand erreicht. — Halsschild im Umriß trapezisch, Seiten gerade (bei *Sc. batesi* in der Mitte stumpf gewinkelt), unregelmäßig und zerstreut punktiert. Decken wie bei *Sc. batesi*, aber Schultern schwächer, stumpfer.

♂ mit starkem Zahn an der Vorderschienenspitze (Holotypus, in meiner Sammlung). ♀ mit einfachen Vorderschienen (Allotypus, im Deutschen Ent. Inst. Berlin-Dahlem). Ein Paratypus in coll. Denier.

3, Bolivia: S. Yungas, Chulumani (IV. 1931, P. Denier leg.).

Two New Neotropical *Stratiomyidae*.

(Diptera.)

By Maurice T. James,
Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colo., U. S. A.

A small collection of neotropical *Stratiomyidae* sent to me for determination by the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem, contained two species which are herein described as new.

Aochletus hamifer n. sp.

♀. Head yellow, except the occiput, a spot on each upper occipital orbit, the ocellar triangle, the narrow ocular orbits along the frontal region, and a small spot in the middle of the front, which are black. Head practically bare of pile, but the facial orbits densely silvery pollinose. First and second antennal segments yellow, the remaining ones

blackish; the terminal segment (8th) as long as the first two together. Proboscis yellow. Thorax black, with scattered white pile; middle of dorsum with two narrow yellow lines which do not reach the anterior margin but which are connected, in front of the scutellum, with narrow supraalar stripes; these markings are in the form of a J on the left side and a reverse J on the right; humeri, a line on the pleura bordering the notopleural suture and connecting the humerus to a large spot of similar color on the mesopleuron, yellow; scutellum black, with broad lateral and apical margins yellow; spines yellow, their tips black. Legs wholly pale yellow. Wings hyaline; anterior veins yellow; those forming the discal cell and the posterior veins weak, concolorous with the membrane. Abdomen black, with narrow yellow margins which expand into rounded yellow spots on the posterior corners of the third and fourth segments. Venter yellow. Length, 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, La Caja, 8 kil. W. San Jose, Costa Rica, H. Schmidt, 1930.

This species is related to *A. bistriatus* Will., which was described from a male. In that species, the pleura and scutellum are yellow and the first three abdominal segments are transversely banded with yellow. It is possible that *hamifer* may be the female of Williston's species, though not very probable, since in this and related genera, when one sex is darker in color, that one is, in all cases known to me, the male.

Histiodroma tricolor n. sp.

A handsome green, black, and yellow species. ♂. Head in large part bright apple-green; the occiput except orbits, the vertex (including a postvertical area which joins the occiput), broad occular orbits along the upper three-fifths of the front, black; the lower part of the face, cheeks, the lower part of the occipital orbits, and a narrow transverse line extending from eye to eye at the base of the antennae, brownish. Proboscis brown. Pile of head short, sparse, pale. First and second antennal segments subequal to each other and to the annulated portion of the flagellum; arista much longer than the remainder of the antenna; antennae bright yellow, the arista somewhat darker. Thorax black, with prominent bright green markings on the following areas: the humeri; a pair of dorsal vittae, almost touching the humeri, but strongly abbreviated behind; the supraalar regions and a triangle, contiguous to each, directed forward and almost reaching the suture; the entire scutellum; a small spot in front of and another above each front coxa; the broad upper margins of the mesopleura, which expand broadly behind and include large areas on the sternopleura; and pteropleura; and a large area on each metapleuron.

Scutellum with two spines which are nearly as long as the scutellum itself, and which become yellow apically. Thorax and scutellum clothed with short, inconspicous withe pile. Legs in main part yellow; the anterior femora, however, are brownish, and the basal third of the hind tibiae, the hind tarsi except the apical two segments, and sometimes the first two segments of the front tarsi, are white. Wing venation essentially that of *H. inermis* (according to figure in Curran's Manual, p. 136), except that vein R_4 anastomoses with R_{2+3} at a distance from the costa approximately equal to the length of R_4, thus making the first submarginal cell a closed one; the apex of the wing is not so blunt as in Dr. Curran's figure, and vein M_1 becomes evanescent for a distance after leaving the discal cell. Wings hyaline; strong veins, including the chitinized marginal cell, yellow. Halteres green, the stem somewhat yellowish. Abdomen yellow, the first segment somewhat brownish dorsally.

Holotype, ♂, and paratype, ♂, Rio Toro, La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru (Hoffmann). Also a ♂ with the abdomen broken off, same data.

This species differs from *H. inermis* (Wied.), the genotype, in that *inermis* has the scutellar spines reduced to tubercles and the first antennal segment elongated to twice the length of the second or of the flagellum. Though this may be justification for recognizing a distinct genus, I do not feel that it is wise to split so small a one on no more secure grounds. In other morphological characters, notably the peculiar structure and venation of the wings, the two species agree, though their coloration is quite different.

Dr. E. Lindner (Stettiner Ent. Zeitung, **97**, 154, 1936) gave a list of sixteen species from Costa Rica. Since a large part of the material in the present collection is also from Costa Rica (collected. in 1930—1, at San Jose or at La Caja, near San Jose, by Herr H. Schmidt), I am making the following addition to Dr. Lindner's list.

Ptecticus testaceus (Fabr.)
Geosargus lucens Loew (compared with specimens from Cuba).
Geosargus sp., probably *clavatus* (Walker)
Euryneura pygmaea Kert.
Hedriodiscus pulcher (Wied.)
Cyphomyia albitarsis (Fabr.)
Hermetia lativentris Bell.