

Höhe des Zentrums der gabelförmigen Anarille sitzt je ein kleiner, grob punktierter Höcker. Dimension:  $10 \times 2,5$  mm, Farbe hellbraun.

Habitat: Havana, Cuba, W. H. Hoffmann, XII. 1921.

Cotypen: 2 Säcke und eine ♀-Puppe im Deutschen Entomologischen Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

Laut Original Etiquette wurde ein Sack gefunden, festgesponnen an einem Felsen, während der andere im Hohlraum eines Rinderhufes festgetreten war.

## Two New Species of South American *Bombyliidae*<sup>1)</sup>.

By Reginald H. Painter,

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas, U. S. A.

(With 8 Text-Figures).

The following descriptions of new species are partly the result of a study of a collection of specimens from the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem. These specimens made possible a more complete description of the species.

### *Exoprosopa sola* n. sp.

This is the only South American *Exoprosopa* with spotted wings known to the author.

♂ Ground color black, center of face, basal segments of antennae, scutellum except base, and genitalia reddish brown. Head with protruding face which with the front is sparsely covered with shining yellow scales and short black hairs. Occiput with silvery scales. Proboscis extending three fourths the length of labellae beyond tip of face. Antennae, first segment 0.32 mm, second 0.12 mm, third 0.28 mm, style

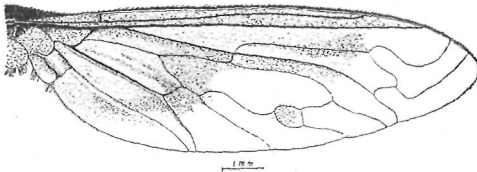


Fig. 1. *Exoprosopa sola* ♂, right wing of holotype.

0.27 mm. Thorax with usual collar of yellow hair in front above, black below and on coxae; remainder of pleurae, above and behind wings yellow pilose; dorsum with shining yellow scales; bristles black. Wings (fig. 1)

with a pattern similar to *E. pueblensis* but much paler;  $R_1$  narrowed, r-m before middle of the long discal cell. Legs black, front tibiae not spinose. Abdominal dorsum (fig. 2) with black scales,

<sup>1)</sup> Contribution No. 463 from the Department of Entomology.

except for bands of yellowish white scales on basal half of second segment, basal margin of third, basal three-fourths of fourth and most of seventh. First segment and anterior two-thirds of sides of second pale yellow pilose. The edge of remainder of abdomen sparsely black pilose, not forming tufts. Abdominal venter with black scales except for patches of white ones in the center of segments two, three, and four. Length of body 12 mm.

♀ Similar to male but with white scales on base of sixth abdominal segment. The single specimen lacks third antennal segment and some legs. Length 16 mm.

Holotype ♂. Lima Peru, May 7, 1920, Cornell University Expedition, Lot 507 sub 35, in Cornell University Collection, Ithaca, U.S. A.

Allotype ♀. Peru, Coll. Lichtwardt, in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

This species appears to be most similar to the description of *Anthrax phlegethon* Walker which is probably an *Exoprosopa* but of which the type is lost. The specimens differ from Walker's description in several points.

*Lepidophora cuneata* n. sp.

♂ Ground color reddish brown to gray, the following parts black: occiput, antennae, proboscis, dorsum of prothorax, much of mesonotum, a spot in front of wing base, tarsi and central parts of abdominal segments. Head and antennae clothed with black scales, a few white ones on occiput and on inner side of second antennal segment. The scales on third segment of antennae occupy entire length of that segment and surpass that segment as in *secutor*. Proboscis somewhat shorter than first antennal segment. Thorax (rubbed) clothed mostly with curly white scales and sparse blackish hairs, a few black scales remain about the base of scutellum. Spines black. Halteres mostly pale yellow. Wings (fig. 3) black, the following parts of cells hyaline: a spot in expanded apex of  $R_3$  and also before the fork of  $R_4$  and  $R_5$ , most of  $R_4$  and of the apical half of  $R_5$ , most of  $M_1$ , 2nd  $M_2$ ,  $Cu_1$ ,

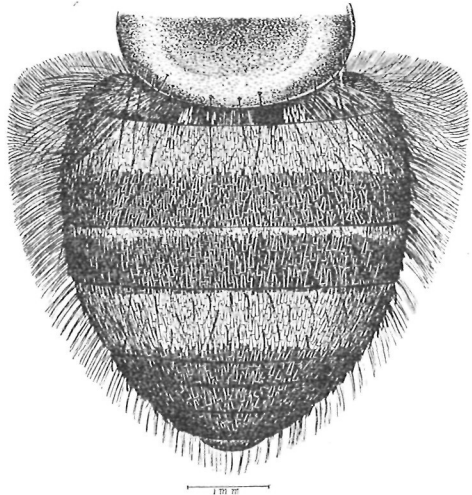


Fig. 2. *Exoprosopa sola* ♂, abdomen of holotype.

anal and axillary cells. The veins in the hyaline area more or less bordered with brown, especially in the radical sector. Scattered scales on both sides of the anterior half of the wing. Legs clothed with black

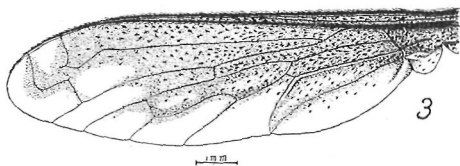


Fig. 3. *Lepidophora cuneata* ♂, left wing of holotype.

scales and spines. Abdominal dorsum with black scales, a patch of white ones on the side of segments two and three and extending all the way across the base of segment six. Scales at the tip of abdomen are long and cuneiform. Abdominal venter clothed with black scales. Length 16 mm, wing 10 mm.

♀ Similar to male, white scales are often on sides of abdominal segment one and occasionally on the base of segment four.

Holotype ♂. Barcequillo, Paraguay, 2-II-37, in the collection of the author.

Allotype ♀. Barcequillo, Paraguay, 2-II-37, in the collection of the author.

Paratypes, 1 ♀ Paraguay, Sa. Trinidad, V, 1915, Zürcher leg. and 1 ♀ R690 C, Zürcher leg. (Third segment of antennae lacking on both specimens).

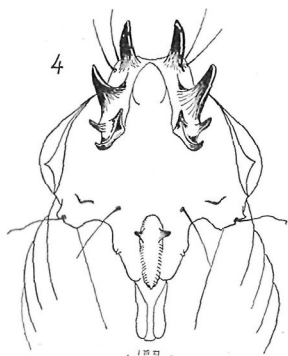


Fig. 4. *Lepidophora cuneata*, pupal skin, head capsule, ventral view.

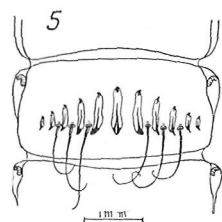


Fig. 5. 4th abdominal segment, dorsal view.

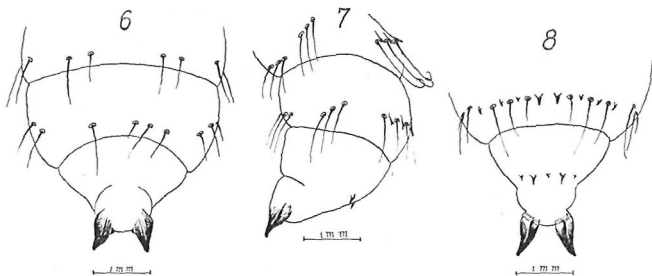


Fig. 6. *Lepidophora cuneata*, caudal end of pupal case, ventral view; Fig. 7. lateral view; Fig. 8. dorsal view.

This species is similar to *Lepidophora vetusta* Walker, but the scales on the third antennal segment occupy the entire lower side of

that segment and surpass its length. In addition to other minor differences the males of *L. vetusta* have wings hyaline at the tips, while both males and females of *L. cuneata* have the veins at the tips surrounded with a dark color.

The second paratype female had on the same pin a pupal skin which apparently belonged to this insect, altho there is no statement to that fact. Drawings of this pupal skin are given on fig. 4—8. They will serve to distinguish it from that of other *Bombyliidae*.

## *Scolytidae und Platypodidae.*

(Coleoptera.)

58. Beitrag.

Von Karl E. Schedl,

Zoologisches Institut der Forstlichen Hochschule, Eberswalde.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

### *Dendrocanulus cucurbitae* n. sp.

Wenn ausgefärbt schwarzbraun, 1,5 mm lang, nicht ganz dreimal so lang wie breit. Kleinste bisher bekanntgewordene Art, sehr schlank, im übrigen dem *D. parallelus* m. aus Guadeloupe nahe stehend.

Stirn abgeflacht, fein gerunzelt und punktiert, mit einer sehr schütterten Bürste feiner Haare; Augen vorne tief aber eng ausgeschnitten.

Halsschild etwas länger als breit (30:27), hinter der Mitte am breitesten. Basis fein gerandet, hintere Seitenecken rechtwinkelig und wenig abgestumpft. Seiten in den basalen zwei Fünftel parallel, dann schwach verengt, vorne kurz und breit gerundet; Summit in der Mitte, aber ohne Buckel, vordere Hälfte mäßig gewölbt, ganze Oberfläche gleich stark skulptiert, hinten mehr punktförmig, vorne mehr raspelförmig gekörnt, die sehr engen Zwischenräume etwas seidenglänzend. Schildchen sehr klein, punktförmig.

Flügeldecken kaum breiter und 1,7 mal so lang als der Halsschild. Seiten in den basalen zwei Dritteln parallel, hinten kurz und breit gerundet. Absturz dementsprechend kurz und ziemlich steil abgewölbt; in Reihen punktiert, die Punkte wesentlich größer als jene des Halsschildes, die Zwischenräume eng, etwas gerunzelt und mit je einer Reihe von gleich eng gestellten aber deutlich feineren Punkten, verglichen mit *D. parallelus* ist die Punktierung der Scheibe wesentlich dichter gestellt und regelmäßiger; Absturz mit der Naht und dem dritten Zwischenraum gleich hoch, der zweite Zwischenraum leicht aber deutlich eingedrückt, die Punktierung wesentlich feiner als auf der Scheibe, in den Zwischenräumen kaum erkennbar, Behaarung kurz, fein, aber gut wahrnehmbar.