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from the author

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## Notes on the Diptera of Laguna Beach California

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In May, 1912, the writer published his first paper on the Diptera, in the first Annual Report of the Laguna Marine Laboratory. Undergraduate work is apt to show lack of knowledge on the part of the student, and this paper is no exception. Some of the mistakes in this paper were corrected in a second paper (Pomona College Journal of Ent., Vol. IV, No. 3, Dec., 1912). The descriptions of new species are quite incomplete and the habit sketches more or less inaccurate in certain details. The writer promised at the time that the habit sketches would be amplified later by drawings of anatomical details and should have promised to rewrite the paper.

One of the species, *Psectrosiara (Scatopse) californica*, will not need to be redescribed, as the species was redescribed and figured by M elander in his revision of the Scatopsidae.

The description of *Euparyphus lagunae* Cole is inadequate and the species is redescribed below:

### EUPARYPHUS LAGUNAE COLE

Male: Length, 5.5 mm. Ocellar tubercle and occiput black, with sparse whitish pile; frontal triangle yellow. Antennae black, the last joint about as long as the first two combined; first two joints black pilose. Face black, white pilose, with two narrow yellow prolongations from the frontal triangle running part way to the oral margin. Pile of eyes brownish. Proboscis yellow.

Thorax black, clothed with erect white pile; humeri and prescutellar callosities yellow and a yellow stripe from wing base to the humeri. Scutellum black, with some sparse white pile. Knob of the halteres lemon yellow, pale brown at the base.

First segment of abdomen black, the four following segments black, with a rounded yellow spot on each side near the lateral margin; sixth segment with a yellow margin. Genitalia dull yellowish. Venter, except on the basal segment, largely yellow. Pile of the tergites sparse, yellowish white. Legs yellow, the front tarsi black, the two hind pair of tarsi with yellow at base of first two joints. Wings hyaline, the veins yellowish. The original drawing of the wing is nearly correct; the discal cell is proportionately a little longer than drawn.

*Holotype*, male, in the collection of Pomona College, August, 1911, C. F. Baker collector.

*Type locality*, Laguna Beach, California.

*Psilocephalia laevigata* Loew is recorded in this first paper, but there are no specimens in the Pomona College collection. There are, how-

mesopleural bristle and three shorter ones; one sterno-pleural bristle. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen colored as thorax; sternites small. Bristles of tergites black, longer on the lateral margins. Legs brownish yellow with black bristles. Wings yellowish gray hyaline, the veins yellowish. The venation is shown in fig. 4.

*Holotype*, female, in the collection of Pomona College, C. F. Baker collector.

The species described as *Euxesta compta* Cole belongs to the genus *Ulidia*. C. W. Johnson recently described the species under the name *Ulida similis* (Psyche, XXVI, p. 165, 1919), from material in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, taken at Los Banos, California. The following notes may be added to the description of the species:

Male. Length 4 mm. Frons reddish, the lower two-thirds shallowly punctuate, with small black hairs in the pits and along the eye margins. Center of frons shining, sides narrowly whitish pruinose. Occiput reddish, silvery white pollinose, metallic brassy in certain lights, although color can be seen through it. Face shining yellow, the cheeks shining reddish. Antennae reddish yellow, the third joint slightly infuscated above.

Thorax, pleura and scutellum yellowish red in ground color, more or less obscured in certain lights by the pollen, which has a metallic lustre. Median portion of mesonotum darker in ground color. Scutellum with two pairs of black bristles. Stem of halteres reddish, the knob and the squamae white.

Base of abdomen reddish, the rest blackish, but obscured by the thick covering of pollen. Genitalia reddish. Legs reddish, the coxae pollinose; bristles of legs short and black. Wings hyaline with a brown spot at the tip, limited below by vein M 1+2 (see fig. 5).

Female. Length 5.5 mm. Colored and marked almost exactly as in the male. Median line of mesonotum broadly blackish in ground color.

*Holotype*, female, in the collection of Pomona College, C. F. Baker collector.

*Trixoscelis prima* Hendel can be added to the list of Geomyzidae taken at Laguna. There are specimens in the writer's collection taken by Baker in August, 1911.

Two species of Agromyzidae can be added, *Pelomyia coronata* (Loew) taken by Baker and Cole, and *Agromyza platyptera jucunda* v. d. W., taken by Baker.

In the sub-family Milichinae there are specimens of the common *Paramadiza halteralis* (Coquillett) taken by Baker.

*Milichiella nigrella* Cole. The halteres are not white, as stated in the original description, but pale yellow. There is no dark spot at the tip of the costal cell; the black costal setulae ending near this spot may have given this impression. Cell R 5 (apical cell) is greatly narrowed in the margin of the wing, the space between the veins at the tip being

less than the length of the r-m cross-vein. The black costal setulae reach a little beyond the end of vein R 2+3.

There is a trace of red color on the inner side of third antennal joint; the lunule and region at base of antennae yellowish red. The legs are entirely black. The basal five tergites of the abdomen have a peculiar yellowish brown color in certain lights, but usually appear black. The last visible segment is longer than the two preceding and shining black. The genitalia are very small and black.

*Holotype*, male, in the Pomona College collection, C. F. Baker, collector, August, 1911.

There are five females in the writer's collection, collected with the types. These specimens nearly agree with the description of *M. lacteipennis* Loew, but no specimens are available for comparison and the type male was determined by Aldrich as a new species. In these female specimens the frons is much wider below than in male and the face about twice as wide and quite concave. The five basal segments of the abdomen are about the same as in the male, a little more slender; the ovipositor shorter than the fifth segment and narrow, brownish yellow. The wings are distinctly whitish hyaline and the veins very pale.

*Milichiella nitida* Hendel was described from a male specimen taken by Dr. Aldrich at Pacific Grove, California. It has the cheeks red and the tips of the tibiae and tarsi except tips reddish. Cell R 5 is said to be narrowed, but in no such manner as in *M. lacteipennis*.

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