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AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 456

Published by The American Museum of Natural History New York City

Feb. 11, 1931

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89.57, 7 (729.5)

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE 'DIPTERA OF PORTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS'

By C. H. CURRAN

During the past year, two collections of Diptera from Porto Rico have been received by the author and, since several forms not previously examined are contained in the material, it seems advisable to publish a supplementary list at this time. In some cases I have omitted records of species in the collections now before me, since they are common and have previously been reported from various localities in Porto Rico.

The collections received have been made by Dr. W. T. M. Forbes of Cornell University, during a short collecting trip to Porto Rico and Dr. M. D. Leonard of the Insular Experiment Station, and Dr. W. A. Hoffman, of the University of Porto Rico. To them I wish to express my thanks for the privilege of examining the material and also for their generosity in donating to The American Museum of Natural History all type specimens and uniques. Wherever the material permits, paratypes of the species described are deposited in the Cornell University Collection.

List of species not previously recorded from Porto Rico or the Virgin Islands:

Tabanus nervosus, n. sp. Tabanus parvulus Williston Eraz fæorbesi, n. sp. Sigalæssa insularis, n. sp. Plagiotoma pura, n. sp. Setellia amabilis Williston Euxesta mitis, n. sp.

Pseudogriphoneura vittifacies, n. sp.

Minettia picticornis Coquillett

Sobarocephala bivittata Melander and

Argo.

Epigrimyia townsendi, n. sp.

List of species previously recorded from the Islands but either not mentioned in the 'Diptera of Porto Rico' or recorded under a different name:

Tabanus tinctus Walker Tabanus stigma Fabricius Tabanus hookeri Townsend Diplocampta ræderi, n. sp. Erax portoricensis Hine Erax stylatus Fabricius Oscinella forbesi, n. sp.

[&]quot;Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands,' XI, part 1.

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bugs and may be readily recognized by their peculiar shape. The posterior end is more or less truncate and the elongated spiracles project from either side, so that the larva is roughly triangular in outline from dorsal view. All I have seen have been dirty yellowish or grayish yellow in color and they may very often be found among colonies of aphids, particularly those frequenting the stems of plants. When not feeding they usually rest at the juncture of the leaf petiole and the stem.

MILICHIDÆ

Milichiella lacteipennis Loew

Lobioptera lacteipennis Loew, 1865, 'Cent.,' VI, p. 97.

Male and two females, Puerto Real, Vieques Island, April 29, 1930 (W. T. M. Forbes).

TRYPANEIDÆ

Since the publication of my report two new genera have been established in this family for species previously placed in *Euaresta* Loew. Both genera are represented in the Islands but up to the present no species of *Euaresta* are known. The following key separates the genera recorded from the region.

KEY TO GENERA

1.	Proboscis elongate and geniculate
	Proboscis short, not geniculate
2.	Female ovipositor as long as the body and curved; wings brownish in front, hyaline behind
	Female ovipositor short or not curved; wings with markings on the posterior half
3.	Scutellum with four bristles6.
	Scutellum with two bristles4.
4.	Apex of the wing wholly black; three pairs of cruciate orbitals. Aciura Desvoidy. Apex of wing with hyaline spots; two pairs of cruciate orbitals
5.	Basal half of the wing hyaline
6.	One pair of dorsocentral bristles
7.	Anal cell drawn out into a long, narrow triangle
8.	Anterior cross-vein transverse
10	Anterior cross-vein oblique
9.	Discal cell longest anteriorly

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1. Or Fo

2. Se Se

3. Se Se