

Curran, A 93

1934 &

Div. Insects
U.S. Nat. Mus.

147-172

No. 13

DIPTERA

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The Diptera collected by the Crocker Expedition to the Galapagos form a noteworthy addition to our knowledge of the insects from this interesting group of islands and it has been a pleasure to prepare this report on the collection. In 1932 a report on the Diptera of the Wollerbæk Expedition¹ was published and a list of all species known from the Islands included. In this report the Tipulidæ and Culicidæ were omitted and references to three species were overlooked. In April, 1933, Mr. M. C. Van Duzee² published a report on the Dolichopidæ and Phoridæ of the Crocker Expedition, but all of the specimens of these families were not included, and additional records are included in the present report, together with references to the original descriptions of species from the Galapagos. Owing to the fact that I have so recently presented a review of the Diptera from this region I have not repeated all of the records and the student will find it necessary to use my two reports together in order to obtain a complete survey of the known Dipterous fauna of the Galapagos Islands.

¹ Curran, *Nyt Mag. f. Naturvidens.*, lxxi, pp. 347-366, 1932.

² Van Duzee, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., xxi, pp. 65-74, 1933.

March 27, 1934

FAMILY CANACEIDÆ

Coquillett described a species belonging to this family, of which there are two described genera. Before me is a third genus represented by a species from the Panama Canal Zone and one from Albemarle Island. The genera are separable as follows:

KEY TO GENERA

1. Antennæ fully as long as the short, slightly convex face (Europe) *Dinomyia* Becker.
2. Antennæ much shorter than the face. *Procanace* Haliday.
3. Face convex. *Procanace*, new genus.
4. Face concave below the middle. *Procanace*, new genus.

Genus *Procanace* Curran, new genus

Front wide, the ocellar triangle dull but extending practically to the anterior margin of the front; three or four pairs of strong, divergent frontals with quite weak ones between; frontal vitta with a strong bristle toward either side opposite the anterior ocellus; ocellars strong, divergent; postocellars weak, parallel or slightly divergent; outer verticals divergent; cheeks about one-third as wide as eye-height, with two or three strong upturned bristles; face convex above, concave at or below the middle, the oral margin slightly projecting; clypeus prominent. Acrostical bristles and hairs absent; four pairs of dorsocentrals and an irregular row of hairs immediately inside each row; two pairs of marginal scutellars; one or two sternopleurals, the mesopleura with a downwardly directed bristle below the middle. Wings normal. Ovipositor of female with the apical lamellæ diverging and with short, erect bristles apically. Genotype, *P. panamensis*, new species.

I have named *panamensis* the genotype because the species should be more easily secured than *galapagensis*, the coast near Panama City being more accessible than the Galapagos Islands. I found the species in tide pools in the lava formation east of Panama City during low tide. Unfortunately the rising tide made further collecting impossible at the time but additional material should be secured without difficulty.

Noctuidæ

27. *Procanace galapagensis* Curran, new species

Black; wings brownish; face and cheeks gray pollinose. Length, 3 mm.

Female.—Front almost half as wide as the head anteriorly, greatly widening posteriorly; three pairs of strong, divergent frontals and weak ones between them; postocellars parallel; front and occiput dull blackish. Occiput with black hairs. Cheeks with a strong, upcurved bristle near the middle and another one anteriorly toward the oral margin; the vibrissæ scarcely weaker than these. Face concave a little below the middle, prominent above; clypeus narrow but distinctly protruding. Proboscis thinly grayish pollinose. Palpi brown, with apical bristle. Antennæ black; third segment somewhat longer than wide, rounded apically; arista pubescent.

Thorax dull black, in some lights with pale brown tinge; scutellum bare except for the marginals; two pairs of sternopleurals; mesopleura with scattered short bristly hairs, with a strong bristle near the middle below and another near the posterior margin.

Legs wholly black.

Wings brownish. Squamæ and halteres brown.

Abdomen black, with dull greenish tinge; lamellæ of the ovipositor moderately long and with three short, stout bristles on the outer side apically.

Holotype, female, No. 3804, C. A. S. Ent., Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, May 27, 1932 (M. Willows Jr.).

Canacoides

28. *Procanace panamensis* Curran, new species

Differs from *galapagensis* in its smaller size, lighter color, pale halteres, etc. Length, 1.75 mm.

Male.—Front pale brownish, but in some lights appearing mostly dark grayish, the anterior border more or less gray pollinose; frontals between the strong bristles rather strong; ocellars long; postocellars gently diverging; outer verticals strong. Cheeks with three strong upwardly curved bristles. Face and cheeks whitish pollinose; face concave well below the middle, the clypeus moderately projecting. Proboscis grayish pollinose; palpi yellowish, the apical bristle rather weak. Antennæ black; third segment about as wide as long, obtusely rounded apically; arista pubescent.

Thorax black, cinereous pollinose, the dorsum brownish. Scutellum with a pair of discal hairs. Mesopleura with a single downwardly directed bristle; only one sternopleural.

Legs blackish, the femora rather paler and cinereous pollinose.

Wings tinged with brown. Squamæ brown. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen greenish black, with pale brownish pollen, the hair appressed but moderately long. Genitalia small.

Holotype, male, Patilla Point, Canal Zone, January 15, 1929 (Curran), in American Museum of Natural History.

FAMILY EPHYDRIDÆ

There is a single representative of this family in the collection, representing an apparently undescribed species of *Scatella*. The only other species recorded from the Islands is *Ephydra gilvipes* Coquillett.

29. *Scatella galapagensis* Curran, new species

Related to *stagnalis* but with four pairs of dorsocentral bristles, the anterior two pairs much weaker than the others; front polished metallic black. Length, 3 mm.

Male.—Face yellowish brown pollinose; the lowest and a median bristle in the facial rows strong and directed outward. Front shining metallic black, the lowest fourth with brown pollen, the middle very lightly and finely punctured; ocellars

rather strong. Cheeks about one-sixth as wide as the eye-height, rather thickly pollinose and with the usual strong bristle behind the middle. Antennæ black, the third segment obtusely rounded apically; arista pubescent.

Thorax black, moderately brown pollinose, the pollen becoming grayish on the pectus, the dorsum somewhat shining. Two pairs of strong dorsocentrals and two much weaker pairs in front of the suture, the presutural acrosticals only a little stronger than the third pair of dorsocentrals. Four scutellars, the basal pair about half as long as the apicals.

Legs blackish; femora grayish pollinose basally and brown pollinose on about the apical half. Coxæ with grayish pollen.

Wings light brown, with five whitish spots on the disc as in *stagnalis*. Squamæ whitish. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen greenish basally and bronzed on the apical half and sides, rather thinly yellowish brown and cinereous pollinose. Venter blackish.

Holotype, male, No. 3805, C. A. S. Ent., Chatham Island, April 17, 1932 (M. Willows Jr.).

FAMILY PHYLLOMYZIDÆ

This family has not been recorded from the Islands. One specimen is in the collection.

30. *Desmometopa M-nigrum* (Zetterstedt)

Agromyza M-nigrum Zetterstedt, Dipt. Scand., vii, p. 2743, 1848.

Female, South Seymour Island, July 11, 1932 (M. Willows Jr.).
This species occurs in Europe, North America and the West Indies.

FAMILY DROSOPHILIDÆ

The two specimens in the collection represent species previously recorded from the Islands.

31. *Drosophila immigrans* Sturtevant

Drosophila immigrans Sturtevant, N. Amer. Sp. Drosophila, p. 83, 1921, (f).

One specimen, James Island, June 4, 1932 (M. Willows Jr.).

32. *Diastata costalis* (Coquillett)

Rhinoessa costalis Coquillett, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., iii, p. 378, 1901.

Male, Hood Island, October, 1905 (F. X. Williams).