

SUBMEDETERA CUNEATA BECKER (DIPT., DOLICHOPODIDAE)  
NEW TO BRITAIN.

BY L. PARMENTER, F.R.E.S.

In an undetermined collection of Dolichopodid flies made by late J. J. K. N. King which Dr. F. W. Edwards has kindly allowed me to study I found a male of the above species. It was taken at Aviemore, Inverness-shire on 12th July, 1913. This is an addition of a genus to our British list. The specimen is now in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

The species has a characteristic wing unlike any other known British fly of this family. It is a small green Dipteron similar to *Thrypticus*, 2 mm. in length. It was first described and the wing figured by Th. Becker in 1917, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.*, 102: 361, who erected a new genus for it. Another figure of the wing and one of the genitalia, with a description, are given by O. Parent, 1938, *Faune de France*, 35 (Diptères Dolichopodidae): 395. To those collectors who use Verrall's keys, 1904-5, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, 40-41, the genus runs down to *Thrypticus*, but differs from it by the peculiarly shaped wing.

The face and frons are brilliant metallic green with bronze reflections. Palpi black, antennae rounded and black with an apical arista. Lower postocular hairs dirty white. Thorax and abdomen metallic green. There are five pairs of brown dorso-central bristles. Hairs of abdomen whitish. Squamae brownish-white with yellowish-white hairs. Halteres yellow. Legs brownish-black, except hind femora which are green. Third coxae have two white bristles, upper one stouter than the lower. Wings are squared and broad at apex and lack the anal vein.

Parent states (*l.c.*) that it has only been found in Hungary and Russia. It is the only known species in the genus.

94 Fairlands Avenue,  
Thornton Heath,  
Surrey.  
June 17th, 1940.

## NOTES ON SYRPHIDAE (DIPTERA). IV.

BY J. E. COLLIN, F.R.E.S., ETC.

THE GENUS *NEOASCIA* WILLIST. (*ASCIA* MG. *nec* SCOP.).

Until Mr. R. L. Coe described his new species *N. obliqua* in the January number of this Magazine (pp. 18-19), there was in this genus only one known species with infuscated crossveins, viz. *N. podagrica* F., a common and easily recognised species, but there has always been considerable confusion in regard to the group of species with clear crossveins. Verrall in 'British Flies, Vol. VIII,

described three species of the collection show that both species; he possessed specimens were both placed under *scutellata* and *geniculata* being in the group do however differentiate (with the one book in his 'Diptera Danica' Lundbeck did not use the co-

Meigen's *Ascia dispar* is by a male and a fragment of it is Lundbeck's species *floridula*. *dispar* ♂ shows no yellowment such as is more usually his *dispar*, but Meigen's description is black with yellow base (*l.c.*) in his collection and not with *caenea* Mg.). Specimens in K with Meigen's male type.

When describing *dispar* in *Fauna Boic.* III, 2415, where the original *Musca crassipes* Enum. Ins. Austr., p. 450, cannot possibly be *Neosasia* *Musca meticulosa* Scop. is Scopoli's description of his *Syrpitta*, and if a *Neosasia* *N. podagrica*, for *N. dispar* description of *M. meticulosa*. There is however far too much insect to justify using his name.

Lundbeck's *N. dispar* is *Ascia caenea* ♀, the type of which his *caenea* might prove to be of which does not appear in view of the fact that the yellow crossband on the

*Neosasia geniculata* Mg. sent to Meigen by Dr. identified.

(DIPT., DOLICHOPODIDAE)  
 UTAH.

, F.R.E.S.

Dolichopodid flies made by Dr. J. H. Edwards has kindly allowed me to examine the above species. It was taken at Cambridge, Mass., July, 1913. This is an additional specimen. This specimen is now in the British Museum.

unlike any other known Dolichopodid fly. It is all green Dipteran similar to a species first described and the wing pattern of *Acta Leop. Carol.*, 102: 361, and the general figure of the wing and other characters are given by O. Parent, 1938, (Dolichopodidae): 395. To those characters of *Acta Leop. Carol.*, 102: 361, 362-365, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, 40-41, 1913, but differs from it by the peculiar

green with bronze reflections. Palpi black. Apical arista. Lower postocular area yellowish green. There are five pairs of whitish. Squamae brownish-yellow. Legs brownish-black, except the tibiae have two white bristles, upper one long and broad at apex and lack the

has been found in Hungary and in the genus.

(DIPTERA). IV.

E.S., ETC.

*ASCIA* MG. nec Scop.).

A new species *N. obliqua* in the genus (p. 18-19), there was in this species infuscated crossveins, viz. *N. obliqua* recognised species, but there was a difference in regard to the group of flies in 'British Flies, Vol. VIII,

described three species of this latter group, but the specimens in his collection show that he had no knowledge of the true specific characters; he possessed specimens of two distinct species only and they were both placed under the name *dispar* Mg., his specimens of *floralis* and *geniculata* being only varieties of *dispar*. Three species of the group do however occur in Britain, and these were well differentiated (with the one exception of tarsal coloration) by Lundbeck in his 'Diptera Danica,' Vol. V, but it is quite certain that Lundbeck did not use the correct names for two of his species.

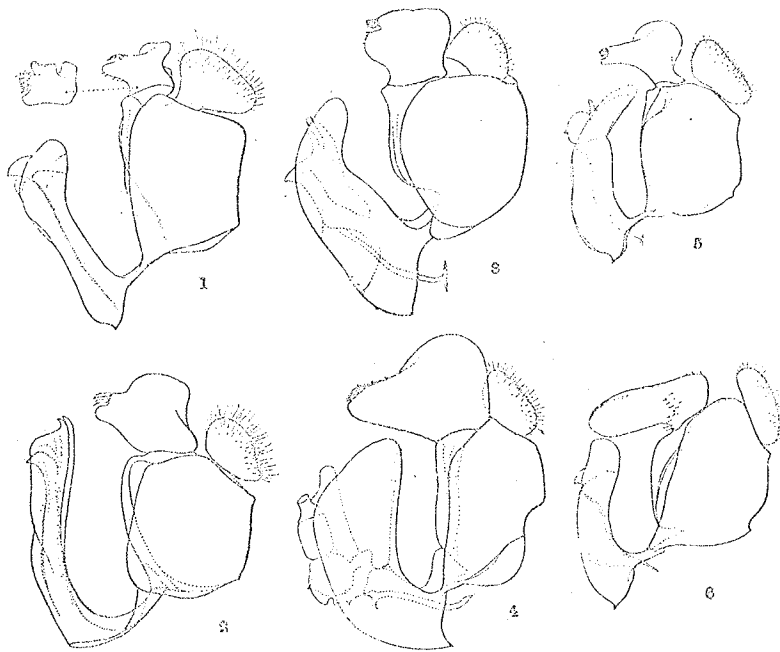
Meigen's *Ascia dispar* is represented in his Collection at Paris by a male and a fragment of a female. I have seen this male and it is Lundbeck's species *floralis*. It is true that Meigen's figure of *dispar* ♂ shows no yellowish patch on second abdominal segment such as is more usually present in Lundbeck's *floralis* than in his *dispar*, but Meigen's description of the hind femora of *dispar* as black with yellow base (i.e. black to the tip) agrees with the male in his collection and not with the species Lundbeck called *dispar* (= *aenea* Mg.). Specimens in Kowarz's collection labeled *dispar* agree with Meigen's male type.

When describing *dispar* Meigen gave a reference to Schrank, *Fauna Boic.* III, 2415, where a *Musca crassipes* was described, but the original *Musca crassipes* was described by Schrank in his *Enum. Ins. Austr.*, p. 450, as a species 6 lines in length, which cannot possibly be *Neosasia dispar*. In Kertész's 'Katalog' a *Musca meticulosa* Scop. is given as a synonym of *N. dispar*; Scopoli's description of its habits indicate either a *Neosasia* or a *Syrilla*, and if a *Neosasia* its occurrence 'in gardens' points to *N. podagrica*, for *N. dispar* frequents marshes, while Schrank's re-description of *M. meticulosa* in 1781 certainly applies to *podagrica*. There is however far too much doubt as to the identity of Scopoli's insect to justify using his name for any species.

Lundbeck's *N. dispar* is represented in Meigen's collection by *Ascia aenea* ♀, the type of which I have seen. Meigen thought that his *aenea* might prove to be the female of his *A. nitidula*, the type of which does not appear to be in Meigen's collection in Paris, but in view of the fact that I have never seen a male of *aenea* without the yellow crossband on abdomen I consider the synonymy most improbable.

*Neosasia geniculata* Mg. was described from an English female sent to Meigen by Dr. Leach and has generally been correctly identified.

A fourth species of this group of *Neoscia* with clear wings stood in Kowarz's collection under the name of *A. floralis* Mg., a single male labelled 'Marienb. V. 84.' This specimen answers fairly well to Meigen's description of *floralis*, and I propose to accept Kowarz's determination though I have proved by examination of the specimen that the male now standing in Meigen's collection under that name is only an immature *podagrica* in which the infuscation of the crossveins is almost invisible. There is no certainty that this was the male described by Meigen, nor has it been proved



Figs. 1—6. *Neoscia* spp., genitalia in profile; 1, *N. podagrica* F.; 2, *N. obliqua* Coe; 3, *N. floralis* Mg.; 4, *N. aenea* Mg.; 5, *N. dispar* Mg.; 6, *N. geniculata* Mg.

that the female Meigen described was not the (at present unknown) female of Kowarz's male. I therefore retain *N. floralis* as a distinct species. Kowarz's specimen has epistoma rather less projecting than in *podagrica* or *dispar*; yellow bands on second and third abdominal tergites extending broadly over sidemargins, the first at about middle of second tergite and with some indication that it might be interrupted at middle, the second at base of third tergite

and with an isolated round femora with a broad dark tip with a narrow incomplete band only on basal fifth, and tibiae yellow, middle tarsi with last tarsi with basal segment also darkened. Wings with lower not very rounded, in one wing larger than *N. dispar*. This Britain.

The six species known to while the male genitalia of one

TABLE

- 1 (4) Crossveins at end of subapical
- 2 (3) Second abdominal tergite with or interrupted at middle semi-circular. Male genitalia
- 3 (2) Second abdominal tergite forwards towards middle confined to a comparatively
- 4 (1) Crossveins not infuscated.
- 5 (9) Third antennal segment dark hind femora not narrow
- 6 (7) (8) Abdomen in male (female second and third tergite not so produced (Not British. Only one)
- 7 (6) (8) Abdomen in male with black haired. Four ring; hind femora with second abdominal rapidly widening. An occupying almost all
- 8 (7) (6) Abdomen in male often never extend to side at least the front corner of terminal segment pale in specimens) with a gradually widening to a comparatively
- 9 (5) Third antennal segment femora very narrow

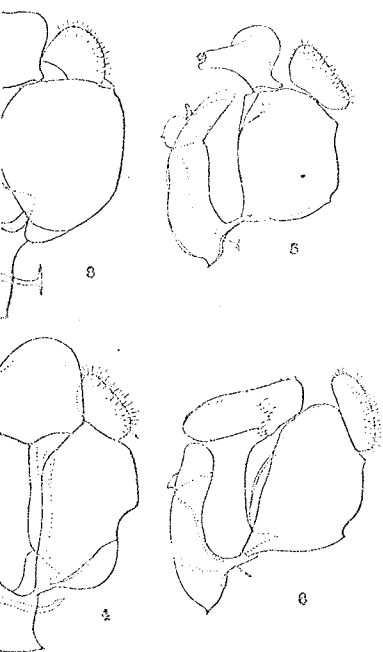
p of *Neoscia* with clear wings  
 r the name of *A. floralis* Mg., p  
 84.' This specimen answers fairly  
*floralis*, and I propose to accep  
 have proved by examination of  
 standing in Meigen's collection  
 ure *podagrica* in which the infus  
 invisible. There is no certainty  
 y Meigen, nor has it been proved

and with an isolated round dark spot at middle; four anterior  
 femora with a broad dark tawny-brown ring near base, and tibiae  
 with a narrow incomplete ring near middle; hind femora yellow  
 only on basal fifth, and tibiae only on apical sixth; front tarsi  
 yellow, middle tarsi with last 1-2 segments slightly brownish, hind  
 tarsi with basal segment above and last two segments distinctly  
 darkened. Wings with lower angle made by subapical crossvein  
 not very rounded, in one wing with an exterior appendix. Rather  
 larger than *N. dispar*. This species has not yet been found in  
 Britain.

The six species known to me may be tabulated as given below,  
 while the male genitalia of each one is quite distinctive.

TABLE OF SPECIES.

- 1 (4) Crossveins at end of subapical and discal wing-cells infuscated.
- 2 (3) Second abdominal tergite with a transverse yellowish band often indented  
 or interrupted at middle. Depression on frons of female large and  
 semi-circular. Male genitalia fig. 1 ..... *podagrica* F.
- 3 (2) Second abdominal tergite with oblique yellowish side stripes sloping  
 forwards towards median axis. Depression on frons of female confined  
 to a comparatively narrow middle channel. Male genitalia fig. 2.  
 ..... *obliqua* Coe
- 4 (1) Crossveins not infuscated.
- 5 (9) Third antennal segment decidedly longer than broad, if only slightly longer  
 hind femora not narrowly yellow at tip.
- 6 (7) (8) Abdomen in male (female unknown) with yellow crossbands on both  
 second and third tergites extending widely over sidemargins. Epis-  
 toma not so produced as in *podagrica* or *dispar*. Male genitalia fig. 3.  
 (Not British. Only one specimen examined) ..... *floralis* Mg.
- 7 (6) (8) Abdomen in male with yellow crossbands on only third tergite *extend-*  
*ing for whole width over sidemargin*. Pregenital abdominal segment  
 black haired. Four anterior tibiae yellow, or with only a brownish  
 ring; hind femora narrowly yellow at tip as well as at base. *Female*  
 with second abdominal segment narrowest just beyond base, then very  
 rapidly widening. Antennae longer. Depression on frons large and  
 occupying almost entire width. Male genitalia fig. 4 ..... *acnea* Mg.
- 8 (7) (6) Abdomen in male often with yellow markings on second tergite which  
 never extend to sidemargins, and a band on third tergite of which at  
 least *the front* corners never extend to sidemargins. Pregenital abdo-  
 minal segment pale haired. Four anterior tibiae (except in immature  
 specimens) with a distinct dark ring. Hind femora black to tip.  
*Female* with second abdominal segment narrowest at base and  
 gradually widening. Antennae shorter. Depression on frons confined  
 to a comparatively narrow middle channel. Male genitalia fig. 5.  
 ..... *dispar* Mg.
- 9 (5) Third antennal segment very short (scarcely longer than broad). Hind  
 femora very narrowly yellow at tip. Male genitalia fig. 6.  
 ..... *geniculata* Mg.



in profile; 1, *N. podagrica* F.; 2, *N.*  
*acnea* Mg.; 3, *N. dispar* Mg.;  
*geniculata* Mg.

was not the (at present unknown)  
 before retain *N. floralis* as a distinct  
 as epistoma rather less projecting  
 yellow bands on second and third  
 badly over sidemargins, the first at  
 and with some indication that it  
 the second at base of third tergite

*N. podagrica* F. is universally common in Britain.

*N. obliqua* Coe. See the description in the recent number of the Magazine (pp. 18-19). I am indebted to Mr. Coe for pointing out the differences between *aenea* Mg. and *dispar* Mg. in the male pre-genital abdominal segment, and the depression on female frons.

*N. aenea* Mg. (*dispar* Ztt., Lndbk., etc., *nec* Mg.) is not so common as the true *dispar* Mg., but occurs in similar marshy localities. I have records from Hants, Wilts, Berks, Suffolk, Notts, and Inverness. The male hypopygium is distinctly larger in proportion to size of insect than in *dispar*, while the shape of female abdomen is very distinctive.

*N. dispar* Mg. (*floralis* Ztt., Lndbk., etc., *nec* Mg.) is often very abundant in marshy localities. It varies considerably in size, abdominal markings, and leg coloration; in particular the character of the yellow last two segments of front tarsi, used by Lundbeck as a distinction for this species from *geniculata* Mg. is of no value; these two segments may vary from yellow through varying degrees of brown, on to black, the latter colour being usual in specimens from Scotland. It is a species with a wide distribution in the British Isles.

*N. geniculata* Mg. is probably an overlooked species. I have seen specimens from Hereford, Brecon, Glamorgan, Notts, Cambs, Norfolk, and from Haddington, and Inverness to Scotland.

#### CHRYSOTOXUM OCTOMACULATUM CURT., ELEGANS LW. AND ALLIED SPECIES.

The above two British species of *Chrysotoxum* (apart from the easily recognized *C. biniectum*) were tabulated by Verrall in 'British Flies,' Vol. VIII, as distinguished by having the third antennal joint shorter than the two basal ones together (*i.e.* the first joint never particularly short), and the interrupted yellow abdominal bands or 'bows' continued over the sidemargins. Of these two species *C. octomaculatum* Curt. was described from specimens taken on the Hampshire and Dorsetshire heaths, and an accumulation of a considerable number of specimens from these heaths has convinced me that Verrall's *octomaculatum* was not this species. This opinion has now been confirmed by the examination of a very long series of a *Chrysotoxum* taken by Mr. N. D. F. Pearce of Cambridge at Harpenden (Herts.) in July, 1929, '30 and '32, which are certainly Verrall's *octomaculatum*, are quite distinct from the 'Heath' species, and which I propose shall in future be known as:

*C. verralli* sp.n ♂ ♀ = *C.*

Primarily distinguished by a straighter front margin to the abdomen, this band being nearly to sidemargins.

♂. First antennal joint long on inner side. Abdomen more of this group, the transverse dark sidemargins to tergites corresponding to the two transverse dark markings on all tergites, the narrowness of all dark markings, paler forms of *C. arcuatum* L. Being to sidemargins without interruption of the customary  $\lambda$ -shaped dark marking from the basal transverse dark marking of those of *octomaculatum* Curt., but

♀. Resembling male, especially the narrow transverse dark marking on disc of usual length, those on posterior tergites. Some longer hairs mixed with shorter markings on fifth tergite usually present, but these are straight not curved. Marking to that on fourth.

Length (without antennae) 8-10.

Of Verrall's records in the north, Dickleburgh, and Chippenham Fen and Fleetham (Norfolk). In specimens mentioned above, I have seen *octomaculatum* Curt. In

*C. oc*

Front margin of yellow thoracic disc very short in convex, and basal dark band yellow interruption just beyond

♂. Very much like *verralli* to third, first longer than second (side). Yellow interrupted band subsequently more arched on outer side, slightly wider, basal dark transverse margin on third tergite, and dark marking on fifth tergite slightly curved, not straight, but somewhat wider.

♀. In addition to the dis

in Britain.

The recent number of this fly, Mr. Coe for pointing out the 'bar' Mg. in the male impression on female frons.

(*nec* Mg.) is not so common in similar marshy localities, e.g., Suffolk, Notts, and is much larger in proportion to the shape of female abdomen.

(*nec* Mg.) is often very considerably in size, abdominal character of the fly, used by Lundbeck as a synonym, is of no value; the fly, through varying degrees of being usual in specimens, has a distribution in the British

overlooked species. I have records from Camorgan, Notts, Cambs., and Werness to Scotland.

..., *ELEGANS* LW. AND

*psotoxum* (apart from the specimens tabulated by Verrall in 1929, '30 and '32, which are quite distinct from the fly, all in future be known as *psotoxum* (apart from the specimens tabulated by Verrall in 1929, '30 and '32, which are quite distinct from the fly, all in future be known as

the examination of a very large number of specimens, Mr. N. D. F. Pearce of Cambridge, 1929, '30 and '32, which are quite distinct from the fly, all in future be known as

### *C. verralli* sp.n ♂ ♀ = *C. octomaculatum* Verr. *nec* Curt.

Primarily distinguished from any species of this group by the straighter front margin to the yellow first (basal) interrupted band on abdomen, this band becoming progressively wider outwardly nearly to sidemargins.

♂. First antennal joint long, longer than either second or third (measured on inner side). Abdomen more extensively yellow than in any other species of this group, the transverse dark markings being very narrow, and the yellow hindmargins to tergites correspondingly broad. Median vertical dark line connecting the two transverse dark lines on each tergite also very narrow. This narrowness of all dark markings gives abdomen a general resemblance to the paler forms of *C. arcuatum* L. Basal dark markings on tergites 3 and 4 extending to sidemargins without interruption. Usually only the basal stem present of the customary  $\lambda$ -shaped dark markings on fifth tergite, forming a projection from the basal transverse dark line. Ventral dark markings very similar to those of *octomaculatum* Curt., but narrower.

♀. Resembling male, especially in the narrow longitudinal connecting line and narrow transverse dark markings on abdomen. Hairs on sides of thoracic disc of usual length, those on postalar calli rather longer than callus is wide. Some longer hairs mixed with shorter ones on scutellum. The  $\lambda$ -shaped dark markings on fifth tergite usually show some interrupted indication of the 'arms,' but these are straight not curved. Fifth sternite with a similar but smaller dark marking to that on fourth.

Length (without antennae) 8—11 mm., but usually about 10 mm.

Of Verrall's records under the name *octomaculatum*, the Merton, Dickleburgh, and Godalming specimens are the above described species, only the Lyndhurst specimen being the true *octomaculatum* Curt. In addition to the Harpenden (Herts.) specimens mentioned above, I have records from Timworth (Suffolk), Chippenham Fen and Fleam Dyke (Cambs.), and Fowl Mere near Wretham (Norfolk).

### *C. octomaculatum* Curt.

Front margin of yellow interrupted band on second tergite more convex, and basal dark band on (at least) fourth tergite with a yellow interruption just before sidemargin. Hairs on sides of thoracic disc very short in female.

♂. Very much like *verralli*, but basal antennal joints shorter in proportion to third, first longer than second but not so long as third (measured on inner side). Yellow interrupted band on second tergite more even in width and consequently more arched on anterior margin. All dark markings on abdomen slightly wider, basal dark transverse marking usually interrupted just before sidemargin on third tergite, and always interrupted on fourth tergite. The  $\lambda$ -shaped dark marking on fifth tergite, when present, bell-shaped, the 'arms' being slightly curved, not straight. Ventral dark markings very much as in *verralli*, but somewhat wider.

♀. In addition to the characters given for male, is very distinct in having

much shorter pubescence at sides of thoracic disc, notably hairs on postalar calli shorter than callus is wide.

Length (without antennae) 8.5—12 mm., usually about 11 mm.

Curtis' specimens were from Bournemouth, Lulworth, Portland and Stourton Caundle. The Lulworth and Portland specimens were stated by Curtis to have been taken by Dale. I have examined the specimens standing under the name *C. octomaculatum* in the Dale collection at Oxford, but there are none labelled Lulworth or Portland; as usual many of the specimens are without history, and two such specimens are females of the above-described *octomaculatum*; two others without history (one with a small square pink label), one labelled 'S.C. Aug. 1833,' and one 'G. Wootten 1902,' are females of my *C. latilimbatum*, while two others labelled '1222' and 'G. Wootten 1833' respectively are females of *C. cautum*. The two species *octomaculatum* and *latilimbatum* are superficially very much alike and Curtis may very well have included both species under his *octomaculatum*, but it seems reasonable to limit his name to the species known to frequent more commonly the Dorsetshire and Hampshire heaths. My specimens are from Studland, Arne, Canford Heath, Hurn, and Beaulieu Road on dates ranging from end of May to end of August.

The interruption near sidemargin of basal dark bands on abdominal tergites was noted by Rondani for his *C. chrysopolita* which has been considered a synonym of *octomaculatum* Curt. Giglio-Tos however maintained that they were distinct species, *chrysopolita* having longer third antennal joint and wider transverse dark abdominal markings, especially the apical transverse band on second tergite usually obliterating the yellow hindmargin, and that on third and fourth tergites leaving narrower yellow hindmargins than in *octomaculatum*. I believe that I possess Continental specimens of *chrysopolita* Rdi., which were included by Kowarz and Bigot under their *C. elegans*; if so the female has short hairs on postalar calli similar to *octomaculatum*, but the dark abdominal markings are certainly much wider than in British *octomaculatum*.

#### *C. elegans* Lw.

Here again it is certain that Verrall did not describe and figure typical *elegans*, but a closely allied and apparently undescribed species which I propose to name *latilimbatum*. Loew described his *C. elegans* from females only in which the dark markings on abdomen were certainly more extensive than in Verrall's species, for he wrote of narrow yellow hindmargins to segments, and of

that on second segment being and it should be noted that *latilimbatum* in the width of in females than in males.

In true *elegans* Lw. there is between the interrupted yellow tergite being so little separated thus producing a superficial res however reach the sidemargins and

The only specimen of true was that mentioned by him caught a number at Barton *Caltha* blossoms, two more a on May 26th and August 15 taken at Woking (Surrey).

#### *C. latilimbatum* sp.n.

Differing from true *elegans* Lw. minimal tergites (much wider on ter marking on each tergite being well next tergite. In the female these or even absent on tergites 3 and 4 of *octomaculatum* than to the fem thoracic disc (including postalar distinguish it from female *octom taken for a large male of *octom by the more equal length of the thr dark band on tergites 3 and 4 (i.e. a further distinction. The figure of a male *latilimbatum* in which t quite so wide as usual.**

Length (without antennae) 11.5—

This species has been found in counties bordering the south

#### *CHAMAESYRPHUS CALEDONICUS* *nec*

In this magazine for 1903 *Chamaesyphus lusitanicus* Mi taken at Boat-o'-Garten (Inver commented on the remarkable Cintra (Portugal) occurring in Mr. Colbran J. Wainwright a same species at Culbin Sandhill parison of these specimens with in my possession proved that

that on second segment being usually visible only about the middle, and it should be noted that the contrast between Loew's species and *latilimbatum* in the width of the yellow hindmargins is much greater in females than in males.

In true *elegans* Lw. there is the appearance of a very broad dark band between the interrupted yellow bands, owing to the apical dark band of one tergite being so little separated from the basal dark band of the next tergite, thus producing a superficial resemblance to *C. festinum*; the yellow bands however reach the sidemargins and there is no dark cloud on the wings.

The only specimen of true *elegans* Lw. among Verrall's series was that mentioned by him as taken at Bewdley (Wores.), but I caught a number at Barton Mills (Suffolk) on June 1st, 1933, on *Caltha* blossoms, two more at Fowl Mere, near Wretham (Norfolk) on May 26th and August 15th, 1938, and possess an old specimen taken at Woking (Surrey).

**C. latilimbatum** sp.n. ♂ ♀ = *C. elegans* Verr. nec Lw.

Differing from true *elegans* Lw. in having wider yellow hindmargins to abdominal tergites (much wider on tergites 3 and 4), the posterior transverse dark marking on each tergite being well separated from the anterior dark marking on next tergite. In the female these posterior dark markings are often abbreviated or even absent on tergites 3 and 4, causing a greater resemblance to the female of *octomaculatum* than to the female of *elegans*; the longer hairs on sides of thoracic disc (including postalar calli) of female *latilimbatum* however easily distinguish it from female *octomaculatum*. The male might readily be mistaken for a large male of *octomaculatum* and is perhaps best distinguished by the more equal length of the three antennal joints, though the entire anterior dark band on tergites 3 and 4 (i.e. not interrupted close to sidemargins) affords a further distinction. The figure of *elegans* abdomen given by Verrall is that of a male *latilimbatum* in which the yellow hindmargin to third tergite is not quite so wide as usual.

Length (without antennae) 11.5—13 mm.

This species has been found, up to the present, only in the counties bordering the south coast, from Devon to Kent.

**CHAMAESYRPHUS CALEDONICUS** sp.n. (= *C. LUSITANICUS* Sharp 1903, nec Mik 1898).

In this magazine for 1903, p. 197, Dr. D. Sharp introduced *Chamaesyrrhus lusitanicus* Mik as British on the strength of a male taken at Boat-o'-Garten (Inverness-shire) in July of that year, and commented on the remarkable case of a species known from only Cintra (Portugal) occurring in Scotland. In August, 1935, both Mr. Colbran J. Wainwright and I caught a few specimens of the same species at Culbin Sandhills, near Forres (Elginshire). A comparison of these specimens with the cotypes of Mik's *C. lusitanicus* in my possession proved that the resemblance which led Sharp to



consider them conspecific was only superficial; in fact in certain characters mentioned later, while true *lusitanicus* agrees with *scaevoides*, the Scottish species agrees with *Pelecocera tricincta*. I have not been able to examine the type of *Pelecocera pruinoso-maculata* Strobl described from a single Spanish female, but from the description it certainly has a *Chamaesyrrhus* antenna, and is much more likely to be the unknown female of *lusitanicus* Mik than to be the same as our species from Scotland. This being accepted, it becomes necessary to give a new name to *C. lusitanicus* Sharp *nec* Mik, and it seems appropriate that it should be called—

*C. caledonicus* sp.n., ♂ ♀.

Superficially resembling *C. lusitanicus* Mik, but differing from both that species and *scaevoides* Flh. in having male frons not so constricted at middle, the lunule immediately above antennal base not dusted greyish, no long mesopleural bristle (*scaevoides* has a long yellowish bristle, and *lusitanicus* a long dark one) near upper hind corner of mesopleura, notopleural depression and suture more densely dusted, outer discal crossvein less parallel to hindmargin of wing. It resembles *lusitanicus* and not *scaevoides* in having arista inserted nearer to tip than to base of third antennal joint, in being generally darker with darker legs (though *scaevoides* varies in this character), and the abdominal yellow side patches with a greyish sheen, or often entirely greyish.

Length about 5 mm., but probably variable as in the other species.

In *C. scaevoides* Flh. and *lusitanicus* Mik, while the semicircular ridge of the frontal lunule is shining, the more or less triangular extension downwards towards point of insertion of antennae is dusted. In *C. caledonicus*, as stated above, this triangle is devoid of dust, and it is in this character, as well as the discal cross-vein being less parallel to wing-margin, and (more remarkable still) in the absence of the longer mesopleural bristle, that *C. caledonicus* agrees with *Pelecocera tricincta* and not with the other two species of *Chamaesyrrhus*. It makes one very doubtful of the value of the single character (shape of third antennal joint) by which the two genera are at present distinguished.

In *C. lusitanicus* Mik the upper margin of the mesopleura is hairy for its whole length up to the prothoracic spiracle; in *scaevoides*, *caledonicus* and *Pelecocera tricincta* the hairs are confined to the convex hinder part, and the flatter anterior part (about half the length of upper margin) is bare.

It should further be noted that the central facial stripe is always more distinct and less dusted in the female of *scaevoides* than it is in the male.

Raylands,  
Newmarket.  
June 16th, 1940.

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