

THEREVA PYGMÆA, new species.

Plate 10, fig. 127; plate 11, figs. 143, 144; and plate 12, fig. 165.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. A small *Psilocephala*-like species, largely shining black. Head black, the eyes contiguous for only a short distance; upper corner of the frontal triangle without pollen, the

rest of the frons silvery white and with long black pile. Face silvery white pollinose and largely white pilose, the outer margin with black pile, this black pile reaching to the black mark on the cheeks and crossing it on the underside of the head. Mouth parts blackish with white pile. Occiput silvery gray pollinose, thinly so in the median portion above, the pile white, post-ocular bristles black and slender. Antennae black, the first joint about the length of the third (fig. 143), with white pile and black bristles; third joint with minute hairs at the base and a short style; first two joints gray pollinose.

Thorax semishining black, with two very distinct widely separated whitish vittae; pile of mesonotum largely erect, blackish, white around the margins; scutellum shining black with a silvery pollinose margin, four marginal black bristles, the pile white. Pleura and coxae gray pollinose and white pilose. Bristles of the thorax long and black. Halteres blackish, the stem paler.

Abdomen shining black; first segment dull, second segment semishining on the base, the rest of the dorsum silvery pollinose as in many species of *Psilocephala*; sides of segments beyond the third shining black. Venter shining black, the first segment gray pollinose, the second and third with silvery pollinose posterior margins. Genitalia black, small (fig. 144), the pile almost entirely black. Pile of the abdomen long and white on the first segment and sides of the others, on the dorsum reclinate and confined largely to the posterior margins. Femora black, the front legs entirely black, or reddish at the base of the tibiae; the four hind tibiae except apices reddish; four hind tarsi reddish at base, black beyond. Wings hyaline, the veins blackish brown, stigma brown, cell M-3 closed and petiolate.

Female.—Length 6 to 7 mm. Very nearly like the male. Frons wide below, narrow above, largely shining black, including the vertex and ocellar tubercle, smooth, gently convex, the lower corners silvery as in some species of *Psilocephala* (fig. 127); there are a few black hairs on the vertex and across the frons above the antennae. Pile of the head colored as in the male but shorter, black mark on the cheeks broader.

Thorax and scutellum much as in the male, the pile much shorter; the mesonotum with short golden tomentumlike pile, the reclinate pile on the scutellum silvery white. Abdomen shining black, the first segment gray pollinose on sides and venter, the second and third segments with narrow silvery posterior borders, the fifth segment with large lateral silvery pollinose spots. Pile on the first three segments very sparse, largely on the posterior margins; some black pile on the sides of the third, from the fourth segment on black erect pilose, the pile longer than is usual in the species of *Thereva* and *Psilocephala*. Posterior margins of second and third ventral

segments silvery pollinose, the rest of the venter shining black. Wings hyaline or with a grayish tinge.

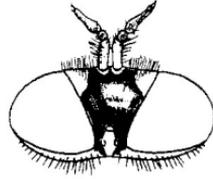
Type locality.—Glen Martin, in the San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California, August 16, 1920 (F. R. Cole).

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 25935, U.S.N.M.; allotype, female, in same.

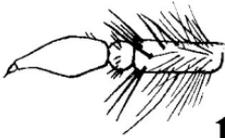
This species in some ways forms a connecting link between *Psilocephala* and *Thereva*. By reason of the hairy face it would be classed with the genus *Thereva*, and yet it has many characters in common with the *haemorrhoidalis* group in *Psilocephala*, the frons of the female resembling some of the species in that group; like the males in that same group, the abdomen is rather flattened and silvery pollinose above. Perhaps the writer is too conservative, but for the present it seems best to hold to the old character of the bare or pilose face for distinguishing the genera *Thereva* and *Psilocephala*.

The species described above was collected along the edges of a small stream. Although very quick in their movements these flies are sometimes easily caught while they are rummaging about in the drift trash at the edge of the water. Like many other Therevids their normal flight is hoplike and for short distances only.

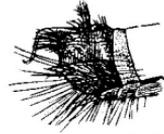
Paratypes.—There are 10 males and 15 females, taken by the writer at Glen Martin, the type locality, from August 7 to 20. One paratype, taken at Shasta Springs, July (C. L. Fox), in the California Academy of Sciences.



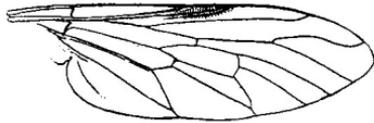
127



143



144



165