

SOME NOTES ON AMERICAN TABANIDÆ WITH
THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES
FROM AFRICA

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Genus Pronopes Loew.

This genus was described by Loew in 1857 for the reception of a single species, *nigricans*, which he described from a single male specimen from the Cape of Good Hope. A little later in his Dipterous Fauna of South Africa he further characterized the genus and published several drawings. I am able to find no further record of additional specimens, but the genus has been mentioned in several publications since.

The genus is characterized by the male having the eyes widely separated and long pilose; body short and wide; ocelli present; third segment of the antenna of five subdivisions of which the first is large and ovoid; spines at the end of the hind tibia small and rather easily overlooked.

Recently I received from Dr. A. L. Melander, two males and a female collected by Dr. Brauns at Willowmore, South Africa, January 20, 1904. The female appears quite different from the males on account of being much larger and more robust and differently colored but agrees exactly in the characters enumerated for the genus above.

Pronopes nigricans Loew is described as black with grayish black wings with blackish nerves arranged as in the genus *Tabanus*. The specimens before me, although they belong to the genus without doubt, appear to belong to a different species.

Pronopes flavipes n. sp.

Male, thorax mainly black, gray pollinose and pilose, wings yellowish hyaline, legs yellow, blackish near the joints, abdomen yellow. Length seven millimeters.

Female, thorax, wings and legs as in the male, abdomen dark with conspicuous light posterior margins to the segments. Length eight millimeters.

Male. Face and front nearly as wide as either eye, gray pollinose, nearly black pilose, pile at vertex abundant and long, ocelli prominent,

located as is usual for females in the subfamily; antenna dark short first segment enlarged, rounded, second segment much smaller but rounded, third segment of five subdivisions of which the basal is much the largest evenly convex above and slightly convex below. Remaining four rings small, apical ones narrowed; palpi very small, yellow, proboscis short black; eyes sparsely long pilose. Thorax dark, gray pollinose and rather long pilose, a narrow shining middorsal stripe, slightly widening towards the scutellum which is of the same color as the stripe on the disc, but the margin is gray pollinose. Wings yellowish hyaline, small stigma dark, venation normal, anal cell closed, all the posterior cells open, no stump on the anterior branch of the third vein, legs yellow, knees, tips of tibiæ and apical tarsal segments nearly black. Abdomen mostly bright yellow, first segment very largely black below and above, but sides above broadly yellow, second segment with a large black mid-dorsal spot. Extreme tip of abdomen slightly infuscated. Actual width of abdomen at widest place about two and one-half millimeters. Actual width of front at narrowest point more than one-half millimeter.

Female. Exactly like the male except in the following particulars: Front wider than either eye, actual width at narrowest place one millimeter. Abdomen dorsally dark colored, first segment with a narrow, somewhat irregular posterior light border, second segment dark at base, posterior light border about one-third as wide as the length of its segment, expanded into a triangle at middle, remaining segments with the posterior gray borders wide and beyond the third including most of the segments. Venter yellowish gray pollinose all over.

Type male, allotype female and one paratype male from Willowmore, Capland, January 20, 1904, collected by Dr. Brauns.

Tabanus equalis n. name.

For *Tabanus uniformis* Hine, OHIO JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, Volume 17, page 270, 1917. There is an earlier *Tabanus uniformis* by Ricardo, Records Indian Museum, Volume 4, page 218, 1911.

Chrysops mærens Walker.

Walker described the species from Nova Scotia. *Chrysops æstuans* Vander Wulp named from Wisconsin is considered a synonym. Recent work by various collectors has extended the known range nearly to the Pacific Coast and it should have been included in my paper on Tabanidæ of Western United States and Canada. Some Western specimens, although not all, are unusually large, but specific characters agree with those of Eastern specimens.

The species has been taken at Hermiston, Oregon and Lowden, Washington, by Melander; at Lake Paha, Washington, by Shannon; at Rittsville, Washington, by Lane, and at Grand Coulee, Washington, collector not given.

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