THE STANFORD EXPEDITION TO BRAZIL, 1911.

J. C. BRANNER, *Chief*.A NEW SAWFLY FROM BRAZIL.¹

BY S. A. ROHWER.

Mr. W. M. Mann has referred to me the sawflies and wood-wasps obtained in Brazil by the Stanford Expedition. They are as follows:

Sericocera gibba (Klug)*Female*: Ceará, Brazil. (*Mann*.)*Manaos* gen. nov.

Belongs to the Sterictiphorinae and runs to couplet 31 in Konow's last table, to the genera of this group. The very narrow facial quadrangle will separate *Manaos* from related genera.

Slender species. Eyes large, extending almost to the anterior margin of the clypeus, converging to the clypeus; facial quadrangle narrow, much narrower than the length of the eyes; clypeus truncate, or nearly; palpi large; supraclypeal suture present, straight; frontal carina strong; antennae inserted near the middle of face; ocelli in a curved line, the lateral ones tangent to the supraorbital line; posterior orbits very narrow; antennae bifurcate in male; female unknown; tarsal claws simple; hind basitarsus longer than the following joints; fore wings: radial cell not appendiculate; four cubital cells, the basal three small, the second and third each receiving a recurrent vein near the base; basal vein remote from the origin of the cubitus; anal cell petiolate; transverse median received before the middle of the cell; hind wings: radial cell open; two discal cells; anal cell about the same length as the petiole.

Type.—*Manaos nigrinotatus* sp. nov.

Manaos nigrinotatus, sp. nov.

Male, Length 5 mm. Labrum narrowly arcuately emarginate; supraclypeal area convex; antennal furrows present, broad, shallow, nearly complete; ocellar basin oval in outline, more sharply defined near ocellus; postocellar furrow present, angulate from anterior ocellus; postocellar area not defined laterally; postocellar line subequal to the ocellocular line; hypopygium short, broadly rounded apically; stigma broad at base, tapering to a pointed apex; third cubital cell nearly quadrate. Testaceous; head above antennae, meso- and meto-notum, tibiae (except beneath), tarsi, apical three tergites and apical sternite black; clypeus, labrum, mandibles (except piceous apices) and base of venter pallid. Wings dark brown; venation black.

¹Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology, Forest Insect Investigations.

Manaos, Brazil. One male collected by Mann and Baker.

Type.—Cat. No. 14579, U. S. National Museum.

***Ophrynopus batesianus* Westwood.**

***Ophrynopus fulvistigmus* Westwood.**

Both from Porto Velho, Rio Madeira. (Mann & Baker.)

A PECULIAR NEW CRANE-FLY FROM PORTO RICO (*TIPULIDÆ*; *DIPTERA*).¹

BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER,

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In some large collections of Neotropical crane-flies received for study from various sources, a peculiar form was discovered which can scarcely be placed in any of the described genera and the following new group is proposed for its reception:

***Megistomastix* gen. nov.**

Antennæ (See fig. 1) very long, almost twice the length of the body; first segment cylindrical, short, the basal two-thirds smooth, the apical third on the dorsal aspect, with a broad depression; second segment short, irregularly cyathiform, the proximal side produced much farther cephalad than the distal side; third segment very elongate, at the base about two-thirds the diameter of segment two, rapidly narrowing to a diameter equal to one half of segment two, thickly clothed with long delicate hairs; segments four to thirteen, gradually decreasing in length, bearing the delicate hairs throughout. Rostrum without a nasus. Palpi short, none of the segments conspicuously longer than the others. Vertex produced forward into a short protuberance. Thoracic pronotum not conspicuous from above, the scutellum represented by a very narrow transverse piece; mesonotum rather depressed, the præscutum sub-circular, about as broad as long. Halteres long, stem slender. Legs long, femora shorter than the tibia; tarsi very long, twice the length of the femora.

Venation: Sc rather long, Sc₂ entering R_s just before the origin of R_s. R₁ rather long, ending opposite the fork of R₂₊₃. R_s, very short, transverse, shorter than the cross-vein *r-m*. R₂₊₃ rather long, about one-third the length of R₄. R₂ leaves R₂₊₃ at an angle of about 100°, its terminal section obliterated, represented by an indistinct spur at the junction of cross-vein *r*. Cross-vein *r-m*, long, longer than

¹ Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.