

yellowish, without marks; a broad blackish shade at middle of wing from costa to yellowish area; discal dots conjoined, dark, in a diffused darker area; outer line near margin, double, blackish, the inner line crenulate, the outer straight and diffused. Hind wing subhyaline whitish, with gray costa and terminal line. Expanse, 29 mm.

Type, male and female, No. 24981, U. S. Nat. Mus.; La Rioja, Argentina, February 16 and March 25, 1921, from larvae in flower and stem of *Cerus validus* (W. B. Alexander).

#### Family NOLIDÆ

*Roeselia caruscula*, new species.

Fore wing white, with a raised triangular gray tuft at middle of costa, edged with black within; from this a wavy black median line crosses the wing; inner line invisible, outer curved over cell, punctiform; subterminal line shaded, gray, wavy. Hind wing with gray discal dot, the termen a little dusky. Expanse, 12 mm.

Type, female, No. 24946, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mirador, Mexico, June, 1921 (R. Müller).

Near *R. patina* Druce, smaller, the lines paler, the hind wing without gray shading.

### NOTE ON THE MALE GENITALIA OF CULEX CORONATOR AND ALLIED FORMS

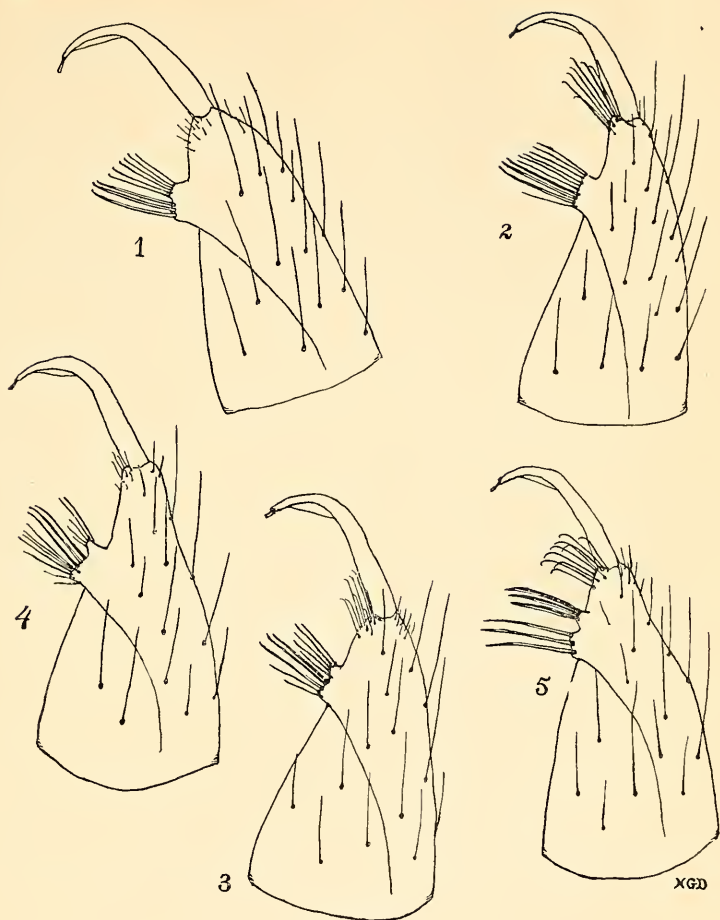
(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

In the forms here noticed, the mesosomal structures of the male genitalia are identical. Variation occurs in the setæ of the lobe of the side-piece and the apex.

*Culex coronator* Dyar & Knab.

The structure of the side-piece is shown in Plate I, figure 1. The three normal rods are present, but the outer part bears no leaf, is slightly detached and carries about six setæ.



MALE GENITALIA OF CULEX CORONATOR AND VARIETIES

1. *Culex coronator* Dyar & Knab, Peralta, Costa Rica.
2. *Culex usquatus* Dyar, Surinam.
3. Transitional from *usquatus* to *ousqua*, Venezuela.
4. *Culex ousqua* Dyar, Canal Zone, Panama.
5. *Culex usquatissimus* Dyar, Canal Zone, Panama.

**Culex usquatus** Dyar.

Shown in figure 2. I have referred this as a variety of *coronator*, but it would seem rather to run into *ousqua*, judging by the transitional specimen from Venezuela, figured in figure 3.

**Culex ousqua** Dyar.

Shown in figure 4. The multiplication of hairs on the basal side of the rods is intensified, while the outer part of the lobe is reduced and constricted. The setæ at apex of lobe are short again as in *coronator*, being long in *usquatus* and intermediate in the transitional form.

**Culex usquatissimus**, new form.

Shown in figure 5. The apical hairs are long; rods of the lobe without accompanying hairs, the outer group reduced to three heavy blackish blade-shaped structures. The adults have the white markings reduced, tarsi with only very narrow white rings, though the male retains the small white band on the proboscis.

Types, male and female, No. 25147, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Toro Point, Canal Zone, Panama, October 27, 1921 (J. B. Shropshire).

**AN UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF DIXA FROM  
NEW ZEALAND**

(*Diptera, Dixidæ*)

BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

The family Dixidæ includes the single genus *Dixa* Meigen. Many students of the Culicidæ place these flies in this family as the subfamily Dixinæ. The writer is not entirely convinced that *Dixa* is not deserving of full family rank and it is so considered in the present paper. Up to date, 36 species of these flies have been described, distributed in the following regions: Palæarctic, 20 species, including 3 described within the past year by Edwards and Séguy; Nearctic, 7 species; Neotropical,