

Chironomus guatemaltecus, n. sp.

♀—Length about 6 mm., wing 4 mm., anterior tarsus 5.75 mm. Antennæ 7-jointed, pale ochraceous, last joint black; length of joints in microns: (2) 64, (3) 144, (4) 136, (5) 128, (6) 96, (7) 224; first joint very broad, cushion-like; second short, cylindrical, slightly swollen apically; 3 to 6 flask-like, bulbous at base, narrow and neck-like apically; 7 narrow and cylindrical, tapering apically; joints 2 to 6 with very long hairs (one hair on 4 fully 333 microns long, one on 6 288 microns); 7 with much shorter (about 65-80 microns) curved hairs. Palpi dusky. Thorax finely hairy, pale ochraceous; mesonotum dull (the bands faintly shining), with three reddish or reddish-fuscous longitudinal bands, the middle one divided into two by a fine median line and ending abruptly posteriorly a little beyond middle of mesonotum; lateral bands very broad, evanescent anteriorly; scutellum pale yellowish; metathorax rufofuscous; halteres with dark knob. Abdominal segments with basal half or rather more (especially on segments of apical half) black, and apical border pale ochraceous. Legs very pale ochraceous, marked with dusky; femora with a suffused dusky sub-apical ring; anterior tibiæ with more than the basal half, as well as the extreme apex, dusky; middle and hind tibiæ dusky at extreme apex, and faintly so at base; tarsal joints dark at apex; anterior tibiæ 1408-1440 microns long, anterior basitarsi 1370-2495. Wings hyaline, iridescent, with very pale veins, a dark spot at cross-vein as in allied species; fork of vein 5 a little beyond level of fork of 3-4; end of vein 3 very near wing tip, about as in *C. fallax*, but wing is narrower in proportion to its length than in that species; three very distinct anals.

Hab.—Guatemala City, Guatemala (*W. P. Cockerell*).

In Johannsen's key (Bull. 86, N. Y. State Museum) it runs to *C. viridicollis*, which differs in many details; in the auxiliary key it falls near *C. albistria* Walker, from Hudson's Bay. In Malloch's key (Bull. Ill. Lab. N. Hist., X, p. 416 et seq.) it falls near *C. serus* or *C. decorus*. It is actually very close to *C. decorus*, differing especially by the dusky anterior tibiæ and lack of greenish colour. I am indebted to Professor Johannsen for specimens of *C. decorus* (as well as a number of other species), and find that the species is undoubtedly distinct.