

NEW NEARCTIC CRANE-FLIES (TIPULIDÆ,  
DIPTERA) PART V.BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,  
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Genus *Tricyphona* Zetterstedt.***Tricyphona protea*, new species.**

General coloration pale yellowish brown; wings with the free portion of vein  $R_2$  very long, only a little shorter than the sector; cell  $R_4$  short-petiolate; cell 1st  $M_2$  open by the atrophy of  $m$ .

*Male*.—Length 6.4 mm.; wing, 6.5 mm.

Described from an alcoholic specimen.

Rostrum and palpi pale; palpal segments nearly subequal, the fourth a little longer than the third and more slender. Antennæ dark brown, the basal segments paler; flagellar segments oval, the terminal segment not elongated. Head yellowish, darkest on the vertex.

Thorax light yellowish brown without apparent darker stripes. Halteres short, pale, the knobs large. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters dull yellow; remainder of the legs broken. Wings a pale yellowish tinge; veins yellowish brown. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending just before the fork of  $R_{2+3}$ ;  $Sc_2$  some distance before the origin of the sector, this distance about equal to the basal deflection of  $Cu_1$ ; vein  $R_2$  fused with  $R_1$  for a short distance back from the wing-margin, this fused portion about equal to  $r-m$ ; petiola of cell  $R_4$  short, less than  $r-m$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  open by the atrophy of  $m$ .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, paler laterally; sternites dull yellow; apices of the segments darker brown; hypopygium dull yellow.

*Habitat*.—Washington.

*Holotype*.—♂, Mt. Rainier, Washington.

In many respects this is a very remarkable fly, easily told from all its relatives by the great length of vein  $R_2$  before its fusion with  $R_1$ . I have pointed out in another paper the reasons for changing the nomenclature of the radial veins in the Pediciini, this vein  $R_2$  having been hitherto considered as being the radial cross-vein.

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