

nute vestiges of wings, the structure of the thorax is not affected, suggesting that the loss of wings is not due to parasitism of any kind, but that it is a normal condition, and that the male sex of the species is truly dimorphic.

I have referred this species to the genus *Cephalonomia*, although the female is without wings and has large ocelli. Kieffer<sup>1</sup> refers all wingless females with ocelli, 12-jointed antennæ and non-spinous tibiæ to *Bethylus* (= *Perisemus*). In the present species, however, the portions of the thorax are fully developed as in the winged forms of *Cephalonomia*, which have ocelli, and the tarsal claws are simple as in *Cephalonomia*, not bifid as in *Bethylus*.

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### THE FEMALE OF *GLUTOPS SINGULARIS* BURGESS.

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON,

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A female of this rare fly was taken by the writer along the "Red Cross Trail," on Mt. Monadnock, N. H., June 10, 1920, at an elevation of about 1,800 feet. It has not been described, and as it differs considerably from the male, seems to warrant a description.

The bluish-gray coloring of the entire insect is noticeably lighter and the hairs of the face, thorax and abdomen about one-third the length of those of the male, antennæ yellow, the hairs on the first and second joints about one-third the length of those on the male, outer half of the annuli black, and the hairs on the palpi much shorter. Front slightly wider than the width of each eye, flat, with numerous short, black hairs, except at the lower angles and above the base of the antennæ, ocelligerous tubercle prominent, ocelli shining black, occiput more protruding than in the male, and the hairs about one-third as long. The vertical angle is obsolete and the area below is not depressed as in the male, but protruding, with narrow depressions on each side extending toward the margin below the inner corners of the eyes. The rounded facial prominences are not as "conical" as in the male, and are separated by the width of the base of the antennæ. On each side of the antennæ extend deep furrows diverging towards the mouth, forming a rounded, elevated epistoma, with a narrow contracted area above

<sup>1</sup> Gen. Ins., fasc. 76, p. 16 (1908).

extending to the base of the antennæ. The thoracic stripes are brown and narrower than in the male, the metanotum just below the scutellum white. The base of the first abdominal segment shows two depressed, subdorsal areas, base of the second and the fifth, sixth and seventh segments, and tip of the ovipositor, brown. The halteres and legs as a whole are slightly lighter in color and wings broader than in the male. Length the same, 8 mm.

The male was described by Edward Burgess (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. 19, p. 320), from a specimen collected about 1872 near the U. S. Arsenal, Springfield, Mass., by Dr. George Dimmock. It was next captured by Mr. William Reiff near Ellis Station, Norwood, Mass., April 18, 1909 and recorded by the writer (PSYCHE, 1909, vol. 16, p. 132).<sup>1</sup> It was again taken by Mr. Reiff April 21, 1912, and by the writer at the same locality, May 3, 1918. I have also received a specimen for determination from Mr. H. L. Johnson, collected at South Meriden, Conn., April 17, 1915.

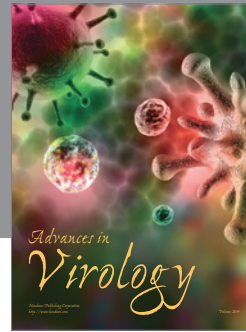
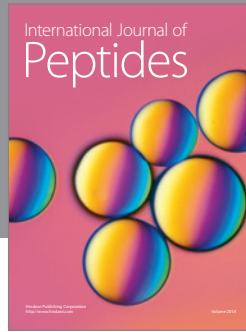
Among the species of the family Xylophagidæ, *Glutops singularis* is not the only rare species. The following are represented only by single specimens in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History: *Arthropeas americana* Loew, Cheshire, Mass., June 30; *Rhachicerus nitidus* Johns., Bar Harbor, Me., July 24; *Solva aterrima*, Johns., Franconia, N. H. (Mrs. Slosson); *S. tenthredinoides* v. d. Wulp, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 29; *Xylophagus nitidus* Adams, Mt. Washington (Mrs. Slosson); *Ptiolina edeta* Walk., "Alpine Garden," Mt. Washington, July 4. There is a single record for New England of two other species, *Rhachicerus fulvicollis* Halid., Beverly, Mass. (Edw. Burgess) and *Xylophagus longicornis* Loew, Mass., but neither are represented in the Society's collection.

#### TWO INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO THE ODONATE FAUNA OF CONCORD, MASS.

In the Entomological News (30: 10-14, 1919) I published a list of eighty-seven species collected in Concord, Mass., and during the past spring I have made two interesting additional captures:

*Nasiæschna pentacantha* (Ramb.) One male taken June 15, 1920, at Bateman's Pond. The second New England record,—I

<sup>1</sup> In 1917, Mr. Arthur Gibson (47th Ann. Rept. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1916, p. 154), recorded this species from Agassiz, B.C., June 1915, collected by R. C. Treherne.



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