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9 mm.; ovipositor, 9 mm.; width third femora at wide part, 4 mm.  
4 mm.

Type in U. S. Nat. Mus.

One female, Mesilla Park, New Mexico, August 12, 1898  
(Coc. 1091).

The species is very distinct from *D. brevipes*. The body is less variegated in color and the calcaria of the posterior tibiae are not so complete (Fig. 1). The calcaria of the first two propodea are much longer than those of *brevipes*, and



FIG. 12.

the third tibiae are straight on the lower side instead of slightly curved as in *brevipes*. The third femora of *phryxocnemoides* are apically about one-third as broad as the basal portion, while in *brevipes* the apical width is more than one-half the basal width.

Figure 1 shows the type specimen of *phryxocnemoides* and figure 1a represents third leg much enlarged.

## A new Mayfly of the genus *Caenis*.

By NATHAN BANKS.

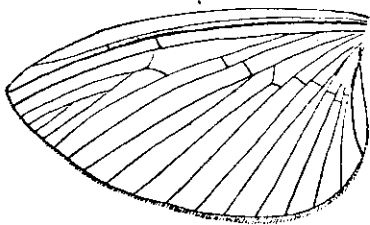
The genus *Caenis* is one of the most distinct in the Ephemeroidea. Its species, however, being small, are little known. Hagen recorded two species from the Eastern States, and recently Dr. Needham has described a third. I have a new species from the West, described below, and another form from Florida. Dr. Needham has figured the wings of the three species; however, I do not find that there is as much difference in the venation as would appear from his figures. He shows the wing of *C. illaris* with fewer cross-veins than *C. diminuta*, and both without anal cross-veins, yet in all the specimens

of this genus that I have seen, the anal cross-veins are present as well as all those shown for *C. diminuta*. The difference is in the distinctness of these veins, the anal, and sometimes some of the others, only can be seen when held against the light; moreover, there is variation in this distinctness, and in the position of these cross-veins, while additional cross-veins are sometimes present. In his figure of *C. allecta* Dr. Needham shows the last fork of the radial forks arising from the lower instead of the upper branch; this is not mentioned in the description, but is different from all specimens seen by me.

My new species differs chiefly by its broader wings, and I shall therefore call it

***C. latipennis* n. sp.**

Thorax pale, shining brown, paler on sides; abdomen dull brown above, paler beneath; legs pale, tips of femora darker; setæ pale, faintly annulate with brown; wings whitish, the subcosta and radius very dark and prominent; the anterior cross-veins to median fairly distinct, those behind very faint. The marginal hairs of wing are very



*Cœnis latipennis.*

short near tip, but longer behind toward base. Tibia of male plainly more than twice as long as femur. Anal stylets long, and sharp-pointed as figured for *C. diminuta*.

Expanse 8 to 9 mm.

Several specimens from Pullman, Washington, June.

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MR. J. CHESTER BRADLEY, formerly of Philadelphia and Ithaca, is now Laboratory Assistant in Entomology at the University of California, at Berkely. Mr. Bradley is at present inspecting orange groves near Los Angeles and San Diego. We wish him great success in his new environment.