

Hilarimorpha Schin. is a Leptid.

by

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During my visit to my friend Victor von Röder in Hoym (Anhalt) last spring, he has had the kindness to show me a specimen of *Hilarimorpha*, the first I had ever seen. The following note is the result of its examination.

Prof. Mik wrote his article on *Hilarimorpha* in the Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. 1881 just a year before he did me the honor to stand sponsor for my first essay on Chaetotaxy before that learned Society (Zu O. Sacken's Chaetotaxie der Dipteren, in Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Sitzungsber. 1. März 1882). Had this event taken place a little earlier, Prof. Mik would not, in all probability, have taken *Hilarimorpha* for an Empid. It has no macrochaetae, while all the Empidae I know of have at least a few distinct ones round the base of the wings. Prof. Mik says that *Hilarimorpha* has only four posterior cells, and therefore cannot be a Leptid, which ought to have five. It was not known in 1881 yet that the *Lomatia elongata* Wied. is not a *Lomatia*, but a Leptid with the exceptional number of four posterior cells (*Agnotomyia* Willist. Entom. Amer. 1886, p. 106). Prof. Mik further says that *Hilarimorpha* has no pulvilliform empodium. The genus *Lampromyia* affords an instance that a pulvilliform empodium may not be developed in a Leptid. Again he says that the posterior branch of the fork of the third vein in the Leptidae is always behind the apex of the wing and not before it, as in *Hilarimorpha*. But *Spania* is a Leptid, and yet that vein ends before the apex of its wing. Prof. Mik argues further that the antennae of *Hilarimorpha* are not those of a Leptid. These antennae are peculiar, but not very far remote from those of a *Spania*. The structure of the face, the pollinosity

of the thorax and, as far as I remember, the shape of the male forceps, are like those of some Leptidae. Schiner calls the eyes a bright golden-green, and this color is much more likely to characterize the eye of a Leptid, than that of an Empid. Finally, the authority of Schiner, who saw whole swarms of them alive, and reversed his former opinion in pronouncing this fly undoubtedly (unzweifelhaft) a Leptid, deserves some consideration.

In the Stett. Entom. Zeit. 1885, p. 401 v. Röder intimates that Prof. Mik, in that year, saw some specimens of *Hilarimorpha* in life, and that this new observation made him less disinclined to accept the opinion of Schiner. We have not heard of him yet.

Dr. S. W. Williston (Psyche 1888, p. 99) before „fully agreeing“ with Prof. Mik's arguments, should have given a look to the chaetotaxy of the genus.

Heidelberg, Dec. 1890.

Neue Literatur.

Lepidopteren, gesammelt auf einer Reise durch Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Brasilien, Argentinien und Bolivien in den Jahren 1868—1877 von **Alphons Stübel**, bearbeitet von Gustav Weymer und Peter Maassen. Mit 9 kolorirten Tafeln, Berlin, Verlag von A. Asher & Co., 1890, 182 Seiten in Folio. (Als Theil des Werkes von W. Reiss und A. Stübel, Reisen in Süd-Amerika.)

Die Reise ergab 3200 Stück Lepidopteren in 1160 Spezies, davon 775 Rhopaloceren und 385 Heteroceren. Die erste Abtheilung des Werkes führt die gesammelten Arten in geographischer Anordnung nach Ländern und Reiserouten auf, mit genauer Flugortsangabe; die 2. Abtheilung enthält die Beschreibung der 197 neuen Arten, von denen drei mit gleichzeitig von Druce beschriebenen zusammenfallen, 47 von Weymer beschriebenen und abgebildeten Rhopaloceren nebst 1 neuen Genus und 150 von Maassen benannten und beschriebenen, von Weymer abgebildeten Heteroceren, davon Bombyces 34, Noctuae 50, Deltoideae 3, Geometrae 50 (1 neues Genus) und Microlepidoptera 13.

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