

worker of *boliviensis* is discovered it will be necessary to separate the two species generically, but the female of the latter resembles *filiformis* so closely, even to the curious *Platythyrea*-like sculpture, that had it been taken in South Africa, instead of South America, one would be tempted to regard it merely as the female of Mayr's species.

A NEW GENUS OF MYRMECOPHILOUS PHORIDÆ,
WITH NOTES ON SOME RELATED FORMS.^{1,2}

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Among the insects obtained by Dr. William M. Mann while a member of the Mulford Exploration in South America, are several species of wingless and subapterous Phoridæ. With the exception of a single species, all were taken in the nests of ants and are undoubtedly myrmecophilous. One, which proves to represent a new genus, occurs with *Tranopelta*, a hypogæic ant not hitherto known to harbor any phorid myrmecophiles, while the others are ecitophiles previously described from other parts of the South American continent.

The type of the new species is deposited in the United States National Museum.

Tranopeltoxenos gen. nov. (Fig. 1).

Entirely wingless. Head seen from above wide, twice as broad as long; antennæ widely separated, nearly round, their cavities separated; arista very short and thick, indistinctly pubescent; palpi strongly bristled; front with a series of six small, slightly proclinate, bristles along the anterior margin between the antennæ, and with eight macrochætæ disposed in two transverse rows; of these, the anterior row curves forward medially, with its lateral bristle behind the eye and the posterior row lies close to the occipital margin. Eyes very small; ocelli

¹Results Mulford Biological Exploration.—Entomology.

²Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University. No. 215.