

A NOTE ON HERTIGIA HERTIGI FAIRCHILD AND DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE

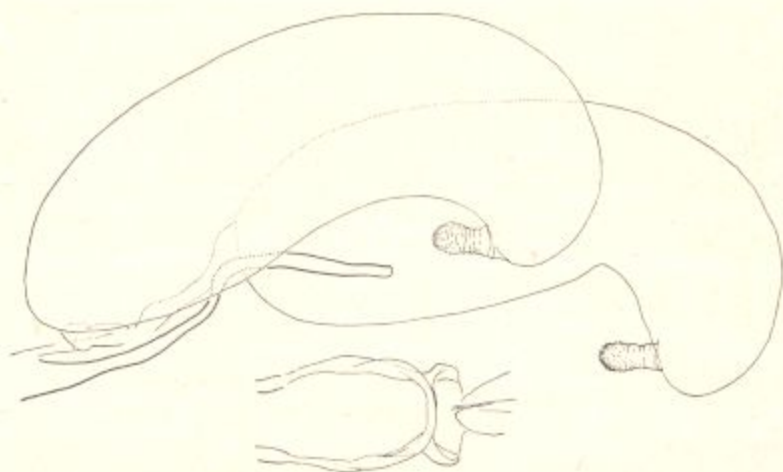
(DIPTERA, PSYCHODIDAE)

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Since the description of this *Phlebotomus*-like fly (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 51 (2): 81-84, 1949) three additional specimens have been collected in Costa Rica. These consist of two males from Pacuare, near Turrialba, taken Feb. 7, 1952 in rock crevices near a river by Marshall Hertig and a single female (the Allotype) from La Roca, April 29, 1951 taken between buttressed roots of a tree by R. Rosabal.

The female is similar to the male in external characters, though the eyes are more widely separated. Well developed, broad, blade-like mandibles are present, so that the species is in all likelihood haematophagous. The abdomen is clothed with rather strong, erect setae. The seventh sternite bears lateral patches of short, slender setae, the sides of the eighth tergite bear numerous setae, and the ninth tergite has at least some of its setae ligulate. The internal sclerotizations of the eighth sternite, the gonapophyses, are long, slender and crinkled and the genital fork has a very long and slender stem. The cibarium seems to be without teeth, though the high position of the chitinous arch obscures the tooth-bearing area in our specimen. The pharynx is well sclerotized and bears several rows of slender spines at its apex. (These spines are present also in the male, but were overlooked in the original description.) The spermathecae are relatively enormous, thin-walled, sac-like structures filling the posterior half of the sixth and most of the seventh abdominal segments.

Both sexes lack pleural setae and the antennae are quite thickly and evenly beset with slender, striate scales. This makes it difficult to see the very slender and thin-walled ascoids and it has been found impossible to ascertain the antennal formulae, though ascoids appear to be absent from at least the last three antennal segments. The wing venation is somewhat variable, R_5 forking closer to B_4 than in the Type specimen in the two males, and the two branches arising from nearly the same point in the female.



Spermathecae in side view and cibarium of *Hertigia hertigi* Fehld.

The species approaches *Warileya nigrosacculus* Fairchild and Hertig 1951 (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 44 (3):428-429, pl. 3) in the structure of cibarium and spermathecae, but differs in head, palpi and antennae, in the lack of recumbent scale-like vestiture, and in wing venation. The male genitalia are quite like those of *W. rotundipennis* F. and H. 1951 (*op. cit.*, p. 424, pl. 1), but again the wing venation, palpi, and antennae are quite different.

A consideration of the position of the genus in the light of the structures of both sexes seems to place it close to *Warileya* and *Phlebotomus* rather than to *Bruchomyia* and *Nemopalpus*, in spite of the wing venation. The genitalia of both sexes, the head and mouth parts and the structure of the ascoids are like *Warileya* and *Phlebotomus*, only the wing venation being like *Nemopalpus*.

The accompanying figure shows the spermathecae and the cibarium, drawn to the same scale.