A NEW MAYFLY FROM PERU.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

When I was recently at Arequipa, Perú, Dr. Edmundo Escomel handed me a number of specimens of a remarkable mayfly which he had obtained in that locality. The specimens are not in very good condition, but they represent a very distinct species of the remarkable genus *Spaniophlebia* of Eaton. Eaton described two species, *S. trailiae* from S. Paulo, Brazil, and *S. pallipes* from Ecuador.

Spaniophlebia escomeli n. sp.

♀. Length (excluding setae) about 13 mm.; length of anterior wing about 19 mm.; eyes large, oval, far apart; thorax robust, entirely pale ferruginous; abdomen dusky but not very dark brown; wings greyish hyaline, with an almost bluish tint; setae light brownish, naked. Venation differing from that of *S. trailiae* Eaton, the type of the genus, as follows: seven cross-veins between radius and media; four cross-veins between m_1 and m_2; two thin and pale cross-veins between m_2 and m_3, the first a considerable distance before first cross-vein above, the second between second and third cross-veins above; m_4 arising from m_3 at a much greater distance from base of wing, and the resulting fork broader, thus the m_3–m_4 fork is considerably more remote from base than the cubital fork. The hind wings reach almost to apex of abdomen. The wings are without dark markings. From *S. pallipes* it is easily known by the light ferruginous thorax, naked setae, and other characters.

Eaton's "Palingenia section" includes three neotropical genera, one both Palaearctic and Neotropical, one Oriental and Palaearctic (with a doubtful Brazilian species), and one from Natal. The species are not numerous; Eaton listed 17 in the whole section. The distribution suggests that we have a waning type, which may be expected to turn up as a fossil in regions where it no longer occurs living.

Looking up possible names for the Arequipa species, I came across *Nusalala escomeli* Navás, 1922, from Perú, given in the Zoological Record as a mayfly. But *Nusalala,* as I learn from Dr. N. Banks, was wrongly placed in the Record, and is actually a Hemerobiid, hardly more than a section of *Micromus.*

The greater part of the Pacific coast region of South America, except the northern and southern ends, is excessively dry, and ill-suited to mayflies. Since Eaton's monograph, many species have been described from Argentina, but few from west of the Andes. In 1920 Navás described from Chile a species of the genus *Deleatidium,* which was originally based by Eaton (1899) on a species from New Zealand. Navás has described *Nousia,* a new Leptophlebine genus, and species of *Callibaetis* and *Pseudocloëon* from Chile.

KENTUCKY HETEROPTERA NEW TO THE STATE.

By J. R. de la Torre-Bueno, White Plains, N. Y.

During his stay in Kentucky in the summer of 1924, Mr. Geo. P. Engelhardt took a few Heteroptera, all of which turned out to be heretofore unreported from Kentucky, according to Van Duzee's Catalogue, which I have used as a point of departure. They are also in the order given by this author, to facilitate comparison and checking.

Corimelaena lateralis Fabricius—Pineville, July 20. This species is known from Massachusetts to Texas, but not from Kentucky.

Pangaeus bilineatus Say—Pineville, July 20. Another species ranging from Quebec to Texas and into Mexico, but reported neither from Kentucky nor from the bordering states.

Stiretrus anchorago Fabricius—Pineville, July 20. Ranges from Massachusetts to Texas.

Megalotomus quinquespinosus Say—Clear Creek Springs, July 20. This species is known from Quebec to Florida and from Massachusetts to California.

Alydus eurinus Say—Clear Creek Springs, July 20. Has the same range as the preceding to Texas.

Stenopoda culiciformis Fabricius—Great Onyx Cave, July 10. This reduviid is known from New York south to Florida, Oklahoma and Texas.

Reduvius personatus Linné—Great Onyx Cave, July 10. This cosmopolitan species has been recorded from Quebec and Ontario to Florida and west to Kansas.