

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS
OF
TROPICAL AFRICAN CRANE-FLIES
(TIPULIDAE, DIPTERA)

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PART II.

The first part under this general title appeared in the *Revue Zoologique Africaine*, volume XI, fascicle I, in 1923. The species discussed in the present report are based on material received from the British Museum (Natural History), through the kindness of Mr. EDWARDS, collected by Dr. S. A. NEAVE in Nyasaland; the Carnegie Museum, through the kind interest of Mr. KAHL, collected by the Rev. J. A. REIS in Cameroun; the Paris Museum, through the kindness of Mons. SEGUY, collected in Western Africa by Mr. R. ELLENBERGER and Sergt. BARTHELEMY; and in the collection of the writer, through the kind interest of Mr. A. W. J. POMEROY, collected in Nigeria, and Prof. J. C. FAURE, collected in Natal. As in the preceding part, keys to certain of the genera are presented, which, it is hoped, will be of service in determining the now involved Tipulid fauna of the Ethiopian Region.

LIMONIINÆ.

Genus DICRANOMYIA Stephens.

Dicranomyia metatarsalba, sp. n.

General coloration shiny dark brown; legs dark brown with at least the posterior tarsi snowy-white at base; wings strongly tinged with brown; *Sc* long; *r* arcuated.

Female. — Length about 4.2 mm.; wing 4.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ black, the flagellar segments short-oval to subglobular. Head dark, discolored in the type.

Mesonotum shiny dark brown, without markings. Pleura brownish testaceous, apparently without darker markings, but the coloration largely destroyed by pinning. Halteres infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellowish testaceous; only one leg remains, a posterior one; femora pale brown, the base paler; tibiae brown; tarsal segments one, two and all except the apex of three snowy-white; remainder of tarsi black. Wings with a strong brownish tinge; stigma not indicated; veins darker brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending beyond midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ not far from its tip; *Rs* long, the basal two-thirds straight; *r* nearly twice the outer section of *R*₁, gently arcuated; cell 1st *M*₂ closed; basal deflection of *Cu*₁ at or just beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown. Ovipositor with the valves dark horn-colored; sternal valves deep.

Hab. Cameroun.

Holotype, ♀, Douala, 1921 (Sergt. BARTHÉLÉMY).

Type in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Dicranomyia Barthélémyi, sp. n.

General coloration brownish yellow, the praescutum with three brown stripes; legs brown, the femoral tips pale; wings tinged with brown; stigma small, oval, darker brown; *Sc* long, *Rs* arcuated; ventral dististyle of male hypopygium with two rostriform extensions on mesal face of each.

Male. — Length about 4.7 mm.; wing 5.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae brownish black. Head grey, the center of the vertex darkened.

Pronotum dark brown medially, paler laterally. Mesonotal praescutum brownish yellow with three brown stripes, the median stripe long, the lateral stripes short, their anterior ends connected with the subequal dark margins of the sclerite to form a U-shaped marking; scutum, scutellum and postnotum brown. Pleura brownish yellow; the pleura is largely destroyed by the large pin used in pinning and it is impossible to determine whether there is any darkening. Halteres pale, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae brownish yellow, the fore coxae darker; trochanters obscure yellow; femora brown, paler at base, darkening outwardly, the extreme tips rather broadly obscure yellow; tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Wings with a faint brownish tinge; stigma small, oval, darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* unusually long, *Sc*₁ ending a short distance before the end of the sector, *Sc*₂ close to its tip; *Rs* very strongly arcuated.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the caudal margins indistinctly paler; pattern of sternum similar but paler; hypopygium pale brown. Male hypopygium with the basistyles slender; ventral dististyle very peculiar in shape, fleshy, produced into a long apical fleshy lobe; mesal face produced into a caudal flattened blade and a cephalic, slender, finger-like lobe. Gonapophyses flattened, straight, of approximately equal width throughout their length, the tips truncate.

Hab. Cameroun.

Holotype, ♂, Douala, 1921 (Sergt. BARTHÉLÉMY).

Type in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Dicranomyia barthélémyi is most closely allied to *D. mendica* ALEXANDER (Cameroun) but is readily distinguished by the details of venation and the structure of the male hypopygium. This interesting crane-fly is named in honor of the collector.

Genus DICRANOPTYCHA Osten Sacken.

The genus *Dicranoptycha* now includes fifteen species, occurring in the Holarctic Region [North America (6); Europe (2); Japan (2)] and the Ethiopian Region (5). The species occurring in Africa may be separated by means of the accompanying key :

A KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DICRANOPTYCHA*
OSTEN SACKEN.

1. General coloration dark brown or black; legs black or brownish black; wings strongly suffused with brown. 2

General coloration yellow or light brown; legs yellow (broken in *confluens*); wings suffused with grayish yellow or pale brown. 3

2. General coloration deep shiny black, this color including the coxae and trochanters; vein M_3 beyond cell 1st M_2 , longer than this cell; size large (wing about 12 mm.). (Uganda).

D. atricolor ALEX.

General coloration dark brown, the coxae brown, the trochanters yellow; legs dark brown, the femoral bases paler; vein M_3 beyond cell 1st M_2 shorter than this cell; size smaller (wing less than 9 mm.). (Natal).

D. natalia ALEX.

3. Wings with cell 1st M_2 open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of M_3 . (Nyasaland).

D. confluens, sp. n.

Wings with cell 1st M_2 closed. 4

4. Legs with the tips of the femora narrowly but distinctly dark brown. (Tanganyika Territory — Nyasaland). *D. trochanterata* SPEIS.

Legs with the femora entirely clear yellow. (Nigeria).

D. luteipes, sp. n.

***Dicranoptycha luteipes*, sp. n.**

General coloration brown, the pleura and posterior sclerites of mesonotum pruinose; pronotum and humeral region of praescutum brownish yellow; antennal segments bicolorous; legs clear light yellow.

Male. — Length 7.6 — 8 mm.; wing 8-8.5 mm.

Female. — Length 9.5-10 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scape brown; flagellar segments bicolorous, each being yellow with a narrow brown ring immediately beyond the base at the widest part of the fusiform segments. Head dark brown, the anterior part of the vertex and the front brighter.

Pronotum brownish yellow, the praescutum dark brown, with the cephalic margin and humeral triangles conspicuously brightened;

remaining sclerites of mesonotum brown, gray pruinose, more conspicuous on the postnotum. Pleura dark brown, heavily pruinose, the propleura somewhat paler. Halteres pale. Legs with the coxae infuscated, especially basally; trochanters testaceous yellow, the posterior margin beneath blackened; remainder of legs clear yellow, including the setae, only the terminal tarsal segments and the extreme base of the tibia at the joint darkened. Wings grayish yellow, the costal region more strongly yellowish, the stigma appearing as a longitudinal seam along vein R_1 , near r ; veins darker brown, the costa more yellowish. Venation: R_s about as long as the closed cell 1st M_2 ; r from two to three times its length from the tip of R_1 ; basal deflection of Cu_1 beyond the fork of M .

Abdominal segments dark brown in the male, the extreme caudal margins of the segments paler; hypopygium paler brown. In the female, the segments are more or less distinctly bicolorous, the base and apex of the segments being brighter than the remainder.

Hab. Nigeria.

Holotype, ♂, Ibadan, June, 5, 1922 (A. W. J. POMEROY).

Allotopotype, ♀.

Paratopotypes, 10 ♂ ♀, May 6-June 5, 1922 (A. W. J. POMEROY).

Types in the collection of the writer.

Dicranoptycha confluens, sp. n.

General coloration obscure yellow; lateral praescutal stripes indicated; wings fulvous brown, more yellowish along the costal margin; cell 1st M_2 open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of M_3 .

Male. — Length 10 mm.; wing 10.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scapal segments obscure brownish yellow; flagellum broken. Head dark brown with a sparse yellow pollen.

Pronotum obscure yellow. Mesonotal praescutum obscure yellow, the lateral praescutal stripes small, dark brown, not attaining the suture behind; scutellum obscure brownish yellow, darker brown basally and as a narrow posterior margin; postnotum brown on basal half, more yellowish on posterior half. Pleura with the anterior sclerites obscure yellow, the mesepimeron and lateral sclerites of the postnotum infuscated. Halteres pale, the knobs little if at all infus-

cated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of the legs broken. Wings with a fulvous brown tinge, more yellowish along the costal margin; veins brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending just beyond $r-m$; Sc_2 at about its own length from the tip of Sc_1 ; Rs about twice the deflection of R_{4+5} ; basal deflection of M_{1+2} angulated near midlength; cell 1st M_2 open by the atrophy of the outer deflection of M_3 ; petiole of cell 2nd M_2 about equal to the basal deflection of R_{4+5} ; basal deflection of Cu_1 near one-half its length beyond the fork of M .

Abdomen dark reddish brown, with a brownish black subterminal ring; hypopygium deep reddish brown. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle comparatively small, the base stout, the apex chitinized, cylindrical, terminating in a short point; inner dististyle appearing as a slender U-shaped arm.

Hab. Nyasaland.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Mlanje, March 15, 1913 (S. A. NEAVE).

« Prey of Asilid, *Promachus fasciatus* (FABRICIUS). »

Type in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

Dicranoptycha confluens is the only species of the genus so far described in which cell 1st M_2 is open.

Genus TRENTEPOHLIA BIGOT.

Trentepohlia (*Trentepohlia*) *brevisector*, sp. n.

General coloration ochreous, the praescutum with a narrow dark brown line on anterior portion; wings nearly hyaline; Rs short; cell 2nd A broad.

Female. — Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi pale brown. Antennae black, the terminal flagellar segments broken. Head grey.

Mesonotal praescutum shiny ochreous, with a narrow median brown line on the anterior portion; scutellum and postnotum infuscated. Pleura ochreous. Halteres pale brown, the extreme base of the stem paler. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellowish testaceous; remainder of legs pale brown, the tarsi paling into whitish, the terminal segments again darker; posterior femora with a group of five

short spinulae at base; posterior tibiae with two long bristles near apex. Wings nearly hyaline, the base and costal region indistinctly more yellowish; a dusky cloud along *Cu* and less distinct seams along the cord, R_2 and R_3 , R_{4+5} plus M_{1+2} and M_{1+2} alone; veins dark brown, the costal vein more yellowish. Venation: Sc_1 ending some distance before r , Sc_2 rather close to its tip, Sc_1 alone being about one-half longer than the distal section of R_1 ; R_s shorter than the deflection of R_{4+5} ; straight, r short, cell 1st R_1 being much narrowed distally; R_2 strongly perpendicular; fusion of R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} subequal to R_s ; basal deflection of Cu_1 more than one-half its length before the fork of M ; branches of Cu strongly divergent; cell 2nd A broad.

Abdominal tergites brown, the caudo-lateral angles of the segments paler, obscure yellow; sternites pale brown, the caudal half of the segments paler; ovipositor dark horn-color.

Hab. Dahomey.

Holotype, ♀, Ouidah (Whydah), 1923 (Sergt. BARTHÉLÉMY).

Type in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Trentepohlia brevisector bears a certain resemblance to *T. hyalina* ALEXANDER (Cameroun) in its nearly hyaline wings but is readily distinguished by the venational details.

Genus LECTERIA Osten Sacken.

The genus *Lecteria* was based upon a single species, *L. armillaris* (FABRICIUS) from South America. It was not until 1920 that any species from Africa was definitely recorded but since that date rather numerous species from the Ethiopian Region have been described until at the present time no fewer than 13 species are known from this region.

The species of *Lecteria* have the legs conspicuously hairy, especially those of the female, where the trichiae are erect and very evident. Venational tendencies in the genus are as follows: Sc very long, lying close to the tip of R_1 at the wing-margin; R_s usually long and lying very close to R , cell 1st R_1 thus being very narrow; veins R_s , R_{2+3} and R_3 in perfect alignment, R_2 and R_3 very strongly divergent toward their tips, cell R_2 at the wing-margin thus being unusually wide; deflection of R_{4+5} conspicuous, strongly arcuated; cell M_1

always present; basal deflection of Cu_1 lying the fork of M , approximately equal to or longer than Cu_2 . In the species of the *africana* group, the branches of M diverge strongly, producing a very deep, hexagonal cell 1st M_2 which is irregular in shape, m always shorter than the outer deflection of M_3 . The venation is rather uniform throughout the genus; in *L. duchailloi*, sp. n., Rs is of rather an unusual length, being at least three times R_{2+3} .

The Ethiopian *Lecteria* fall in two more or less natural divisions, the first, which may be called the *africana* group, including large to very large species in which the wings are never cross-banded and there are no spinous setae at the origin of the basitarsi; this group includes the following species: *africana* ALEX., *africana nigrilinea* ALEX., *atricauda* ALEX., *pluriguttata* ALEX., *tanganicæ* ALEX., *tibialis*, sp. n., and *vasta* ALEX. The second division, which may be termed the *triacanthos* group, includes smaller species in which the wings are often conspicuously cross-banded with brown, and the legs are usually variegated with white or yellowish annuli, usually on the tibiae but sometimes best indicated on the basitarsi (*hirsutipes*, *metatarsalba* and *reisi*). In a few species (*simpsoni* and *triacanthos*) the interspaces between the cells are conspicuously dotted with brown. In all the species, (excepting *hirsutipes*, in which the character has not been described), one to three spinous setae are developed at the origin of the basitarsi, so close to the tibiae as to simulate tibial spurs. The species included in this group are as follows: *duchailloi*, sp. n., *hirsutipes* RIED., *laticincta* ALEX., *metatarsalba* ALEX., *simpsoni* ALEX., and *triacanthos* ALEX.

The nearest relatives of *Lecteria* are the genera *Clydonodozus* ENDERLEIN and *Conosia* VAN DER WULP, in which the maxillary palpi are reduced to a minimum.

A KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LECTERIA*
OSTEN SACKEN.

1. Wings without a distinct spotted or banded pattern, the markings confined to small spots, and seams along the veins, chiefly at the origin and fork of Rs , the fork of R_{2+3} and tip of R_2 ; less distinct seams along the cord; no spines at origin of basitarsi. 2

Wings heavily spotted or dotted, or cross-banded with brown,

in the latter case with a broad band along the cord; usually with one or more spinous setae at origin of basitarsi (lacking in *pluriguttata*; character not mentioned in *hirsutipes*). 7

2. Size very large (length of ♀ about, 40 mm.; wing about 28 mm.) abdominal tergites fulvous yellow, trilineate with dark brown. (Cameroun).
L. vasta ALEX.

Size smaller (length under 35 mm.; wing 25 mm. or less). 3

3. Tibiae yellow with three conspicuous dark brown rings, one basal, one medial and one terminal. (Cameroun).

L. tibialis, sp. n.

Tibiae with at most a single obscure yellow ring on the groundcolor. 4

4. Mesonotal praescutum with three broad, dark brown stripes, the median one somewhat bisected by a pale line; tibiae with a yellow subbasal ring; ninth tergite of male hypopygium black. (French Congo, Nigeria).
L. atricauda ALEX.

Mesonotal praescutum with a distinct dark brown or blackish median vitta, at least on anterior half; tibiae reddish brown to brown, without a subbasal pale ring; ninth tergite of male hypopygium brown or brownish fulvous. 5

5. General coloration reddish fulvous, the praescutal stripes inconspicuous; head bluish plumbeous; wings with the basal section of M_3 nearly in alignment with M ; cell *2nd A* narrow; size small (length, ♂, about 22 mm.). (Tanganyika Territory).
L. tanganicæ ALEX.

General coloration brownish yellow or brownish gray, the praescutal stripes distinct, with a median dark brown vitta; head light brownish gray; wings with the basal deflection of M_3 diverging strongly from the line of M ; cell *2nd A* broad; size larger (length, ♂, about 30 mm.). 6

6. Mesonotal praescutum with three indistinct stripes that are narrowly and indistinctly margined with darker, the median stripe bisected by a narrow dark brown vitta. (Cameroun, Congo, Uganda)

L. africana africana ALEX.

Mesonotal praescutum with a single rather broad blackish median line on anterior half of sclerite. (Ivory Coast).

L. africana nigrilinea ALEX.

7. Size large (length, ♂, about 28 mm.; wing about 20 mm.); head and thorax with a narrow, dark brown capillary vitta; wings pale gray with abundant brown and gray dots in all the cells; legs without pale rings. (Nigeria).

L. pluriguttata ALEX.

Size smaller (length, ♂, under 20 mm.; wing 18 mm. or less); wings more or less cross-banded with brown, except in *reisi* and *metatarsalba*; legs with white or yellowish white rings (in *hirsutipes*, the femoral bases and the metatarsi are paler). 8

8. Wing-pattern heavy, consisting of broad cross-bands and often with additional spots and dots in the cells. 9

Wing-pattern light and more restricted, confined to narrow seams along the cord and other veins. 13

9. Wings nearly hyaline, with heavy irregular brown crossbands but no additional spots or dots. 10

Wings with spots and dots of brown in the cells between the brown crossbands. 12

10. Tibiae brown, without pale rings; a broad seam of brown along vein *Cu*, connecting a dark area in the bases of cells *R* and *M* with a broad cross-band at the level of the origin of *Rs*. (Tanganyika Territory).

L. hirsutipes RIEDEL.

Tibiae dark brown with pale rings; no dark seam along vein *Cu* as described above. 11

11. Wings with broad brown crossbands that are margined with still darker brown; *Rs* short, not greatly longer than *R*₂₊₃; a narrow pale postmedial ring on tibiae. (Nigeria).

L. laticincta ALEX.

Wings with a conspicuous seam at cord but basad of this only a small brown cloud at origin of *Rs*; *Rs* very long, more than three times *R*₂₊₃; tibiae dark brown, with a conspicuous white basal ring. (Gabon).

L. duchailloi, sp. n.

12. Wings broader, the spots and dots numerous, in all the cells. (Ashanti, Cameroun, Belgian Congo).

L. triacanthos ALEX.

Wings longer and narrower, the crossbands darker and more interrupted, the brown dots between them few in number. (Nigeria).

L. simpsoni ALEX.

13. Femora with a conspicuous pale subterminal ring; metatarsi conspicuously darkened at base; hypopygium dark brown. (French Congo).

L. metatarsalba ALEX.

Femora without a pale subterminal ring; metatarsi scarcely darkened at base; hypopygium brownish orange. (Cameroun).

L. reisi ALEX.

The *Gnophomyia guttatipennis* of KARSCH (Berl. Entom. Zeitschr., 31 : 369; 1887) may be a member of this genus although possibly a *Conosia* or *Clydonodorus*. It is certainly not a *Gnophomyia* but until the type can be re-examined it is not safe to attempt to place it.

Lecteria tibialis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *africana* group; tibiae with three dark brown rings alternating with two light yellow ones.

Male. — Length 30 mm.; wing 19 mm.; abdomen alone 24 mm.; fore leg, femur, 12.8 mm.; tibia, 14.9 mm.

Female. — Length 35 mm.; wing 22 mm.; abdomen alone 27 mm.; fore leg, femur, 13.5 mm.; tibia, 15 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown, the terminal segment of the latter very small and subglobular. Antennae with the elongate basal segment of the scape almost black, paler at the extreme base; remainder of antennae obscure yellow; basal two flagellar segments with the inner face produced and without verticils; flagellar segments three to fourteen cylindrical, with very long verticils on the outer face, segments five to fourteen with similar verticils on the inner face likewise. Head light brown, pollinose, the vertex a little darker, the orbital region paler.

Pronotum pale brown. Mesonotal praescutum light brown, with a pair of intermediate darker brown stripes, separated in front, converging behind, in the female with an additional capillary median vitta; pseudosutural foveae large and conspicuous, dark brown; a group of long dark setae near the posterior lateral angle of the praescutum; scutellum and postnotum yellow; the pleurotergite of the

latter infuscated. Pleura light brown, sparsely pruinose, in the female more brownish yellow, the dorsal region infuscated. Halteres short, light brown, the base of the stem narrowly pale, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae yellowish testaceous; trochanters reddish brown; femora dark reddish brown; tibiae of all legs, in both sexes, with three dark brown and two light yellow rings alternating, the basal (dark) ring shortest, followed by a yellow ring that is about equal in extent to the dark apex; the medial dark ring and subterminal yellow ring are subequal; basitarsi yellow, unarmed at base; terminal tarsal segments more yellowish brown. Wings with a pale brownish tinge, variegated with darker; cells *C* and *Sc* darker; small dark and paler brown clouds at arculus, origin of *Rs*, along the cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂, fork of *R*₂₊₃ and *R*₁, at *Sc*₂, tip of *R*₂; smaller clouds at fork of *M*₁₊₂ and at tips of longitudinal veins at the margin; a seam in cell *M* along vein *Cu*, this also continued along the branches of *Cu*; a circular pale brown spot in cell 1st *A* at about two-thirds the length of the vein; a rather clear yellowish area in the region of the stigma; veins brown, dark brown in the infuscated areas. Venation: *R*₄₊₅ not bent so strongly caudad at tip as in *africana*; cell 2nd *A* narrower.

Abdomen elongate, as shown by the measurements; tergites orange, the extreme lateral margins black, interrupted at the sutures; sternites more yellowish, with a median and lateral brown stripes; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite black, the sternite obscure yellow.

Hab. Cameroun.

Holotype, ♂, Edea, August 14, 1922 (J. A. REIS).

Allotopotype, ♀, May 20, 1922 (J. A. REIS).

Types in the collection of the Carnegie Museum.

***Lecteria duchailloi*, sp. n.**

Legs dark brown, tibiae with a broad yellowish white ring immediately beyond the base; basitarsi yellowish white; only the tips narrowly darkened; wings very pale brown, sparsely seamed with brown along the cord and origin of *Rs*.

Female. — Length about 19 mm.; wing 13.8 mm.

Described from an alcoholic specimen.

Related to *L. triacanthos* ALEXANDER, *L. laticincta* ALEXANDER, and similar species, in the trichiation of the legs, differing conspicuously in the venation and pattern of the wings.

Legs with the coxae conspicuously pale against the dark pleura; trochanters pale; femora brown, the fore femora with about the apical third or a little more dark brown, provided with conspicuous, outspreading setae; on the hind legs the dark tips are much narrower, occupying approximately the distal fifth; tibiae dark brown with a conspicuous subbasal yellowish white ring; basitarsi yellowish white, the tips narrowly darkened; remainder of tarsi dark brown. Wings somewhat teneral, very pale brown, with a sparse darker brown pattern that is apparently confined to the vicinity of the veins; a comparatively small area at origin of *Rs*; conspicuous seams along the cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂, and small spots at end of vein *R*₂ and fork of vein *M*₁₊₂; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite *r*, *Sc*₂ far from the tip of *Sc*₁, immediately distad of the origin of *R*₄₊₅; *r* on *R*₂ about three times its length beyond the fork; *Rs* very long, about three times *R*₂₊₃; deflection of *R*₄₊₅ comparatively short, arcuated, about twice the length of *r-m*; petiole of cell *M*₁ longer than the cell; cell 1st *M*₂ irregularly hexagonal, the first section of *M*₃₊₄ about equal to *M*₃+*Cu*₁.

Hab. Gabon.

Holotype, ♀, Lambaréné, Ogooué, 1911 (R. ELLENBERGER).

Type in the collection of the Paris Museum.

Lecteria duchaillui is very distinct in the pattern of the legs and wings. It is named in memory of the distinguished explorer of Tropical West Africa, PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Genus ADELPHOMYIA BERGROTH.

Adelphomyia faurei sp. n.

General coloration shiny brownish black; halteres pale; wings with faint brownish tinge, with a sparse brown pattern; *r* and cell *M*₁ lacking; basal deflection of *Cu*₁ before the fork of *M*.

Male. — Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.4 mm.

Antennae short, dark brown throughout; segments oval, the ter-

minal segments more cylindrical; verticils longer than the segments. Head brownish black throughout.

Mesonotal praescutum shiny brownish black; tuberculate pits lacking; pseudosutural foveae distinct but not conspicuous against the dark background; remainder of mesonotum and pleura shiny dark brown. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters brownish testaceous; remainder of the legs light brown, the terminal segments darker; tibial spurs distinct, setiferous basally. Wings with a faint brownish tinge, with a sparse darker brown pattern; stigma pale brown; small brown spots at origin of *Rs*, at *Sc*₂, along the cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂ at the ends of the Anal veins, that at the 2nd Anal larger; veins darker brown. Distinct macrotrichiae in the outer ends of cells *R*₂, *R*₃, *R*₅, 2nd *M*₂ and *M*₃. Venation: *Sc* ending before the fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from the tip of *Sc*₁, as the genus *r* lacking; cell *M*₁ lacking; basal deflection of *Cu*₁ just before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium.

Hab. Natal.

Holotype, ♂, Nongoma, Zululand, September 15, 1922 (J. C. FAURE).

Type in the collection of the writer.

This interesting fly, the southernmost described member of the genus, is named in honor of the collector, Professor J. C. FAURE. The agreement of the species with *Adelphomyia* is sufficiently close, the most important difference being in the proximal position of the basal deflection of *Cu*₁, in the other species of the genus this being placed beneath and usually near midlength of cell 1st *M*₂. From the only other described Ethiopan species of *Adelphomyia*, *A. ugandae* RIEDEL (British East Africa), the present fly differs in the smaller size and position of the basal deflection of *Cu*₁.

Genus ERIOCERA MACQUART.

Eriocera leonensis commutabilis, subsp. n.

Antennae short in both sexes; head obscure brownish red; thorax entirely black or brownish black; halteres and legs black; wings rather

broad, dark brown; *Sc* comparatively short; R_{2+3} less than one half R_2 ; cell M_1 lacking; abdomen reddish, at least basally.

Male. — Length about 8.5 mm.; wing 11.8 mm.

Female. — Length 12 mm.; wing 12.8 mm.

Mouthparts brown. Antennae short in both sexes, dark brown, the basal segment with the distal half reddish. Head obscure brownish red.

Thorax entirely black or brownish black, the mesonotal praescutum shiny. Halteres dark brownish black. Legs black. Wings rather broad, dark brown, the base and costal region darker brown; veins slightly darker brown than the ground-color. Venation: *Sc* rather short, Sc_2 ending opposite the fork of R_s , the only slightly longer Sc_1 a short distance beyond the fork; R_s about one-half longer than R ; R_{2+3} less than one-half R_2 , in alignment with the basal section of R_2 ; r on R_2 about one and one-half its length beyond the fork and on R_1 about two and one-half times its length from the tip; cell M_1 lacking; in the male the veins issuing from cell 1st M_2 tend strongly to atrophy; m three to four times the outer deflection of M_3 , cell 2nd M_2 being very wide; in the female the veins are stronger and more nearly equidistant; basal deflection of Cu_1 about one-third its length beyond the fork of M , Cu_2 and the deflection of Cu_1 subequal.

Abdomen of the female obscure reddish, the pleural region and an indistinct median line on the tergite dark brown. In the male the basal segments are obscure reddish, soon passing into black.

Hab. Nigeria.

Holotype, ♀, Ibadan, May 4, 1922 (A. W. J. POMEROY).

Allotopotype, ♂, badly broken.

Paratopotype, ♀ ♂.

Types in the collection of the writer.

Eriocera leonensis commutabilis differs from the typical form chiefly in the uniformly dark color of the thorax and legs and the slightly different venation.
