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# UNDESCRIBED TIPULIDAE FROM THE ETHIOPIAN REGION

By Charles P. ALEXANDER  
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The new species of crane-flies discussed herewith were received from various sources. An important series from Cape Colony, now preserved in the South African Museum, was sent to me some years ago by the late Dr. L. Peringuey. Other species were taken in Cape Colony, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa by Messrs. Alexander Cuthbertson, H. K. Munro and R. E. Turner. Two very distinct species of *Trentepohlia* from the slopes of Cameroon Mountain were taken by the Reverend Mr. Jacob A. Reis. I wish to express my very deep thanks to all the entomologists above mentioned for their appreciated cooperation in making known the Tipulid fauna of the Ethiopian Region. Except where noted to the contrary, the types of the novelties are preserved in my collection.

## ***Limonia* (*Limonia*) *cuthbertsoni* sp. n.**

General coloration black; mesonotal praescutum with three reddish ochreous stripes; scutal lobes extensively reddish ochreous; wings with a strong brown suffusion, heavily patterned with darker brown; wing-surface with abundant macrotrichia.

*Male*. — Length, about 7 mm.; wing, 8.4 mm.

Mouthparts greatly reduced, pale, the maxillary palpi black, single-segmented. Antennae black throughout; basal flagellar segments suboval, with short apical pedicels, the outer segments becoming more elongate, the bases narrowed, not wider than the short glabrous apical pedicels; terminal segment very long and slender, about one-third longer than the penultimate; verticils long and conspicuous, much exceeding the segments. Head black, the occipital region paler.

Mesonotal praescutum black with three conspicuous reddish ochreous stripes, the lateral stripes produced caudad across the suture, covering most of the scutal lobes, the mesal edge of the latter narrowly blackened; scutellum reddish-ochreous; mediotergite black, paler caudally. Pleura black. Halteres infuscated, the

knobs more heavily so, the base of stem narrowly pale yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters testaceous brown; femora and tibiae brownish yellow; tarsi brownish yellow, the two terminal segments dark brown; claws (♂) elongate, simple, with the exception of a single slender tooth at extreme base. Wings with a strong brown tinge; a conspicuous heavy brown pattern, including extensive seams at origin of *Rs*, fork of *Sc*, stigma, along cord and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> and a conspicuous marginal clouding in ends of cells *R*<sub>2</sub> and *R*<sub>3</sub>; whitish areas before and beyond stigma; centers of cells *R*, *M*, *1st M*<sub>2</sub>, *M*<sub>4</sub> and *Cu* pale; veins dark brown. Numerous macrotrichia in all cells of wing excepting the proximal ends of basal cells. Venation : *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending opposite four-fifths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> at its tip; *Rs* angulated and weakly spurred at origin; *R*<sub>2</sub> and free tip of *Sc*<sub>2</sub> subequal and in transverse alignment; basal section of *R*<sub>4</sub> + <sub>5</sub> subequal to or a little longer than *r-m*; *m-cu* just before fork of *M*.

Abdomen black, the basal sternites ringed with yellow, especially the second and third sternites; hypopygium dark. Male hypopygium much as in *holotricha* in the shape and structure of the dististyle. Basistyle with the ventro-mesal lobe produced subapically into a slender lobule. Gonapophyses with lateral shoulders more conspicuous than in *holotricha*.

*Hab.* Portuguese East Africa.

*Holotype*, ♂, Border Farm, R. Jardin, April 1929 (A. Cuthbertson); Coll. N° 2397.

I name this fine species in honor of my old-time friend and co-worker on the Tipulidae, Mr. Alexander Cuthbertson. It is most closely allied to *Limonia holotricha* Alexander (Cameroon) and *L. bequaerti* Alexander (Liberia), differing especially in the heavily-patterned wings and details of venation.

***Limonia (Libnotes) libnotina* sp. n.**

General coloration yellow; scape and pedicel black, flagellum paler; praescutum with four brown stripes; mediotergite pale in central portion; pleura yellowish white with two narrow, dark brown, longitudinal stripes; wings pale yellow, with a rather sparse brown pattern that is confined to the vicinity of the veins; a gray clouding in the apical cells; abdomen yellow, the lateral margins of the tergites narrowly dark brown.

*Male*. — Length, about 12.5 mm.; wing, 16 mm.

*Female*. — Length, about 12 mm.; wing, 15.4 mm.

Rostrum moderately elongate, dark brown above, more red-

dish ventrally, the surface more or less pruinose; palpi obscure yellow. Antennae with scape and pedicel brownish black, sparsely pruinose; flagellar segments pale brown, the base of each segment narrowly yellow to produce an indistinct bicolorous appearance. Eyes large, the vertex between them reduced to a mere line; head brown, covered with a yellowish gray pollen; a rufous area on midline, immediately behind eyes; a deep median furrow.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum yellow; a small brown area on lateral margin of humeral region; four brown stripes behind, very faintly indicated on the anterior half of the segment, the intermediate pair ending far before the suture, the lateral pair a little broader, crossing the suture and suffusing the scutal lobes, with the exception of the caudal-lateral angles which are almost white and produced into conspicuous blunt lobes; scutellum almost white; mediotergite yellow medially, the sides broadly dark brown, fainter on the cephalic portion. Pleura yellowish white, with narrow, dark brown, longitudinal stripes; a dorsal stripe extends from the cervical sclerites above the fore coxae extending to the cephalic margin of the mesepimeron; a broader stripe occupies the lateral portions of the mesosternum between the fore and middle coxae; a narrow brown line immediately ventrad of wing-root; a narrow line surrounding the posterior spiracle. Halteres pale, the base of knobs faintly darkened. Legs with coxae yellow, posterior apical margin of fore coxae narrowly darkened; trochanters yellow, the margin narrowly blackened and toothed; rest of legs detached but undoubtedly belong to this species, having femora yellow with a narrow brown subterminal ring, the subequal apex yellow; tibiae and basal two tarsal segments brownish yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; remainder of tarsi dark brown. Wings with a faint yellow tinge; small brown spots and dots along the veins, as follows: On *R* beyond arculus; large spots at origin of *R*<sub>s</sub>, fork of *Sc*, *R*<sub>2</sub> and tip of *R*<sub>1</sub> + <sub>2</sub>; series of smaller brown dots at the forks of the veins, along radial and medial veins beyond cord, there being about six each on distal sections of *R*<sub>4</sub> + <sub>5</sub>, *M*<sub>3</sub> and *Cu*<sub>1</sub>; marginal brown clouds at ends of most of the longitudinal veins; a brown seam just before midlength of vein *1st A* and another at base of vein *2nd A*; vein *Cu*<sub>1</sub> uniformly seamed with brown; longitudinal gray clouds in the outer end of cell *R*, centers of cells *R*<sub>1</sub> and *R*<sub>3</sub>, and in the outer ends of cells *M*<sub>3</sub>, *Cu*<sub>1</sub>, *Cu* and the Anal cells; veins yellow, conspicuously darkened in the infuscated areas. Venation: *R*<sub>1</sub> + <sub>2</sub>

fully three times  $R_2$  alone and longer than  $m-cu$ ;  $R_s$  from three to four times the basal deflection of  $R_4 + 5$  and in alignment with it; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> long and narrow; basal deflection of  $M_3$  elongate, arcuated, nearly twice  $m-cu$ , the latter at about two-fifths the length of the lower face of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; veins beyond cord long and slender, as normal for *Libnotes*.

Abdomen yellow, the lateral margins of tergites narrowly but conspicuously dark brown, the color slightly interrupted at the caudal margin of each segment; ovipositor reddish horn-color, the bases of hypovalvae blackened; cerci very short, strongly upcurved.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♂, received from H. K. Munro, without closer data, in author's collection.

*Allotype*, ♀, Oudebosch, Caledon Division, December 1920 (*R. Lightfoot*); South African Museum.

The first true *Libnotes* to be discovered in the Ethiopian Region.

### ***Pseudolimnophila albocoxalis* sp. n.**

General coloration of praescutum brownish black, with three reddish orange stripes that are confluent in front; pleura striped longitudinally with black and yellowish gray; legs with the coxae whitish, the bases narrowly and conspicuously blackened; remainder of legs yellow; wings brownish yellow, with a heavy brown pattern, the areas solidly darkened; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*;  $m-cu$  shortly before midlength of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; abdomen brownish black, the caudal margins of segments conspicuously ringed with yellow.

*Female*. — Length, about 10 mm.; wing, 9.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape, pedicel and basal three segments of flagellum pale yellow; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, the verticils shorter than the segments. Head brownish yellow; anterior vertex at narrowest point nearly three times the diameter of scape.

Pronotum above yellow, the anterior notum more orange-yellow. Mesonotal praescutum almost covered by three reddish orange stripes that are confluent in front, restricting the brownish black ground-color to the lateral borders and narrow, strip-like interspaces; scutum and scutellum chiefly dark brown, the latter more pruinose; mediotergite with basal half yellowish gray, posterior half and narrow lateral borders brownish black. Pleura alternately striped with black and yellowish gray, arranged as narrow lon-

gitudinal lines, the most conspicuous ones occupying the dorso-pleural region, propleura, anepisternum, pteropleurite and ventral sternopleurite, meron and coxal bases; pleurotergite brownish black. Halteres obscure yellow, knobs dark brown. Legs with coxae chiefly and conspicuously whitened, the bases narrowly and abruptly black; trochanters dark brown; femora yellow, scarcely if at all darkened towards tips; tibiae and tarsi yellow, the terminal two segments of latter brown. Wings brownish yellow, with a heavy brown pattern, the markings much more intense and solidly darkened than in *gyldenstolpei*, not with pale centers and forming ocelliform areas as in the last-named; a dark cloud at arculus; five dark costal areas, the first at the supernumerary crossvein in cell  $Sc$ , the second at origin of  $R_s$ , the fourth at stigma; other longitudinal veins with dark clouds at margin, these largest at the Anal veins; areas at wing-tip confluent, leaving small isolated yellow spots in outer ends of cells  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $M_1$ ; cord and outer end of cell *1st*  $M_2$  narrowly seamed; a series of clouds along vein  $Cu_1$ , the outer ones smaller; veins brown, in the costal and radial fields becoming more yellow in the interspaces. Venation: A strong supernumerary crossvein in cell  $Sc$ , placed at mid-distance between arculus and origin of  $R_s$ ;  $R_s$  long, square and short-spurred at origin;  $R_2 + 3 + 4$  gently arcuated, subequal to  $R_2 + 3$ ;  $m-cu$  just before midlength of cell *1st*  $M_2$ ; cell  $M_1$  about one-third longer than its petiole; anterior arculus lacking.

Abdomen brownish black, the caudal margins of segments conspicuously ringed with yellow. Ovipositor with cerci blackened basally, the upcurved tips dark red; hypovalvae polished black.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia.

*Holotype*, ♀, Chirinda Forest, Melsetter District, altitude 3,600 feet, November 1930 (*A. Cuthbertson*); British Museum, through Mr. Cuthbertson.

The only other Ethiopian *Pseudolimnophila* with a supernumerary crossvein in cell  $Sc$  is *P. gyldenstolpei* Alexander, which is readily told by the paler, more diffuse, ocelliform areas on the wings, the venation, the leg-pattern, especially of the coxae, and the very different coloration of the thorax and abdomen.

### ***Limnophila (Elaeophila) venaguttula* sp. n.**

General coloration brownish yellow; antennae short, scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum dark brown; a capillary brown median line on head, pronotum and mediotergite; pleura black, with three narrow yellow longitudinal lines; wings yellow, the veins

with numerous small brown spots and dots; *m* elongate, longer than *m-cu*; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *M*.

*Male*. — Length, about 6.2 - 6.4 mm.; wing, 7.2 - 7.3 mm.

*Female*. — Length (excluding head), about 6.8 mm.; wing, 8.4 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, obscure yellow above; palpi dark brown. Antennae short; scape and pedicel light yellow, flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments cylindrical, the outer face slightly convex, terminal segments more elongate. Head uniformly brownish yellow; a capillary dark brown line on occiput and posterior portion of vertex.

Pronotum obscure brownish yellow, with a capillary dark brown median line. Mesonotal praescutum light brownish yellow, with four narrow dark brown stripes, the intermediate pair approximated; a brown median spot near cephalic margin of praescutum; lateral stripes less distinct; remainder of mesonotum obscure brownish yellow, the mediotergite with a conspicuous capillary dark brown line. Pleura dark brown with three very narrow light yellow longitudinal stripes on mesopleura, the two more dorsal ones extending cephalad into the propleura, the ventral stripe lying between the fore and middle coxae, in some cases including the mesosternum. Halteres yellow. Legs with coxae dark brown, apex of fore coxa traversed by the ventral pleural stripe, apices of other coxae more narrowly pale; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings light yellow, with an abundant pattern of brown spots and dots on all the veins; the spots are but slightly larger than the dots, occupying the origin of *Rs*, tips of *Sc* and  $R_1 + 2$ , along cord, and at the ends of the longitudinal veins; the dots occupy all the veins, more abundant beyond the cord; in cell *C* there are but four such spots; along vein *2nd A* four dots, additional to the larger apical spot; veins yellow, dark brown where they traverse the infuscated areas. Macrotrichia of disk small, longer and more abundant in the darkened areas. Venation: *Sc* long  $Sc_1$  extending to a short distance beyond fork of  $R_2 + 3 + 4$ ,  $Sc_2$  at its tip; *Rs* long, arcuated at origin;  $R_2 + 3 + 4$  short, about equal to *m-cu*;  $R_2$  subequal to  $R_1 + 2$ ,  $R_2 + 3$  to  $R_3$ ; inner ends of cells  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  in alignment; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> elongate, irregularly pentagonal; *m* very long, arcuated, longer than *m-cu*; basal section of vein  $M_3$  shorter than *r-m* and only about one-third *m*; petiole of cell  $M_1$  about one-half the cell; *m-cu* just before midlength of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; sometimes

with a small spur near tip of vein *2nd A* ; arculus broken or nearly so ; a supernumerary crossvein in cell *M*, opposite or slightly beyond the origin of *Rs* ; in one wing of allotype, this crossvein is incomplete.

Abdomen dark brown, with a sparse obscure yellow pollen ; hypopygium scarcely brightened. Ovipositor with valves elongate but fleshy, the very compressed cerci deep, with the tips obtusely rounded.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♂, Coldstream Humansdorp Division, January 1921 (*R. Tucker*). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂♂.

The reference to the subgenus *Elaeophila* is somewhat doubtful. The peculiar structure of the ovipositor seems to place it in a rather isolated position.

***Elephantomyia (Elephantomyia) luteipennis* sp. n.**

General coloration yellow, the mesonotal praescutum more orange yellow, with three narrow brown stripes ; legs black ; wings yellow ; *Rs* elongate, angulated at origin ; deflection of *R<sub>5</sub>* long ; *m-cu* not far from base of cell *1st M<sub>2</sub>*.

*Female*. — Length (excluding rostrum), about 10-11 mm. ; wing, 9.4-9.8 mm.

Rostrum elongate, black, about three-fourths the length of body. Antennae black, with elongate verticils. Head light gray.

Mesonotal praescutum light orange-yellow with three narrow, indistinct brown stripes ; median stripe distinct anteriorly, becoming obsolete beyond midlength of the sclerite ; lateral stripes crossing the suture on to the mesal portions of the scutal lobes ; remainder of mesonotum and the pleura pale yellow. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow, the apices of the latter blackened ; femora black, base paler, extreme tip narrowly paler ; tibiae and tarsi black ; tibial spurs apparently lacking. Wings with a strong yellow tinge, slightly more saturated along costal margin ; stigma faintly indicated ; veins brownish black. Venation : *Sc* long, ending about opposite three-fourths the length of *Rs*, *Sc<sub>2</sub>* at tip of *Sc<sub>1</sub>* ; *Rs* elongate, angulated and sometimes spurred at origin ; deflection of *R<sub>5</sub>* about two and one-half times *r-m* ; *r-m* and *m* subequal or the latter longer ; cell *1st M<sub>2</sub>* pentagonal, *m* about one-half longer than the deflection of *M<sub>3</sub>*, in the type provided with about five macrotrichia ; *m-cu* a short distance beyond fork of *M*, in cases the dis-



tance almost as long as *r-m* ; vein *1st A* without macrotrichia, delicate, its extreme tip entirely atrophied.

Abdomen yellow. Valves of ovipositor elongate, very slender and acicular, horn-colored.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♀, Coldstream, Humansdorp Division, January 1921 (*R. Tucker*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

*Elephantomyia luteipennis* is very different from the other Ethiopian species so far described.

***Elephantomyia (Elephantomyia) wahlbergi montana*** subsp. n.

*Male*. — Length (excluding rostrum), about 5 mm. ; wing, 6.4 mm.

Rostrum black, broken before midlength. Antennae black. Eyes very large, only narrowly separated dorsally, broadly contiguous ventrally. Head dark gray.

Mesonotal praescutum obscure brownish yellow, with a broad, dark brown, median stripe extending the length of the sclerite ; scutal lobes, scutellum and base of mediotergite dull reddish brown, the posterior margin of the last dark brown. Pleura uniform obscure yellow. Halteres pale, the base of stem narrowly yellow, the knob brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters obscure yellow ; remainder of legs broken. Wings subhyaline ; stigma elongate-oval, dark brown ; pale brown seams along cord and outer end of cell *1st M<sub>2</sub>* ; darker cloudings in cell *Sc*, distal ends of cells *M<sub>4</sub>* and *Cu*, along vein *Cu*, and the bases of cells *Cu*, *1st A* and *2nd A* ; veins dark brown. Venation : As in *westwoodi*, differing as follows : *Rs* a little longer, more gently arcuated ; basal deflection of *R<sub>5</sub>* a little shorter than *r-m* ; cell *1st M<sub>2</sub>* longer, the basal section of *M<sub>1</sub> + <sub>2</sub>* angulate ; *m* arcuated or angulated at near midlength, nearly as long as the basal deflection of *M<sub>3</sub>* ; *m-cu* at near three-fifths the length of cell *1st M<sub>2</sub>* ; vein *1st A* with macrotrichia on distal two-thirds.

Abdomen with tergite one dark brown ; succeeding tergites dark brown, the caudal and lateral margins obscure yellow, narrower on the posterior segments where most of the segment is dark ; segment eight black to form a conspicuous subterminal ring ; hypopygium yellow ; sternites similar but the dark brown of dorsum replaced by pale yellowish brown. Male hypopygium

with outer dististyle slender, bifid at apex, the subterminal spine smaller but more acute than the actual tip.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♂, Oudebosch, Caledon Division, December 1920 (*R. Lightfoot*).

The description of *Elephantomyia wahlbergi* Bergroth (Caf-fraria) differs in the details of coloration of the body and wings, and in the venation.

### **Gnophomyia capicola** sp.n.

General coloration brown; head grayish pruinose; thoracic pleura with a pale longitudinal stripe; wings with a brownish yellow tinge; stigma elongate, dark brown; cord faintly seamed with brown; *r-m* at or before the fork of *Rs*; valves of ovipositor fleshy.

*Male*. — Length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 7.4 mm.

*Female*. — Length, about 6 mm.; wing, 8.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae with the scape and pedicel dark brown; flagellar segments dark brown, elongate-cylindrical. Head grayish pruinose.

Pronotum brown, narrowly grayish medially. Mesonotum dark brown, the praescutal interspaces only a little paler than the nearly confluent stripes; humeral region and lateral margins of praescutum obscure yellowish; scutal lobes pale laterally; scutellum with the caudal half paler than base; mediotergite sparsely pruinose. Pleura dark brown; a narrow pale longitudinal stripe across the ventral pleural region. Halteres dark brown, the extreme base of stem pale. Legs with coxae pale testaceous; trochanters testaceous; remainder of legs brownish yellow, darker in male. Wings with a brownish yellow, tinge, prearcular and costal regions somewhat brighter; stigma conspicuous, elongate-oval, dark brown; a faint and indistinct brown seam along cord and outer end of cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub>; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending opposite fork of *Rs*; *Sc*<sub>2</sub> at about one-third the distance between origin of *Rs* and tip of *Sc*<sub>1</sub>; *Rs* long and straight; *R*<sub>2</sub>+<sub>3</sub>+<sub>4</sub> strongly arcuated; *R*<sub>2</sub> close to fork of *R*<sub>3</sub>+<sub>4</sub>; cell *R*<sub>3</sub> narrow basally; *r-m* connecting with *Rs* at or before (in female) its fork; *Rs* in alignment with *R*<sub>5</sub>; cell *1st M*<sub>2</sub> long and narrow, closed; *m-cu* at or just beyond the fork of *M*; vein *2nd A* gently curved to margin.

Abdomen dark brown. Valves of ovipositor short, blunt and fleshy, hypovalvae dull orange.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♂, Keiskamahoeck, Lenye Forest, altitude 3.000 feet, June 15, 1921 (*H. K. Munro*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, in Mr Munro's collection.

The fly is very different from all other known species of the genus. The fleshy cerci and hypovalvae of the ovipositor are not normal for the genus and it may later be assigned to some other group.

***Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) clitellaria* sp.n.**

General coloration pale yellow; thorax with a brownish black median shield, narrowest in front, more widened behind; median region of scutum very restrictedly pale; pleura pale yellow; legs yellow; wings whitish subhyaline, with a restricted dark pattern; abdominal tergites brown, the sternites bicolorous, their bases yellow, with less than the apical halves of the segments dark brown.

*Male*. — Length, about 5.5-6 mm.; wing, about 4.5-4.8 mm.

*Female*. — Length, about 6.5-7 mm.; wing, 5-5.2 mm.

Described from alcoholic specimens.

Rostrum and labial palpi pale, maxillary palpi darker. Antennae dark brown throughout. Prothorax and mesothorax yellow, the notum with a brownish black median area, beginning on pronotum, becoming wider on praescutum, extending to base of abdomen, on scutum leaving a very narrow, pale, median line. Pleura entirely pale yellow. Halteres pale. Legs yellow; femora near bases set with small spinous setae; posterior tibiae with two conspicuous setae near outer end; proximal end of posterior basitarsi with the setae more abundant, somewhat brush-like. Wings whitish subhyaline, with a restricted dark pattern; stigma small, dark brown; wing-apex extensively paler brown; a narrow seam on  $R_3$ , leaving a pale area in cell  $R_3$ ; narrow dusky seams along posterior cord and vein  $Cu$ ; veins chiefly brown. Venation:  $Sc_2$  obsolete or nearly so;  $R_2+3+4$  diverging widely from  $R_5$  at origin;  $R_2$  subequal to or a little longer than  $R_1+2$ ;  $R_3+4$  more yellowish, about one-half to three-fourths longer than  $R_2+3+4$ ; fusion of  $Cu_1$  and *1st A* very slight; cell *2nd A* narrow.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites bicolorous, pale yellow, with less than the apical half of each segment dark brown, the amount becoming somewhat more extensive on the outer seg-

ments ; subterminal segments and genitalia of male more uniformly darkened.

*Hab.* Cameroon.

*Holotype*, alcoholic ♂, above Buea, Cameroon Mountain, altitude 6.500 feet, October 1929 (*J. A. Reis*). *Allotopotype* ♀. *Paratopotypes*, ♂ ♀.

By my key to the Ethiopian species of *Trentepohlia* (*Rev. Zool. Africaine*, 14 : 177-180 ; 1926), *T. (T.) clitellaria* runs to *exornata* Bergroth, a very different fly. In reality, it is closer to *T. pallidipleura* Alexander (Cameroon), differing in the thoracic and leg-pattern and in the venation.

***Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) jacobii* sp. n.**

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum light yellow, with a restricted brown pattern ; dorsal pleurites dark brown, the sternopleurite light yellow ; coxae and trochanters dark brown ; wings broad, whitish, with a moss-like brown pattern ; *Sc* and *R*<sub>1</sub> + <sub>2</sub> widely separated at margin, the distance on costa exceeding vein *R*<sub>3</sub> ; macrotrichia of veins very sparse.

*Female*. — Length, about 5.5 mm. ; wing, 5 mm.

Described from alcoholic material.

Rostrum pale ; palpi black. Antennae with the first segment black, the pedicel yellow to brownish yellow ; flagellum pale yellow, the outer segments broken. Head ochreous.

Cervical sclerites brown. Mesonotal praescutum light yellow, with a sparse brown pattern, including a median dash on cephalic portion of sclerite and two dark dashes just before the suture, representing the usual interspaces ; lateral margins of sclerite more broadly brown ; scutum yellow, the lobes extensively dark brown ; scutellum chiefly dark brown ; mediotergite dark brown. Pleura with dorsal sclerites and membrane brown, the broad sternopleurite conspicuously light yellow. Halteres pale, the knobs infuscated. Legs with coxae and trochanters dark brown ; remainder of legs broken. Wings relatively broad, whitish, the base and costal region slightly more yellow ; disk with a heavy brown moss-like pattern, appearing chiefly as two broad bands that are much dissected by white areas ; wing-apex with three major areas of the ground-color ; a gray suffusion in outer end of cell *1st A* and beyond midlength of *Cu* ; four small scattered spots just beyond wing-origin ; veins dark brown, pale yellow in the ground areas. Macrotrichia of veins almost lacking, beyond cord with a scanty series on distal section of *R*<sub>5</sub> and a few others on distal end of

$R_1$ , and on  $R_2$ . Venation :  $Sc_1$  ending far before  $R_1 + 2$ , the distance on costa greater than  $R_3$ ;  $Rs$  long, gently sinuous; cell  $R_3$  large; apical fusion of veins  $Cu_1$  and  $1st A$  slight.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the more basal sclerites with a pale transverse central ring; sternites similarly dark brown, on segments two to four with bases chiefly whitened; subterminal segments uniformly darkened; ovipositor horn-yellow.

*Hab.* Cameroon.

*Holotype*, alcoholic ♀, Above Buea, Cameroon Mountain, altitude 6,500 feet, October 1929 (*J. A. Reis*). *Paratopotype*, alcoholic ♀.

I take the greatest pleasure in naming this exceptionally distinct *Trentepohlia* in honor of the collector, my friend, the Reverend Mr. Jacob A. Reis. The species is amply different from all known Ethiopian members of the genus. By my key to the Ethiopian members of the genus (l. c., 14 : 177-180; 1926), the species runs to couplet 20, disagreeing widely with all species beyond this point. The moss-like or stellate pattern of the wings is somewhat suggestive of that found in certain Trypetidæ, as *Urellia*.

**Gonomyia (Progonomyia) nigrobimbo** sp. n.

Coloration black, the pronotum, scutellum and a ventral longitudinal line on pleura obscure rufous; legs entirely black; wings tinged with black; distal section of vein  $M_3$  lying free in the membrane; abdominal sternites ringed caudally with rufous yellow.

*Male*. — Length, about 4 mm.; wing, 3.6 mm.

*Female*. — Length, about 5.4 mm.; wing, 4.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellad segments short-cylindrical. Head black.

Pronotum black, the scutellum conspicuous, obscure rufous. Mesonotum black, the extreme lateral margins of praescutum and the posterior lateral margins of the scutal lobes narrowly obscure rufous. Pleura black, sparsely gray pruinose, with the dorso-pleural membrane obscure rufous; a pale rufous longitudinal stripe above the coxae, extending from mesepisternum to immediately above posterior coxae. Halteres black. Legs with coxae black, sparsely gray pruinose; remainder of legs black. Wings with a strong blackish suffusion, deepest in the radial field and along vein  $Cu$ ; veins black. Venation :  $Sc$  long,  $Sc_1$  ending approximately at midlength of  $Rs$ ,  $Sc_2$  far from the tip of  $Sc_1$ , im-

mediately beyond origin of  $R_s$ ;  $R_2$  very faint but indicated, immediately before fork of  $R_3 + 4$ ; deflection of  $R_5$  angulated at mid-length; distal section of  $M_3$  lying free in the membrane as in *pulchrissima*; *m-cu* immediately beyond fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen black, the posterior margins of the segments very narrowly pale, this color scarcely evident on the tergites, a little broader and more obscure rufous yellow on the sternites where it appears as narrow bands. Male hypopygium black, including the appendages. Ninth tergite narrowed apically, the caudal margin with a V-shaped notch, the lobes formed slightly divergent. Ovipositor with valves long and slender, brownish black.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♂, Oudebosch, Caledon Division, December 1920 (*R. Lightfoot*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

The species is readily told from its only near ally, *Gonomyia* (*Progonomyia*) *pulchrissima* Alexander, by the diagnostic features listed above.

### ***Dasymolophilus liliputanus* sp. n.**

Size very small (wing, ♂, 2.2 mm.); general coloration dark brown; wings grayish brown; no macrotrichia in cells of wing;  $R_2$  and  $R_2 + 3$  in almost transverse alignment, both shorter than  $R_4 + 5$ ; male hypopygium with the dististyle flattened, glabrous.

*Male*. — Length, about 1.5 mm.; wing, 2.2 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennae dark brown, the latter short. Head dark brown.

Thorax dark brown, slightly pruinose. Legs brown. Wings with a grayish brown tinge, the veins darker brown; macrotrichia dark brown. No macrotrichia in cells of wing. Wings apparently with the anal field reduced in size, this area injured in the only preserved wing of the unique type. Venation: *Sc* relatively short,  $Sc_1$  ending opposite  $R_2$ ,  $Sc_2$  just beyond origin of  $R_s$ ;  $R_s$  relatively short, about two-thirds  $R_1 + 2$ ;  $R_2 + 3$  and  $R_2$  subequal in length and almost in transverse alignment;  $R_4 + 5$  from one and one-half to two times  $R_2 + 3$ , in alignment with  $R_s$ ; *m-cu* beyond fork of  $M$ ; petiole of cell  $M_3$  relatively short, about twice *m-cu*.

Male hypopygium with the single dististyle terminal in position, glabrous, flattened, on face bearing a small lobe that is tipped with two tiny setae. Phallosome a depressed plate, the caudal margin slightly concave, each caudo-lateral angle terminating in a slender, smooth, darkened spine.

*Hab.* Cape Colony.

*Holotype*, ♂, Ceres, Cape Province, April 1925 (*R. E. Turner*); British Museum 1925-210, sent me through the friendly interest of Mr. Fred W. Edwards.

Allied to the larger *Dasymolophilus eriopteroides* (Alexander), likewise from the mountains of southwest Cape Colony, differing conspicuously in the venation, especially the more elongate veins beyond the cord,  $R_s$  being shorter than  $R_1 + 2$ ;  $R_4 + 5$  distinct and longer than either  $R_2$  or  $R_2 + 3$ . In *eriopteroides*,  $R_s$  is longer than  $R_1 + 2$ , cell  $R_2$  at margin being considerably widened;  $R_2 + 3$  and  $R_5$  arise exactly at the fork of  $R_s$ , there being no element  $R_4 + 5$ . I regard the *Tasiocera minutissima* Edwards (*Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool.* (2) 15 : 210-211; 1912) as likewise belonging to this genus rather than to *Tasiocera*. However it is becoming increasingly difficult to separate the species with short antennae from the typical *Tasiocera* with elongate organs, and clear-cut distinctions between the two groups are still lacking. The Australasian species of *Tasiocera*, including the genotype, have the wings more cuneiformly narrowed than in these three Ethiopian species of *Dasymolophilus*, resulting in the shortening to total loss of vein *2nd A*.