

Ephydriidae. I wish to express my appreciation to them for their aid, which has increased the value of this contribution, and also to Mr. E. P. Van Duzee for the privilege of examining the collection and retaining duplicate material.

C. H. CURRAN.

TIPULIDAE

(By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER)

I am greatly indebted to Dr. C. Howard Curran for the privilege of examining a small series of crane-flies from the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands, chiefly collected by Mr. M. Willows, Jr., while a member of the Templeton-Crocker Expedition of 1933. The types of the novelties of these species, mostly in very indifferent condition, are preserved in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences. Dr. Curran has also included for examination a few additional species from Bougainville and the other Solomon Islands, belonging to the American Museum of Natural History.

TIPULINAE

Megistocera fuscana (Wiedemann)

Nematocera fuscana Wiedemann; Dipt. exot., 1: 29, 1921.

Widely distributed in the Indo-Malayan and Australian regions: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Aru Islands and New Guinea, northward to northern Luzon, southeastward to Queensland, eastward to the Solomon Islands. The genus is one of several crane-flies that occurs in northern Luzon, yet does not reach Formosa.

One female, Guadalcanar Island, September 17, 1927; Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Accession No. 27590. The record is the most easterly so far reported for this fly.

Nephrotoma guttipleura Alexander, new species

Text figure 1

Mesonotal praescutum yellow, with three black stripes, the outer ends of the lateral pair suffused with more brownish areas that reach the outer margin; posterior border of mediotergite with paired confluent black spots; pleura heavily variegated with brownish black; wings yellow, prearcular region and cells *C* and *Sc* clear light yellow; wing-tip weakly darkened; abdominal tergites orange, ringed caudally with black, presenting a tigrine appearance.

Female: length, about 16 mm.; wing, 13.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head moldy, apparently yellow, with the nasus and adjoining regions blackened; basal two segments of palpi brownish yellow, terminal segments black. Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow; proximal flagellar segments yellow, beyond the third or fourth flagellar segment with the basal enlargement slightly darkened; verticils long, exceeding the segments. Head yellow, the occipital band small and poorly-delimited.

Pronotum yellow medially, brownish black on sides. Mesonotal praescutum yellow, with three black stripes, the lateral pair somewhat more polished than the median; a pale brown suffusion opposite the anterior ends of the lateral stripes, reaching the pretergites; scutum yellow, each lobe with two confluent black areas; a group of black setae on posterior lateral portion of each scutal lobe; scutellum pale brown, the parascutella a little darker; mediotergite yellow, the posterior border with two confluent polished black areas. Pleura pale yellow, conspicuously variegated by brownish black, including most of the anepisternum; ventral sternopleurite; extreme cephalic border of pteropleurite and adjoining posterior edge of anepisternum and sternopleurite; ventral meron; and ventral edge of pleurotergite. Halteres reddish brown, the apex of knob a little brightened. Legs with the coxae orange, the base of middle coxae narrowly blackened, of posterior coxae more broadly so; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow; tibiae brownish yellow, the tip very narrowly blackened; (a single leg, fore, remains; tarsi broken). Wings (Text fig. 1) strongly tinged with yellow, the prearcular field and cells *C* and *Sc* clear light yellow; stigma oval, brown; wing-tip restrictedly darkened; veins pale brown, the prearcular veins, *C*, *Sc*, *R* and *Cu* yellow. About a dozen stigmal trichia in cell *R*₁. Venation: *Sc*₂ opposite origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₁ near tip; cell *M*₁ narrowly sessile; *m-cu* on *M*₄ shortly beyond fork; *M*₃ and *M*₄ forking at a common point.

Abdominal tergites orange; basal tergite with caudal border blackened; tergite two with caudal border black, together with extensive lateral darkenings on basal ring; tergites three to eight with transverse black caudal borders, presenting a tigrine appearance; on lateral margins, these black borders turn slightly cephalad and on segments three to five the cephalic-lateral angles of the segments are restrictedly darkened; ovipositor and genital shield orange.

Holotype: female, **Bougainville Island**, May 3, 1928; in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Accession No. 28250.

The present fly is readily told from other species and subspecies in the Solomon Islands by the heavily spotted thoracic pleura and narrowly darkened wing-tip. The clear yellow costal border is more like *Nephrotoma solomonis* Alexander than *N. opima* Alexander. The accompanying key will separate the known species and races so far discovered in the islands.

The genus Nephrotoma in the Solomon Islands.

1. Thoracic pleura heavily spotted with brownish black; extreme wing-tip slightly infumed.....*guttipleura* sp. nov.
- Thoracic pleura indistinctly variegated with reddish areas; wing-tip undarkened..... 2
2. Cell *Sc* dark brown, contrasting with the pale yellow cell *C*...*opima* Alexander
- Cell *Sc* yellow, concolorous with cell *C* (*solomonis* and races)..... 3
3. Abdomen orange, scarcely patterned, only the ninth segment black (male).....*solomonis malaitana* subsp. nov.
- Abdominal tergites yellow or orange, the posterior margins ringed with black 4
4. Praescutal stripes intensely black, the lateral pair turned outward at their anterior ends; abdomen with basal four tergites orange, the posterior margins black; segments five to nine chiefly black.....*solomonis guadalcanarana* subsp. nov.
- Praescutal stripes brownish black, the median stripe more or less obliterated at anterior end; abdomen with basal seven tergites yellow, the posterior margins black; segments eight and nine chiefly dark brown.....*solomonis solomonis* Alexander

***Nephrotoma opima* Alexander**

Nephrotoma opima Alexander; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 13: 49, 1924.

The type is a female from Pamua, San Cristoval Island, collected by William M. Mann. A few additional specimens in the present series: Males and females, Star Harbor, San Cristoval Island, July 1, 1933. One male, Santa Catalina Island, Solomon Group, July 2, 1933.

The male hypopygium is much as in *Nephrotoma solomonis* Alexander and it is possible that the present fly will eventually be held to be only a geographic race of the latter, despite very distinct details of coloration. The abdomen of the male has tergites two to five orange, the posterior borders black; sternites two to five similar, but the borders only indistinctly darkened; segments six to nine, including hypopygium, black. Antennal flagellum chiefly black.

***Nephrotoma solomonis* Alexander**

Nephrotoma solomonis Alexander; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 13: 48-49, 1924.

The types are from Tulagi, Florida Island, Solomon Group, collected by William M. Mann. A few additional specimens which I refer to this species show characters that necessitate the erection of subspecies, which may well be found to be restricted to certain islands of the Solomon Group.

***Nephrotoma solomonis solomonis* Alexander**

Praescutal stripes brownish black, the median one more or less obliterated at anterior end; abdominal tergites one to seven with caudal margins narrowly and evenly blackened; segments eight and nine dark brown; styli of hypopygium obscure yellow.

***Nephrotoma solomonis malaitana* Alexander, new sub-species**

As in typical *solomonis*, differing as follows: Antennae more strongly bicolorous, the basal enlargement dark brown, the remainder yellow; flagellar segments more strongly incised. Ground-color of head and thorax more orange, the praescutal stripes more reddish brown, subnitidous. Abdomen orange, without distinct markings, only segment nine black. Male hypopygium with outer dististyle yellowish brown.

Holotype: male, No. 4019, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Uras Cove, Malaita Island, May 28, 1933.

***Nephrotoma solomonis guadalcanarana* Alexander, new sub-species**

As in typical *solomonis*, differing as follows: General coloration of body more orange than yellow. Praescutal stripes intensely black, the lateral pair with a velvety-black spot opposite their anterior end; outcurved to margin; scutellum

(male) with paired pale brown spots. Abdomen with basal four segments orange, the posterior borders narrowly and evenly blackened; fifth segment black, the extreme base vaguely brightened; succeeding segments (male) black.

Male: length, 10.5—11 mm.; wing, 10—10.5 mm.

Female: length, about 15 mm.; wing, about 12 mm.

Holotype: male, **Guadalcanar Island**, July 1927; Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Accession No. 27, 590; *allotopotype*: female, No. 4020, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., **Kau Kau Plantation, Guadalcanar Island**, May 23, 1933, Templeton Crocker Expedition; *paratopotype*: male, with the allotype; author's collection.

LIMONIINAE

Limonia (Laosa) bipartita Alexander, new species

Text figure 2

General coloration yellow, the posterior two-thirds of the praescutum, together with the scutum, darkened; rostrum light yellow; knobs of halteres dark brown; wings whitish, with an irregular, pale brown, crossbanded pattern; supernumerary crossveins in cells R_3 and R_5 ; abdominal tergites yellow, their caudal borders black.

Female: length, about 7 mm.; wing, 7.2 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, relatively long, exceeding one-half the length of remainder of head; palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow; flagellum brownish black; terminal segment one-half longer than the penultimate; verticils shorter than the segments. Anterior vertex reduced to a narrow, light gray strip, about one-third as wide as the diameter of the scape; posterior region of head dark brown.

Pronotum light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum light yellow on anterior third, the posterior portion darkened; scutum similarly darkened, including the median area; scutellum pale yellow, the posterior border very weakly darkened; mediotergite yellow, the posterior half or less suffused. Pleura and pleurotergite pale yellow. Halteres of moderate length, yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters light yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings (Text fig. 2) whitish, with an irregular pale brown pattern that is distributed about as illustrated, the outer edges of the brown areas very slightly darker than the centers; veins pale brown, darker in the clouded portions. Venation: Sc relatively long, Sc_1 ending about opposite one-fourth the length of cell $1st M_2$, Sc_2 at its tip; free tip of Sc_2 and R_2 in approximate transverse alignment; supernumerary crossveins in cells R_3 and R_5 ; cell $1st M_2$ long, widened distally, m shorter than the basal section of M_2 ; $m-cu$ at near one-third the length of the cell; $Ana1$ veins beyond base very strongly convergent, at narrowest point cell $1st A$ reduced to a linear strip.

Abdomen with the tergites obscure yellow, the caudal borders of the segments black, this pattern involving segments two to seven; shield of ovipositor darkened; sternites chiefly pale yellow. Ovipositor with the valves short but slender, the cerci gently upcurved.

Holotype: female, No. 4021, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., **Star Harbor, San Cristoval Island**, July 1, 1933.

The only described regional species of *Laosa* with two supernumerary crossveins in the radial field of the wing are *Limonia (Laosa) falcata* Alexander (New Britain), readily told by the falcate wings, with abundant brown dots in the interspaces; and *L. (L.) riedelella* Alexander (New Guinea), a much larger fly, with m much longer than the short, transverse, basal section of vein M_3 , and with the

dark wing-pattern restricted to small seams on certain of the cross-veins and deflections. I have indicated in other papers the reasons for restricting the name *Laosa* to those species of *Limonia* having one or two supernumerary crossveins in the outer radial field of the wing.

Limonia (Libnotes) willowsi Alexander, new species

Text figure 3

Close to *aurantiaca*; general coloration yellow; praescutum variegated by brownish black on posterior half; wings pale yellow; cells *C* and *Sc* more saturated; conspicuous brown crossbands, including a more extensive fascia at and beyond arculus, the yellow costal border beyond this band reduced in area; abdominal tergites yellow, segments three to seven each with a conspicuous, triangular, black area on either side, the midline narrowly pale.

Female: length, about 8.5 mm.; wing, 11 mm.

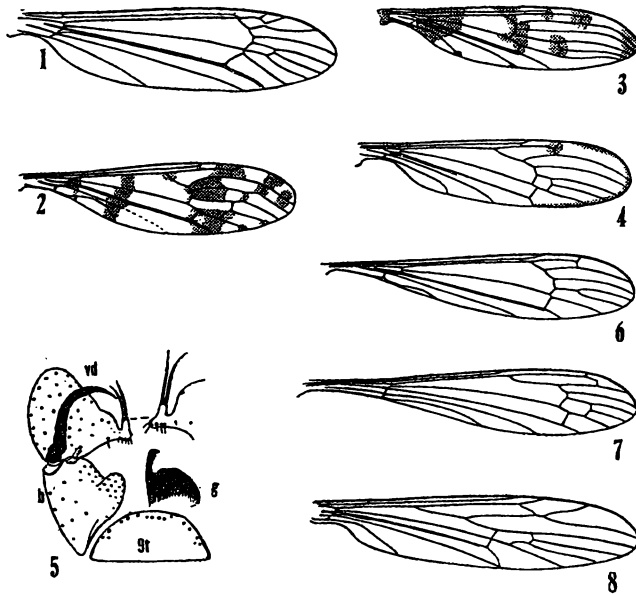
Rostrum yellow; palpi obscure yellow. Antennae with the scape yellow; pedicel and basal segments of flagellum black, the outer flagellar segments somewhat paler, yellowish brown; basal flagellar segments short-oval, the outer ones more elongate; terminal segment long and slender, about equal in length to the two preceding segments combined; longest verticils unilaterally arranged, a little longer than the segments. Posterior vertex and occiput brown; eyes broadly holoptic, obliterating the anterior vertex.

Pronotum yellow, broadly dark brown behind. Mesonotal praescutum light yellow on about the anterior half, the posterior half light brown, with a more brownish black darkening on the anterior border of the infuscated portion, more extensive on the sides; scutum yellow, the lobes chiefly blackened; scutellum light yellow; mediotergite yellow in central portion, brownish black sublaterally. Pleura and pleurotergite yellow. Halteres relatively elongate, the stem yellow, the knob dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters light yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings (Text fig. 3) pale yellow, cells *C* and *Sc* more saturated yellow; a conspicuous brown crossbanded pattern, more intense along the costa, somewhat paler behind; the dark pattern includes the extreme wing-base; a broad fascia beyond the arculus; cord; tip of *Sc*; stigma and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; wing-tip more weakly darkened; small dark spots at outer ends of Anal veins; veins yellow, darkened in the clouded areas. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending shortly before outer end of cell *1st M*₂, *Sc*₂ at its tip; *R*₁₊₂ jutting distad beyond level of free tip of *Sc*₂, the latter lying shortly beyond level of *R*₂; *m-cu* more than its length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen yellowish brown, the third to seventh tergites with a conspicuous triangular black area on either side, the mid-line narrowly pale; sternites yellow. Ovipositor with valves short but slender, reddish horn-color, the bases more darkened; cerci strongly upcurved.

Holotype: female, No. 4022, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Uras Cove, Malaita Island, May 28, 1933.

Limonia (Libnotes) willowsi is named in honor of the collector of this interesting series of crane-flies from the Solomon Islands. The fly is very close to *L. (L.) aurantiaca* (Doleschall) and may prove to be a geographical form of this latter species. The much heavier and more extensive brown wing-pattern and differences in the coloration of the thorax and abdomen induce me to consider the fly as being specifically distinct. *L. (L.) flavipalpis* (Edwards) and *L. (L.) illecebrosa* (Alexander) are more distantly allied.



- Fig. 1. *Nephrotoma guttipleura* Alexander, new species, venation.
 Fig. 2. *Limonia (Laosa) bipartita* Alexander, new species, wing.
 Fig. 3. *Limonia (Libnotes) willowsi* Alexander, new species, wing.
 Fig. 4. *Limonia (Libnotes) ephippiata* Alexander, new species, wing.
 Fig. 5. *Limonia (Dicranomyia) cruzi* Alexander, new species, male hypopygium.
 b, basistyle; g, gonapophysis; t, tergite; vd, ventral dististyle.
 Fig. 6. *Limonia (Pseudoglochina) fuscolata* Alexander, new species, venation.
 Fig. 7. *Limonia (Thrypticomysia) spathulata* Alexander, new species, venation.
 Fig. 8. *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) solomonensis* Alexander, new species, venation.

***Limonia (Libnotes) solomonis* (Alexander)**

Libnotes solomonis Alexander; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 13: 39-40, 1924.

Described from Guadalcanar Island, January 17-18, 1921, collected by J. A. Kuschel. Later reported by the present writer from Rabaul, New Britain, January 1933, taken by Frank H. Taylor.

One male, Nupani Reef Island, Santa Cruz Group, May 8, 1933. One male, Matema Islands, Santa Cruz Group, July 8, 1933.

Readily told from all generally similar species of *Libnotes* by the conspicuously blackened bases of all tibiae.

***Limonia (Libnotes) ephippiata* Alexander, new species**

Text figure 4

General coloration of thorax reddish, with a transverse black saddle beyond midlength of the praescutum; flagellum dark brown; head black, sparsely pruinose; knobs of halteres dark brown; wings subhyaline, the prearcular region and cells

C and *Sc* light yellow; stigma small, dark brown; wing-apex narrowly bordered by dark; cell *1st M*₂ small; abdomen reddish, the basal two sternites with black areas near outer ends.

Female: length, about 6.5 mm.; wing, 7 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennae with scape black; pedicel obscure brownish yellow; flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments oval, gradually decreasing in size outwardly, the terminal segment a little shorter than the penultimate; verticils subequal in length to the segments. Head black, sparsely pruinose; eyes very large, contiguous on vertex.

Prothorax and mesonotal praescutum entirely reddish except for a very conspicuous black saddle on the latter, lying transversely across the sclerite, its anterior edge at near midlength of the praescutum, its posterior border some distance before the suture; surface of thorax polished; posterior sclerites of mesonotum more yellow. Pleura reddish. Halteres pale, with dark brown knobs. Legs with the coxae and trochanters reddish; remainder of legs broken. Wings (Text fig. 4) subhyaline, the prearcular region and cells *C* and *Sc* light yellow; stigma small, subcircular, dark brown; wing-border from just beyond the stigma to end of vein *Cu*₁ very narrowly darkened; veins dark brown, yellow in the flavous areas. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending nearly opposite *r-m*, *Sc*₂ a short distance from its tip; free tip of *Sc*₂ and *R*₂ in transverse alignment; cell *1st M*₂ small, with *m-cu* at near one-third its length; Anal veins gently divergent.

Abdomen reddish, the tergites unmarked; basal two sternites with a black mark near outer margin, the second one larger; bases of hypovalvae blackened. Ovipositor with the elongate cerci slender and nearly straight.

Holotype: female, No. 4023, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Star Harbor, San Cristoval Island, July 3, 1933.

By Edwards' key to the species of *Libnotes* (Journ. Fed. Malay St. Mus., 14: 74-80; 1928), the present fly runs to couplet 61, differing from all forms beyond this point, and likewise from all other more recently characterized species, by the transverse black saddle beyond midlength of the praescutum.

Limonia (Dicranomyia) cruzi Alexander, new species

Text figure 5

Belongs to the *tristis* group; allied to *subsordida*; mesonotal praescutum obscure yellow, with a median brown stripe, lateral stripes lacking; pleura brown, sparsely pruinose, with a narrow, dark brown, longitudinal stripe; halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown; male hypopygium with the rostral spines elongate, exceeding one-third the length of the dorsal dististyle; mesal-apical lobe of the large blackened gonapophyses with microscopic denticles.

Male: length, about 4 mm.; wing, 4.4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval, the verticils subequal in length to the segments. Head gray; narrowest point of vertex about one-half as wide as the diameter of scape.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum obscure yellow, with a conspicuous brown median stripe that is partly interrupted at near midlength; no lateral praescutal stripes; scutum obscure yellow, the mesal half of each lobe darkened; scutellum testaceous brown; mediotergite weakly darkened, sparsely pruinose. Pleura brown, sparsely pruinose; a narrow, dark brown line from the cervical region to the base of abdomen. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxae yellow, the bases weakly darkened; trochanters yellow; femora yellow basally, passing into brown; tibiae and tarsi pale brown, the outer segments

of the latter dark brown. Wings tinged with grayish, the small, subcircular stigma brown; scarcely evident darkenings at arculus and origin of *Rs*; veins brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; free tip of *Sc*₂ and *R*₂ in transverse alignment; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium (Text fig. 5) with the caudal margin of tergite, *9t*, convexly rounded, with nearly a score of strong setae arranged around margin. Basistyle, *b*, short and stout, the ventro-mesal lobe basal in position. Ventral dististyle, *vd*, large and fleshy, the rostral prolongation stout at base, suddenly constricted before the spines; these latter are two in number, from a conspicuous common tubercle; spines close together, long and slender, gently diverging; each spine exceeds one-third the length of the sickle-shaped dorsal dististyle. Gonapophyses, *g*, appearing as broad blackened plates; mesal-apical lobe long and narrow, a little dilated at apex, the margin with a series of microscopic denticles.

Holotype: male, No. 4024, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Matema Island, Santa Cruz Group, July 7, 1933.

The nearest ally is *Limonia (Dicranomyia) subsordida* (Edwards) of Samoa, which differs in slight details of coloration of the mesonotal praescutum and halteres, and more evidently in the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the rostral spines and the elongate spinous mesal-apical lobe of the gonapophysis.

Limonia (Pseudoglochina) fuscolata Alexander, new species

Text figure 6

Allied to *laticincta*; mesonotum almost uniformly light brown; pleura chiefly occupied by a broad, pale yellow, longitudinal stripe, the ventral sternopleurite dark; tibiae white, with a very broad central brownish black ring; tarsi white; wings with a brownish tinge, the stigma oval, darker brown; *Sc*₁ ending about opposite midlength of *Rs*; anterior cord oblique; *m-cu* beyond fork of *M*; cell *2nd A* very small.

Female: length, about 5.5 mm.; wing, 5.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval, clearly separated; verticils conspicuous. Front dark; vertex pale brownish yellow, darker behind.

Mesonotum almost uniformly light brown, the humeral region of praescutum a little darker. Pleura chiefly occupied by a very broad, pale yellow, longitudinal stripe, restricting the brown color to the ventral sternopleurite and dorsal pleurotergite. Halteres dark brown. Legs with the coxae pale basally, darker apically; trochanters brownish testaceous; femora brown, passing into dark brown; tibiae snowy-white, with a very extensive brownish black central ring that is about twice as wide as the pale apex beyond; basal white ring narrow; tarsi snowy-white, the outer segment slightly darker. Wings (Text fig. 6) with a strong brownish tinge; stigma oval, darker brown; veins brownish black. Veins somewhat stouter than in *laticincta*. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending some distance beyond origin of *Rs*, nearly opposite one-half the length of the vein; *Rs* and basal section of *R*₄₊₅ shorter and more oblique than in *laticincta*; *m-cu* shortly beyond the fork of *M*; cell *2nd A* very small, only about one-half as long as in *laticincta*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sternites more yellowish brown.

Holotype: female, No. 4025, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Northwest end of Bellona Island, June 21, 1933.

Limonia (Pseudoglochina) fuscolata is entirely distinct from the larger *L. (P.) laticincta* (Edwards) of Samoa, which has a somewhat similar leg-pattern but an entirely different venation, as shown above.

***Limonia (Thrypticomyia) spatulata* Alexander, new species**

Text figure 7

General coloration of mesonotum uniformly pale brown, the pleura yellow; legs brown, the tarsi snowy-white, with about the proximal sixth of the basitarsi darkened; wings almost uniformly tinged with brown, the prearcular cells more hyaline; Sc_1 ending just before origin of R_s ; free tip of Sc_2 about three times its length before R_2 ; R_{1+2} lacking; basal section of R_{4+5} short; *m-cu* at about one-third the length of cell 1st M_2 ; abdominal tergites uniformly dark brown.

Female: length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black, relatively long, the long-oval flagellar segments with conspicuous apical pedicels; verticils very long, especially on the more basal segments. Head dark.

Mesonotum uniformly pale brown, the mediotergite a little paler. Pleura pale yellow. Halteres brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora brown, the bases narrowly yellow; tibiae darker brown; tarsi white, with about the proximal sixth of the basitarsi darkened. Wings (Text fig. 7) almost uniformly tinged with brown, the prearcular cells more hyaline; stigma elongate, darker brown; veins brownish black. Wing-form more accentuated spatulate than in most members of the subgenus, the prearcular region and cells immediately beyond arculus strongly narrowed. Venation: Sc_1 ending just before origin of R_s , Sc_2 some distance from its tip; free tip of Sc_2 about three times its length before R_2 , the latter meeting R_1 at a right angle, with no basal spur of R_{1+2} persisting; basal section of R_{4+5} unusually short, slightly angulated at near midlength; *m-cu* at about one-third the length of cell 1st M_2 .

Abdominal tergites uniformly dark brown, the sternites paler.

Holotype: female, No. 4026, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Matema Island, Santa Cruz Group, July 9, 1933.

Among the now rather numerous species of *Thrypticomyia* known in the Australasian fauna, the present species comes closest to *Limonia (Thrypticomyia) doddi* (Alexander) of Queensland, which is best-separated by venational details (as the longer Sc , long basal spur of R_{1+2} , elongate basal section of R_{4+5} , which is distinctly longer than the basal section of M_{1+2} and almost equal in length to *m-cu*) and by the more extensive darkening of the basitarsi which involves approximately the basal half of the segment.

***Trentepohlia (Mongoma) brevipes* Alexander**

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) brevipes Alexander; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 7: 18-19, 1931.

Described from Suali, Vailala River, Papua, collected by Littlechild. Later discovered in New Britain (Toma, February 1933, collected by Frank H. Taylor).

One female, Star Harbor, San Cristoval Island, July 3, 1933.

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) solomonensis Alexander, new species

Text figure 8

General coloration of body pale brown; femora and tibiae uniformly darkened; outer tarsal segments paling to obscure yellow; wings subhyaline; basal section of R_5 long; vein R_3 exceeding one-half the length of vein R_4 ; proximal end of cell M_3 lying basad of that of cell 2nd M_2 ; $m-cu$ at fork of M .

Male: length, about 6 mm.; wing, 6.3 mm.

Rostrum obscure yellow; palpi brown. Antennae with the scape a trifle brighter in color than the remaining dark brown color of the organ; flagellar segments cylindrical, with verticils that are subequal to or shorter than the segments. Head dark; pruinose; anterior vertex reduced¹

Mesonotum rather pale yellowish brown, the praescutum without clearly defined stripes; setae of interspaces relatively long and erect. Pleura yellow. Halteres dusky. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora and tibiae brown, the outer tarsal segments paling to yellow; femora at bases with a series of from 6 to 8 short black spines; two long black setae at distal end of tibia (at least on one pair of legs, detached, but presumably the posterior). Wings (Text fig. 8) subhyaline; veins darker. A series of about 14 strong trichia on outer section of vein R_6 . Venation: Basal section of vein R_5 relatively long, approximately two-thirds the length of R_3 ; R_2 sinuous, some distance before fork of R_3+4 ; vein R_3 oblique, about three-fifths the length of R_4 ; inner end of cell M_3 lying proximad of that of 2nd M_2 ; $m-cu$ at fork of M ; apical fusion of veins Cu_1 and 1st A slight.

Abdomen dark brown, the basal sternites somewhat paler.

Holotype: male, No. 4027, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., **Kau Kau Plantation, Guadalcanar Island, May 23, 1933.**

By Edwards' key to the Australasian species of *Trentepohlia* (Insects of Samoa, Part 6, fasc. 2, Diptera Nematocera, pp. 94-95; 1928), the present fly runs to *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) brunnea* Edwards, a large vigorous species with strongly infumed wings. I am indebted to Doctor Edwards for a paratype specimen of this latter insect. I know of no other more nearly allied species.

PSYCHODIDAE

There is a single, very badly rubbed specimen of *Parabrunettia* from Santa Catalina Island, July 3, 1933, but its condition is too poor for determination.

SCIARIDAE

This family is represented by two or possibly three species taken on Santa Catalina Island, July 2, 1933. Two of the specimens are in such poor condition that they cannot be named. Three specimens may prove to be *S. pruinosa* Rübsaamen. In these the first flagellar segment is only half as long as the second, not twice as long, as given in Edward's key. On account of the difference in the length of the antennal segments I hesitate to identify the specimens, even though I think the statement of length is erroneous.