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NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES OF EXOTIC TIPULIDAE (DIPTERA)

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IN the present series of papers I plan to publish the descriptions of new crane-flies and to supply records of distribution in the cases of rare and insufficiently-known species. In this paper I am considering certain forms from southern and south-western China (Kwangtung, Yunnan, Szechwan) that have been received in recent years. Most of these species were secured by Mr. J. Linsley Gressitt and Mr. F. K. To in northern Kwangtung in the spring of 1940, particularly in the Kau-lin San, Lien-p'ing District, and at various stations while en route to these mountains. Further material was included in the very extensive Franck collections from Mount Omei, Szechwan, whence very many new species have been described by the writer in recent years (*Philippine Journal of Science*, 1931-1941). One further unusually interesting species of *Tipula* was sent to me for determination by Dr. Alan Stone, in charge of the Diptera in the United States National Museum. I am very indebted to all of the entomologists named for their friendly co-operation. Except where indicated to the contrary, the types of the novelties will be returned to the Zoological Museum, Lingnan University, Canton, when conditions permit.

Dolichopeza (Trichodolichopeza) sparsihirta sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum brown, the praescutal stripes three, poorly indicated; pleura yellow, variegated with darker on the propleura, sternopleurite and meron; femora obscure brownish-yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; tibiae pale brown, the tips narrowly darkened, the bases about equally whitened; tarsi white; wings before cord with a weak brownish tinge, the outer radial cells strongly darkened; stigma oval, dark brown, preceded and followed by restricted white areas; sparse macrotrichia in outer ends of cells R_3 to 2nd M_2 , inclusive; cell M_1 small, about one-third its petiole; abdomen brownish-black, the tergites narrowly ringed with light yellowish-grey at near mid-length.

Female.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 8 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head light brown; palpi pale brown, the tips of the segments somewhat darker. Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum brown; flagellar segments cylindrical; verticils long and conspicuous. Head medium brown; anterior vertex broad, without tubercle.

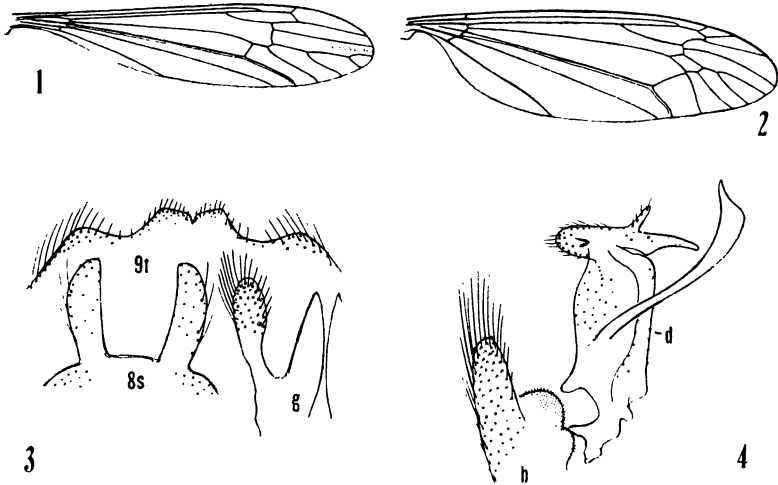
Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum obscure brownish-yellow with slightly differentiated pale brown stripes, the cephalic portion of the median stripe and outer portions of lateral stripes a trifle darker; humeral region more brightened; posterior sclerites of notum brown, the mediotergite still darker. Pleura obscure yellow with a brown girdle extending across propleura, sternopleurite and meron. Halteres elongate, dark brown, the base of stem restrictedly pale. Legs with the coxae testaceous-yellow, the extreme base of fore pair darkened; trochanters pale yellow; femora obscure brownish-yellow, the tips narrowly more infuscated, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiae pale brown, the extreme base whitened, the tip equally narrowly darkened; tarsi snowy-white. Wings (fig. 1) before cord with a weak brownish tinge, the cells beyond cord, especially in outer radial field, strongly darkened; stigma oval, dark brown, preceded and

followed by restricted whitish areas, the former involving all of cell R_1 ; veins dark brown. Sparse macrotrichia in outer ends of cells R_3 to 2nd M_2 , inclusive, most extensive in cell R_5 where there is a linear series of about thirty trichia in distal third of cell (position shown by stippling in figure). Venation: R_{1+2} entirely atrophied; R_s long and gently arcuated, about one-half longer than R_{2+3} ; cell M_1 small, about one-third its petiole; $m-cu$ nearly its own length before fork of M ; cell 2nd A narrow.

Abdomen brownish-black, the tergites at near midlength narrowly ringed with light yellowish-grey, the dark bases and apices much wider on the intermediate segments, narrowed on the outer ones. Ovipositor with cerci very gently upcurved, their tips acute.

Holotype, ♀, Kau-lin San, Kwangtung, altitude 2300–3000 feet, April 24, 1940 (*Gressitt & To*).

Dolichozepea (*Trichodolichozepea*) *sparsihirta* is the first Oriental member of the subgenus to be defined, the other species being Ethiopian in distribution.



FIGS. 1–4.—1, *Dolichozepea* (*Trichodolichozepea*) *sparsihirta* sp. n.; venation. 2, *Tipula* (*Formotipula*) *stoneana* sp. n.; venation. 3, 4, the same; details of male hypopygium. (Symbols: *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *s*, sternite; *t*, tergite.)

By my key to the subgeneric groups of *Dolichozepea* (1931, *Philippine Journal of Science* 46: 270), the fly runs directly to this subgenus and the reference is presumably correct. However, the possibility is not excluded that it may represent an aberrant member of the subgenus *Mitopeza* Edwards, although the structure of the ovipositor is different.

Tipula (*Formotipula*) *stoneana* sp. n.

General coloration orange; head black, probably pruinose in fresh specimens; legs black; wings with a strong blackish suffusion; R_{1+2} entire; abdomen with basal seven segments orange, the outer two segments black in both sexes; male hypopygium large and very complicated in structure, especially the dististyle; eighth sternite bearing two elongate darkened clavate lobes on posterior border.

Male.—Length about 16–18 mm.; wing 18.5–23 mm.; antenna about 4–4.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 18–19 mm.; wing 20–21 mm.

Described from specimens in alcohol. Head, including frontal prolongation and nasus,

black, probably pruinose in fresh material; palpi brown. Antennae brownish-black, the first flagellar segment somewhat paler; flagellar segments vaguely incised; longest verticils exceeding the segments.

Thorax uniform orange. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob blackened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters orange; remainder of legs black, the femoral bases restrictedly obscure yellow; claws with a single basal tooth. Wings (fig. 2) with a strong blackish suffusion, the prearcular and costal portions slightly more suffused; stigma slightly darker than the ground; veins brown. Venation: R_{1+2} entire; cell 1st M_2 unusually long for a member of the subgenus; M_{3+4} exceeding the basal section of M_{1+2} .

Abdomen with basal seven segments orange; remainder of abdomen abruptly black. Male hypopygium (figs. 3, 4) with the ninth tergite, 9t, massive, the median region of the caudal border with a small but conspicuous V-shaped notch to form two submedian lobes that are provided with conspicuous setae. Outer lobe of basistyle, *b*, stout, with abundant and conspicuous long black setae. Dististyle, *d*, very complex, as shown; beak very slender; on outer margin at base of beak with a slender pale lobule that bears a few strong setae; on face of style a very long and conspicuous blackened arm, at its apex slightly dilated and produced into an acute spine. Gonapophyses, *g*, appearing as blackened fleshy clavate lobes, provided with long conspicuous setae. Eighth sternite, 8s, with caudal portion produced into two elongate clavate darkened lobes that are sparsely provided with long conspicuous setae, these lobes well separated at bases and gently divergent.

Holotype, ♂ in alcohol, Chengkiang, Yunnan, June 2, 1940 (*C. L. Pu*); United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in author's collection.

I take great pleasure in naming this species in honour of Dr. Alan Stone, to whom I am very greatly indebted for invaluable co-operation in my study of the TIPULIDAE. The nearest relative of the present fly is *Tipula (Formotipula) hypopygialis* Alexander, likewise from southern China. This latter differs in details of venation and in the structure of the male hypopygium, which is less complex than in the present fly.

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

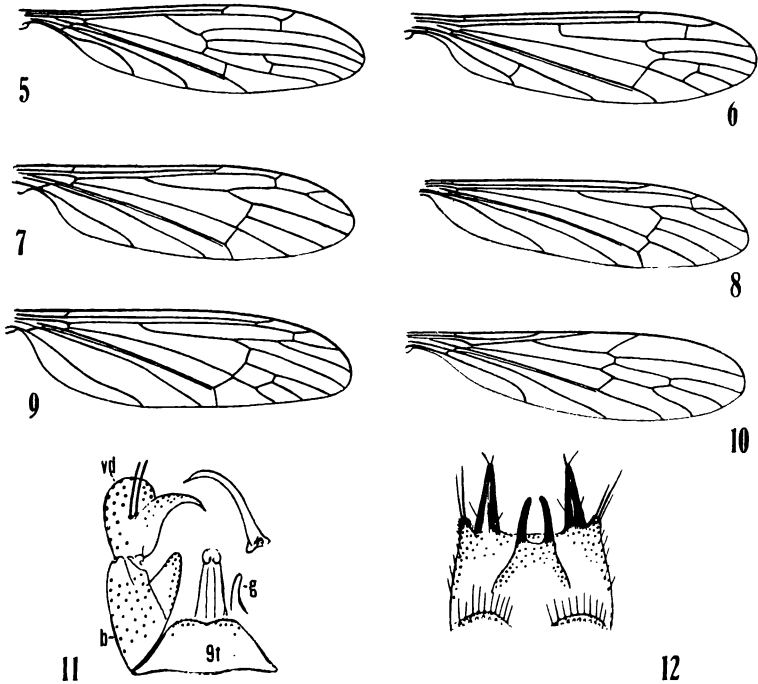
Allied to *amatrix* Alex.; mesonotal praescutum ochreous, with two submedian reddish-brown stripes; central portion of scutum and scutellum pale; femora black, the distal fourth yellow, enclosing a black subterminal ring; wings with a light yellow tinge, conspicuously patterned with light and dark brown; *Rs* unusually straight and oblique; ovipositor with cerci conspicuously bidentate at tips.

Female.—Length about 9.5 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with the scape black; pedicel and flagellum abruptly orange-yellow; basal flagellar segments short-oval, the outer segments becoming more elongate (terminal segments broken). Head light fulvous, sparsely pruinose; anterior vertex narrow, less than one-third the diameter of scape.

Cervical region, blackened. Pronotum light green. Mesonotal praescutum ochreous, the humeral region more greenish; two conspicuous, reddish-brown, submedian stripes separated by a much narrower median grey line; scutum and scutellum with the median area broadly pale, the centres of the scutal lobes and lateral portions of scutellum strongly infuscated, the lateral portions of scutal lobes ochreous; central portion of mediotergite dark brown, this area more expanded across the cephalic portion of sclerite, the remainder, with the pleurotergite, ochreous. Pleura ochreous yellow, with a narrow brownish-black longitudinal stripe extending from the propleura obliquely dorsad to the wing-root. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxae yellow, tinged with greenish,

especially the posterior pair; trochanters yellow; femora black, including the extreme base, the distal fourth yellow, enclosing a broad black subterminal ring that much exceeds the narrow yellow apex or the slightly wider subterminal yellow ring; tibiae and tarsi black. Wings (fig. 5) with a light yellow tinge, the prearcular region, cell *Sc* and outer margin of radial field more saturated yellow; a conspicuous dark brown and paler brown pattern, arranged as follows: Basal half of cell *Sc* darkened; darker brown seams along



FIGS. 5-12.—5, *Limonia (Libnotes) sappho* sp. n.; venation. 6, *Limonia (Discobola) acurostris* sp. n.; venation. 7, *Hexatoma (Hexatoma) mediocornis* sp. n.; venation. 8, *Hexatoma (Hexatoma) prolixicornis* sp. n.; venation. 9, *Hexatoma (Eriocera) gressittiana* sp. n.; venation. 10, *Styringomyia princeps* sp. n.; venation. 11, *Limonia (Discobola) acurostris* sp. n.; male hypopygium. 12, *Styringomyia princeps* sp. n.; ovipositor.

(Symbols: *b*, basistyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *dd*, dorsal dististyle; *t*, tergite; *vd*, ventral dististyle.)

cord, outer end of cell 1st M_2 , distal half of vein *Cu* and as conspicuous marginal seams on veins R_2 and free tip of Sc_2 , R_3 , M_{1+2} , M_3 , M_4 and both anal veins, on vein 2nd *A* very extensive; no apical darkening on vein R_{4+5} ; paler brown washes in outer radial and medial fields to produce a weak reticulated pattern; a post-arcular darkening in cells *R* and *M*; marginal clouds between the veins in cells M_4 , *Cu*, 1st *A* and 2nd *A*; veins yellow, darkened in the patterned areas. Venation: *Rs* unusually straight and oblique, arcuated only on outer fifth; cell 1st M_2 shorter than vein M_{1+2} beyond it; *m* angulated at near midlength; *m-cu* at near two-fifths the length of lower face of cell 1st M_2 ; cell 2nd *A* very strongly narrowed at base.

Abdomen greenish-yellow, more darkened laterally at base; cerci relatively short, conspicuously bidentate at tips.

Holotype, ♀, Kau-lin San, Kwangtung, altitude 2300–3000 feet, April 22, 1940 (*Gressitt & To.*)

Limonia (Libnotes) sappho is a member of the group of species centring about the Eastern Palaearctic *L. (L.) amatrix* (Alexander) and including among other species in the Oriental and Australasian regions, *L. (L.) klossi* Alexander, *L. (L.) perrara* Alexander, and *L. (L.) terrae-reginae* (Alexander). The present fly differs from all of the above in the coloration of the body, legs and wings, and in the details of venation, notably the nearly straight and oblique *Rs*.

Limonia (Discobola) acurostris sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum dark chestnut-brown, still darker medially; thoracic pleura with a broad blackened longitudinal stripe, the ventral pleurites pale, grey pruinose; femora obscure yellow, with a broad black subterminal ring; wings yellow, with a heavy brown pattern that includes major entire areas, not ocellate as is common in the subgenus; cells basad of cord with numerous smaller brown dots; male hypopygium with the caudal margin of tergite only feebly emarginate; rostral prolongation of ventral dististyle a compressed blade that narrows to an acute point; spines of ventral dististyle very long, placed at base of prolongation.

Male.—Length about 8 mm.; wing 9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black, only the short apical pedicels of the flagellar segments restrictedly paler; longest verticils subequal in length to the segments. Head dark blackish-grey; anterior vertex relatively narrow, about two-thirds the diameter of scape.

Pronotum obscure brownish-yellow. Mesonotal praescutum dark chestnut-brown, even darker medially, the entire central portion subnitidous, the lateral and humeral regions more yellow pollinose; lateral portions of praescutum and scutum more blackened; median region of scutum and base of scutellum heavy golden-yellow pollinose; remainder of scutellum and the postnotum brownish-black, sparsely pruinose. Pleura with a broad blackened longitudinal stripe on the dorsal pleurites and the pleurotergite; ventral pleurites pale, grey pruinose. Halteres with extreme base of stem yellow, the remainder darkened, the distal portion of stem and apex of knob obscure yellow, the base of knob conspicuously blackened. Legs with the coxae brownish-yellow; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, with a broad black subterminal ring, the tips narrowly yellow, the amount about one-half of the subterminal dark ring; tibiae and tarsi light brown. Wings (fig. 6) with the ground colour yellow, slightly deeper and more saturated on the anterior third; wing disk with large, entire, dark brown areas, and numerous smaller brown dots; the major areas are as follows: Bases of cells *R* and *M*; origin of *Rs*, reaching costa; a narrow darkening at fork of *Sc*, continued caudad as a narrow line to the cord; stigmal area and a very broad posterior extension back to the cord; other large marginal areas at ends of all the cells, very extensive in cells *M*₄, *Cu*, 1st *A* and 2nd *A*; narrow dark seams on posterior cord, outer end of cell 1st *M*₂, and over the supernumerary crossvein in cell 1st *A*; the smaller brown dots are very numerous in all cells basad of cord, especially in cells *R*₁, *R*, *M* and *Cu*; veins yellow, darker in the clouded areas. Venation: *R*₁₊₂ about two-thirds *R*₂₊₃; inner end of cell 1st *M*₂ arcuated.

Abdomen brown, the subterminal segments darker; incisures restrictedly pale; sternites more yellow; hypopygium yellowish-brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 11) with the tergite, 9t, transverse, the caudal margin only slightly emarginate, the lateral lobes thus very broad and low. Basistyle with ventromesal lobe slender, pale. Dorsal dististyle, *dd*, a strongly curved blackened rod, its tip acute (in figure shown detached so as not to obscure the ventral style). Ventral dististyle, *vd*, with the body relatively small, the rostral portion correspondingly large, appearing as a broad compressed blade that narrows to an acute

point, the apex and ventral edge of the blade more sclerotised and provided with fewer setae than the dorsal portion; the usual rostral spines two, entirely pale, very long, placed in the notch between the body of style and the base of the prolongation, closely approximated at base. Gonapophyses, *g*, with mesal-apical lobe nearly straight, the tip obtuse.

Holotype, ♂, Mount Omei, Szechwan; Chu Lao Tong Temple, altitude 7000 feet, July 28, 1935 (*Franck*); Alexander Collection.

Limonia (Discobola) acurostris is so different from the seven other species of the subgenus now known from Asia and its adjoining islands that comparison is scarcely necessary. The unbroken nature of the major brown areas of the wing and the male hypopygium are quite different from all other regional species.

Hexatoma (Hexatoma) mediocornis sp. n.

General coloration dark grey; antennae (male) relatively elongate, only a little shorter than the body; halteres infuscated; wings with a weak brownish tinge, the stigma very slightly darker; cell R_3 very short; vein R_3 short, oblique to suberect, shorter than R_{3+4} .

Male.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 5.6 mm.; antenna about 4.6 mm.

Female.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 6.3 mm.; antenna about 1 mm.

Rostrum dark brown; palpi long and conspicuous, brown, the outer segments passing into black. Antennae (male) 6-segmented, nearly as long as body, brownish-black; first flagellar segment shorter than the second; third and fourth subequal, about one-third longer than the second; first flagellar segment stout, especially basally; first three flagellar segments with strong scattered setae from raised tubercles; outer segment with the setae more slender and normal. Antennae (female) 9-segmented; first flagellar segment about as long as the three succeeding segments combined; second and third subequal; remaining flagellar segments gradually decreasing in size, the outer two oval; segments with elongate delicate setae that are not spinous. Head grey; vertical tubercle of male bulbous, entire; of female much smaller.

Thorax almost uniform dark grey, the praescutum and scutum not or scarcely patterned with darker; praescutal setae lacking. Halteres infuscated, especially the knobs. Legs with the coxae dark grey; trochanters brownish-yellow; remainder of legs brownish-black, the femoral bases restrictedly paler. Wings (fig. 7) with a weak brownish tinge, the oval stigma very slightly darker; veins pale brown. Veins beyond cord very weak to subevanescent, especially in the medial field; no trichia on these veins excepting a very restricted series of about ten on distal section of vein R_5 . Venation: Cell R_3 very short, veins R_4 and R_{3+4} subequal or the former a little longer; vein R_3 short, oblique to suberect, shorter than R_{3+4} ; *m-cu* at or just beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black, grey pruinose. Ovipositor with obtuse valves, as in the subgenus.

Holotype, ♂, Sinfung to Lung Kai, Kwangtung, April 12, 1940 (*Gressitt*).
Allotopotype, ♀.

Hexatoma (Hexatoma) mediocornis is well distinguished from the allied species of the subgenus in eastern Asia by the length of the antennae of the male which are shorter than in *H. (H.) prolixicornis* sp. n., but much longer than in the remaining species in China and Japan.

Hexatoma (Hexatoma) prolixicornis sp. n.

General coloration pale brown, sparsely pruinose; antennae (male) greatly elongated, exceeding twice the length of body or wing; flagellar segments provided with scattered spinous setae and an abundant erect pale pubescence; wings brownish-grey, stigma lacking; outer medial veins very weak and evidently in process of atrophy.

Male.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.; antenna about 13.5 mm. Antenna: 1st flagellar segment 2 mm.; 2nd, 3 mm.; 3rd, 5.2 mm.; 4th, 3 mm.

Rostrum pale brown; palpi dark brown. Antennae (male) unusually long, exceeding twice the length of body, as shown by the measurements, dark brown throughout; all four flagellar segments provided with conspicuous scattered black spinous setae (12–15 on flagellar segments two and three; 5–6 on segment four); besides this armature, the segments provided with an abundant erect pale pubescence. Head dark brown, heavily light grey pruinose; anterior vertex wide, approximately five times as wide as diameter of scape; tubercle low and relatively inconspicuous; eyes relatively small, narrowly separated beneath.

Pronotum pale brown. Mesonotum pale brown, sparsely pruinose, the praescutum without stripes. Pleura pale brown, conspicuously pruinose. Halteres pale. Legs with the coxae pale brownish-yellow, sparsely pruinose; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings (fig. 8) brownish-grey, stigma lacking; veins pale brown. Macrotrichia of veins virtually lacking, behind *R* there being a sparse series on distal section of R_2 ; outer medial veins very weak and faint, evidently in process of atrophy. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite fork of R_s , Sc_2 a short distance from its tip; R_2 a trifle longer than R_{1+2} , at fork of R_{2+3+4} ; R_{2+3+4} longer than R_3 ; *m-cu* about one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*, a little exceeding the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdomen dark brown, the surface weakly pruinose; hypopygium more brownish-yellow.

Holotype, ♂, Tai-kang to Mui-hang, via Lau-tin, Tung-men District, Kwang-tung, April 9, 1940 (*Gressitt & To*).

Hexatoma (Hexatoma) prolixicornis is readily told from other allied species in eastern Asia by the unusual length of the antennae in the male, in conjunction with the venation, especially the long R_{2+3+4} , with R_2 at its fork.

***Hexatoma (Eriocera) gressittiana* sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax dark brown, the praescutum with three more blackened stripes; antennae (male) elongate, at least twice the length of the wing; head and thorax with unusually long and abundant, erect, black setae; legs brown to brownish-black; wings light brown, the costal border and seams on the longitudinal veins darker brown; cell M_1 lacking.

Male.—Length about 13 mm.; wing 15.5 mm.; antenna exceeding 30 mm.

Rostrum obscure brownish-yellow, very short; palpi black. Antennae (male) elongate, at least twice the length of wing; in the unique type, the terminal segments broken; scape obscure yellow beneath, darker on dorsal surface; scape unusually tumid, bearing a conspicuous lobe on lower face near base; pedicel brown; flagellum black; flagellar segments very long-cylindrical; only the basal three preserved, these becoming progressively more elongate (1st segment, 6 mm.; 2nd, 8 mm.; 3rd, 14.3 mm.); all preserved flagellar segments with a double row of spinous bristles, with about 21 pairs on segment one, 29 on segment two and 28 on segment three. Head brownish-grey, the orbits lighter grey; vertical tubercle paler brown except in front, unusually large and tumid, approximately as long as, but even stouter than the scape; vertical tubercle clothed with very long erect setae; other groups of similar setae on genae and mouthparts.

Pronotum and mesonotum almost uniformly dark brown, the praescutum with three more blackened stripes, the usual interspaces reduced; entire praescutum, scutum and scutellum abundantly clothed with long erect dark setae, these occurring both on the praescutal interspaces and on the stripes. Pleura black, sparsely pruinose, the meron and pleurotergite more heavily so; groups of long black setae on propleura and pleurotergite. Halteres with stem brown, knob more blackened. Legs with the coxae black, sparsely

pruinose; trochanters black; remainder of legs brown to brownish-black, conspicuously hairy. Wings (fig. 9) broad, especially across the basal fourth; ground colour light brown, patterned with darker brown, this including the prearcular field; cells *C* and *Sc*; stigma; and broad seams along cord, outer end of cell 1st M_2 , and all longitudinal veins; veins brown. Macrotrichia on veins of outer radial field, including series on veins R_{2+3+4} , R_{2+3} , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 , with very sparse scattered trichia on second and third sections of vein M_{1+2} ; veins R_{1+2} , R_2 and all outer branches of *M* and *Cu* without trichia. Venation: Sc_1 ending beyond four-fifths the length of R_{2+3+4} , Sc_2 some distance from its tip; R_{1+2} and R_{2+3} subequal; *m-cu* just beyond the fork of *M*; cell M_4 very wide at margin, subequal in extent to cell 1st *A*; distal end of cell *Cu* widened.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black.

Holotype, ♂, Sinfung to Lung Kai, Kwangtung, April 12, 1940 (*Gressitt*).

I am privileged to name this distinct fly in honour of the collector, Mr. J. Linsley Gressitt. From other regional species of the subgenus that have cell M_1 lacking and the antennae of male greatly lengthened, the fly differs very conspicuously in the heavily patterned wings and in the unusual development of setae on the head and thorax. Despite certain venational features, the species will probably be placed best in the *verticalis* group.

***Styringomyia princeps* sp. n.**

Size large (wing, female, 5.5 mm.); general coloration testaceous brown; femora yellow, the fore and middle pair each with a single narrow pale brown subterminal ring, the posterior femora uniformly pale yellow; wings with a strong yellow tinge, with a weak brown cloud on anterior cord; ovipositor with both cerci and hypovalvae blackened and sclerotised.

Female.—Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum yellowish-brown; palpi pale brown. Antennae with the scape light brown, pedicel more testaceous; flagellum obscure yellow; flagellar segments passing through oval to elongate; verticils long and conspicuous. Head light brown; setae proclinate.

Pronotum and mesonotum testaceous brown, without distinct pattern; scutellum and postnotum somewhat clearer yellow; setae erect and coarse but relatively sparse; two long setae on scutellum. Pleura testaceous brown. Halteres pale, knob weakly darkened. Legs with coxae and trochanters pale; femora yellow, the fore and middle pair each with a single, narrow, pale brown, incomplete, subterminal ring, broken beneath, the pale apex beyond approximately twice the ring; posterior femora uniform pale yellow; tibiae yellow, the tips very narrowly and inconspicuously infuscated, the posterior pair uniform yellow; tarsi yellow, the last segment darkened. Wings (fig. 10) with a strong yellow tinge, the anterior cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 weakly darkened, best indicated by a deepening in colour of the veins, *r-m* brown, remaining veins yellow. Costal fringe relatively long and dense. Venation: Cell 2nd M_2 sessile; vein 2nd *A* simple, curved gently to margin, the cell wide.

Abdominal tergites brownish-yellow, the extreme caudal borders of segments darkened to produce a scarcely differentiated line; sternites clearer yellow. Ovipositor (fig. 12) with both cerci and hypovalvae heavily blackened and sclerotised, as shown.

Holotype, ♀, Kau-lin San, Kwangtung, altitude 3500 feet, April 21, 1940 (*Gressitt & To*).

Styringomyia princeps is quite distinct from all other described species, differing especially in the unusually large size, immaculate posterior femora, and structure of the ovipositor. By Edwards's key (1914, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1914 : 210–212), the fly runs to *S. didyma* Grimshaw, a very different species.