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

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THE preceding part under this title was published in 1944, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 13: 74–80. The material discussed herewith is from South Africa, almost all being from Southern Rhodesia, where they were collected by my long-time friend, the late Mr. Alexander Cuthbertson (1901–1942), to whom we are vastly indebted for much of our knowledge of the TIPULIDAE of that country. Through Mr. Cuthbertson's wishes, the types of the novelties are preserved in my collection, the second specimen of a species in the British Museum (Natural History), the third in the Rhodesian Museum. The species described at this time are in addition to the large collection of Tropical African TIPULIDAE being reported upon separately and based primarily on the extensive series of these flies collected by the late Dr. F. W. Edwards and his colleagues of the British Museum Ruwenzori Expedition.

***Dolichopeza (Dolichopeza) cuthbertsoniana* sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax brown, without clearly-defined pattern; antennae with scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum brown; femora and tibiae brown, the tips very narrowly darker brown; tarsi snowy white, the basitarsi with about the central third infuscated; wings with a faint greyish tinge, the stigma and broad seams over the anterior cord and *m-cu* dark brown; cell M_1 about five times as long as its petiole; *m-cu* approximately or nearly its own length before the fork of M ; basal abdominal tergites bicoloured, the outer segments, including hypopygium, more uniformly blackened; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite produced medially, on either side with a narrow blackened flange that is directed backward.

Male. Length about 10–11 mm.; wing 11 mm.; antenna about 2.5 mm.

Female. Length about 11.5–12 mm.; wing 11 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head and the palpi brown. Antennae relatively short; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum brown; flagellar segments subcylindrical, the longest verticils a little less than the segments, unilaterally distributed on the upper faces of the segments. Front and anterior vertex silvery white, the posterior portions of head brown, sparsely pruinose.

Pronotum brownish-yellow. Mesonotum chiefly medium to darker brown, without clearly defined pattern; praescutum virtually glabrous, the scutum and mediotergite with abundant, relatively long, black setae; mediotergite testaceous brown, paler than the pleurotergite. Pleura pale brownish-yellow to testaceous-yellow, unpatterned. Halteres elongate, brownish-black, the base of stem narrowly pale. Legs with coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora and tibiae pale brown, the tips narrowly and indistinctly darker brown; basitarsi white at both ends, with about the central third infuscated; remainder of tarsi white; claws small and simple. Wings with a faint greyish ground; stigma and broad seams over anterior cord and *m-cu* dark brown; extreme wing-tip infuscated; discal region before cord and beyond stigma somewhat more whitened; veins brown, the prearcular and costal veins, particularly *Sc*, somewhat paler. No macrotrichia in cells of wing. Venation: R_{1+2} entirely atrophied; R_s short and transverse, subequal to or a little shorter than the basal section of R_{4+5} ; forks of media deep, cell M_1 about five times its petiole; *m-cu* far before fork of M , in cases fully its own length; cell *2nd A* broad.

PROC. R. ENT. SOC. LOND. (B) 14. PTS. 7–8. (AUGUST 1945.)

Abdominal tergites bicoloured, the broad basal rings and very narrow posterior and lateral borders dark brown, the remainder of the posterior ring of each segment yellow; basal sternites more uniformly yellow; outer three or four segments, including hypopygium, more uniformly blackened. Male hypopygium with the tergite strongly produced medially into an oval darkened lobe; on either side of this with a strong blackened flange directed backward, this narrow and microscopically roughened. Outer dististyle a narrow pale lobe, the longest setae about one-half as long as the style. Inner dististyle a broadly flattened blade, the beak a little produced beyond the much wider lower beak, both subtruncate at their tips.

Holotype, ♂, Chirinda Forest, Melsetter District, Southern Rhodesia, altitude 3600 feet, November 1930 (*Cuthbertson* No. 2799). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, 2, in British Museum (N.H.); *paratypes*, 1 ♂, Vumba Mountains, Southern Rhodesia, November 1932; 1 ♂, same place, March 1935 (*Cuthbertson*); in Rhodesian Museum. Still further specimens in British Museum, sent to Edwards by Cuthbertson.

I take great pleasure in naming this fly after the collector, Mr. Alexander Cuthbertson, to whom I am greatly indebted for many TIPULIDAE from Scotland and Rhodesia. The species is entirely different from other described African members of the typical subgenus, including the aberrant *Dolichozepea* (*Dolichozepea*) *malagasya* Karsch, of Madagascar, and the two Tropical African species described by Speiser and Riedel as being members of the genus *Scamboneura* Osten Sacken. The only close ally of the present fly is a still different larger species from the Ruwenzori collections to be described elsewhere (Edwards No. 2).

Habromastix mosselensis sp. n.

General coloration grey, the praescutum with four brown stripes; antennae (male) elongate, approximately three-fourths the length of wing; flagellar segments beyond the first black, long-cylindrical, with a dense pale pubescence and scattered black spinose setae; halteres elongate; legs brown, the outer tarsal segments black; wings unusually narrow, the length exceeding five times the greatest width, greyish subhyaline, the stigma, narrow costal border and a seam along vein *Cu* brown; cell 1st M_2 elongate; *m-cu* close to fork of M_{3+4} ; male hypopygium with caudal margin of tergite with a deep V-shaped notch; outer dististyle elongate triangular, pale, without spinous points as common in the genus.

Male. Length about 10 mm.; wing 10×1.8 mm.; antenna about 7.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively long, only a little shorter than remainder of head, dark brownish-grey above, slightly paler beneath; nasus lacking; palpi brownish-black. Antennae (male) elongate, approximately three-fourths as long as wing, 12-segmented; scape, pedicel and first flagellar segment light brown, pruinose, the succeeding segments brownish-black to black; scape and pedicel short; first flagellar segment relatively short-cylindrical, with numerous setigerous punctures; succeeding segments elongate-cylindrical, with short black spinous setae over much of the length of flagellar segments two to six, inclusive, on the outer segments these fewer and more appressed; all flagellar segments with an additional pale erect pubescence. Head grey; vertical tubercle relatively narrow; anterior vertex broad, nearly four times the diameter of scape.

Pronotum brown, sparsely pruinose. Mesonotum chiefly brownish-grey, the praescutum with four poorly-delimited darker stripes; remainder of notum dark brown, pruinose. Pleura grey, the dorsopleural membrane buffy yellow. Halteres elongate, stem obscure yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxae brown, paler outwardly, the surface pruinose; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs brown, the outer tarsal segments passing into black; tibial spurs elongate; claws simple. Wings unusually narrow, as shown by the measurements; ground colour greyish subhyaline, the costal

border, involving cells *C* and *Sc*, with the stigma, light brown; a comparable brown seam behind vein *Cu*; *Rs* more vaguely seamed with brown; veins brown. Macrotrichia of veins behind *R* relatively sparse, including a series on distal section of R_{4+5} and fewer on outer sections of veins M_1 to M_3 , inclusive; some trichia on distal section of Cu_1 but none on M_4 , *Rs* or its anterior branch. Venation: Sc_2 ending about opposite midlength of *Rs*; R_{2+3} long, exceeding *Rs*; cell M_1 short-petiolate, the petiole longer than *m*; cell 1st M_2 elongate; *m-cu* close to fork of M_{3+4} .

Abdomen dark brown, pruinose; hypopygium chiefly brown, the tergal lobes paler. Male hypopygium with the tergite large, its caudal margin with a deep V-shaped notch, the lateral lobes broadly obtuse. Basistyle only moderately elongate, simple. Outer dististyle an elongate-triangular yellow blade, gradually narrowed to the very slender obtuse tip, provided with erect pale setae but without spinous points. Inner dististyle of about the same length but much broader, slightly wider opposite midlength, thence a very little narrowed to the obtuse tip.

Holotype, ♂, Mossel Bay, Cape Province, May 1921 (*R. E. Turner*); British Museum 1921-248, in the British Museum (N.H.).

Habromastix mosseleensis is quite distinct from the few other African species that have been referred to this genus, being best distinguished by the very narrow wings. It should be understood that the generic assignment, based primarily on the antennae, is more or less provisional and that a revision of the more generalised Tipuline generic groups that centre about *Longurio* Loew and *Ozoducera* Macquart is certain to produce some drastic changes and re-assignments of species.

Longurio (Longurio) piger sp. n.

General coloration of body dark brown; antennae 12-segmented, short; nasus lacking; vertical tubercle entire, very high and conspicuous; knobs of halteres dark brown; femora and tibiae brownish-yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; wings relatively broad, medium brown, the costal border narrowly dark brown; veins unusually glabrous; vein R_{1+2} preserved; abdominal tergites and sternites yellow, with a broad central black stripe on each, these much expanded on the outer segments, the apex of abdomen, including hypopygium, blackened; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle narrowed on outer fourth, the expanded blade with a narrow blackened flange that bears nine or ten strong teeth.

Male. Length about 10 mm.; wing 12 mm.; antenna 2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively long, nearly two-thirds the remainder of head; no nasus, the region provided with a few long black setae; prolongation dark brown above, a trifle paler on ventral surface; palpi black. Antennae (male) relatively short; scape and pedicel obscure yellow, flagellum brownish-black; 12-segmented, the flagellar segments simple, subcylindrical, gradually decreasing in length outwardly, the first segment about one-third longer than the second; terminal segment subequal in length to the penultimate; verticils scattered, shorter than the segments. Head dark brown, the front, sides of vertical tubercle and the orbits very narrowly and inconspicuously paler; vertical tubercle very high, entire.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotum medium brown, the surface more or less polished, without stripes; setae sparse and inconspicuous; scutum and scutellum pale brown, postnotum paler, more yellowish. The entire thoracic notum appears subtranslucent, as though the body contents were drawn away from the body chitin and this, presumably, has somewhat altered the normal appearance. Pleura brownish-yellow, without setae. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora and tibiae obscure brownish-yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; tarsi black. Wings relatively broad, medium brown, the costal border narrowly darker brown, involving cells *C* and *Sc* but not *R*; prearcular field slightly paler brown; outer radial field, a narrow border around the wing and the veins beyond the cord seamed with paler brown; vague

obliterative brightenings before the stigma and across the base of cell 1st M_2 ; veins brown. Veins virtually glabrous, beyond the cord with a few scattered trichia on outer section of R_{4+5} . Venation: Sc_1 preserved as a short spur; free tip of Sc_2 weak but evident; R_{1+2} preserved; petiole of cell M_1 about one-half longer than m ; cell 1st M_2 narrowed outwardly, widest opposite the fork of M_{3+4} , the latter subequal in length to m ; cell 2nd A wide.

Abdominal tergites and sternites yellow, the more basal segments clearer yellow; on the second and succeeding segments with a conspicuous black median stripe, this more widened and conspicuous on outer segments; apex of abdomen, including hypopygium, uniformly blackened. Male hypopygium with the tergite relatively small, its caudal portion emarginate but pale and membranous, the borders not clearly defined; outer half of tergite with abundant long black setae. Basistyle moderately long and slender. Inner dististyle broad on proximal three-fourths, thence strongly narrowed, on face of blade with an elongate marginal flange that bears about nine or ten strong teeth. Outer dististyle smaller, appearing as a long dusky lobe that arises just before midlength of the inner or major style.

Holotype, ♂, Chirinda Forest, Southern Rhodesia, altitude 3600 feet, November 1930 (*Cuthbertson* No. 2814).

Longurio (Longurio) piger is quite different from the other described species of the genus, being most similar to the South African *L. (L.) melanoptera* (Alexander) yet quite distinct. The latter species has the antennae even more reduced, at least in the subapterous female sex.

Limonia (Limonia) praetor sp. n.

Size large (wing, male, about 24 mm.); thoracic dorsum black, the praescutum abruptly brick-red, with a more or less distinct median dark line on central portion; thoracic pleura extensively blackened; halteres of male with the stems elongate; legs black; wings of male with apex very obtuse; R_s in male longer than its anterior branch; wings in male with stigma yellow, in female large and darkened; abdominal tergites orange; sternites orange with blackened lateral areas; subterminal segments of male blackened; hypopygium yellow.

Male. Length about 20 mm.; wing 24.5 mm.

Female. Length about 14–19 mm.; wing 15–21 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black, the outer flagellar segments a trifle paler; flagellar segments cylindrical, the terminal one very long, much exceeding the penultimate; longest verticils unilaterally arranged, very long, exceeding twice the length of the segment. Head blackish, grey pruinose, especially behind; anterior vertex (male) reduced to a narrow strip that is only about as wide as a single row of ommatidia; front hairy.

Pronotum black, grey pruinose. Mesonotal praescutum reddish-brown to brick red, with a triangular blackened median area on cephalic portion; lateral border of praescutum behind the pseudosutural foveae more or less darkened in male, immaculate in female; scutum, scutellum and postnotum uniformly blackened, sparsely pruinose, contrasting conspicuously with the brightened praescutum. Pleura black dorsally, the colour involving the pleura and pleurotergite; ventral pleurites reddened in male, uniformly blackened in female; in the female, the pteropleurite and meron conspicuously pale. Halteres much longer in male than in female, stem yellow, knob blackened. Legs with the coxae brown in the male, in female yellow with the fore pair blackened on the basal portion; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs black, those of male broken. Wings of the sexes differing conspicuously in pattern and venation; in male, wings very obtuse at apex; ground colour brownish-yellow, the prearcular and costal fields, with the broad wing apex, more saturated yellow; a restricted dark pattern, including small dark brown areas at arculus, Sc_1 , Sc_2 , origin of R_s , R_2 and apex of free tip of Sc_2 ; cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 very narrowly and insensibly seamed with brown; other longitudinal veins more or less distinctly seamed with pale brown; similar longitudinal washes in cells R , R_1 and R_3 ; veins dark brown,

brownish-yellow in the flavous portions. Venation: *Sc* elongate, *Sc*₁ ending a short distance before fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ near its tip; *Rs* exceeding in length its anterior branch; free tip of *Sc*₂ lying far distad of *R*₂; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*; vein *2nd A* sinuous. In the female, the shape of the wing is normal for the genus; ground colour very pale yellow, the costal portion feebly brightened; stigma dark brown, large and conspicuous; cell *Sc* darker than cell *C*; narrow brown seams at origin of *Rs*, along cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂; wing-tip narrowly darkened; restricted dark seams along veins *Cu* and *2nd A*; veins pale brown, those in costal field a little brightened. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending opposite fork of *Rs*, the latter much shorter than its anterior branch; *m-cu* near fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites orange, the basal segment darkened; sternites orange, the lateral borders narrowly but conspicuously blackened, in the female tending to form basal triangles; in male, a narrow triangular median dash at posterior border of sternites, larger on the more basal segments; male with seventh and eighth segments blackened; hypopygium yellow. Ovipositor chiefly yellow, the hypovalvae chiefly blackened. Male hypopygium of the type common in the subgenus *Libnotes*; rostral prolongation of ventral dististyle very slender, gently curved; two rostral spines at base of prolongation, arising from a common tubercle, subequal in length and gently curved; lobule of style terminating in two very elongate setae. Ovipositor with cerci very small, terminating just beyond the tips of the stout hypovalvae.

Holotype, ♂, Chirinda Forest, Southern Rhodesia, altitude 3600 feet, December 1935 (Cuthbertson No. 4316). *Allotopotype*, ♀, November 1930 (Cuthbertson No. 2816); British Museum (N.H.). *Paratopotype*, ♀, with the holotype; Rhodesian Museum.

This very striking fly has no close ally so far described from the Ethiopian Region. In its general appearance it comes closest to *L. (L.) loveridgei* Alexander but is quite distinct. The male has the halteres so much longer and the wing form, venation and pattern so different from the condition in the female that I would have felt obliged to consider them as distinct species if the unusual body coloration was not the same in both sexes. As it is, the possibility still is not excluded that two species are involved. The hypopygium has a structure that is found in several species that have been referred by Edwards and me to the subgenera *Limonia* Meigen, *Libnotes* Westwood and *Laosa* Edwards.

***Limonia (Limonia) bethae* sp. n.**

General coloration of praescutum deep orange, the posterior sclerites of notum and most of the thoracic pleura brownish-black, with a clear silvery grey pubescence, the latter forming a very broad pleural stripe; halteres whitened; legs pale brown, the tarsi light yellow; wings with a strong brownish tinge, the short-oval stigma darker brown; *Sc* long, cell *1st M*₂ about as long as vein *M*₃ beyond it; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle provided with abundant delicate setulae; ventral dististyle fleshy, the rostral prolongation slender, with two short spines from the summit of a conspicuous tubercle; gonapophyses with a strong seta before the mesal-apical lobe; aedeagus at apex with two large divergent lobes.

Male. Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Head dark grey; antennae and mouthparts broken.

Anterior portion of mesonotum, including most of praescutum, deep orange, the posterior-median portion of praescutum and the posterior sclerites of notum abruptly brownish-black, with a grey pruinosity; lateral portions of praescutum vaguely tinged with darker. Pleura chiefly brownish-black, with a clear silvery grey pruinosity to form a broad stripe over most of the pleura; dorsopleural region infuscated; ventral pleurites, including the sternopleurite, obscure yellow. Halteres whitened, the knobs scarcely darkened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow, the fore and middle coxae weakly darkened at bases; femora and tibiae obscure brownish-yellow to pale brown, the tarsi paling to light

yellow, only the outer segments darkened; claws long and slender, with a single elongate spine. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular and narrow costal field more whitened; stigma subcircular to short-oval, darker brown; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite three-fourths *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; *Rs* long, about one-half longer than *R*₂₊₃; free tip of *Sc*₂ and *R*₂ almost in transverse alignment; branches of *Rs* generally parallel to one another, slightly more decurved and approximated at their outer ends; inner end of cell *R*₃ lying proximad of either cell *R*₅ or 1st *M*₂, the latter large, subrectangular, about equal in length to vein *M*₃ beyond it; *m* and basal section of *M*₃ subequal, the former more arcuated; *m-cu* subequal to distal section of *Cu*₁, placed just beyond the fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* relatively narrow.

Abdominal tergites brownish-black, basal sternites a little more brightened. Male hypopygium of the type of *Dicranomyia*. Ninth tergite transverse, narrowed outwardly, the posterior border rather shallowly and narrowly emarginate. Basistyle with the ventromesal lobe simple, provided with long setae. Dorsal dististyle a strong powerful rod, a little dilated near its tip, thence produced into a long straight spine; outer surface of style with abundant setulae. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, its area about twice that of the basistyle; rostral prolongation slender; spines two, relatively short, placed at apex of a conspicuous tubercle at the base of prolongation; spines a little longer than their basal tubercle and a little more than twice the distance from the tubercle to the outer end of prolongation. Gonapophysis with mesal-apical lobe stout; on outer margin before apex with a single seta. Aedeagus large, at apex divided into two large divergent lobes.

Holotype, ♂, Umtali, Vumba Mountains, Southern Rhodesia, altitude 5000 feet, November 1940 (*Cuthbertson*).

I am very pleased to name this species after Mrs. Alexander Cuthbertson (Margaret Beth Cuthbertson), who assisted her late husband on many of his collecting trips in Rhodesia. The present fly is quite distinct from the other regional members of the subgenus. From those that have the ventral dististyle of the hypopygium of the so-called "*Dicranomyia* type," as is the case in this species, including the South African *Limonia* (*Limonia*) *capicola* (Alexander) and allies, the present fly is readily told by all details of coloration of the body and wings, and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

***Limonia* (*Limonia*) *bethae contexta* subsp. n.**

Male. Length about 4.8 mm.; wing 4.9 mm.

Characters much as in typical *bethae* sp.n., differing especially in the small size and details of coloration.

Legs with the yellow apices more extensive, involving the tarsi and the distal third to nearly half of the tibiae. Wings with *Sc* shorter, *Sc*₁ ending opposite three-fifths *Rs*, *Sc*₂ near its tip; *Rs* shorter; *m* more arcuated; cell 2nd *A* narrower. Male hypopygium with the setae of tergite more sparse, there being only from six to seven on either side; in the typical form from twelve to thirteen. Basistyle with ventromesal lobe shorter and stouter. Ventral dististyle with the rostral prolongation slightly longer and more slender. Gonapophysis without a seta, this being replaced by a small acute marginal spinous point.

Holotype, ♂, Momjipome, Cameroon, in bamboo swamp, 24 January, 1938 (*Jacob A. Reis*).

***Helius* (*Helius*) *dugaldi* sp. n.**

Mesonotal praescutum buffy yellow with three brown stripes; posterior sclerites of notum dark brown; thoracic pleura brown with a yellowish longitudinal stripe; halteres yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly whitened, preceded by a broader subterminal dark brown ring; wings whitish, patterned with brown; abdomen of male with tergites dark brown, entirely enclosing a yellow discal marking; abdomen of female trans-

versely banded with yellow and brown; male hypopygium with a single dististyle, narrowed on outer fourth and bearing a short black spinulose lobe.

Male. Length about 6 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.

Female. Length about 6.5-7 mm.; wing 5-5.5 mm.

Rostrum relatively long, about one-half longer than the remainder of head, black throughout; palpi black, more than one-half the length of rostrum. Antennae with scape and pedicel black, flagellum pale brown; antennae of male broken, of female about equal in length to the rostrum; proximal flagellar segments short and crowded, the outer ones short-cylindrical to oval, the verticils longer than the segments. Head dark grey; anterior vertex narrow.

Pronotum buffy yellow, darker on sides. Mesonotal praescutum buffy yellow laterally, the disk with three conspicuous dark brown stripes; scutal lobes similarly darkened, the median region paler; scutellum and postnotum dark brown. In the female, the lateral praescutal stripes are less clearly indicated. Pleura dark brown, with a conspicuous yellow or yellowish-white longitudinal stripe extending from behind the fore coxae to the base of abdomen, passing below the halteres; dorsopleural membrane yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs with the fore coxae infuscated, middle coxae darkened basally, their tips broadly yellow, posterior coxae yellow; all trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips narrowly whitened, preceded by a broader dark brown ring; tibiae and tarsi pale brown; claws simple. Wings whitish, the prearcular field and costal border narrowly more yellow; a relatively heavy and conspicuous brown pattern, including the somewhat darker large oval stigma; paler washes at bases of cells *R* and *M*, continued for more than two-thirds the length of the main stem of *Cu*; a rectangular dark area at origin of *Rs*, extending completely across cell *R* in the male, somewhat less extensive in female; narrow seams over cord and outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; a major cloud over tip of anterior branch of *Rs*, in male reaching vein *R*₄₊₅ behind; wing tip and apical border narrowly seamed with brown, most extensive in outer end of cell *R*₃; veins yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ near its tip; *Rs* angulated at origin; cell *R*₃ at margin more extensive than cell *R*₂; inner end of cell 1st *M*₂ arcuated, more conspicuously so in female where the cell is more elongated; *m-cu* opposite or beyond midlength of cell 1st *M*₂.

Abdomen of male differently patterned from that of female; tergites beyond the first two completely margined by brown, enclosing a broad triangular yellow area, leaving small anterolateral pale triangles on each segment; sternites apparently simply bicoloured, yellow with broad pale brown posterior borders; segments eight and nine uniformly blackened, the proximal portions of the basistyles a little paler. In female the segments simply bicoloured, tergites light yellow with less than the outer half dark brown, the areas clearly delimited transversely, sternites similarly patterned but the yellow bases much narrower, the outer two-thirds of the individual segments dark brown; ovipositor with the valves dark-coloured, elongate, especially the very slender cerci. Male hypopygium with the so-called tergal spines appearing as pale elongate flattened blades, narrowed gradually to acute spinous points, the surface at near midlength with a few scattered setulae. Basistyle relatively stout, simple. A single dististyle of peculiar formation, the basal three-fourths stout, subcylindrical, blackened, the distal fourth narrower, flattened and much paler, the tip obtuse; on ventral margin of style at point of narrowing with a strong black lobe that bears a few short spinous points at and near tip. Aedeagus simple, straight, the basal portion subtended by broad lateral flanges.

Holotype, ♂, Umtali, Vumba Mountains, Southern Rhodesia, altitude 5400 feet, November 1940 (*Cuthbertson*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, with the type; British Museum (N.H.). *Paratypes*, 2 ♀, Chirinda Forest, Southern Rhodesia, altitude 3600 feet, in grass near stream, November 1930 (*Cuthbertson* Nos. 2810, 2854); 1 in Rhodesian Museum, 1 in author's collection.

Named after Master Dugald Cuthbertson, young son of Alexander and Margaret Beth Cuthbertson. Although superficially resembling the species of the subgenus *Rhamphidioides* Alexander, *Helius* (*Rhamphidioides*) *alluaudi* (Riedel) and *H. (R.) venustissima*, the present fly is entirely distinct in the venation and in all details of coloration of the body and wings. The differences in coloration of the abdomen in the two sexes is noteworthy.