

From
**THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF LONDON**

Series B. TAXONOMY

Vol. 15, Parts 11-12, December 23rd, 1946

**The Royal Entomological Society of London,
41, Queen's Gate, S.W.7**

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

By Professor Charles P. ALEXANDER, F.R.E.S.

(*Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.*)

THE preceding part under this general title was published in 1945, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 14: 95-102. At this time I am discussing further new species of crane-flies that were collected by my friend, the late Mr. Alexander Cuthbertson, in Southern Rhodesia and the nearby western section of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The types are preserved in my collection of these flies, and the second specimen of available species is being sent to the British Museum (Natural History).

***Dolichozeza (Trichodolichozeza) insincera* sp. n.**

Size small (wing, female, less than 9 mm.); mesonotal praescutum with four ill-defined brown stripes; femora and tibiae testaceous brown, the tips very vaguely more darkened, tarsi dirty yellow; wings with a brownish tinge, cell *Sc* and the stigma darker brown; three isolated yellowish-white obliterative spots, these being prestigmal, poststigmal and across the fork of *M*; macrotrichia of wing cells relatively numerous in cells *Sc*₂ to *Cu*, inclusive; stigmal trichia very few; outer forks of *M* deep, cell *M*₁ more than four times its petiole; *m-cu* only moderately oblique in position.

Female. Length about 8 mm.; wing 8.4 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head testaceous yellow above, darker on ventral half; nasus distinct; palpi dark brown, the terminal segment somewhat paler. Head above brownish-grey.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum with the restricted ground brown or slightly reddish-brown, with four very slightly darker brown stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a very vaguely indicated darker vitta; posterior sclerites of notum, including pleurotergite, rather dark brown. Pleura obscure brownish-yellow, variegated beneath the wing root and less evidently on the ventral portions by slightly darker brown; dorso-pleural membrane dusky. Halteres with stem yellow, knob broken. Legs with coxae obscure yellow, the bases of the middle and hind pairs narrowly infuscated; trochanters yellow, with a small brown spot on inner face near apex; femora and tibiae testaceous brown, the tips very vaguely more darkened; tarsi dirty white. Wings with a brownish tinge, cell *Sc* and the stigma darker brown; relatively broad but inconspicuous paler brown seams over anterior cord and *m-cu*; three yellowish-white spots, prestigmal, poststigmal and across the fork of *M*, all disconnected; veins brown, except in the whitened obliterative portions. Macrotrichia of cells relatively numerous, in all cells beyond cord, restricted to two or three in the stigma; in cells *Sc*₂ to *M*₁, inclusive, they occupy all but the bases of the cells though chiefly restricted to the centres; in cells 2nd *M*₂ to *Cu* they occur in the extreme outer end, becoming still more sparse in cells *M*₄ and *Cu*; veins unusually delicate. Venation: *Rs* relatively long, straight and oblique, more than one-half longer than the basal section of *R*₄₊₅; vein *R*₁ meeting *R*₂ at almost a right angle, the latter perpendicular; *R*₁₊₂ evidently preserved as a whitish element that forms the outer end of stigma; outer forks of *M* deep, cell *M*₁ being more than four times its petiole; *m-cu*

PROC. R. ENT. SOC. LOND. (B) 15. PTS. 11-12. (DEC. 1946.)

more than one-half its length before the fork of *M*, less oblique than in *flavifrons*; cell 2nd *A* relatively wide.

Abdomen, including the pleural membrane, dark brown to brownish-black, not or only vaguely patterned with obscure yellow (abdomen of type filled with eggs and badly shrunken); genital shield fulvous brown.

Holotype, ♀, SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Vumba Mountains, March 1935 (*Cuthbertson*).

Dolichocheza (*Trichodolichocheza*) *insincera* is very different from its regional allies in the unbrightened tips of the femora and tibiae. It is more nearly related to various species from the Cape District, perhaps being closest to *D. (T.) flavifrons* Alexander, of the Caledon Division. It differs from these various species in the coloration of the thorax, and in the venation and trichiation of the wings. The South African species of *Trichodolichocheza* Alexander have been discussed in an earlier paper by the author (1925, *S. Afr. J. nat. Hist.* 5: 39-48).

***Dolichocheza* (*Trichodolichocheza*) *vumbicola* sp. n.**

Allied to *albogeniculata*; mesonotum brown, without pattern, the humeral region of praescutum broadly obscure yellow; legs brown, the genua narrowly but conspicuously snowy-white; wings with a brownish tinge, the dark brown stigma preceded and followed by very conspicuous whitish obliterative areas; wing-tip, anterior cord and *m-cu* seamed with brown; abundant macrotrichia in outer cells of wing; cells of outer medial field relatively shallow, *M*₁ about three times its petiole; abdominal segments dark brown, each with a central transverse yellow ring; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle glabrous and dilated at base, the outer two-thirds very slender; apex of inner dististyle with three or four strong scattered teeth.

Male. Length about 9 mm.; wing 10.5 mm.; antenna about 2.6 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head pale yellow above, more infuscated on ventral half; nasus long and conspicuous; basal three segments of palpi testaceous yellow, terminal segment broken. Antennae with scape and pedicel light yellow, flagellum dark brown; antennae relatively long, broken beyond the ninth segment, when entire being approximately one-fourth the length of wing; longest verticils unilaterally distributed on upper surface, on the intermediate segments being a little shorter than the segment; a single short verticil on lower face near base; remainder of segment with a short dense pale pubescence. Front and anterior vertex clear light yellow, the posterior vertex somewhat more darkened, especially on sides; vertical tubercle low and entire.

Pronotum testaceous, the central and lateral portions slightly darker brown. Mesonotum brown, without pattern, the humeral region of praescutum broadly obscure yellow, the lateral border restrictedly grey. Pleura testaceous yellow, the propleura, ventral anepisternum, ventral sternopleurite, and an area below the wing-root slightly infuscated. Halteres brown, base of stem restrictedly yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxae chiefly testaceous yellow, the fore pair vaguely darkened on outer faces; trochanters yellow; femora pale brown, the bases narrowly yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously snowy white, preceded by a subequal, more brownish-black ring; tibiae brown, the extreme bases whitened, the amount a little less than on the femora, the tips weakly more darkened; tarsi obscure pale yellow. Wings with a brownish tinge, variegated by darker brown and whitish subhyaline; stigma dark brown, conspicuous; paler brown areas in the costal field, at wing apex, and as seams over the anterior cord and *m-cu*; whitish obliterative areas very conspicuous, especially a larger one before cord, extending from *C* across *M*₁₊₂₊₃ into the extreme bases of cells *R*₅ and *M*₃; a smaller but equally well-defined poststigmatal area just beyond *R*₂; veins brown, except in the whitened obliterative areas. Numerous macrotrichia in the stigma and in the outer cells, including the distal ends of cells *Sc*₂

to M_3 , inclusive, in cells R_3 and R_5 occupying about the outer two-thirds of cells. Venation: R_s short, oblique, subequal to $r-m$, originating opposite Sc_2 ; R_2 meeting R_1 at an angle, with indications of persistence of vein R_{1+2} along the extreme outer end of the stigma to the costal border; cells of outer medial field shallower than in *albogeniculata*, cell M_1 being about three times its petiole; vein M_3 strongly arcuated on its basal half.

Abdomen ringed with dark brown and yellow, the latter colour occupying the broad central portion of each segment; subterminal segments more uniformly infuscated; hypopygium obscure brownish-yellow. Male hypopygium with the median area of tergite blackened but virtually smooth-margined; lateral angles of this flange a trifle produced and bearing about ten short peg-like spines, chiefly at apex. Outer dististyle dilated on the glabrous basal third, thence slender, gradually narrowed to the tip, the surface with scattered setae of moderate length. Inner dististyle a little longer, more strongly curved, at apex narrowly blackened and provided with three or four strong scattered teeth.

Holotype, ♂, SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Vumba Mountains, March 1935 (*Cuthbertson*).

The most similar described species is *Dolichozeza* (*Trichodolichozeza*) *albogeniculata* Alexander, of Uganda, still known to me only in the female sex. This differs from the present fly in the details of coloration, in the distribution of macrotrichia in the wing cells, and in the venation, as the deeper outer medial cells.

***Limonia* (*Limonia*) *ditior* sp. n.**

Allied to *subapicalis*; size medium (wing, male, 12 mm.); general coloration of thorax greenish-yellow, the praescutum with a central black stripe that is split by a capillary grey vitta; thoracic pleura restrictedly patterned with brown; legs black, the tips of the femora narrowly obscure yellow, enclosing a still narrower dark subterminal ring; wings light yellow, with a restricted brown pattern, including a few major spots and seams, with some spots in various cells; cell R_3 narrowed outwardly, cell 1st M_2 irregular in outline; abdomen uniformly brownish-yellow; male hypopygium with four long rostral spines.

Male. Length about 9 mm.; wing 12 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with the scape and pedicel black; first two flagellar segments brownish-black, the succeeding ones paling to greenish-yellow, the elongate terminal segment again darkened; basal flagellar segment short-oval, with very short glabrous apical necks; terminal segment elongate, nearly one-half longer than the penultimate. Head above brownish-grey; anterior vertex very narrow, reduced to a linear strip.

Pronotum light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground greenish-yellow, with a conspicuous median black stripe that is split by a capillary ground vitta, the stripe wider behind; no lateral praescutal stripes; scutal lobes, scutellum and central portion of mediotergite blackened, the latter area more expanded behind; parascutella and pleurotergite greenish-yellow. Pleura greenish-yellow, with an incomplete and relatively inconspicuous brown stripe extending from the cervical region across the propleura and ventral anepisternum, ending at posterior portion of latter; ventral sternopleurite even more vaguely darkened. Halteres with stem and base of knob pale yellow, the apex of latter broken. Legs with all coxae and trochanters greenish-yellow; femora black with the extreme base and wider apex obscure yellow, the latter enclosing a subterminal dark brown ring that is more than twice as wide as the actual pale apex; tibiae and tarsi black. Wings light yellow, the prearcular and costal fields more saturated; a relatively restricted brown pattern, including somewhat larger marks beyond arculus in bases of cells R and M ; origin of R_s ; fork of Sc ; stigma and a confluent seam along cord, this area very irregular in outline, enclosing two pale spots in the stigma and sending spurs outward along the

various veins that enter the cord; outer end of cell 1st M_2 , this further connected with seams over the outer medial veins and more or less connected across the outer radial field with a comparable seam over the outer half of vein R_3 ; elsewhere on disk a few additional scattered spots, more or less confluent, not evident in the cubital and anal cells; in cell C a series of smaller, darker brown dots, lacking in cell Sc ; veins light yellow, darkened in the brown markings. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite six-sevenths the length of the long arcuated Rs , Sc_2 a short distance from the tip; R_2 in transverse alignment with the free tip of Sc_2 ; branches of Rs extending generally parallel to one another, more approximated on the outer third, so cell R_3 at margin is only a little more than twice its width near base; cell 1st M_2 long, irregular in outline, widened outwardly, m only about one-third as long as the angulated basal section of M_3 ; M_4 shorter than M_{3+4} ; $m-cu$ subequal to the distal section of Cu_1 , placed shortly before the fork of M ; vein 2nd A sinuous.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, uniformly brownish-yellow. Male hypopygium with the caudal border of tergite strongly convexly rounded, with a fringe of long pale setae just back from the border. Basistyle relatively large, its area exceeding that of the ventral dististyle; ventromesal lobe simple. Dorsal dististyle a slender curved rod, the tip decurved into a spinous point. Ventral dististyle long-oval, the main body narrowed outwardly, its apex obtuse; rostrum long and slender, with a close group of four elongate spines at base, these from a slightly developed common tubercle; a fleshy setiferous lobe on face of style near base of rostrum is tipped with two strong setae. Gonapophysis with the mesal-apical lobe elongate, very gradually narrowed to the slender tip. Apex of aedeagus bilobed.

Holotype, ♂, SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Vumba Mountains, March 1935 (*Cuthbertson*); No. 4133.

Although it is evidently related to several other African species of the subgenus, including *Limonia (Limonia) subapicalis* Alexander, the present fly differs conspicuously in the coloration of the body, and especially of the legs. In this particular group of forms there occur both species with heavily patterned wings and others with wings immaculate or virtually so. There is likewise a great range in physical size, but from the structure of the male hypopygium it seems certain that all of these species are allied among themselves.

Oxydiscus (Oxydiscus) vumbensis sp. n.

Size relatively large (wing, female, over 7 mm.); general coloration of body black; halteres darkened, the base of stem restrictedly yellow; femora obscure brownish-yellow, with a nearly terminal brownish-black ring; tibial spurs elongate; wings obscure yellow, heavily patterned with brown clouds, including a marginal series at ends of the longitudinal veins; outer cells of wing with macrotrichia, including a stigmal series; Sc_1 ending before level of fork of Rs , Sc_1 long, about four-fifths R_{2+3+4} ; vein R_2 atrophied; cell M_1 lacking; tip of vein 2nd A strongly curved into the margin; ovipositor with valves blackened basally, the tips of the cerci paling to yellow.

Female. Length about 7 mm.; wing 7.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae broken. Head blackened.

Thorax black, including the pleura, the surface slightly opaque. Halteres dusky, the base of stem restrictedly yellow. Legs with the coxae testaceous yellow, very narrowly more darkened at bases; trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure brownish-yellow, with a brownish-black subterminal ring, this more than three times the narrow yellow apex; tibiae light brown, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi light brown, the outer segments a trifle darker; tibial spurs long and conspicuous, their length about two-thirds the

diameter of the tibia opposite their insertion; claws nearly straight. Wings with the relatively restricted ground obscure yellow, heavily patterned with brown, including conspicuous solid clouds at stigma, origin of R_s , Sc_2 , cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 , and as marginal areas at ends of the longitudinal veins; other brown washes along veins Cu and R_5 ; veins brownish-yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Macrotrichia in all outer cells from R_2 to M_4 , inclusive, chiefly restricted to the outer ends of the cells, including the distal third of cells R_4 and R_5 ; stigmal trichia numerous; squama with two or three setae of unusual length, these subequal in length to the width of the wing opposite their origin. Venation: Sc_1 ending just before level of fork of R_s , Sc_2 some distance from its tip so that Sc_1 alone is about four-fifths R_{2+3+4} ; R_s angulated at origin; R_{2+3+4} in longitudinal alignment with R_{2+3} ; R_2 not preserved; inner ends of cells R_4 , R_5 and 1st M_2 in approximate transverse alignment; cell M_1 lacking; $m-cu$ from about one-fourth to more than one-third its length beyond the fork of M ; tip of vein 2nd A curved into the anal margin so as to be perpendicular at border; anterior arculus preserved.

Abdomen with proximal and outer segments brownish-black, the intermediate segments destroyed. Ovipositor with the shield brown, the valves more blackened, the tips of the slender cerci paling to yellow.

Holotype, ♀, SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Umtali, Vumba Mountains, January 1935 (*Cuthbertson*); No. 4028.

The most similar regional species is *Oxydiscus (Oxydiscus) polysticta* (Edwards), of the island of São Thomé in the Gulf of Guinea. This differs in the coloration of the body, halteres and wings, and in the details of venation, particularly the strongly decurved tips of veins Cu_1 , 1st A and 2nd A . In the present fly, only 2nd A is so curved to the margin.

***Austrolimnophila ehippiger* sp. n.**

General coloration of thorax yellow, the mesonotal praescutum with a blackened discal area that includes the posterior three-fourths of the praescutum, the scutum and the scutellum; rostrum and scape yellow; halteres yellow; femora black, yellow on about the proximal fifth; tibiae and tarsi light brown, the tips darker; wings with a strong yellowish tinge, restrictedly patterned with large pale brown clouds; cell 1st M_2 short-subrectangular, with $m-cu$ beyond midlength; abdomen yellow, the dorsal margins of sternites two to seven, inclusive, with a narrow blackened area; subterminal segments with a very narrow blackened ring.

Female. Length about 10 mm.; wing 10.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi brownish-black. Antennae with scape light yellow; pedicel and first flagellar segment yellow at bases, darkened outwardly, remaining flagellar segments passing into black; flagellar segments long-fusiform; longest verticils a little shorter than the segments. Head yellow; anterior vertex narrow, only about one-half wider than the diameter of the scape; head not particularly narrowed posteriorly.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum light yellow in front and on sides, the posterior three-fourths of disk with three black stripes, the surface subnitidous to weakly opaque by a grey pruinosity, the interspaces faintly paler; scutal lobes similarly blackened, the median area heavily grey pruinose; scutellum dark brown, pruinose, parascutella obscure yellow. Postnotum and plèura abruptly golden-yellow, including the dorsopleural membrane, the colour contrasting conspicuously with the blackened discal saddle. Halteres obscure yellow. Legs with all coxae and trochanters yellow; femora black, the bases rather narrowly yellow, the amount subequal on all legs, including about the proximal fifth; tibiae light brown, the tips narrowly dark brown; tarsi pale brown, the terminal segments darker. Wings with a strong yellowish tinge, the prearcular and costal portions somewhat clearer yellow; a restricted pale brown pattern, the clouds arranged as follows:

very restrictedly above the posterior arculus; large areas at origin of R_s , cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 ; a smaller spot over R_2 and adjacent veins; apical border of wing very slightly darkened, more evident in the type; veins brown, those of the prearcular field more yellowed. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite one-third R_{2+3+4} , Sc_2 longer, near its tip; R_2 longer than R_{1+2} ; R_{2+3+4} from one-third to about one-half R_{2+3} , gently arcuated; petiole of cell M_1 relatively short, from one-half longer than to twice m ; cell 1st M_2 short-subrectangular, slightly widened outwardly, with $m-cu$ at near two-thirds the lower face; anterior arculus atrophied.

Abdomen yellow, sternites two to seven, inclusive, with a narrow but conspicuous blackened area on dorsal margin, closer to anterior border than to the posterior margin; succeeding segments and base of ovipositor blackened to form a narrow ring.

Holotype, ♀, SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Umtali, Vumba Mountains, altitude 5400 feet, October 1940 (Cuthbertson). *Paratopotype*, 1 ♀; British Museum (Natural History).

Most nearly allied to species such as *Austrolimnophila diffusa* (Alexander) and *A. distigma* (Alexander), both of British Tropical Africa, differing conspicuously in the coloration of the body, legs and wings, and in the details of venation. Various African species that have been considered to fall in the genus *Pseudolimnophila* Alexander seem more properly referable to *Austrolimnophila* Alexander, as re-defined by Edwards (1938, *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.* 5: 67-8). It may be observed that the important character of a broken arculus, as discussed by Edwards, has not been correctly defined; according to him, the missing element of the arculus in the present genus is interpreted as being a cross-vein; actually it is the basal section of the main stem of vein M , immediately after its departure from the basal fusion with vein R . The so-called anterior arculus in the Diptera is this section of M ; the posterior arculus is a supernumerary cross-vein connecting vein M with vein Cu .

Limnophila (*Elaeophila*) *subannulata* sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum grey, restrictedly patterned with brown; thoracic pleura restrictedly grey, conspicuously striped longitudinally with brownish-black, the most dorsal area widest, passing above the root of the halteres, the latter dark brown; coxae banded with dark brown; legs yellow, the femora with a narrow pale brown subterminal ring; wings pale yellow, heavily spotted and dotted with dark brown, including a series of about five larger costal areas, the stigmal one largest; a pale spot at tip of vein R_5 encircled by a lunate darkening extending from the tip of vein R_4 to M_1 ; vein 2nd A bent into the anal margin at a right angle.

Sex?—Wing 7 mm.

Head broken.

Mesonotum grey, restrictedly patterned with brown, including small areas on the praescutum that represent remnants of the usual stripes; lateral and sublateral praescutal stripes behind the pseudosutural foveae larger and more conspicuous. Pleura restrictedly grey, conspicuously striped longitudinally with brownish-black, the dark colour much more extensive than the ground, including a wider more dorsal stripe extending from the cervical region across the dorsal pleurites to the abdomen, crossing the pleurotergite and sides of mediotergite; a second narrower, more ventral stripe includes a ring on the fore coxa, thence caudad across the dorsal sternopleurite, passing beneath the halteres; ventral sternopleurite dark brown; dorsopleural membrane chiefly pale. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem restrictedly pale. Legs with the coxae light brownish-grey at ends, the central portion of outer face patterned with darker; trochanters obscure yellow, darker beneath; remainder of legs light yellow, all femora with a narrow, pale brown subterminal

ring that is about equal in width to the pale apex; setae of legs long and conspicuous, pale; tibial spurs black, conspicuous; claws simple. Wings with the ground colour pale yellow, heavily spotted and dotted with dark brown, including a series of about five larger costal areas, the stigmal marking largest, produced caudad over the fork of R_{2+3+4} and into or across cell R_4 ; dark area at origin of R_s narrow, extending from C almost to vein M , not confluent with the narrow seam over the supernumerary cross-vein; cord, outer end of cell 1st M_2 , fork of M_{1+2} , and a seam over the supernumerary cross-vein narrowly brown; remainder of cells with almost circular or subcircular brown spots that are in part confluent; longitudinal veins with dark marginal spots, lacking on R_5 , the area at R_4 confluent with the one on M_1 , to form a lunate darkening that encloses a pale spot at the tip of the wing; veins yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Venation: Sc_1 ending immediately before fork of R_s , Sc_2 near its tip; R_s angulated at origin, in longitudinal alignment with R_{2+3+4} , the latter about twice the basal section of R_5 ; supernumerary cross-vein in cell M lying opposite or basad of origin of R_s ; $m-cu$ about one-half its length beyond the fork of M ; vein 2nd A before apex strongly arched, slightly widening the cell, the tip entering the posterior border at a right angle.

Abdomen brownish-black on basal portion, the outer segments broken.

Holotype, Sex? SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Vumba Mountains, March 1935 (*Cuthbertson*); No. 2397.

The only similar described species is *Limnophila (Elaeophila) marmorataeformis* (Riedel), of British East Africa. This differs in the coloration of the body, the uniformly yellow legs, and in the details of wing pattern and venation, as described.

***Limnophila suffilata* sp. n.**

General coloration dark brown, pruinose, the praescutum with three darker brown stripes, the median one divided in front by a paler line; halteres yellow; wings relatively narrow, weakly tinged with brown, the oval stigma a trifle darker brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle nearly parallel-sided, the outer apical angle produced into a strong curved spine, with a smaller spinule on its outer margin; outer surface of style with conspicuous setae; inner dististyle with its distal portion very narrow, terminating in a single seta; gonapophysis small, terminating in two or three strong spinous points; aedeagus unusually small and weak.

Male. Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish-black. Antennae with scape and pedicel dark brown; flagellum broken. Head dark brown; anterior vertex broad, approximately four times the diameter of scape.

Pronotum dark brown, sparsely pruinose. Mesonotum dark greyish-brown, the praescutum with three darker brown stripes, the median one a little paler on central portion, especially in front; pseudosutural foveae large, reddish-brown; tuberculate pits black, relatively large but separate, the distance between them about equal to the narrow diameter of either, not confluent as in *filata*; posterior sclerites of notum chiefly dark grey. Pleura dark brown, sparsely pruinose; dorsopleural membrane a little brightened. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxae dark brown, sparsely pruinose; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings relatively narrow, weakly tinged with brown, the stigma oval, a trifle darker brown; prearcular cells, including the veins, yellow; remaining veins pale brown. Veins beyond cord, excepting R_{2+3+4} , with numerous long trichia. Venation: Sc_1 ending immediately before fork of R_s , Sc_2 much longer, close to extreme tip of Sc_1 ; R_{1+2} fully twice as long as R_2 , the latter faintly indicated; R_s elongate, beyond its base nearly straight; R_{2+3+4} subequal in length to the long cell 1st M_2 ; R_{2+3} a little longer than R_2 ; cell M_1 evidently lacking, if present abnormally short; cell 1st M_2 rect-

angular, slightly widened outwardly, both *m* and basal section of M_3 subequal and in transverse alignment; *m-cu* at midlength of the cell; cell 2nd *A* narrower than in *filata*, the vein gently sinuous on its distal third.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish-black. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle nearly parallel-sided, the outer apical angle produced into a strong curved spine, with a smaller spinule on the outer margin of the latter; outer surface of style with conspicuous setae over most of the length. Inner dististyle very narrow on outer third, terminating in a single very strong seta. Gonapophysis small, terminating in two or three strong spinous points. Aedeagus unusually small and weak.

Holotype, ♂, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE): Border Farm, Rio Jardin, April 1929 (*Cuthbertson*); No. 2386.

The closest relative of the present fly is *Limnophila filata* (Walker), of northern Europe; *L. batava* Edwards, likewise from northern Europe, is more distantly related. The unique type of the present fly has only a single wing preserved but in this, cell M_1 is evidently lacking. In *filata*, the cell while normally present is frequently lacking in one or both wings of an individual fly. The present species is distinguished from *filata* by the details of venation and the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the outer dististyle, gonapophyses and aedeagus.