

345. *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linn. (American Sparrow Hawk.)
Læmobothrion intermedium McGregor, 1917. On
Falco sparverius from Texas.

Miscellaneous FALCONIFORMES.

346. **Described from Stragglers or on unidentified hosts.**
Læmobothrion lichtensteini Hoffmannsegge, in Giebel, 1874. Straggler on Strauss (= Ostrich) from South Africa.
Læmobothrion punctatum Gervais, in Gay, 1849. On several undetermined hawks from Chile.
Degeeriella incerta (Piaget), 1885. Straggler on *Totanus glottis*.
Degeeriella pseudophæa (Carriker), 1903. Straggler on *Pezopetes capitalis* from Costa Rica.
 ?*Degeeriella secundaria* (Osborn), 1896. On *Corvus americanus* from Iowa.

[To be continued]

XXXVI.—*New or little-known Tipulidæ (Diptera).*—
 LXXIX. *Oriental-Australasian Species.* By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, Ph.D., F.R.E.S., University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

VIRTUALLY all of the novelties herein considered were taken by Miss L. Evelyn Cheesman in various parts of New Guinea, including the islands of Waigeu and Japen. A few further species are based on extensive series of these flies that were taken in the vicinity of Hollandia, northern Dutch New Guinea, by Mr. Harry Hoogstraal. The types of the Cheesman materials are preserved in the British Museum (Natural History); the Hoogstraal materials are in my personal collection of Tipuloidæ. I wish to express my continued deep thanks to Miss Cheesman and to Mr. Hoogstraal for their interest and thoughtfulness in having devoted the care needed to collect these unusually fragile flies.

Brachypremna waigeuensis, sp. n.

General coloration yellow, the mesonotum conspicuously patterned with brown; thoracic pleura with several brown spots; legs obscure yellow; wings weakly infuscated, the costal border broadly cinnamon brown, the cord and veins beyond very narrowly seamed with brown; *Rs* short, nearly square at origin; cell 1st M_2 relatively small; abdominal sternites each with a pair of brown spots on basal portions.

Female.—Length about 13 mm.; wing 14 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, the apex infuscated; palpi obscure yellow, the terminal segment black. Antennæ 9-segmented; scape and pedicel black, flagellum pale brown, the outer segments darker brown. Head yellow; anterior vertex broad, about five times the diameter of scape.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal præscutum almost uniformly yellow, moderately inflated, patterned with brown, as follows: A spot in the humeral region; posterior ends of three stripes evident just before the suture, the lateral pair larger; each scutal lobe with two brown spots, the more cephalic ones being direct extensions of the lateral præscutal stripes; scutellum narrow but conspicuous, with a median brown stripe; mediotergite with a comparable brown line, pleurotergite chiefly yellow. Pleura yellow, with several brown spots to produce a checkered appearance, the largest on the ventral sternopleurite and meron. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxæ obscure yellow; trochanters yellow; a single detached leg remains, this obscure yellow, without pattern; outer tarsal segments broken. Wings with the ground weakly tinged with brown, the costal border broadly margined with more cinnamon brown, including all of cells *C* and *Sc* and passing into cell *R*; stigma slightly darker than the ground, appearing chiefly as a darkened border to the paler area; a broad seam along vein *Cu* in cell *M*; cell 2nd *A* uniformly darkened; very narrow and inconspicuous brown seams along cord and the outer veins; tips of veins M_2 , M_3 and M_4 abruptly subobsolete, as in the genus; veins beyond cord brownish black, the basal ones, especially in the costal region, paler. Venation:

Rs short, nearly square at origin ; vein R_3 curved strongly cephalad at tip ; cell 1st M_2 relatively small, as compared with *tigriventris*, only a little less than one-third as long as cell M_1 .

Abdomen yellow, patterned with brownish black, especially on the first and second tergites ; sternites each with a pair of brownish black spots on their basal portion. Ovipositor with both cerci and hypovalvæ long and nearly straight.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea (Waigeu Island).

Holotype, ♀, Camp No. 1, Mount Nok, altitude 2500 feet, May, 1938 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

The present fly is very different from the only other Australasian member of the genus so far described, *Brachypremna tigriventris* Alexander, of North Queensland, differing in all details of coloration of the body, especially the thorax and abdomen, and in the venation. The great centre of distribution for the genus is Tropical America and it seems evident that the Australasian species must be relicts of a former wide-spread Pan-tropical fauna. This is substantiated by the occurrence of an undoubted member of the genus, *B. gurnetensis* (Ckll.), in the Bembridge beds, at Gurnet Bay, England, of Lower Oligocene age. It is of interest to note that despite the great antiquity of the group as thus shown, all recent species show the subobliterated tips of the outer medial veins of the wings.

Dolichopeza (Nesopeza) præculturator, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax whitish grey, conspicuously patterned with brown ; frontal prolongation of head brownish black ; palpi black, the tip narrowly yellow ; legs white, the tips of the femora and tibiæ blackened ; wings greyish subhyaline, heavily patterned with brown, the dark areas narrowly bordered by more whitish, the pattern appearing chiefly as much broken ocelli ; medial forks short.

Female.—Length about 11 mm. ; wing 9.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brownish black ; palpi elongate, black, the tip of the last segment conspicuously light yellow. Antennæ with scape and pedicel light yellow, flagellum brown ; flagellar segments cylindrical,

longer than the verticils. Head with the front and vertex grey, the remainder of vertex dark brown; anterior vertex moderately wide, about three times the diameter of scape.

Pronotum dark brown, the scutellum and pretergites restrictedly pale. Mesonotum whitish grey, with three brown stripes, the lateral pair somewhat darker, sending a paler branch laterad to the margin; median stripe with a capillary brown vitta on its cephalic half; scutum whitish, each lobe with three brown areas, the outermost at the posterolateral angle; scutellum dark brown with a capillary pale median line, parascutella pale; mediotergite brownish yellow, with a darkened brown area on cephalic portion; pleurotergite paler brown, the katepleurotergite extensively pale. Pleura whitish grey, conspicuously variegated with brown, involving the entire propleura, anepisternum, ventral sternopleurite and meron. Halteres with stem white, knob dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ dark brown, remaining coxæ and all trochanters whitened; femora white, the tips brownish black; tibiæ snowy-white, the tips very narrowly blackened; tarsi white. Wings with the ground colour greyish subhyaline, heavily and handsomely patterned with brown, appearing as much broken ocelli, these brown markings narrowly bordered by more whitish; brown areas in the costal field larger and slightly darker; cell *Sc* uniformly dark brown; veins brown, scarcely darker in the patterned areas. Venation: *Rs* long, with a transverse spur some distance beyond origin, the spur extending nearly half across cell *R* toward vein *M*; *R*₂ entirely atrophied, vein *R*₃ strongly arcuated, upcurved at tip; forks of medial cells very short, cell *M*₁ subequal to its petiole; *m-cu* about one-half its length before the fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* moderately wide.

Abdominal tergites weakly bicoloured, the basal rings dark brown, the outer ones with the disk more obscure yellow; lateral borders of tergites on more than the basal half light grey; subterminal segments, including the genital shield, more uniformly blackened; only the subterminal sternites are exposed, obscure brownish yellow, the apices blackened; cerci abruptly light yellow, flattened, slightly decurved.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♀, Hollandia, at light trap in rain-forest, January 14, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

Dolichopeza (Nesopeza) præsaltator is quite distinct from all previously described species. Among such forms it is closest, perhaps, to *D. (N.) caloptera* Edwards, of Borneo, but the relationship seems distant.

Dolichopeza (Nesopeza) jobiensis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *costalis* group; general coloration obscure yellow, the abdominal segments narrowly ringed with brown; antennæ (male) relatively long, about one-half the length of body; femora and tibiæ yellow, undarkened at tips; wings with a very broad and heavy brown costal pattern; *Rs* long, cell M_1 deep, nearly four times its petiole; male hypopygium with the eighth sternite flat and sheathing, the caudal margin nearly transverse, the small lateral lobes tipped with about eight blackened spinous setæ; on ventral surface with a small finger-like lobe that is tipped with one or two similar setæ.

Male.—Length about 11 mm.; wing 10 mm.; antenna about 5.8 mm.

Female.—Length about 11 mm.; wing 10 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi brownish black. Antennæ (male) relatively long, about one-half the length of body, obscure yellow; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with a delicate erect white pubescence. Head obscure yellow.

Mesonotum almost uniformly obscure yellow, the præscutum and scutal lobes very vaguely patterned with more olive yellow areas; pleura clearer yellow. Halteres elongate, stem obscure yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora and tibiæ yellow, undarkened at tips; tarsi passing into white. Wings with the ground colour greyish, with a heavy brown pattern that is almost entirely costal in distribution; the broad costal border extends from the wing base to beyond the wing tip, reaching vein *M* in the prearcular field, again almost reaching this vein at the origin of *Rs* and over the anterior cord; posterior cord more narrowly seamed; small spots at fork of M_{1+2} and at wing margin on *Cu*; in the type the costal border is partly broken

by a pale spot beyond the stigma; outer end of dark costal border in outer radial field somewhat paler brown, the inner end more darkened; veins pale brown, somewhat darker in the infuscated portions. Venation: *Rs* very long, angulated and spurred at origin; outer medial cells deep, M_1 nearly four times its petiole.

Abdominal segments (male) weakly bicoloured, brownish yellow, the caudal borders of the segments narrowly darker brown; in the female, the bicolorous nature is less apparent. Male hypopygium relatively small. Ninth tergite with its caudal margin transverse. Outer dististyle small, club-shaped, with very few setæ. Inner dististyle heavily blackened, the outer surface with microscopic erect setulæ, the margin of the main body with a few stronger setæ. Eighth sternite nearly flat but sheathing, extended caudad almost to the outer end of the ninth tergite; caudal margin nearly transverse, each lateral angle slightly produced and bearing about seven or eight blackened spinous setæ; on ventral surface and slightly more cephalad and mesad with a small finger-like lobe directed ventrad, this tipped with one or two blackened spinous setæ; ventral surface surrounding these lobes with unusually long setæ.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea (Japen Island).

Holotype, ♂, Camp No. 3, Central Range, Mount Oud, altitude 3500 feet, November, 1938 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

Allotopotype, ♀.

The present fly is most similar to various Malaysian species, such as *Dolichozeza* (*Nesozeza*) *queribunda* Alexander and *D. (N.) pudibunda* Alexander, of Mindanao. The male hypopygium is distinctive.

Dolichozeza (Dolichozeza) nokensis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *tayloriana* group, allied to *percuneata*; mesonotum chiefly dark brown, the pleura yellow, girdled with brown, the band over the mesepisternum complete; legs dark, the genua narrowly whitened, tips of tibiæ and basitarsi, with the remainder of tarsi, white; wings unpatterned except for stigma; male hypopygium with the tergal rim narrow, its edge very inconspicuously and microscopically serrulate; outer dististyle normal, a uniformly pale cylindrical lobe.

Male.—Length about 8 mm.; wing about 9 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow above, darker on sides; palpi brownish black. Antennæ (male) relatively long, if bent backward evidently extending about to the root of the halteres; scape and pedicel light yellow, flagellum brownish black; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, with verticils that are shorter than the segments. Front and anterior vertex yellow, the colour passing into brown on the posterior portion of head.

Pronotum broadly dark brown medially, yellow on sides. Mesonotal præscutum chiefly dark brown, only the humeral triangles yellow; posterior sclerites of notum dark brown, the region of the suture and the lateral portions of the mediotergite slightly paler. Pleura yellow, transversely patterned with dark brown, the most conspicuous area being a transverse girdle that completely crosses the body from the præscutum across the mesepisternum to the sternum; a second darkening on the pleurotergite and adjoining portions of the metapleura, as well as the posterior coxæ. Halteres very long, black. Legs with the fore and middle coxæ yellow, posterior pair darker, as described; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow basally, passing into brownish black, the tips narrowly whitened; tibiæ brownish black, the bases very narrowly, the tips more broadly whitened, apparently subequal in amount on all legs and somewhat more extensive than the femoral brightening; basitarsi brown, the tips narrowly whitened, the remainder of tarsi similarly whitened. Wings with a faint brownish tinge, the stigma dark brown; stigma lying entirely beyond the level of vein R_2 ; cells C and Sc apparently slightly darker than the ground; veins dark brown. Venation: Cord oblique, cell M_3 lying most basad, the radial cells shorter; vein R_2 or R_s very short, only about one-third to one-fourth $r-m$; medial cells deep, cell M_1 about three times its petiole; $m-cu$ about one-third its length before the fork of M ; cell *2nd A* very narrow.

Abdominal tergites vaguely bicoloured, the bases somewhat paler than the apices, on the outer segments more uniformly brownish black to form a broad sub-terminal ring; sternites chiefly concealed; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the blackened tergal rim relatively narrow, the margin with numerous but exceedingly fine serrulations; lateral ends of tergite produced

into stout dark-coloured lobes that are slightly widened at outer ends, the apex coarsely and irregularly toothed, the surface of the lobes with microscopic points. Outer dististyle moderately long, pale throughout, a little narrowed on outer half, provided with coarse setæ. Inner dististyle stout, the lower margin with a low tooth at near mid-length. Eighth sternite unarmed.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea (Waigeu Island).

Holotype, ♂, Camp Nok, altitudes 2500 feet, April, 1938 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); type badly damaged, a single wing remaining.

Among the various species, so far as known at present, restricted to New Guinea and its outlying islands, that have a *Scamboneura*-like venation, the present fly is closest to *Dolichozepe* (*Dolichozepe*) *percuneata* Alexander, of north-eastern New Guinea, differing especially in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Dolichozepe (*Dolichozepe*) *thysbe*, sp. n.

Mesonotum chiefly dark brown or brownish black; pleura chiefly pale, with a broad transverse dark girdle over the mesepisternum; antennæ short, about one-fourth the length of the body; femora brown, the genua narrowly white, the tibiæ extensively whitened at tips, especially the posterior pair; wings with a weak dusky tinge; anterior cord very oblique, *Rs* lying far distad; cell *M*₁ deep, cell *2nd A* very narrow; male hypopygium with the lateral tergal arms appearing as coarsely roughened elongate lobes, their tips obtuse; apex of outer dististyle truncated and narrowly blackened.

Male.—Length about 8.5–9 mm.; wing 9–9.5 mm.; antenna about 2.1–2.2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennæ (male) relatively short, as shown by the measurements; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments cylindrical, the verticils unilaterally arranged, the intermediate segments a little shorter than the verticils. Head above dark brown.

Pronotal scutum dark brown medially, pale on sides, scutellum more uniformly pale. Mesonotal præscutum with its posterior half brownish black, the anterior portion with a somewhat paler median stripe that is more expanded

and darker on its cephalic end ; humeral triangle extensively pale, confluent with the uniformly pale propleura and fore coxæ ; posterior sclerites of notum dark brown, sparsely pruinose, somewhat paler behind the suture. Pleura chiefly pale, with a broad transverse darkened girdle occupying virtually the entire mesepisternum and the dorsopleural membrane above it, confluent with the darkened posterior portion of the præscutum ; mesepimeron again pale, its ventral portion more pruinose. Halteres elongate, brown, knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale, the posterior coxæ a trifle darker ; femora dark brown, paler basally, the tips narrowly white, the tibial bases somewhat more narrowly of this same colour, the remainder of tibiæ pale brown, the tips more extensively whitened ; posterior tibiæ almost uniformly white, weakly infuscated beyond the base ; basitarsi weakly infuscated, the tips and remainder of tarsi white. Wings with a weak dusky tinge, the oval stigma darker brown ; veins dark brown. Venation : Sc_1 atrophied or barely indicated, Sc_2 ending opposite R_s ; anterior cord very oblique, R_s lying most distad, at the proximal end of stigma ; basal section of R_{4+5} directed strongly basad, from one and one-half to twice $r-m$; cell M_1 deep, about three and one-half to four times its petiole ; $m-cu$ about one-fourth its length before the fork of M ; cell 2nd A very narrow, especially outwardly.

Abdominal tergites bicoloured, chiefly dark brown, with an obscure yellow subbasal ring, outer tergites more uniformly darkened ; sternites pale brown, narrowly more darkened at the incisures ; hypopygium light brown, the eighth sternite brownish black. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of tergite narrowly but heavily blackened, deeply notched in middle, the surface microscopically roughened ; a transverse series of long setæ back from margin ; lateral tergal arms appearing as elongate obtuse lobes, the surface coarsely roughened. Outer dististyle short and relatively slender, the tip obliquely truncated, narrowly but conspicuously blackened ; upper surface of style with several long erect setæ. Inner dististyle large, very widely expanded and obtuse outwardly with a blackened lower margin.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Mount Lina, Cyclops Mts., altitude 3500–4500 feet, March, 1936 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); suspended on cobweb. *Paratopotypes*, 3 ♂♂.

The present fly is most similar to *Dolichopeza* (*Dolichopeza*) *percuneata* Alexander, differing in the coloration and in all details of structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the tergite and both dististyles.

Dolichopeza (*Dolichopeza*) *nephalia*, sp. n.

Size small (wing, male, 8 mm.); thorax chiefly reddish brown to dark brown, variegated by a very conspicuous whitish stripe extending obliquely from the humeral region of the præscutum across the pleura to and including the posterior coxæ and trochanters; antennæ (male) relatively short, only about one-third as long as body; legs dark brown, the genua narrowly white, the tibial tips more broadly whitened; tarsi white, the basitarsi vaguely darkened on proximal portion; wings strongly tinged with brown, the stigma darker; anterior cord nearly transverse; male hypopygium with the tergal arms appearing as blackened, gently curved horns that narrow very gradually to the subacute tips, before the latter the surface microscopically roughened.

Male.—Length about 8 mm.; wing 8 mm.; antenna about 2.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi black. Antennæ (male) relatively short, as shown by the measurements; brownish black, the base of scape narrowly yellow; flagellar segments cylindrical; verticils shorter than the segments, one on each segment, unilaterally distributed. Head with the front and cephalic end of vertex yellow, the remainder of vertex reddish brown medially, darker brown on sides and over the orbits.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal præscutum reddish brown, with three darker brown stripes, the lateral border still darker; humeral region more whitened; posterior sclerites almost uniformly brown. Pleura dark brown, variegated by a broad and conspicuous whitish stripe extending from the præscutum, as described, obliquely across the anepisternum, ventral pteropleurite, meral region and metapleura, to and including the hind coxæ and trochanters. Halteres elongate, brown, the knobs still darker. Legs with the fore and middle coxæ and

trochanters dark brown, the posterior pair pale, as described; femora and tibiæ dark brown, the genua very narrowly and inconspicuously whitened, the amount subequal on both segments; tip of tibia more broadly whitened, involving nearly the distal eighth; tarsi white, the proximal portion of the basitarsi somewhat more darkened. Wings with a strong brownish tinge; stigma darker brown; a restricted dark cloud over the anterior cord; prearcular field whitened; obliterative areas before and beyond stigma and across the fork of *M* very restricted; veins brown. Venation: *Sc*₁ entirely atrophied, *Sc*₂ ending opposite the short subtransverse *Rs*, the latter subequal to the basal section of *R*₄₊₅; anterior cord nearly transverse, not as oblique as in the allied species; cell *M*₁ about one-third longer than its petiole; cell 2nd *A* very narrow.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites paler; outer segments somewhat more intensely darkened; hypopygium chiefly pale. Male hypopygium with the caudal border of tergite weakly emarginate, with a further very deep and narrow median notch, the broad lateral lobes blackened; margin, especially near the notch, microscopically roughened; surface of tergal lobes with numerous long setæ; lateral tergal arms appearing as blackened, gently curved horns, narrowed very gradually to the subacute tips, at and near apex microscopically roughened. Outer dististyle a small darkened lobe, the upper margin and apex with about five scattered setæ, the remainder of surface microscopically scabrous. Inner dististyle much larger, gently arcuate, the tip blunt; lower margin narrowly more blackened; surface with abundant long erect setæ.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mafulu, altitude 4000 feet, January, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

This fly is readily told from the other described regional species by the nearly transverse anterior cord and by the male hypopygium, particularly the long slender lateral arms of the tergite.

Tipula (Papuatipula) melanotis, sp. n.

Mesonotum chiefly light grey, the lateral borders and interspaces more darkened; antennæ bicoloured; femora

yellow with a narrow dark subterminal ring; wings greyish subhyaline, very restrictedly patterned with brown, including a small spot at midlength of cell *Cu*; vein R_{1+2} preserved; male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in two low rounded lobes that are separated by a small rectangular notch, the lobes spiculate; outer dististyle a long straight blackened rod that gradually narrows into a blackened spine.

Male.—Length about 20 mm.; wing 16 mm.; antenna about 3.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brownish grey above, clearer brown on sides and beneath; nasus elongate; palpi brown, the incisures paler, terminal segment more blackened. Antennæ (male) with basal three segments yellow, succeeding segments bicoloured, yellow, the bases narrowly brownish black, this pattern continued to the end of organ. Head brownish grey, vaguely patterned with pale brown; vertical tubercle small and relatively narrow.

Mesonotum chiefly light grey, the præscutum with the interspaces more darkened, especially the lateral borders; median stripe more or less divided by a dusky central line; cephalic portion of each scutal lobe more blackened, encircling a grey spot. Pleura grey, more or less variegated with reddish brown. Halteres infuscated, base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow with a narrow dark brown subterminal ring, the apex even more narrowly reddened; tibiæ yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; tarsi brownish yellow, passing into brown. Wings greyish subhyaline, very restrictedly patterned with medium brown, including the stigma and a confluent brown cloud at the anterior cord, lying entirely on the outer side in bases of cells R_3 and R_2 ; *m-cu*, distal section of Cu_1 and a short extent of the adjoining basal part of vein Cu_1 narrowly seamed with brown; a small brown spot in cell *Cu* at near midlength; prearcular and costal areas slightly more yellowed; veins brown, more yellowish brown in the yellowed fields. Venation: Vein R_{1+2} preserved, pale, restrictedly blackened at costa, veins R_{2+3} and R_3 glabrous; R_s straight, shorter than R_{2+3} ; *m* and petiole of cell M_1 subequal; cell 1st M_2 large, its inner end pointed; *m-cu* at two-thirds the length of vein M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd *A* moderately broad.

Abdomen with the basal segment greyish, tergites two to four, inclusive, reddish brown, the basal rings more glabrous; subbasal impressions conspicuous; tergites five to eight darker brown; hypopygium, excepting the appendages, yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in two heavily blackened low rounded lobes that are separated by a small rectangular notch, the margin with microscopic points. Outer dististyle a long straight rod, chiefly blackened, gradually narrowed outwardly, terminating in a blackened spine; surface of style, especially the margin, with coarse setæ. Inner dististyle with the blade densely covered with long silken yellow setæ; beak obtusely rounded, its lower edge blackened and with numerous erect spinous setæ; lower beak blackened, extensive, more or less bilobed; outer basal lobe of style not greatly enlarged, provided with a few strong coarse setæ, basad of which is a more blackened margin.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mount Tafa, altitude 8500 feet, March, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

This species and the one next described are interallied, differing especially in the wing pattern and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Tipula (Papuaitipula) artifex, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum dark brown, the præscutum with four brown stripes, the yellow interspaces greatly restricted; antennal flagellum bicoloured; femora yellow with a conspicuous dark brown subterminal ring; wings brownish yellow, handsomely patterned with dark brown and whitish subhyaline, including a brown quadrate area before midlength of cell *Cu*, preceded and followed by whitish areas; R_{1+2} entire; male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in two rounded spiculose lobes, the outer lateral angle produced into a pale glabrous rod; outer dististyle with the apex a blackened spine.

Male.—Length about 19 mm.; wing 16 mm.

Female.—Length about 19 mm.; wing 15 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head chestnut brown; nasus distinct; palpi with basal three segments yellow, the terminal segment black, more reddened at tip. Antennæ short; basal three segments yellow, succeeding segments

bicoloured, black basally, the stems more extensively yellow, the bicoloured nature persisting to the last segment; verticils very long and conspicuous. Head above brown, more or less yellow pollinose, the central portion of vertex, including the low vertical tubercle, darker chestnut brown, deepest at the summit of the tubercle.

Pronotum brown, the pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with the lateral borders broadly dark brown, the colour continued over the suture and sending back a median spur from the cephalic border; disk with four brown stripes, the yellow interspaces narrow, especially the median vitta; scutal lobes rich brown, variegated with dark brown near suture; scutellum grey, parascutella dark; postnotum grey, the posterior border and the katapleurotergite darker brown, the latter more silvery on its most elevated portion. Pleura yellowish grey pruinose, the dorsopleural membrane more liver-brown. Halteres brown, the knobs a trifle darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a conspicuous dark brown ring that is approximately three times as wide as the yellow apex; tibiæ and basitarsi yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; remainder of tarsi passing into brown; claws (male) toothed. Wings with the ground brownish yellow, restrictedly but handsomely patterned with dark brown and whitish subhyaline; prearcular field chiefly yellow; cells *C* and *Sc* more saturated yellow; stigma medium brown; conspicuous dark brown areas on distal side of anterior cord and over posterior cord to the wing margin; a postarcular darkening and a very conspicuous quadrate area before midlength of cell *Cu*, preceded and followed by clearer areas; besides the last, other whitish marks along the cord, bisecting cell 1st M_2 and barely entering cell M_3 ; a small post-stigmal brightening; small pale marginal spots at ends of veins R_{4+5} to M_4 and again over 1st *A*, the margin between these pale spots more infuscated; small discal pale points in cells *M* and 2nd M_2 ; a further brightened area along vein *Cu* in cell *M* near outer end; axillary region weakly darkened; veins brownish yellow, darker in the infuscated areas. Veins beyond cord unusually glabrous, including a few scattered trichia near outer end of vein R_{4+5} and on the outer

medial branches. Venation: R_{1+2} entire; Rs a little longer than $m-cu$; inner end of cell 1st M_2 pointed; $m-cu$ at two-thirds the length of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A relatively broad.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the basal rings more greyish; lateral borders broadly pale, margined internally by a more brownish black line, the median area less evidently darkened; sternites brownish yellow, the outer segments more uniformly infuscated. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the tergite terminating in two rounded lobes, placed close together, their surface with numerous blackened spicules; outer lateral angle of the tergite produced into a flattened pale glabrous lobe. Outer dististyle a simple rod, expanded and yellow basally, the tip narrowed and blackened, with a small apical point and a larger tooth on margin back from tip. Inner dististyle with the beak slender, lower beak large and blackened, bilobed. Ædeagus very stout, blackened.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mount Tafa, altitude 8500 feet, March, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

From the various regional species having vein R_{1+2} preserved and with a large brown spot in cell Cu , the present fly differs conspicuously in the unusually attractive pattern of the wings and in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the ninth tergite and the outer dististyle. The most similar of such species is *Tipula* (*Papuatipula*) *melanotis*, sp. n.

Limonia (*Limonia*) *egesta*, sp. n.

General coloration of præscutum chestnut brown, the posterior sclerites and the pleura darker brown; anterior vertex very broad, silvery white; legs medium brown; wings brownish yellow, very heavily patterned with brown, including a large area at midlength of cell 2nd A ; Sc long, inner end of cell R_3 strongly arcuated; abdomen brown, ringed with yellow.

Female.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 6 mm.

Rostrum very short, brownish yellow; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with abrupt short apical pedicels, the outer segments more slender and elongate, the terminal one pointed. Anterior

vertex silvery white, unusually broad; posterior vertex and occiput brownish black.

Pronotum yellow above, dark brown on sides; pretergites yellow, extending to the wing root. Mesonotal præscutum chestnut brown, narrowly more darkened just above the narrow yellow lateral border; posterior sclerites of notum, including scutum, almost uniformly dark brown. Pleura uniform brown, a trifle darker than the præscutum. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs with the fore coxæ dark brown, remaining coxæ yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs medium brown, the terminal tarsal segments a trifle darker; claws (female) long and simple, each with two long spinous setæ at base. Wings with the ground brownish yellow, very heavily patterned with brown, including major areas at origin of *Rs*; a Y-shaped pattern at fork of *Sc* and again over the outer end of vein *R*₁, the areas converging behind over the cord, restricting a small ground area in the fork; wing tip broadly darkened, confluent with the last named area along vein *R*₄₊₅; other seams over outer end of cell 1st *M*₂, at ends of both Anal veins, at arculus, in prearcular field, and at midlength of cell 2nd *A*; veins light brown, somewhat darker in the patterned areas. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending opposite fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; *Rs* strongly angulated to square at origin; inner end of cell *R*₃ strongly arcuated; *m-cu* at or before the fork of *M*; Anal veins, especially 2nd *A*, bent strongly into the margin.

Abdomen brown, variegated with yellow, appearing as narrow yellow posterior rings; pleura somewhat darker brown. Ovipositor with cerci slender, upcurved; hypovalvæ straight, heavily blackened at their bases.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♀, Mount Tafa, altitude 8500 feet, March, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); Collector's No. 174. *Paratype*, ♀, Mondo, altitude 5000 feet, February, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

This species is most similar to species such as *Limonia* (*Limonia*) *opima* Alexander, differing in all details of coloration, including the distinctive wing pattern.

Limonia (*Libnotes*) *adicia*, sp. n.

Allied to *terræ-reginæ*; size large (wing, male, 12 mm.); general coloration greenish to yellow, the mesonotum

and pleura conspicuously patterned with dark brown ; legs black, the posterior femora with two yellow rings ; wings pale yellow, conspicuously patterned with dark brown ; cell 1st M_2 elongate, m arcuate, longer than the transverse basal section of M_3 .

Male.—Length about 10 mm. ; wing 12 mm.

Head broken. Pronotum light green above, the lateral portions and cervical region brownish black. Mesonotal præscutum with the disk chiefly occupied by two narrow dark brown stripes that diverge strongly behind, crossing the suture and covering the scutal lobes, the median interspace paler brown ; lateral præscutal margins light green ; central area of scutum and the scutellum light green, parascutella brown ; mediotergite uniformly brownish black, the lateral cephalic border narrowly paler ; pleurotergite light brown, sparsely pruinose. Pleura chiefly greenish, the dorsopleural region, with adjacent upper portions of the region covered by a brownish black stripe that extends back to the wing root. Halteres with stem light yellow, knob abruptly brownish black. Legs with the fore coxæ and trochanters brownish black ; remaining coxæ and trochanters yellow ; middle and hind femora black, the apex and a somewhat wider subterminal ring yellow, the two separated by a much broader black ring that is fully three times the pale tip ; tibiæ black, the base yellow, this about one-half wider than the yellow femoral tip ; tarsi black. One further leg, presumably the fore, is detached ; this differs from the others as described in that the femoral tip is darkened and the yellow tibial base is even more extensive. Wings with the ground very pale yellow, the posterior prearcular field and the outer costal border narrowly bordered with darker yellow ; a handsome dark brown pattern, including the basal third of the costal border ; conspicuous seams over R_s , cord, R_{1+2} and R_2 , and outer end of cell 1st M_2 , the latter continuous with a similar seam over $m-cu$; a broad continuous seam in cell M adjoining vein Cu , extending from the postarcular darkening to the wing tip, confluent with the last-named pattern ; ends of veins M_{1+2} , M_3 and M_4 , the two latter confluent, isolating a ground spot at end of cell M_3 ; other dark marginal seams at ends of both Anal veins and in the ends of both cells ; a major semilunate mark before wing tip, extending from

costa in cell R_2 , crossing the radial cells, becoming confluent with the seams at ends of veins M_3 and M_4 , the outer ends of the cells chiefly of the ground; veins yellow, brown in the patterned areas. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending only a short distance before level of $m-cu$, Sc_2 close to its tip; R_2 shorter than the free tip of Sc_2 ; cell 1st M_2 elongate; m arcuate, longer than the transverse basal section of M_3 ; $m-cu$ beyond midlength of cell 1st M_2 ; Anal veins subparallel to gently convergent.

Abdomen with the basal tergites greenish, the caudal and lateral borders more yellowed; sternites beyond the basal two brown, the margins conspicuously yellow; hypopygium dark reddish brown, relatively small, conspicuously hairy.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mount Tafa, altitude 8500 feet, February, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

This large and striking fly is most nearly related to *Limonia* (*Libnotes*) *klossi* Alexander and *L. (L.) terræ-reginæ* Alexander, from which it is readily distinguished by the major size and by the pattern of the body, legs and wings.

Limonia (Laosa) taficola, sp. n.

Allied to *fuscinervis*; size large (wing, female, 14 mm.); thoracic pleura yellow, with a conspicuous brown longitudinal stripe; all femora yellow with a narrow brown subterminal ring that is subequal in width to the clear yellow apex; wings pale yellow, the pattern pale brown, restricted to the vicinity of the veins; R_s straight, oblique; vein R_{1+2} long, more than one-half longer than R_2 alone; $r-m$ short to obliterated by the fusion of adjoining veins; m very long, subequal to the second section of vein M_{1+2} .

Female.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 14 mm.

Rostrum and palpi pale. Antennæ with scape and pedicel greenish yellow, flagellum brownish black; flagellar segments short-oval, strongly constricted between the segments; verticils long. Head above obscure yellow; anterior vertex reduced to a capillary strip that is scarcely as wide as two rows of ommatidia.

Pronotum light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum chiefly yellow pollinose, patterned with brown, including the

anterior and lateral borders of the præscutum and a pair of intermediate stripes on posterior half of sclerite; scutal lobes weakly patterned; posterior sclerites of the notum, including the mediotergite, light yellow, the pleurotergite darkened in its central portion. Pleura yellow, with a conspicuous brown longitudinal stripe from the cervical region to the base of the abdomen, crossing the ventral anepisternum, dorsal pteropleurite and the centre of the pleurotergite, as described. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a narrow brown subterminal ring, subequal in width to the clear yellow apex; tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the terminal tarsi segments brownish black; vestiture of legs consisting of delicate setæ. Wings with the ground colour pale yellow, with a pale brown pattern that is moderately conspicuous, restricted to the vicinity of the veins, in distribution much as in *fuscinervis*, involving the cord, all crossveins, marginal seams on medial cubital and anal veins, and as subterminal darkenings in the outer radial field; veins yellow, brown in the patterned portions. Venation: As compared with *fuscinervis*, R_s straight, oblique; vein R_{1+2} long, more than one-half longer than R_2 alone; free tip of Sc_2 pale and relatively short; supernumary crossvein in cell R_3 a little more than its own length before R_2 ; $r-m$ very short or obliterated by the fusion of veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} ; m very long, subequal to the second section of vein M_{1+2} and approximately five times as long as the transverse basal section of M_3 ; cell 1st M_2 very long and narrow, with $m-cu$ about opposite midlength of the second section of vein M_{1+2} .

Abdomen brownish yellow; valves of ovipositor brown; cerci shorter than the hypovalvæ, slender, the tips acute or virtually so.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♀, Mount Tafa, altitude 8500 feet, March, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); Collector's No. 167.

The most similar species is the Oriental *Limonia* (*Laosa*) *fuscinervis* (Brunetti), which has the wing pattern much the same. The two species differ conspicuously in the wing venation and in the coloration of the body. As I have indicated in other papers, I believe that the subgenus *Laosa* Edwards can be maintained as distinct from the

earlier *Libnotes* Westwood only on the presence of supernumerary crossveins in certain cells of the wing, these being lacking in typical *Libnotes*. Species referred to *Laosa* on this character include species having a single supernumerary crossvein, as *L. (L.) fuscinervis* (Brunetti), *L. (L.) transversalis* (de Meijere) and the present fly, and others having two such supernumerary elements, including, among others, *L. (L.) diphragma* Alexander, *L. (L.) kariyana* Alexander, *L. (L.) regalis* (Edwards) and *L. (L.) riedetella* Alexander.

Limonia (Dicranomyia) torpida, sp. n.

Belongs to the *punctulata* group; wings whitish subhyaline, with a restricted dark pattern, arranged as is usual in the group but without supplementary dots; male hypopygium with the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle long and curved, with a single very long straight spine placed just back of the tip; gonapophysis with mesal-apical lobe a long, gently curved black spine, its tip acute.

Male.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 6.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ brownish black, the scape a trifle pruinose; flagellar segments oval. Head dark grey; anterior vertex reduced to a strip that is less than the width of two rows of ommatidia.

Pronotum brown, sparsely pruinose. Mesonotal præscutum brownish grey with a conspicuous median brown stripe that is even darker on the cephalic portion; humeral and lateral regions more yellowed; scutal lobes extensively infuscated; scutellum somewhat more greyish; postnotum light grey, the posterior third of the mediotergite dark brown. Pleura grey, variegated with brown. Halteres chiefly yellow. Legs with the coxæ dark brown, the surface sparsely pruinose; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs brown, the femoral bases narrowly paler. Wings whitish subhyaline, with a restricted brown pattern that is arranged as in the *punctulata* group, with scattered dark spots; no supplementary dots in costal region or in the centres of the cells beyond the cord (as in *fijiana*); a dark spot in cell *R* adjoining vein *M* at near one-third the length; a dark costal spot in cell *R*₂ midlength between the free tip of *Sc*₂ and vein *R*₃. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending just beyond origin of *Rs*, *Sc*

about opposite this origin; cell 1st M_2 about equal in length to the distal section of vein M_{1+2} .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite large, its caudal margin with a small but deep U-shaped median notch, the lateral lobes broad, obtusely rounded, the margin with long coarse setæ. Basistyle with the ventromesal lobe simple, provided over its whole surface with long coarse setæ and fewer short paler ones. Dorsal dististyle a gently curved rod, its tip acute. Ventral dististyle relatively large, its total area about equal to that of the basistyle; rostral prolongation long, curved, with a single very long spine placed just back from the tip; spine straight, the tip acute, about equal in length to the prolongation; face of style with a low accessory lobule. Gonapophysis with mesal-apical lobe a long gently curved black spine, the tip acute.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mafulu, altitude 4000 feet, January, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); Collector's No. 133.

The only other members of the group having the male hypopygium at all as in the present fly are *Limonia* (*Dicranomyia*) *guamicola* Alexander, *L. (D.) neopunctulata* Alexander, and *L. (D.) poli* Alexander, all of which differ in the details of structure of the hypopygium, especially the ventral dististyle and gonapophyses. There are now more than a dozen species in the group, widespread in the Oriental, Eastern Palæarctic and Australasian Regions.

Limonia (Euglochina) silens, sp. n.

Size very small (wing, 5 mm.); general coloration almost uniformly brown; legs black, the terminal tarsal segments, including at least the outer half of the basitarsi, snowy white; wings with a weak brownish tinge; costal fringe (male) relatively long and conspicuous; *Sc* very short, *Sc*₁ ending before the level of the apex of vein 2nd *A*; *R*₂ present; cell M_2 open by the atrophy of the basal section of M_3 ; prearcular field unusually long.

Male.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments relatively elongate, long-oval, with very long unilaterally distributed verticils. Head dark brown.

Thorax almost uniformly brown, the posterior pleurites more yellowed. Halteres very long and slender, the stem brown, knob blackened. Legs with the coxæ brownish yellow, the posterior pair somewhat clearer yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs black, the terminal tarsal segments, including the outer half or more of the basitarsi, and all remaining segments, snowy-white; most of the legs are detached and glued to the mount and it is evident that the amount of the basal dark pattern differs on the various legs. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the shortened cells beyond the cord still darker, this more evident in the male; stigma oval, a trifle darker than the ground; veins brown. Costal fringe (male) relatively long and conspicuous. Venation: *Sc* very short, *Ss*₁ ending before the level of the apex of vein *2nd A*; distance on costa between *Sc*₁ and origin of *Rs* nearly twice as long as the anterior branch of *Rs*; vein *R*₂ preserved; cell *M*₂ open by the atrophy of the basal section of *M*₃; *m-cu* its own length or more beyond the fork of *M*; prearcular field unusually long.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black, only the basal sternites more yellowed.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Kokoda, altitude 1200 feet, September-October, 1933 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); Collector's No. 101. *Paratopotype*, a fragmentary ♀, in copula and pinned with type.

The most similar described species is *Limonia (Euglochina) curtata* Alexander, of Celebes, which similarly has vein *Sc* very short but differs in further important details of the venation, as the loss of vein *R*₂.

Helius (Rhampholimnobia) japonensis, sp. n.

Mesonotum yellow, the pronotum and præscutum with a conspicuous black central area; femora yellow with a narrow pale brown subterminal ring; wings pale yellow, with a restricted medium to pale brown reticulated pattern; beyond the cord a single pale brown area in each of cells *R*₃, *R*₅, *2nd M*₂, *M*₃ and *M*₄, all but the last subapical in position; *m-cu* about one-half its length before the fork of *M*.

Female.—Length, excluding head, about .4.5 mm.; wing 5.6 mm.

Head broken. Cervical region and pronotum black above, abruptly yellow on sides. Mesonotal præscutum broadly yellow on sides, with a very conspicuous black central stripe, a trifle more expanded in front, not quite reaching the suture behind; scutum yellow, each lobe with a dark brown centre; scutellum brownish black, the parascutella paler; mediotergite infuscated, paler on sides; pleurotergite and pleura uniformly pale yellow. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a narrow pale brown sub-terminal ring, this only about one-half as wide as the pale tip; tibiæ and tarsi pale yellow to yellowish white. Wings with the ground colour very pale yellow to subhyaline, the costal portion and prearcular field a very little more intense; a restricted medium to pale brown pattern, including a band over the cord, widest at the cephalic end, not quite reaching costa in front, ending at *Cu* behind; outer end of cell 1st M_2 narrowly seamed; an H-shaped figure on basal fourth of wing, including an area over arculus, continued caudad to the axillary border, with a second narrow band at near one-fourth the wing length, extending from *R* to the posterior border at vein 2nd *A*, the two areas interconnected at and behind vein *Cu*; beyond the cord a much paler and very restricted dark pattern, including a single dark cloud in each of cells R_3 , R_5 , 2nd M_2 , M_3 and M_4 , the last including the tip of vein *Cu*, the others subapical; extreme origin of *Rs* darkened; veins yellow, brown in the darkest portions. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite *r-m*, Sc_2 near its tip; *Rs* strongly arcuated at origin, *r-m* a little shorter than the second section of *Rs*; cell 1st M_2 small, pentagonal; *m-cu* about one-half its length before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen reddish brown, the more proximal tergites somewhat darker; posterior borders of segments narrowly pale. Ovipositor with valves long and slender, horn-yellow.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea (Japen Island).

Holotype, ♀, Camp No. 2, Mount Eiori, altitude 2000 feet, September, 1938 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*).

Among the rather numerous species of the subgenus now known from the Papuan Region, the present fly is readily told by the pattern of the legs and wings, parti-

cularly the restricted pattern of the outer cells of the latter.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) aspilota, sp. n.

Rostrum orange; general coloration of thorax yellow, without black pattern; knob of halteres yellow; femora yellow, unpatterned; wings with a strong yellow tinge, restrictedly patterned with brown; *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*.

Sex?—Wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum orange, relatively long, only a trifle shorter than the remainder of head; palpi brownish black. Antennæ with basal segments orange-yellow, the flagellum dark brown; segments with long verticils. Head strongly narrowed behind, the front and anterior vertex heavily grey pruinose, the posterior portions yellow.

Pronotum and mesonotum yellow, the præscutum and scutal lobes more fulvous but without black pattern. Pleura yellow. Halteres with the stem pale, knob yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, unpatterned; tibiæ and proximal two tarsal segments yellow, the tips darker; outer tarsal segments uniformly blackened. Wings with a strong yellow tinge, the costal border more saturated yellow; cells basad of cord somewhat clearer yellow than those at wing apex; a narrow brown band at cord, deeper in colour at the small stigma; a small brown cloud in cell 1st *A* immediately behind the vein and close to midlength of the cell; veins yellow, darker in the patterned portions. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip; branches of *Rs* long, extending generally parallel to one another for virtually their whole length; cell 1st *M*₂ long, subequal to the distal section of *M*₁₊₂; *m-cu* less than its own length beyond the fork of *M*; vein 2nd *A* straight on more than its basal half.

Abdomen broken.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, Sex?, Hollandia, at light trap in rain forest, January 24, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

The most similar regional species is *Teucholabis (Teucholabis) nigrirostris*, sp. n., which differs in the black rostrum and in the pattern of the body, legs and wings.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) nigrirostris, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum reddish yellow, patterned with black on posterior half of præscutum and on the scutal lobes; rostrum black; femora yellow, with a narrow brown ring at near three-fifths the length; wings pale yellow with a restricted brown pattern; abdominal tergites orange-yellow, in cases weakly bicoloured; hypopygium yellow.

Male.—Length about 5.8–6 mm.; wing 5–5.8 mm.

Female.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel yellow or reddish, remainder of organ brownish black to black; flagellar segments oval, verticils long. Head above chiefly black, silvery pruinose, the posterior portion paling to yellow.

Pronotum reddish yellow, narrowly infuscated on the ventral portions. Mesonotum reddish yellow, restrictedly but conspicuously patterned with black, including three areas on the posterior half of præscutum, the oval central one larger, not reaching the suture; scutal lobes each with two confluent black areas; median region of scutum and adjoining parts of præscutum and scutellum light yellow. Pleura and pleurotergite more yellowed, the former with light silvery sheen over the ventral mesopleura. Halteres chiefly yellow, the upper margin of the base of knob narrowly infuscated. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow with a narrow brown ring at near three-fifths the length; tibiæ yellow, the tips more extensively darkened; basitarsi yellow, the tips and remainder of tarsi black. Wings with the ground colour pale yellow, the prearcular and costal fields more saturated yellow; stigma and a narrow band over the remainder of cord brown; a paler brown seam on basal half of vein 1st *A*, involving both cells *Cu* and 1st *A*; veins pale brown, more yellowed in the brightened portions. Costal fringe short and inconspicuous in both sexes. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite three-fourths the length of *Rs*; *R*₁₊₃₊₄, *R*₂ and *R*₁₊₂ all subequal in length; branches of *Rs* long, extending generally parallel to one another; cell 1st *M*₂ long, subequal to or exceeding the distal section of vein *M*₁₊₂; *m-cu* about two-thirds its own length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites orange-yellow, in cases weakly bicoloured, orange yellow, the apices more infuscated; outer segments and hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the dististyle a blackened blade, the tip acute, at base with a smaller blade having somewhat the same conformation but not as elongated.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mondo, altitude 5000 feet, February, 1934 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*). *Allotype*, ♀, Kokoda, altitude 1200 feet, August, 1933 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*). *Paratopotypes*, 4 ♂♀; *paratype*, 1 ♀, with the allotype.

The most similar regional species is *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *aspilota*, sp. n., which is readily told by the coloration, including the immaculate mesonotum and the legs.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *seticosta*, sp. n.

Mesonotum yellow, the præscutum with three confluent polished black stripes; scutellum black; halteres infuscated; posterior femora uniformly blackened, the middle pair with nearly the basal half yellow; wings subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with draker; costal fringe of male unusually long; abdominal tergites darkened, the sternites and hypopygium yellow; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle bispinous; inner dististyle profoundly branched near base, both arms terminating in points.

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

Female.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black; flagellar segments subglobular to short-oval; outer segments broken. Head brownish black; eyes (male) large, reducing the anterior vertex to a narrow line or virtually contiguous.

Pronotum yellow, narrowly lined with black, including the border and a posterior median area. Mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow or brownish yellow on sides, the disk with three confluent polished black stripes, the lateral pair crossing the suture onto the scutal lobes; posterior median area of præscutum and centre of scutum abruptly yellow; scutellum and central portion of mediotergite black, the lateral borders of the latter, with the pleurotergite, obscure yellow. Pleura reddish, variegated with yellow, especially on the ventral anepisternum and

pteropleurite. Halteres infuscated. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters reddish yellow; posterior femora uniformly blackened, the middle pair with the proximal two-fifths yellow, the outer portion black; fore legs broken; tibiæ and basitarsi light brown, the tips narrowly darker; remainder of tarsi black. Wings subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with darker, including a narrow band that extends from stigma across the cord to *Cu*; distal ends of outer radial cells narrowly darkened, more evident in the male; veins brown. Costal fringe of male unusually long and conspicuous. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite one-third the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ opposite this origin; *R*₂ longer than *R*₁₊₂ and from one-third to one-half *R*₂₊₃₊₄; cell 1st *M*₂ a little shorter than the distal section of *M*₁₊₂; *m-cu* shortly beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites chiefly dark brown or brownish black, especially the posterior borders of the segments; sternites and hypopygium yellow. Sternal pocket of abdominal segment five subcircular in outline, completely surrounded by long setæ that are directed caudad and slightly mesad. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, smaller than the inner style, curved into a long axial spine, with a smaller straight spine some distance from the tip. Inner dististyle profoundly branched near base, the more slender outer arm gradually narrowed into a slightly curved point, some distance before apex with two approximated elongate bristles; inner arm a more flattened blade that narrows to an elongate curved point.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea (Waigeu Island).

Holotype, ♂, Mount Nok, June, 1938 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) seticosta is most similar to *T. (T.) delandi* Alexander, of New Guinea, differing in the details of coloration and the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the dististyles.