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NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN TIPULIDÆ
(DIPTERA).—LXXX. ORIENTAL-
AUSTRALASIAN SPECIES.

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

THE new species discussed herewith all belong to the tribe Eriopterini and all are from various parts of New Guinea, where they were collected chiefly by Miss Lucy Evelyn Cheesman, Mr. Harry Hoogstraal, and Mr. Jean Laffoon. A few further species from Papua contained in the United States National Museum are included. The rich Cheesman collection is preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), the remaining types in the collection of the writer.

Gonomyia (Idiocera) impavida, sp. n.

Mesonotum brownish grey; pleura striped with brown and pale; legs yellow, the terminal tarsal segments blackened; wings weakly infuscated, the costal border broadly yellow, this area continued outward to the wing tip; a restricted brown pattern on wing disk; male hypopygium with the basistyle obtuse at apex; dististyles subterminal in position, the outer one unequally bifid, its outer arm long and slender, with a yellow flange at base; ædeagus compressed-flattened, terminating in a simple point.

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

Female.—Length about 7.5–8 mm.; wing 6.5–7 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi brownish black. Antennæ with scape yellow above, darker on lower surface; pedicel yellow, flagellum brownish black; flagellar segments elongate, the verticils exceeding the segments. Front and anterior vertex very pale yellow, the posterior vertex dark brown, pruinose,

Pronotal scutum brownish yellow, lined with darker brown; scutellum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum brownish grey, the lateral border and humeral region broadly paler; posterior sclerites of notum dark brown, heavily pruinose; posterior border of scutellum more reddish brown. Pleura dark brown, with a longitudinal ventral paler stripe, the sternopleurite more reddish brown. Halteres dusky, knobs dark brown. Legs with coxæ reddish brown, the fore pair darker; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the outer tarsal segments passing into brownish black. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the costal border yellow; a dusky wash across subbasal portions of cells *Cu* and 1st *A*, the yellow costal border at wing tip more expanded to include the outer end of cell R_4 ; a restricted brown pattern, including spots at arculus, origin of *Rs*, stigma, cord, *m-cu*, and tip of vein R_1 ; veins brown, a trifle darker in the patterned areas, yellow in the costal field. Venation: *Sc* moderately long, Sc_1 ending about opposite one-fifth the length of the long *Rs*, the latter angulated and spurred at origin; veins R_{1+2} and R_3 contiguous at margin, closing the cell; vein R_4 strongly upcurved at end: cell 2nd M_2 nearly three times its petiole; *m-cu* nearly twice its own length before the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, narrowly bordered on sides and behind with yellow, the latter more conspicuous in the female; sternites and hypopygium more yellowish. Male hypopygium with the basistyle obtuse at apex. Dististyles subterminal, the outer unequally bifid, its outer arm long and slender, at its base produced into a pale yellow flange; inner arm about one-half as long and much stouter; intermediate dististyle a long sinuous simple rod, narrowed very gradually to a long needle-like spine; inner style about three-fourths as long, appearing as a straight rod that terminates in a short point, the lower margin with a row of erect strong setæ. Aedeagus compressed-flattened, the apex a simple point, the margin with several strong scattered setæ.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Hollandia, at light in rain forest, April 24, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, January 17, 1945. *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, October 25, 1944–April 24, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

Although the present fly is generally similar to the wide-spread *Gonomyia* (*Idiocera*) *punctipennis* Edwards, it differs conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *perpicta*, sp. n.

General coloration polished black, handsomely variegated by yellow areas, on the mesothorax only the scutellum brightened; halteres uniformly light yellow; all femora differently patterned, the fore and middle pairs with blackened tips; posterior femora black with a broad yellow central ring; wings strongly tinged with brown, the prearcular field and wing axil darker brown; cells *C* and *Sc* more yellowed; *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*, the latter arcuated at origin; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ subequal to vein *R*₄, vein *R*₃ preserved, relatively short, oblique: *m-cu* close to fork of *M*; cell 1st *M*₂ closed.

Female.—Length about 5–6 mm.; wing 4.5–5.5 mm.

Rostrum orange-yellow; palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel orange-yellow, flagellum black; flagellar segments subcylindrical or slightly narrowed at the ends, the longest verticils unilaterally distributed. Head brownish black, somewhat paler behind.

Pronotum, pretergites, dorsopleural membrane and extreme root of wing continuously light sulphur yellow. Mesonotum chiefly polished black, including the præscutum, scutum and postnotum; scutellum light yellow, with a small darkened central spot at base, parascutella black. Pleura black, with indications of a more greyish longitudinal stripe that is somewhat better indicated behind. Halteres uniformly light sulphur yellow. Legs with the fore coxæ brown, the remaining coxæ blackened; fore and middle trochanters obscure yellow, the posterior pair black; all femora differently coloured: fore femora with slightly less than the proximal half yellow, the remainder black; middle femora yellow, with about the outer fourth abruptly blackened; posterior femora broadly black at both ends, with a still wider yellow central ring, the latter a little less than one-half the total length of the segment, the blackened tip about two-thirds as extensive as the blackened base: all tibiæ yellow, the bases very narrowly blackened, the tips more broadly so, a little wider on the fore tibiæ; fore tarsi

blackened, the proximal portion of basitarsi a little brightened; middle and hind tarsi more extensively brightened. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular field and wing axil even darker brown; cells *C* and *Sc* more yellowed; indications of whitened streaks in certain cells, especially M_4 , *Cu* and 1st *A*; a narrow whitish line immediately behind vein 1st *A*, extending to more than one-half the length of the vein; veins brown, *Sc* and *Cu* more yellowed, the prearcular veins darker. Veins beyond cord with numerous trichia. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite origin of *Rs*, Sc_2 only a short distance from its tip; *Rs* arcuated at origin; R_{2+3+4} subequal to or only a little shorter than R_4 ; vein R_3 relatively short, oblique; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*; anterior arculus lacking.

Abdomen black, the pleural region with a series of five yellow spots; subterminal segment yellow; ovipositor with genital shield obscure orange-yellow; bases of hypovalvæ extensively blackened.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♀, Cyclops Mountains, altitude 1000 feet, March, 1945 (*Jean Laffoon*); Alexander Collection, through Laffoon. *Paratopotype*, 1 ♀.

The present fly is typical of a small group of species described at this time, all being generally similar in appearance but differing among themselves in hypopygial and other characters. All of these species have vein and cell R_3 preserved, as in *Gonomyia nigradorsata* Alexander, an entirely distinct fly. Following Edwards' interpretation of the genus *Gonomyia*, I am retaining these species in the subgenus *Lipophleps* Bergroth.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) tenuipollex, sp. n.

Allied to *perpicta*; general coloration black, the pronotum and mesonotal scutellum yellowish white; femora yellow, broadly blackened at tips, on the fore pair including about the distal half; posterior femora with the base broadly blackened; male hypopygium with the lateral tergal lobes unusually slender, finger-like in outline, with relatively few setæ; inner dististyle a nearly straight rod that terminates in a blackened spine; phallosome with scarcely any heavily blackened spines or points.

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

Female.—Wing 6 mm.

Rostrum brown ; palpi darker. Antennæ with scape and pedicel brownish yellow, flagellum black ; flagellar segments (male) with very elongate verticils. Head reddish brown.

Pronotum and pretergites pale yellowish white. Mesonotum polished black, the scutellum yellowish white. Pleura black, the dorsopleural membrane yellow ; metapleura more grey pruinose. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxæ yellow, their bases brownish black ; trochanters obscure yellow ; fore femora yellow with about the outer half blackened ; middle femora yellow with the outer fourth blackened ; hind femora black, with a broad obscure yellow subterminal ring, this about equal in width to the darkened apex ; tibiæ obscure yellow, the extreme base and tip darkened ; tarsi passing into brownish black. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, as in the group. Venation : Cell and vein R_3 preserved.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the sides paler ; sternites somewhat more brightened ; hypopygium with the tergite brownish black, the outer lobes pale ; remainder of hypopygium obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the lateral lobes of tergite unusually slender, with only a few scattered setæ. Outer dististyle a simple nearly straight rod, its tip obtuse ; intermediate style a slender rod that is extended into a blackened spine, the total length a little more than one-half that of the outer style ; inner dististyle about two-thirds as long as the outer one, appearing as a nearly straight rod, the tip an acute blackened spine ; outer surface before apex with abundant erect setæ ; entire lower face for most of the length with scattered coarse bristles. Phallosome complicated in structure, except for a short acute spine subtending the aedeagus without blackened points.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Sairopi, without further data : United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, a broken ♀. *Paratopotype*, a badly broken ♀.

From the other allied species from Papua described herewith, the present fly is well separated by the structure of the male hypopygium. In colour it is somewhat more as in *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) perpicta*, sp. n.,

previously described and known only from the female. This differs in slight details of colour but it seems certain that the discovery of the male sex will show further and more important distinctions between the two flies.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) ischyria, sp. n.

Allied to *perpicta*; general coloration black, the scutellum china-white; posterior femora chiefly blackened, with a vague obscure yellow subterminal ring; wings with a strong brownish tinge; *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending a short distance before the origin of *Rs*; male hypopygium with the lateral tergal lobes stout, ear-like; three dististyles, the outer a simple rod, its distal half modified into an elongate head; intermediate style a needle-like yellow spine; inner style a compact lobe, the apex extended into a strong spine; phallosome of five elements, the longest a blackened median spine, the basal apophyses terminating in short blackened points.

Male.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 5 mm.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel reddish brown, flagellum black. Head black, somewhat paler behind.

Pronotum and pretergites whitish yellow. Mesonotum polished black, the scutellum china-white. Pleura black, with a greyish pruinose longitudinal stripe extending from behind the fore coxæ to the abdomen, heaviest behind on the metapleura; dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres white. Legs with the coxæ brownish black, paler at tips; trochanters light brown; femora chiefly blackened, especially the fore pair where the basal third is obscure yellow, the dark pattern narrower on the middle legs; posterior femora chiefly blackened, with a vague broad light brown or brownish yellow subterminal ring, occupying somewhat less than one-half the length of the segment; tibiæ brownish yellow, darker outwardly, the tarsi black. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, the stigma scarcely darker; costal and prearcular fields a trifle brighter; veins yellowish brown or light brown. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending a distance before origin of *Rs* about equal to its own length. *Sc*₂ not far from its tip; petiole of cell *R*₃ straight, subequal

to or a little longer than vein R_4 ; $m-cu$ at fork of M ; cell 2nd A broad.

Abdomen of male black, the lateral borders of the outer segments narrowly more yellowed; hypopygium obscure yellow; in female, outer sternites more brownish, the posterior borders blackened. Male hypopygium with the lateral tergal lobes stout, each with relatively few elongate setæ. Three dististyles, the outer an elongate rod, its distal half more or less modified into a darkened elongate head; intermediate style a slender needle-like yellow spine, its base dilated, the total length about three-fourths that of the outer style; inner dististyle shortest, a compact lobe, its outer apical angle extended into a powerful black spine; outer third of style with scattered coarse setæ and a more delicate pubescence. Phallosome consisting of five elements, including a longer median spine, below which lies a pair of slightly shorter more flattened blades; at base of these three rods a strongly sinuous yellow rod that ends in a strong black spine, provided with delicate yellow setulæ at its base.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Araibo, without further data: United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, ♀, with the type. *Paratopotypes*, 3 ♂♀, all in poor condition.

The present fly is another of the group of four species described herewith centering about *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *perpicta*, sp. n. As previously indicated, these are separated among themselves by slight details of coloration and well-marked hypopygial differences.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *citribasis*, sp. n.

Allied to *perpicta*; coloration polished black, the pronotum and mesonotal scutellum yellowish white; all legs with the femoral bases broadly orange-yellow, the tips blackened, on the fore legs involving the outer half; male hypopygium with the lateral tergal lobes broad, provided with numerous setæ; inner dististyle relatively slender, terminating in a long spine, the outer surface with coarse retrorse setæ; phallosome complex, with five blackened spines or spinous points.

Male.—Length about 5 mm. : wing 5.5 mm.

Female.—Length about 4.5 mm. : wing 4.3 mm.

Rostrum obscure yellow ; palpi dark brown. Antennæ with scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum black, the segments with the very long verticils frequent in this sex. Head dark brown, paler on the occiput.

Pronotum, pretergites and scutellum yellowish white, the remainder of notum black, the surface subnitidous. Pleura with the dorsopleural membrane whitened ; propleura yellow, patterned with black above the fore coxæ ; remainder of pleura black, with a longitudinal silvery grey ventral stripe. Halteres yellowish white. Legs with the coxæ yellow, the fore and middle pairs more infuscated at bases ; trochanters yellow ; femora orange-yellow, the tips blackened, on the fore pair involving a little more than the outer half, on the posterior legs only the outer fifth blackened, the remainder clear orange-yellow ; tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips more narrowly brownish black ; tarsi obscure yellow, passing into black. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, unpatterned ; veins pale brownish yellow. Venation : Sc_1 ending just beyond origin of R_s ; vein R_3 oblique, about as long as the distance on costa between veins R_{1+2} and R_3 .

Abdomen black, the lateral borders of the tergites narrowly yellow, the eighth and ninth segments orange-yellow. Male hypopygium with the lateral tergal lobes broad, with numerous elongate setæ, those toward the midline shorter and weaker. Outer dististyle a simple rod that is gradually narrowed to the obtuse blackened tip : intermediate style a simple rod that is prolonged into a black spine, the style about one-fourth as long as the outer style ; inner dististyle about twice as long as the last, relatively slender, terminating in a long spine, the outer surface with coarse retrorse setæ. Phallosome complex, consisting of five blackened spines or points, a median stouter one lying immediately above a pair of slender decurved spines. Apophyses paired, appearing as long yellow sinuous rods, the tips blackened and spinous, the surface back from the spine with abundant yellow setulæ.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂. Inonda, without further data : United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotype*, 1 broken wingless ♂.

Among the various species that centre about *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *perpicta*, sp. n., the present fly is closest to

G. (L.) ischyria, sp. n., differing particularly in the pattern of the legs and in all details of structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) ægina, sp. n.

Mesonotum dark grey, the posterior border of the scutellum obscure orange; flagellar segments (male) with long erect pale setæ but without elongate verticils; thoracic pleura conspicuously striped with silvery; wings weakly tinged with brown; *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite one-fourth the length of *Rs*; male hypopygium with the basistyle produced caudad into a fleshy lobe; two elongate dististyles; phallosome without blackened points.

Male.—Length about 3.2 mm.; wing 3.5 mm.

Rostrum light yellow, contrasting with the blackened front and palpi. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with abundant long erect pale setæ; the usual elongate verticils in the males of this subgenus lacking. Head above yellow on anterior vertex, more greyish behind, the centre of the occiput again brightened.

Pronotum and pretergites orange-yellow, the narrow posterior pretergites paler. Mesonotum dark grey; pseudosutural foveæ black; median region of scutum restrictedly obscure yellow; posterior sclerites of notum black, sparsely pruinose, the posterior border of scutellum obscure orange. Pleura black, sparsely pruinose to appear plumbeous; a conspicuous silvery longitudinal stripe extending from and including the base of the fore coxæ, ending beneath the root of the halteres. Halteres dusky, the base of stem vaguely more brightened. Legs with the coxæ brown to brownish black, the fore pair brightened, as above described; trochanters brown; remainder of legs brownish black, the femoral bases and the tarsi a trifle brighter. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the pre-arcular and costal regions a trifle more whitened; stigmal region vaguely and diffusely more darkened; veins brown, those at the wing base a little paler. Venation: *Sc* unusually long for a member of the subgenus, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite one-fourth the length of the long *Rs*, *Sc*₂ a short distance from its tip; branches of *Rs* strongly divergent, *R*₅ ending just above the wing tip; *r-m* long, exceeding *m-cu*; cell 1st *M*₂ relatively short, *M*₃₊₄ shorter

than M_4 ; $m-cu$ about one-fourth its length before the fork of M .

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium more brightened, brownish yellow. Male hypopygium entirely distinctive. Basistyle short and compact, produced caudad into a long fleshy lobe that is provided with scattered elongate setæ. Two long sinuous dististyles of approximately the same size and length, the outer terminating in two closely appressed blackened spines, with one or more bristles at their base; inner style terminating in a single fasciculate seta, with other scattered normal bristles on the outer fourth. Phallosome consisting of two main masses, without blackened points: the longest element, presumably including the slender ædeagus, has at the base of the latter a long pale spine: the second phallosomic mass is shorter, more or less bilobed at the outer end.

Hub. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Hollandia, at light in rain forest, January 17, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

The present fly is entirely different from the other regional species, including those described at this time, in the very distinct male hypopygium. The same type of antennæ is found in *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *recurvispina*, sp. n., and other regional species.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *recurvispina*, sp. n.

Mesonotum brown, variegated by yellow, including the posterior border of the scutellum; flagellar segments (male) with an abundant erect pubescence but without elongate verticils; no pale longitudinal stripe on thoracic pleura; legs brown; wings tinged with brownish; *Sc* short. *Sc*₁ ending some distance before the origin of *Rs*; basal section of vein *R*₅ short to obliterated; male hypopygium with the basistyles produced into a fleshy lobe; dististyle single, produced into a recurved spine and a slender cylindrical lobe; phallosome without blackened points.

Male.—Length about 2.8–3 mm.; wing 3–3.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum pale yellow; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout, relatively elongate in male; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, with an abundant erect pale pubescence

but without the elongate verticils commonly found in the males of this subgenus. Head above grey.

Pronotum pale brown, the lateral portions of the scutellum restrictedly yellow. Mesonotal præscutum light brown laterally, the disk chiefly occupied by confluent darker brown stripes, the surface sparsely pruinose; posterior sclerites of notum darker, the median region of scutum and posterior borders of the scutal lobes very restrictedly obscure yellow; posterior margin of scutellum obscure yellow; postnotum chiefly obscure yellow, the central portion of the mediotergite weakly infuscated. Pleura obscure brownish yellow, the anepisternum a trifle darkened; no pale pleural stripe. Halteres with stem pale, knob infuscated. Legs with coxæ pale brown, the fore pair a trifle more darkened; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs dark brown. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields slightly more brightened; stigma vaguely darker; veins pale brown. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending a distance before origin of *Rs* exceeding one-half the length of the latter; *Rs* relatively short, subequal in length to its anterior branch, the branches very strongly divergent, *R*₅ ending virtually at the wing tip, cell *R*₁ thus unusually wide; basal section of vein *R*₅ obliterated or reduced, *r-m* correspondingly lengthened; *m-cu* about one-third to one-fourth its length before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium somewhat more brightened. Male hypopygium with the basistyle produced caudad into a stout fleshy lobe; a single dististyle of distinctive form, narrowed at base, thence dilated into a disk that bears a strong recurved black spine and a slender cylindrical lobe that is tipped with a conical blackened spine and bears a further elongate seta. Phallosome without blackened points, consisting essentially of a pair of elongate pale blades, their tips very obtuse, and a much shorter pair of pale elongate-oval blades.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Hollandia, at light in rain forest, April 17, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, January 18, 1945. *Paratopotypes*, several ♂♀, November 26, 1944 to January 14-21, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

Despite its very different general appearance and distinctive male hypopygium, the structure of the antennæ

of the present fly indicates a relationship with *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *ægina*, sp. n. and some allied forms.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *biserpentigera*, sp. n.

Mesonotum dark brown, the posterior border of the scutellum broadly yellow; male antennæ with elongate flagellar verticils, wings weakly tinged with brown and vaguely patterned with darker: Sc_1 ending opposite origin of R_s ; male hypopygium with three terminal dististyles, the intermediate one long and profoundly branched, its outer arm a sinuous rod; phallosome without spinous points.

Male.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black, the scape very vaguely brightened above; flagellar verticils (male) exceedingly elongate. Head orange, the centre of the posterior vertex infuscated.

Pronotum orange, pretergites pale yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly dark brown, variegated with yellow on extreme posterior border of the scutal lobes and the broad caudal margin of the scutellum: extreme lateral border of mediotergite less evidently brightened. Pleura dark brown, with a yellowish white longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxæ to the base of abdomen, passing beneath the halteres: sternopleurite darker than the dorsal pleurites. Halteres with the stem yellow, knob extensively infuscated. Legs with the fore coxæ whitened, as described: remaining coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow: femora brown, with vague indications of a narrow, slightly darker brown anteapical ring, the apex and a subterminal ring narrowly pale yellow, scarcely evident: tibiæ and tarsi dark brown. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the costal and prearcular fields more whitened: stigma and narrow seams over cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 pale brown: veins pale brown, the cord a little darker: costal fringe (male) relatively long and conspicuous. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite origin of the arcuated R_s , the branches of the latter strongly divergent, cell R_1 at margin very broad: *m-cu* just before the fork of M .

Abdomen dark brown, the posterior borders of the outer segments a very little paler; hypopygium chiefly infuscated. Male hypopygium with three dististyles, the outer

a small pale cushion, the inner style an equally small oval lobe that terminates in the usual fasciculate setæ. Intermediate dististyle distinctive, profoundly branched into two long slender blackened arms, the outer a sinuous rod that is expanded at apex into an elongate blade, its outer margin microscopically serrulate; inner arm about two-thirds as long and more slender, at tip a trifle expanded and bearing a dense brush of long yellow setæ. Phallosome without spinous points, consisting essentially of a pair of pale structures, the longest arm truncated at apex and provided with pale setæ or fimbriations; at base of these arms with an oval pale blade.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Hollandia, at light in rain forest, January 18, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

The present fly is readily separated from the other rather similar regional species by the very distinctive male hypopygium. Other somewhat similar forms include *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *basicuspis*, sp. n., and others.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *basicuspis*, sp. n.

Mesonotum reddish brown, the posterior sclerites variegated with yellow; pleura darkened, with a conspicuous white longitudinal stripe; wings greyish yellow, the very small stigma scarcely darker than the ground; abdominal segments bicoloured; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle a gently curved rod that bears a strong tooth at base; inner dististyle before apex bearing a small erect black spine; phallosome very complex, consisting essentially of two long bispinous structures, all such branches terminating in sharp black spines.

Male.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.8 mm.

Rostrum brownish black; palpi black. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel blackened beneath, yellow above; basal flagellar segments pale yellow, the outer ones passing into black; verticils (male) exceedingly long, as common in the subgenus. Head above yellow, the centre of the posterior vertex darkened.

Pronotum and pretergites china white. Mesonotal præscutum reddish brown, the pseudosutural foveæ concolorous: scutal lobes brown, the median region and posterior borders of the lobes yellow; scutellum yellow, restrictedly darkened medially; postnotum obscure

yellow, the mediotergite darkened behind. Pleura with the dorsal portion, including the dorsopleural membrane light brown; ventral portion brownish black, enclosing a broad white longitudinal stripe, this bordered dorsally by a very narrow line of the darker ground. Halteres pale, knob darkened. Legs with the fore coxæ china-white, remaining coxæ blackened basally, the tips yellow; fore trochanters infuscated, the remaining ones yellow; femora yellow with a subterminal dark brown ring, the actual tip slightly paler; tibiæ yellow, the tips brownish black; tarsi black, darkest outwardly. Wings broad, greyish yellow subhyaline, the very small stigma scarcely darker than the ground; costal and prearcular regions more whitened; veins brownish yellow. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending just beyond the origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ opposite this origin; *Rs* arcuated, longer than its anterior branch; cell 1st *M*₂ widened outwardly, subequal in length to the distal section of vein *M*₃; *m-cu* about one-third its length before the fork of *M*; vein 2nd *A* very gently curved, especially on the outer fourth, the cell relatively wide.

Abdominal segments bicoloured, the bases dark brown, the posterior border with two pale areas forming a narrow transverse band, the line of demarcation sinuous; subterminal segments more uniformly darkened; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with the basistyle simple. Outer dististyle terminal, appearing as a gently curved rod, the outer half darkened, the tip obtuse, at base of style on inner face with a strong tooth. Inner dististyle elongate, somewhat expanded outwardly, before tip on outer margin with a small erect black spine, the two usual fasciculate bristles opposite this spine on inner margin of style. Phallosome very complex, consisting of two structures, each bispinous, the basal branch somewhat asymmetrical on the two parts, both blackened and acute at tips, with microscopic appressed setulæ back from tip; outer portion of each structure joined at its base by a distinct suture, each outer arm terminating in a blackened spine and with pale membrane down the edge. A further structure that evidently pertains to the phallosome appears like a three-segmented organ, the basal link long and slender; the homologies of this structure are quite uncertain.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

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Holotype, ♂, Hollandia, at light in rain forest, January 18, 1945 (*Hoogstraal*).

The present fly is entirely distinct from other similar regional members of the subgenus in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) ophion, sp. n.

Thoracic pleura brownish black, with a conspicuous white longitudinal stripe; femora yellow, with a broad dark brown nearly terminal ring; wings subhyaline, unpatterned; *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*; male hypopygium with three dististyles, all terminal; phallosome consisting of an elongate median structure that forks into two elongate spines.

Male.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape brownish black, conspicuously lined above with light yellow; pedicel yellow, the tip darkened; flagellum black, the segments cylindrical, with the usual very long verticils of this sex. Head light yellow, the centre of the posterior vertex more darkened.

Pronotum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum dark brown, the humeral region of the præscutum vaguely more brightened; pseudosutural foveæ black; posterior lateral angles of scutal lobes and most of scutellum light yellow, the latter with the base black, sending a median spur backward; postnotum dark brown, the dorsal or cephalic portion whitened. Pleura brownish black, with a conspicuous white longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxæ to the base of abdomen, slightly more widened behind; dorsopleural membrane buffy. Halteres yellow, the knobs extensively blackened. Legs with the fore coxæ pale, the remaining ones testaceous yellow, infuscated at bases; femora yellow, with a broad nearly terminal dark brown ring; tibiæ obscure yellow; all tarsi broken. Wings subhyaline, unpatterned; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* moderately long, *Sc*₁ ending opposite the origin of *Rs*, the latter strongly arcuated; both branches of *Rs* straight, gently divergent; basal section of vein *R*₅ long, approximately two-thirds to three-fourths *r-m*; cell 1st *M*₂ closed; *M*₃₊₄ subequal in length to the distal section of vein *M*₃; *m-cu* about one-third its length before the fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* broad.

Abdomen black; hypopygium obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the caudal border of tergite on either side produced into a small finger-like lobe. Three dististyles, all terminal in position; outer style an elongate slender rod, gently curved to the acute tip; intermediate style a very small fleshy lobe that is densely covered with long yellow setae; inner style a little longer, narrowed at tip which bears two approximated fasciculate bristles that are subequal in length to the style itself. Phallosome consisting of a single elongate median structure, broadened on the basal half, thence split into two elongate spines.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Cyclops Mountains, altitude 1000 feet, March, 1945 (*Jean Laffoon*); United States National Museum.

The most similar described species include *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *acus* Alexander, *G. (L.) dipterophora*, sp. n., and *G. (L.) kerteszi* Alexander, all of which differ conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygia.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) ophion brachyglossa, subsp. n.

Very similar to typical *ophion*, sp. n., differing especially in slight but important hypopygial details. Terminal lobes of the phallosome short and stout, flattened, the length about five to six times the width across the base. Outer dististyle a little stouter.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Kokoda, altitude 1200 feet, August-September, 1933 (*Cheesman*); Collector's No. 89.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) sparsipuncta, sp. n.

Size very small (wing, male, about 2.5 mm.); thoracic pleura brown, conspicuously striped with whitish; legs brown; wings with a brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields narrowly yellow; a darker brown seam over the cord; cell 1st M_2 closed; abdominal tergites brown, the posterior borders yellow; male hypopygium with the tergite produced into two pale fleshy lobes; outer dististyle a long simple sword-like blade that narrows into a long straight spine; inner dististyle at apex narrowed into a small cylindrical lobe that is tipped with a strong seta; phallosome with each half profoundly bifid, the outer arm at apex expanded into an oval disk bearing a strong spine.

Male.—Length about 2.5 mm. ; wing 2.5–2.6 mm.

Female.—Length about 4 mm. ; wing about 3.2–3.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ with the scape yellow, more or less patterned with dark brown ; pedicel yellow ; flagellum black, the segments in male with the usual very elongate verticils. Head yellow, the central portion of vertex more darkened.

Pronotum above, pretergites, and extreme lateral margin of præscutum light yellow ; sides of pronotum brown. Mesonotal præscutum and scutal lobes brown, more or less grey pruinose ; central region of scutum obscure yellow ; scutellum yellow, with a conspicuous brownish black median spot at base ; postnotum chiefly infuscated. Dorsal pleurites and the pleurotergite brownish yellow ; remainder of pleura dark brown with a very conspicuous whitened longitudinal stripe extending from and including the fore coxæ and reaching the base of abdomen, bordered both above and below by dark brown. Halteres yellow, the knobs more or less darkened. Legs with the fore coxæ whitened, narrowly infuscated at apex, remaining coxæ obscure yellow ; trochanters obscure yellow ; remainder of legs brown, the tarsi somewhat darker. Wings with a brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields narrowly yellow ; stigma not distinctly indicated ; a relatively conspicuous darker brown seam over the cord, with a less evident darkening at outer end of cell 1st M_2 ; veins brown, somewhat darker in the clouded portions, paler brownish yellow in the brightened fields. Venation : Sc_1 ending just before origin of R_s , Sc_2 a short distance from its tip ; branches of R_s strongly divergent, cell R_4 at margin about four times as extensive as cell R_2 ; basal section of vein R_5 elongate, exceeding m ; cell 1st M_2 relatively narrow, subequal to vein M_3 beyond it ; $m-cu$ at or close to fork of M .

Abdominal tergites variegated dark brown and yellow, chiefly of the former colour with about the posterior third pale ; sternites more uniformly obscure yellow ; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite produced into two pale fleshy lobes, separated by a broad notch. Outer dististyle a long simple sword-like blade, the proximal two-thirds stouter, the apical portion narrowed into a long straight spine. Inner dististyle with the basal portion stout, the apex suddenly narrowed into

a small cylindrical lobe that is tipped by a single strong seta ; expanded base with a group of eight or nine strong bristles. Phallosome complex, each half consisting of a profoundly divided structure, the inner arm a slender blade, the outer arm expanded at apex into an oval disk that bears a strong powerful spine.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Cyclops Mountains, altitude 1000 feet, March, 1945.

Holotype, ♂, Cyclops Mountains, altitude 1000 feet, March, 1945 (*Jean Laffoon*) ; Alexander Collection, through Laffoon. *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, ♀♂.

The most similar described species is *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) acus* Alexander, well distinguished by all details of structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) dipterophora, sp. n.

Mesonotum dark brownish grey ; scutellum yellow ; rostrum, palpi and antennæ black throughout ; thoracic pleura with a light greyish longitudinal stripe ; legs dark brown to brownish black ; wings with a weak dusky tinge, the stigma faintly indicated ; costal fringe (male) long and conspicuous ; male hypopygium with two dististyles, the outer a very long simple rod that narrows very gradually into an acute point ; inner dististyle bilobed ; phallosome appearing as two blades that bear on outer margin a series of strong spines, the outermost of which are longest, producing a wing-like appearance.

Male.—Length about 2.8 mm. ; wing 3.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 3 mm. ; wing 3.3 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennæ black throughout, the last with very long flagellar verticils in male. Head dark grey.

Pronotum and pretergites yellow. Mesonotum dark brownish grey, more pruinose behind ; scutellum yellow ; postnotum heavily pruinose. Pleura pruinose, with a lighter grey longitudinal stripe. Halteres infuscated, including the stem in male, in female the stem somewhat paler. Legs with the coxæ brownish testaceous to brown ; remainder of legs dark brown to brownish black. Wings with a weak dusky tinge, the stigma very pale brown ; veins pale brown. Costal fringe of male very long and

conspicuous. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite or immediately before origin of R_s , Sc_2 some distance from the tip; branches of R_s nearly straight, the basal section of R_5 long, a little less than $r-m$; cell R_2 at margin about two-fifths as extensive as cell R_4 ; $m-cu$ at fork of M .

Abdomen brownish black, in female with the posterior borders of the segments very narrowly pale; sternites restrictedly patterned with yellow. Male hypopygium with the basistyle relatively long and slender. Outer dististyle an unusually long simple rod that narrows very gradually into a long curved spinous point. Inner dististyle bifid, consisting of a darkened cylindrical lobe that bears numerous strong setæ that are virtually like the two usual apical fasciculate ones; at base of style on outer face with a depressed mushroom-like structure, pale, the flattened surface with numerous pale spinous setæ. Phallosome very conspicuous and distinctive, appearing as two flattened blades, the caudal margin of each with a series of strong spines, approximately 13 to 15 in number, the outermost longest, the whole structure more or less wing-like, suggesting the specific name; a blackened lobe at base of these paired structures.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mafulu, altitude 4000 feet, December, 1933 (*Cheesman*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

From the other generally similar regional species, including *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *acus* Alexander and *G. (L.) kerteszi* Alexander, the present fly differs in all details of structure of the male hypopygium, especially the phallosome. *G. (L.) jurata* Alexander, still known only from the female sex, differs evidently in the coloration of the body, antennæ and wings.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *ocypete*, sp. n.

General coloration of thoracic notum greyish brown, scutellum yellow; pleura brownish black with a conspicuous silvery longitudinal stripe; femora brownish yellow, with a nearly terminal dark ring; wings weakly tinged with brown, the anterior cord weakly darkened; abdomen black, the posterior borders of the tergites narrowly whitened; male hypopygium with three dististyles, the inner one hinged by membrane near its base; phallosome with a single blackened point.

Male.—Length about 3.5 mm. ; wing 3.7–3.8 mm.

Female.—Length about 4 mm. ; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black, the scape and pedicel obscure yellow on dorsal faces; flagellar segments a trifle paler than the remainder; verticils (male) very long. Head above yellow, restrictedly so in front, the centre of vertex extensively darkened.

Pronotum and pretergites yellowish white. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum greyish brown, the median region of the latter more pruinose; scutellum yellow, with a conspicuous brown central area at base; mediotergite darkened, pruinose medially in front, the sides paling to yellow, this colour continued forward over the dorsal pleurotergite. Pleura brownish black, with a very conspicuous silvery white longitudinal stripe extending from and including the fore coxæ, reaching the base of abdomen; dorsopleural membrane paler brown. Halteres pale, the base of knob dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ pale, the remaining pairs brownish black; trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure brownish yellow, the fore and middle pairs with a nearly terminal brown ring, preceded by a narrow clearer yellow annulus; posterior femora with the brown ring narrower and more evidently subterminal in position; tibiæ and basitarsi yellow, the tips narrowly darkened; outer tarsal segments brownish black. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, stigma faintly darker; prearcular and costal fields somewhat clearer yellow; anterior cord weakly darkened, the remaining veins paler. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite or shortly beyond origin of R_s ; basal section of R_5 long and conspicuous; $m-cu$ at or close to fork of M ; vein 2nd A nearly straight to very gently curved, the cell broad.

Abdomen black, the posterior borders of the tergites narrowly but conspicuously whitened; hypopygium chiefly dark. Male hypopygium with three dististyles, the outer a stout blackened rod, its lower margin at and near apex microscopically toothed or erose; intermediate style nearly as long, appearing as a slender spine; inner style fully as long as the outer, appearing as a slender arcuate rod that extends into a blackened terminal spine, before the latter with a small group of setæ on side of style; style articulated by membrane near its base, as in *jacobsoniana*, with a group of setæ at proximal end at point

of union. Phallosome with a single blackened point, this appearing more or less like the head and beak of a bird, the latter an elongated spine.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Hollandia, at light in rain forest, October 24, 1944 (*Hoogstraal*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotype*, ♂, November 22, 1944 (*Hoogstraal*).

Although this fly is exceedingly close to *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *jacobsoniana* Alexander, of the Sunda Islands, it differs in the details of structure of the hypopygium.

Erioptera (*Psiloconopa*) *mafuluensis*, sp. n.

Allied to *maculata*; mesonotum almost uniformly light grey, the lateral præscutal borders with a broad brownish black stripe; pleura grey, with two black longitudinal stripes; wings whitish subhyaline with a fenestrate chiefly marginal brown pattern; male hypopygium with both dististyles narrow, the inner a trifle shorter, terminating in a single seta of unusual length.

Male.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Female.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 4.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape black, the succeeding four or five segments brownish yellow, the outer flagellar segments passing through brown to brownish black. Head grey, variegated with darker.

Pronotum and mesonotum almost uniformly light grey, the lateral præscutal borders with a broad brownish black stripe; more than the posterior two-thirds of the mediotergite darkened. Pleura grey, with two black longitudinal stripes, the more dorsal one extending from the fore coxæ backward, passing beneath the wing root to the dorsal pleurotergite; ventral stripe including the ventral sternopleurite, dividing into two narrower stripes on the meron and metapleura. Halteres yellow, knobs weakly darkened. Legs with all coxæ black; trochanters obscure yellow or brownish yellow; femora yellow, more or less distinctly ringed with brown, the more basal ring broader but more diffuse; tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the outer tarsal segments infuscated. Wings whitish subhyaline, with a fenestrate, chiefly marginal brown pattern, the disk more nearly clear; pattern much as in *fenestrata*, differing chiefly in the broken series of spots along vein *Cu*; as in *fenestrata*, the centres of the darkened areas are of the ground colour. Venation: Cell 1st M_2 long, about equal to vein M_4 or more than

three-fourths the distal section of M_{1+2} ; $m-cu$ about one-half its length before the fork of M . In *fenestrata* de Meijere, the cell is short, only a little more than one-half vein M_4 or one-third the distal section of M_{1+2} ; $m-cu$ only about one-third its length before the fork of M .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black to black in male, more reddish brown in female. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite relatively narrow, the caudal margin with a very narrow median notch, the apices of the lateral lobes obliquely truncated. Both dististyles narrow, the inner a trifle shorter, terminating in a single seta of unusual length. Gonapophyses with apices appearing as relatively stout, gently curved black horns.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂, Mafulu, altitude 4000 feet, December, 1933 (Cheesman). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

The present fly and the next described are evidently allied to *Erioptera (Psiloconopa) fenestrata* (de Meijere), differing in relatively slight details of coloration, venation and hypopygial structure. It should be noted that the name *Thisia* Rondani (*Acyphona* Osten Sacken) includes a variety of forms that seem to be scarcely separable from the earlier *Pсилоconopa* Zetterstedt.

Erioptera (Psiloconopa) taficola, sp. n.

Female.—Length about 6 mm. ; wing 6.2 mm.

Characters generally as in *mafuluensis*, sp. n., differing as follows: Mesonotum more evidently patterned with brown, including a vague median stripe on the præscutum and distinct areas on the scutal lobes. Wings with all the darkened areas with the ground pale brown, narrowly margined with darker brown, those of the posterior border virtually as dark as the others; vein *Cu* not seamed with darker, merely with a brown spot opposite arculus. In all other regional allied species or races, the centres of the darkened areas of the posterior half of wing are of the pale ground colour. Venation. Venation: Cell 1st M_2 relatively short, about one-half the distal section of vein M_{1+2} or a little less than M_4 ; $m-cu$ unusually far before the fork of M , the distance about equal to its own length.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, Mount Tafa, altitude 8500 feet, March, 1934 (Cheesman).

Styringomyia ensiferoides, sp. n.

Allied to *ensifera*; head, pronotum and mesonotum with a distinctive chaetotaxy of modified black setæ; male hypopygium with the lobe of the ninth tergite narrow; inner dististyle at apex produced into two palmate lobes, each tipped with seven or eight spines, near base of style with a blackened flange.

Male.—Length about 7.5 mm.; wing 4.6 mm.

Rostrum brownish black; palpi dark brown, the terminal segment abruptly yellow. Antennæ with scape and pedicel brownish black, flagellar segments paler brown, oval; outer segments broken. Head above dark grey, with four modified flattened setæ, a pair on anterior vertex divergent, directed strongly cephalad, and a slightly more separated pair on the posterior vertex even more strongly divergent, directed cephalad and lateral.

Pronotum very flattened, obscure yellow, margined laterally with brownish black, the lower part with several setæ directed cephalad; dorsal surface of posterior portion with a long erect bristle, slightly removed from the margin. Mesonotum obscure yellow, vaguely patterned with brown, including sublateral stripes on præscutum, crossing the suture on to the scutal lobes, the latter likewise weakly darkened behind; mediotergite lined longitudinally with darker. All setæ black. Chaetotaxy: Præscutum with two rows of about four delicate setæ, the central pair of each row longer and stouter, the most anterior humeral in position, very delicate and paler; no prealars; scutum with a pair of strong flattened setæ on each lobe, erect and directed slightly cephalad, with truncate and slightly notched tips, those of the mesal pair slightly more evident; scutellar bristles two, slender, erect or directed slightly cephalad. Pleura obscure yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs with coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with two narrow brown rings, the outer one slightly incomplete; a fringe of long setæ on lower face of femora; tibiæ yellow, with two narrow brown rings, the outermost apical; tarsi yellow, the terminal segment abruptly blackened. Wings yellow, with sparse brown spots in the usual positions, including *r-m*, outer end of cell 1st M_2 , *m-cu* and the tips of the longitudinal veins from R_5 to 2nd *A*, inclusive; veins light yellow, more darkened in the infuscated areas. Venation: Anterior branch of *Rs* oblique; *r-m* distinct,

subequal to the basal section of R_5 ; m reduced; vein 2nd A bent at a right-angle into the anal margin.

Abdomen yellow, the posterior borders of the tergites narrowly infuscated, on segments three and four very narrowly interrupted at the midline; sternites with the darkened borders somewhat paler. Male hypopygium with the median lobe of the ninth tergite narrow, provided with abundant long pale setæ, the tip obtuse. Ninth sternite broader, the apex notched and slightly produced medially, with two pairs of modified setæ, the posterior ones a trifle more separated. Basistyle terminating in two spines, one stouter than the other. Outer dististyle at near midlength bearing a lobe or flange provided with about ten strong setæ, the lobe not as conspicuous as in *ensifera*; middle dististyle consisting of a double comb, with the teeth directed toward one another, the outer or larger lobe pointed outwardly, with about 18 pegs arranged in two more or less distinct groups, the outer ones short, the more basal ones about four times as long; inner lobe of style with about twelve short spines of approximately the same size and shape, forming a close comb. Inner dististyle of distinctive conformation, the apex with two flattened lobes, each terminating in about seven or eight spines; edge of style with about three spinous points, the most basal one larger; at extreme base of style with a flat blackened blade or flange, its lower angle more or less produced into a point.

Hab. Dutch New Guinea.

Holotype, ♂, Cyclops Mountains, altitude 1000 feet, March, 1945 (*Laffoon*); Alexander Collection, through Laffoon.

The present fly is most similar to *Styringomyia ensifera* Edwards, of north-eastern New Guinea, differing in all details of chaetotaxy and in structure of the male hypopygium.

Styringomyia melanopanax, sp. n.

Allied to *papwana*; head and mesonotum sparsely pruinose or nacreous; bristles of head and thoracic notum normal, unmodified; femora and tibiæ each with two darkened annuli; wings pale yellow, restrictedly patterned with brown; anterior branch of R_s nearly transverse; male hypopygium with the apical lobe of the ninth tergite narrow; ninth sternite with the caudal margin gently convex, with two short strong setæ; basistyle with a single

modified seta ; dististyle complex, the outer arm simple, without spines ; intermediate and inner arms provided with blackened spines and pegs, the latter extended into a blackened cultriform blade.

Male.—Length about 7.5 mm. ; wing 4.2–4.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 4.5 mm. ; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum brown ; palpi chiefly brownish black. Antennæ with the scape brownish black, more or less variegated with paler ; pedicel black ; flagellum pale yellow ; flagellar segments oval, the verticils much exceeding the segments. Head yellow ; bristle slightly proclinate, the most anterior pair on anterior vertex strongest.

Pronotum pale yellow, restrictedly patterned with pale brown. Mesonotum brown in front, sparsely pruinose or nacreous ; posterior sclerites and cephalic portion of the scutum obscure yellow ; posterior and lateral portions of scutal lobes dark brown ; scutellum and mediotergite chiefly dark brown, pruinose ; setæ of mesonotum all unmodified, erect to slightly proclinate. Pleura and ventral portion of pleurotergite yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters yellow ; femora yellow, with two incomplete brown rings ; tibiæ likewise with two dark rings ; tarsi yellowish white, the terminal segment darkened ; tips of remaining segments barely infuscated. Wings pale yellow, with a restricted brown pattern, as usual in the genus, the areas at *r-m*, *m*, *m-cu*, tip of 2nd *A* and faintly at the ends of the longitudinal veins : veins yellow, darkened in the clouded portions. Costal fringe (male) long and conspicuous. Venation : Anterior branch of *Rs* nearly transverse ; cell 2nd *M*₂ sessile ; vein 2nd *A* bent angularly into the wing-margin, with a short spur at the angle.

Abdomen of male chiefly yellow, the posterior borders of the tergites very narrowly darkened, slightly interrupted at the midline ; subterminal segments with the dark colour more extensive. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite narrowed apically into a slender lobe ; two subterminal setæ unusually large and strong. Ninth sternite with the apex gently convex, the two strong setæ much shorter than the tergal pair. Basistyle with a single strong seta, this a little longer than its basal tubercle. Dististyle complex ; outer arm a slender rod that terminates in the usual very long bristles ; a few scattered setæ and setulæ elsewhere

on its surface but with no spines; intermediate arm bilobulate at apex, the inner margin of lobes with abundant strong black pegs; inner arm of style terminating in a blackened cultrate blade, the opposite end with a row of strong setae, the intervening surface with about 20 very long setae; margin of arm with a further pale flattened black.

Hab. Papua.

Holotype, ♂. Kokoda, altitude 1200 feet, August–September, 1933 (*Cheesman*). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotype*, ♂.

The closest described ally of the present species is *Styringomyia papuana* Edwards, which differs in the details of structure of the male hypopygium.