

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

NOTE.—British Museum Registration numbers of the specimens are given followed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company sample number (in parentheses).

- Fig. 1. *Haplophragmium slingeri*, sp. n. Syntype. Longitudinal section showing the initial coiled and the rectilinear portions. The section is not medial P.40289 (FCPS/1267).  $\times 25$ .
- Fig. 2. *H. slingeri*, sp. n. Longitudinal, non-medial section of the largest known individual 5.2 mm. in length. The constriction following the initial coiled part is due to the cut of the section, which is nearly tangential to the wall at this point. P.40291 (ANT/2110).  $\times 12$ .
- Fig. 3. *H. slingeri*, sp. n. Oblique section through the rectilinear portion showing the double aperture with broad dividing partition. P.40292 (RJSM/209).  $\times 40$ .
- Fig. 4. *H. slingeri*, sp. n. Syntype. Transverse section passing through a septum showing the partition dividing the two openings which constitute the aperture. P.40290 (FCPS/1270)  $\times 60$ .
- Fig. 5. *H. slingeri*. Section cutting obliquely through the rectilinear portion of the test showing two small projections from the base of the chamber. P.40293 (RJSM/211).  $\times 40$ .
- Fig. 6. *H. slingeri*. Equatorial section through the coiled initial portion showing apertures at the bases of the septa. P.40294 (DCI/55).  $\times 40$ .
- Fig. 7. *Zeauvigerina iranica*, sp. n. Holotype. Longitudinal section. P.40296 (ANT/398).  $\times 100$ .
- Fig. 8. *Zeauvigerina childi*, sp. n. Holotype. Longitudinal section. P.40295 (ANT/325).  $\times 70$ .
- Fig. 9. *Zeauvigerina khuzistanica*, sp. n. Holotype. Longitudinal section. P.40297 (ANT/1807).  $\times 100$ .

XXIII.—*New or little-known Tipulidæ (Diptera).*—  
LXXXVI. *Oriental-Australasian Species.* By CHARLES  
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sachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

VIRTUALLY all of the species discussed herewith are from three sources, as follows: The Nilgiri Hills, South India, taken by Mr. P. Susai Nathan; near the Brahmaputra River, Assam, by Mr. George D. Butler; and at Cameron Highlands, in north-western Pahang, Malaya, by Mr. Noël L. H. Krauss. I am greatly indebted to these entomologists for the privilege of retaining the types of the novelties in my extensive collection of World Tipulidæ.

*Dolichopeza (Nesopeza) fumidapex*, sp. n.

Head and mesonotum chiefly yellow, unpatterned or virtually so; antennæ (male) elongate, approximately  
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one-half the wing; legs brown, the tarsi and narrow tips of tibiæ whitened; wings before cord brownish yellow, the apex more strongly infuscated; abdomen conspicuously bicoloured; male hypopygium with the tergite trilobed, the lateral lobes appearing as slender blackened spines.

*Male*.—Length about 7.5 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.; antenna about 4.7 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head testaceous yellow; palpi brownish black. Antennæ (male) elongate, approximately one-half the length of wing, dark brown; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, more than twice the longest verticils. Head fulvous above, more testaceous on sides.

Mesonotal præscutum almost uniformly yellow, unpatterned; posterior sclerites of notum more infuscated, especially the mediotergite and central part of scutellum. Pleura and pleurotergite pale yellow, with a very narrow transverse pale brown stripe extending from before the wing base to above the mid-coxæ. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; femora brown, slightly paler at bases; tibiæ more weakly infuscated, the narrow tips paling to white; tarsi whitened, more clearly so on hind legs. Wings before cord weakly brownish yellow, beyond the cord more strongly infuscated, especially in the outer radial field where the veins are seamed with brown, in the medial field more narrowly so; stigma still darker brown; veins brown. Venation: *Rs* arcuated at origin, a very little longer than  $R_{2+3}$ ; cell  $M_1$  about one-fourth longer than its petiole; *m-cu* from two-thirds to three-fourths its length before the fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* relatively narrow.

Abdomen conspicuously bicoloured; tergites dark brown, their bases narrowly yellow, on the second tergite producing a broad band at midlength; sternites more extensively yellow, the apices narrowly brown; terminal segments, including hypopygium, uniformly dark brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite conspicuously trilobed, heavily blackened; lateral lobes appearing as slender spines that are directed caudad; median lobe broader, terminating in two flattened plates with rounded margins to produce a scoop-like appearance. Region of ninth sternite with a small dark median lobe that appears as a small compressed beak, on either side with a long pale tail-like blade that is strongly twisted; apex of sternal

lobes narrowed, bearing a brush of very long yellow setæ and a strong yellow spine that is angularly bent at near midlength. Outer dististyle a pale blade, with long strong setæ at apex and along upper margin; lower edge on basal half more or less dilated and emarginate to form two lobes. Inner dististyle with the cushion-like base bearing a brush or pencil of long yellow setæ, the outer end of style irregular in outline.

*Hab.* Malaya (Pahang).

*Holotype*, ♂, Fraser's Hill, October 1948 (*N. L. H. Krauss*).

The most similar pale-coloured species include *Dolicho-peza* (*Nesopeza*) *capnora* Alexander, *D. (N.) fulvithorax* Edwards, and *D. (N.) pallidithorax* de Meijere, all of which differ in the structure of the male hypopygium and in all details of coloration and venation.

*Dolichopeza* (*Mitopeza*) *corinna*, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, about 10 mm.); antennæ elongate, about one-half the length of body; flagellar verticils short; mesonotal præscutum dark cinnamon brown, without pattern; posterior tibæ white, with about the proximal fifth or sixth slightly darkened; wings whitish subhyaline, patterned with brown, including the stigma; seams over cord and outer radial field; sparse macrotrichia in outer ends of cells  $R_3$  to  $M_1$ , inclusive; cell 2nd *A* unusually narrow.

*Male*.—Length about 8 mm.; wing 10·2 mm.; antenna about 4·5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure yellow; nasus lacking, replaced by a group of blackened setæ; palpi brown, the terminal segment paling to yellow. Antennæ (male) elongate, as shown by the measurements, approximately one-half the length of body; scape, pedicel and basal half of first flagellar segment yellow, the outer half and remainder of organ brownish black (terminal segment broken); flagellar segments long-cylindrical, clothed with a dense pale pubescence; verticils much shorter than the segments, the longest unilaterally distributed. Head brownish black, the front and anterior vertex paler.

Pronotum and mesonotal præscutum dark cinnamon brown, without pattern; præscutal vestiture very small and sparse; posterior sclerites of notum paler. Pleura brownish yellow. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ reddish yellow;

trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow basally, the remainder yellowish brown; fore tibiae dirty white, posterior tibiae with about the proximal fifth or sixth slightly darkened, the remainder and all tarsi snowy white. Wings whitish subhyaline, patterned with brown at and beyond cord; stigma oval, dark brown; wing tip darkened, involving more than the distal half of outer radial cells; narrow brown seams on both the anterior and posterior cords; outer ends of cells *C* and *Sc*, above the origin of *Rs*, weakly darkened; veins brown; obliterative areas unusually restricted, before the stigma involving only the extreme distal end of *Rs*. Macrotrichia of wing cells restricted to small groups of a dozen or fewer trichia in extreme outer ends of cells *R*<sub>3</sub>, *R*<sub>5</sub> and *M*<sub>1</sub>. Venation: *R*<sub>1+2</sub> atrophied; free tip of *Sc*<sub>2</sub> shorter than *R*<sub>1</sub> beyond it; *Rs* elongate, about one-third longer than *R*<sub>2+3</sub>; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> relatively small, widened at distal end, only about one-third to one-fourth as long as vein *M*<sub>1</sub>; *m-cu* about one-half its length before fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* unusually narrow.

Abdominal tergites banded with brown and obscure yellow, the more proximal segments more uniformly infuscated; second and succeeding tergites dimidiate, the brown tips a trifle narrower than the pale bases; extreme cephalic portions of tergites similarly darkened, but this part telescoped beneath the preceding segment; sternites obscure yellow, the bases of the outer segments narrowly darkened; eighth and ninth segments infuscated. Male hypopygium much as in *rizalensis*, differing only in slight details.

*Hab.* West Java.

*Holotype*, ♂, Djampang Tengah, Goenoeng Tjisoeroe, altitude 600–800 metres, March 1933 (*M. E. Walsh*).

Most nearly allied to *Dolichopeza* (*Mitopeza*) *rizalensis* Alexander, of Luzon, from which it differs especially in the venation, as the unusually narrow cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub>, and in slight details of the male hypopygium. By my key to the species of *Mitopeza* Edwards (*Philippine Journ. Sci.*, lxi., p. 272, 1931), the fly runs directly to *rizalensis*.

*Lechria longicellula*, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax almost uniformly light fulvous, the dorsum a trifle more infuscated; wings

with a very weak brownish tinge, the stigma very small and inconspicuous; cell 1st  $M_2$  elongate, exceeding vein 2nd  $A$  in length.

*Female*.—Length about 6.5 mm.; wing 7 mm.

Rostrum very short, obscure yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennæ with basal segments dark brown; remainder broken. Eyes very large, the anterior vertex reduced to a linear strip that is approximately as wide as two rows of ommatidia. Head behind brownish grey.

Thorax almost uniformly light fulvous, the dorsum a trifle more infuscated, especially the posterior sclerites. Halteres with stem pale, the base more brightened, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxæ testaceous yellow; trochanters a little darker, the apical tooth darkened; remainder of legs pale brown, the outer tarsal segments more infuscated. Wings with a very weak brown tinge, the prearcular and narrow costal field more yellowed; stigma infuscated, very narrow and inconspicuous, occupying cell  $Sc_1$ ; veins dark brown, those in the costal portion paler. Venation: Cell 1st  $M_2$  elongate, longer than vein 2nd  $A$ ; basal section of  $M_{3+4}$  nearly twice  $m-cu$ , of  $M_{1+2}$  nearly three times this vein;  $m$  and basal section of  $M_3$  short, subequal and nearly in transverse alignment; cell 2nd  $A$  broad. In *bengalensis*, cell 1st  $M_2$  short, less than vein 2nd  $A$ ; basal section of  $M_{3+4}$  very short, only about one-third  $m-cu$ , the latter nearly as long as the basal section of  $M_{1+2}$ ;  $m$  longer than the basal section of vein  $M_3$  and lying slightly more basad.

Abdominal tergites brown, the lateral borders, with the sternites, more uniformly yellow.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♀, Singara, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3400 feet, June 1948 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

*Lechria longicellula* is entirely distinct from the only other described Indian species, *L. bengalensis* Brunetti, known from Bengal and Bihar. The comparisons of venation, as made above, will readily separate the two species. This is the most westerly known member of this widespread Oriental-Australasian genus.

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

Belongs to the *amatrix* group; antennæ with scape brownish black, pedicel and flagellum abruptly yellow;

legs black, the tips of femora narrowly but conspicuously yellow; wings whitish subhyaline, conspicuously patterned with brown, including marginal and discal markings; cell 1st  $M_2$  long and narrow, with *m-cu* just beyond one-third its length.

*Male*.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 9.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with scape brownish black, pedicel and flagellum abruptly pale yellow; basal flagellar segments subrotund, becoming more oval outwardly; verticils shorter than the segments. Head yellowish grey; anterior vertex reduced to a narrow strip, approximately one-third the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum yellow, paling to green on the sides. Mesonotal præscutum light buffy, the humeral portions pale green, the disc with reddish brown stripes that cross the suture onto the mesal edges of the scutal lobes; median region of scutum and the scutellum pale greenish; remainder of notum pale buffy, the mediotergite with a faintly indicated central greenish line. Pleura buffy yellow, with a narrow but conspicuous dark brown dorsal stripe extending from the cervical region to the base of abdomen. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow, the fore coxæ narrowly more darkened on basal half; remainder of legs intense black, only the femoral tips very narrowly but conspicuously yellow. Wings whitish subhyaline, patterned with dark and paler brown; the darker colour includes cells *C* and *Sc*, narrow seams over cord and outer end of cell 1st  $M_2$ , and marginal seams at ends of longitudinal veins, longest on *Cu*, 1st *A* and 2nd *A*; a further dark seam along *Cu*, interrupted by a yellow area at near midlength; paler brown clouds occur as spots along the veins beyond cord, before the stigma, in outer radial field and as marginal areas in cells  $M_4$  to 2nd *A*, inclusive, the latter producing a wavy appearance along their internal borders; veins yellow, brownish black in the patterned areas; prearcular field chiefly yellow. Venation: *Rs* suboblique, more arcuated on the caudal half; free tip of  $Sc_2$  about twice  $R_2$ ; *m* not more than one-half longer than the basal section of  $M_3$ ; *m-cu* just beyond one-third the length of the long narrow cell 1st  $M_2$ ; Anal veins convergent, cell 2nd *A* moderately broad.

Abdomen greenish on basal half; the outer segments, including hypopygium, more brownish yellow.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♂, Mango Range, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3800 feet, May 1949 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The *amatrix* group is widely distributed in eastern and south-eastern Asia, thence into northern Australia. Besides *Limonia* (*Libnotes*) *amatrix* Alexander, it includes *L. (L.) adicia* Alexander, *L. (L.) klossi* Alexander, *L. (L.) perrara* Alexander, *L. (L.) sappho* Alexander, and *L. (L.) terræ-reginæ* Alexander. The most similar of the above is *amatrix*, which differs in the details of coloration, particularly of the wings, and in the venation.

*Limonia erichtho*, sp. n.

Size small (wing, male, under 4 mm.); general coloration of the thoracic notum brown, pleura yellow with a black longitudinal stripe; antennæ of male short; wings with a very strong brown suffusion, the small subcircular stigma darker brown; *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending opposite or beyond midlength of *Rs*; *m-cu* at or just before the fork of *M*; male hypopygium with the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle long and slender, gently curved, apparently without spines.

*Male*.—Length about 3·3·2 mm.; wing 3·6–3·8 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennæ black; basal flagellar segments oval, soon passing into more elongate oval; terminal segment a trifle longer than the penultimate. Head brownish grey.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotum chiefly medium to dark brown, the type darker. Pleura light yellow, with a very conspicuous blackened longitudinal dorsal stripe extending from the cervical region to the base of abdomen. Halteres infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora dark brown; tibiæ and tarsi apparently a trifle paler. Wings with a very strong brown suffusion, the small subcircular stigma even darker brown; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending about opposite midlength (in holotype) to nearly four-fifths *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> near its tip; *m-cu* at or just before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown or brownish black, including the hypopygium, in cases the more proximal sternites slightly variegated with paler. Male hypopygium with the tergite strongly narrowed, the tip truncate, the oblique margins with about three long setæ on either side. Basistyle elongate, the ventromesal lobe large and obtuse, basal in

position. Dorsal dististyle a gently curved blade, narrowed beyond base, tapering very gradually into the long apical spine. Ventral dististyle with body relatively small, oval, less than the ventromesal lobe of basistyle, provided with relatively few but very long setæ; rostral prolongation long and slender, gently curved, spines apparently lacking. Gonapophysis with mesal-apical lobe erect, the extreme outer end narrowed. *Ædeagus* broad.

*Hab.* Assam.

*Holotype*, ♂, Sookerating, 2 miles east of Dum Duma, at light, altitude 400 feet, August 1945 (*G. D. Butler, Jr.*).

*Paratopotype*, ♂.

Although superficially resembling *Limonia gentilis*, sp. n., the present fly differs conspicuously in the short antennæ and in all details of structure of the male hypopygium. The two flies were taken at the same time, at lighted sheets in jungle areas.

*Limonia gentilis*, sp. n.

Size small (wing, male, under 4 mm.); general coloration of thorax dark brown; antennæ (male) elongate, approximately two-thirds the length of wing; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, the whole surface clothed with conspicuous erect setæ; *Sc* long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending nearly opposite midlength of *Rs*; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> closed, about equal in length to vein *M*<sub>4</sub>; male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal border very gently emarginate; dorsal dististyle present; ventral dististyle large and fleshy, its rostral prolongation pendulous, with two long straight spines.

*Male*.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.6 mm.; antenna about 2.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ (male) of unusual length for a member of the genus, black throughout; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, with abundant long erect verticils and with setæ scattered over the entire segment to produce a shaggy appearance. Head grey; eyes very large, much restricting the area of the vertex.

Thorax almost uniformly dark brown, the dorsal pleural region even more blackened. Halteres uniformly black. Legs with the fore coxæ blackened; remaining coxæ and all trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings with a very strong brown tinge, the



small oval stigma slightly darker brown, inconspicuous against the ground; veins dark brown. Macrotrichia of outer veins conspicuous, including *Rs* and all outer veins of radial and medial fields. Venation: *Sc* moderately long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending about opposite midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> near its tip; *Rs* almost in longitudinal alignment with anterior branch; free tip of *Sc*<sub>2</sub> and *R*<sub>2</sub> about in transverse alignment; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> subequal in length to vein *M*<sub>4</sub>; *m-cu* about one-third to one-fourth its length before fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites, as well as hypopygium, black; incisures of the sternites pale. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, its caudal border very gently emarginate, the very low lobes with relatively sparse coarse setæ. Basistyle with ventromesal lobe relatively small, simple, basal in position. Dorsal dististyle a gently curved hook, narrowed gradually to the acute tip. Ventral dististyle large and fleshy, as in *Dicranomyia*, its area about two and one-half times that of the basistyle; rostral prolongation small, the part beyond the spines strongly decurved or pendant; spines two, long and straight, nearly as long as the entire prolongation. Gonapophysis with mesal-apical lobe erect, narrowed gradually to the slightly curved apex.

*Hab.* Assam.

*Holotype*, ♂, Sookerating, 2 miles east of Dum Duma, at light, altitude 400 feet, August 1945 (*G. D. Butler, Jr.*).

The present small fly requires no comparison with other described regional members of the genus, being readily distinguished by the elongate antennæ of the male sex. It should be noted that whereas by its venation this fly is referable to the subgenus *Limonia*, that of the male hypopygium is just as definitely that of a *Dicranomyia* and allies, and the strict subgeneric position of this and various other regional species must be held in question.

*Antocha (Orimargula) prefurcata*, sp. n.

General coloration dark brown, pleura yellow; antennæ (male) elongate, exceeding three-fourths the length of wing, flagellum black; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with conspicuous outspreading pale setæ; halteres dark brown, the base of stem abruptly light yellow; legs dark brown to brownish black; wings

greyish subhyaline; vein  $R_2$  before or very close to fork of the unusually short  $R_s$ ;  $m-cu$  fully twice its length before fork of  $M$ ; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, narrowed and curved to the simple obtuse tip.

*Male*.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.9 mm.; antenna about 3.2 mm.

Rostrum obscure yellow; palpi black. Antennæ (male) elongate, more than three-fourths the length of wing; scape and pedicel obscure yellow, flagellum black; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with conspicuous outspreading pale setæ scattered over the entire length. Head grey; eyes large, anterior vertex correspondingly reduced.

Thoracic notum almost uniformly dark brown, the median region of scutum and posterior border of scutellum paler. Pleura chiefly obscure yellow. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem abruptly light yellow. Legs with coxæ obscure yellow, trochanters a little darker; remainder of legs long and slender, dark brown, the tarsi brownish black. Wings greyish subhyaline, the stigma scarcely darker; veins brown. Conspicuous macrotrichia on veins beyond the general level of  $r-m$  of the cord. Venation:  $R_s$  unusually short, vein  $R_2$  close to the fork, in one wing of type placed a short distance before fork to produce a short element  $R_{3+4+5}$ , in the opposite wing placed immediately beyond the fork to produce a punctiform element  $R_{2+3}$ ; in normal cases,  $R_2$  lies probably very close to the fork of  $R_s$ ; basal section of  $R_{4+5}$  very long, exceeding twice  $R_s$  and approximately four-fifths the distal section; vein  $M_4$  originating at an unusually strong angle from fork of  $M_{3+4}$ ;  $m-cu$  fully twice its length before fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brown. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, beyond midlength very gently curved and narrowed to the simple obtuse tip. Inner dististyle subequal in length but stouter, on basal half with four strong setæ arising from small basal tubercles, at and near apex with about six further setæ.

*Hab.* Assam.

*Holotype*, ♂, Cherrapunji, Khasi States, altitude 4000 feet, May 1936 (*S. Sircar*).

*Antocha* (*Orimargula*) *prefurcata* is closest to *A. (O.) gracilipes* Alexander and *A. (O.) gracilicornis* (Edwards),

with which it agrees in the elongate antennæ of the male sex, differing particularly in the venation, especially the unusually short  $R_s$  with vein  $R_2$  at or close to its fork.

*Troglophila lativertex*, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum cinnamon brown, the præscutum with a narrow darker median stripe; anterior vertex (male) broad, several times the diameter of scape; wings with a brownish tinge, unpatterned;  $m-cu$  at fork of  $M$ ; Anal veins gently convergent beyond the level of the arculus; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, blackened, split at tip into two subequal acute points; gonapophyses acute at tips.

*Male*.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.7 mm.

Rostrum brown, palpi somewhat darker. Antennæ with scape brown, remainder of organ broken. Head dark brown, sparsely pruinose; anterior vertex broad, several times the diameter of scape and subequal in width to the transverse visible diameter of a single eye. In *alticola*, the eyes of male are large, on the vertex separated by a distance that is only a little more than the width of a single row of ommatidia of the eye.

Pronotum concealed by the approximation of the head and præscutum. Mesonotal præscutum cinnamon brown, with a narrow darker median stripe; tuberculate pits distinct, linear, removed from the cephalic border of præscutum, separated from one another by a distance less than the width of either; scutellum somewhat darker, its posterior border reddened; postnotum brown, sparsely pruinose. Pleura cinnamon brown, sparsely pruinose. Halteres weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow; femora brown; remainder of legs broken. Wings with a brownish tinge, unpatterned; veins brown. Costal fringe relatively short. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite  $r-m$ ,  $Sc_2$  nearly opposite the fork of  $R_s$ ;  $R_{2+3+4}$  a little longer than  $R_{1+2}$ ; vein  $R_2$  faint but evident; cell 1st  $M_2$  subequal in length to vein  $M_4$ ;  $m-cu$  at fork of  $M$ ; vein 1st  $A$  ending about opposite one-third the length of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; Anal veins gently convergent beyond the level of arculus.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, blackened, glabrous, at tip split into two subequal acute points. Gonapophysis appearing

as simple divergent rods, the tips acute. *Ædeagus* short and stout.

*Hab.* Malaya (Pahang).

*Holotype*, ♂, Cameron Highlands, altitude 4800 feet, July 1948 (*N. L. H. Krauss*).

The most similar described species is *Troglophila alticola* (Edwards), of the mountains of Sarawak, Borneo. This differs in slight details of venation and in the unusually narrow vertex, as compared above. In his original description of *alticola*, Edwards indicates that he was providing a figure of the male hypopygium but this was inadvertently omitted. For a detailed account of the exceedingly interesting area known as Cameron Highlands, in north-western Pahang, see a paper by Edwards, *Journ. Fed. Malay St. Mus.*, xiv. pp. 1 and 2, 1928).

*Polymera (Polymera) furiosa*, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum medium brown, the pleura with a broad and conspicuous black longitudinal stripe that continues caudad over the cephalic portion of the postnotum; antennæ (male) elongate, exceeding three-fourths the wing, black throughout; legs black, tibial spurs distinct; wings with a weak brownish tinge, restrictedly patterned with darker brown; cell  $M_1$  lacking, 1st  $M_2$  open; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle glabrous, its apex nearly truncate, the outer apical angle produced into a gently curved spine.

*Male*.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.8 mm.; antenna about 4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ (male) black throughout, elongate; flagellar segments long-subcylindrical, with conspicuous erect verticils over the entire length, at midlength of the organ the longest of these exceeding one-third the length of the segment. Posterior part of head brownish black, the broad vertex and front light brown, heavily silvery pruinose.

Pronotum dark brown; pretergites testaceous yellow. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum medium brown, virtually unpatterned; scutellum a trifle darker. Pleura with a broad and conspicuous black longitudinal stripe, passing beneath the wing-root and including the cephalic half of the postnotum; remainder of pleura light yellow, with a narrow and incomplete line beneath the halteres,

extending from the abdomen cephalad to immediately above the fore coxæ. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora brown, the tips somewhat darker; tibiæ and tarsi black; tibial spurs distinct. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields more whitened, the latter including cell  $R_1$ ; stigma and narrow seams along cord darker brown; veins dark brown. Abundant long macrotrichia on veins, especially coarse and conspicuous beyond cord, becoming smaller and more delicate nearer the wing base, the prearcular and postarcular veins glabrous. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite fork of  $R_s$ ,  $Sc_2$  a short distance from its tip; vein  $R_2$  faint, subequal to  $R_{2+3}$ ; inner ends of cells  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and 1st  $M_2$  in approximate transverse alignment; basal section of  $R_5$  angulated and short-spurred, the spur directed basad; cell  $M_1$  lacking; cell  $M_2$  open;  $m-cu$  at or before the fork of  $M$ ; anterior arculus preserved.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle glabrous, without spicules or setæ, the apex nearly truncate, the outer apical angle produced into a gently curved spine. Inner dististyle shorter, fleshy, narrowed to the obtuse apex. Gonapophyses subequal in length to the ædeagus, each appearing as a slender gently curved blade, the tip acute.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♂, Singara, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3400 feet, June 1948 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

I regard this fly as being a typical member of the genus and the first to be recorded from India. The only other Old World species is the Japanese *Polymera parvicornis* Alexander. As indicated earlier by the writer (*Philippine Journ. Sci.*, xlix. p. 120, 1932) the genera *Polymera* Wiedemann and *Troglophila* Brunetti are evidently closely allied.

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

Mesonotal præscutum polished black, the humeral triangles and posterior border yellow; scutum yellow, the centre of each lobe polished black; scutellum yellow, postnotum polished black; femora yellow, the tips conspicuously blackened; wings whitish subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with pale brown; abdomen black, the segments ringed with yellow.

*Female*.—Length about 9 mm ; wing 6 mm.

Rostrum brown, restrictedly brighter at base, subequal in length to remainder of head ; palpi brownish black. Antennæ with scape and pedicel brown ; flagellum black, the proximal end of first segment paler ; basal flagellar segments short-oval, the outer ones more elongate. Head above polished black, the genæ yellow ; anterior vertex silvery pruinose.

Pronotum and propleura light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum polished black, the humeral triangles and posterior border adjoining the suture yellow ; scutum yellow, the centre of each lobe polished black ; scutellum yellow ; postnotum, including pleurotergite, black. Pleura yellow, the anepisternum and ventral sternopleurite black. Halteres with stem blackened, knob light yellow. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters yellow ; femora yellow, the tips conspicuously and abruptly black, on the fore legs including about the outer third, on the posterior femora the outer sixth ; tibiæ yellow, the tips conspicuously blackened, including about the outer fifth or sixth ; tarsi black, the proximal end of posterior basitarsus obscure brownish yellow. Wings whitish subhyaline, cell *C* and outer end of *Sc* more yellowed ; cell *Sc* to beyond the origin of *Rs* dark brown ; pale brown areas and bands as follows : Postarcular in bases of cells *R* and *M* ; a band at level of origin of *Rs* and tip of vein *2nd A*, most intense at these places, paler in cells *R* and *M* ; a band at cord, ending at vein *Cu*, its anterior end with the still darker brown oval stigma ; wing-tip pale brown, not extending caudad beyond the extreme outer end of cell *M*<sub>3</sub> ; veins brown, yellow in the costal field. Venation : *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending just before to opposite midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> far from its tip ; vein *R*<sub>2</sub> just beyond fork of *Rs*, *R*<sub>2+3+4</sub> very short ; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> subequal in length to vein *M*<sub>1+2</sub> beyond it.

Abdominal tergites black, the posterior borders of segments two to six narrowly ringed with obscure yellow, more conspicuous on segments three to five ; sternites chiefly yellow, the second and third segments ringed with this colour ; genital shield and ovipositor yellowish horn colour.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♀, Gudalur, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3500 feet, April 1949 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The most similar described regional species include *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *annuloabdominalis* Senior-White and *T. (T.) pruthiana* Alexander, both of which differ in the coloration of the body, legs and wings, and in the venational details.

*Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *susai-nathani*, sp. n.

Thorax polished black, the prothorax and humeral region of præscutum orange-yellow; halteres and legs black; wings with a strong dusky tinge, the costal border darker brown, narrow and including cells *C* and *Sc* before the stigma, beyond the cord more extensive, involving cells  $R_2$  and  $R_4$  to the wing tip; more whitish longitudinal streaks in cells *M*, *Cu* and base of 1st *A*; prearcular field more yellowed; abdomen, including hypopygium, black.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; basal flagellar segments subglobular to short-oval, the outer ones passing through oval to cylindrical. Head polished black.

Pronotum, propleura and humeral region of præscutum orange-yellow, the remainder of thorax polished black; dorsopleural region and root of wing dark reddish brown. Halteres and legs black, only the fore coxæ and trochanters and narrow femoral bases yellow; legs conspicuously hairy, especially the posterior femora and tibiæ. Wings with a strong dusky tinge, the costal border darker brown, narrow and including cells *C* and *Sc* before the stigma, beyond the cord more extensive, involving cells  $R_2$  and  $R_4$  to the wing tip; more whitish longitudinal streaks in cells *M*, *Cu* and base of 1st *A*; prearcular field more yellowed; veins brownish black. Venation:  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite the fork of  $R_s$ ,  $Sc_2$  far from its tip,  $Sc_1$  alone longer than  $R_{1+2}$ ;  $R_{2+3+4}$  and  $R_2$  subequal in length; cell 1st  $M_2$  small, shorter than vein  $M_4$ ; *m-cu* about one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* broad, the vein bent strongly into the margin.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, polished black. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, the caudal margin convexly rounded; sternite a semioval lobe bearing a pencil of long black setæ at apex. Basistyle stout, at apex produced into two or three unusually small

spinous points. Dististyles two, subterminal in position ; outer style a flattened black blade that is prolonged laterad into a strong spinous point, the outer margin at the bend with a concentration of microscopic spinous points ; inner style a flattened black blade, the inner face abruptly narrowed into a cylindrical yellow lobe that is tipped with two long bristles.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♂, Gudalur, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3500 feet, April 1949 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

I take pleasure in naming this distinct crane-fly for Mr. P. Susai Nathan, to whom I am much indebted for numerous species from southern India. The fly is most similar to species such as *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *majuscula* Alexander, *T. (T.) plecioides* de Meijere, and *T. (T.) rutilans* Alexander, differing in all details of coloration and venation, and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

*Trentepohlia* (*Mongoma*) *butleri*, sp. n.

Mesonotum testaceous yellow ; head brown, sparsely pruinose ; antennal scape and pedicel reddish brown, flagellum black ; femora obscure yellow, the tibiae blackened ; wings cream-yellow, the costal field more saturated ; stigma dark brown, subtriangular in outline, extensive ; restricted brown seams over certain of the wing veins ; abdomen brownish black, the genital shield dark brown.

*Female*.—Length about 8 mm. ; wing 7.5 mm. ; antenna 2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with scape and pedicel dark reddish brown, flagellum black ; antennæ relatively long, flagellar segments long-cylindrical ; all verticils much shorter than the segments, scattered over the surface, not unilaterally arranged. Head brown, sparsely pruinose ; anterior vertex reduced to a narrow line, carinate, the ridge produced backward on the posterior vertex almost to the occiput.

Pronotum testaceous yellow. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum testaceous yellow, without pattern ; scutellum and postnotum more testaceous. Pleura testaceous. Halteres orange-yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow ; femora and tibiæ obscure



yellow, the tips of femora rather broadly blackened, of the tibiæ weakly and narrowly darkened; tarsi obscure brownish yellow; base of femur with a series of about 15 blackened stout spinoid setæ. Wings cream yellow, the prearcular and costal fields more saturated yellow; stigma dark brown, subtriangular, large, extended posterior to fork of  $R_{2+3+4}$ ; wing tip narrowly paler brown; pale brown but conspicuous seams along vein  $Cu$  in cell  $M$ , over the sub-basal or intermediate portions of both anal veins, and as a seam over part of the cord, including the outer fourth of  $R_s$ , basal section of  $M_{1+2}$ , and vein  $R_{4+5}$ , the colour continued vaguely along the vein to the apex, evidenced chiefly by the dark colour of the veins; remainder of veins in the ground light yellow, dark in the patterned portions. Venation:  $R_2$  at fork of  $R_{3+4}$ ; inner end of cell 2nd  $M_2$  lying slightly more distad than either  $R_5$  or  $M_3$ , the latter with the basal section of vein  $M_3$  angulated at near midlength;  $m-cu$  close to fork of  $M$ ; fusion of veins  $Cu_1$  and 1st  $A$  punctiform.

*Hab.* Assam.

*Holotype*, ♀, Sookerating, 2 miles east of Dum Duma, in a cowshed, altitude 400 feet, July 1945 (*G. D. Butler, Jr.*).

I am very pleased to name this fly for my former student, Mr. George D. Butler, Jr., to whom I am indebted for several interesting Tipulidæ from Assam. There are several allied species in eastern Asia, including *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) auricosta* Alexander, *T. (M.) flavicollis* Edwards, *T. (M.) hainanica* Alexander, and *T. (M.) kempi* (Brunetti). It is closest perhaps to *kempi*, likewise from Assam (Garo Hills, 3900 feet, August), which differs in many details of coloration, including the head, antennæ, thorax and abdomen, and in the wing pattern and venation.

*Gnophomyia (Gnophomyia) vanitas*, sp. n.

General coloration dark brown; legs dark brown, the femora and tibiæ provided with elongate flattened scales; wings with a strong dusky tinge; veins  $R_{2+3+4}$  and  $r-m$  interstitial at fork of  $R_s$ ;  $m$  short to lacking;  $m-cu$  at or just before midlength of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; male hypopygium with median region of tergite slightly produced, the margin truncate and provided with numerous short darkened spines; mesal face of basistyle with two

tubercles, one basal, the other apical, each tipped with a few long black spinous setæ; outer dististyle a long slender curved simple rod, the margin with a low ridge that is microscopically serrulate; inner dististyle terminating in a strong spine, the outer part of style with numerous smaller spines and scattered elongate setæ.

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

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with scape and pedicel brownish black; flagellum broken. Head dark grey.

Pronotum brownish black, obscure yellow posteriorly and on the pretergites. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum dark brown or brownish black, the posterior sclerites, in cases, somewhat paler. Pleura brownish black, in the paratype with the ventral portions paling to yellow. Halteres broken. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs dark brown; tarsi broken; legs clothed with elongate flattened scales. Wings with a strong dusky tinge, the stigma only slightly darker; veins brown. Venation:  $R_{2+3+4}$  and  $r-m$  interstitial at fork of  $R_s$ , the latter in direct alignment with  $R_5$ ;  $m$  short to lacking, in the latter case with veins  $M_{1+2}$  and  $M_3$  in punctiform contact;  $m-cu$  at or just before midlength of cell 1st  $M_2$ .

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black. Ovipositor with cerci elongate, gently upcurved. Male hypopygium with the median region of tergite slightly produced, the margin truncate and provided with numerous short darkened spines. Basistyle on mesal face with two tubercles that are tipped with long black spinous setæ, the basal one with six or seven, the outer tubercle with five or six such setæ. Outer dististyle a long gently curved simple rod, the mesal edge with a carina that is microscopically serrulate or roughened; apex of style with a brush of relatively long setæ. Inner dististyle a short stout structure that terminates in a strong spine, the outer portion of style with several smaller spines and scattered elongate setæ. Phallosome broad, depressed-flattened.

*Hab.* Malaya (Pahang).

*Holotype*, ♂, Cameron Highlands, altitude 4800 feet, July 1948 (*N. L. H. Krauss*). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotype*, ♂.

The most similar species is *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *brevicellula* Alexander, which has the male hypopygium quite different in all details. Both species have the elongate scales on the legs, but these are broader and more conspicuous in the present fly.

*Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *neofraterna*, sp. n.

General coloration of thoracic dorsum dark brown to brownish black, the pleura pale with large blackened areas on the anepisternum and pleurotergite; antennæ, halteres and legs dark brown to brownish black; wings whitish subhyaline, cell *Sc* and the stigmal region more infuscated; vein *Sc*<sub>1</sub> elongate; ovipositor with cerci relatively long, pale yellow.

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

Rostrum testaceous, palpi a little darker. Antennæ with scape testaceous brown, the remainder brownish black; flagellar segments cylindrical, subequal to the longest verticils. Head dark brown.

Mesonotal præscutum and scutum dark brown to brownish black, the humeral region of the præscutum and lateral ends of the suture more reddened; scutellum and adjoining regions pale. Ventral pleura chiefly yellow, the dorsal part with two conspicuous blackened spots, one on the anepisternum, the other on the pleurotergite; ventral sternopleurite brown. Halteres brownish black, the base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs with coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs dark brown. Wings whitish subhyaline, cell *Sc* and the stigmal region more infuscated; veins brownish black. Venation: *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending opposite *R*<sub>2</sub>, *Sc*<sub>2</sub> nearly opposite *r-m*, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> alone thus being nearly two-thirds *Rs*; *Rs* in direct longitudinal alignment with *R*<sub>5</sub>, with *r-m* on the latter vein just beyond origin; veins *R*<sub>3</sub> and *R*<sub>4</sub> nearly parallel to one another, cell *R*<sub>3</sub> a trifle narrowed at margin; cell 1st *M*<sub>2</sub> slightly pointed at inner end, a little longer than vein *M*<sub>4</sub>; *m-cu* nearly its own length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the more proximal segments with the lateral portions paler; sternites dark brown, the sides paler. Ovipositor with cerci relatively long, pale yellow.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♀, Mango Range, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3800 feet, May 1949 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The most similar described regional species is *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *quartaria* (Brunetti), from the north eastern Indian Frontier, which differs in the general brownish yellow colour of the body, antennæ and legs, and in the details of venation. Edwards (1924) considers the female included by Brunetti in his original description as not being conspecific with the holotype male.

*Gonomyia* (*Protogonomyia*) *nilgiriana*, sp. n.

Size large (wing, male, 7 mm. or more); general coloration black, grey pruinose; antennæ and legs black; male hypopygium with the outer lobe of basistyle stout, its inner margin weakly expanded; three dististyles, the outer a long slender rod, its tip obtuse; inner style a flattened blade, the tip acute.

*Male*.—Length about 6–6.5 mm.; wing 7–7.5 mm.

*Female*.—Length about 6–6.5 mm.; wing 6.5–7 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments long-cylindrical, a little shorter than the verticils. Head black, grey pruinose; anterior vertex moderately broad, exceeding twice the diameter of the scape.

Pronotal scutum dark brownish grey, the scutellum obscure orange; anterior pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal præscutum grey pruinose, the humeral region obscure brownish yellow, pseudosutural foveæ black; posterior sclerites of notum grey pruinose, the posterior borders of scutal lobes obscure orange; scutellum almost uniformly darkened. Pleura and pleurotergite sparsely grey pruinose, restrictedly patterned with more reddish brown areas; dorsopleural membrane infuscated. Halteres blackened, the base of stem restrictedly paler. Legs with the coxæ black, sparsely pruinose; remainder of legs black. Wings subhyaline, the inconspicuous linear stigmal area brown; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*<sub>1</sub> ending nearly opposite the fork of *Rs*; *R*<sub>-3+4</sub> more than one-half the anterior branch of *Rs*; *m cu* close to the fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including genitalia of both sexes, black. Male hypopygium with the outer lobe of basistyle stout, its inner margin weakly expanded. Three dististyles, the outer one a long slender rod, its tip obtuse; intermediate style bifid, the longest arm a very slender

spine; inner style a flattened blade that narrows to a short acute point. Ædeagus relatively narrow, the disc with numerous setæ from small tubercles.

*Hab.* South India.

*Holotype*, ♂, Singara, Nilgiri Hills, altitude 3400 feet, May 11, 1948 (*P. Susai Nathan*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, May 10, 1948. *Paratopotypes*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, May 9–12, 1948.

The present fly differs from *Gonomyia* (*Protogonomyia*) *nigripes* (Brunetti, 1912) (Synonyms: *gracilis* Brunetti, 1918; *incompleta* Brunetti, 1918; *nigra* Brunetti, 1912) in all details of structure of the male hypopygium. Brunetti applied the above four names to what seems to represent a single species from the eastern Himalayas-Assam border. He placed these in no fewer than three other genera—*Mesocyphona*, *Gnophomyia*, *Limnophila*—and badly confused the sexes, recording as males various of his series of females. Of his supposed species *nigra*, the type was from Kumaon, in the Himalayas, with one further specimen from the Nilgiri Hills and this latter female specimen may well be found to pertain to the present species. I have in my collection a male of what seems to represent *nigripes* and this is entirely distinct from the present fly.

*Lipsothrix kraussiana*, sp. n.

General coloration yellow, the mesonotum restrictedly patterned with darker, most conspicuous as a spot above the wing-root; knob of halteres infuscated; legs yellow, the tips of the femora restrictedly blackened, of the tibiæ even more narrowly so; wings pale yellow, restrictedly patterned with pale brown, including the stigma and seams along cord and outer end of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; veins  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  elongate, virtually parallel to one another for their entire lengths; cell 1st  $M_2$  very small, usually subquadrate in outline, *m-cu* variable in position; abdomen relatively long, the segments conspicuously bicoloured, dark brown, the incisure broadly yellow, the apices more extensively so; hypopygium brownish black.

*Male*.—Length about 6–6.5 mm.; wing 6.5–7.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow; palpi brown. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel yellow; flagellum broken. Head above ranging from yellow to brownish grey in the more heavily patterned individuals.

Thorax yellow, in cases almost unpatterned, in others with weakly indicated darker stripes on posterior half of præscutum and usually with a still darker spot above the wing-root, occupying the outer anterior part of each scutal lobe; mediotergite chiefly darkened. Halteres with stem pale, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the apex of femur narrowly but conspicuously blackened, of the tibia still more narrowly so; terminal tarsal segment darker. Wings pale yellow, the prearcular and costal fields slightly more saturated yellow; a restricted pale brown pattern, including the stigma and narrow seams at arculus, origin of *Rs*, cord and outer end of cell 1st  $M_2$ ; veins yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Venation: Veins  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  elongate, virtually parallel to one another for their whole lengths; *Rs* more than three times  $R_{2+3+4}$ ;  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{1+2}$  subequal, both longer than  $R_2$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  very small, short-rectangular to nearly square or even transverse; *m-cu* very variable in position, in cases close to the fork of *M*, in others virtually at the fork of  $M_{3+4}$ .

Abdomen relatively long, conspicuously bicoloured, the segments dark brown, the posterior borders of the segments broadly yellow, the extreme bases similarly coloured, leaving the intermediate part of the brown ground; on the basal sternites the amount of yellow is even greater; subterminal segments more uniformly yellow; hypopygium brownish black. Male hypopygium with the lateral spine of the outer dististyle very small, appressed, at near two-thirds the length of the style.

*Hab.* Malaya (Pahang).

*Holotype*, ♂, Cameron Highlands, altitude 4800 feet, July 1948 (*N. L. H. Krauss*). *Paratopotypes*, 4 ♂♂; *paratype*, 1 ♂, Fraser's Hill, October 1948 (*Krauss*).

I take great pleasure in naming this unusually distinct fly for the collector, Mr. Noël L. H. Krauss, to whom I am indebted for many new and rare Tipulidæ from many parts of the world. The fly is entirely distinct from all other species in the Eastern Palæartic-Oriental fauna. It is readily told by the coloration of the body and wings and by the venation, especially of the radial and medial fields. The only other regional species having patterned wings is *Lipsothrix mirabilis* Alexander, which has the

venation entirely different, with vein  $R_{2+3+4}$  unusually reduced.

*Erioptera (Erioptera) fusc radialis*, sp. n.

General coloration brown, sparsely pruinose, the præscutum and scutum vaguely patterned with darker; wings with a strong fulvous brown tinge, even darker in the stigmal region and outer radial field; cell 1st  $M_2$  closed, vein 2nd  $A$  very long; male hypopygium with the basistyle elongate; dististyles three, terminal in position, the outer two blackened and sclerotized, opposed to one another; phallosome bearing a pair of short curved hooks at caudal end and much longer and more slender spinous hooks at posterior part, the latter directed ventrad.

*Male*.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 6.2–6.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape dark brown, pedicel testaceous; flagellum broken. Head dark brown, sparsely pruinose.

Pronotum brown, the posterior border yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly brown, sparsely pruinose, the præscutum vaguely striped with very pale brown, scarcely evident against the ground; scutal lobes similarly patterned; margins of the mediotergite and pleurotergite more yellowed. Pleura yellowish brown, clearer yellow below. Halteres weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings with a strong fulvous brown tinge, costal field clearer yellow; outer radial field even darker, particularly the extensive stigmal region; cord and outer end of cell 1st  $M_2$  very narrowly and vaguely seamed with darker; prearcular field weakly infuscated; veins obscure yellow to brownish yellow; macrotrichia dark brown. Venation:  $R_s$  long and straight,  $Sc_2$  opposite three-fifths its length,  $Sc_1$  ending beyond  $R_2$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  closed, subequal in length to vein  $M_4$ ;  $m-cu$  shortly before fork of  $M$ , in cases up to one-half its own length; vein 2nd  $A$  very long and strongly sinuous, ending opposite or just before the level of  $m-cu$ .

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the basistyle elongate; dististyles small, terminal in position, including two curved blackened styles that are opposed to one another, pincer-like, and a pendulous fleshy lobe or style that bears

numerous erect setæ. Phallosome conspicuous, consisting of two fused flattened plates, each with a curved hook at caudal border, decussate across the midline, and with the cephalic portion produced ventrad into a pair of long curved spinous hooks. Ædeagus very small and inconspicuous. What appears to represent the tergite has the posterior border produced caudad into a subquadrate median lobe.

*Hab. Malaya (Pahang).*

*Holotype*, ♂, Cameron Highlands, altitude 4800 feet, July 1948 (*L. N. H. Krauss*). *Paratopotype*, ♂.

The present fly is readily told from other described regional species by the closed cell 1st  $M_2$  of the wings, the wing pattern, and especially by the peculiar structure of the male hypopygium. Superficially it somewhat suggests various species of the genus *Amphineurus* Skuse but the reference to *Erioptera* seems to be correct. The closed cell 1st  $M_2$  suggests various species in the subgenus *Psiloconopa* Zetterstedt, but the unusually long and sinuous vein 2nd *A* seems to place the fly in the typical subgenus.

XXIV.—Hispinæ aus dem Britischen Museum.—V. Teil.  
129. *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Hispinæ (Coleopt., Chrysom.)*. (Mit 4 Abbildungen im Text.) Von ERICH UHMANN, Stollberg-Sachsen.

AUCH für diesen V. Teil gilt das zu Beginn des IV., Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (12) i. p. 668, 1948 (1949) Gesagte. Belegstücke aller Arten wurden mir vom British Museum (Natural History) und vom Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, von denen das Material vorgelegt worden ist, freigebigst überlassen.

#### AMERIKANISCHE FAUNA.

##### 1. *Cephaloleia trimaculata* Baly, 1858.

7 Stück, VENEZUELA: Rancho Grande, 27.iii.1948. On ginger lily (*H. E. Box*). Ein Stück kommt in der schwarzen Deckenzeichnung der chrom. *columbica* Ws. recht nahe: Die schwarze Querbinde erreicht fast den Seitenrand, läuft aber am beiderseitigen Ende schmal zu;