

NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN TIPULIDAE (DIPTERA).
XCV. ORIENTAL-AUSTRALASIAN SPECIES.

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THE crane-flies described herewith are derived chiefly from four sources, with a few additional species that are acknowledged in the text. The four lots of material are from the Naga Hills, Assam, India, taken by Mr. S. Sircar; from the vicinity of Chiengmai, Thailand, by Doctor and Mrs. Deed C. Thurman; New Hebrides by Mr. Noël L. H. Krauss, and from the South Island of New Zealand, taken many years ago by my long-time friend Doctor James W. Campbell. I am very deeply indebted to all for the privilege of retaining the various types in my own collection. The location of types preserved in other institutions is indicated under the various species.

Longurio (Longurio) neorina, sp. n.

General coloration black, the central region of the mesonotum behind the suture and the basal five abdominal segments orange; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened; wings with a strong blackish suffusion, the prearcular and costal fields more intensely so; centres of the cells before cord with paler streaks; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle bispinous.

Male.—Length about 20–21 mm.; wing 15–16 mm.; antenna about 2 mm.

Head, with the appendages, intensely black; frontal prolongation of head short, subequal in length to its nasus. Antennæ with the flagellar verticils very long, the outer segments linear, much shorter than the verticils.

Thorax black, the scutellum, median region of scutum and the broader central area of the mediotergite orange. Halteres black. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters black; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened, involving about the outer sixth (fore legs) to tenth (hind legs); tibiæ brown, the tips, with the tarsi, black; each claw with a basal and a submedial tooth. Wings with a strong blackish suffusion, the prearcular and costal fields, with the stigma, more intensely so; cells before cord with paler central streaks; veins black. Venation *Rs* subequal to or a trifle shorter than R_{2+3} , the latter gently arcuated to feebly subangulated at near mid-length; *m-cu* far distad, at near two-thirds to three-fourths the length of cell 1st M_2 .

Basal abdominal tergites orange, the sixth and succeeding segments black, the base of the sixth tergite orange, the incisures very indistinctly

darkened; basal sternites yellow, more pruinose laterally, with a broad conspicuous black median stripe that is weakly incised to partly interrupted before mid-length of the individual segments. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle oval in outline, with abundant setæ, some on the outer margin very long. Inner dististyle with the beak long-produced, the summit of the outer margin with two black spines.

Hab. India (Assam).

Holotype, ♂, foot of Mount Japvo, Naga Hills, altitude 5,000 feet, May, 1952 (*S. Sircar*). *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂♂.

This distinct fly is named for Miss Neorina Sircar, daughter of the collector. It is most similar to species such as *Longurio* (*Longurio*) *pulverosa* (Matsumura) of Japan, differing in all details of coloration and in the structure of the male hypopygium. The typical subgenus *Longurio* Loew had not been recorded from India.

Ctenacroscelis sordidithorax, sp. n.

Belongs to the *monochrous* group; general coloration of thorax chocolate-brown, the præscutum with four stripes that are margined with still darker brown; antennæ and legs black; wings dark grey; stigma very small and inconspicuous, brownish yellow; abdomen with the basal segments obscure brownish orange, the succeeding segments passing into dark brown.

Female.—Length about 30 mm.; wing 27 mm.; antenna about 5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head dark brown, sparsely pruinose, a little exceeding the remainder of head; nasus lacking; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; intermediate flagellar segments a little produced beneath. Head dark brown, pruinose on the low vertical tubercles and again on the genæ.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal præscutum chocolate-brown with four poorly differentiated stripes of virtually the same colour, these best indicated by the still darker brown margins, lateral præscutal borders of this same darker colour; scutum dark brown with two similarly poorly defined dark areas on each lobe; scutellum brown basally, the apical half grey; mediotergite light grey, the central and posterior portions more infuscated. Pleura almost uniformly dark chocolate-brown, very sparsely pruinose, more heavily so on the meron. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ dark chocolate-brown, sparsely pruinose; trochanters dark grey; remainder of legs black. Wings dark grey, the stigma very small and inconspicuous, brownish yellow; veins black. Venation: R_1 subequal to the fused R_{1+2+3} ; petiole of cell M_1 a little more than one-half m ; cell 2nd A broad.

Abdomen with the basal segments chiefly obscure brownish orange, vaguely patterned with darker, the succeeding segments passing into dark brown, the outer segments again variegated with orange. Apex of abdomen broken in the unique type.

Hab. Thailand (Chiengmai Province).

Holotype, ♀, Doi Chom Cheng, near Doi Sutep, at Miss Lemon's cabin, altitude 3,000 feet, May 4–10, 1952 (*D. C. & E. B. Thurman*).

This fly is readily told from allied species such as *Ctenacroscelis flavus* (Brunetti), *C. monochrous* (Wiedemann) and *C. ornatithorax* (Brunetti) by the dark colour of the head and thorax and the black antennæ and legs. In nature it was found associated with the still larger *C. regius* Alexander, one of the world's largest known crane-flies.

Ctenacroscelis naganus, sp. n.

Belongs to the *brobdignagius* group, generally similar to *majesticus*; size large (wing approximately 35 mm.); antennal segments not produced; mesonotum yellow, the præscutum with four light grey stripes that are narrowly bordered by brown; pleura yellow with a scarcely indicated dark stripe on the dorsal anepisternum; male hypopygium with the posterior border of the ninth tergite very shallowly emarginate, the lobes broad, truncated; eighth sternite with the posterior border very gently convex, the vestiture consisting only of small darkened setæ.

Male.—Length about 35 mm.; wing 35 mm.; antenna about 4.2 mm.

Female.—Length about 44 mm.; wing 36 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure orange above, infuscated on sides and beneath; nasus long and conspicuous, concolorous with the dorsum; palpi dark brown. Antennæ light brown; flagellar segments cylindrical, with short scattered verticils that are much shorter than the segments. Head yellowish brown; vertical tubercle low, entire.

Pronotum yellow, the scutum weakly infuscated medially. Mesonotal præscutum yellow, with four light grey stripes that are narrowly bordered by brown, the intermediate pair with their internal borders more blackened in front, paling to brownish yellow and becoming more narrowed behind; scutal lobes patterned with grey areas that are bordered by darker scutellum and postnotum yellow. Pleura, including the dorsopleural region, yellow, with faint indications of a narrow darkened stripe on the extreme dorsal anepisternum; ventral sternopleurite and meron paling to grey. Halteres black, the base of stem a trifle paler. Legs with the coxæ yellow; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs dark reddish brown, the femoral tips not or scarcely darker; remainder of legs brownish yellow, the tips of the tibiæ and basitarsi narrowly darkened; outer tarsal segments passing into black; claws (male) toothed. Wings with a brownish tinge, the prearcular field darker; a longitudinal yellow stripe including base of cell *2nd A*, continued outwardly to the border along vein *1st A*; narrow and vague yellowed borders to the cord and veins beyond it; veins brownish yellow. Venation: *Rs* much shorter than *m-cu*; petiole of cell *M*₁ shorter than *m*.

Abdomen almost uniformly light brown, the extreme borders of the tergites very narrowly yellow; basal sternites somewhat darker; hypopygium dark brown. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite a little longer than broad, the posterior border with a small median notch, the lateral lobes thus formed very low and broad, truncated; posterior

two-fifths of tergite yellow, the remainder dark brown. Outer dististyle triangular in outline, broadest near base, narrowed to the obtuse tip, the length about one-third longer than the greatest width. Inner dististyle narrow on basal half, with a low tubercle on stem near base, the outer end dilated into an oval head, the apex obtuse, near outer end with very numerous and crowded punctures that bear short spinulose points and scattered longer setæ. Eighth sternite broad, widened outwardly, the posterior border very gently and evenly convex, without lobes or emarginations of any kind, the vestiture being of short dark setæ only.

Hab. India (Assam).

Holotype, ♂, foot of Mount Japvo, Naga Hills, altitude 5,000 feet, May, 1952 (*S. Sircar*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

Although superficially much like *Ctenacroscelis majesticus* (Brunetti), the present fly is quite distinct in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the ninth tergite and eighth sternite.

Ctenacroscelis japvoensis, sp. n.

Size large (wing over 30 mm.); mesonotal præscutum dark reddish brown, with four dark grey stripes that are bordered by dark brown; nasus present; intermediate flagellar segments produced beneath, with short verticils on ventral face; thoracic pleura with a broad dark dorsal stripe; tips of femora conspicuously blackened; wings with a strong light brown tinge, with further cream-coloured and darker brown areas basad of cord; male hypopygium with the tergal lobes obliquely truncated; inner dististyle on basal half of outer face with very long erect setæ.

Male.—Length about 25–26 mm.; wing 32 mm.; antenna about 4 mm.

Female.—Length about 30 mm.; wing 31–32 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head elongate, subequal to the remainder, dark brown; nasus short and stout; palpi black. Antennæ with the scape brownish yellow, pedicel clearer yellow, flagellum brown; first flagellar segment elongate-cylindrical, second a little shorter but still cylindrical; segments four to eight, inclusive, with the lower face produced or rounded, each lobe with two short ventral verticils at near mid-length, additional to dorsal and lateral ones; outer two segments cylindrical, with more numerous setæ. Head with vertical tubercle low, bilobed, dark brown, bordered on sides and in front by yellow, the remainder of vertex dark brown, the posterior orbits paler.

Pronotum dark brown above, the sides broadly pale yellow, the ventral ends again dark brown. Mesonotal præscutum with the restricted ground dark reddish brown, with four dark grey stripes that are bordered by dark brown, the inner margins of the intermediate pair forming a single dark line in front, more separated behind; lateral and posterior borders of præscutum darkened; scutum dark, each lobe with two

confluent dark grey areas ; posterior sclerites of notum dark grey, the mediotergite with indications of a narrow darker median line behind and with the posterior and lateral margins more fulvous ; scutellum and postnotum with long pale setæ ; pleurotergite fulvous, the katapleurotergite more yellowed. Pleura with the dorsopleural region broadly yellow, immediately below which is a broad and conspicuous dark brown stripe extending from the cervical region to the wing root ; ventral sternopleurite grey, the broad intermediate region weakly darkened, clearer yellow below. Halteres brown, the extreme base of stem brightened, the knob dark brown. Legs with coxæ weakly infuscated on outer faces ; trochanters obscure yellow ; femora light brown, the tips broadly and conspicuously black ; tibiæ dark brown, the tips, with the tarsi, black ; claws toothed. Wings with a strong light brown tinge, variegated with more cream-coloured and darker brown areas ; prearcular field darkened ; the chief darker areas appear as a broad seam over vein *2nd A*, with narrower seams over the posterior cord and outer end of cell *1st M₂* ; the larger pale areas are all on the basal half of wing, including cell *2nd A* ; a large area in cells *M* and *Cu*, crossing vein *Cu* at near mid-length ; a small marginal spot in outer end of cell *1st A* ; obliterative area at anterior cord restricted but conspicuous, crossing cell *1st M₂* but not involving the extreme base of cell ; veins brown. Venation : *Rs* shorter than *m-cu* ; petiole of cell *M₁* shorter than *m*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the lateral borders narrowly buffy ; basal sternites with vague indications of a darker central line on an obscure yellow ground, the outer segments somewhat darker ; hypopygium large, fulvous, the tergite dark brown. Ovipositor with cerci very slender. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite longer than broad, the posterior border with a narrow median notch, the broad lateral lobes obliquely truncate, the margins with microscopic setulæ but virtually without setæ ; back from the border for about one-third the length of tergite with abundant dense setæ. Outer dististyle broad, obtuse at tip, widest beyond base, the lower margin thickened. Inner dististyle with the head moderately enlarged, with a very small flange on lower edge and a large truncated lobe before the apex ; outer margin of base with very long erect setæ that are not concentrated into a brush ; inner margin of basal third produced, with scattered shorter black setæ. Eighth sternite with the posterior margin truncate, with very small setæ only.

Hab. India (Assam).

Holotype, ♂, foot of Mount Japvo, Naga Hills, altitude 5,000 feet, May, 1952 (*S. Sircar*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with the type. *Paratopotypes*, ♂♀.

Because of the ventrally produced flagellar segments, the present fly would appear to be referable to the *serratus* group, but differs from all known species by the presence of short verticils on the ventral faces of the flagellar segments, additional to the lateral ones. It further differs in the quite distinct coloration of the body, legs and wings. The most similar species is *Ctenacroscelis serricornis* (Brunetti) of the Western Himalayas.

Tipula (Schummelia) nicotthoë, sp. n.

Size relatively large (wing, male, over 13 mm.); mesonotal præscutum yellow with four greyish brown stripes that are narrowly bordered by brown; antennal flagellum brownish black; femora yellow, the tips broadly blackened; wings pale brown, conspicuously variegated with white spots; basal abdominal segments obscure yellow, the outer ones brownish black; male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in two broadly rounded blackened lobes; inner dististyle with the posterior crest very long, yellow, directed backward.

Male.—Length about 13.5 mm.; wing 13.8 mm.; antenna about 4.2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure yellow; nasus lacking; palpi brownish black. Antennæ of moderate length, as shown by the measurements; scape brownish yellow, pedicel somewhat clearer yellow, flagellum brownish black; flagellar segments relatively long, moderately incised, exceeding the longest verticils. Head above brownish yellow, patterned with slightly darker brown, especially on the low vertical tubercle and again as a narrow transverse band across the posterior vertex.

Pronotum obscure yellow, restrictedly patterned with brown. Mesonotal præscutum yellow with four greyish brown stripes that are narrowly bordered by brown, the median line being vaguely double, particularly behind; posterior sclerites of notum yellowish testaceous, the scutal lobes near suture slightly darkened; a poorly indicated capillary whitish central line on mediotergite. Pleura obscure brownish yellow, with a brown spot on the extreme dorsal edge of the anepisternum, with paler brown clouds on the ventral anepisternum and sternopleurite; dorso-pleural membrane pale. Halteres pale, the stem beyond the base weakly darkened. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, the tips rather broadly blackened; tibiæ and tarsi brown, the latter passing into black; claws long and slender, with a single tooth at near mid-length. Wings with the ground-colour pale brown, conspicuously variegated with white spots, as follows: across base of cell 1st M_2 and into the adjoining cells; in basal third and again in outer third of cell M , the latter clearly delimited; near base and again at outer end of cell 1st A , the latter close to vein 2nd A ; centre of cell M_1 ; other pale areas at arculus and before the stigma, brightening the veins; stigma oval, dark brown. Venation: Rs subequal to $m-cu$; cell M_1 about twice its petiole; $m-cu$ about two-thirds the distal section of vein Cu_1 .

Abdomen obscure yellow, the first tergite with a pale brown spot on side; outer segments a little darker, the outer ones brownish black. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite large, transverse, the caudal margin with two broadly rounded blackened lobes, separated by a V-shaped notch; on ventral surface of lobe with a conspicuous blackened flange, emarginated by a small U-shaped notch. Outer dististyle elongate, pale, gradually narrowed to the obtuse tip. Inner dististyle with the posterior crest very long, yellow, directed backward; beak slender, near its base produced into a blackened flange; lower beak with

the surface microscopically corrugated; sensory areas located at base of beak, each area with a long coarse seta.

Hab. East Tibet.

Holotype, ♂, Du Chu Valley, altitude 13,500 feet, July 13, 1936 (*R. J. H. Kaulback*); British Museum (Natural History).

While generally similar to species such as *Tipula* (*Schummelia*) *continuata* Brunetti and others, the present fly is amply distinct in the details of coloration and structure of the male hypopygium.

Tipula (*Acutipula*) *epularis*, sp. n.

Size very large (wing over 25 mm.); general coloration of mesonotum dark grey, pleura and pleurotergite yellow; tips of femora blackened; wings with a greyish tinge, unpatterned except for the darker stigma and costal border; basal abdominal segments yellow, the outer ones passing into black; male hypopygium with the tergite produced into a narrow compressed spiculose blade; inner dististyle with its outer lobe extended into a single spine, the surface with numerous coarse black setæ; eighth sternite produced medially into a central lobe that is approximately twice as long as broad, its tip rounded, the ventral surface with abundant yellow setæ.

Male.—Length about 26–28 mm.; wing 27–30 mm.; antenna about 5–6 mm.

Female.—Length about 28 mm.; wing 30 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head reddish brown; nasus elongate, darker brown; palpi brownish black, narrowly paler at the incisures. Antennæ of moderate length, if bent backward extending to shortly beyond the wing-root; scape and pedicel reddish brown, flagellum dark brown to brownish black, the small basal enlargements somewhat darker; verticils much longer than the segments. Head dark brownish grey, the front and narrow posterior orbits paler.

Pronotum orange-yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with four dark grey stripes that are narrowly bordered by darker brown, producing a median vitta; posterior sclerites of notum dark grey, the actual lobes variegated by darker; posterior border of scutellum darkened; scutellum and mediotergite with long pale setæ. Pleura and pleurotergite, including the dorsopleural region, yellow. Halteres elongate, brownish black, the extreme base of stem yellow. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora brown, narrowly yellowed basally, the tips blackened; tarsi dark brown, passing into black; claws (male) toothed. Wings with a greyish tinge, unpatterned, cell *C* brown, cell *Sc* and the stigma still darker brown; veins brownish black. Venation: *Rs* straight, subequal to *m-cu*; petiole of cell *M*₁ and *m* subequal or the latter a little longer.

Abdomen with the proximal two or three segments yellow to orange, the outer tergites with sublateral darkenings, the fifth and succeeding segments black, the tergites with pale lateral borders. Ovipositor with the valves, especially the cerci, small but slender relative to the size of the insect. Male hypopygium with the median region of posterior border

of ninth tergite produced into a deep compressed blade, the very narrow apex entire or virtually so, the outer half with blackened spicules. Outer dististyle relatively long, more than twice as long as the greatest breadth which is before mid-length, the apex obtuse. Inner dististyle distinctive; beak compressed-flattened, the crest high, rounded; outer lobe large, gradually narrowed into a single slender point lying above the beak, the inner or concave edge with a flattened flange, the margin and surface of the outer point with numerous coarse black setæ. Eighth sternite transverse, the posterior border truncate or virtually so, with a conspicuous median lobe that is approximately twice as long as broad, its tip rounded, the ventral surface with abundant yellow setæ; on either side of this lobe with a concentration of relatively short and weak yellow setæ.

Hab. India (Assam).

Holotype, ♂, foot of Mount Japvo, Naga Hills, altitude 5,000 feet, May, 1952 (*S. Sircar*). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, 3 ♂♂.

This unusually large member of the subgenus is readily told by the unpatterned wings and the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the tergite, inner dististyle and eighth sternite. It is most similar to species such as *Tipula (Acutipula) dicladura* Alexander and *T. (A.) platycantha* Alexander.

Tipula (Acutipula) mannheimsiana, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, 18 mm. or less); general coloration brown; antennæ (male) relatively short; præscutum brownish yellow, the disk almost covered by three virtually confluent darker brown stripes, pleura yellow; femora obscure yellow, narrowly darkened at tips; wings handsomely patterned with brown and white, including lunate pale markings in the bases of cells M_1 and 2nd M_2 ; basal abdominal tergites trivittate with brown, the outer segments, with the hypopygium, brownish black; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite produced into a depressed median lobe that is split at apex into two slender spiculate lobes; outer dististyle with the outer lobe bispinous; eighth sternite broad, its posterior border truncate, glabrous, with low lateral lobes that bear weak brushes of yellow setæ.

Male.—Length about 16 mm.; wing 18 mm.; antenna about 3 mm.

Female.—Length about 20–23 mm.; wing 18–19 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head subequal in length to the remainder, dark reddish brown; nasus long and slender, black; palpi brownish black, the terminal segment somewhat paler. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel brownish yellow, flagellar segments weakly bicoloured, the bases brown, scarcely enlarged, the remainder paling to yellowish brown; verticils longer than the segments. Head dark brown, restrictedly paler on the front and narrow orbits.

Pronotum medium brown. Mesonotal præscutum brownish yellow, the disk almost covered by three virtually confluent darker brown stripes, the posterior interspaces thus very restricted; extreme cephalic border of præscutum more blackened; posterior sclerites of notum dark

brown, sparsely pruinose, the central area of scutum concolorous; posterior border of scutellum narrowly more blackened; sides and posterior portions of mediotergite yellowed; pleurotergite yellow, the posterior part of the katapleurotergite darker. Pleura yellow, the dorsopleural membrane infuscated. Halteres brownish black. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips rather narrowly infuscated; remainder of legs brown, the outer tarsal segments passing into black; claws (male) toothed. Wings handsomely patterned with brown and white, the major pale areas lying along the cord, at near mid-length of cell M , and before and beyond the darkened spot in cell Cu ; bases of cells M_1 and 2nd M_2 with whitened lunate areas, cell M_3 whitened and forming part of the pale region over the cord; a weak pale invasion of cell R_5 beyond mid-length; major dark areas in radial field beyond cord, near outer end of cell M , and at near one-third the length of cell Cu ; cell C uniformly pale brown, Sc darker; prearcular field chiefly pale; veins brownish black. Venation: R_s relatively short, about one-fifth longer than R_{2+3} ; petiole of cell M_1 slightly longer than m .

Basal abdominal tergites with the restricted ground pale brown, the colour greatly restricted by three brown stripes that become confluent behind; lateral and posterior borders of the segments narrowly pale; basal four sternites yellow, the outer ones, with the hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite produced into a depressed-flattened median lobe that is split at apex by a deep notch into two slender spiculose lobes. Outer dististyle relatively small, pale, broadest at near mid-length, thence narrowed to the apex. Inner dististyle distinctive, the beak relatively slender; outer lobe bispinous, including a stouter blade with a constriction beyond its base, and a very long slender outer spine. Eighth sternite broad, the posterior border truncate, glabrous, with low lateral lobes that bear brushes of relatively short yellow setæ.

Hab. India (Assam).

Holotype, ♂, foot of Mount Japvo, Naga Hills, altitude 5,000 feet, May, 1952 (*S. Sircar*). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, ♂♀.

This handsome fly is named in honour of the distinguished student of Blepharoceridae and Tipulidae, Dr. Bernhard Mannheims. The species is quite distinct from the other Indian species with heavily patterned wings, being closest to *Tipula (Acutipula) robusta* Brunetti, differing in details of body and wing coloration and in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the tergite and inner dististyle.

Tipula (Papuatipula) nokicola, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, 14 mm.); mesonotum light brown, the præscutal stripes only vaguely differentiated; antennal flagellum weakly bicoloured; wings subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with darker; abdomen with the basal five segments obscure yellow, the outer segments, including the hypopygium, blackened; male hypopygium with the tergite bilobed by a broad U-shaped emargination, the lobes relatively

slender; outer dististyle terminating in a stout blackened spine; outer basal lobe a strongly curved black rod that bears several strong spines.

Male.—Length about 14 mm.; wing 14 mm.; antenna about 3·4 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head obscure yellow, nearly as long as the remainder; nasus relatively short but slender; palpi broken. Antennæ with basal three segments yellow, the succeeding ones vaguely bicoloured, the scarcely developed basal enlargements being a little darker than the remainder; longest verticils subequal to or slightly exceeding the segments. Head light brown, the vertex with a vaguely indicated more reddish-brown vitta.

Thoracic dorsum light brown, the præscutal stripes slightly darker but very vaguely differentiated, the median one most distinct, particularly near the suture; posterior sclerites of notum weakly darkened, the postnotum less so. Pleura brownish yellow, the dorsopleural region darker in places but this possibly abnormal. Halteres brownish yellow, the knobs weakly darkened. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brown; claws (male) toothed. Wings subhyaline, cells *C* and *Sc* pale brown; stigma elongate, slightly darker brown than the costa; anterior cord and outer wing margin to the wing-tip very narrowly infuscated; veins brown. Venation: *Rs* short and straight, oblique, only a little longer than the transverse basal section of R_{4+5} ; anterior branch of *Rs* lying close to the border, as in the subgenus; R_{1+2} atrophied; *m-cu* before mid-length of cell 1st M_2 .

Abdomen obscure yellow, the sixth and succeeding segments blackened, the styli chiefly paler. Male hypopygium described from the dry type. Caudal border of tergite bilobed, the lobes slender, separated by a broad U-shaped emargination, more heavily blackened than the remainder of tergite. Outer dististyle reddish brown, narrowed at apex into a stout blackened spine, on upper edge beyond mid-length apparently with a more slender spine. Inner dististyle appearing as a compressed-flattened yellow blade, the outer margin fringed with long pale setæ that are angularly bent; outer basal lobe a broadly flattened basal plate, its posterior end suddenly produced into a strongly curved black rod that bears various strong spines and a few setæ, some of the spines apical or virtually so, with a further concentration at near mid-length of the outer face. The hypopygium is embedded in the mounting medium and cannot well be removed for more detailed study.

Hab. Northern Dutch New Guinea (Waigeu Island).

Holotype, ♂, Camp No. 1, Mount Nok, altitude 2,500 feet, May, 1938 (*L. Evelyn Cheesman*); British Museum (Natural History).

The most similar described species include *Tipula* (*Papuatipula*) *leucosticta* Alexander and *T. (P.) novae-britannicae* Alexander, which differ in the coloration of the body and wings, and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Tipula alhena, sp. n.

Belongs to the *filicornis* group; general coloration buffy, the præscutum with four scarcely differentiated stripes; antennæ (male) subequal in

length to the body or the wing, the very long flagellar segments with erect verticils and a shorter erect pale pubescence; ovipositor with the cerci short and fleshy, oval, setiferous; male hypopygium with the ninth tergite rounded and spiculose at apex; both dististyles small and simple, the longer outer style with blackened spicules over virtually the entire length of the outer face.

Male.—Length about 13–15 mm.; wing 14–16 mm.; antenna about 15–17 mm.

Female.—Length about 16–17 mm.; wing 16–17 mm.; antenna about 4 mm.

Male.—Frontal prolongation shorter than the remainder of head, yellow above, darker on sides and beneath; nasus conspicuous, with numerous long yellow setæ; basal segments of palpi light brown, the outer two segments dark brown. Antennæ elongate, as shown by the measurements; scape and pedicel yellow, first flagellar segment brownish yellow, the remainder black; flagellar segments very long-cylindrical, with scattered elongate verticils, the longest about two-fifths as long as the segment, and more abundant erect white pubescence, the longest about two-thirds as long as the verticils. Head dull yellow, slightly darkened on the disk; vertical tubercle lacking.

Thoracic dorsum chiefly buffy, the præscutum with four scarcely darker stripes that are delimited chiefly by vague dusky borders, the scutal lobes similarly ringed with brown; scutellum and mediotergite more whitened. Pleura greyish-white pruinose. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the coxæ greyish white; trochanters yellow; femora and tibiæ obscure brownish yellow, the tarsi passing into black; tibial spur formula 1–2–2; claws toothed. Wings weakly tinged with brown, prearcular and costal fields yellowish-brown; stigma brown; veins brownish black. No squamal setæ. Venation: R_{1+2} preserved; R_s arcuated, subequal to $m-cu$; petiole of cell M_1 a little longer than m .

Abdominal tergites one to five obscure yellow, scarcely darkened medially, the lateral borders more or less darkened, the comparable sternites yellow; segments six and seven black to form a narrow sub-terminal ring; eighth and ninth segments orange, the former more or less darkened basally in certain specimens. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite narrowed to the rounded apex which is set with sparse blackened spiculose points, on either side with unusually long yellow setæ, more concentrated toward apex. Outer dististyle unusually small and simple for a member of the group, elongate, the outer surface with blackened spiculose points, those beyond the base retrorse. Inner dististyle smaller, the beak small, pale; outer basal lobe represented by a stout blackened spine.

Female.—Generally as in the male, differing in the sexual characters. Antennæ short, as shown by the measurements; flagellar segments simple, shorter than the verticils. Ovipositor with the cerci short and fleshy, oval, with abundant pale setæ; hypovalvæ a little longer, extended into a blackened acicular point.

Hab. Thailand (Chiengmai Province).

Holotype, ♂, Doi Chom Cheng, near Doi Sutep, at Miss Lemon's cabin, altitude 3,000 feet, May 4-10, 1952 (*D. C. & E. B. Thurman*). *Allotopotype*, ♀. *Paratopotypes*, ♂♀.

The present fly is quite distinct from the other members of the group, including *Tipula lackschewitziana* Alexander, *T. parvaauricula* Alexander, and *T. suensoniana* Alexander, differing especially in the structure of the hypopygium. I am still uncertain as to the subgeneric position of this group of flies and it may well prove advisable to erect a new subgenus for their reception.

Tipula shawiana, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax orange-yellow, the præscutum with two narrow deeper orange intermediate stripes; vertex of head brownish grey with a barely indicated capillary darker vitta; femora and tibiæ brownish yellow, the tarsi darker brown; wings with a weak brownish tinge, the costal border light brown, stigma darker; abdomen yellow, the subterminal segments brownish black; male hypopygium with the tergal lobes obtusely rounded; basistyle produced at apex into a flattened blade; outer dististyle small, cylindrical, with very long setæ; ædeagus subtended near apex by two needle-like spines; eighth sternite with a very conspicuous depressed median lobe that is fringed with long setæ.

Male.—Length about 13 mm.; wing 16 mm.; antenna about 5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, the conspicuous nasus black with long black setæ; palpi brownish black, the terminal segment paler. Antennæ (male) relatively long; basal three segments yellow, succeeding ones very vaguely bicoloured, the enlarged bases black, the remainder brownish black, the extreme tips paling to yellow; longest verticils subequal to the segments. Head with front, anterior vertex and occiput yellowed, the remainder of vertex brownish grey with a barely indicated brown capillary median vitta.

Thorax orange-yellow, the præscutum more intensely so, with two narrow deeper orange intermediate stripes. Halteres with stem yellowish brown, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow, femora and tibiæ brownish yellow, the tarsi passing into dark brown; claws (male) toothed. Wings relatively narrow, with a weak brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields light brown; stigma darker brown; veins brownish black, those in the costal area paler brown. No squamal setæ. Venation: *Rs* longer than *m-cu*, suddenly bent at origin, thence approximately straight; *R*₁₊₂ entire; cell *M*₁ about three times its petiole; cell 1st *M*₂ pentagonal; cell 2nd *A* narrow.

Abdomen yellow, segments seven and eight brownish black to form a subterminal ring; hypopygium obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite large, virtually divided into two halves by median membrane; posterior border with a broad notch, lateral lobes obtuse, with setulæ and very small scattered setæ. Basistyle separated from the sternite by a suture, its posterior end produced into a flattened blade, the

tip obtuse. Outer dististyle a slender cylindrical rod, with very long setæ, the longest nearly equal to the style. Inner dististyle with the beak produced into a triangular point, the surface behind this with a group of long yellow outwardly directed setæ; lower beak obtuse, blackened; region of the outer basal lobe produced, more or less bilobed with short backwardly directed subspinous setæ. Outer end of ædeagus with a protecting flange, the apex above subtended by two long needle-like spines, the lower margin with two slender rods. Eighth sternite with a very conspicuous depressed median lobe that is fringed with long setæ, the base on either side with smaller lobes and shoulders; setæ of outer fringe with microscopic swellings or enlargements of various sizes scattered over their length.

Hab. Thailand (Chiengmai Province).

Holotype, ♂, Doi Chom Cheng, near Doi Sutep, at Miss Lemon's cabin, altitude 3,000 feet, May 4-10, 1952 (*D. C. & E. B. Thurman*).

This distinct fly is named for Dr. Frank Robert Shaw, specialist in the family Mycetophilidae. While superficially resembling various other yellow regional members of the genus, it is quite distinct from all, particularly in the very marked hypopygial characters that involve almost every structure of the organ. In general appearance it suggests *Tipula flavithorax* Brunetti but is entirely distinct. In the light of our still very insufficient knowledge of South Asiatic species of *Tipula* I am unwilling to try to assign the present species to a subgenus. In its general appearance it suggests an *Indotipula*.

Tipula varaha, sp. n.

General coloration of thoracic dorsum brownish yellow, the præscutum with four light grey stripes, the posterior interspaces a little more infuscated; nasus distinct; antennæ with basal segments yellow, the outer ones darker; legs yellowish brown; wings strongly tinged with brown, the costal cell and stigma darker; obliterative areas very restricted; tip of vein R_{1+2} atrophied; ovipositor with the cerci reduced to fleshy oval structures, provided with scattered elongate setæ; hypovalvæ very short and broad, more heavily sclerotized.

Female.—Length about 14 mm.; wing 16 mm.; antenna about 2.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation about equal to remainder of head, brownish yellow; nasus elongate; palpi yellow to light brown, the terminal segment darker. Antennæ with basal segments yellow, the outer ones darker; flagellar segments simple, subequal to the longest verticils. Head above grey, the front and orbits more yellowed; vertical tubercle lacking.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotal præscutum brownish yellow, with four light grey stripes, the posterior interspaces a little more infuscated; scutum buffy, each lobe with two light grey areas that are narrowly bordered by brown; posterior sclerites of notum brownish testaceous, sparsely pruinose, especially the mediotergite. Pleura and pleurotergite yellowish grey, the dorsopleural membrane yellow. Halteres brown, the knob a trifle darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters yellow;

remainder of legs yellowish brown, the outer tarsal segments scarcely darker. Wings strongly tinged with brown, cell *Sc* more yellowed, cell *C* still darker, the stigma even more infuscated, conspicuous; obliterative areas very restricted, appearing as small isolated spots before the stigma and across cell 1st *M*₂; veins light brown, *Sc*, *R* and *Cu* more yellowed. Venation: *Rs* about one-half longer than *m-cu*; extreme tip of vein *R*₁₊₂ atrophied; cell *M*₁ deep, its petiole and *m* subequal or the former a trifle longer; cell 2nd *A* relatively narrow.

Basal abdominal tergites light yellowish brown, sternites paler with a narrow brown median stripe that is slightly broken; a narrow darkened subterminal ring; ovipositor and preceding segment light yellow. Ovipositor with the cerci reduced to fleshy oval structures, provided with scattered elongate setæ; hypovalvæ more heavily sclerotized, produced on either side into a point or tooth, the expanded mesal flange with strong setæ that are directed mesad.

Hab. India (Assam).

Holotype, ♀, foot of Mount Japvo, Naga Hills, altitude 5,000 feet, May, 1952 (*S. Sircar*).

The present fly is quite distinct from other known species in the very peculiar structure of the ovipositor. The general appearance of the cerci but not the hypovalvæ is much as in *Tipula idiopyga* Alexander, of Eastern China, an entirely different fly.

Limonia (Libnotes) xanthoneura, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax yellow with scattered small black spots on the dorsum and pleura; antennal scape yellow, the remainder of organ black; head black, broadly holoptic; knob of halteres infuscated; wings pale yellow, including the veins, the stigma conspicuously dark brown; a narrow darkened seam along vein *Cu*₁.

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

Rostrum obscure yellow; palpi black. Antennæ with the scape obscure yellow, pedicel and flagellum abruptly blackened; flagellar segments elongate, the unilaterally distributed verticils much exceeding the segments. Head above black, holoptic, the eyes very broadly contiguous.

Pronotum greenish, vaguely darkened medially above. Mesonotum greenish yellow, very restrictedly patterned, including a tiny median spot at cephalic border of præcutum, slightly larger areas at cephalic-lateral part of each scutal lobe, and an isolated central area on medio-tergite. Pleura and pleurotergite similarly pale greenish, with two brown spots, the larger on ventral sternopleurite, the second immediately in front of halteres. Halteres with stem pale greenish, knob infuscated. Legs with coxæ and trochanters greenish; remainder of legs obscure yellow, the femoral tips narrowly and vaguely more darkened; outer tarsal segments infuscated. Wings with a pale yellow tinge, the prearcular and costal fields narrowly more saturated yellow; stigma oval, dark brown, conspicuous; a darkened seam along vein *Cu*₁; veins yellow.

Venation: Sc_1 ending just beyond level of $r-m$; R_2 and free tip of Sc_2 virtually in transverse alignment; Rs nearly straight, about four times as long as the basal section of R_{4+5} and in alignment; veins beyond cord elongate, the outer radial veins generally parallel, slightly convergent outwardly, narrowing the cell; cell 1st M_2 rectangular, with $m-cu$ at near two-thirds its length, shorter than vein M_4 .

Abdomen greenish, unpatterned. Ovipositor with cerci very slender, simple, gently upcurved; hypovalvæ long and straight.

Hab. New Hebrides.

Holotype, ♀, Segond Channel, Espiritu Santo, August, 1950 (*Noël L. H. Krauss*).

The most similar species is *Limonia (Libnotes) tayloriana* Alexander, which differs in the unpatterned thorax, narrowly contiguous eyes, and in details of venation.

Helius (Idiohelius) melanolitha, sp. n.

General coloration black, including the posterior sclerites of mesonotum and the entire pleura; head with rostrum dark brown, the front, anterior vertex and orbits grey; legs yellow, the tips of femora conspicuously blackened; wings relatively narrow, whitish subhyaline, the prearcular and costal regions yellow, the membrane with a banded brown pattern; R_{2+3} sinuous, $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond the fork of M ; abdomen black, the second segment pale yellow.

Male.—Length, including rostrum, about 6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum distinctly longer than remainder of head, dark brown; palpi black. Antennæ (male) short, only a little longer than the rostrum, brown; flagellar segments oval, shorter than the verticils. Front, anterior vertex and narrow orbits grey, the remainder of head dark brown; anterior vertex narrow, about equal to two rows of ommatidia.

Cervical sclerites and pronotum dark brown, the former long and slender; pretergites testaceous yellow. Mesonotal præscutum obscure yellow with three conspicuous black stripes, the central one becoming paler on cephalic portion; lateral præscutal borders more narrowly darkened; posterior sclerites of notum black, the central region of scutum narrowly and vaguely paler. Pleura uniformly black, the dorso-pleural membrane pale. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxæ testaceous yellow, the fore pair more darkened basally; femora yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously black, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiæ yellow, the tips very narrowly blackened; tarsi pale yellow, the outer two segments infuscated; claws simple. Wings relatively narrow; ground-colour whitish subhyaline, the prearcular and costal regions light yellow; a conspicuous brown pattern, including arculus, paler and more expanded behind to involve much of cell 2nd A ; origin of Rs and more diffusely as a marginal cloud in end of cell 1st A ; cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 ; diffuse paler areas at and before wing-tip and at end of vein Cu ; stigma oval, dark brown; veins brown, yellow in the flavous portions. Costal fringe (male) relatively long and conspicuous. Venation:

Sc_2 terminating just before end of Rs ; vein R_{2+3} sinuous; $R_{2+3+4+5}$ about one-third as long as basal section of R_{4+5} ; $m-cu$ about one-third to one-fourth its length beyond fork of M ; cell 2nd A narrow.

Abdomen with the second segment pale yellow, the succeeding segments dark brown, their posterior borders narrowly more blackened; outer segments, including hypopygium, uniformly blackened.

Hab. New Hebrides.

Holotype, ♂, Segond Channel, Espiritu Santo, August, 1950 (*Noël L. H. Krauss*).

The most similar species is *Helius (Idiohelius) mirifica* n. n. (for *H. miranda* Edwards, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 20 : 234–235, 1927; nec *H. miranda* Alexander, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia for 1921 : 54–55; 1921) which is likewise from New Hebrides, differing in the pattern of the body and wings. A third species is the subgenotype, *H. (I.) pentaneura* Alexander, of New Caledonia.

Pseudolimnophila ernestina, sp. n.

General coloration brownish yellow, the præscutum with four brown stripes; antennal scape and pedicel brownish black, first flagellar segment yellow, the succeeding ones brown; thoracic pleura pale brown, conspicuously patterned with darker brown; legs brownish yellow; wings with a weak brown tinge; Sc relatively short, Sc_1 ending a short distance before fork of Rs ; R_2 far before the fork, R_{3+4} being nearly one-half of vein R_3 alone; cell M_1 present but small; $m-cu$ at near one-third the length of M_{3+4} .

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

Described from an alcoholic specimen. Rostrum brownish yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennæ with scape and pedicel brownish black, first segment of flagellum yellow, the remaining segments brown, oval, broken beyond the sixth segment. Head dark brown, paler behind.

Mesonotum brownish yellow, the præscutum with four brown stripes, the intermediate pair narrowly separated; pseudosutural foveæ black; scutal lobes patterned with brownish black; mediotergite dark brown. Pleura chiefly pale brown, patterned with darker on the anepisternum, ventral sternopleurite and ventral meron. Halteres with stem pale brown, knob darker. Legs with the coxæ yellow, the base of the fore pair narrowly darker; trochanters infuscated; remainder of legs obscure yellow or brownish yellow, only the outer two tarsal segments darker. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields slight more yellowed; veins brown. Venation: Sc relatively short, Sc_1 ending a short distance before the fork of Rs , Sc_2 near its tip; R_2 about one-half R_{1+2} , placed far before the fork, R_{3+4} being nearly one-half vein R_3 alone; cell M_1 present but small, about one-third its petiole; $m-cu$ at near one-third the length of M_{3+4} .

Abdomen dark brown. Ovipositor with the cerci long and conspicuous, gently upcurved.

Hab. Thailand (Chiengmai Province).

Holotype, alcoholic ♀, at Thurman home, Chiangmai, altitude 1,000 feet, in mosquito light trap, 1952 (*D. C. & E. B. Thurman*).

I am very pleased to name this species for Mrs. Ernestine B. Thurman, who, with her husband, has added greatly to our knowledge of the crane-flies of Thailand. The only species known to me with vein R_2 far before the fork of R_{3+4} , as in the present fly, are *Pseudolimnophila projecta* Alexander and *P. seticostata* Alexander, both of south-eastern China, having cell M_1 of the wings lacking and differing further in details of coloration and venation. In *P. pallidicoxa* (Brunetti), R_2 is just before the fork and cell M_1 is subequal in length to its petiole.

Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia) digitifera, sp. n.

General coloration dull black; antennæ (male) 16-segmented, with twelve branched segments; scape dark brown, the remaining segments black; halteres yellow, the knobs weakly infuscated; femora obscure brownish yellow, the tips broadly blackened; wings with the ground pale yellow, with a restricted brown pattern; abdomen dark chestnut-brown, patterned with black; male hypopygium with the outer apical angle of the basistyle long-produced, the mesal face with two glabrous blades; gonapophysis pointed at tip.

Male.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 8.3 mm.; antenna about 2.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ (male) 16-segmented, the formula being $2+2+10+2$; scape dark brown, the remainder black; longest branch (about flagellar segment five or six) about two-fifths as long as the entire organ; basal branch long, subequal to that of flagellar segment eight; last branch exceeding the segment in length. Head above dull black; anterior vertex broad, nearly four times the diameter of scape.

Thorax dull black, the posterior border of the pronotal scutellum narrowly chestnut-brown, parascutella castaneous; postnotum and pleura more pruinose. Halteres with stem yellow, knob weakly infuscated. Legs with the coxæ black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters chestnut; femora obscure brownish yellow, the tips broadly blackened, including more than the outer fourth of the fore legs and about the distal fifth of the posterior pair; tibiæ brown, the tips blackened; tarsi black. Wings with a weak yellow ground, the costal field a very little more infuscated; a restricted brown pattern, as follows: Three separate spots at level of origin of R_s , one at the latter, another in cell 1st A near outer end of vein 2nd A , the third lying slightly more distad, in the outer third of cell M ; an even more extensive area includes the stigma and anterior cord; posterior cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 very narrowly and indistinctly seamed with brown; wing-tip very weakly darkened, most evident as vague seams along the veins, the latter brown. Macrotrichia on veins R_3 , R_4 and outer section of R_5 , fewer on outer three-fourths of vein M_1 ; other medial veins glabrous. Venation: Cell M_1 deep, about twice its petiole; cell 1st M_2 subquadrate, with *m-cu* at near mid-length.

Abdominal tergites dark chestnut-brown, the posterior borders more blackened; basal sternites more chestnut, the outer segments more

uniformly darkened; hypopygium yellowish brown. Male hypopygium with the region of the tergite conspicuously emarginate. Basistyle short and stout, the outer apical angle produced into a powerful arm, at apex narrowed into a slender pale point; mesal face of style with two conspicuous glabrous blades, the outer apical one small, slender, narrowed to the obtuse tip, the much larger basal blade very obtuse at apex. Two dististyles, lying in the notch of the basistyle; outer style long and slender, sinuous, the apex strongly recurved; inner style nearly as long, with more than the basal half strongly dilated. Gonapophyses subtending the slender weak ædeagus, each apophysis appearing as a strong rod, at apex produced into a strong spinous point.

Hab. New Zealand (South Island).

Holotype, ♂, Blackball, Westland, altitude 1,000 feet, December, 1924 (*J. W. Campbell*).

The only species that has the antennæ approximately as in the present fly is *Gynoplística* (*Gynoplística*) *dactylophora* Alexander, which has the structure of the male hypopygium quite distinct.

Amphineurus (*Nothormosia*) *blackballensis*, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, 6.5 mm.); male hypopygium with the posterior margin of tergite produced caudad into two acute blackened points; apical lobe of basistyle expanded outwardly, its inner edge blackened; three dististyles, the outer and intermediate ones distinctive in structure; phallosome with the gonapophyses appearing as slender black spines.

Male.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.

Head broken. Thoracic dorsum brown, the pleura and pleurotergite more ochreous. Halteres with stem pale, knob infuscated. Legs brownish yellow. Wings brownish yellow, unpatterned except for a vague darkening in the stigmal region; veins brown. Venation: R_{2+3+4} more erect than usual in the subgenus; basal section of R_5 reduced; vein 2nd *A* only gently sinuous.

Abdomen dark brown, the hypopygium a trifle more brightened. Male hypopygium with the tergite produced caudad into a broad plate that divides into two acute black points, these directed caudad, separated by a broad notch. Basistyle with apical lobe expanded on outer third, its inner edge blackened, smooth, without setæ. Three dististyles, the outer a short compact structure that terminates in a triangular flattened blade and a strong curved black spine, on the face with a smaller blackened spinous point; intermediate style long and slender, beyond mid-length bearing a small spine, the extreme tip of style paler and weakly dilated; inner style subequal in length to the last, appearing as a slender spine, the proximal fourth more dilated, thence narrowed to a long black terminal spine. Phallosome with the apophyses appearing as paired plates that are produced at tips into slender black spines.

Hab. New Zealand (South Island).

Holotype, ♂, Blackball, Westland, altitude 1,000 feet, December, 1924 (*J. W. Campbell*).

Amphineurus (*Nothormosia*) *blackballensis* is quite distinct from the species hitherto made known, especially in the structure of the male hypopygium. In this it is most like *A. (N.) meridionalis* Alexander and *A. (N.) otagensis* Alexander, yet quite distinct, particularly in the tergite, apical lobe of basistyle and the dististyles.

Erioptera (*Trimicra*) *antipodarum*, sp. n.

Wings reduced, stenopterous; legs slender; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle suddenly narrowed into a long slender black spine.

Male.—Length about 7 mm.; wing 6.5–7 mm., stenopterous.

Rostrum brown; palpi black; terminal segment only a little longer than the third. Antennæ black; flagellar segments oval, the outer three smaller, as in the subgenus.

General coloration ochreous, the præscutum with three darker stripes; scutal lobes similarly patterned with darker. Pleura almost uniformly pale. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs very small. Legs light brown, the terminal tarsal segments brownish black; femora unusually slender, all segments with conspicuous setæ, those of the femora and tibiæ long and outspreading. Wings very long and narrow, extending backward to about opposite mid-length of the fourth abdominal segment, pale brown; venation entirely distorted.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the posterior borders narrowly margined with yellow, the sides more broadly pale, especially evident on the pleural region; male hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle suddenly narrowed into an unusually long and slender black spine.

Hab. New Zealand (Antipodes Islands).

Holotype, ♂, above Ringdove Bay, on tussock slopes, November 9, 1950 (*E. G. Turbott*); Auckland Museum. *Paratype*, alcoholic ♂, "Tops", Ringdove Bay, November 7, 1950 (*R. K. Dell*); Dominion Museum, New Zealand; paratype, ♂ on slide, Ringdove Bay, on *Urtica* leaves above stream, November 7, 1950 (*R. A. Falla*); Alexander Collection.

This interesting fly represents the first subapterous species of the subgenus *Trimicra* Osten Sacken. This is especially noteworthy since various other supposedly valid species of the subgenus have been described from several remote oceanic islands, such as *Erioptera* (*Trimicra*) *antarctica* (Schiner) and *E. (T.) sanctipauli* (Schiner), both from St. Paul Island in the Indian Ocean, at approximately 38° S. Lat., and 77° E. Longitude, and all such forms from isolated islands are fully winged in both sexes. As regards these latter flies it seems virtually certain that they are synonyms of the widespread *E. (T.) pilipes* (Fabricius) or are at most subspecifically distinct. In New Zealand there is a further species, *E. (T.) confluens* (Alexander), having cell M_2 open and apparently distinct by this character. As to how the various species and forms of the subgenus have attained this virtual cosmopolitan distribution can scarcely be determined at this time.