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NEW SPECIES OF CRANE-FLIES FROM SOUTH AMERICA. PART XV¹

(Diptera: Tipulidae)

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In the present paper I am discussing a series of Tipuline crane-flies belonging to the genera *Brachypremna*, *Phacelodocera*, *Holorusia*, *Ozodicera*, and *Longurio*, all belonging to the so-called primitive Tipulinae, unusually well developed in tropical America. The types are preserved in my personal collection of these flies.

Genus *Brachypremna* Osten Sacken

Brachypremna thyestes sp. n.

Mesonotum almost uniformly polished brown, the pleura variegated with obscure yellow and brown; legs dark brown, the extreme tips of the tibiae whitened, the tarsi paling to brownish yellow; wings with a strong brownish suffusion; stigma oval, dark brown, preceded and followed by conspicuous whitened areas; cell *2nd A* very narrow; abdomen dark brown, the bases of the tergites narrowly paler, of the sternites more extensively so, hypopygium black; inner dististyle at apex expanded into a yellow blade; outer style at apex narrowed into a subacute point.

Male.—Length, about 9.5–10 mm.; wing, 12.5–13 mm.

Female.—Length, about 10 mm.; wing, 13 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellow, palpi black. Antennae dark brown; flagellar segments tending to become confluent, the slender terminal segment with several elongate setae. Head with the front and anterior vertex whitened, the posterior parts dark brown.

Pronotum obscure yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly polished brown, the praescutum without distinct stripes. Pleura chiefly obscure yellow, the posterior part of the anepisternum and sternopleurite more darkened to produce a narrow transverse girdle, the anterior part of the mesopleura and the pteropleurite remaining pale. Halteres infuscated. Legs with the fore and posterior coxae weakly darkened, the middle pair yellow; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs dark brown, the extreme tibial bases vaguely whitened; tarsi paling to brownish yellow. Wings with a strong brownish suffusion; stigma oval, dark brown, conspicuous; extensive whitened prestigmal and poststigmal areas; very vague to scarcely evident darker clouds over the anterior cord and *m-cu*; veins dark brown, R_{1+2} and the tips of veins

¹Contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Massachusetts.

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M_2 , M_3 and M_4 pale. Venation: R_s relatively short, square at origin; cell 1st M_2 longer than the distal section of vein M_3 ; cell 2nd A very narrow, especially at outer end.

Abdomen dark brown, the base of the second tergite broadly, of the succeeding ones more narrowly obscure brownish yellow, the outer tergites, including the hypopygium, more uniformly blackened; outer sternites brownish yellow, the posterior borders narrowly darkened, without longitudinal lines, as common in the genus. Male hypopygium (Fig. 1) with the tergite, $9t$, transverse, narrowed outwardly, the lobes low and obtuse, glabrous, separated by a rounded notch having nearly the same outline. Outer dististyle, d , darkened on basal half, thence more expanded into a flattened yellow blade, the tip truncate, the lower outer angle a little produced; no spur or point on outer margin near base, as common in the genus; lower style distinctive, more than one-half the length of the upper one, narrowed at apex into a subacute point.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♂, Chanchamayo, Junin, altitude 1100 meters, February 12, 1949 (José M. Schunke). *Paratopotype*, ♂, altitude 1200 meters, April 18, 1949.

In its general appearance, the present fly is most like *Brachypremna arcuaria* Alexander and *B. illudens* Alexander, differing conspicuously in the pattern of the body and legs, and in the structure of the male hypopygium, especially the tergite and dististyles.

Genus *Phacelodocera* Enderlein

Phacelodocera flabellifera (Loew)

Ptilogyna flabellifera Loew, 1851, *Linnaea Ent.*, 5: 391-393, pl. 2, figs. 1-3 (male).

The present species has always been one of the rarest of all Neotropical Tipulidae. The unique male type was collected in an unspecified part of Brazil by Beske (C. F. C. Beske, the father, collected in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro before 1832; Carl Heinrich Beske, his son, collected in Brazil in 1834-35). The only other specimen known to me is the female described herewith as the allotype of the species.

Female.—Length, about 39 mm.; wing, 28 x 8.5 mm.; antenna, about 7 mm.

Characters as in the male, differing especially in the structure of the antennae and in details of venation. Antennae (Fig. 2) 14-segmented; scape, pedicel and the simple four terminal segments brown, the remaining segments and branches black; first flagellar segment with a single branch that is about as long as the segment; segments two to eight, inclusive, each with two long branches, the longest (about flagellar segments six or seven) approximately 3.5 times the length of the segment; branches slightly unequal, this condition more accentuated on the more proximal segments; on flagellar segment two before the tip with a fingerlike lobe that is a little more than one-fifth the segment, on the remaining branched segments excepting the last this much smaller and becoming progressively reduced in size, finally becoming very small to subobsolete; outer four segments simple, more or less knobby in appearance and showing signs of deformation; all branches

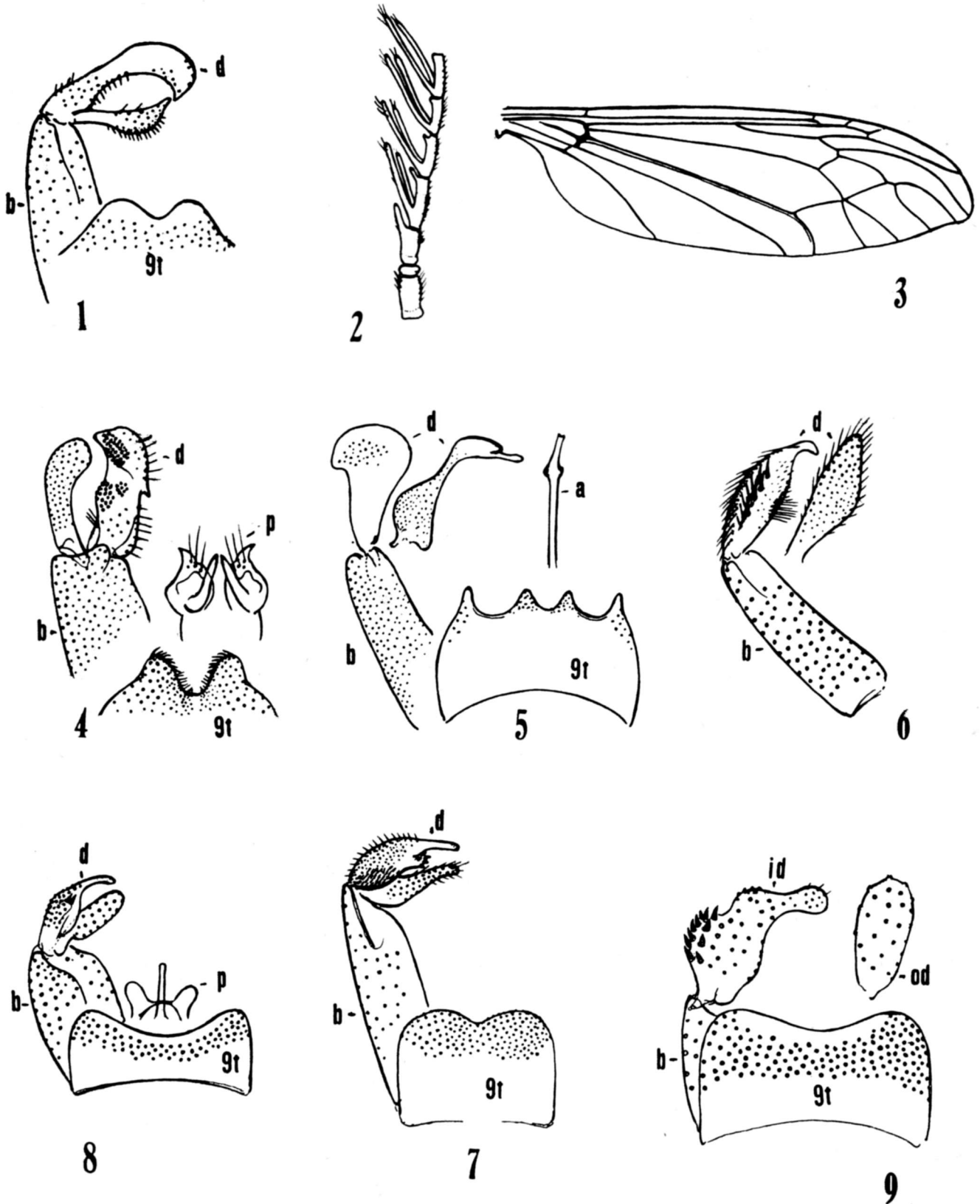


FIG. 1. *Brachypremna thyestes* sp. n.; male hypopygium. FIG. 2. *Phacelodocera flabellifera* (Loew); antenna, ♀. FIG. 3. *Phacelodocera flabellifera* (Loew); venation. FIG. 4. *Holorusia (Holorusia) tuberculifera* sp. n.; male hypopygium. FIG. 5. *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) eurystyla* sp. n.; male hypopygium. FIG. 6. *Longurio (Longurio) sessoris* sp. n., male hypopygium. FIG. 7. *Longurio (Longurio) huanucensis* sp. n.; male hypopygium. FIG. 8. *Longurio (Longurio) perglabrata* sp. n.; male hypopygium. FIG. 9. *Longurio (Longurio) rabelloi* sp. n.; male hypopygium.

Explanation of symbols: *a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *id*, inner dististyle; *od*, outer dististyle; *p*, phallosome; *t*, tergite.

with long sparse setae. Anterior vertex behind the eyes elevated into a slender knob; anterior vertex at its narrowest point less than twice the greatest diameter of the scape; ommatidia of eyes very small and numerous. Wings (Fig. 3) broader than figured by Loew; petiole of cell M_1 even shorter, less than twice $r-m$; $m-cu$ at fork of M_{3+4} , in alignment with the unusually long m which likewise joins at the fork of M_{3+4} . Ovipositor with the cerci long and very slender, straight; hypovalvae much shorter, more compressed-flattened.

Allotype, ♀, Campo Bello, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 16, 1946 (José Francisco Zikan).

Genus *Holorusia* Loew

Holorusia (Holorusia) celestissima sp. n.

Size large (wing, female, 28 mm.); praescutum dark brown, the four stripes barely indicated, more reddish brown; dorsal region of thoracic pleura yellow, the central portion dark brown, the ventral pleurites yellowed; knobs of halteres light yellow; femora brown, the tips rather narrowly blackened; wings strikingly patterned with light and dark brown, yellow and whitish yellow, including a series of about nine small yellow spots in a darkened seam in cell M adjoining vein Cu ; abdominal sternites obscure yellow, each with three pale brown spots.

Female.—Length, about 24 mm.; wing, 28 mm.; antenna, about 4.2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head above obscure yellow, the ventral half infuscated, more intensely so along the sides; palpi black. Antennae with the scape yellow, pedicel more greenish, flagellum brownish black, tinged with green; segments cylindrical, decreasing in length and diameter outwardly. Head above pale, yellow pollinose, infuscated behind the eyes.

Pronotal scutellum and mesonotum dark brown medially, the four praescutal stripes vaguely indicated, more reddish brown; scutellum conspicuously yellowish gray basally on either side of a capillary median vitta; mediotergite gray pruinose, with a narrow central black line that is bordered on either side by a light gray area, the posterior border obscure yellow. Pleura with the central portion dark brown, with a broad pale yellow dorsal stripe extending from the dorsal cervical region, across the dorsopleural region to the wing base; ventral pleurites yellow, vaguely marked with brown; darkened central portion of pleura includes the ventral cervical region, anepisternum and part of the pteropleurite. Halteres with stem dusky, knob conspicuously light yellow. Legs with the coxae yellow, patterned with brown, more extensive and basal in position on the fore coxae, at near midlength on the remaining coxae; trochanters yellow; femora narrowly obscure yellow basally, passing into brown, the tips rather narrowly blackened, least conspicuously so on the hind legs; tibiae dark brown, very restrictively brightened at base, the tip narrowly blackened, the hind tibiae paler; tarsi black; claws (female) simple. Wings strikingly patterned, brown, variegated with darker brown, light yellow and whitish yellow; costal region, especially cell Sc , brighter brown; the darkest areas

include the prearcular field, a postarcular darkening, an intense spot at origin of R_s , stigma, and narrow seams over cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2 ; a broad brown seam in cell M adjoining vein Cu , this interrupted by about nine yellow spots, the outer ones larger; conspicuous yellowish white areas at arculus and as a prestigmal brightening; veins brown, more brightened in the lighter areas, including Cu_1 and 2nd A . Venation: Cell R_3 only moderately constricted; petiole of cell M_1 and m subequal; $m-cu$ just before the fork of M_{3+4} , about three-fifths as long as the distal section of Cu_1 .

Abdominal tergites reddish brown, darker sublaterally, the extreme lateral margins yellow, narrowest on the outer segments; sternites brownish yellow, each with three pale brown spots, the central one larger.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♀, Chinchao, Huanuco, altitude 2500 meters, September 25, 1947 (Felix Woytkowski).

This unusually striking species of *Holorusia* needs little comparison with other large members of the genus. It appears to come closest to *Holorusia (Holorusia) luteivena* Alexander and *H. (H.) uniatra* Alexander, yet is entirely distinct in the diagnostic features listed above.

***Holorusia (Holorusia) tuberculifera* sp. n.**

Size medium (wing, male, 18 mm.); antennae yellow; praescutum dark brown with four more reddish stripes; thoracic pleura variegated brown and yellow, the dorsopleural region broadly light yellow; femora obscure brownish yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; wings obscure yellow, patterned with brown, including a major postarcular area but with no spot at midlength of cell M ; abdominal segments yellow basally, passing into brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle dilated and obtuse at apex; inner dististyle with the apex obtuse, the outer margin produced into a tubercle.

Male.—Length, about 16 mm.; wing, 18 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head yellowish brown above, blackened on ventral half; nasus unusually long and slender, subequal in length to the scape. Antennae obscure yellow, only the last segment a trifle darker; flagellar segments cylindrical. Head brown; vertical tubercle lacking; anterior vertex about three and one-half times the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum dark brown medially, paling to yellow on the sides. Mesonotum with the ground dark brown or brownish black, with four reddish stripes, the posterior interspaces more buffy gray; scutal lobes each with two reddish brown areas that are encircled with darker brown; median region of scutum obscure yellow, extended laterad at the suture; scutellum brown, darker medially and on sides at base, the central portion yellow pollinose basally; mediotergite gray pruinose, the central part with a darkened vitta, the sides more extensively darkened on the posterior half; posterior fourth of mediotergite obscure yellow, pleurotergite darkened on caudal half, paling to yellow in front. Pleura with the propleura, anepisternum, cephalic part of pteropleurite and dorsal sternopleurite dark brown, the remainder of pleura obscure yellow; dorsopleural region broadly light yellow. Halteres infuscated,

apex of knob yellow. Legs with the fore and middle coxae infuscated, the posterior coxae and all trochanters yellow; femora obscure brownish yellow, the tips narrowly brownish black; tibiae brownish black, tarsi paling to brown, the outer segments brownish black; each claw with two separated teeth. Wings with the ground color obscure yellow, the costal field clearer yellow; a relatively restricted brown pattern, as follows: postarcular area in bases of cells *R* and *M*; a somewhat smaller quadrate area at origin of *Rs*; no darkening in cell *M*; cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂ seamed with brown; paler brown washes in outer radial field, most of cell *1st M*₂ and as vague seams to the veins; both anal cells weakly darkened, variegated with ground areas, including a major triangle in cell *1st A* near vein *2nd A*; veins brown, somewhat brighter in the paler areas. Venation: *Rs* about two and one-half times *m-cu*; vein *R*₃ only moderately arcuated, the cell only slightly constricted; petiole of cell *M*₁ slightly more than one and one-half times *m*; *m-cu* at fork of *M*₃₊₄.

Abdominal tergites with the bases obscure yellow, the color merging behind into the dark brown posterior borders; lateral margins at base conspicuously yellow; sternites less evidently bicolored, yellow basally, pale brown behind; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium (Fig. 4) with the ninth tergite, *9t*, bilobed, the median notch broader than either lobe; vestiture of lobes consisting of black setae, those nearer apex stouter, the basal ones long and slender. Outer dististyle, *d*, dilated and obtuse at apex; inner style a trifle longer, the apex or head obtuse, on outer margin at base of head with a small but conspicuous tubercle; blackened spicules arranged in three groups, the one on the head more extensive. Phallosome, *p*, with two triangular masses that terminate in a small acute point, each with three or four long setae.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♂, Tarapoto, San Martin, altitude 830 meters, March 10, 1947 (Felix Woytkowski).

Holorusia (Holorusia) tuberculifera is quite distinct from the other regional members of the genus. In its wing pattern, including the lack of a darkened area at midlength of cell *M*, it agrees with the otherwise quite distinct *H. (H.) peruviana* Alexander.

Genus *Ozodicera* Macquart

Ozodicera (Dihexaclonus) biaculeata sp. n.

General coloration of thoracic notum opaque obscure yellow, the praescutum with four more reddish stripes; branches of flagellar segments unequal, the longest a little exceeding the segments in length; wings with a strong yellowish brown suffusion, a small brown cloud over the anterior cord; male hypopygium with the tergal lobes long and narrow, subacute at tips; apex of basistyle produced into two acute spines; inner dististyle generally simple, strongly curved at midlength, with low outer flanges; phallosome consisting of a pair of strong curved darkened rods, the tips obtuse, each with a small slender apophysis.

Male.—Length, about 28 mm.; wing, 21.5 mm.; antenna, about 7.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head reddish brown; nasus stout; palpi black. Antennae (male) relatively long; scape and pedicel brown;

branched flagellar segments, including the branches, yellow, the simple outer segments darker; branches of flagellar segments two to seven, inclusive, relatively short, the longest a trifle exceeding the segment, the shorter one only about one-third to one-half as long, borne on the face of the longer branch, on segment two very short and more nearly apical in position, on the following segments longer and more basal in position. Head reddish brown, more or less yellow pollinose.

Mesonotum opaque, obscure yellow, the praescutum with four more reddish brown stripes; scutal lobes with reddish brown centers; scutellum and postnotum more heavily yellow pollinose. Pleura chiefly yellowish gray, the dorsopleural region more infuscated. Halteres dark brown. Legs with the coxae gray pruinose; trochanters reddish yellow; femora and tibiae reddish brown, the tips narrowly more infuscated; tarsi brownish black to black. Wings with a strong yellowish brown suffusion, the centers of cells $1st M_2$ and M_4 , together with comparable areas in outer end of cell M and in anal cells much paler; stigma oval, pale brown, scarcely differentiated from the ground; a small but conspicuous brown cloud over the anterior cord; prearcular field likewise darker brown; veins reddish brown, darker in the more infuscated areas. Venation: Cell M_1 broadly sessile.

Abdomen elongate, reddish brown, the lateral tergal borders more darkened, hypopygium concolorous. Male hypopygium with the lobes of the tergite unusually long and slender, subacute at tips, the notch separating them wider than either lobe; surface of tergite, including the lobes but not the extreme cephalic border, with abundant setae. Basistyle at apex produced into two spines or slender blades, subequal in length, both acutely pointed, in the notch between the spines with two small denticles. Outer dististyle a broadly flattened blade, the width at near midlength about three-fourths to four-fifths the length; inner style generally simple, strongly curved at midlength and thence narrowed to the slender apex; on face of style back from tip with a long low crest, on opposite face with a slightly higher, more roughened small triangular flange. Phallosome consisting of a pair of strong curved darkened rods, at apex a little expanded, obtuse; at base of each rod with a shorter, very slender projection.

Habitat.—Peru. Holotype, ♂, Satipo, Junin, March, 1945 (P. Paprzycki).

The only approximately similar described regional species is *Ozodicera (Dihexaclonus) spilophaea* Alexander, which has the apex of the basistyle of the male hypopygium unarmed.

***Ozodicera (Ozodicera) eliana* sp. n.**

Size small (wing, female, 13 mm.); mesonotum chiefly medium brown, the pleura yellow; flagellar serrations very small and inconspicuous, the longest on the second flagellar segment, a little shorter than the segment; wings handsomely patterned with light and dark brown and whitish subhyaline; abdominal tergites obscure yellow, conspicuously trivittate with dark brown, sternites more reddish brown.

Female.—Length, about 17 mm.; wing, 13 mm.; antenna, about 2.3 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head dark brown; nasus short and stout; mouthparts and palpi dark brown. Antennae with scape dark brown, pedicel obscure brownish yellow, flagellum brownish black, the extreme bases of the more proximal segments vaguely brightened; a single very short serration on flagellar segments two to seven, shorter on the outer two or three segments, the longest branch on second segment, a trifle shorter than the segment itself; antennae 15- or 16-segmented, there being six or seven simple outer segments; exact number of segments somewhat questionable due to the partial fusion of some of these. Head dark gray, the anterior orbits slightly clearer gray; anterior vertex about twice the diameter of the scape.

Pronotal scutum brownish black, its posterior border and the scutellum more testaceous yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with three medium brown stripes that virtually cover the disk, the anterior interspace and a comparable median dash on the cephalic third more blackened; humeral region and posterior interspaces more yellow pollinose; scutal lobes and scutellum similarly medium brown; central portion of mediotergite more pruinose, especially behind; pleurotergite and dorsal part of pteropleurite dark brown, sparsely pruinose. Remainder of pleura, including the dorsopleural region, yellow, the ventral sternopleurite more reddened. Halteres with stem pale brown, the knob whitened, the base slightly darkened. Legs with the coxae gray, a little darkened apically; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow basally, passing into brown, the tips conspicuously blackened; tibiae brown, the tips more narrowly blackened; tarsi passing into black. Wings handsomely patterned with light and dark brown and whitish subhyaline, the latter areas occurring as an irregular mark on basal half, beginning in cell *R* before the origin of *Rs*, crossing the outer two-thirds of cell *M*; more than the basal half of cell *Cu* whitened, interrupted by a dark outer spot; a further white subbasal area in cell *1st A*; beyond the cord a conspicuous subterminal curved white band involving the bases of the outer medial cells, reaching the border or virtually so in cells *R*₅ and *M*₄; a third white area in cell *1st M*₂ and bases of cells *R*₃ and *R*₅; stigma light yellow; the darker brown marks lie chiefly basad of the cord, appearing as broad seams to certain of the veins, the most extensive along vein *Cu* in cell *M*; veins brown. Venation: *Rs* nearly twice *m-cu*; cell *M*₁ broadly sessile.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, conspicuously trivittate with dark brown, the lateral borders broadly of this color, the continuous median stripe slightly narrower; basal rings between the stripes clearer yellow; sternites more reddish brown; terminal segments dark brown, the genital shield more polished; cerci very slender, almost straight.

Habitat.—Southeastern Brazil. *Holotype*, ♀, Boracea, São Paulo, altitude 900 meters, August 9, 1947 (Travassos Filho and Rabello).

This beautiful crane-fly is named for Miss Eliana Travassos, young daughter of Lauro and Betty Travassos, to whom I express my deep thanks for many Tipulidae from southeastern Brazil. The fly requires no comparison with any of the now numerous known species. It is most similar to *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) striatipennis* Alexander, of Venezuela, but the resemblance is not particularly close.

Ozodicera (Ozodicera) eurystyla sp. n.

Mesonotum reddish brown, the praescutum with four slightly darker brown stripes; flagellar segments each with a short stout branch that is slightly shorter than the segment; wings dark fulvous brown, the prearcular and costal fields more yellowed; male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the tergite four-lobed; outer dististyle large and flattened, widened outwardly, the apex broadly obtuse, the upper margin near apex further produced into a lobe.

Male.—Length, about 17 mm.; wing, 13.5 mm.; antenna, about 4 mm.

Female.—Length, about 21 mm.; wing, 17 mm.; antenna, about 5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brown; nasus short; palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape and pedicel obscure yellow, flagellum yellowish brown to brown, branches black; antennae of female longer than that of male, especially the terminal simple segments; flagellar segments two to seven, inclusive, each with a short stout branch, a little shorter than the segment, that of segment two shortest; outer segments elongate-cylindrical, simple. Head brown; anterior vertex narrow, a little more than one-half the diameter of the scape in the male, a trifle broader in the female.

Pronotum and mesonotum reddish brown, the four praescutal stripes a trifle darker brown; posterior sclerites of notum a trifle darker. Pleura and pleurotergite pale, sparsely pruinose. Halteres brown, the base of stem paler. Legs with the coxae yellow, sparsely pruinose; trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; tibiae brown, darker at tips; tarsi black; claws (male) with a strong tooth at extreme base. Wings dark fulvous brown, the prearcular and costal fields more yellowed; stigma oval, slightly darker brown than the ground, slightly deeper in color in male. Venation: *Rs* from one-third to one-fifth longer than *m-cu*, shorter in female; cell *M*₁ broadly sessile.

Abdominal tergites reddish brown, conspicuously blackened laterally, the mid-dorsal area less heavily darkened; subterminal segments brownish black to form a ring; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium (Fig. 5) with the tergite, *9t*, transverse, its caudal margin four-lobed, the more slender lateral lobes separated from the broader intermediate pair by broad emarginations. Outer dististyle, *d*, large and flattened, widened outwardly, the apex broadly obtuse; upper margin near apex farther produced into a lobe; inner style broad-basally, the swollen portion with abundant long pale setae; stem slender, the dilated head unequally bilobed, the whole more or less suggestive of the head and neck of a duck. Aedeagus, *a*, long and slender, with a pair of swellings before tip.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♂, Cachiyacu, Upper Ucayali River, Loreto, April 21, 1947 (José M. Schunke). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type.

Entirely different from all other described regional species, including *Ozodicera (Ozodicera) bispinifer* Alexander and *O. (O.) thaumasta* sp. n., particularly in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Ozodicera (Ozodicera) thaumasta sp. n.

Size relatively large (wing, male, 19 mm.); general coloration of mesonotum opaque buffy yellow, the praescutum with four very slightly darker reddish brown stripes; wings with a strong brownish gray suffusion, the costal border and stigma somewhat darker brown; male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the tergite virtually truncate; basistyle not armed at apex; inner dististyle with three conspicuous blackened rods; phallosome more or less resembling a pitchfork, the two spines very slender and acute.

Male.—Length, about 24 mm.; wing, 19 mm.; antenna, about 6.6 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively long, subequal to remainder of head, reddish brown, more or less patterned with dark brown; nasus stout; palpi black. Antennae relatively long; scape brownish yellow, pedicel clearer yellow, basal flagellar segments obscure yellow, the outer ones passing into black; flagellar branches black, the longest nearly equal in length to the segments; branches virtually simple, without accessory lobes or tubercles but with a microscopic seta before apex. Head above dark; anterior vertex relatively narrow, about equal to the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum and mesonotum chiefly opaque buffy yellow or reddish yellow, the praescutum with four very slightly darker reddish brown stripes, the lateral pair vaguely margined by slightly darker brown; posterior sclerites of notum a little darker, yellow or grayish yellow pollinose. Pleura and pleurotergite yellow, more or less pruinose. Halteres blackened, relatively slender. Legs with the coxae yellowish gray; trochanters pale brown; remainder of legs brown, the tarsi passing into black. Wings with a strong brownish gray suffusion, the prearcular and costal fields, with the stigma, somewhat darker brown; veins brown. Venation: Cell M_1 broadly sessile.

Abdominal tergites reddish brown, the sternites more yellowed; segments seven and eight more uniformly brownish black; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the caudal margin of the tergite virtually truncate, without an emargination, the border with a very small lobule on either side of a broad central space. Basistyle unarmed. Outer dististyle a long flattened pale blade; inner style with three conspicuous blackened rods. Phallosome a central blackened structure that forks into two slender spines, their tips very acute, the whole structure more or less resembling a pitchfork.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♂, Satipo, Junin, April, 1945 (P. Paprzycki).

Ozodicera (Ozodicera) thaumasta is most similar to species such as *O. (O.) bispinifer* Alexander and *O. (O.) phallacantha* Alexander, yet entirely distinct in all details of structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the tergite, inner dististyle and phallosome.

Genus **Longurio** Loew**Longurio (Tanypremna) aurantiothorax** sp. n.

Head and thorax uniformly orange; antennae with scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum black; femora broadly yellow basally, the

tips blackened; wings with the basal third or more conspicuously yellow, cells *C* and *Sc* more brownish yellow; stigma oval, brownish black, very conspicuous; veins beyond cord brownish black, the basal and costal ones yellow; *Sc*₁ virtually atrophied; *Rs* short, strongly arcuated; *r-m* much reduced, cell *1st M*₂ correspondingly widened, approximately as broad as long; *m-cu* at or just before midlength of *M*₃₊₄.

Female.—Length, about 14 mm.; wing, 10.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head orange, short, without a nasus but with numerous black setae; palpi brown, the terminal segment black. Antennae 13-segmented; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum black; basal flagellar segments short, suboval, the first constricted basally; outer segments passing into cylindrical, with numerous very long verticils. Head uniformly orange; anterior vertex broad, approximately five times the diameter of scape; vertical tubercle very low.

Thorax uniformly orange, shiny. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora broadly yellow basally, more darkened outwardly, the tips blackened; tibiae brown basally, the remainder blackened; tarsi black. Wings with the basal third or more conspicuously yellow, cells *C* and *Sc* more brownish yellow; stigma oval, brownish black, very conspicuous; wing tip insensibly more darkened than the subterminal portions; veins beyond cord brownish black, the basal and costal ones, as well as *Cu*, yellowed. Veins beyond cord glabrous. Venation: *Sc*₁ faintly indicated to virtually atrophied, widely separated from the free tip of *Sc*₂; *Rs* short, strongly arcuated; *R*₂₊₃ longer than *Rs*; *r-m* much reduced, cell *1st M*₂ correspondingly large, approximately as broad as long; basal section of *M*₁₊₂ gently arcuated, longer than the second section; petiole of cell *M*₁ subequal to or slightly shorter than *m*; *m-cu* from two-fifths to midlength of *M*₃₊₄; cell *2nd A* broad.

Abdomen orange, with a subterminal black ring involving segments eight and nine, together with much of tergite seven; genital shield blackened on basal half, the basal part chestnut; cerci blackened, hypoalvae more chestnut yellow.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♀, Cerro Azul, Contamana, Loreto, April 20, 1947 (José M. Schunke).

In its venation, particularly the broad cell *1st M*₂, the present fly is related to *Longurio* (*Tanypremna*) *bezziana* (Alexander), likewise from Amazonian Peru. This latter fly differs conspicuously in the coloration of the body and wings and in the details of venation. Unfortunately both of these somewhat isolated flies are still known only from females.

It has become increasingly apparent that several supposedly valid generic groups in the so-called primitive Tipulinae are actually very closely allied and certain of these may fall in the synonymy while others may be maintained as subgenera. I am considering *Tanypremna* Osten Sacken, with various closely allied groups, and *Macromastix* Osten Sacken, to be subgenera of the older *Longurio* Loew and am so treating them at this time. The subgenera that center about *Tanypremna* have been discussed by the writer in earlier reports (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, 20: 483–485, 1937, and ser. 11, 1: 337–339, 1938).

Longurio (Tanypremna) phylax sp. n.

Size small (wing, female, 11 mm.); mesonotum polished obscure yellow, the praescutum with four brownish black areas, the intermediate pair incomplete; head orange, the vertical tubercle very high and conspicuous; antennae apparently only 11-segmented; femora, tibiae and basitarsi yellow, their tips brownish black; wings relatively short and broad; prearcular and costal fields strongly yellowed, the apical and posterior margins weakly but broadly infuscated, leaving more yellowed discal areas on either side of the cord; stigma darker brown; *Rs* and *R*₁₊₂ unusually long, *m-cu* at fork of *M*₃₊₄; ovipositor with cerci appearing as broad compressed-flattened blades; hypovalvae very reduced, terminating in needle-like points.

Female.—Length, about 12 mm.; wing, 11 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively short, obscure yellow; nasus long and conspicuous; palpi relatively short, black. Antennae apparently either 10- or 11-segmented; scape and pedicel yellowish brown, flagellum dark brown; first flagellar segment strongly protuberant on lower face, succeeding segments subcylindrical, the outer ones tending to become fused; verticils (female) relatively short. Head orange; vertical tubercle very high and conspicuous, appearing as an obtuse knob.

Pronotum very narrow; scutum obscure yellow medially, blackened on sides; scutellum even more reduced, only the blackened lateral parts evident. Mesonotum polished obscure yellow, the praescutum with four brownish black areas, two on the anterior end of the sclerite representing the cephalic ends of the usual intermediate stripes, the other pair larger, representing the lateral stripes, these continued backward across the suture onto the extreme anterior margin of the scutal lobe. Pleura obscure yellow, propleura black, reduced in size; mesonotum darker and more pruinose, the posterior sclerites more shiny; dorsopleural membrane extensive, yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxae light brown, pruinose, the anterior pair somewhat darker; trochanters yellow; femora, tibiae and basitarsi yellow, their tips rather narrowly but conspicuously dark brown or brownish black; remainder of tarsi black. Wings rather short and broad; prearcular and costal fields, together with cell *2nd A*, strongly yellowed, the remaining margin weakly but broadly infuscated, leaving more cream-yellow discal areas on either side of the cord; stigma and narrow seams over the cord darker brown; veins beyond cord, as well as *M* and *1st A* brownish black, the remaining basal veins more yellowed. Weak but relatively numerous macrotrichia on outer section of vein *R*₄₊₅, lacking or virtually so on veins beyond cord. Venation: *Sc*₁ weakly preserved, at tip of *Sc*₂; *Rs* unusually long; free tip of *Sc*₂ and *R*₁ subequal; *R*₁₊₂ elongate, exceeding one-half the length of *R*₂₊₃; petiole of cell *M*₁ about one-half to one-third longer than *m*; *m-cu* at fork of *M*₃₊₄, the latter short; cell *2nd A* broad.

Abdominal segments obscure brownish yellow, the lateral borders more blackened, the posterior margins more narrowly so; genital shield testaceous yellow. Ovipositor with the cerci conspicuous, appearing as compressed-flattened blades, their lower edges setulose; hypovalvae very reduced, each terminating in a needlelike point.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♀, Fundo Sinchono, Cordillera Azul, Huanuco, altitude 1500 meters, August 29, 1947 (José M. Schunke).

A very distinct fly, apparently most nearly allied to species such as *Longurio* (*Tanypremna*) *carbonipes* (Alexander), differing in the coloration of the body and wings and in the structure of the antennae, head and ovipositor. The last is very peculiar, somewhat suggesting the condition in the subgenus *Vestiplex* Bezzi, of the genus *Tipula* Linnaeus.

***Longurio* (*Tanypremna*) *uniguttata* sp. n.**

Size large (wing, female, over 20 mm.); praescutal stripes dull yellow; large black spots at cephalic and lateral portions of the praescutum; thoracic pleura yellow, with an incomplete transverse brownish black girdle; femora obscure yellow, the tips broadly blackened; wings with a brownish tinge, the stigma and a major cloud over the anterior cord dark brown; vein R_3 with a series of macrotrichia; R_s short and oblique; R_{2+3} strongly arcuated at origin; abdomen elongate.

Female.—Length, about 32 mm.; wing, 21.5 mm.; abdomen alone, about 27 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head short, orange, restrictedly more infuscated on sides; palpi black. Antennae 13-segmented; scape obscure yellow, pedicel more brownish yellow, flagellum dark brown, the base of the first segment narrowly yellow; flagellar segments chiefly cylindrical, the more proximal ones stouter, the outer segments weakly constricted; verticils of the outer three or four segments conspicuous. Head above orange, more intense behind; vertical tubercle of moderate height.

Pronotum darkened medially and on sides, leaving very restricted paler sublateral areas, the lateral portions intensely blackened. Mesonotal praescutum with the humeral areas golden yellow, the usual stripes duller yellow; cephalic border broadly and conspicuously blackened; a circular brownish black lateral spot behind the pseudosutural foveae; posterior interspaces similarly darkened; scutal lobes chiefly obscure testaceous yellow, the lateral and central portions weakly more infuscated; posterior sclerites of notum brownish yellow; central area of scutum with a group of small black setulae. Pleura and pleurotergite yellow, with a conspicuous brownish black transverse stripe, extending from the lateral praescutal area across the dorso-pleural membrane, covering the anepisternum and dorsal part of the sternopleurite. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips broadly and conspicuously blackened; tibiae brownish yellow, the tips more narrowly blackened; basitarsus obscure yellow, the tip and remainder of tarsus black. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields even more darkened; stigma relatively small, dark brown; a single conspicuous dark brown cloud over the anterior cord; veins dark brown, those in the basal and costal fields somewhat paler. A series of macrotrichia on vein R_3 , lacking on remaining veins beyond cord. Venation: Sc_1 weakly preserved, widely separated from the free tip of Sc_2 , the latter and R_{1+2} pale; R_s short and oblique; R_{2+3} strongly arcuated at origin; R_2 short; petiole of cell

M_1 shorter than m ; $m-cu$ a short distance before the fork of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A broad.

Abdomen elongate, as shown by the measurements; basal tergites light yellowish brown, the outer segments more darkened; basal sternites yellow, the outer ones more darkened medially; ovipositor with the cerci long and straight, black, the tips abruptly orange; hypoalvae long, compressed-flattened, the tips subacute.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♀, Divisoria, Cordillera Azul, Huanuco, altitude 1600 meters, September 4, 1947 (José M. Schunke).

The present fly is allied to species such as *Longurio* (*Tanypremna*) *horrida* (Alexander), *L. (T.) kadeni* (Alexander), and others, differing very evidently in the coloration of the body, legs and wings.

Longurio (Longurio) sessoris sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, under 14 mm.); general coloration of mesonotum of male orange, more infuscated in female; frontal prolongation of head elongate, orange-yellow; antennae short, scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum brownish black; wings with a weak brownish tinge; petiole of cell M_1 subequal to m ; abdominal segments brownish yellow, variegated with brown; male hypopygium with the basistyle elongate; inner dististyle terminating in a yellow compressed blade or beak, the surface of the style with a double row of from ten to twelve strong black spinous setae; longest bristles of the style retrorse.

Male.—Length, about 10 mm.; wing, 13.5–13.7 mm.; antenna, about 1.2 mm.

Female.—Length, about 11 mm.; wing, 11.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head long and slender, subequal to remainder of head, orange-yellow, without nasus; palpi black. Antennae short in both sexes, 12-segmented; scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum brownish black. Head orange; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum of male orange, unpatterned or virtually so; posterior sclerites of notum weakly infuscated. Pleura and pleurotergite yellow. In the female, the mesonotum is almost uniformly brown, the anterior sclerites much darker than in the male. Halteres elongate, dark brown, the extreme base of stem yellow. Legs long and slender; coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora obscure brownish yellow, the tips narrowly brownish black to black; tibiae and tarsi brownish black; claws of both sexes small and simple. Wings with a weak brownish tinge, the costal region and outer radial field a little darker; stigma oval, medium brown; veins brown. Veins beyond cord glabrous or virtually so, even R_{4+5} with only sparse scattered trichia. Venation: R_s about one-half longer than R_{2+3} , the latter very slightly longer than $m-cu$; vein R_{1+2} entire but weak; petiole of cell M_1 subequal to m ; cell 1st M_2 relatively large, pentagonal; $m-cu$ close to fork of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A moderately broad, especially near outer end.

Abdomen obscure brownish yellow, the posterior and lateral borders of the segments brown, the amount greater in the male; subterminal segments blackened to form a narrow ring; hypopygium reddish brown; sternites more uniformly yellow. Ovipositor with the valves elongate, cerci slender, straight. Male hypopygium (Fig. 6) with the caudal

margin of the tergite nearly truncate to very feebly emarginate. Basistyle, *b*, elongate, simple. Dististyle, *d*, terminal, superimposed (shown separately to avoid confusion); outer style slightly longer than the inner, its apex obtuse; outer setae long and conspicuous, black; inner style terminating in a yellow compressed blade or beak; surface of style with a ridge bearing a double row of ten or twelve strong black spinous setae that are directed outwardly, the more basal ones weaker; longest bristles of the style retrorse.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♂, Chanchamayo, Junin, altitude 1200 meters, February 18, 1949 (José M. Schunke). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotype*, ♂, February 12, 1949.

This species is quite distinct from other regional members of the genus in the coloration and structure of the male hypopygium. The most similar of such species is *Longurio* (*Longurio*) *huanucensis* sp. n., which differs in coloration, antennal structure and in all details of structure of the male hypopygium.

***Longurio* (*Longurio*) *huanucensis* sp. n.**

Size small (wing, male, less than 11 mm.); mesonotum vaguely infuscated, pleura yellow, the ventral pleurites more infuscated; antennae (male) approximately two-thirds the length of the wing, basal segments yellow, the outer ones dark brown; flagellar segments without verticils but with a short dense pale pubescence; wings brownish yellow; *Rs* short, *R*₁₊₂ preserved; abdominal segments yellow, ringed posteriorly with dark brown; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle produced at end into a slender pale beak, the lower beak reduced to a knob that is set with about five blackened spinous setae.

Male.—Length, about 8–9 mm.; wing, 9–10.5 mm.; antenna, about 6.5–7 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively short, brown to dark brown, without nasus; palpi black. Antennae (male) 13-segmented, elongate, as shown by the measurements, being approximately two-thirds the length of the wing; scape and pedicel very short, testaceous yellow, basal flagellar segments brownish yellow, the outer ones passing into dark brown; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with abundant short erect pale pubescence but without verticils; first flagellar segment very short, subequal in length to the scape and scarcely one-fifth as long as the second; succeeding segments gradually decreasing in length, terminal segment very small. Head opaque pale brown, heavily yellow pollinose, especially in front; vertical tubercle relatively high, narrow, extending between the antennal bases.

Pronotum reduced, dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum chiefly chestnut yellow medially, the lateral portions a little darker, enclosing a vague obscure yellow sublateral stripe; scutum and scutellum vaguely infuscated; mediotergite brownish yellow, pleurotergite clearer yellow. Pleura yellow, sternopleurite conspicuously infuscated, involving to a lesser degree the ventral anepisternum and the mid-coxae. Thorax unusually glabrous, the most conspicuous setae on the scutellum. Halteres elongate, stem pale, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae yellow, the middle pair somewhat darker, as above described; trochanters yellow; femora yellow basally, passing into brown; tibiae

brownish yellow, the tips narrowly darkened, tarsi passing into black; tibial spurs conspicuous; claws simple. Wings brownish yellow, the prearcular and costal fields, with the stigma, slightly darker brown; veins delicate, pale brown. Veins beyond cord unusually glabrous, with relatively numerous trichia on outer section of R_{4+5} and on M_1 . Venation: Sc_1 usually preserved, in cases atrophied, ending about opposite one-third to two-thirds Rs , Sc_2 a short distance from its tip; Rs short and pale, subequal to or only a little longer than the basal section of R_{4+5} , in cases shorter than this latter element; R_{1+2} preserved; petiole of cell M_1 from one and one-half to twice m ; $m-cu$ on M_4 shortly beyond the vertical origin; cell 2nd A moderately broad.

Abdominal segments obscure brownish yellow, the basal segments clearer yellow; posterior borders of the segments conspicuously ringed with dark brown, the eighth sternite uniformly darkened; hypopygium chiefly obscure yellow; in cases the tergites more uniformly darkened, especially at the midline. Male hypopygium (Fig. 7) with the tergite large, nearly parallel-sided, its caudal border shallowly emarginate; very abundant setae on about the outer third. Basistyle, b , elongate, with relatively few setae, all delicate. Inner dististyle, d , produced at end into a slender pale rod or beak, the lower beak represented by a knob that bears five or six short blackened spines; outer surface of body of style with relatively numerous erect to retrorse slender setae; outer style about equal in length, narrowed gradually to the narrowly obtuse tip, provided with abundant setae.

Habitat.—Peru. *Holotype*, ♂, Pillao, Huanuco, altitude 2700 meters, in fog forests, March 9, 1946 (Felix Woytkowski). *Paratopotypes*, 5 ♂♂, February 23–March 9, 1946.

The most similar regional species is *Longurio (Longurio) pygmaea* (Alexander), which while generally similar in size and color, differs in the details of coloration and structure and in the venation, as the atrophied R_{1+2} .

Longurio (Longurio) perglabrata sp. n.

Size small (wing, male, about 9 mm. or less); praescutum light brown, with four poorly indicated more yellowed stripes; rostrum very short; antennae 11-segmented, very small; halteres elongate; wings uniformly brownish gray, unpatterned; veins pale and weak, virtually without macrotrichia; male hypopygium with the caudal border of tergite broadly emarginate; rostral prolongation of the inner dististyle long and slender, on face of style with a lobule that bears two spinous setae.

Male.—Length, about 6.5–7 mm.; wing, 8.3–9.2 mm.; antenna, about 0.5–0.6 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head much reduced, grayish brown; palpi similarly reduced, brown. Antennae 11-segmented, very small; scape, pedicel and basal three or four flagellar segments yellow, the outer ones brownish black and provided with long conspicuous verticils; first flagellar segment long, subequal to the succeeding two segments combined. Head dark brown; vertex broad, approximately three times the greatest diameter of the scape; vertical tubercle large, simple.

Pronotum dark brown, very thin and collarlike, jutting dorsad

above the level of the head. Mesonotum light brown, the praescutum with four very vaguely indicated obscure yellow stripes, the scutal lobes similarly colored; lateral borders of mediotergite narrowly dark brown. Pleura obscure brownish yellow, still paler ventrally. Halteres elongate, stem pale, knob infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs long and slender, brown; claws simple. Wings uniformly brownish gray, unpatterned; veins pale, relatively inconspicuous against the ground. Veins very weak and tending to become evanescent, without macrotrichia excepting on the costal vein and a series on vein *R* beyond origin of *Rs*, best-indicated in the vicinity of the stigma. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₂ entering *R* about opposite two-thirds the length of *Rs*; free tip of *Sc*₂ jutting distad of the level of *R*₂, exceeding the latter in length; vein *R*₃ not exceeding twice the length of *R*₂₊₃; cell 1st *M*₂ apparently normally closed but with the basal section of *M*₃ weak and evanescent in some specimens; cell *M*₁ variable in length, in cases very deep; cell 2nd *A* about twice as broad as in *insidiosa*. In *insidiosa*, *Sc* is longer, *Rs* straighter; vein *R*₃ very long, nearly three times *R*₂₊₃; cell *M*₁ subequal in length to its petiole; cell *M*₄ widened at base, *m-cu* correspondingly long; cell 2nd *A* narrow.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brown, the lateral and caudal borders of the sternites somewhat paler. Male hypopygium (Fig. 8) with the tergite, *9t*, transverse, the caudal border broadly emarginate; outer half of dorsal surface with abundant strong setae, the actual margin without these. Inner dististyle, *d*, with its rostral prolongation long and relatively slender; on face of body of style with a lobule that is tipped with two blackened spinous setae; vestiture of style coarse and erect.

Habitat.—Southeastern Brazil. *Holotype*, ♂, Boracea, São Paulo, altitude 900 meters, September 15, 1947 (Travassos Filho and Rabello). *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂♂. Type returned to Travassos.

The closest described ally of the present fly is *Longurio* (*Longurio*) *insidiosa* (Alexander), which differs in the larger size, produced frontal prolongation and mouthparts, different coloration, including the red head, and in other characters.

***Longurio* (*Longurio*) *rabelloi* sp. n.**

Mesonotum medium brown, the praescutum without distinct stripes; antennae 11-segmented, short; frontal prolongation of head relatively long; wings with a strong brownish tinge, cells *C* and *Sc*, with the stigma, darker brown; macrotrichia of veins beyond cord relatively abundant; vein *R*₁₊₂ weak, its tip atrophied; petiole of cell *M*₁ about twice *m*, cell *M*₄ widest at base; abdominal tergites brown, the posterior third or more of each deepening to black, hypopygium yellowish brown; male hypopygium with the posterior border of tergite broadly emarginate; rostrum of the inner dististyle relatively stout, constricted before the rounded apex, the base of style with about a dozen strong spinous setae.

Male.—Length, about 8 mm.; wing, 10 mm.; antenna, about 1.2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head relatively long, a little shorter than

the transverse diameter of the eye, reddish brown, darkened at tip, nasus lacking; palpi brownish black. Antennae 11-segmented, short; scape obscure yellow, pedicel clearer yellow, flagellum black; flagellar segments constricted basally, dilated at outer ends; third and succeeding flagellar segments with long conspicuous verticils, especially on the outer segments. Head deep reddish brown or fulvous; vertical tubercle high, simple.

Pronotum very reduced, pale brownish yellow. Mesonotum medium brown, the praescutum without distinct stripes; postnotum more yellowish brown. Pleura brownish yellow, unpatterned. Halteres brownish black, yellow basally, of moderate length. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora brownish yellow, the tips very narrowly black; tibiae and tarsi black; claws simple. Wings with a strong brownish tinge, cells *C* and *Sc*, with the stigma, a little darker brown; veins dark brown. Macrotrichia of veins relatively abundant, beyond the cord with continuous series on veins R_{2+3} , R_3 , R_{4+5} and M_1 ; remaining veins glabrous or virtually so. Venation: Sc_1 weakly preserved, Sc_2 ending about opposite three-fourths *Rs*; R_{1+2} weak, its tip atrophied; petiole of cell M_1 about twice *m*; *m-cu* gently sinuous, at near midlength of vein M_{3+4} ; cell M_4 widest at base; cell *2nd A* of moderate width.

Abdominal tergites brown, the posterior third or more deepening to black; sternites yellow; subterminal segment more uniformly blackened; hypopygium yellowish brown. Male hypopygium (Fig. 9) with the tergite, *gt*, large, its posterior border broadly emarginate; outer half with numerous coarse black setae, the actual posterior border with delicate setulae. Outer dististyle, *od*, shown detached, long-oval in outline, with coarse setae, the outer ones largest; inner style, *id*, with the rostrum relatively stout, constricted before the rounded apex; base of style with about a dozen strong spinous setae.

Habitat.—Southeastern Brazil. *Holotype*, ♂, Boracea, São Paulo, altitude 900 meters, November, 1947 (Travassos Filho and Rabello). Type returned to Travassos.

The species is dedicated to Mr. E. Rabello, who collected various Tipulidae at Boracea while accompanying Lauro Travassos Filho. The most similar species is *Longurio (Longurio) tijucana* (Alexander), which differs in the body coloration, venation and trichiation of the wings, and in all details of structure of the male hypopygium.

Longurio (Longurio) zikanella sp. n.

Belongs to the *lemniscata* group, closest to *exempta*: thorax almost uniformly polished black, with very faint bluish reflections; legs black, only the bases of the fore femora restrictedly obscure yellow; wings with about the cephalic half dark brown, the posterior portion, involving cells *Cu*, the *Anals*, and outer medial field more brownish gray; two conspicuous bright yellow discal areas, the larger shortly before outer end of cell *M*; cell *2nd A* unusually narrow.

Female.—Length, about 13 mm.; wing, 10.5 mm.; antenna, about 2.2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head brownish black; palpi black. Antennae black throughout, 10-segmented; flagellar segments cylindrical, becom-

ing progressively more slender outwardly, the terminal segment unusually slender; verticils shorter than the segments. Head with the anterior vertex produced cephalad beyond the level of the base of the frontal prolongation, obscure orange, darker behind; vertical tubercle virtually entire.

Thorax almost uniformly polished black, the dorsum with very faint more bluish reflections, unusually glabrous. Dorsopleural region dusky. Halteres blackened. Legs black, only the bases of the fore femora restrictedly obscure yellow, involving approximately the basal fourth. Wings with about the cephalic half dark brown, the posterior portion, involving cells *Cu*, anals and outer medial field, paler, brownish gray; two conspicuous bright yellow discal areas, the larger in cell *M* shortly before outer end, the other in the outer radial field in cells *R*₃ and *R*₅, shortly before midlength of the cells, more extensive in *R*₅; veins brown, a trifle more brightened in the yellow areas. Venation: Cell *M*₁ from one-third to one-half longer than its petiole; cell *2nd A* unusually narrow.

Abdomen, including the basal shield and valves of ovipositor, black.

Habitat.—Southeastern Brazil. *Holotype*, ♀, Barracao, Rio de Janeiro, November 17, 1943 (J. F. Zikan); "a pair were found *in copula* but the male escaped."—Zikan.

This striking fly is named for the late José Francisco Zikan (1881–1949), to whom we are indebted for much of our knowledge of the rich insect fauna of the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia. The species is most similar to *Longurio* (*Longurio*) *exempta* (Alexander), differing evidently in the coloration of the body, antennae, legs and wings.