

CIX.—NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN TIPULIDAE (DIPTERA).
XCVIII. ORIENTAL—AUSTRALASIAN SPECIES.

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THE crane-flies discussed herewith are chiefly from three sources, northern and eastern Afghanistan, taken in 1952 and 1953 by Johann Klapperich ; South India, by P. Susai Nathan ; and Thailand, by the late Dr. Deed C. Thurman, taken shortly before his untimely death in the spring of 1953. The types of the novelties are preserved in my collection.

Megistocera filipes fuscana (Wiedemann).

Nematocera fuscana Wiedemann, Dipt. exot., 1: 29; 1821.

Megistocera fuscana Wiedemann, Aussereur. zweifl. Ins., 1: 55; 1828.

Until the present time, typical *Megistocera filipes* (Fabricius, 1805) had been known only from tropical Africa and *M. fuscana* from the Oriental-Australasian islands. No specimens had been recorded from the intervening Asiatic mainland and the discovery of the fly in Thailand and South India at nearly the same time came as a surprise. The two flies listed are exceedingly similar to one another, are evidently closely interrelated and may eventually prove to be a single species of vast range. The chief difference between the two lies in the male hypopygium, the outer dististyle in *fuscana* having a small acute spine on outer margin near base, while in *filipes* this is replaced by a low tubercle.

Thailand: Lamphoon, September 26, 1952 (*Deed C. Thurman*).

South India: Ammatti, South Coorg, altitude 3100 feet, November 8, 1952 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

Hexatoma (Eriocera) indra, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, 10 mm.); general coloration black, the thorax polished, head subnitidous; antennæ short, 7-segmented; legs black, the trochanters and femoral bases yellow; wings strongly blackened, the base abruptly and conspicuously yellow; veins beyond cord with macrotrichia; *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₂ close to tip of *Sc*₁; cell *M*₁ lacking; abdomen entirely opaque, black, the segments heavily yellow pollinose.

Male.—Length about 9 mm.; wing 10 mm.; antenna about 1.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ (male) 7-segmented; scape brownish black, pedicel and flagellum somewhat paler brown; first flagellar segment nearly as long as the remaining segments combined, terminal segment shortest; verticils relatively short. Head black, the surface subnitidous; anterior vertex broad; vertical tubercle low.

Prothorax and mesothorax entirely polished black; præscutal setæ sparse and rather short. Halteres black. Legs with the coxæ black, sparsely pruinose; trochanters abruptly yellow, the posterior pair a little more obscured; femora black, the bases restrictedly yellow, more broadly so on posterior legs where nearly the basal third is included;

tibiae and tarsi brownish black; legs without scales. Wings with a strong blackish tinge, the base abruptly bright yellow, extending to just beyond arculus; veins brown, yellow in the prearcular field. Veins beyond cord with numerous trichia, with others on outer ends of *Rs* and *M*. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending some distance before level of fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ very close to its tip; *Rs* long but less than twice *R*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ subequal to *R*₁₊₂, or nearly twice *R*₂₊₃; veins beyond cell 1st *M*₂ longer than the cell; *m-cu* about one-half its length beyond fork of *M*; cell *M*₁ lacking.

Abdomen entirely opaque, segments black, very heavily yellow pollinose; outer segments, including the hypopygium, blackened.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype, ♂, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, October 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The most similar regional species include *Hexatoma (Eriocera) anama-laiana* Alexander and *H. (E.) tacita* Alexander, which differ in all details of coloration of the body, wings and legs, and in the venation.

Hexatoma (Eriocera) rama, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, female, 9 mm.); general coloration black, including the antennæ, halteres and legs; wings with a strong blackish tinge; conspicuous macrotrichia in outer cells of wing, from *R*₂ to *M*₄, inclusive; veins of outer half of wing with abundant macrotrichia; *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending shortly before fork of *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ a little shorter than *R*₁₊₂; cell *M*₁ lacking; *m-cu* at near mid-length of cell 1st *M*₂; abdomen black, the surface subnitidous; cerci long and slender.

Female.—Length about 11 mm.; wing 9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ (female) 8-segmented; black, the scape beneath a little paler; antenna short and relatively stout, with unusually long verticils. Head dull black; anterior vertex broad, with a low tubercle.

Mesonotal præscutum and scutum polished black, with blue-green reflections; scutellum and postnotum black. Pleura black, the pleurotergite and meron more pruinose. Halteres black. Legs black throughout; segments without scales. Wings with a strong blackish tinge; centres of cells *R* and *M*, with base of 1st *A*, streaked with paler; veins dark brown; numerous and conspicuous macrotrichia in outer ends of cells *R*₂ to *M*₄, inclusive; veins beyond cord, most of *Rs* and outer end of vein *M* as far basad as origin of *Rs* with trichia. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending shortly before fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ a considerable distance from its tip, *Sc*₁ alone exceeding *r-m*; *Rs* long, more than twice *R*; *R*₂ just beyond fork of *R*₂₊₃₊₄, the latter a little shorter than *R*₁₊₂; *R*₂ transverse; *r-m* oblique; cell *M*₁ lacking; *m-cu* at near mid-length of cell 1st *M*₂.

Abdomen black, the surface subnitidous; genital shield blackened; cerci relatively long, slender, brownish horn-colour.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype, ♀, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, November 13, 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

Readily told from all other regional medium-sized black species of the subgenus by the presence of abundant macrotrichia in the outer cells of the wing. Superficially it is most like *H. (E.) tacita* Alexander, which further differs in details of coloration and venation.

Hexatoma (Eriocera) dharma, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, female, 9 mm.); mesonotum and pleura black, pruinose; halteres brownish yellow, knobs dark brown; legs with coxæ and trochanters light yellow, femora yellow, the tips brownish black, tibiæ and basal segments of tarsi brownish yellow; wings with a faint brownish tinge, without stigma; veins beyond cord with abundant macrotrichia; *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending some distance before fork of *Rs*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ and *R*₁₊₂ subequal; cell *M*₁ lacking; cell *M*₂ open by atrophy of basal section of vein *M*₃; abdomen black; cerci very long and slender.

Female.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 9 mm.

Rostrum dark grey; palpi black. Antennæ (female) 8-segmented; black; first flagellar segment about one-half longer than the second, the base swollen; segments with relatively long verticils. Head dark grey, the front and orbits lighter grey; vertex broad, scarcely elevated.

Pronotum black, pruinose. Mesonotum black, pruinose, producing a leaden appearance; præscutum with vague indications of a central stripe; scutal lobes with slightly differentiated centres. Pleura black, chiefly pruinose, the anepisternum more polished black; dorso-pleural membrane dusky. Halteres with stem brownish yellow, knob large, dark brown. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters light yellow, contrasting with the darkened pleura; femora yellow, the tips brownish black, including about the outer seventh or eighth; tibiæ brownish yellow, the tips not darkened; tarsi brownish yellow, passing into black; no scales on segments of legs. Wings with a faint brownish tinge, the prearcular and costal fields clearer yellow; stigma lacking; veins brown, those in the brightened fields more yellowed. Veins of outer third of wing with abundant macrotrichia, involving the veins beyond cord and slightly more basally on *Rs*, *M* and *Cu*. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending some distance before fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ a short distance from its tip; *Rs* long, exceeding *R*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ and *R*₁₊₂ subequal, *R*₂₊₃ about one-half longer than *R*₂; cell *R*₂ at margin about one-fourth more extensive than cell *R*₃; cell *M*₁ lacking; cell *M*₂ open by atrophy of basal section of *M*₃; cell 2nd *M*₂ about twice its petiole; *m-cu* just before fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* relatively narrow, especially on outer third.

Abdomen black, the more proximal tergites more polished, the outer segments sparsely pruinose; genital shield dark brown. Ovipositor with the cerci very long and slender, slightly upcurved.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype, ♀, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, October 27, 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The present fly is readily told from all other regional black medium-sized members of the subgenus by the open cell M_2 of the wings. In its general appearance it most suggests species such as *Hexatoma (Eriocera) politovertex* Alexander, differing in all details of coloration and venation.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) bellipennis, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax brown, the humeral region of præscutum broadly more yellowed; legs yellow; wings whitened, the base and tip pale yellow, with a very heavy brown pattern, especially in the costal and outer cells; abdomen dark brown, the posterior borders of the more proximal segments greyish; genital shield orange-yellow.

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

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ with the scape dark brown, pedicel brownish yellow; flagellum broken. Head dark grey; anterior vertex very narrow, carinate.

Pronotum and cervical region dark brown. Mesonotum brown, the humeral region of præscutum broadly more yellowed; posterior sclerites still darker brown, pruinose, especially the postnotum. Pleura dark brown; dorsopleural membrane a little paler. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ dark brown, mid-coxæ brownish yellow, posterior coxæ yellow; trochanters yellow; a single leg remains, light yellow, only the last tarsal segment dark brown. Wings with the ground whitened, the prearcular field and extreme wing-tip more yellowed; a heavy brown pattern, as follows:—major areas at arculus, origin of *Rs* and fork of *Sc*, the latter two interconnected behind and enclosing a quadrate ground-area in cell R_1 ; beyond the cord the wing is chiefly darkened, paling to grey in the outer medial field, enclosing large white spots in cells R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and 2nd M_2 ; the major white areas include large separate spots crossing the wing beyond the arcular darkening and again at the cord, the cubital and anal fields chiefly whitened; dark seams at posterior cord relatively narrow; a darkened seam in cell *M* adjoining vein *Cu*; extensive pale grey clouds in cell 2nd *A* and again in outer ends of cells *Cu* and 1st *A*; veins yellow in the ground-areas, including costa, darkened in the patterned fields. Venation: anterior branch of *Rs* unusually arched; basal section of M_{1+2} subequal to the fused R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} ; apical fusion of veins *Cu* and 1st *A* short.

Abdomen dark brown, the posterior borders of the more proximal segments more greyish, especially distally on the sternites; genital shield orange-yellow; cerci very small and slender, strongly upcurved.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype ♀, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, October 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The most similar regional species include *Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) laetipennis* Alexander, *T. (T.) ornatipennis* Brunetti, and *T. (T.) suavis*,

sp. n., all having handsomely patterned wings of the general type of the present fly but differing conspicuously in the arrangement of the pattern.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) suavis, sp. n.

Mesonotal præscutum brownish yellow, the posterior sclerites of the notum and the pleura darker; antennæ relatively long, if bent backward extending at least to wing-root; legs yellow; wings whitened, with a characteristic brown pattern, including major costal areas at near mid-length and in most of cells beyond cord; fusion of veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} relatively long, nearly four times the basal section of M_{1+2} alone; abdomen dark brown, the posterior borders of segments obscure brownish yellow.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape and pedicel black, flagellum brownish yellow, unusually long, if bent backward extending at least to wing-root. Head brown.

Cervical region and pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal præscutum brownish yellow, darker on central and lateral parts, the posterior sclerites darker. Pleura chiefly dark brown. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the fore coxæ dark brown, the remaining coxæ yellow; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs light yellow (terminal tarsal segments broken). Wings with the ground whitened, the prearcular and apical areas a very little more yellowed; a heavy and conspicuous brown pattern, arranged as follows:—a relatively small spot beyond arculus; a major area just before mid-length of wing, extending from before origin of R_s to the tip of Sc_1 , posteriorly to vein Cu , variegated by small ground-spots in cells R , R_1 and outer end of cell M ; beyond the cord, wing chiefly darkened, interrupted by white spots in outer end of cell R_2 and in cells R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and 2nd M_2 , additional to the apical spot; cubital and anal fields paling to grey, more infuscated in cell 1st A at near mid-length of the anal veins; veins pale, darker in the patterned areas. Venation: anterior branch of R_s moderately arcuated; fusion of R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} relatively long, nearly four times the basal section of M_{1+2} ; apical fusion of veins Cu and 1st A short.

Abdomen chiefly dark brown, the posterior borders of the segments obscure brownish yellow, most extensive on the more proximal segments; ovipositor with the hypovalvæ very long and conspicuous.

Hab. Thailand (Chiengmai Province).

Holotype, ♀, Doi Sutep, above Dr. Buker's cabin, March 3, 1953 (D. C. Thurman).

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) suavis is most similar to *T. (T.) bellipennis*, sp. n., *T. (T.) ornatipennis* Brunetti, and some others, but differs from all in the distribution of the wing-pattern.

Gonomyia (Idiocera) acifurca, sp. n.

Size large (wing, over 7 mm.); general coloration grey, the præscutum with two intermediate brown stripes; antennæ black, the dorsal surface

of scape yellow; thoracic pleura grey, with a broad yellowish-white longitudinal stripe; wings subhyaline, patterned with dark brown; Sc_1 long, R_{1+2} fused with R_3 at margin, tip of vein R_4 rectangularly bent before tip; male hypopygium with the outer lobe of basistyle long-produced; three dististyles, the outer short-stemmed, profoundly split into two needle-like spines; ædeagus not blackened at tip.

Male.—Length about 7 mm.; wing 7.5 mm.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black, the dorsal surface of scape light yellow; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate; verticils short. Head grey, with a narrow brown longitudinal line on vertex.

Pronotum and cervical region yellow, patterned with brownish black medially. Mesonotal præscutum broadly light grey on sides, the disk with two broad dark brown stripes that are separated by a slightly broader light grey to yellowish-grey vitta; pseudosutural foveæ brown; scutum grey, each lobe with a dark brown line near mesal edge, being a prolongation of the præscutal stripe, with a further central darkened area; scutellum brown, pruinose, the base with a dark central spot; mediotergite grey pruinose, the anterior lateral part with a yellow spot; pleurotergite narrowly darkened above and below, with a more extensive yellow central stripe. Pleura grey pruinose, with a broad and conspicuous yellowish-white stripe, extending from behind the fore coxæ across the dorsal sternopleurite to the base of abdomen, passing beneath the halteres. Halteres with stem light yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ dark brown, the middle pair paler at apex; trochanters yellowish brown; femora yellowish brown, with a nearly terminal darker ring; tibiæ and basitarsi yellowish brown, the tips narrowly blackened; outer tarsal segments black. Wings subhyaline, the pre-arcular and costal fields somewhat clearer yellow; a conspicuous brown pattern, including spots at origin of Rs , stigma, cord, tip of vein R_3 , and outer fork of M ; veins light brown, darker in the patterned areas. Venation: Sc moderately long, Sc_1 long, ending just before mid-length of Rs , Sc_2 approximately opposite origin of Rs , the latter nearly square at origin; veins R_{1+2} and R_3 fused at margin for a short distance; vein R_4 bent virtually at a right-angle before apex, with indications of a short spur at bend; $m-cu$ more than its own length before fork of M ; outer fork of M square and more or less spurred.

Abdomen dark brown, the posterior borders of the segments narrowly pale yellow; hypopygium dark brown. Male hypopygium with the apical lobe of basistyle an elongate club. Three dististyles, the outer profoundly forked into two slightly unequal spines, the stem about as long as the shorter spine; intermediate style longest, very unequally forked at apex, the longer branch curved, slightly expanded and paler on outer third; inner branch much shorter, stem long and slender; inner style about as long as the outer one, a long nearly straight rod, narrowed to the acute blackened tip, the mesal surface of stem with long erect

setæ. *Ædeagus* stout, simple or virtually so, entirely unblackened, the outer end with several setæ.

Hab. East Afghanistan (Nuristan).

Holotype, ♂, Achmedi Dewane, Bashgul Valley, altitude 2,700 metres, July 22, 1952 (*Klapperich*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotype*, 1 ♀.

Very different from other regional members of the subgenus in the large size and very distinctive male hypopygium. The most similar forms include *Gonomyia (Idiocera) recens* Alexander, *G. (I.) recurvinervis* (Bergroth), and *G. (I.) teranishii* Alexander.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) narasinha, sp. n.

Size medium (wing, male, about 4.5 mm.); mesonotum dark brown, the posterior border of scutellum broadly yellow; antennæ (male) relatively long, the segments with abundant long erect pale setæ; wings with a weak dusky tinge, the prearcular and costal fields more whitened; *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending just beyond one-third the length of the long *Rs*; male hypopygium with the single dististyle oval, simple, subequal to the outer lobe of the basistyle; *ædeagus* narrowed at apex into an acute spine.

Male.—Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.4 mm.

Rostrum above pale yellow; palpi black. Antennæ black throughout, relatively long; flagellar segments elongate, with very long and abundant erect pale verticils. Head darkened laterally, the central vertex whitened.

Pronotum and pretergites chiefly white. Mesonotum almost uniformly dark brown, somewhat more intensely so medially; pseudosutural foveæ black, conspicuous; scutal lobes and base of scutellum dark brown, median region of scutum and the broad posterior border of the scutellum obscure yellow; mediotergite grey pruinose, the anterolateral angles, with most of the pleurotergite, whitened. Pleura dorsally chiefly white, with a large brownish-grey area on the anepisternum and adjacent part of pteropleurite; ventral sternopleurite and meron darker brown. Halteres dusky. Legs with the coxæ weakly infuscated, the fore pair more strongly so; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs brown. Wings with a weak dusky tinge, the stigma a little darker, poorly delimited; prearcular and costal fields more whitened; veins pale brown, slightly paler in the whitened fields. Venation: *Sc*₁ ends just beyond one-third the length of the long *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip, shortly beyond origin of *Rs*; branches of *Rs* long, the upper one gently sinuous; cell 1st *M*₂ narrowed basally, a little shorter than vein *M*₄; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites and hypopygium yellowed. Male hypopygium with the single dististyle oval in outline, subequal to the outer lobe of the basistyle, the latter provided with very long setæ. Phallosome large and conspicuous, sclerotized but not blackened, the *ædeagus* strongly recurved on basal half, thence narrowed into a

slender spine; apophyses appearing as large flattened blades, each extended into a spine, on a slide mount lying above one another but apparently connected and more or less hood-like in a natural position.

Hab. South India (South Coorg).

Holotype, ♂, Ammatti, altitude 3,100 feet, October 1952 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

The present fly is quite distinct from all other described Indian species of *Lipophleps*, being related to a group of Oriental forms, including *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *longiradialis* Alexander, *G. (L.) macilenta* Alexander, *G. (L.) pinivagata* Alexander, and others, widely distributed in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere, all being distinguished among themselves by strong hypopygial characters.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) matsya, sp. n.

General coloration dark brown; rostrum obscure yellow; antennæ black throughout; legs dark brown to brownish black; wings with a strong dusky tinge, the small stigma only slightly darker; *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*; vein *R*₃ only about one-third as long as *R*₄; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle acutely pointed at tip; inner dististyles of the two sides slightly asymmetrical, appearing as strongly curved black hooks, one longer and less curved; phallosome including two long slender black spines.

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

Rostrum obscure yellow; palpi brownish black. Antennæ black throughout; basal flagellar segments long-oval, the outer ones becoming more elongate. Head discoloured in mounting, apparently dark coloured.

Pronotum dark brown, the scutellum and pretergites whitened. Mesonotal præscutum and scutum almost uniformly dark brown, the outer posterior callosities of the scutal lobes and posterior border of scutellum obscure yellow; remainder of notum dark, sparsely pruinose; pleurotergite grey. Pleura chiefly dirty white behind, the propleura and mesopleura more infuscated. Halteres elongate, stem dirty white, knob brown. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters brown; remainder of legs dark brown to brownish black. Wings with a strong dusky tinge, the small stigma only slightly darker; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ some distance from its tip, *Sc*₁ alone a little longer than *m*; cell *R*₃ relatively large, vein *R*₃ only about one-third as long as *R*₄; cell 1st *M*₂ shorter than any of the veins beyond it; *m-cu* close to the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites, with the hypopygium, dark brown, the sternites obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the apical lobe of basistyle relatively short. Outer dististyle a long simple rod, at apex narrowed into an acute spine, the surface with very long setæ; inner dististyle asymmetrical on the two sides, appearing as curved black hooks from dilated bases, one hook much longer and less curved than the other, the shorter hook with two fasciculate bristles on its dilated base, these

apparently lacking on the style of the opposite side. Phallosome including two long slender black spines, one slightly stouter and more curved than the other; ædeagus yellow, appearing as an irregular flattened structure.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype, ♂, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, October 27, 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*).

Most similar to *Gonomyia* (*Gonomyia*) *affinis* Brunetti and *G. (G.) parvicellula* (Brunetti), differing in the coloration of the body, legs and wings. Both of Brunetti's species have Sc_1 short. It had been considered that *parvicellula* was a synonym of the earlier described *affinis* but, in my opinion, the two flies are quite distinct.

Dasymallomyia klapperichi, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax fulvous, including the disk of the præscutum which is narrowly bordered laterally by black; femora yellow, with a very narrow dark brown subterminal ring; wings with a weak yellow tinge, not or scarcely patterned; veins *C* and *Sc* yellow, the remaining veins brownish black; vein R_2 at or close to fork of R_{2+3+4} ; veins R_3 and R_4 only weakly divergent, the latter nearly straight, cell R_3 at margin approximately twice cell R_2 ; cell 1st M_2 normally closed.

Female.—Length about 7.5–8.5 mm.; wing 7–7.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi more testaceous. Antennæ with scape and pedicel yellow, flagellar segments testaceous, conspicuously darker apically, the outer segments more uniformly darkened, with pale incisures; proximal flagellar segments strongly narrowed apically into glabrous necks, those of the intermediate segments stouter. Head orange (type) to brown (paratype).

Pronotum polished yellow. Mesonotal præscutum with the disk fulvous, the area bordered laterally by a narrow black line that crosses the suture onto the sides of the scutal lobes; humeral and lateral portions more yellowed; posterior sclerites of notum reddish, the mediotergite more pruinose; scutellum yellow. Pleura and pleurotergite reddish, with restricted black areas on the pleurotergite and pteropleurite; dorsopleural membrane more yellowed. Halteres with stem pale, knob weakly darkened. Legs with the coxæ reddish yellow; trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a very narrow dark brown subterminal ring; tibiæ yellow, the tips more broadly black; proximal four tarsal segments yellow with narrowly blackened tips, terminal segment uniformly black; legs conspicuously hairy, as in the genus. Wings with a weak yellow tinge, not or scarcely patterned, there being very narrow darkenings at cord and stigma; veins brownish black, *C* and *Sc* more yellowed. Venation: *Sc* moderately long, Sc_1 ending just before fork of *Rs*, Sc_2 a short distance from its tip, Sc_1 alone about two-thirds R_{2+3+4} ; R_2 at or just beyond fork of R_{2+3+4} ; veins R_3 and R_4 only slightly divergent, cell R_3 at margin approximately twice cell R_2 ; vein R_4 nearly straight, not bent strongly caudad as in other members of the genus; cell 1st M_2

closed, about as long as distal section of vein M_3 ; $m-cu$ from one-third to one-half its length beyond the fork of M . In one wing of the paratype, cell M_2 is open by atrophy of basal section of vein M_3 .

Abdomen yellow to orange, the extreme lateral borders of both the tergites and sternites narrowly blackened, forming narrowly broken stripes.

Hab. East Afghanistan (Nuristan).

Holotype, ♀, Kutiau, altitude 1,500 metres, May 22, 1953 (*Klapperich*).

Paratopotype, ♀.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this fly to the collector, Mr. Johann Klapperich, of Bonn, Germany, to whom we owe much of our recent knowledge of the insect fauna of Afghanistan and of Fukien Province, eastern China. In its venation, especially the normally closed cell 1st M_2 , the present fly most resembles *Dasymallomyia clausa* Alexander, of eastern China, the other regional species having cell M_2 open and differing in all details of coloration and venation.

Erioptera (Psiloconopa) badakhensis, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum grey, the præscutum with vaguely indicated intermediate brown stripes; femora yellow with a conspicuous dark brown nearly terminal ring; wings greyish yellow, with a heavy brown pattern, with a common dark area at Sc_2 and origin of Rs ; Sc_1 long, Sc_2 just beyond origin of Rs ; cell 1st M_2 relatively small, the second section of vein M_{1+2} not longer than the distal section.

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

Rostrum and palpi black, the former sparsely pruinose. Antennæ with scape brown, pedicel and first flagellar segment more testaceous, the outer segments black; flagellar segments oval, becoming elongate outwardly. Head dark grey.

Pronotum brownish grey. Mesonotal præscutum grey, with a pair of vaguely darker intermediate brown stripes, weakly differentiated from the ground; pseudosutural foveæ dark brown, tuberculate pits brownish black; posterior sclerites of notum dark brown, pruinose, the suture between the mediotergite and pleurotergite broadly obscure yellow anteriorly. Pleura brownish grey, vaguely patterned with darker on the anepisternum and ventral sternopleurite, and with obscure yellow along the suture between the pteropleurite and meron. Halteres whitened, apex of knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ brown; trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a conspicuous dark brown nearly terminal ring, the actual apex pale; tibiæ yellowish white, the tip narrowly darkened; tarsi pale, the outer segments dark brown. Wings greyish yellow, with a conspicuous brown pattern arranged much as in *serenicola*; dark areas at arculus, a common one at origin of Rs and Sc_2 , tip of Sc_1 , continued backward and becoming narrower over the cord; other spots at ends of all longitudinal veins, largest at R_{1+2} and 2nd A , the intermediate ones smaller; other darkenings at outer end of cell 1st M_2 and at mid-length of veins M and M_4 ; dusky central clouds in base of cell R

and at mid-length of 1st *A* ; veins yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Venation : *Sc*₁ ending about opposite *R*₂, *Sc*₂ far retracted, just beyond origin of *Rs* ; cell 1st *M*₂ closed, relatively small, the second section of vein *M*₁₊₂ varying from about two-thirds to as long as outer section ; vein 2nd *A* straight.

Abdomen dark brown. Ovipositor fulvous, the outer third of cerci strongly upcurved to the acute tips.

Hab. North Afghanistan (Badakhshan).

Holotype, ♀, Firgamu, Kokscha Valley, altitude 2,300 metres, July 20, 1953 (*Klapperich*).

In the female sex, this fly is close to *Erioptera* (*Psiloconopa*) *serenicola* Alexander, of North Korea, differing in relatively slight features of coloration and venation. It is believed that more significant characters will be found in the male sex when this is known.

Cryptolabis (*Baeoura*) *afghanica*, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax light brown, scarcely patterned ; head light grey ; femora brownish yellow, tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously black, tarsi black ; wings weakly tinged with brown, unpatterned ; *R*₂₊₃ nearly perpendicular at origin, greatly narrowing cell *R*₁ above it ; cell 2nd *A* broad, vein 2nd *A* virtually straight ; abdominal tergites brown, sternites and hypopygium yellow ; male hypopygium with the dististyle terminal, moderately long, narrowed to the obtuse apex ; phallosome powerfully constructed, the free filament a little more than one-half as long as the dististyle.

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

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

Rostrum brown ; palpi dark brown. Antennæ with scape and pedicel dark brown, flagellum light brown, the outer segments darker ; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate. Head light grey.

Pronotum and pretergites yellow, narrowly more infuscated at the mid-region. Mesonotum almost uniformly light brown, the præscutum scarcely patterned ; postnotum variegated with yellow, including the anterolateral parts of the mediotergite and central part of pleurotergite. Pleura light reddish brown ; dorsopleural membrane yellow. Halteres with stem pale, knob weakly darkened. Legs with coxæ and trochanters pale yellow ; femora brownish yellow, tibiæ obscure yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously black, tarsi black ; vestiture of legs short and inconspicuous. Wings weakly tinged with brown, unpatterned, the prearcular and costal fields slightly more yellowed ; veins very pale brown. Venation : *Sc*₁ ending just beyond fork of *Rs* ; *R*₂₊₃ nearly perpendicular at origin, lying very close to *R*₁₊₂ so cell *R*₁ at this point is very narrow ; cell *M*₂ open by atrophy of *m* ; *m-cu* at mid-length of *M*₃₊₄ ; cell 2nd *A* broad, vein 2nd *A* virtually straight, not slightly sinuous on outer third.

Abdomen with tergites brown, sternites yellow ; hypopygium chiefly yellow. In the female, abdomen more uniformly darkened through

discoloration of internal egg masses; ovipositor fulvous. Male hypopygium with the dististyle terminal, simple, slender, not excessively lengthened as in some species, narrowed outwardly to the obtuse apex. Phallosome very powerfully constructed basally, the terminal free filament relatively short, slightly exceeding one-half the length of the dististyle.

Hab. North Afghanistan (Badakhshan).

Holotype ♂, Schiva, on high steppe, altitude 2,200 metres, July 12, 1953 (*Klapperich*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type.

The present fly is quite distinct from the other Asiatic members of the subgenus, being most similar to forms such as *Cryptolabis* (*Baeoura*) *aliena* Alexander, *C. (B.) consocia* Alexander, and *C. (B.) septentrionalis* Alexander, yet quite distinct in coloration and structure of the male hypopygium.

Molophilus (Molophilus) apollyon, sp. n.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group; size medium (wing, male, 4.5 mm.); general coloration dull black, the sides of the pronotal scutellum restrictedly pale; knobs of halteres light yellow; legs long, black throughout; wings conspicuously blackened; *Rs* in longitudinal alignment with the long *R*₄₊₅; male hypopygium with the tergite produced medially; ventral lobe of basistyle extended into a strong spine; two dististyles, the outer long-stemmed, conspicuously forked at outer end; phallosome distinct, consisting of a sclerotized arch, on either side produced into a very long erect spine.

Male.—Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.; antenna about 1.3 mm.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ short, black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with long verticils. Head dark blackish grey.

Thorax almost uniformly dull black, sparsely pruinose to produce a plumbeous appearance; sides of pronotal scutellum restrictedly obscure yellow. Halteres with stem dark brown, knobs abruptly light yellow. Legs elongate, black, the coxæ a trifle more pruinose. Wings with a strong blackish suffusion, more intense in the stigmal and outer radial fields; veins and trichia dark brown. Venation: *Rs* in alignment with the long *R*₄₊₅ which is a trifle shorter than *R*₂₊₃; petiole of cell *M*₃ variable, from about one-half longer than the sinuous *m-cu* to shorter than this vein; basal section of vein *R*₅ very short; vein *2nd A* sinuous, ending shortly beyond the posterior end of *m-cu*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the posterior border of tergite produced caudad into a small subquadrate lobe. Basistyle short and compact, the ventral lobe produced into a strong spine. Dististyles subterminal, the longest paler in colour, long-stemmed, unequally forked at outer end, the outer arm longest; inner dististyle a simple blackened rod, narrowed and gently curved to the acute point. Phallosome distinctive, consisting of a narrow arch, on either side produced into a very long and conspicuous erect spine. *Ædeagus* long and slender.

Hab. East Afghanistan (Nuristan).

Holotype, ♂, Kamdesch, Bashgul Valley, altitude 2,200 metres, July 17, 1952 (*Klapperich*). *Allotopotype*, ♀.

In its general black coloration, the present fly most suggests species such as *Molophilus (Molophilus) niger* Goetghebuer, *M. (M.) albibasis* Alexander, and others, differing conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the phallosome.

Tasiocera (Tasiocera) pernodulosa, sp. n.

Size large (wing, male, 4.8 mm.); antennæ elongate, exceeding the body, the flagellar segments very strongly nodulose, with exceedingly long outspreading verticils; mesonotum brown, pleura and pleurotergite yellowed; wings strongly tinged with brown; cell 1st M_2 closed, cell 2nd A very narrow; male hypopygium with the dististyle terminal, slender, weakly notched at tip, before apex with a conspicuous spine; phallosomic plate notched posteriorly, the lobes produced into conspicuous spinous points.

Male.—Length about 4.2 mm.; wing 4.8 mm.; antenna about 4.4 mm.

Rostrum testaceous yellow; palpi brownish black. Antennæ black, the scape a little paler; first flagellar segment elongate-cylindrical, the succeeding segments with very conspicuous basal swellings, elongate on the more proximal segments, becoming shorter and more nearly oval on the outer ones, all swellings with very long verticils, the longest fully twice the segments. Head brown, with very long erect to slightly proclinate setæ.

Pronotum brown, the sides, with the pretergites, yellow. Mesonotum brown, the sides of the præcutum, posterior lateral parts of scutal lobes and much of the postnotum obscure yellow; setæ long and conspicuous. Pleura obscure yellow, lined with darker along the mesopleural suture. Halteres dark brown, the base of stem narrowly paler. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters obscure yellow; all legs broken excepting one femur, this obscure yellow but appearing black due to the dense covering of appressed setæ. Wings strongly tinged with brown; veins and trichia darker. Venation: R_{2+3+4} preserved as a very short element, about one-third the basal section of R_5 ; cell 1st M_2 closed, m and basal section of M_3 subequal; $m-cu$ fork of M ; cell 2nd A very narrow.

Abdomen brown, the hypopygium somewhat darker. Male hypopygium with the basistyle stout, the dististyle terminal or virtually so, slender, at apex weakly notched, before apex with a conspicuous suberect spine. Phallosome consisting of a large depressed black plate, the posterior margin with a broad U-shaped notch, the lateral lobes produced into conspicuous pointed spines, with a smaller denticle at base of the notch; on face of plate near base with a smaller appendage, narrowed at base, triangularly dilated outwardly, the angles produced laterad into divergent horns.

Hab. South Queensland.

Holotype, ♂, Springbrook, December 15, 1952 (*Reginald Wells*).

This conspicuous fly is most like *Tasiocera* (*Tasiocera*) *barringtonensis* Alexander, *T. (T.) gracilicornis* Skuse, and *T. (T.) prolixa* Alexander, differing in the structure of the male antennæ and hypopygium, particularly the dististyle and phallosome of the latter. The closed cell 1st M_2 is an uncommon feature in the genus.

Styringomyia nirvana, sp. n.

General coloration black, variegated with yellow; legs black, patterned with white; all tibiæ black with a basal white ring; wings whitened, with an abundant brown spotted pattern; male hypopygium with the sternite terminating in two tubercles, each bearing a strong bristle; outer dististyle relatively short and stout, without spinous setæ on basal portion.

Male.—Length about 7–7.2 mm.; wing 5–5.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ with scape and pedicel black, the former restrictedly yellowed above at base; flagellar segments beyond the infuscated first yellow, the outer ones vaguely bicoloured, pale basally, weakly darkened outwardly. Head brownish grey above, restrictedly more brightened beneath; anterior vertex with a darker area between the eyes.

Pronotum obscure yellow or brownish yellow, patterned with black on sides of scutum and across anterior edge of scutellum. Mesonotum chiefly black, more or less grey pruinose, especially on the interspaces, posterior end of mid-region of præscutum and on scutal lobes. Pleura chiefly brownish black. Halteres yellow, the outer end of stem vaguely darkened, knob light yellow. Legs with all coxæ black; fore trochanter yellow, the others black; fore femur black, the basal fifth obscure yellow, with a similar ring at near mid-length; middle femur with nearly the basal third obscure yellow; posterior femur uniformly black, in cases with a pale ring at near mid-length; all tibiæ black, with a conspicuous white ring at base, narrowest on mid-leg; fore and middle basitarsi white, the tips broadly black, on the elongate fore tarsus including about the outer fourth; second tarsal segment black, narrowly whitened at base, segments three and four chiefly pale, the tips vaguely infuscated, terminal segment black; posterior tarsus uniformly white, excepting the black terminal segment. Wings with the restricted ground whitened, the surface extensively covered with brown clouds and spots, including all cells except *C*, the areas more or less confluent, transverse, crossing the cells; in most cases, the dark colour more extensive than the pale ground; veins yellow in the ground, darker in the patterned areas. Costal fringe (male) conspicuous, especially at near mid-length of wing. Venation: anterior branch of *Rs* oblique; cell 2nd M_2 short-sessile to short-petiolate, in the extreme latter case the petiole (M_{1+2+3}) subequal to *r-m*; vein 2nd *A* vaguely angulated before tip, in cases with a short spur. In the holotype, the right wing has the basal section of vein M_3 atrophied.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the tergite relatively broad, the terminal flap narrow, oval in outline, with

about one-half the length freely projecting; sternite narrowed into a parallel-sided rod that divides at apex into two strong tubercles, each tipped with a single strong seta. Basistyle with a low apical tubercle that bears two unequal modified setæ, the outermost smaller. Outer dististyle dark coloured, relatively short, expanded just beyond base, bearing a single very long apical seta; no spinous setæ at base of style. Inner styles including two small unequal flattened blades, both provided with abundant short black spinous setæ that become longer toward base; largest style produced into a narrow curved arm that bears a series of spines, with a further strong lateral spinoid process at base; smaller style suboval in outline, the spinous setæ forming a dense black mass on the face. Ædeagus elongate, restrictedly blackened at tip, near apex extended into a slender rod.

Hab. South India (South Coorg.)

Holotype, ♂, Ammatti, altitude 3,100 feet, October 1952 (*P. Susai Nathan*). *Paratopotypes*, ♂♂.

The most similar species is *Styringomyia marmorata* Senior-White, which differs conspicuously in the coloration of the legs and wings, and in details of body coloration. The male hypopygium of *marmorata* has not been described.

Styringomyia kala, sp. n.

General coloration black, the præscutum with three grey stripes; halteres black; legs black, the extreme bases of the fore and middle femora and of all tibiæ yellow; an obscure yellow ring at near two-thirds the length of middle tibia; posterior basitarsus more or less brightened; wings with a strong blackish tinge, the proximal third or fourth more yellowed; abdomen, including hypopygium, black; male hypopygium with the basistyle trispinous; outer dististyle very broad at base and here provided with long black setæ.

Male.—Length about 7 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with the scape black beneath, restrictedly yellowish grey above; pedicel black; flagellar segments brown, short-cylindrical. Head black, very sparsely pruinose.

Pronotum black laterally, the disk yellowed posteriorly. Mesonotum black, the præscutum with three more greyish or plumbeous stripes; remainder of thorax black. Halteres black. Legs black, the extreme bases of the fore and middle femora yellow; middle tibia with an obscure yellow ring at near two-thirds the length, all tibiæ narrowly yellowed basally; posterior basitarsus chiefly obscure yellow, or, in cases, more restrictedly brownish yellow, the tips blackened; tibiæ and basitarsi with erect setæ, additional to the more abundant subappressed ones. Wings with a strong blackish tinge, the basal third or fourth more yellowed; veins dark brown, a little paler in the brightened parts. Venation: anterior branch of *Rs* oblique; cell 2nd *M*₂ short sessile to punctiform; vein 2nd *A* curved into the border.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with the tergite broad, terminating in a semicircular membranous flap; sternite narrow, the two strong outer setæ almost terminal in position. Basistyle terminating in three strong modified spinous setæ from two well-defined tubercles, the two setæ from the upper tubercle unequal. Outer dististyle unusually broad basally, the outer third narrowed; base of style with numerous strong black setæ; extreme base or cephalic end of style with a dense comb of about nine spines. Inner two dististyles include two relatively narrow flattened blades with abundant long black setæ arranged in three major groups; apex of inner style with a single strong spine. Ædeagus chiefly unblackened, more or less hood-shaped, the lateral arms terminating in small blackened points.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype, ♂, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, October 28, 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*). *Paratopotypes*, ♂♂, swarming in flight.

Styringomyia kala is most similar to species such as *S. solocipennis* (Enderlein) and *S. holomelania* Alexander, differing in details of coloration of the body, legs and wings, and in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Styringomyia vritra, sp. n.

General coloration yellow, patterned with black on sides of præscutum and scutum; pleura yellow; femora yellow, with a dark brown subterminal ring and indications of a further paler brown ring at near mid-length; tibiæ yellow, tips blackened, broadly so on fore legs, the fore and middle tibiæ with a further dark ring at near mid-length; wings unpatterned; abdominal tergites uniformly dark brown, sternites paler brown, hypopygium yellowed; male hypopygium with the basistyle trispinous, the spines on summits of two conspicuous tubercles; outer dististyle at base with a dense brush of black setæ; intermediate style broad, with abundant black retrorse setæ.

Male.—Length about 6.8–7 mm.; wing 4.8–5.2 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow, palpi black. Antennal scape dark brown beneath, more or less yellowed above; pedicel brownish black; flagellum with segments chiefly yellow, in cases those beyond the first vaguely clouded with darker on outer ends to produce a weak bicolored appearance. Head chiefly yellow, the posterior vertex restrictedly dark brown, the genæ extensively paler brown.

Pronotum with disk yellow, the sides broadly blackened. Mesonotal præscutum with the disk chiefly covered by three brownish-yellow stripes, the posterior interspaces indicated behind, the lateral borders broadly and conspicuously blackened; scutal lobes and lateral part of scutellum and mediotergite dark brown, the mid-region with a narrow yellow line extending from the posterior part of scutum to the abdomen; pleurotergite dark brown, paler ventrally. Pleura uniformly light yellow. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters light yellow femora yellow, with a conspicuous

dark brown subterminal ring that is subequal to the yellow apex, with a further paler brown diffuse ring at near mid-length, most distinct on fore legs; tibiae yellow, tips broadly brownish black, narrowest on hind legs, the fore and middle tibiae with an additional brownish-black ring shortly before mid-length, most extensive on fore legs, lacking on hind tibiae; tarsi yellow, the tips of the basitarsi blackened, most extensively so on fore legs where about the outer third is involved, narrower and paler on hind legs; outer tarsal segments blackened, most extensively so on the fore legs. Wings yellow, unpatterned, the posterior half a little more darkened, including the veins which otherwise are yellow. Venation anterior branch of *Rs* relatively short, oblique; cell *2nd M*₂ narrowly sessile to very short-petiolate; vein *2nd A* curved gently to the margin.

Abdominal tergites uniformly dark brown, sternites paler brown or yellowish brown, unpatterned; male hypopygium and preceding segment yellowish brown to yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite relatively broad, the terminal flap semicircular in outline; sternite relatively narrow, the two outer setae only slightly larger, virtually apical in position. Basistyle with two strong outer tubercles, the outer bearing a single strong modified seta, the inner with two unequal setae, the shorter about two-thirds as long as the other. Outer dististyle long and slender, with the usual long terminal seta, the basal third with approximately 30 long black nearly erect setae forming a compact mass; at extreme base of this arm with a comb of about nine or ten spinous setae; intermediate style broad, with abundant retrorse black setae; inner style small, fringed with similar blackened setae, with a single larger and more powerful outer spine, a broadly obtuse central projection and about three strong bristles at the base or cephalic end. Aedeagus chiefly pale, with two very small recurved blackened points with truncated tips.

Hab. South India (Madras).

Holotype, ♂, Kodaikanal, Pulney (Palni) Hills, altitude 6,500 feet, October 27, 1953 (*P. Susai Nathan*). *Paratopotypes*, ♂♂, swarming in flight, October 27–28, 1953.

The most similar regional species is *Styringomyia thetis* Alexander, which differs especially in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the basistyle and dististyles.

Styringomyia mitra, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax dark brown, more or less pruinose, patterned with darker; femora yellow, with two narrow dark rings; tibiae yellow, the tips rather narrowly dark brown, with a more diffuse dark ring before mid-length; wings yellow, with four brown spots; vein *2nd A* bent very strongly into margin; male hypopygium with the tergite and sternite narrowed outwardly; basistyle with a single spinous seta from a long basal tubercle; inner dististyle a curved arm with a few teeth at apex.

Male.—Length about 7.5 mm.; wing 5.2 mm.

Female.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum yellowish brown, palpi darker. Antennæ with scape light brown, paler above; pedicel brownish black; flagellum brownish yellow, the outer segments pale brown. Head light brown, scarcely patterned.

Pronotum darkened laterally, obscure yellow on mid-region. Mesonotum chiefly dark brown, especially behind, the surface more or less pruinose, the anterior part of præscutum darkened. In the male, the pleura likewise appears to be chiefly darkened but this is due presumably to discoloration, since in the paratype female, which appears to be conspecific, the pleura and sternopleurite are light yellow, with only the vicinity of the posterior spiracle restrictedly darkened. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs very slightly darker. Legs with the coxæ and trochanters pale; femora yellow, with two narrow dark brown rings, the outer about its own length from the tip, the other just before mid-length, both much paler on lower surface; tibiæ yellow, tips rather narrowly dark brown, with indications of a paler and more diffuse ring before mid-length; tarsal segments yellow, the tips narrowly darkened, the terminal segment black; tibiæ, especially the posterior pair, with some long and conspicuous erect bristles on outer face, distributed almost throughout the length. Wings yellow, with four brown spots arranged as is common in the genus at *r-m*, *m*, posterior end of *m-cu* and outer end of vein *2nd A*; veins yellow, dark brown in the patterned parts. Venation: anterior branch of *Rs* relatively long, oblique; cell *2nd M*₂ narrowly sessile; vein *2nd A* bent very strongly into the margin, almost recurved.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, the posterior borders of the more proximal segments weakly patterned, the outer tergites, including the sixth to eighth, with the areas confluent to form a gradually narrowed stripe; sternites and hypopygium clearer yellow. Male hypopygium with the tergite narrowed apically, the outer flap long-triangular, narrowed to the slender tip, at base of this outer lobe with a pair of unusually long setæ; sternite very narrow, the two terminal setæ of moderate length, almost contiguous at base. Basistyle with a single slender spinous seta, relatively short, only about twice as long as its basal tubercle. Outer dististyle slender, without basal setæ; intermediate style expanded outwardly, the concave margin with a row of spines, with a second isolated group on a lateral arm; inner style including a slender curved arm that bears about four teeth at and near tip, with one or two additional spines at near mid-length, together with several long setæ at base; a further compressed dusky blade, very obtuse at tip, bearing a strong spine on lower margin near base. Ædeagus including a major blackened rod that is strongly bent into a spine near apex, with a pair of smaller black spines on outer margin near base; anterior part of ædeagus with a pair of obtuse lobes or blades, their margins weakly darkened.

Hab. South India (South Coorg).

Holotype, ♂, Ammatti, altitude 3,100 feet, October 1952 (*P. Susai Nathan*). *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotype*, ♀.

Styringomyia mitra is most similar to *S. susilae* Alexander, differing in the coloration of the legs and, especially, the structure of the male hypopygium.