

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

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IN the present paper I am considering a series of Eriopterine crane-flies from Ceylon that were taken by Dr. Fernand Schmid between January and March 1954. It is evident from the rich collections taken by Dr. Schmid that the crane-flies of the island are still very insufficiently known and many further species remain to be described.

Conosia minuscula, sp. n.

Male.—Length about 6.5 mm. ; wing 5 mm.

Female.—Length about 7–7.5 mm. ; wing 4.5–5 mm.

Characters much as in *Conosia irrorata* (Wiedemann), except for the very small size. Fore and middle femora strongly darkened, tibiae and tarsi light yellow, outer tarsal segments blackened ; tibial bases weakly infuscated ; posterior legs more uniformly yellow, the tips of the femora and bases of the tibiae weakly darkened ; vestiture of legs in both sexes short and relatively appressed. Wings of male strongly dilated opposite termination of vein 2nd A, in female broadest at near midlength. Coloration of wings greyer than in material from the type locality of *irrorata*. Male hypopygium dark brown ; outer dististyle slender, the outer end decurved to the acute tip. Gonapophysis shorter and broader than in *irrorata*.

Holotype, ♂, Kitulgala, altitude 800 feet March 2nd, 1954.

Allotype, ♀, Glenloch, January 22nd, 1954. *Paratypes*, 1 ♂, Maturata, altitude 2,400 feet, March 1st, 1954 ; 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Ulapana, altitude 1,700 feet, January 24th, 1954.

Gymnastes (Paragymnastes) simhalae, sp. n.

General coloration polished obscure yellow and black ; head polished yellow, the centre of the posterior vertex with a major brown area ; apex of knob of halteres yellow ; legs black, femoral bases and a sub-terminal ring yellow ; wings dark brown, the base and two narrower outer crossbands whitened ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of basal section of M_3 ; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle slender, inner style a very massive blackened subglobular structure.

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

Rostrum brownish black ; palpi black. Antennæ with scape obscure yellow, pedicel yellow basally, the tip brownish black, flagellum brownish black ; basal flagellar segments oval, passing through long-oval to elongate, longest verticils more than twice the segments. Head obscure

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polished yellow, the entire centre of the posterior vertex occupied by a major brown area.

Pronotum dark brown, more yellowed behind. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground obscure yellow, the disk chiefly covered by three black stripes, greatly restricting the interspaces, humeral areas of the ground colour ; scutal lobes black, central area and scutellum brownish yellow ; postnotum dark brown, the suture more yellowed ; pleurotergite with a row of very long setæ. Halteres with stem brownish yellow, base of knob dark brown, apex yellow. Legs with coxæ brown, fore pair with conspicuous setæ ; trochanters obscure yellow ; femora black, yellow basally and with a narrow yellow ring some distance from tip ; remainder of legs black ; femora and tibiæ with scattered erect setæ and abundant flattened scales. Wings dark brown, with three whitish crossbands, including a broader basal one and two narrower more distal ones, the outer generally unbroken and completely traversing the wing, in cases narrowly interrupted along vein M_{1+2} ; central pale band interrupted by darker in cell M adjoining vein Cu ; cell C extensively light yellow ; veins brown, a little paler in the whitened areas. Venation : Sc_1 ending some distance before fork of Rs , Sc_2 nearly opposite midlength of the latter ; R_2 longer than R_{2+3+4} ; R_{3+4} longer than R_3 and about three-fifths R_4 ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of basal section of M_3 , cell 2nd M_2 slightly longer than its petiole ; $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond the fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites somewhat paler ; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 1) with the apical inner margin of basistyle, b , heavily blackened. Dististyles, d , subterminal, the outer one slender, its blackened apex obtuse, outer margin with two powerful distal setæ and weaker ones near base ; inner style a very massive subglobular blackened structure. Aedeagus, a , very long and slender, with scattered setæ along the outer margin.

Holotype, ♂, Galaha, altitude 2,600 feet, January 21st, 1954. *Paratypes*, 10 ♂♂, Kandy, altitude 2,000 feet, January 14th, 1954 ; 1 ♂, Le Vallon, altitude 2,700 feet, January 21st, 1954.

The wing pattern of the present fly is much as in *Gymnastes* (*Paragymnastes*) *bistriatipennis* Brunetti, of South India, which has cell 1st M_2 of the wing closed and the hypopygium quite distinct. *G. (P.) imitator* Alexander, of South India, has cell M_2 of the wings open, about as in the present fly but differs conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium. The wing pattern of the female of *imitator* is much as in the present fly but that of the male is quite different.

Gymnastes (*Paragymnastes*) *kandyana*, sp. n.

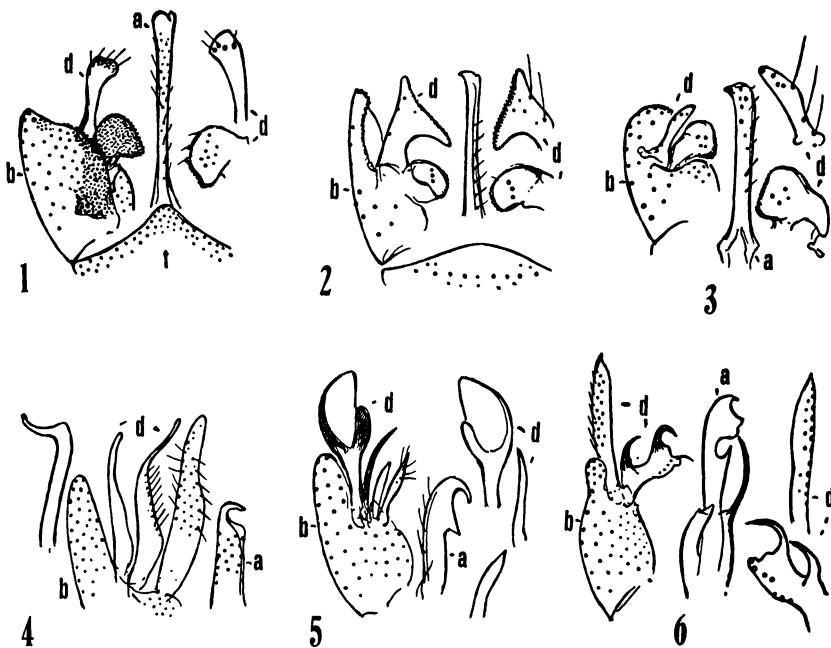
Size relatively small (wing of male 4.5 mm.) ; antennæ with pedicel and flagellum black ; mesonotal praescutum with the stripes completely fused to form a discal shield, scutellum obscure yellow ; pleura chiefly blackened ; femora yellow basally, the tips broadly blackened, with a more diffuse darkened ring at near midlength ; wings with the ground

whitened, with relatively narrow darkened bands; veins R_3 and R_4 divergent, cells R_2 and R_3 subequal at margin; abdomen uniformly dark brown, hypopygium yellowed; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle small, very slightly dilated on outer half; aedeagus relatively short, terminating in a blackened point.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with scape obscure yellow, pedicel and flagellum black; basal flagellar segments oval, passing into elongate; verticils of intermediate segments very long. Head polished obscure yellow; centre of vertex with a large brown diamond-shaped area.

Figs. 1-6.



1. *Gymnastes (Paragymnastes) simhalae*, sp. n.; male hypopygium.
 2. *Gymnastes (Paragymnastes) maya*, sp. n.; male hypopygium.
 3. *Gymnastes (Paragymnastes) kandiyana*, sp. n.; male hypopygium.
 4. *Gonomyia (Ellipteroides) pictilis*, sp. n.; male hypopygium.
 5. *Gonomyia (Idiocera) conchiformis*, sp. n.; male hypopygium.
 6. *Gonomyia (Gonomyia) serendibensis*, sp. n.; male hypopygium.
- (Symbols: a, aedeagus; b, basistyle; d, dististyle; t, tergite).

Pronotum obscure yellow, darker laterally. Mesonotal praescutum with the disk covered by a blackened shield consisting of the fused stripes, the lateral border more weakly darkened, humeral and sublateral areas reddish yellow; scutum blackened, including the midarea, the outer posterior angles paler; scutellum obscure yellow, with conspicuous erect setæ, parascutella black; postnotum black, the anterior part of the postnotal suture more reddened. Pleura chiefly blackened, the dorsal sterno-

pleurite, meron and metapleura obscure yellow ; dorsopleural membrane light brown. Halteres with stem dusky, knob yellow. Legs with all coxæ dark ; trochanters obscure yellow ; femora broadly yellow basally, the tips broadly blackened ; a more diffuse darkened ring at near mid-length ; tibiæ obscure yellow, tips narrowly blackened ; basitarsi brownish yellow, remainder of tarsi dark brown to brownish black ; dark colour of much of the legs produced by scales which are easily removed. Wings with the ground whitened, including most of the basal half, the pre-arcular and costal fields light yellow, the pale colour of base variegated by a dark spot at arculus and a broken band at level of origin of *Rs*, widened in the cubital and anal cells ; dark band at cord, subequal in width to the whitened band before it ; wing tip broadly dark brown, the inner edge of the darkening lying at the outer forks ; white band beyond cord slightly narrower than the preceding darkened band at cord ; veins brownish yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Venation : Veins R_3 and R_4 divergent, cells R_2 and R_3 subequal at margin ; R_{2+3+4} shorter than R_2 ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of basal section of M_3 .

Abdomen uniformly dark brown, excepting the yellowed hypopygium. Male hypopygium (fig. 3) with the inner margin of the basistyle, *b*, rather weakly darkened and feebly corrugated. Dististyles, *d*, subterminal, the outer small, very slightly dilated on outer half, the obtuse tip blackened ; a few long setæ near base and again on outer half, the intermediate part naked ; inner style large and massive, blackened. Aedeagus, *a*, relatively short, expanded outwardly, terminating in an erect blackened point.

Holotype, ♂, Kandy, altitude 2,000 feet, January 14th, 1954.

The most similar regional species is *Gymnastes* (*Paragymnastes*) *simhalae*, sp. n., which differs especially in the coloration of the body and wings and in slight details of the male hypopygium.

Gymnastes (*Paragymnastes*) *maya*, sp. n.

Size large (wing of male 6 mm. or more) ; praescutum with three fulvous stripes, the central one divided by a capillary black line, pleura polished yellow, variegated with brown ; femora yellow, with two darker rings ; wings yellow, with a conspicuous brown pattern ; cell M_2 open ; abdominal tergites bicoloured, dark brown, ringed posteriorly with yellow ; male hypopygium with the inner margin of basistyle extensively blackened and corrugated ; outer dististyle greatly expanded outwardly.

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

Rostrum light chestnut ; palpi black. Antennæ with scape yellow, pedicel obscure yellow basally, darker at tip ; flagellum black, base of first segment yellowed ; flagellar segments passing through oval to elongate, with verticils that greatly exceed the segments in length. Head polished yellow ; vertex with a brown central line, more expanded in front.

Pronotal scutum darkened medially above, yellow on sides, scutellum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum polished, with three fulvous stripes, the central one divided by a capillary black line, interspaces and lateral

borders yellow ; scutum yellow, each lobe with an extensive brownish black area extending from the suture backward, narrowed behind ; scutellum yellow, base brownish black ; mediotergite black, pleurotergite yellow, the lower margin darkened. Pleura polished yellow, variegated with brown, especially on the ventral anepisternum. Halteres with stem dusky, knob light yellow. Legs with coxæ and trochanters yellow ; femora yellow, including the broad tips, with two darkened rings, one subapical, the broader second ring shortly beyond midlength ; tibiæ yellow, tips narrowly blackened ; basitarsi obscure yellow, outer tarsal segments blackened ; major segments of leg with conspicuous scattered erect bristles, additional to the usual setæ and scales. Wings yellow, prearcular and costal regions more saturated ; a conspicuous brown pattern, including a narrow more or less broken band at level of origin of R_s and tip of vein $2nd\ A$, with a second narrow complete band at the cord, widened behind ; wing tip broadly darkened ; other darkenings include a large spot at fork of M_{1+2} and more or less distinctly on border of cell $2nd\ A$; veins yellowish brown in the ground areas, somewhat darker in the patterned parts, C and Sc more yellowed. Costal fringe short. Venation: R_2 and R_{2+3+4} subequal ; R_{3+4} subequal to R_4 and about twice the oblique R_3 ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of basal section of M_3 ; cell $2nd\ M_2$ deep, about twice its petiole or more ; $m-cu$ nearly its length beyond fork of M .

Abdominal tergites conspicuously bicoloured, dark brown, with the posterior third clearly and evenly yellowed to produce a ringed appearance ; sternites more uniformly reddish yellow ; hypopygium orange. Male hypopygium (fig. 2) with the inner margin of the basistyle, b , extensively and heavily blackened and microscopically corrugated. Outer dististyle, d , large, much expanded outwardly into two lobes, the apex blackened and corrugated ; inner style smaller, heavily blackened. Aedeagus long and slender, the small blackened apical point slightly decurved.

Holotype, ♂, Kandy, altitude 2,000 feet, January 14th, 1954. *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂♂, one pinned with type.

The specific name is from Maya-ratta, the ancient province of Ceylon in which Kandy was located. The coloration of the thorax and abdomen readily separates this fly from the two other regional species described at this time. The male hypopygium, especially the outer dististyle, is quite distinctive, more suggesting the condition found in *Gymnastes* (*Paragymnastes*) *bistriatipennis* (Brunetti), of southwestern India, which is entirely distinct in other regards such as the closed cell $1st\ M_2$ of the wings.

Gonomyia (*Ellipteroides*) *thiasodes*, sp. n.

General coloration polished fulvous, the vertex, anterior praescutum and anepisternum conspicuously patterned with black ; halteres brown ; legs obscure yellow, outer tarsal segments infuscated ; wings brownish yellow, unpatterned ; cell R_3 large, veins R_3 and R_4 strongly divergent ;

m-cu before fork of *M* ; cerci blackened and pointed at tips, with scattered erect setæ.

Female.—Length about 5.2 mm. ; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum light yellow ; palpi pale basally, outer segments brown. Antennæ with scape yellow, pedicel obscure yellow, flagellum brown ; flagellar segments oval to slightly long-oval, with a dense white pubescence and verticils that are subequal in length to the segments. Head yellow, the vertex chiefly occupied by a broad polished black area that extends from eye to eye, the vertex yellowed before and behind this marking.

Pronotum polished light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum polished fulvous yellow, with a conspicuous black central area on less than the anterior half, more or less triangular in outline ; scutum fulvous ; scutellum fulvous, its posterior border broadly light yellow ; postnotum fulvous. Pleura fulvous yellow, the anepisternum chiefly occupied by a large black area ; pteropleurite, meron and metapleura clearer yellow. Halteres brown. Legs with the coxæ fulvous yellow ; trochanters yellow ; remainder of legs obscure yellow, the outer tarsal segments passing into dark brown. Wings brownish yellow, prearcular and costal fields light yellow ; veins light brown, yellowed in the brightened fields. Numerous macrotrichia on veins of outer half of wing. Venation : *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending beyond midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ far retracted, before the origin of *Rs* ; cell *R*₃ large, at margin nearly three times as extensive as cell *R*₅ ; veins *R*₃ and *R*₄ strongly divergent, cell *R*₂ at margin very narrow ; cell 2nd *M*₂ deep, about three times its petiole ; *m-cu* about three-fourths its length before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen badly discoloured by eggs within ; tergites evidently bicoloured, polished obscure yellow, their posterior borders brown. Ovipositor with the genital shield light yellow ; cerci elongate, blackened at outer ends, tips acute, surface with conspicuous scattered erect setæ.

Holotype, ♀, Kandy, altitude 2,000 feet, January 10th, 1954.

This fly is very different from the other described regional members of the subgenus in the coloration of the body and wings, this being more as in certain species of *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken. The two flies next described and the Himalayan *Gonomyia (Ellipteroides) schmidi* Alexander are entirely distinct in coloration.

Gonomyia (Ellipteroides) pictilis, sp. n.

Size large (wing over 7 mm.) ; general coloration of mesonotal praescutum light brown, darker behind ; pleura variegated dark brown and yellow ; wings dirty white, conspicuously patterned with brown ; veins *R*₃ and *R*₄ very long, cell *R*₂ at margin slightly more extensive than cell *R*₃ ; cell 2nd *M*₂ very deep ; male hypopygium with four dististyles.

Male.—Length about 6.5 mm ; wing 7.3 mm.

Female.—Length about 6.5 mm. ; wing 7.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black, scape slightly paler and pruinose ; flagellar segments long-oval, becoming more elongate outwardly

with a dense white pubescence and verticils that slightly exceed the segments in length. Head brownish black.

Pronotum dark brown in front and on sides, brownish yellow behind, scutellum and anterior pretergites yellow, posterior pretergites more obscured. Mesonotal praescutum light brown to brownish yellow, with a conspicuous darker brown central stripe, pseudosutural foveae large, reddish; scutum chiefly reddish brown, the lobes more yellowed behind; scutellum and postnotum dark brown. Pleura dark brown, conspicuously patterned with yellow, including the propleura, dorsal pteropleurite and posterior end of anepisternum, the metapleura more obscure yellow; dorsopleural membrane chiefly dusky. Halteres weakly darkened, base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs with coxæ blackened, the tips more or less yellowed; trochanters brownish yellow; femora brown, bases clearer, tips blackened, broadest on fore legs, narrowest on posterior pair; tibiæ and tarsi brownish black to black. Wings with the restricted ground dirty white, heavily patterned with brown, including seams at origin of *Rs*, over cord and fork of M_{1+2} ; somewhat paler brown clouds in outer radial, cubital and anal fields; bases of cells *R* and *M* conspicuously clouded; prearcular and costal regions more yellowed, cell *Sc* especially so; veins brown, darker in the clouded parts. Venation: *Sc* long, Sc_1 ending just before the fork of *Rs*, Sc_2 not clearly evident; veins R_3 and R_4 very long, diverging very slightly, so cell R_2 at margin is slightly more extensive than cell R_3 ; vein R_3 longer than *Rs*, R_{2+3+4} only about one-third R_3 ; cell 2nd M_2 very deep, at least four times its petiole; *m-cu* at or close to fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black to black, the pleura variegated with paler. Ovipositor with cerci elongate, narrowed into yellow apical points, surface with rather numerous but weak setæ; hypovalvae shorter, obtuse at tips, with more conspicuous setæ. Male hypopygium (fig. 4) with the dististyles subterminal, the basistyle, *b*, long-produced beyond their insertion. Four dististyles, *d*, or profound branches; outer style a long, slender, gently sinuous, glabrous rod, narrowed to the obtuse tip; second style slightly longer, broad on basal two-thirds, thence narrowed into a long black spine, tip narrowly obtuse, margin fringed with long conspicuous setæ; third style longest, glabrous, very strongly sinuous on outer fourth; inner style a stout straight rod, narrowed on outer third, surface with conspicuous setæ. Aedeagus, *a*, strongly curved into a crook, with long coarse setæ.

Holotype, ♂, Nuwara Eliya, altitude 6,000 feet, February 26th, 1954.
Allotopotype, ♀.

The only other species with patterned wings is *Gonomyia (Ellipteroides) rohuna*, sp. n., readily distinguished by the very different venation.

Gonomyia (Ellipteroides) rohuna, sp. n.

Size medium (wing of female 6 mm.); general coloration brownish grey, disk of praescutum darker; antennæ black throughout; knob of halteres clear yellow; femora brown, tips blackened, tibiæ and tarsi

black ; wings with the restricted ground obscure whitish, conspicuously patterned with brown ; *Sc* long, veins R_3 and R_4 strongly divergent, cell R_2 at margin only one-third to one-fourth as extensive as cell R_3 ; vein R_3 shorter than Rs ; abdomen black, pleural region with grey areas ; ovipositor elongate, the tips produced into narrow points.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout ; flagellar segments gradually decreasing in length and diameter outwardly ; strongest verticils unilaterally distributed, subequal to the segments. Head brownish grey, the vertical tubercle paler.

Pronotum and pretergites yellowed above, brownish black on sides. Mesonotal praescutum brownish grey, the disk with a central darker brown area that includes the very broad central stripe and reduced laterals ; pseudosutural foveæ black ; posterior sclerites of notum blackened, the posterior parts of scutal lobes and the parascutella obscure yellow. Pleura black, conspicuously patterned with whitish yellow on the sternopleurite and adjoining central part of pteropleurite, and again on the metapleura and posterior edge of meron ; dorsopleural membrane more obscure yellow. Halteres whitened, the outer end of stem more infuscated, knob clearer yellow. Legs with all coxæ black ; trochanters brown ; femora brown, the tips blackened ; tibiæ and tarsi black. Wings with the restricted ground obscure whitish, restricted to the centres of the cells, the remainder clouded with brown, chiefly as seams along the veins, still darker over the cord, anal cells more extensively darkened ; prearcular field yellowed. Venation : *Sc* long, Sc_1 ending at from three-fourths to four-fifths Rs ; veins R_3 and R_4 diverging strongly, cell R_2 at margin only about one-third to one-fourth cell R_3 ; vein R_3 shorter than Rs ; *m-cu* at fork of *M*.

Abdomen black, the pleural region with four or five areas of light grey pollen. Ovipositor elongate ; cerci with scattered elongate setæ, the extreme tips prolonged into more slender points. The abdomen of female filled with unusually large and slender black eggs.

Holotype, ♀, Nuwara Eliya, altitude 6,000 feet, February 26th, 1954.

Paratopotype, ♀, April 4th, 1954.

The specific name is from Rohuna-ratta, ancient southern province of Ceylon, also spelled Rohana. Although generally similar to *Gonomyia* (*Ellipterooides*) *pictilis*, sp. n., in its conspicuously patterned wings, the present fly is quite distinct in the venation, as described above.

Gonomyia (*Idiocera*) *conchiformis*, sp. n.

Size small (wing of male 4.5 mm.) ; mesonotal praescutum grey, the disk with two brownish grey intermediate stripes ; pleura reddish brown, with indications of a more yellowed longitudinal stripe ; legs obscure yellow, tips of tibiæ and outer tarsal segments brownish black ; wings light brown, stigma yellow ; cell R_3 relatively large, vein R_4 nearly twice R_{2+3+4} ; male hypopygium with four dististyles, the outer two short, the outermost pale, the second a slender black spine ; longest style bifid,

its outer arm a very flattened shell-like blade ; aedeagus decurved into an acute spine.

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

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with scape more or less darkened, pedicel white, flagellum medium brown ; flagellar segments long-sub-oval, with dense pubescence and long unilaterally distributed verticils. Head clear light grey.

Pronotum grey above, narrowly lined with pale on sides, scutellum and pretergites yellow. Mesonotal praescutum grey, the disk with two brownish grey intermediate stripes, humeral and lateral portions more reddened ; pseudosutural foveæ reddish brown ; posterior sclerites of notum grey, scutal lobes slightly patterned with brown ; pleurotergite and posterior border of mediotergite more reddened. Pleura reddish brown, with indications of a more yellowed ventral longitudinal stripe ; midsternal region yellowed. Halteres infuscated, base of stem restrictedly pale. Legs with coxæ and trochanters reddish brown ; remainder of legs obscure yellow, the tips of the tibiæ narrowly but conspicuously brownish black ; basitarsi obscure yellow, the outer ends and remainder of tarsi brownish black. Wings light brown, prearcular and costal fields more yellowed ; stigma yellow, poorly indicated ; veins brownish yellow, the cord darker. Venation : *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending opposite origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ far retracted so *Sc*₁ is very long, about two-thirds *Rs* ; cell *R*₃ relatively large, vein *R*₄ long and arcuated, nearly twice *R*₂₊₃₊₄ ; cell 2nd *M*₂ subequal to its petiole ; *m-cu* a little more than its own length before fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, lateral borders and subterminal segments pale, hypopygium brownish yellow ; basal sternites pale brownish yellow, outer segments darker. Male hypopygium (fig. 5) with the outer lobe of basistyle, *b*, conspicuous, the tip obtuse, pale. Four dististyles, *d*, the two outer ones short simple rods, the outer pale, the inner a little longer, slender, its tip acute ; intermediate style longest, stem slender, the two arms very dissimilar, the outer a very flattened shell-like blade, the inner arm a much shorter blackened rod ; inner style a simple rod, the acute tip blackened. Aedeagus, *a*, relatively narrow, the tip decurved into a slender acute spine.

Holotype, ♂, Puttalawa, March 25th, 1954.

The most similar regional species is *Gonomyia (Idiocera) thaicola* Alexander, of Thailand, which differs conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (Idiocera) persimilis, sp. n.

Size small (wing of female, 5.3 mm.) ; mesonotal praescutum and scutum brownish grey, without clearly defined pattern, ventral pleurites light yellow ; antennal flagellum black ; halteres with stem infuscated, knob more strongly so ; legs yellow, tips of tibiæ and outer tarsal segments darker ; wings weakly tinged with brown, restrictedly patterned with darker ; *Sc*₁ ending just beyond origin of *Rs* ; abdominal tergites dark brown.

Female.—Length about 6 mm. ; wing 5.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ with scape brownish grey below, whitened above ; pedicel brown basally, tip whitened ; flagellum light brown ; flagellar segments long-oval to elongate, subequal to the verticils. Head whitened in front, darker behind, light yellow beneath.

Pronotum brownish grey, darker medially above, sides of scutellum and pretergites more whitened. Mesonotal præscutum brownish grey, without clearly defined darker pattern ; posterior sclerites of notum brownish grey, posterior border of scutellum light brown. Pleura above broadly light brown, the pleura and sternum clear light yellow. Halteres weakly infuscated, the knob somewhat darker. Legs with all coxæ and trochanters light yellow ; femora yellow, unpatterned ; tibiæ yellow, tips narrowly infuscated ; tarsi brownish yellow, passing into dark brown. Wings weakly tinged with brown, darker than in *absona* ; prearcular and costal regions light yellow ; a very restricted and inconspicuous brown pattern, as follows : Origin of *Rs*, stigma, *m-cu*, and more diffuse clouds in outer ends of cells *R*₃ and *R*₄, the latter variegated by a pale spot ; cord not darkened ; veins yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Macrotrichia of outer veins abundant, on *M* continued basad of origin of *Rs*. Venation : *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending just beyond origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ far retracted. Compared with *absona*, *Rs* shorter, *R*₂₊₃₊₄ slightly more than twice *R*₃, and tip of *R*₄ less upcurved.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the posterior borders very narrowly and vaguely pale ; sternites, especially the posterior margins, more yellowed.

Holotype, ♀, Beliul Oya, altitude 2,000 feet, February 20th, 1954.

The most similar described regional species is *Gonomyia* (*Idiocera*) *absona* Alexander, of South India, which differs in the details of coloration of the body, antennæ, halteres and legs, and in the venation, as compared above.

Gonomyia (*Gonomyia*) *serendibensis*, sp. n.

Mesonotum brown, posterior border of scutellum broadly obscure yellow ; pleura grey, conspicuously variegated with yellow ; legs brownish black ; wings weakly tinged with brown ; *Sc* short ; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle terminating in a small acute point, inner style darkened, its outer margin bearing two powerful black spines ; phallosome with apex of aedeagus emarginate ; a single blackened gonapophysis.

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

Rostrum, palpi and antennæ black. Head mounted so that the coloration cannot be described.

Pronotum brown ; pretergites clear light yellow, the colour extended to the wing root. Mesonotal præscutum brown, without distinct pattern ; pseudosutural foveae black, conspicuous ; scutum brown, the outer posterior part of scutal lobes restrictedly obscure yellow ; scutellum dark brown basally, the posterior border broadly obscure yellow ; medio-

tergite dark brown pruinose, paler brown laterally ; pleurotergite chiefly yellowed in front, darker behind. Pleura with propleura, anepisternum and ventral sternopleurite grey, the dorsal sternopleurite, pteropleurite, meron and metapleura yellowed. Halteres with stem pale, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxæ chiefly infuscated, the middle pair yellowed ; trochanters brownish yellow ; remainder of legs brownish black. Wings weakly tinged with brown, stigma slightly darker ; veins dark brown. Costal fringe short. Venation : *Sc* relatively short, *Sc*₁ ending immediately beyond origin of *Rs* ; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ arcuated, nearly twice the oblique vein *R*₃ ; cell 1st *M*₂ relatively small, subequal to vein *M*₄ ; *m-cu* a short distance before fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 6) with the basistyle, *b*, terminating in an elongate-oval lobe. Outer dististyle, *d*, relatively narrow, the apex a small acute point, inner margin of outer half a glabrous flange ; inner style distinctive, elongate, darkened, the outer margin with two powerful black spines, the distal one more strongly curved, apex of style small, with a single developed fasciculate bristle. Phallosome with the aedeagus, *a*, large, its outer end expanded, the margin notched to produce two points, the outer one acute ; before the expanded part with a rounded notch, the lower margin of which is produced into a slender spine ; a single developed gonapophysis, appearing as a long black spine, the normal second point rudimentary, not blackened.

Holotype, ♂, Ambawela, altitude 6,000 feet, March 6th, 1954.

The specific name is derived from Serendib, the ancient Arabian designation for Ceylon. The most similar species is *Gonomyia* (*Gonomyia*) *impacata* Alexander, of Pakistan, which has the male hypopygium generally the same yet differs in all details. The fly is entirely distinct from the various species of the subgenus known from South India.

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

Allied to *flavomarginata* ; mesonotum dark brown, mediotergite clearer yellow ; pleura chiefly dark brown, with a broad pale yellow longitudinal stripe extending from and including the fore coxæ, attaining the base of the abdomen ; wings strongly tinged with brown, variegated with paler areas before cord and elsewhere on outer half of wing ; *Sc* short ; abdominal tergites yellow, each with a brown semicircular discal area, the outer posterior angles yellowed ; male hypopygium with dististyles terminal, outer style a black scabrous rod that bears a long slender spine on mesal face at base, inner style likewise produced into a long spine ; phallosome complex, including two pairs of spines.

Male.—Length about 3 mm. ; wing 3 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, palpi black. Antennæ with scape and pedicel dark beneath, light yellow above, flagellum brownish black ; flagellar segments elongate, with very long verticils. Head light yellow, the centre of vertex with a major brown area.

Pronotum above clear light yellow, the sides darkened ; pretergites light yellow. Mesonotum dark brown, very sparsely pruinose ; pseudo-

sutural foveae dark reddish brown ; central region of scutum and posterior border of scutellum obscure yellow ; mediotergite clearer yellow, weakly darkened both at base and apex, pleurotergite obscure yellow. Pleura chiefly dark brown, with broad pale yellow longitudinal stripe extending from and including the fore coxæ, passing above the remaining coxæ to the abdomen. Halteres very short-stemmed, dark brown, the upper margin of knob yellowed. Legs with fore coxæ as described, other coxæ and all trochanters obscure yellow ; remainder of legs light brown, a trifle darker outwardly ; tarsi brown. Wings strongly tinged with brown, variegated by paler areas before the cord, prestigmal and poststigmal, and in the bases of cells beyond the cord ; stigma oval, slightly darker brown ; prearcular and costal fields more whitened ; veins pale brown, darker along cord, paler in the brightened fields. Venation : *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending a distance before origin of *Rs* exceeding one-half the length of the latter ; *Rs* feebly angulated at origin, about two-thirds as long as its anterior branch ; branches of *Rs* divergent, straight, cell *R*₃ at margin very broad, about two and one-half times cell *R*₂ ; cell 1st *M*₂ shorter than vein *M*₄ ; *m-cu* about one-third its length before fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites yellow, each of the more proximal segments with a semicircular brown area, leaving the lateral posterior borders broadly of the ground ; sternites paler ; subterminal segments and hypopygium more brownish yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 7) with the basistyle, *b*, short ; dististyles, *d*, terminal ; outer style a black rod, its surface scabrous, tip obtuse, at base on mesal face with a strong black spine that is about one-third as long as the outer blade but very slender, gently curved, the tip acute ; inner style with the body triangular, the entire outer edge produced into a strong yellow spine, gently curved, tip acute and narrowly blackened ; body of style with numerous setæ but none of these modified. Phallosome, *p*, complex, including a pair of divergent horns near base and a second pair of recurved spines from near apex.

Holotype, ♂, Deniyaya, altitude 1,700 feet, February 5th, 1954.

The most similar described regional species is *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) flavomarginata* Brunetti, of the eastern Himalayas, which differs decisively in the structure of the male hypopygium. I have a specimen from Ceylon determined by Edwards as being *flavomarginata* which may belong to the present species but since it differs in certain regards it is not placed in the type series.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) lanka, sp. n.

General coloration of thorax dark brown ; posterior border of scutellum and suture of the postnotum yellowed ; pleura with a conspicuous whitened longitudinal stripe ; femora brownish yellow, with a broad black subterminal ring, preceded and followed by white ; posterior femur of male with a single row of about 40 long curved erect setæ extending virtually over the entire length ; wings pale brown, variegated with whitened areas ; *Sc* short, branches of *Rs* strongly divergent ; abdominal tergites dark brown, the posterior borders conspicuously ringed with

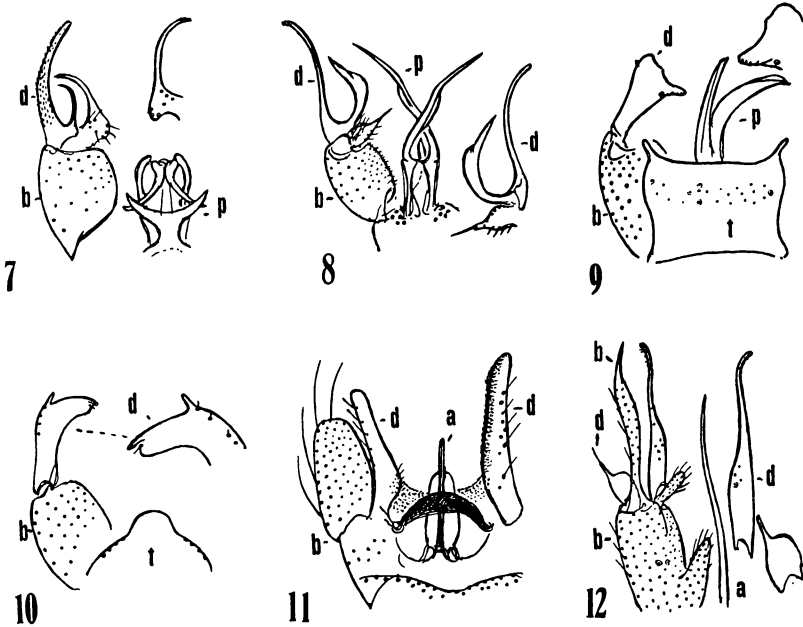
obscure whitish ; male hypopygium with two terminal dististyles, the outer very large, profoundly bifid ; phallosome with the elongate gonapophyses decussate at the midline.

Male.—Length about 4 mm. ; wing 4 mm.

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

Rostrum brownish black ; palpi black. Antennæ black, scape and pedicel lined beneath with yellowish white, basal two segments of flagellum yellowed ; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with very long verticils, the longest nearly four times the segments. Head whitened above, the centre of vertex patterned with dark brown.

Figs. 7-12.



7. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) hedy's*, sp. n. ; male hypopygium. 8. *Gonomyia (Lipophleps) lanka*, sp. n. ; male hypopygium. 9. *Cryptolabis (Baeoura) triquetra*, sp. n. ; male hypopygium. 10. *Cryptolabis (Baeoura) pollicis*, sp. n. ; male hypopygium. 11. *Molophilus (Tasiocerellus) kandyensis*, sp. n. ; male hypopygium. 12. *Molophilus (Molophilus) rachi-us*, sp. n. ; male hypopygium.
(Symbols : a, aedeagus ; b, basistyle ; d, dististyle ; p, phallosome ; t, tergite).

Cervical region brownish black. Pronotum whitened above, dark brown on sides ; pretergites broadly and conspicuously whitened. Mesonotum almost uniformly dark grey, praescutum unpatterned ; pseudosutural foveæ dark reddish brown ; posterior border of scutellum broadly obscure yellow ; postnotum plumbeous, the internotal suture extensively yellowed. Pleura light brown dorsally, dark plumbeous brown below, the areas separated by a narrow white longitudinal stripe,

extending from and including the fore coxæ, reaching the base of abdomen; dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres with stem yellow, knob dark brown, lined with pale yellow. Legs with coxæ obscure yellow, darkened basally, fore coxæ conspicuously whitened; trochanters yellowish white; femora brownish yellow, the outer one-third to two-fifths white, enclosing a broad black ring; tibiæ and basitarsi light brown, outer tarsal segments black; posterior femur of male with a series of about 40 very long erect setæ, arranged in a single row that extends virtually the entire length of the segment. Wings with the ground chiefly pale brown, variegated with more restricted whitened areas that are arranged in three more or less distinct crossbands, two before the cord, the other broader and more diffuse; stigma oval, darker brown, preceded and followed by whitened areas; a weak clouding at *h* and the arcular region; prearcular and costal fields whitened; wings basad of cord chiefly pale, the cord and outer veins darker. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending a distance before origin of *Rs* about equal to two-thirds the latter vein; branches of *Rs* strongly divergent, cell *R*₃ at margin about twice *R*₂; cell *R*₅ strongly narrowed at margin; cell 1st *M*₂ widened outwardly; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites conspicuously bicoloured, the sternites less evidently so; tergites dark brown, with less than the posterior half dirty white; eighth and ninth segments brown, hypopygium more brownish yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 8) with two terminal dististyles, *d*, the outer very large and conspicuous, profoundly bifid into a long slender outer arm and a shorter inner blade that is about two-thirds as long, expanded beyond midlength, thence narrowed into a darkened flange or edge, tip acute; inner style very small, elongate, strongly narrowed to the apex that bears the usual two modified setæ. Phallosome, *p*, very conspicuous, including especially two very elongate gonapophyses that are decussate at the midline, beyond which they expand into a long flange, finally produced into a long straight spine, the blackened tip acute.

Holotype, ♂, Tissawewa, altitude 30 feet, February 8th, 1954. *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with the type.

The specific name, *lanka*, is the ancient Hindu name for Ceylon. The most similar regional species is *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *leucomelania* Alexander, which is most readily separated by the very different male hypopygium.

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

General coloration of praescutum brownish grey, with three brown stripes, the central one further divided by a capillary darker vitta; postnotum and pleura grey; legs with long conspicuous setæ; wings weakly tinged with brown, stigma barely indicated; costal fringe long, especially basally; cell *M*₂ open by atrophy of *m*; male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in a broad obtusely rounded lobe; dististyle on outer margin at near two-thirds the length bearing a small fingerlike lobe.

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

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

Rostrum pale yellow ; palpi pale brown. Antennæ black, scape slightly paler beneath ; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate, with very long verticils, the longest exceeding twice the length of the segment. Head brown.

Pronotum pale brown, the scutellum and pretergites more yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum brownish grey, with three brown stripes, the broad central one further divided by a capillary darker vitta ; humeral triangles and anterior border lighter grey ; scutal lobes brownish grey ; scutellum obscure greyish yellow ; postnotum light grey. Pleura grey. Halteres with stem dusky, knob slightly paler. Legs with the coxæ testaceous ; trochanters yellow ; remainder of legs brownish yellow to light brown, outer tarsal segments darker ; legs with very long conspicuous erect setæ. Wings weakly tinged with brown, the small stigma scarcely darker, lying beyond R_2 ; veins brown. Macrotrichia of veins conspicuous, especially the basal costal fringe in both sexes. Venation : Sc_1 ending shortly beyond the fork of R_s , Sc_1 a little longer than R_{2+3+4} ; vein R_{2+3} suberect, much longer than R_2 ; cell M_2 open by the atrophy of m ; $m-cu$ at or before midlength of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A broadest at midlength, acutely pointed at tip.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown. Ovipositor with the oval cerci fleshy. Male hypopygium (fig. 10) with the tergite, t , produced medially into a broad obtusely rounded lobe. Dististyle, d , curved, stouter on basal two-thirds, thence narrowed and bent, the apex notched, the upper apical angle slightly more produced, with a strong seta beneath the flange ; on outer angle of style, at the point of narrowing, with a slender fingerlike lobe.

Holotype, ♂, Kandy, altitude 2,000 feet, January 14th, 1954. *Allotype*, ♀, Ambawela, altitude 6,000 feet, March 5th, 1954.

The only generally similar regional species is *Cryptolabis* (*Baeoura*) *nilgririana* Alexander, of South India, which differs conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium, including both the tergites and dististyle.

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

Size small (wing 4 mm.) ; general coloration grey, the praescutum with three more plumbeous grey stripes and a major black area on either side ; legs black, vestiture short ; wings weakly tinged with grey, veins dark brown ; R_{2+3} suberect to oblique, cells R_3 relatively broad ; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite truncate, each outer lateral angle produced into a slender lobe ; dististyle appearing as a glabrous triangular blade, widened outwardly.

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

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

Rostrum light brown ; palpi brownish black. Antennæ black ; basal flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate, with moderately long verticils that slightly exceed the segments. Head light grey.

Prothorax light brown. Mesonotal praescutum light grey, with three more plumbeous grey stripes; sides of sclerite with a major circular black area; humeral area restrictedly yellowed; scutal lobes dark grey; remainder of notum light grey. Body glabrous or virtually so. Pleura grey; dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres infuscated throughout. Legs with coxæ dark grey; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs black, the femoral bases restrictedly paler; vestiture of legs short and appressed. Wings broad, weakly tinged with grey, the prearcular and costal fields somewhat more whitened; stigma vaguely indicated; veins dark brown, slightly paler in the whitened fields. Venation: Sc_1 ending some distance beyond fork of R_s , Sc_2 just before the fork, Sc_1 a little longer than R_{2+3+4} ; cell R_3 at margin relatively wide, more extensive than cell R_2 ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of m ; $m-cu$ at near one-third the length of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A relatively broad.

Abdomen, including hypopygium and ovipositor, dark brown. Cerci of ovipositor oval, with numerous long setæ. Male hypopygium (fig. 9) with the tergite, t , very large, the posterior border truncate, each outer lateral angle produced into a slender lobe, its tip obtuse. Dististyle, d , appearing as a triangular blade, greatly dilated outwardly, the outer apical angle obtuse, the inner angle more slender; surface of lobe unusually glabrous. Phallosome, p , includes the slender aedeagus and a broader blade of approximately the same length, its tip appearing bifid.

Holotype, ♂, Kitulgala, altitude 800 feet, March 2nd, 1954.

Cryptolabis (*Baeoura*) *triquetra* falls in a group of species within the subgenus in which the vestiture of the legs is short and appressed. Other Oriental species of this group, including *C. (B.) dicladura* Alexander and *C. (B.) inaequarmata* Alexander, have the dististyle of the hypopygium much more complex, forked and subterminal in position.

Rhabdomastix (*Rhabdomastix*) *schmidiana*, sp. n.

General coloration of mesonotum light brown, darker medially and on sides; antennæ of male very long, exceeding three times the length of the wing, yellow; wings subhyaline, distinctly patterned with brown spots in the radial field; vein R_2 strongly preserved; abdominal segments conspicuously bicoloured, yellow, the posterior borders more narrowly dark brown; male hypopygium with the gonapophysis very narrow.

Male.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 7 mm.; antenna about 26–27 mm.

Female.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.; antenna about 1.5 mm.

Rostrum reduced, yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennæ of male very long, over three times the length of wing, of the female short, as shown by the measurements; scape light brown, pedicel brownish yellow, flagellum yellow, the segments very vaguely darkened at the incisures; segments very long-cylindrical, verticils microscopic. Head brown; anterior vertex very broad.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum light brown, with a darker central stripe, best indicated anteriorly, and narrow sublateral areas; lateral borders darker brown; pseudosutural foveæ pale; scutum

brown ; scutellum obscure brownish yellow ; mediotergite reddish, darker on central part. Pleura and pleurotergite chiefly brown ; dorso-pleural region still darker. Halteres with stem obscure yellow, knob dark brown. Legs obscure yellow ; fore and middle trochanters of male greatly elongated. Wings subhyaline or weakly darkened, the prearcular and costal fields more so ; a restricted but conspicuous brown spotted pattern, with areas at origin of R_s , R_2 , R_3 and tip of R_4 ; anterior cord darkened ; veins pale, darker in the patterned areas. Wings broad ; anal angle rounded. Venation : Vein R_2 strongly preserved, bent obliquely backward ; Sc long, Sc_1 ending shortly before fork of R_s , Sc_2 a short distance from its tip ; cell R_3 of moderate size, smaller in some specimens ; R_s moderately long, arcuated to weakly angulated at origin ; cell 1st M_2 widened outwardly ; m long to very long ; $m-cu$ before mid-length of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A very broad.

Abdominal segments conspicuously bicoloured, broadly yellow basally, the posterior borders more narrowly dark brown ; hypopygium dark brown. Male hypopygium as in the genus ; gonapophyses appearing as very narrow blades, only slightly widened outwardly.

Holotype, ♂, Parawatte, January 12th, 1954. *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotypes*, 2 ♂♂ ; *paratypes*, 1 ♂, Hunuwala, altitude 450 feet, February 19th, 1954 ; 1 ♂, Hapugalla, January 17th, 1954 ; 1 ♂, Le Vallon, 2,700 feet, January 22nd, 1954 ; 1 ♂, Migahamaditta, 1,290 feet, January 19th, 1954 ; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, on a single pin, Ragala, March 1st, 1954.

I take great pleasure in naming this unusually distinct fly for the collector, Dr. Fernand Schmid, who has added vastly to our knowledge of the Tipulidae of parts of southern Asia. The species is quite distinct from the two other regional members of the subgenus so far described, *Rhabdomastix* (*Rhabdomastix*) *nilgirica* Alexander and *R. (R.) trochanterata* Edwards. The most evident differences are the conspicuously spotted wings and the strong retention of vein R_2 .

Molophilus, Curtis.

Tasiocerellus, subgen. n.

Antennæ short ; flagellar segments with very long verticils. Wings with cell C very broad ; Sc relatively long, Sc_1 ending opposite R_2 , Sc_2 only shortly removed, Sc_1 being subequal to $m-cu$; cell R_3 very short-petiolate, R_{2+3+4} only about one-third the basal section of R_5 ; R_2 and base of R_{2+3} subequal and in virtual transverse alignment ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of m ; cell M_3 short, only about one-half its petiole. All cells of wing, including even the prearcular field, with abundant dense long trichia.

Male hypopygium (fig. 11) with the basistyle, b , stout. Apparently two dististyles, d , the outer a large fleshy lobe at end of basistyle, the inner a narrow blade, its inner face corrugated or squamose, connected across the genital chamber by a narrow semilunar blackened bridge. An alternative interpretation of the basistyle-dististyle would be to consider the basistyle as terminating in a stout lobe (the outer dististyle, above),

more or less cut off by a constriction, with a single subterminal dististyle (inner dististyle, above). Phallosomic plate long and narrow, microscopically setulose. Aedeagus, *a*, slender.

Type. *Molophilus (Tasiocerellus) kandyensis*, sp. n. (Oriental Region : Ceylon).

I am placing the present fly as being a new subgenus of *Molophilus*, based chiefly on the structure of the phallosome and phallosomic plate. The abundant macrotrichia of the wing cells is more as in *Ormosia Rondani*, although some species of *Molophilus* have such trichia, though never as abundant as in the present fly. It seems certain that the true systematic position of this strange fly will be questioned and that eventually it will be raised to full generic rank.

Molophilus (Tasiocerellus) kandyensis, sp. n.

Size very small (wing of male 3.5 mm.); antennal verticils very long; wings with Sc_1 relatively short; R_{2+3+4} preserved but very short, R_2 and R_{2+3} in approximate transverse alignment; cell M_2 open, cell M_3 short; all cells of wing with abundant long trichia; male hypopygium interpreted as having two dististyles (but see discussion above), the outer very large and stout, exceeding the area of the basistyle; inner style elongate, directed caudad, interconnected across the genital chamber by a narrow semilunar blackened bridge; phallosomic plate long and narrow, microscopically setulose.

Male.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.5 mm.; antenna about 0.4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennæ short; scape and pedicel brown, flagellum black; flagellar segments long-oval, with very long verticils that greatly exceed the segments. Head brown.

Thoracic dorsum chestnut brown, unpatterned; posterior sclerites somewhat darker. Pleura darker brown. Body with long coarse erect setæ. Halteres short, knob large, brown, the base of stem yellowed. Legs with the coxæ brown; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs obscure yellow, appearing darker because of the abundant coarse dark setæ. Wings weakly tinged with brown, the costal border more evidently so; veins and macrotrichia darker brown. All cells of wing with abundant macrotrichia. Venation as described under the subgenus.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites obscure yellow; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 11) as described under the subgenus. The peculiar bridgelike structure across the genital chamber is very peculiar, apparently interconnecting the inner dististyles of the two sides.

Holotype, ♂, Kandy, altitude 2,000 feet, January 14th, 1954.

Paratopotype, ♂, pinned with the type.

Molophilus (Molophilus) rachiis, sp. n.

Belongs to the *gracilis* group, *procericornis* subgroup; general coloration very pale yellowish brown; antennæ of male very long, nodulose, nearly equal to the wing; flagellar segments swollen basally and provided

with long erect setæ ; male hypopygium with the basistyle at apex produced caudad into a long slender lobe that narrows into a long acute spine, inner apical lobe small ; two very unequal dististyles, one long and slender, virtually glabrous, the other very small, abruptly narrowed at apex into a slender lobe.

Male.—Length about 3.5 mm. ; wing 4.2 mm. ; antenna about 4 mm.

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

Rostrum and palpi brownish black. Antennæ of male very long, nearly equal to the wing, dark brown, the apical pedicels of the segments paler ; flagellar segments with the basal enlargement oval, with very long outspreading verticils, the apical necks glabrous, nearly as long as the enlarged bases. Head light brown.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotum very pale yellowish brown, without distinct pattern ; postnotum a trifle darker. Pleura weakly darkened dorsally, pale yellow on ventral part. Halteres infuscated, the base of stem pale. Legs with coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow ; remainder of legs brownish yellow, outer tarsal segments darker brown. Wings greyish yellow, the base and costal region clearer yellow ; veins brownish yellow, macrotrichia darker. Venation : R_2 lying proximad of level of $r-m$; petiole of cell M_3 nearly three times $m-cu$; vein *2nd A* relatively short, moderately sinuous, ending just before level of $m-cu$.

Abdomen dark brown, hypopygium more brownish yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 12) with the apex of the basistyle, *b*, produced caudad into a very long setiferous lobe that narrows into a straight slender glabrous spine, with a small long-oval hairy lobe at base ; ventral lobe of basistyle lying far basad, relatively small, with conspicuous setæ. Two very unequal dististyles, *d*, one subequal in length to the outer lobe of the basistyle, entirely glabrous, its basal half broad, the outer half very slender, tip narrowly obtuse, before apex with a few small spinelike setæ ; inner style very small, broad at base, at apex narrowed abruptly into a very slender lobe, that is tipped with a strong seta. Phallosome broadly obtuse at tip. Aedeagus, *a*, very long and slender.

Holotype, ♂, Ambawela, altitude 6,000 feet, March 4th, 1954. *Allotopotype*, ♀, pinned with the type.

The specific name, *rachius*, is the Phoenician term for Ceylon, as used in Sanchoniathon. There are several species of the *procericornis* sub-group in South India and Ceylon, all readily told from one another by the structure of the male hypopygium. The most similar of the described species is *Molophilus (Molophilus) laxus* Alexander.