

UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF CRANE-FLIES FROM
THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS (TIPULIDAE,
DIPTERA), VI*

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The preceding part under this general title was published in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 68: 135-144. At this time I am considering species of the Eriopterine genus *Gonomyia*, virtually all of which were taken by Dr. Fernand Schmid in Kumaon, Uttar Pradesh, India in 1958, in Madras, South India, in December 1958, and in Sikkim in 1959. Dr. Schmid's collections in the Himalayas over the past several years have quite revolutionized our knowledge of the crane-flies of this prolific region. One further species from South India was taken by the veteran collector of entomological specimens, Mr. P. Susai Nathan. I am very deeply indebted to Messrs. Schmid and Susai Nathan for their continued interest in saving these fragile and often neglected flies. The types of the species are preserved in my personal collection.

***Gonomyia* (*Protogonomyia*) *aitholodes* new species**

Size small (wing of female about 4.5 mm.); general coloration dull brownish black; antennae, halteres and legs black; wings tinged with blackish, the prearcular and costal fields slightly more yellowed; veins R_3 and R_4 divergent, narrowing cell R_1 at the margin, cell 2nd M_2 unusually deep; ovipositor with the cerci narrowly produced at tips.

FEMALE Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.6 mm.; antennae about 1.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae relatively long, if bent backward extending about to the root of the halteres, black throughout; flagellar segments long, subequal to or a trifle shorter than the longest verticils; besides the verticils, the segments bear several setae of moderate length scattered over the surface. Head dark brown.

Pronotum dark brown, scutellum and anterior pretergites obscure yellow. Mesonotum dull brownish black, scutellum a trifle paler; posterior parts of scutal lobes obscure yellow. Pleura dull black, the dorsopleural region, ventral pteropleurite and metapleura more obscure brownish yellow. Halteres and legs black. Wings with a strong blackish suffusion, the prearcular and costal regions a trifle more yellowed; veins brown, paler brown in the bright-

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, University of Massachusetts.

ened parts. Veins excepting those near the wing base with long macrotrichia, lacking on prearcular veins, basal fourth of M , more than the basal half of the first section of Cu_1 , and the bases of the Anal veins, more extensively so on *2nd A*. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending about opposite three-fourths to four-fifths Rs , Sc_2 shortly beyond the origin of the latter; veins R_3 and R_4 strongly divergent, narrowing cell R_1 , this being only about one-fourth or one-fifth as extensive at margin as cell R_3 ; cell *2nd M*₂ nearly three times its petiole; *m-cu* before the fork of M .

Abdomen brownish black, in the type female filled with large elongated black eggs that are nearly as long as a single abdominal segment. Ovipositor about intermediate in structure between the conditions found in the subgenera *Protogonomyia* and *Ellipteroides*; cerci enlarged at base, densely covered with microscopic setulae, with a few setae, the outer end narrow, only the restricted apical part glabrous, tip obtuse; a major lobe ventrad of the cerci; hypovalvae very short and blunt, their tips obtuse; genital segment with the broader outer ring with scattered setae, the narrow basal ring glabrous.

HOLOTYPE, ♀, Lingari, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 4400 feet, September 1, 1958 (Schmid).

Gonomyia (Protogonomyia) aitholodes is quite distinct from *G. (P.) nigripes* (Brunetti) and allied forms in the venation and structure of the ovipositor. The venation of the outer radial field, as the short vein R_3 is more as in various species that have been referred to the subgenus *Ellipteroides* Becker, such as *G. (E.) ebenomyia* Alexander and *G. (E.) schmidi* Alexander.

***Gonomyia (Euptilostena) moghalica* new species**

Size medium (wing of male to 6 mm.); general coloration of head and mesonotum gray, pleura striped with whitish; antennal flagellum dark brown to black; wings strongly yellowed, restrictedly patterned with brown; male hypopygium with three dististyles, the inner one small and slender; aedeagus before apex with two small recurved points.

MALE Length about 4.5–5 mm.; wing 4.8–6 mm.

FEMALE Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum brownish black; palpi black. Antennae with scape yellow, slightly darker beneath, pedicel light yellow, basal flagellar segments dark brown, the outer ones passing into black; flagellar segments oval to long-oval, subequal to or shorter than the longest verticils. Head light yellow in front and on the anterior orbits, posterior part gray.

Pronotal scutum brownish gray, broadly yellow laterally, scutellum obscure yellow; pretergites narrowly yellow, variegated at midlength with dusky. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum dark gray, the former with vaguely indicated darker gray intermediate stripes, the humeri restrictedly brightened; pseudosutural foveae brownish black; scutellum brownish gray, obscure brownish yellow posteriorly; mediotergite brownish gray, the antero-

lateral part restrictedly yellowed, pleurotergite obscure yellow above, more brownish gray ventrally. Pleura dark gray, with a broad whitened longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxae to the base of abdomen, widened behind; dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres with stem pale brown yellowed at base, knob darker. Legs with fore and middle coxae chiefly whitened, the posterior pair more testaceous yellow, darker basally; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs brownish yellow, the tarsi passing into black. Wings strongly yellowed, prearcular and costal fields clearer yellow; stigma oval, dark brown; more restricted brown seams at origin of R_s , cord, $m-cu$, tip of R_3 and the supernumerary crossvein, and the fork of M_{1+2} ; veins brownish yellow, dark brown in the patterned areas. Macrotrichia on longitudinal veins beyond the level of origin of R_s , including both Anals, lacking on the stem of Sc . Venation: Sc short, Sc_1 ending just beyond origin of R_s , Sc_2 far retracted; R_{1+2} and R_3 contiguous at margin, barely or virtually closing cell R_1 ; supernumerary crossvein in cell R_3 subequal to R_{1+2} , in cases somewhat shorter; petiole of cell $2nd\ M_2$ a little shorter than the cell; $m-cu$ not quite twice its length before the fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the posterior borders narrowly but conspicuously light yellow; sternites brown, darker brown laterally, subterminal segments more uniformly darkened; hypopygium yellowish brown to reddish brown; in female the posterior borders of the sternites are more evidently yellowed. Male hypopygium with the outer lobe of the basistyle moderately large, somewhat pointed at tip, with few setae; inner apical lobe short and broad, dusky in color. Three dististyles, the outer branched style glabrous, its lateral arm short, axial branch long and straight; second style broad at base, the apical third narrowed and blackened, margin scabrous, tip blunt, with two or three strong bristles; inner style small, the basal half dilated, outer part very slender, with a few setae. Aedeagus relatively slender, apex blunt, before tip with two small recurved points.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Chhana, Almora, Kumaon, 3500 feet, September 22, 1958 (Schmid). Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotypes, 5 ♂ ♀

Gonomyia (Euptilostena) moghalica is most similar to the central European *G. (E.) jucunda* Loew and the Javanese *G. (E.) supernumeraria* Alexander, differing in the details of venation and coloration. The regional *G. (E.) reticulata* Alexander is more distinct in its wing pattern and in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the striking four-spined aedeagus.

Gonomyia (Idiocera) involuta new species

Size relatively large (wing of male 7.5 mm.); mesonotum brown, the praescutum with a central darkening; pleura pale brown with a broad pale yellow longitudinal stripe; legs light brown; wings faintly tinged with

brown, prearcular and costal fields more yellowed; stigmal darkening small; *Sc* long, veins R_{1+2} and R_3 nearly contiguous at margin, cell R_3 large; male hypopygium with apical lobe of basistyle short; three dististyles, the inner and outer ones short, bispinous, blackened, intermediate style longer, including an outer flattened blade and a short black inner basal spine.

MALE Length about 7 mm.; wing 7.5 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape yellowed, pedicel brown, paler basally, flagellum black; flagellar segments elongate, subcylindrical, exceeding the verticils, clothed with a delicate erect pale pubescence. Head (on slide) obscure yellow.

Pronotum yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum yellowish brown, with a darker central stripe that is narrowly bordered by darker brown, the area wider on posterior half; scutum light brown, scutellum darker; mediotergite brown, the anterolateral parts, together with most of the pleurotergite, light yellow. Pleura pale brown, with a broad pale yellow longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxae to the abdomen. Halteres pale (apex of knob destroyed by insect pests). Legs with coxae yellow, trochanters slightly darker yellow; remainder of legs light brown, outer tarsal segments somewhat darker. Wings long, including the prearcular field; faintly tinged with brown, prearcular and costal fields yellow; stigma very small, pale brown; veins light brown, the cord darker. Macrotrichia on most longitudinal veins of outer two-thirds of wing, lacking on R_3 ; basad of this with a series on more than the outer third of vein *2nd A*; costal fringe of male relatively long and conspicuous. Venation: *Sc* long, Sc_1 ending beyond one-third the length of the long *Rs*, Sc_2 just before origin of the latter; veins R_{1+2} and R_3 nearly contiguous at margin, virtually closing cell R_1 ; cell *2nd M*₂ deep, more than twice its petiole.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites somewhat paler; hypopygium with the basistyles obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the apical lobe of basistyle short and stout, the inner face with long setae, the outermost yellow, the more proximal ones infuscated. Three dististyles; outer style blackened, relatively short, produced into two acute spines, with other smaller points; intermediate style very unequally bifid, including a long flattened glabrous outer arm, its tip obtuse, and a short powerful blackened basal spine; inner style subequal in size to the outer one, heavily blackened, terminating in two curved spines, the inner margin with strong setae. Aedeagus elongate, slightly expanded outwardly, the apex slender, gently curved.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Yagtang, Sikkim, 11,650 feet, in *Rhododendron* area, June 17, 1959 (Schmid).

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

Gonomyia (Idiocera) maharaja new species

General coloration gray, praescutum with two brownish gray intermediate

stripes; antennae with proximal three segments yellow, the remainder darkened; legs obscure yellow, outer tarsal segments black; wings weakly tinged with yellow, restrictedly patterned with brown; veins R_{1+2} and R_3 narrowly separated at margin; male hypopygium large and conspicuous; basistyle with apical lobe elongate; three dististyles, all more or less bifid.

MALE Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5.9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with the proximal three segments yellow, succeeding segments passing through brown to brownish black; flagellar segments long-oval, subequal to the verticils. Head yellowish gray, the center of the posterior vertex slightly darker.

Pronotal scutum brownish gray, lateral margins yellow, scutellum and pretergites yellow. Mesonotal praescutum gray with two brownish gray intermediate stripes that are wider than the central interspace, lateral stripes much less distinct; posterior sclerites of notum brownish gray, scutal lobes with a brown spot, scutellum with a vague darkened central line. Pleura and pleurotergite light brown with a broad pale yellow longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxa to the base of abdomen, dorsopleural membrane yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob weakly darkened. Legs with coxae yellow, the middle and posterior pairs weakly darkened basally; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs obscure yellow, outer tarsal segments black. Wings weakly tinged with yellow, the prearcular and costal fields more strongly so; stigma oval, dark brown; an extensive paler brown cloud at outer end of cells R_3 and R_4 ; very narrow darkenings that are virtually restricted to the veins at origin of Rs , cord, $m-cu$ and outer fork of M ; remaining veins beyond cord brownish yellow, basad of cord brighter yellow. Veins beyond level of origin of Rs with abundant macrotrichia; $2nd A$ with a few trichia at outer end. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite one-third the length of the long Rs , Sc_2 before origin of Rs ; veins R_{1+2} and R_3 only narrowly separated at margin; cell $2nd M_2$ about one-half longer than its petiole; $m-cu$ about twice its length before the fork of M .

Abdomen dark brown, the posterior borders of the tergites paler, hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium large and unusually complex in structure, especially the dististyles. Basistyle with the outer apical lobe elongate, obtuse at tip, with numerous long setae, more abundant at and near apex. Three dististyles, the largest and most complex one stout at base, bifid into two long slender glabrous arms, the outer one with a small appressed spine on margin near base; intermediate style a little shorter, very unequally bifid at near midlength, the long slender outer arm glabrous, narrowed gradually to the subacute tip, the inner arm short and stout, its outer angle farther produced into an acute point; inner style profoundly bifid from a very short common base, the outer arm more slender, the stouter lower arm with several strong setae, terminating in a blackened spine. Aedeagus elongate, the lower margin near apex produced into a low lobe or tubercle.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Lata, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 7500 feet, July 6, 1958 (Schmid).

Gonomyia (Idiocera) maharaja is readily told from other regional species having unusually complex male hypopygia by the structure of this organ, particularly the dististyles. The most similar of such species include *G. (I.) accincta* Alexander and *G. (I.) myriacantha* Alexander.

***Gonomyia (Lipophleps) curvistyla* new species**

Size very small (wing of male 3 mm.); general coloration of mesonotum brownish gray, scutellum yellowed; pleura dark brown with a broad whitened longitudinal stripe; femora obscure yellow with a brownish black nearly terminal ring, posterior pair with a series of long erect bristles; wings variegated with pale brown and subhyaline, the prearcular and costal fields light yellow; male hypopygium with three dististyles, the intermediate one a very long curved rod; phallosome consisting of a pair of strong rods, their outer ends blackened, produced laterad into a spine.

MALE Length about 3 mm.; wing 3 mm.

Rostrum brown, mouthparts more brightened, palpi black. Antennae with basal segments orange yellow, the scape and pedicel patterned with brown; basal flagellar segments brownish yellow, with the usual very long verticils; outer segments dark brown, terminal three segments oval, relatively short. Head orange yellow, central part of the posterior vertex restrictedly darkened.

Pronotum and pretergites very pale yellow, darkened laterally. Mesonotal praescutum brownish gray, pseudosutural foveae castaneous; scutal lobes dark gray, posterior angles and midregion yellowed; scutellum yellow, brownish gray at base; mediotergite brownish gray, the anterolateral parts broadly obscure yellow; pleurotergite obscure yellow. Pleura chiefly dark brown, with a broad whitened longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxa to the base of abdomen, the dorsal pleurites paler brownish yellow. Halteres light yellow, the lower part of knob chiefly brown. Legs with the fore coxae extensively whitened, remaining coxae yellow, their bases restrictedly darkened; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, with a conspicuous brownish black nearly terminal ring; tibiae and basitarsi testaceous yellow, tips narrowly blackened, remainder of tarsi black; posterior femora with a row of long erect setae along the entire lower margin, the bristles about 25 to 30 in number, the longest about twice the diameter of the femur at point of insertion. Wings variegated with extensive pale brown and subhyaline areas, producing a variegated effect; prearcular and costal fields light yellow; veins very pale brown, still paler in the brightened fields. Vein R_2 , all outer Medial veins and distal section of Cu_1 with macrotrichia, with very few at extreme ends of both Anals, more numerous on *2nd A*, lacking on *Rs*, *M* and basal section of Cu_1 ; costal fringe of male long and conspicuous. Venation: *Sc* short, Sc_1 ending some distance before origin of *Bs*; basal section of *Rs* long; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the incisures narrowly paler, sternites pale; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium distinctive; basistyle

short and compact. Three dististyles, the intermediate one a very long rod, strongly curved to the acute tip; outer style about three-fourths as long, simple, on outer two-thirds with a low flange, widest basally; inner style elongate, pointed at outer end, the two fasciculate bristles unusually reduced, shorter and more slender than several of the normal setae. Phallosome consisting of a pair of strong rods slightly expanded and blackened at outer end, produced laterad into a sharp spine, and a pair of small flattened blades that terminate in obtuse lobes.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Teri, Teri Garhwal, Kumaon, 2500–5000 feet, April 16, 1958 (Schmid).

This unusually small member of the genus is quite distinct from all described regional species in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the dististyles. The greatly lengthened intermediate style is likewise found in certain New World members of the subgenus. In the present fly these structures are similar on the two sides, not asymmetrical as in some species.

***Gonomyia (Lipophleps) dissimilis* new species**

General coloration of mesonotum brownish gray, scutellum broadly light yellow; pleura darkened, with a very conspicuous whitened longitudinal stripe; femora yellow with a broad black subterminal ring, posterior pair in male with a series of long erect bristles; wings marbled with light gray and whitish subhyaline, stigma darker; abdominal tergites dark, the posterior borders broadly yellow; male hypopygium with two dististyles, the outer very unequally bifid; phallosome with gonapophyses long and conspicuous, black, dissimilar in form.

MALE Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.8 mm.

FEMALE Length about 5 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae of male black, of female the basal segments restrictedly patterned with yellow; flagellar segments elongate, in the male with very long verticils. Head yellowed above, with a central darkening on vertex, lower surface infuscated.

Pronotum light yellow above, brown laterally, pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum brownish gray, with indications of a darker pattern, including four vague praescutal stripes; scutellum behind broadly light yellow, base dark gray; mediotergite light gray, darker behind, the anterior sides, with adjoining parts of the pleurotergite, yellowed, remainder of the latter brown, pruinose. Pleura blackened, sparsely pruinose, brown above; a very conspicuous white longitudinal line extending from and including the fore coxa, reaching the abdomen behind. Halteres with stem clear yellow, knob dark brown, the tip yellowed. Legs with fore coxae whitened, remaining coxae darkened basally, tips yellow; trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with a broad brownish black subterminal ring, the actual tip narrowly whitened; tibiae and tarsi yellow, the outer tarsal segments infuscated; posterior femur of male with a series of nearly 30 long

bristles distributed over the whole length of ventral surface, more or less evenly spaced. Wings marbled light gray and whitish subhyaline, the latter areas large, occurring in most cells, before cord forming two nearly complete crossbands; stigma oval, darker brown; very slight darkenings at tip of *Sc* and at arculus; prearcular and costal regions light yellow, including areas before and beyond stigma; veins light brown, cord darker, veins *C* and *Sc* paler. Macrotrichia on longitudinal veins beyond cord, including also the tips of *Sc* and the Anals. Venation: *Sc* short, the distance on costa between *Sc*₁ and origin of *Es* more than one-half the length of the latter; branches of *Es* divergent; basal section of *R*₂ distinct; *r-m* long, arcuated; *m-cu* at or some distance before the fork of *M*.

Abdomen brownish black, posterior borders of tergites broadly yellow; hypopygium dark. Ovipositor with hypovalvae and bases of cerci brownish black. Male hypopygium with the basistyle relatively small, the mesal apical face densely setuliferous. Two terminal dististyles, the outer very unequally bifid, including a long slender smooth outer arm, gradually narrowed to the obtuse tip, inner arm a small blackened structure, extended into a strong spine, with a smaller more basal tooth; inner style small, strongly narrowed on outer fourth, tipped with the usual pair of long yellow bristles, some of the normal setae virtually as long. Phallosome including two powerful blackened gonapophyses, dissimilar in form, one gradually narrowed and gently curved to the acute tip, the other angularly bent at near two-thirds the length, the long outer spine stout, acute at tip.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Perumalmalai, Madras, South India, 4000–4500 feet, December 6, 1958 (Schmid). Allotopotype, ♀, with the type. Paratypes, 2 ♀♀, Sathuparai, Madras, 1500 feet, December 1, 1958 (Schmid).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) dissimilis is quite distinct from the numerous regional species of the subgenus in the structure of the male hypopygium. In the pattern of the legs and wings it suggests *G. (L.) lanka* Alexander and some others.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) nilgiriana new species

Belongs to the *manca* group, allied to *hedys*; mesonotum brownish gray, posterior sclerites more yellowed; pleura light brown with a conspicuous whitened longitudinal stripe; wings weakly tinged with brown, patterned with clearer areas; *Sc* short; abdominal tergites dark brown, conspicuously patterned with yellow; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle bifid, its lateral arm scabrous; inner style with a slender outer lobe; phallosome asymmetrical, including a trispinous central structure.

MALE Length about 3.2 mm.; wing 3.5 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, palpi black. Antennae black, the dorsal surface of scape slightly paler; flagellar segments long, in the male with exceedingly long verticils. Head pale yellow, the center of the posterior vertex darkened.

Pronotum whitish yellow above, narrowly darker on sides, this continued

back to the wing root along the pretergites and extreme lateral border of praescutum and scutum; disk of praescutum and scutum almost uniformly brownish gray, clearer gray laterally; scutellum yellow, narrowly darkened medially at base; mediotergite obscure yellow, with nearly the posterior half more darkened; pleurotergite chiefly yellowed. Pleura light brown, with a broad whitened longitudinal stripe extending from the fore coxa to the base of abdomen. Halteres dusky, knob extensively yellowed. Legs with coxae testaceous yellow, the fore pair whitened; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings weakly tinged with brown, stigma slightly darker brown; clearer areas before and beyond stigma and elsewhere on disk, especially just before and beyond the cord and in the cells of the posterior half of wing; prearcular and costal fields clearer yellow; veins very pale brown, the cord slightly darker. Macrotrichia on distal section of R_5 and on all outer branches of M , lacking on Rs , its anterior branch and the Anal veins. Venation: Sc short, Ss_1 ending a distance before origin of Rs about equal to two-thirds the length of the latter; branches of Rs divergent, cell R_3 very wide at margin; $m-cu$ close to the fork of M .

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the posterior and lateral borders of the segments yellow, sternites paler; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle an elongate blackened scabrous rod, on mesal margin at base with a long slender smooth spine; inner style short and compact, with about nine strong setae, outer margin produced into a slender lobe that is tipped with a short black spine, the total length of the lobe only about one-half that of the spine of the outer style. Phallosome consisting of paired elongate rods, membranous and hinged at about midlength, the outer part decurved, narrowed, at tip with a few microscopic scabrous points; central arm including a massive yellow structure that is produced into three powerful spines, the intermediate one more slender.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Cherangode, Nilgiri Hills, South India, 3500 feet, September 1950 (Susai Nathan).

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) nilgiriana is most similar to *G. (L.) hedys* Alexander, differing conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the dististyles and phallosome.

***Gonomyia (Gonomyia) ishana* new species**

Size large (wing of male 6.5 mm.); mesonotal praescutum reddish brown with three darker brown stripes, scutellum obscure yellow; pleura reddish brown, striped longitudinally with light yellow; wings strongly tinged with yellowish brown, the prearcular and costal fields clear yellow; male hypopygium with the apical lobe of basistyle long and slender, with relatively few setae; outer dististyle slender, dilated at apex into a triangle, the angles produced into points; inner style with a strong basal spine; phallosome with the apophyses long and slender, acutely pointed and blackened at tips.

MALE Length about 6 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.

Head broken. Pronotum and pretergites clear light yellow. Mesonotal

praescutum reddish brown with three darker brown stripes that are scarcely darker than the ground, humeral and lateral regions broadly light yellow; pseudosutural foveae linear, castaneous; scutal lobes dark brown, median area broadly light yellow; scutellum obscure yellow, the base weakly darkened; mediotergite brown, the lateral parts and a transverse line on anterior half yellow; pleurotergite light yellow, more reddened ventrally. Pleura reddish brown, with a broad light yellow longitudinal stripe that is expanded posteriorly; dorsopleural region extensively yellow. Halteres with stem dirty white, knob infuscated. Legs with fore coxae light yellow, remaining coxae reddish yellow; trochanters brownish yellow; femora obscure yellow, tips slightly darkened; tibiae and tarsi light brown, the latter darker outwardly. Wings strongly tinged with yellowish brown, preareolar and costal fields clear yellow; stigma scarcely differentiated, pale brown; veins pale brown, yellowed in the brightened fields. Veins of outer three-fourths of wing with macrotrichia, including the outer two-thirds of *1st A*. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending about opposite one-third to one-fourth the length of *Es*, *Sc*₂ slightly removed; basal section of *Es* short; cell *1st M*₂ long, nearly rectangular, subequal to or slightly exceeding vein *M*₄; *m-cu* shortly beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown on central parts, the margins broadly yellowed; sternites and hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the apical lobe of basistyle long and slender, with relatively few setae at apex and again near base, the intermediate part more glabrous. Three dististyles or profound branches, the longest very slender, expanded at apex and here produced into two points, one obtuse at tip, the other acute, the apical margin back from the latter spine with very long setae; intermediate style a small slender arm, its apical fourth narrowed into a long spine, with a strong seta at the base; inner style with a powerful basal arm that terminates in a blackened spine, with a small pale spine outwardly at its base; body of style stout, with two strong closely approximated fasciculate bristles, together with other normal smaller setae, the outer or dorsal part of body glabrous. Phallosome including two strong gonapophyses that terminate in long blackened spines, the longer very sinuous; aedeagus beyond the apophyses relatively small, pale, bilobed.

HOLOTYPE, ♂, Trijugi, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 7000 feet, May 26, 1958 (Schmid).

The nearest regional allies include other large species such as *Gonomyia* (*Gonomyia*) *decacantha* Alexander and *G.* (*G.*) *ravana* Alexander, all being readily told among themselves by differences in structure of the male hypopygium.