

NEW SPECIES OF ERIOPTERINE CRANE FLIES FROM SOUTHERN ASIA (TIPULIDAE: DIPTERA)

CHARLES P. ALEXANDER¹

The species discussed herewith belong to the vast tribe Eriopterini which includes a majority of the small and medium sized species in the Tipulidae. The materials are from various parts of India and Ceylon, where they were collected by Dr. Fernand Schmid, outstanding student of the Trichoptera, with one further species that was taken by Dr. Edward I. Coher in Afghanistan. The types of the novelties are preserved in my collection of world Tipulidae and allied families.

BAEOURA Alexander

Erioptera (*Baeoura*) Alexander; Ent. Soc. America, 17: 67; 1924 (type *nigrolatera* Alexander, South Africa).

Although originally placed with *Erioptera*, *Baeoura* actually is much closer to *Cryptolabis* Osten Sacken, being distinguished therefrom chiefly by the very different venation of the radial field of the wing. Very numerous species occur in the Oriental region with fewer in the Ethiopian.

Baeoura angustisterna, n.sp.

Size very small (wing of male less than 4 mm.); mesonotum gray, praescutum with a broad dark brown central stripe and intensely blackened oval areas on sides; setae of legs inconspicuous; wings grayish subhyaline, vein *Sc* short; male hypopgium with tergal lobes very slender, ninth sternite unusually long and narrow, setuliferous; phallosome including a relatively short slender straight

¹ Contribution from the entomological laboratory, University of Massachusetts.

aedeagus, the gonapophyses much broader, terminating in short paired obtuse blades.

Male: Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval, the outer ones more elongate. Head gray.

Pronotum brownish gray, pretergites and sides of scutum yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum light gray with three conspicuous darkened areas, the broad central stripe dark brown, the oval lateral areas intensely blackened, subcircular in outline; posterior sclerites plumbeous gray. Pleura black, sparsely pruinose; dorsopleural membrane brown. Halteres dark brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters brown; remainder of legs dark brown with inconspicuous setae. Wings grayish subhyaline, prearcular and costal fields slightly more whitened; veins brown. Prearcular field unusually long and narrow. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite midlength of *Rs*, the latter a little shorter than *R*; vein *R*₄ bent caudad, generally parallel to the distal section of *R*₅; *m-cu* at from one-fourth to one-fifth *M*₃₊₄; cell 2nd *A* narrow.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black. Male hypopygium with a broad U-shaped emargination on posterior border of tergite, the lateral tergal lobes extended into narrow glabrous blades with obtuse apices, at their bases with unusually long setae. Ninth sternite darkened, unusually long and narrow, its length about five to six times the greatest width, near outer end with several long setae, the entire surface with abundant microscopic setulae. Basistyle with a small darkened apical lobe. Dististyle terminating in a gently curved rod that narrows gradually to the obtuse tip. Phallosome including a relatively short and slender straight aedeagus, the tip acute; gonapophyses much broader, short, terminating in paired short obtuse blades.

Habitat: India (Madras). *Holotype*: ♂, Senbaganur, 5,500–6,500 feet, December 7, 1958 (Fernand Schmid).

Other regional species having vein *Sc* of the wings unusually short and with the dististyle of the hypopygium generally similar include *Baeoura acustyla* Alexander, *B. primaeva* Alexander, and *B. sternata* Alexander, all differing in thoracic coloration and especially in hypopygial structure, including the tergal lobes, ninth sternite and phallosome. The sternite of the present fly proportionately is narrower than in other species.

***Baeoura bilobula*, n.sp.**

General coloration of thorax black, the praescutum intensely so;

femora brownish black, tibiae and tarsi paler, the segments with very long erect setae; wings strongly darkened; male hypopygium with posterior end of tergal plate produced into obtuse lobes; sternite bilobed, with long setae; dististyle boomerang-shaped.

Male: Length about 4-4.3 mm.; wing 5-5.3 mm.; antenna about 1.3-1.4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae dark brown; outer flagellar segments progressively more slender, with very long verticils. Head dark brown, the front and broad orbits light gray; setae erect and very long.

Pronotum dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum intensely black, scutum more gray pruinose, scutellum light brownish gray, the postnotum again blackened; praescutal setae long, erect. Pleura black, the membranes paler. Halteres brownish black, base of stem narrowly yellowed. Legs with coxae brownish black; trochanters brown; femora brownish black, tibiae and tarsi brownish yellow, outer segments darker; legs with very long erect setae. Wings strongly darkened, stigmal region restrictedly and very vaguely more darkened; whitened streaks along veins *M* and *1st A*; veins dark brown. Costal and posterior wing fringes very long, especially the latter. Venation: *Sc*₁, ending about opposite fork of *Rs*, the latter subequal to or about one-third longer than *R*; *m-cu* at near midlength of *M*₃₊₄; cell *2nd A* narrow.

Abdomen dark brown, the small hypopygium blackened. Male hypopygium with the tergal plate long, outer lateral angles produced into obtuse points or knobs, laterally on either side with a row of five or six peglike structures. What appears to represent the sternite is a conspicuous bilobed structure, the inner margins of the lobes with long setae. Dististyle brownish yellow, boomerang-shaped. Aedeagus broad-based, narrowed to the slender apex. Eighth sternite terminating in a rounded knob.

Habitat: India (Sikkim). *Holotype*: ♂, Palam, 5,100 feet, April 25, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Paratopotypes*: 5 ♂♂, with the type.

In the strongly darkened wings and erect setae of the legs the present fly suggests *Baeoura funebris* (Alexander), of the eastern Himalayas, which differs especially in hypopygial structure, including the lateral lobe of the dististyle. Other Indian species that have very long setae on the legs include *B. irula*, n.sp., *B. nilgiriana* Alexander, *B. pollicis* Alexander, and some others in South India and Ceylon, and *B. subnebula* Alexander, of Nepal, all differing conspicuously in the coloration of the wings and structure of the hypopygium.

Baeoura bistela, n.sp.

General coloration gray; antennae black; halteres infuscated; legs black, setae of femora inconspicuous, of tibiae and basitarsi longer; wings weakly infuscated; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite truncate, with yellow lateral blades; dististyle terminal, very long and slender; phallosome including the elongate aedeagus and still longer pale gonapophyses.

Male: Length about 4.8–5 mm.; wing 4–4.2 mm.

Female: Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 4.3 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennae black, pedicel very large; verticils of proximal flagellar segments very long. Head light brownish gray; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum dark gray, sides of scutellum obscure reddish. Mesonotum light gray, praescutum with a broad darker central stripe and poorly differentiated lateral areas; posterior border of scutellum restrictedly reddish brown. Pleura gray, dorsopleural membrane buffy. Halteres infuscated, base of stem narrowly light brown. Legs with coxae gray; trochanters yellowish brown; remainder of legs black, femoral setae sparse and inconspicuous, those of tibiae longer, of basitarsi long and conspicuous. Wings weakly infuscated, costal border more whitened, stigma very vaguely darker; veins pale brown, cord more darkened, veins of costal region paler. Venation: R_{2+3+4} subequal to basal section of R_5 .

Abdomen dark brown. Ovipositor with the fleshy valves obscure orange. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, gently narrowed outwardly, posterior border truncated, the lateral angles produced into flattened yellow blades that are directed slightly mesad. Dististyle terminal, unusually long and slender, only a little shorter than the basistyle; base enlarged, thence gently curved to the subacute tip; surface with scattered microscopic punctures, before apex with a long erect seta. Phallosome with three elongate pale elements, the two gonapophyses longer than the relatively stout aedeagus, the latter narrowed very gradually to an acute point; apophyses subparallel throughout their extent, near apex constricted and twisted to the acute tip.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Nongjni, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 3,750 feet, April 19, 1960 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type. *Paratypes*: ♂ ♀, Nongrim, Khasi-Jaintia, 1,800 feet, March 27, 1960; ♂ ♀, Nongjriong, Mikir-Cachar, 2,700 feet, April 25, 1960 (Fernand Schmid)

Baeoura bistela is quite distinct from other regional species in the hypopygial structure, particularly the long slender gonapophyses.

A conspicuous development of these latter structures is very uncommon in the genus but is found also in the genotype, *B. nigrolaterra* (Alexander), of southeastern Africa.

***Baeoura irula*, n.sp.**

Size large (wing over 5 mm.); general coloration of mesonotum brown with four poorly indicated darker stripes; halteres infuscated; legs brownish yellow, with long conspicuous setae; wing veins with very long trichia, R_s longer than R ; male hypopygium with apex of dististyle bifid, the upper lobe with six or seven long subretorse setae.

Male: Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.3–5.5 mm.

Female: Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.2 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow, palpi pale brown. Antennae brown; flagellar segments subcylindrical, the outer ones more slender, all shorter than their verticils. Head light gray, with very long setae.

Pronotum light brown, yellowed on sides and behind, setae long; pretergites yellowed anteriorly. Mesonotal praescutum brown, with four poorly indicated darker stripes, sides gray pruinose, vestiture very long, erect; scutum brownish gray, scutellum obscure yellow; mediotergite gray, pleurotergite brownish gray. Pleura gray; dorsopleural membrane obscure yellow. Halteres infuscated, base of stem narrowly yellowed. Legs with fore coxae light brown, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brownish yellow, extreme tips of tibiae and the outer tarsal segments darker; vestiture of legs long and conspicuous. Wings whitened, stigma and a seam over cord pale brown, Anal cells paler brown; veins brown, prearcular and costal field paler. Venation: R_s from one-third to one-half longer than R and about three times R_{2+3+4} ; veins beyond cord long, much as in *Erioptera*; $m-cu$ at near midlength of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd A narrow, especially outwardly.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite large, arched, posterior border convex, with strong setae; median area farther produced into a small shield-shaped area. Dististyle large, arcuated, apex bifid, the lobes unequal with obtuse tips; margin of the larger upper lobe with six or seven long subretorse setae. Aedeagus stout, the tip upcurved to an acute point.

Habitat: India (Madras). *Holotype*: ♂, Kodaikanal, 6,500–7,200 feet, December 5, 1958 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotype*: 1 ♀, pinned with type; *paratype*: ♂, Gudalur, 4,000–6,500 feet, January 7, 1959 (Fernand Schmid).

The structure of the aedeagus is somewhat as in the otherwise

quite different *Baeoura palmulata*, n.sp. The simple lobe of the tergite and the bifid apex of the dististyle provide strong characters for the recognition of the species.

***Baeoura longiloba*, n.sp.**

General coloration of thoracic dorsum blackened, sparsely pruinose to appear plumbeous, scutellum conspicuously orange yellow; halteres infuscated; legs brownish black, vestiture inconspicuous; wings weakly infuscated, vaguely patterned with darker, *Rs* about one-half longer than *R*; male hypopygium with both the tergal lobes and the dististyle unusually long and slender; apex of ninth sternite broadly obtuse; phallosome with short obtuse gonapophyses and a very short pale aedeagus.

Male: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.3 mm.

Rostrum light brown, palpi slightly darker. Antennae dark brown; flagellar segments beyond the proximal three or four elongate, shorter than their verticils. Head light gray.

Pronotum chiefly brown, the sides and the pretergites yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum almost uniformly blackened, with a sparse gray bloom to appear plumbeous and subnitidous; scutellum conspicuously orange yellow, restrictedly darkened medially at base; parascutella and postnotum blackened. Pleura blackened, sparsely pruinose; dorsopleural membrane obscure yellow. Halteres infuscated, base of stem restrictedly obscure yellow. Legs with coxae infuscated, trochanters more brownish yellow; remainder of legs brownish black, femoral bases restrictedly yellowed; segments with inconspicuous vestiture. Wings weakly infuscated, stigmal region and a vague seam over cord slightly darker, base and costal field more whitened; veins brown. Venation: *Rs* about one-half longer than *R*; R_{2+3+4} nearly three times R_{2+3} ; R_2 transverse, pale brown; *m-cu* before fork of *M*; cell *2nd A* relatively broad.

Abdomen dark brown throughout. Male hypopygium with tergal lobes unusually long and slender, entirely glabrous, tips obtuse, their length seven or eight times the width. Ninth sternite elongate, the apex broadly obtuse. Dististyle terminal, unusually long, about equal in length to the basistyle, widest at near midlength; outer half of nearly uniform diameter, the tip obtuse; setae sparse, restricted to outer half and chiefly near apex. Phallosome pale, including short obtuse gonapophyses and a very short slender aedeagus.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Luanglong, Khunou, Manipur, 2,500 feet, May 28, 1960 (Fernand Schmid).

Baeoura longiloba is best told from other regional members of the genus by the blackened mesonotum, inconspicuous setae of legs, and especially in the hypopygial details, as the unusually long and slender tergal lobes and dististyle and the structure of the phallosome. The very short aedeagus of the unique type does not appear to be broken and appears to represent a normal condition.

***Baeoura naga*, n.sp.**

General coloration dark brown, sides of praescutum with a major oval black area; rostrum brown, antennae black; segments of legs brown with darker tips, the tibiae and tarsi with long erect setae; wings gray with a broad pale brown band over the cord; male hypopygium with lateral tergal lobes appearing as slender spines; dististyle a long sinuous rod, at near two-thirds the length on outer margin with a slender lobe; aedeagus stout, apex unequally bifid.

Male: Length about 4.5-4.6 mm.; wing 4.5-5 mm.; antennae about 1-1.1 mm.

Female: Length about 5 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum brown, palpi black. Antennae black throughout. Head gray.

Thorax above almost uniformly dark gray, sides of praescutum with a major oval black area. Pleura light gray: dorsopleural membrane brown. Halteres infuscated, base of stem slightly more reddened. Legs with coxae and trochanters brown; femora, tibiae and basitarsi brown, the tips darker, remainder of tarsi brownish black; tibiae and tarsi with conspicuous long erect setae, those of femora more appressed. Wings gray, prearcular and costal regions more whitened; a broad pale brown band crossing wing at cord, more intense anteriorly, with a second paler suffusion near the wing base; veins brown. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending shortly before fork of R_{2+3+4} , Sc_2 retracted, Sc_1 alone about one-half longer than R_{2+3+4} ; $m-cu$ shortly before midlength of M_{3+4} .

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite transverse, posterior border truncate, each outer lateral angle produced into a slender spine with long setae at its base. Dististyle distinctive, appearing as a long sinuous rod, tip obtuse, at near two-thirds the length on outer margin with a slender lobe, farther distad with a low obtuse protuberance. Aedeagus a stout yellow rod, near apex bifid to form a longer spike and a shorter subterminal spine.

Habitat: India (Mysore). *Holotype*: ♂, Kulgunda, 1,000-1,250 feet, January 21, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type. *Paratopotypes*: ♂ ♀, with the types.

Baeoura naga is entirely distinct from other regional members of the genus, especially in the hypopygial structure, including the tergite, dististyle and aedeagus. The coloration of the thorax is much as in the genotype, *B. nigrolatera* (Alexander) of southeastern Africa but the hypopygial structure is entirely different.

***Baeoura palmulata*, n.sp.**

Mesonotal praescutum blackened, the remainder of thorax more plumbeous gray; halteres darkened; legs dark brown, the setae very conspicuous; wings subhyaline, with a vague pale brown cloud along cord; R_{2+3+4} long, about three times R_{2+3} , cell 2nd *A* narrow; male hypopygium with tergal lobes slender, ninth sternite terminating in a short obtuse darkened lobe; dististyle a flattened dark colored paddlelike blade; aedeagus large, yellow, flattened, narrowed gradually outwardly, the tip a slightly upcurved spine.

Male: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.3–4.5 mm.

Female: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi blackened. Antennae dark brown; pedicel only moderately enlarged, flagellar segments slender, the outer verticils very long. Head light gray.

Pronotal scutellum light yellow, in cases the entire pronotum uniformly darkened. Mesonotal praescutum blackened, the posterior sclerites of notum dark gray. Pleura dark plumbeous gray. Halteres darkened, base of stem narrowly yellowed. Legs with fore coxae darkened, remaining coxae more brownish testaceous; remainder of legs dark brown, very conspicuously hairy. Wings subhyaline, with a vague brown cloud extending from the stigma across the cord; veins brown. Venation: *Rs* long, about one-third longer than *R*; R_{2+3+4} long, about three times R_{2+3} ; *m-cu* close to mid-length of M_{3+4} ; cell 2nd *A* narrow.

Abdomen entirely dark brown. Male hypopygium with tergal plate large, gradually narrowed outwardly, outer lateral angles produced into long slender glabrous lobes that are separated by a broad U-shaped emargination. Ninth sternite produced into a short darkened obtuse lobe. Dististyle a simple flattened dark colored paddlelike blade. Aedeagus yellow, large, flattened, gradually narrowed and arcuated outwardly, the tip a slightly upcurved spine.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Dawkin, Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 200 feet, April 8, 1960 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotype*: ♀, Cherapunji, Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 4,500 feet, October 14, 1960. *Paratypes*: 2 ♂♂, with the allotype; 1 ♂, Nongjni, Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 3,750 feet, April 19, 1960.

Baeoura palmulata is closest to *B. angustilobata* (Alexander), of southeastern China, which differs in details of all hypopygial structures, including especially the tergite, sternite, dististyle and phallosome.

***Baeoura platystyla*, n.sp.**

Size medium (wing of male 4.2 mm.); general coloration of thorax plumbeous gray, the mesonotal scutellum extensively obscure orange; halteres dusky; femora, tibiae and basitarsi brownish yellow to yellow, their tips narrowly darkened; wings pale gray with two broad inconspicuous slightly darker bands; male hypopygium with dististyle broad, the lower apical angle produced into a slender beak; phallosome including very long slender gonapophyses that appear lyriform, exceeding the sinuous aedeagus.

Male: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.

Rostrum brown, palpi dark brown. Antennae brownish black, the enlarged pedicel black; flagellar segments elongate. Head light gray.

Pronotal scutum brownish gray, its posterior border and the scutellum brownish yellow. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum almost uniformly light gray, vaguely patterned with darker plumbeous gray; scutellum obscure orange, the central part of base darkened; postnotum plumbeous gray. Pleura dark gray; dorso-pleural membrane extensively light brown. Halteres dusky, base of stem restrictedly brightened. Legs with fore and middle coxae darkened, posterior pair paler; trochanters brownish yellow; femora and tibiae obscure brownish yellow, tips narrowly blackened; basitarsi yellowed, outer tarsal segments blackened; vestiture of femora short and inconspicuous, of tibiae and tarsi longer, not erect. Wings pale gray, with two broad inconspicuous slightly darker diffuse bands, one at level of origin of *Rs*, the other at the cord; prearcular and costal fields pale yellow; veins pale brown, those comprising the cord darker brown, in the brightened fields more brownish yellow. Venation: *Rs* long, subequal to *R*; *R*₂₊₃ erect, subequal to *R*₂; *m-cu* before midlength of *M*₃₊₄.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite large, subquadrate, posterior border truncate, the outer angles produced into the very broad obtuse glabrous lobes. Dististyle distinctive, very broad, the lower apical angle produced into a slender rostrum. Phallosome including the slender sinuous aedeagus and the much larger gonapophyses, the latter appearing lyriform, each broad on proximal third, thence suddenly narrowed, the tip a long straight spine.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Nongjrong, United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills, 2,700 feet, April 25, 1960 (Fernand Schmid).

The most similar regional species is *Baeoura bistela*, n.sp., which has the phallosome somewhat the same in the elongate gonapophyses, differing in all other details of the hypopygium, including the slender tergal lobes and very different dististyle and phallosome.

***Baeoura taprobanes*, n.sp.**

Size medium (wing of male about 4 mm.); general coloration of thorax plumbeous; legs light brown, conspicuously hairy; wings whitish subhyaline, vaguely patterned with darker, costal fringe and vein trichia very long, *Rs* about one-half longer than *R*; male hypopygium with the tergite terminating in a low broad central lobe; dististyle a simple curved blade, the apex narrowly obtuse, with two pale spinoid setae; aedeagus a simple stout nearly straight spinelike organ, narrowed to the acute tip.

Male: Length about 3.8 mm.; wing 4.1 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scape brown, the enlarged pedicel and flagellum brownish black. Head light gray; setae erect, long and conspicuous.

Pronotum brownish gray. Mesonotum plumbeous, any pattern present concealed in mounting medium. Mesopleura light plumbeous, the posterior sclerites paler; dorsopleural membrane buffy. Halteres broken. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellowed, fore coxae darkened; remainder of legs light brown, conspicuously hairy. Wings whitish subhyaline, cord and anal cells very vaguely darkened; veins brown, those of the cord somewhat darker. Costal fringe and trichia of veins very long. Venation: *Rs* about one-half longer than *R*; *m-cu* about its own length beyond fork of *M*; cell 2nd *A* narrow, especially outwardly.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite large, gently narrowed outwardly, terminating in a broadly transverse glabrous lobe, its apex virtually truncate; sides of tergite with five or six strong setae. Dististyle a simple stout blade, curved beyond midlength, the extreme apex narrowly obtuse, before tip with two or three strong pale spinoid setae. Aedeagus a simple nearly straight pale spine, broadest at base, narrowed very gradually to the acute tip, the outer third very gently sinuous but not bent.

Habitat: Ceylon. *Holotype*: ♂, Lindula, 4,100 feet, March 3, 1954 (Fernand Schmid).

Baeoura taprobanes is most readily distinguished from other re-

gional species that have unusually hairy legs and wing veins by the hypopygial structure. The most similar species is *B. irula*, n.sp., which is readily told by the tergite, dististyle and aedeagus.

***Baeoura tricalcarata*, n.sp.**

Size medium (wing slightly less than 5 mm.); general coloration black, pruinose, in teneral individuals paler; male hypopygium with posterior border of tergite produced into three elongate glabrous lobes with obtuse tips; dististyle elongate, near apex with two small spinoid setae; aedeagus at apex extended into an acute point.

Male: Length about 3.5-4 mm.; wing 4.2-4.8 mm.

Female: Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.8 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennae with scape obscure yellow, remainder dark brown; flagellar segments long-subcylindrical, shorter than the verticils. Head light brown; anterior vertex broad.

Thorax of the type light brown, of the paratype almost black, pruinose, the latter evidently the normal fully colored condition. Halteres whitened. Legs of type pale, almost whitened, of the paratype much darker; segments with long pale setae. Wings whitish subhyaline to light gray; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* ending about opposite four-fifths to five-sixths the long *Rs*, the latter about one-third to one-half longer than *R*; *m-cu* at near one-third to one-half M_{3+4} .

Abdomen brown to almost black. Male hypopygium with the tergite large, the posterior border produced into three elongate glabrous lobes, the tips obtusely rounded, before apex with two small spinoid setae. Aedeagus broad at base, the outer end a narrow curved horn, tip acute.

Habitat: India (Sikkim). *Holotype*: ♂, Lathong, 6560 feet, May 15, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type. *Paratype*: ♂, Kechoiperi, 5,900 feet, April 9, 1959 (Fernand Schmid).

Baeoura tricalcarata is entirely different from other regional members of the genus in the tridentate tergite of the male hypopygium.

***Baeoura trisimilis*, n.sp.**

General coloration of mesonotal praescutum blackened, more intense laterally, scutellum clear light yellow; legs medium brown, conspicuously hairy; wings very weakly infuscated, slightly patterned with darker; costal fringe and vein trichia very long and

conspicuous; *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending just beyond fork of *Rs*, the latter about one-fourth longer than *R*, cell *2nd A* narrow; male hypopygium with the dististyles and aedeagus generally similar in outline, appearing as yellow blades, the aedeagus narrowed to the slender microscopically angulatd tip.

Male: Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.3–5.6 mm.

Rostrum light brown, palpi darker brown. Antennae brownish black; flagellar segments elongate. Head brownish gray.

Pronotum brownish gray, pretergites yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum blackened, the lateral margins intensely so, disk with indications of slightly more plumbeous stripes; scutum brown, scutellum clear light yellow, the base at midarea and the parascutella darkened; postnotum dark brown; mesonotal praescutum and scutum with very long erect setae. Pleura with mesepisternum blackened, propleura and metapleura paler; dorsopleural membrane obscure yellow. Halteres brown, extreme base of stem obscure orange. Legs with coxae light brown; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs medium brown, with very long outspreading pale setae. Wings very weakly infuscated, slightly darker at stigma and over cord and vein *Cu*; veins brown. Costal fringe and vein trichia very long and conspicuous, the latter on virtually all longitudinal veins. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending just beyond fork of *Rs*, *Sc*₁ alone slightly exceeding the sinuous *m-cu*; *Rs* about one-fourth longer than *R*; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ about twice the perpendicular *R*₂₊₃; *m-cu* at near midlength of *M*₃₊₄; cell *2nd A* narrow.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with the tergite narrowed outwardly, terminating in a subquadrate glabrous lobe, the apex virtually truncate. Dististyle a gently curved yellow blade, apex narrow, with a lower subtending flange on margin that does not attain the tip. Aedeagus of approximately the same size and shape as the dististyle but narrower, especially outwardly, the slender tip microscopically angulated and with a tiny tubercle before apex.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Rumkheng, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 5,500 feet, March 24, 1960 (Fernand Schmid). *Paratopotype*: ♂.

Baeoura trisimilis is well distinguished from other regional species by the coloration of the thorax and wings and especially by the hypopygial structure. Species with the aedeagus most similar to this species are *B. funebris* Alexander and *B. nilgiriana* Alexander.

ERIOPTERA Meigen

Erioptera Meigen; Illiger's Mag., 2: 262; 1803.

Erioptera comprises a vast group of small crane flies, with representatives in all biotic regions. Numerous species belonging to several subgenera are found in southern Asia, particularly in the Himalayas and their southern spurs.

***Erioptera (Erioptera) balioptera*, n.sp.**

Belongs to the *alboguttata* group, allied to *paivai*; wings short and broad, dark colored, with twelve large whitened areas, including a larger one before the ends of the anal cells; male hypopygium with the interbase unusually long and slender, at midlength bent at a right angle.

Male: Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel brownish black, basal flagellar segment brown, the remainder yellowed; proximal two flagellar segments fused into a suboval structure; outer segments long, shorter than the verticils which are longest on the intermediate segments. Head yellow; eyes large.

Pronotum obscure yellow above, darkened laterally; pretergites whitened. Mesonotal praescutum brownish yellow to fulvous, lateral borders narrowly darkened, scutum fulvous, scutellum and central region of mediotergite darkened, the parascutella and lateral areas of postnotum yellowed. Pleura chiefly dark brown. Halteres yellow, base paler. Legs with coxae infuscated; trochanters brownish yellow; remainder of legs yellow, femoral bases vaguely more darkened, tibiae and tarsi clear light yellow. Wings shorter and broader than in *paivai*; ground strongly infuscated, more so on costal third in radial field, prearcular and costal fields somewhat more yellowed; a series of about twelve large circular whitened areas, the largest at cord; the other areas at origin of R_s , over fork of M , and at ends of longitudinal veins from R_{1+2} to 2nd A , including also a larger area in both anal cells before outer end of cell 2nd A ; veins yellow, virtually invisible in the whitened areas. Venation: Vein 2nd A sinuous; due to their color the positions of cross-veins and deflections lying in the whitened areas are not sufficiently distinct to describe.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with structure generally as in *paivai*, including the long spine on the outer dististyle, the chief differences being in the inner dististyle, interbase and phallosome. Inner style with setae of outer margin very long, fully one-half the length of the style; interbase unusually long and slender, at midlength bent at a right angle, tip acute, the base not dilated but with a small pale lobule that is provided with delicate setae. Phallosome appearing lyriform, the apophyses blackened, the apex of

each with a few weak denticles.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Serrarim, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 5,500 feet, October 6, 1960 (Fernand Schmid).

The various species that center about *Erioptera* (*Erioptera*) *alboguttata* Edwards (Formosa) include also *E. (E.) daisenica* Alexander (Honshu), *E. (E.) leucosticta* Alexander (western China, and *E. (E.) paivai* Alexander (India). The last species, together with the present fly, differs from the others in the spined outer dististyle. It may be emphasized that the wing pattern in *paivai* has the last whitened area placed at the end of vein 2nd *A* and not as described above for the present fly.

***Erioptera (Erioptera) brahma*, n.sp.**

Mesonotal praescutum light gray with four poorly indicated pale brown stripes; a conspicuous dark brown central vitta on pronotum and anterior end of praescutum, pleura brownish black; knobs of halteres blackened; legs black, tarsi slightly paler; wings light orange, including the veins; male hypopygium with tip of inner dististyle recurved, terminating in an acute spine; gonapophysis near base with a conspicuous spine.

Male: Length about 5–5.5 mm.; wing 6–6.4 mm.

Female: Length about 6 mm.; wing 6.5 mm.

Rostrum dark brown, palpi black. Antennae with the proximal six or seven segments yellow, the outer ones more elongate and weakly darkened. Head brown, orbits yellowed.

Pronotum dark brown medially, paling to yellow on sides. Mesonotal praescutum light gray, with four poorly indicated pale brown stripes, the intermediate pair anteriorly separated by a narrow dark brown median line that is continuous with the pronotal darkening, posterior interspaces paler brown; scutal lobes gray, yellowed behind, central area with a narrow darker line, scutellum and postnotum dark brown. Pleura dark brown to brownish black, sparsely pruinose. Halteres with stem pale yellow, knob abruptly black. Legs with coxae brownish gray, trochanters obscure yellow; femora and tibiae black, tarsi slightly paler. Wings light orange, stigmal region elongate, more saturated yellow; veins and macrotrichia deep orange yellow. Venation as in the subgenus, vein 2nd *A* long and sinuous.

Abdomen dark brown to brownish black. Male hypopygium with median region of posterior border of what is interpreted as being the tergite produced into a stout darkened lobe. Basistyle with mesal apical lobe relatively small. Outer dististyle a simple

glabrous blade that narrows gradually to an acute point; inner style shorter, yellow, sinuous, the apex darkened, recurved, terminating in an acute spine. Gonapophyses appearing as a single pair of blackened horns, curved to the acute tip, on mesal face at base with a long acute spine.

Habitat: India (Sikkim.) *Holotype*: ♂, Zema, 9,100 feet, June 14, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type. *Paratypes*: ♂ ♀, Chumzomoi Choka, in *Rhododendron* association, 11,800 feet, July 8, 1959; 1 ♂, Lachung, 8,610 feet, July 10, 1959; 1 broken specimen, Yagtang, in *Rhododendron* association, 11,650 feet, July 17, 1959; 1 ♂, Yumtang, in *Rhododendron* association, 12,140 feet, June 27, 1959 (Fernand Schmid).

Erioptera (Erioptera) brahma is readily told from all other regional members of the subgenus by the blackened legs and knobs of the halteres and in the somewhat striking unpatterned orange wings. No other species has such a combination of characters.

***Erioptera (Erioptera) litostyla*, n.sp.**

General coloration pale brownish yellow; antennae, halteres, legs and wings yellow; male hypopygium with both dististyles simple, the outer a slender blackened blade, inner style about one-half as long, subcylindrical; phallosome with four blackened spines, the inner pair shorter, slightly curved.

Male: Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5 mm.; antenna about 1 mm.

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

Rostrum light brown, palpi black. Antennae light yellow, outer flagellar segments somewhat darker. Head yellow.

Pronotum yellow, weakly darkened medially, pretergites light yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly pale brownish yellow, the praescutal stripes scarcely differentiated except at the slightly darker extreme anterior ends; pseudosutural foveae pale; mediotergite faintly infuscated, pleurotergite yellowed. Pleura pale yellow with a broad pale brown dorsal stripe. Halteres pale yellow. Legs yellow. Wings yellow, veins darker yellow; macrotrichia pale brown. Venation: as in the subgenus, vein *2nd A* long and very strongly sinuous.

Abdominal tergites obscure brownish yellow, infuscated medially, posterior borders broadly yellow; sternites pale yellow. Male hypopygium with basistyle only slightly produced at apex, the larger lobe with very long setae. Both dististyles simple, the outer a blackened blade, inner style about one-half as long, subcylindrical, nearly glabrous, tip obtuse. Phallosome with four blackened spines, the

gonapophyses slightly shorter, gently curved, the outer apophyses (or interbases) a little longer and nearly straight.

Habitat: India (Sikkim). *Holotype*: ♂, Lachen, 8,900 feet, June 13, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀.

Erioptera (Erioptera) litostyla is readily told from other generally similar regional species by the yellow halteres and legs and especially by the hypopygial structure, including the dististyles and phallosome.

***Erioptera (Erioptera) pila*, n.sp.**

General coloration yellow, including the rostrum, bases of antennae, legs and wings; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle bispinous, including the slender apical point; gonapophyses appearing as simple blackened rods.

Male: Length about 5.5–6 mm.; wing 6.5–7 mm.

Female: Length about 6–7 mm.; wing 6.5–7.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae yellow basally, the outer flagellar segments becoming progressively darker, the outermost light brown. Head yellow.

Thoracic dorsum yellow, praescutum with poorly delimited more fulvous stripes, the narrow median line vaguely still darker. Pleura light yellow, with faint indications of a pale brown dorsal stripe. Halteres with stem light yellow, knob brown. Legs yellow, the last two tarsal segments darker. Wings pale yellow, the costal border more saturated yellow; veins pale yellow, difficult to see in balsam mounts. Venation as in the subgenus, vein *2nd A* very sinuous.

Abdominal tergites yellowed, narrowly brown medially; basal sternites pale yellow; outer segments, including the genitalia, dark brown. Male hypopygium with posterior border of ninth tergite unequally trilobed, including widely separated setiferous lateral lobes and a much lower median elevation. Outer dististyle slender, narrowed outwardly, tip obtuse; inner style distinctive, the outer two-thirds strongly recurved, terminating in a slender black spine, the dilated base of the recurved portion with microscopic setigerous tubercles; outer margin of style at near midlength with a strong black spine. Gonapophyses appearing as nearly straight black rods.

Habitat: India (Sikkim). *Holotype*: ♂, Yagtang, in *Rhododendron* association, 11,650 feet, July 17, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, with the type. *Paratopotypes*: several of both sexes, 11,600–11,650 feet; *paratypes* ♂ ♀, Sherabtang, in *Rhododendron* association, 12,700 feet, August 28, 1959 (Fernand Schmid).

The specific name, '*pila*' is hindi for yellow and was suggested by

Dr. Schmid, together with several others. The species is most similar to others such as *Erioptera (Erioptera) brahma*, n.sp., and *E. (E.) palliclavata* Alexander having unpatterned yellow or orange wings, differing evidently in the hypopygial structure, particularly the bispinous inner dististyle.

***Erioptera (Tasiocerodes) cnephosa*, n.sp.**

General coloration of the entire body and appendages brownish black to black; wings weakly tinged with brown; vein R_2 complete, directed basad, joining R opposite termination of vein Sc_1 ; male hypopygium with outer lobe of basistyle with very long setae; outer dististyle a flattened dark blade, at apex suddenly narrowed into a slender rod; basal style pale, apex dilated, irregular; interbase a powerful curved rod, narrowed to an acute spine; phallosome including slender spinelike apophyses.

Male: Length about 3.5–4 mm.; wing 3.5–4.4 mm.

Female: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennae black; flagellar verticils very long. Head brownish black.

Pronotum blackened, pretergites obscure yellow. Mesothorax uniformly dull black; vestiture of praescutum sparse but long and conspicuous. Halteres with stem dusky, base yellow, knob dark brown. Legs dark brown throughout. Wings faintly tinged with brown, prearcular and costal fields a trifle more yellowed; veins and the long conspicuous trichia brown. Venation: R_{2+3+4} present as a short element that is about one-half the perpendicular R_{2+3} , with R_2 at the angulation of the latter, appearing as an entire arcuated element directed backwards, connecting more basally with R_1 , this vein variable in length, in the type exceeding R_{2+3} .

Abdomen brownish black, hypopygium somewhat paler brown. Male hypopygium with mesal face of basistyle at apex with a pale lobe that bears very long setae, those near apex longer. Outer dististyle a flattened dark blade, at apex suddenly narrowed into a somewhat shorter slender rod; second style far basad, pale, expanded on outer half, irregular in conformation, including a slender pale rod. Interbase a powerful curved rod that narrows into an acute blackened spine. Phallosome including the slender aedeagus and subtending spinelike apophyses that are blackened, narrowed into acute points.

Habitat: India (Sikkim and West Bengal). *Holotype*: ♂, Tashigang, Sikkim, 3,120 feet, September 29, 1959 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotype*: ♀, Tinglin, Sikkim, 2,950 feet, September 28, 1959.

Paratopotypes: ♂♂, with the type; *paratypes*: 1 ♂, with the allotype; ♂♂, Chumtang, Sikkim, 5,120 feet, July 18, 1959; ♂, Teng, Sikkim, 4,600 feet, August 1, 1959; 1 ♂, Lingsoka, West Bengal, 3,930 feet, September 7, 1959 (Fernand Schmid).

Erioptera (Tasiocerodes) cnephosa is quite different from the other regional member of the subgenus, *E. (T.) nepalensis* Alexander, which has vein R_2 represented only by a short spur and with all details of the male hypopygium distinct.

***Erioptera (Psiloconopa) hirsutissima*, n.sp.**

General coloration yellow, the praescutum and scutal lobes conspicuously patterned with dark brown; pleura with a broad white longitudinal stripe that is bordered by pale brown; legs with very long setae, yellow, tips of segments narrowly darkened; wings pale yellow, restrictedly patterned with brown; abdomen yellow, both the tergites and sternites narrowly lined laterally with brownish black; male hypopygium with two simple apical dististyles, the inner one shorter, the tip acute and blackened; gonapophyses black, conspicuous.

Male: Length about 4.3–4.5 mm.; wing 4.5–4.8 mm.

Female: Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5.8 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae brownish black; basal flagellar segments short-cylindrical, outer segments more elongate; verticils of the more proximal articles very long, nearly four times the segments, the outer ones shorter and weaker, less than three times the segments. Head light yellow.

Cervical sclerites, pronotum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with four fulvous yellow stripes that are narrowly bordered by brown, the central dark line single, becoming obsolete before the suture, pseudosutural foveae black, triangular; scutum fulvous yellow, each lobe with two brown lines, the outer one darker; scutellum obscure yellow; postnotum yellow, the anterior mediotergite and posterior pleurotergite light gray pruinose; setae of praescutal interspaces and scutum sparse but very long and erect. Pleura with a broad white longitudinal stripe, bordered both above and beneath by a narrower pale brown stripe, dorsopleural region light yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob weakly darkened. Legs with fore and middle coxae weakly darkened, posterior pair and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellow, tibiae with a darkened ring at near one-third the length; tips of tibiae and individual tarsal segments darkened; all leg segments with abundant very long erect setae, light yellow, darkened on the patterned rings.

Wings pale yellow, restrictedly patterned with brown, including origin of R_s , Sc_2 , outer half of R_s , cord, and small marginal spots on all veins from Sc_1 to 2nd A , lacking on R_5 , the latter vein weakly seamed with brown; veins yellow, dark brown in the patterned areas including the costal fringe. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite R_2 , Sc_2 far retracted, about opposite two-fifths R_s ; R_{2+3+4} nearly three times the basal section of R_5 ; $m-cu$ before fork of M ; vein 2nd A nearly straight.

Abdomen yellow, both tergites and sternites with conspicuous brownish black marginal dashes. Ovipositor with valves very long, slender, bases of hypovalvae darkened. Male hypopygium with two simple dististyles, the outer longer, appearing as a narrow blade with the tip narrowly obtuse; inner style about two-thirds as long, the narrowed tip acute and blackened, with a few long setae, base dilated, with several pale setae. Phallosome with gonapophyses blackened, conspicuous, appearing as gently curved horns that narrow into long spines, outer margin before apex with a few microscopic spinules, inner border near base with a strong recurved spine; inner elements of phallosome very small and inconspicuous.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Umbaso, Mikir Hills, United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills, 2,300 feet, April 26, 1960 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type. *Paratype*: ♂, Phaiphengmun, Manipur, 2,157 feet, August 29, 1960 (Fernand Schmid).

Erioptera (Psiloconopa) hirsutissima is told from all other known members of the subgenus by the unusual development of setae on the legs. The open cell M_2 further distinguishes the fly from somewhat similar regional species of the subgenus *Ilisia* Rondani, including *Erioptera (Ilisia) asymmetrica* Alexander (*indica* Senior-White).

***Erioptera (Psiloconopa) sparsiguttula*, n.sp.**

Allied to *areolata*; mesonotum gray, praescutum vaguely lined with darker; wings yellowed, restrictedly patterned with brown spots; male hypopygium with a single three-armed dististyle, the intermediate arm with a small lateral spur.

Male: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi dark brown. Antennae with scape and pedicel dark brown, flagellum yellowish brown. Head brownish gray.

Pronotum brownish yellow, clearer yellow laterally and behind. Mesonotol praescutum gray, the interspaces vaguely and narrowly

darkened, each with a row of small black setae; tuberculate pits black, pseudosutural foveae castaneous; posterior sclerites of notum gray. Pleura brownish gray, restrictedly variegated with yellow, most evident on the metapleural region and dorsopleural membrane. Halteres brownish yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs obscure yellow, outer tarsal segments infuscated. Wings yellowed, more saturated in the stigmal region; a restricted pattern of small brown spots at origin of R_s , Sc_2 , tip of Sc_1 and R_2 and more diffusely at ends of veins R_{1+2} and R_3 ; cord and outer end of cell $1st\ M_2$ more vaguely clouded; veins brownish yellow, darker in the patterned areas. Venation: Sc_1 about opposite R_2 , Sc_2 at near two-fifths the length of the long straight R_s ; R_{2+3+4} more than twice R_2 ; M_{3+4} shorter than the sinuous M_4 ; $m-cu$ shortly before fork of M ; vein $2nd\ A$ straight.

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium light yellow, sternites still paler. Male hypopygium with the tergal lobes heavily blackened, low, separated by a broad V-shaped emargination. Basistyle elongate, the apical lobe pale, about twice as long as broad, with a smaller lobule at its base. Dististyle single, with three arms, the outer arm or style a slightly curved blade that narrows into an acute spine; inner arm of style a broad flattened blade, the apex slightly more expanded, all angles obtuse; intermediate arm a straight darkened spine that is about one-half as long as outer arm, at near midlength with a small lateral spur. Phallosome with lateral apophyses appearing as slender curved spines, subequal in size and shape to the outer dististyle, near mesal end with a small erect black spine that curves slightly toward the midline.

Habitat: Northeastern Afghanistan. *Holotype*: ♂, Chanlacha, near Kunduz, altitude 590 meters, October 11, 1958 (E. I. Coher).

The present fly is related to *Erioptera* (*Psiloconopa*) *areolata* (Siebke) and various other allied species in the western Palaearctic region, including *E. (P.) intermedia* Bangerter, *E. (P.) spinosa* Neilsen, *E. (P.) subalpina* Bangerter, and *E. (P.) vicina* Tonnoir in Europe, *E. (P.) iranica* Alexander and *E. (P.) multiserrata* Alexander in the western Himalayas, and some additional species in eastern Asia and in western North America. It differs from all these species in the distinctly patterned wings and in hypopygial structure.

***Erioptera* (*Teleneura*) *ctenophora*, n.sp.**

General coloration of thorax brownish black; head light silvery gray; halteres yellow; legs brown, the color produced in part by

abundant vestiture; wings strongly darkened, the cord lying immediately before midlength; male hypopygium with outer dististyle expanded outwardly, the margin with a double row of about twelve strong spines; inner style a narrow yellow blade; phallosome including straight blackened apophyses and a conspicuous fanlike central structure that bears many flattened scales.

Male: Length about 3.6 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.; antenna about 0.8 mm.

Female: Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, all flagellar segments distinct, shorter than their longest verticils. Head light silvery gray.

Thoracic dorsum dark brown to brownish black, the lateral borders, including the praescutum, scutal lobes, parascutella and mediotergite more yellowish brown; setae of scutum and praescutal interspaces black, erect, those of the scutum longer. Pleura brownish black, ventrally more yellowed, most evident on metapleura and meron. Halteres yellowed, knob clearer yellow. Legs with fore coxae and trochanters brownish black, of middle and hind legs yellow; remainder of legs brown but appearing brownish black from the abundant vestiture that includes setae and very narrow scales. Wings strongly darkened; veins darker brown; macrotrichia on all longitudinal veins, brownish black, conspicuous. Venation: Cord immediately before midlength of wing, all outer veins long and generally parallel to one another; R_{2+3+4} about two-thirds R_s ; vein 2nd A elongate, only slightly sinuous.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown to brownish black. Male hypopygium with the dististyles slightly subterminal, outer lobe of basistyle with four powerful yellow fasciculate setae. Outer dististyle expanded on outer half, the apex with a double row or narrow crown of about a dozen strong blackened spines or elongate pegs, the outermost more acute; inner style a narrow yellow blade. Phallosome including blackened straight apophyses and a conspicuous depressed-flattened fanlike structure that is covered with many flattened scales that are applied shinglelike, outwardly these becoming smaller and more separated.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♂, Rumkheng, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 5,500 feet, March 24, 1960 (Fernand Schmid). *Allotopotype*: ♀, pinned with type.

Erioptera (Teleneura) ctenophora is most similar to species such as *E. (T.) fusca* de Meijere, *E. (T.) melanotaenia* Alexander and *E. (T.) pennigera* Alexander, differing conspicuously in hypopygial structure, particularly the outer dististyle and phallosome.

Erioptera (Teleneura) lushaiensis, n.sp.

Mesonotum brownish yellow, sides of praescutum light brown; rostrum and antennae black; anterior vertex silvery white, with white setae; thoracic pleura dark brown with a broad ventral yellow stripe; knobs of halteres brownish black; legs yellow, ends of the individual segments not darkened; wings tinged with brown, inconspicuously patterned with darker brown and yellow, not forming distinct rows of spots along the veins beyond cord; R_{2+3+4} long, subequal to R_s .

Female: Length about 3.2 mm.; wing 3.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments long-oval, shorter than the verticils. Head darkened posteriorly, the front and anterior vertex silvery white with short white setae.

Cervical region obscure yellow above, darker beneath. Pronotum dorsally brownish yellow. Mesonotum brownish yellow, the sides of praescutum narrowly light brown. Pleura dark brown, with a broad ventral longitudinal yellowed stripe extending from behind the fore coxae to the base of halteres; dorsopleural region paler brown. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish black. Legs with fore coxae and middle coxae and trochanters brownish black, posterior pair yellowed; remainder of legs light yellow without darkening at ends of the individual segments; legs with very long slender scales additional to the setae. Wings tinged with brown, inconspicuously patterned with darker brown and yellow; darker brown spots along costa and marginally at ends of veins, lacking on R_5 and M_{1+2} , the costal series alternating with yellow costal interspaces; a weak darkening over cord, with scarcely indicated vague clouds on disk; veins yellow, pale brown in the darkened areas, the trichia darker. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite two-fifths R_{2+3+4} , Sc_2 before the level of fork of R_s ; R_{2+3+4} very long, subequal to R_s ; R_{2+3} nearly perpendicular, longer than R_2 ; cord shortly before midlength of wing, the outer veins long, extending generally parallel to one another.

Abdomen black. Ovipositor with cerci horn yellow, the bases darkened, conspicuously compressed-flattened, strongly upcurved to the acute tips.

Habitat: India (Assam). *Holotype*: ♀, Thingsat, Lushai Hills, Mizo District, 3,500 feet, September 10, 1960 (Fernand Schmid).

The most similar species is *Erioptera (Teleneura) annandaleana* Alexander (*punctipennis* Brunetti, preoccupied) which differs in the pattern of the wings and in the details of coloration of the head, antennae, halteres and wings.