

NEW SPECIES OF CRANE FLIES FROM TROPICAL AMERICA (Diptera: Tipulidae). II.¹

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The Tipulidae considered herewith are from Honduras and Nicaragua and were received from Dr. Gordon Field, a former student at the University of Massachusetts, presently Lt. Colonel at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. I am very greatly indebted to Dr. Field for the present materials and other very extensive series of these flies.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) amblyphallos, new species

Belongs to the *melanocephala* group; mesonotal praescutum with conspicuous stripes, the posterior sclerites chiefly yellow, including the broad central scutal area; wings whitened with three pale brown cross-bands, including the narrow apex, cell 1st M_2 closed; abdomen yellow, the base of hypopygium infuscated; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle an elongate horn that narrows to a terminal spine; outer dististyle slender, apex shallowly bidentate; apex of aedeagus obtuse, with abundant microscopic spinules.

MALE. Length about 10 to 10.5 mm; wing 8.0 mm.

FEMALE. Length about 12 mm; wing 7.5 mm.

Head with rostrum black, paler beneath, more than one-half the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennae black. Head above broadly blackened, sides of posterior vertex and genae ferruginous.

Cervical region blackened; pronotum ferruginous. Mesonotal praescutum polished yellow with three broad stripes, the central one darker, especially behind, lateral stripes castaneous, very broad, reaching the lateral margins, central stripe ending far before suture, pseudosutural foveae very long, linear, extending from margin to the central stripe; scutum broadly yellow medially and on posterior half of lobes, anterior half of latter blackened, crossing the suture; scutellum, parascutella and anterior half of mediotergite yellow, the last dark castaneous behind; pleurotergite darkened ventrally, yellowed above. Pleura darkened, with a silvery sheen that does not involve the propleura. Halteres with stem yellow, base of knob infuscated, the apex light yellow. Legs with fore coxae yellow, remaining coxae darker, the middle pair with silvery sheen; trochanters yellowed; femora yellow, tips dark brown to black, with a broader somewhat more diffuse central ring on posterior legs, subobsolete on fore femora; tibiae and tarsi yellow, the tips of the segments very narrowly to scarcely darkened, terminal segments brownish black. Wings

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broad, whitened, cells *C* and *Sc* yellowed; three pale brown crossbands, including the narrow apex; basal band broader than the central area at cord; stigma darker; veins yellow in the ground areas, darker in the patterned parts, the cord dark brown. Venation: *Sc*, ending about opposite three-fifths *Rs*, *Sc*₂ far removed; *R*₂ slightly oblique, about twice *R*₂₊₃₊₄; cell 1st *M*₂ closed.

Abdomen yellow, the base of hypopygium infuscated. Sternal pockets as in the *melanocephala* group. Male hypopygium generally as in the group; spine of basistyle elongate, exceeding two-thirds the outer dististyle, narrowed gradually to a long acute point, the surface of outer half with microscopic spinules; mesal flange of basistyle with margin crenulate, not produced into spinules. Outer dististyle slender, tip shallowly bidentate, the points short and broad. Aedeagus distinctive, apex darkened, broadly obtuse, without a beaklike point, provided with abundant microscopic spinules; several very long setae before the darkened apex.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras. September 16, 1953. Allotopotype, female, pinned with type. Paratopotype, male, pinned with types.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *amblyphallos* is quite distinct from other members of the *melanocephala* group, especially in hypopygial characters, such as the structure of the aedeagus.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *bidentifera*, new species

General coloration of entire body polished black, pronotum and anterior part of praescutum obscure yellow; knob of halteres orange; femora yellow, tips black, slightly more extensive on fore legs; wings light yellow with three brown crossbands, the apical one broad; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle very long, strongly curved to the acute tip; outer dististyle dilated at near midlength, with two widely separated small acute points, inner dististyle small, bidentate; aedeagus extended into a long terminal spine, with three setae at its base.

MALE. Length about 6.5 mm; wing 6.0 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black, the former about one-half the remainder of head. Antennae black. Head polished black.

Pronotum brownish yellow. Mesonotal praescutum with anterior third and median area obscure yellow, the remainder polished black, posterior sclerites uniformly polished black. Propleura brownish yellow, remainder of pleura black, the meral region paler and vaguely pruinose. Halteres with stem darkened, knob orange. Legs with coxae blackened; trochanters brownish yellow; femora yellow, tips black, slightly more extensive on forelegs where more than the outer third is included; tibiae brownish yellow, tips narrowly brownish black; tarsi broken. Wings with the ground light yellow, with three brown crossbands including the broad apex that includes the cells beyond level of outer end of cell 1st *M*₂; band at cord narrow, approximately parallel-sided, darker at the stigma; basal band diamond-shaped, occupying the central parts of cells *R* through 1st *A*, as well as the base of *R*₁ and outer

end of 2nd *A*; cells *C* and *Sc* uniformly yellow; veins brownish yellow, darker in the patterned areas, especially the anterior cord. Venation: *Sc* long, *Sc*₁ ending just beyond midlength of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ removed from tip, *Sc*₁ subequal to *r-m*; *R*₂ slightly oblique; *m-cu* about one-half its length beyond fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium black, narrowly pale at the incisures; sternites bicolored, the basal two-thirds of each blackened, outer ends pale yellow. Sternal pocket on segment five with lateral setae large but sparse, those in discal area much smaller; sternite six with strong setae. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle apical, very long and slender, strongly curved, narrowed very gradually to a long terminal blackened spine, the lower surface with long pale delicate setae, mesal flange of basistyle darkened, margin with few lobes. Outer dististyle longer than spine of basistyle, dilated at near midlength, margin with two small acute spines that are widely separated, outer third of style narrowed gradually to an acute point; inner style small, the blade high, margin with a low triangular point, apical spine much larger; lobe of style cylindrical, with several apical setae. Aedeagus elongate, outer third produced outwardly into a curved spine, blackened on nearly the outer half; at base of spine with three setae, the outer pair very long.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, September 16, 1953.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *bidentifera* is generally similar to species such as *T. (T.) aequinigra* Alexander, *T. (T.) sackeni* Alexander, and *T. (T.) trifasciata* Enderlein, in the body and wing coloration, differing evidently in hypopygial structure, especially in the spine of the basistyle and both dististyles.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *laidis*, new species

General coloration polished black, mesothoracic scutellum and much of the pleura reddish yellow; femora yellow, tips blackened; wings whitened, with three broad darkened crossbands; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle elongate, only a little shorter than the outer dististyle, the latter with a short marginal spine at near one-third the length.

MALE. Length about 6 mm; wing 5.7 mm; antenna about 1.6 mm.

Rostrum black, short, about one-third the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennae, black, relatively short; proximal flagellar segments short-oval, the succeeding ones gradually smaller and proportionately more slender, terminal segment about two-thirds the penultimate. Head blackened, more intense mid-dorsally.

Pronotum reddish yellow. Mesonotal praescutum, scutum and postnotum polished black, scutellum brownish yellow. Pleura with propleura, pteropleurite and meral region reddened, mesepisternum conspicuously polished black, sternopleurite reddened. Halteres infuscated. Legs with coxae and trochanters reddish yellow; a single (fore) leg remains, femora yellow, the slightly enlarged apical fourth black; tibiae

yellow, the outer sixth blackened; segments with long but inconspicuous setae; tarsi broken. Wings whitened, with three broad darkened cross-bands, including the apex which includes the distal half of the outer radial cells and all but the narrow bases of cells 2nd M_2 and M_3 ; central band at cord, darkest at the oval stigma, paling posteriorly, narrowest at M ; basal band narrow diamond-shape, extending from origin of Rs to tip of vein 2nd A , broadest in cells M and Cu ; veins brownish yellow in the ground, darker in the patterned areas, especially at the cord. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite midlength of Rs , Sc_2 removed, about opposite one-seventh Rs ; R_2 at or immediately beyond fork of Rs .

Abdominal tergites black, the incisures narrowly pale, sternites more yellowed; hypopygium black. Sternal pocket on fifth segment large, anterior end narrowed, with numerous setae, the lateral series only a little larger than the discal ones. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle elongate, only a little shorter than the outer dististyle, narrowed outwardly into a long slender point, outer half with conspicuous yellow setae. Outer dististyle broadest at near midlength, thence narrowed to a short spine, margin at base of the enlarged part with a small acute spine; inner style with the two acute blackened teeth separated by a broad circular emargination. Aedeagus moderately broad, with few setae, the apex a blackened subcultrate blade, its tip acute.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, September 17, 1953.

The hypopygial structure, especially the outer dististyle, is much as in *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *lais* Alexander, of Costa Rica, but the spine of the basistyle is very different. *T. (T.) trifasciata* Enderlein likewise differs in various details of the hypopygium. A second specimen from the type locality (September 16, 1953) has the hypopygium very similar to that of the type but the coloration of the mesonotum shows much more reddish yellow on the praescutum and scutum. I am referring this tentatively to *laidis* but not in the type series. It should be noted that in this specimen the posterior tibia shows a modified knob at near three-fourths the length, much as is found in *lais* and a similar condition presumably is to be found in the present species.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *subfurva*, new species

Allied to *furva*; head and mesonotum polished black, pleura yellow below, dorsally with a broad black stripe; femora yellow, tips narrowly dark brown; wings infuscated, stigma oval, darker brown; male hypopygium with spine of basistyle very slender; outer dististyle with basal spine small, triangular, with few setae; aedeagus with outer tubercle small, bearing a very long seta.

MALE. Length about 5.5 mm; wing 5.0 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head black, about two-thirds the remainder; palpi black. Antennae black; flagellar segments oval. Head polished brownish black.

Pronotum light yellow, sides narrowly blackened. Mesonotum polished black, the parascutella yellowed. Pleura below light yellow, dorsally with a broad black longitudinal stripe; dorsopleural region obscure yellow. Halteres dusky. Legs with coxae and trochanters light yellow, the fore pair a little darker; femora yellow, tips rather narrowly dark brown; tibiae brownish yellow, tips narrowly darkened; tarsi brownish black, proximal end of basitarsus dilated; setae of femora delicate, appressed, of the tibiae and tarsi long and coarse. Wings infuscated, stigma oval, darker brown; veins brown. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending about opposite midlength of the long Rs , Sc_2 at near one-fourth this length; R_2 slightly longer than R_{1+2} ; cell 1st M_2 subequal in length to distal section of vein M_3 ; $m-cu$ just beyond fork of M .

Abdomen black, proximal sternites more yellowed. Sternal pocket of segment five with relatively few marginal setae, with smaller ones in center of area, segment six with about six long inwardly directed setae on either side of the wide central area. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle very slender, with sparse long setae on outer half; mesal flange with obtuse roughenings. Outer dististyle about twice as long as the spine of basistyle and stouter, near base with a small triangular erect flange that terminates in an acute spine, the enlarged base with about six or seven long setae, outer half of style with three long setae, one more basal in position, together with microscopic appressed spinules; inner style with basal lobe terminating in a small stout blackened spine, with about six strong setae at its base. Aedeagus slender, extended outwardly into a long curved spine, at base of latter with a very small tubercle that bears a very long seta, subequal in length to the terminal spine.

Holotype, male, Villa Somoza, Nicaragua, September 28, 1953.

The most similar species is *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *jurva* Alexander, of Guatemala, which differs chiefly in hypopygial structures, including the basistyle, outer dististyle and aedeagus.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *subpatens*, new species

Allied to *patens*; general coloration of head and thoracic dorsum black, pleura brownish yellow with a conspicuous black dorsal stripe; wings with cell M_2 open; male hypopygium with outer dististyle bearing a broad-based flange that narrows into an outwardly directed spine, inner style with basal appendage terminating in a short acute blackened spine; aedeagus with the subterminal tubercle small.

MALE. Length about 6 mm; wing 5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head black, about one-half as long as the remainder; palpi black. Antennae and head black.

Pronotum yellow above, darkened laterally. Mesonotum polished black, humeral region of praescutum yellowed. Pleura brownish yellow with a conspicuous black dorsal stripe that extends from side of pronotum to the pleurotergite, becoming wider behind. Halteres black.

Legs with coxae and trochanters yellowed; femora and tibiae yellow, tips narrowly brown; tarsi broken. Wings weakly tinged with brown, the oval stigma darker brown; veins brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite two-fifths to midlength of R_s , Sc_2 very faintly preserved; R_{2+3+4} about one-half R_2 ; cell M_2 open by atrophy of basal section of M_3 ; $m-cu$ immediately beyond the fork of M .

Abdominal tergites brownish black, sternites more yellowed, sub-terminal segments paler. Sternal pocket of segment five large, including abundant microscopic setae, the major marginal setae about seven on either side; segment six with a comparable row of modified setae on either side. Male hypopygium with spine of basistyle very slender, modified area at base darkened, outer third with long delicate setae. Outer dististyle elongate, with more than the outer half a slender spine, the basal flange broad, extended into a long slender spine; inner style with the beak bidentate, the basal appendage a short acute blackened spine. Aedeagus with outer end narrowed, the tip a long gently curved blackened spine, before its base the margin slightly produced into a small tubercle.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, September 17, 1953.

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *subpatens* is most similar to *T. (T.) patens* Alexander, of southern Mexico, differing most evidently in hypopygial structure, particularly both dististyles, as described. In *patens* the armature of the outer dististyle is a slender spine, erect or bent slightly basad; appendage of inner style an obtuse flange.

Gonomyia (*Progonomyia*) *fieldi*, new species

General coloration of thoracic dorsum dark brown, scutellum and anterior part of mediotergite yellow; antennae long, basal segments light yellow, the remainder black; wings brownish yellow, prearcular field clearer yellow; male hypopygium with outer and intermediate dististyles glabrous, base of outer style only slightly enlarged, intermediate style with a slender black spine.

MALE. Length about 5 mm; wing 5.5 mm.

FEMALE. Length about 6 mm; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae relatively long; scape, pedicel and proximal two flagellar segments light yellow, the remainder black; outer flagellar segments long-cylindrical, subequal in length to the strong black verticils. Front and anterior vertex orange, posterior vertex dark brown, pruinose, posterior genae obscure orange.

Pronotum and pretergites light yellow, darkened laterally. Mesonotal praescutum with three widely separated brown stripes, the broad interspaces only a little paler, lateral borders yellowed; scutum with median area obscure yellow, lobes more brownish yellow, darker posteriorly, the narrow callosities yellowed; scutellum obscure yellow, the base more narrowly brown, parascutella brownish yellow; mediotergite narrowly darkened basally, with a broad light yellow band on

remainder of anterior half, posterior border broadly light brown, at midline vaguely connected with the anterior darkening. Pleura and pleurotergite chiefly brown, especially dorsally, variegated by small darker spots, sternopleurite light brown; dorsopleural region and a broad longitudinal band across the dorsal sternopleurite, ventral pteropleurite and metapleura yellowed. Halteres with stem yellowed, knob brownish black. Legs with coxae reddish brown, trochanters yellow; femora yellowed basally, slightly darker outwardly; tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown, the latter more darkened outwardly. Wings faintly brownish yellow, prearcular and costal fields clearer yellow; stigma elongate, pale brown; veins brown, more yellowish brown in the brightened fields. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite one-half to three-fifths R_s , Sc_2 at near one-third this length; vein R_2 faint, placed beyond the fork; $m-cu$ about one-third its length before fork of M .

Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, sternites clearer yellow. Male hypopygium with dististyles subterminal; outer style entirely glabrous, slightly enlarged on basal half, narrowed outwardly, terminating in a slender spine; intermediate style glabrous, long and slender, gently curved, at shortly beyond one-third the length with a slender black spine.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, September 11, 1953. Allotopotype, female, September 2, 1953.

I am pleased to dedicate this fly to Dr. Gordon Field, student of the Simuliidae of Panama, to whom I owe this series of Tipulidae from Central America. The species is generally similar to *Gonomyia* (*Progonomyia*) *slossonae* (Alexander), differing evidently in hypopygial structure. In this latter species the base of the outer dististyle is a yellowed bulb, the terminal spine shorter, black, the intermediate style with the basal spine stout.

Gonomyia (*Paralipophleps*) *indotata*, new species

Allied to *peracuta*; male hypopygium without an elongate pale lobe at outer end of basistyle.

MALE. Length about 5 mm; wing 3.4 to 3.5 mm.

General coloration as in the *pleuralis* group. Rostrum and palpi black. Proximal antennal segments orange yellow. Head yellow, center of posterior vertex weakly darkened.

Pronotum, pretergites and lateral praescutal borders light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum and centers of scutal lobes brownish yellow, the former narrowly bordered by darker brown; scutellum and mediotergite light yellow, patterned with brown. Pleura with a yellowish white stripe that is bordered by two narrow brown lines, dorsopleural region darkened dorsally, more yellowed below. Halteres with stem and apex of knob yellowed, base of the latter weakly infuscated. Legs with coxae pale yellow, the fore pair more whitened, trochanters obscure yellow. Wings very weakly darkened, the prearcular and costal fields light

yellow, including also prestigmal and poststigmal brightenings and vague pale spots in cells of outer half of wing; stigma oval, dark brown; veins yellow, cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂ darkened. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending just before origin of *Rs*; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, the posterior borders narrowly but conspicuously dark brown, the centers of segments with a paler brown median stripe; sternites yellow, lateral borders narrowly blackened; hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium generally as in *peracuta* in all structures, differing in the loss of the elongate pale setiferous lobe at end of basistyle.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, November 19, 1953. Paratopotype, male, pinned with type; 1 further male, December 29, 1953.

The hypopygial structure is virtually as in *Gonomyia* (*Paralipophleps*) *peracuta* Alexander except for the loss of the elongate outer lobe of the basistyle.

Gonomyia (*Lipophleps*) *mecophallus*, new species

Allied to *subtribulator*; rostrum yellow, antennae black; thorax brown, patterned with yellow, including the mesonotum and a broad pleural stripe; male hypopygium with outer lobe of basistyle elongate, exceeding the dististyle; phallosome with the major gonapophysis terminating in two very unequal blackened spines, the larger one microscopically scabrous on outer half; aedeagus long and slender.

MALE. Length about 2.6 to 2.8 mm; wing 3.0 to 3.2 mm.

FEMALE. Length about 3.5 mm; wing 3.5 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments of male elongate, with very long verticils. Head light gray, front and anterior vertex whitish gray.

Pronotum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum grayish brown, pseudosutural foveae castaneous; scutum broadly yellow medially, lobes brown, the posterior callosities yellowed; scutellum broadly yellow, base darkened, parascutella, pleurotergite and anterolateral part of mediotergite yellow, remainder of postnotum brown. Pleura brown with a broad pale yellow or whitened longitudinal stripe extending from behind the fore coxae to the abdomen. Halteres brown. Legs with coxae yellow, bases of middle pair narrowly darkened; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs light brown. Wings light brown, stigma scarcely darker, prearcular and costal fields slightly more yellowed. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending opposite or just beyond origin of *Rs*, the branches of the latter strongly divergent, cell *R*₄ at margin from four to nearly five times as extensive as cell *R*₂; *m-cu* at or slightly beyond the fork of *M*. In the allotype female *Sc*₁ ends some distance before origin of *Rs*.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites and hypopygium more yellowed. Male hypopygium generally as in *subtribulator*. Basistyle with outer lobe long, exceeding the dististyle in length. Dististyle a slightly elon-

gate yellow blade, its outer angle produced into an acute black spine, the inner apical angle very slightly produced, bearing two elongate fasciculate setae. Phallosome large and complex; major gonapophysis terminating in two very unequal blackened spines, the larger one microscopically scabrous on outer half, the small basal spine smooth; second apophysis a long pale blade that narrows to the acute tip; aedeagus long and slender. At base of phallosome with two blackened parallel lines.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, September 16, 1953. Allotopotype, female. Paratopotypes, several males, September 16 to 17, November 25, 1953.

Several Neotropical members of the genus have the male hypopygium of this same general type, including *Gonomyia* (*Lipophleps*) *anduzeana* Alexander, *G. (L.) lustralis* Alexander, *G. (L.) ramus* Alexander, *G. (L.) tribulator* Alexander, and some others. The most similar species is *G. (L.) subtribulator* Alexander, of Peru, which differs from the present fly in important features of the hypopygium, particularly in the dististyle and phallosome.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) animula, new species

Allied to *quaesita*; mesonotum brown, patterned with yellow; rostrum and halteres yellow; wings with cell R_3 small; male hypopygium with two terminal blackened curved hornlike dististyles; phallosome including two long black rods, the longer one with delicate setulae on outer half.

MALE. Length about 3.5 mm; wing 3.8 mm.

Rostrum light yellow; palpi black. Antennae black. Head light gray.

Pronotum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum brown, humeral and lateral regions yellow; scutal lobes brown, the central area yellowed; scutellum brown, posterior border obscure yellow, parascutella and postnotum yellow. Pleura yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow, remainder of legs brown. Wings very pale brown, stigmal region slightly darker, prearcular and costal fields pale yellow; veins brown. Venation: Sc short; Sc_1 ending before origin of Rs , the distance about twice Sc_1 ; cell R_3 small, its petiole longer than vein R_4 and about five times R_3 ; $m-cu$ at near one-third M_{3+4} .

Abdomen with tergites brown, sternites yellow, hypopygium brownish yellow. Male hypopygium with two terminal black curved hornlike dististyles, the outer one more slender, basal half stouter with a single very long seta and with a long slender black spine; inner style subequal in size and curvature, stouter, its base with four small setae and a single strong bristle; rostral prolongation yellowed, terminating in two long yellow modified setae. Phallosome including the flattened yellow aedeagus that is subtended by two slightly unequal blackened rods,

each terminating in a long spine, the longer apophysis on outer half with abundant delicate setulae.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, November 19, 1953. Paratopotypes, males, November 19 to December 23, 1953.

The closest allies of the present fly include *Gonomyia* (*Gonomyia*) *anduzei* Alexander, 1940, of Venezuela, *G. (G.) birama* Alexander, 1940, of Peru, and *G. (G.) quaesita* Alexander, 1938, of southern Mexico, all four species differing conspicuously among themselves in the structure of the male hypopygium.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) rectangular, new species

General coloration of thorax brown, the pleura slightly paler; antennae black; wings with Sc_1 ending just before origin of Rs , R_{2+3+4} long, nearly straight, subequal to Rs ; male hypopygium with outer dististyle a gently curved rod that narrows into a slender spine; aedeagus near apex bent at a right angle into a powerful straight pale spine.

MALE. Length about 3.5 mm; wing 4.0 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae black. Head grayish brown.

Pronotum brown, pretergites restrictedly light yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly brown, the humeral region of praescutum paler. Pleura almost uniformly light brown, the pteropleurite more yellowed. Halteres brown, base of stem narrowly yellowed. Legs with coxae light brown, trochanters testaceous yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings very weakly infuscated, the diffuse stigma slightly darker; veins brown. Venation: Sc_1 ending just before origin of Rs , Sc_2 slightly removed, Sc_1 alone about one-half $r-m$; R_{2+3+4} long and nearly straight, subequal to Rs ; vein R_3 about three-fifths R_{2+3+4} ; cell 1st M_2 gently widened outwardly; $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond fork of M .

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites paler. Male hypopygium with the dististyles apparently terminal in position, the outer lobe of basistyle, if normally present, broken in the unique type. Outer dististyle a small gently curved rod, the outer third a slender spine; inner style with an outer darkened spine bearing a single strong seta on lower margin near base, the rostral portion of style small, tip obtuse; modified setae longer than the style itself. Phallosome distinctive, the two gonapophyses appearing as unequal blackened spines; aedeagus stouter, projecting beyond the apophyses, near its apex bent at a right angle into a powerful straight pale spine, the outer third slender.

Holotype, male, Lancetilla, Honduras, August 13, 1953.

The venation of the radial field of wing, especially the long nearly straight R_{2+3+4} , is generally as in the larger *Gonomyia* (*Gonomyia*) *methodica* Alexander, of Colombia. The phallosome of the hypopygium is distinctive, being quite different from the condition in the various

species that are allied to *G. (G.) remota* Alexander where the terminal spine of the aedeagus is slender, blackened and sinuous, while the dististyles are quite different from those in the present fly.