

## New or little-known species of exotic Tipulidae (Diptera). XIX

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## SYNOPSIS

Four new species of *Antocha*, one new species of *Gonomyia*, two new species of *Trentepohlia* and one new species of *Erioptera* are described from stations in Sikkim and Assam. Additional illustrations of previously described species of *Antocha* and *Trentepohlia* are included.

The preceding part in this series of papers was published in 1971 (*J. Ent. (B)* 40 : 163-72). At this time I am describing further novelties from various stations in Sikkim and Assam, the materials having been collected by Dr Fernand Schmid in 1959, 1960 and 1961. In addition to the new species, I have provided figures for a few further species that had not been shown previously, mostly based on materials taken by Dr Schmid and by Mr P. Susai Nathan of Coimbatore, South India. I again express my deep thanks to the above for the privilege of retaining the materials in my personal collection of these flies.

***Antocha (Antocha) decussata* sp. n.**

General coloration of thoracic dorsum brown, pleura yellow; antennae short, black, flagellar segments short-oval; legs dark brown; wings light grey, veins  $R_2$ ,  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{1+2}$  subequal; male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle shallowly bifid; gonapophyses very long and slender, about twice the length of the aedeagus, decussate.

*Male.* Length, about 4.5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.; antenna, about 0.9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black, short; flagellar segments short-oval, subequal in length to the longest verticils. Head medium brown, extensively light grey pruinose on front and orbits; anterior vertex very broad, about twice the exposed width of eye.

Pronotal scutum light brown, scutellum and pretergites light yellow. Mesonotal praescutum uniformly brown, very sparsely pruinose, lateral borders yellow; scutum and scutellum brownish-grey, parascutella light yellow; postnotum light brown, internotal suture yellowed. Pleura virtually uniformly yellow, sternopleurite vaguely darker; dorsopleural membrane clearer yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, apex of knob brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs dark brown, femoral bases narrowly paler; claw of male with a single powerful nearly basal spine. Wings light grey, extreme base more yellowed; veins brown, relatively distinct; costal fringe short. Macrotrichia on more than outer third of distal section of  $R_{4+5}$ . Venation:  $R_2$  subequal to  $R_{1+2}$  and  $R_{2+3}$ , some distance before level of  $r-m$ ;  $m-cu$  at fork of  $M$ .

Abdomen brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 1) with outer dististyle ( $d$ ) relatively slender, strongly curved at near mid-length, apex bifid into two strong spine-like points.

Phallosome (*p*) with gonapophyses (*g*) very long, slender, decussate, narrowed very gradually into a long slender spine, lower margin of its outer fourth appearing as a narrow hyaline flange. Aedeagus slender, relatively short, less than one-half gonapophysis.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Bakkim, Sikkim, 6890 feet, 12. iv. 1959 (*F. Schmid*).

Only a few regional members of the genus have the apex of the outer dististyle of the male hypopygium shallowly bifid as in the present fly, these including *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *bifida* Alexander, *A. (A.) dafla* Alexander and *A. (A.) turkestanica* de Meijere. The species here described is most readily told by the unusually long sword-like gonapophyses, as described and figured.

### *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *globulosa* sp. n.

Size small (wing of male about 4.5 mm.); general coloration of mesonotum light grey, praescutum with three light brown stripes; antennae short, intermediate flagellar segments virtually globular; legs brown; wings pale grey, veins very indistinct, *Rs* very long, subequal to its anterior branch, vein *R*<sub>2</sub> in transverse alignment with *r-m*; male hypopygium with a concentration of strong black setae at outer end of basistyle; outer dististyle narrowed into a slender spine, apex subacute; outer gonapophysis a long slender pale blade, narrowed very gradually into a spine.

*Male*. Length, about 5 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.; antenna, about 0.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi light brown; terminal segment of latter about one-third longer than the penultimate. Antennae (fig. 2) short; scape brownish-yellow, remainder dark brown; intermediate flagellar segments virtually globular, outer ones slightly longer, terminal segment about one-half longer than the penultimate; verticils short. Head dark brown.

Pronotum with a narrow brown central stripe, sides brownish-yellow. Mesonotal praescutum light grey with three pale brown stripes, central one broader, darker at anterior end, humeral and lateral borders broadly yellow; posterior sclerites of notum light grey, scutal lobes slightly more darkened. Pleura yellowed, vaguely more pruinose behind. Halteres with stem yellow, knob light brown. Legs with coxae and trochanters brownish-yellow, remainder brown; claws long and slender with a single elongate basal spine. Wings pale grey, base narrowly brightened; veins very pale brown, difficult to see in balsam slide mount. Macrotrichia on outer third to half of distal sections of veins *R*<sub>4+5</sub> and *M*<sub>1+2</sub>. Venation: *Rs* very long and straight, subequal to the anterior branch or nearly twice *R*; vein *R*<sub>2</sub> very faint, in nearly transverse alignment with *r-m*; *R*<sub>2+3</sub> and basal section of *R*<sub>4+5</sub> subequal; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*.

Abdomen with proximal tergites medium brown, outer four segments darker brown. Male hypopygium (fig. 3) with ninth tergite narrow, transverse, posterior border nearly truncate; vestiture pale and inconspicuous, some lateral setae elongate. Basistyle (*b*) with a concentration of strong black setae on outer end. Dististyles (*d*) closely applied, subequal in length; outer style broadest beyond base, thence narrowed into a slender spine, apex subacute; inner style stouter, with numerous setae, apex obtuse. Interbase (*i*) with the free outer part reduced to subatrophied. Outer gonapophysis (*g*) appearing as a long slender pale blade, narrowed very gradually into an acute spine. Aedeagus weakly coiled at apex.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Domkho, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 6500 feet, 8. vi. 1961 (*F. Schmid*).

In hypopygial structure the present fly is closest to *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *scutella* sp. n.,

which differs in certain characters, including the normal setae of the basistyle and the obtuse apex of the outer dististyle. The antennal flagellar segments in *scutella* are oval, not subglobular as in the present fly.

***Antocha (Antocha) scutella* sp. n.**

Mesonotum grey, praescutum with three darker greyish-brown stripes, in cases praescutum more brightened on sides; rostrum yellow; legs pale brown, outer tarsal segments slightly darker; wings milky white, stigma lacking; male hypopygium with apex of outer dististyle obtuse; outer gonapophysis distinctive, unusually long and slender, slightly expanded near outer end, thence extended into a long straight spine; phallosome with central area long-subrectangular, at mid-portion of apex with a small pale brown shield-shaped structure at termination of aedeagus.

*Male.* Length, about 4-4.5 mm.; wing, 5-6 mm.; antenna, about 0.75-0.85 mm.

Rostrum relatively long, yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennae short, as shown by measurements, black; flagellar segments oval, the outer two longer. Head dark grey.

Pronotum yellowed, scutum darker medially. Mesonotum grey, praescutum with three slightly darker greyish-brown stripes, the lateral pair more obscure, crossing suture to include scutal lobes; in certain specimens that are considered to be conspecific, sides of praescutum more yellowed; posterior sclerites of notum grey, parascutella and pleurotergite paler. Pleura yellowed, patterned with brownish-grey, especially the sternopleurite. Halteres with stem pale yellow, knob weakly infuscated. Legs with coxae yellow, bases of fore and middle pairs darker; remainder of legs pale brown, outer tarsal segments slightly darker; claw of male with a single long sub-basal spine. Wings milky white, especially at base; no stigmal darkening; veins pale brownish-yellow, *Sc* and *R* darker, especially outwardly. Macrotrichia on outer half of  $R_{4+5}$  and more sparsely on  $M_{1+2}$ . Venation:  $R_2$  opposite or shortly before level of  $r-m$ ;  $m-cu$  before fork of  $M$ , in cases nearly to one-half its length.

Abdomen dark brown, hypopygium slightly paler. Male hypopygium (fig. 4) with ninth tergite (*t*) transverse, posterior border very shallowly emarginate, anterior margin widely thickened. Outer dististyle (*d*) obtuse at apex, inner style slightly longer. Outer gonapophysis (*g*) pale, unusually long and slender, slightly expanded near outer end, thence extended into a long straight spine. Central area of phallosome (*p*) long-subrectangular in outline, apex nearly truncate, at its mid-portion with a small pale brown shield-shaped structure at termination of the slightly sinuous aedeagus.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Hkayam Boum, Manipur, Assam, 8500 feet, 21.vi.1960. *Paratopotypes* ♂ ♀, with holotype. *Paratypes*. ♂ ♀, Zema, Sikkim, 8900 feet, 11.vi.1959; 1 ♂, Sutol, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 7250 feet, 18.viii.1958; 1 ♂, Talung Dzong, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, 7000 feet, 12.v.1961. (All *F.Schmid*).

*Antocha (Antocha) scutella* is most readily told from other related regional species by hypopygial characters, including the very long outer gonapophyses and the central phallosomic structure, including the small shield-shaped area that has suggested the specific name.

***Antocha (Antocha) scutifera* sp. n.**

Mesonotal praescutum with a brown central stripe and nearly confluent grey laterals, outer margins broadly buffy yellow, concolorous with the pleura, ventral sternopleurite

weakly darkened; antennae with scape brownish-yellow, remaining segments black; outer end of halteres darkened; legs brownish-yellow; wings whitened, stigma not indicated, veins delicate, brown; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*; abdomen dark brown, basal sternites weakly yellowed; male hypopygium with outer gonapophysis a yellow blade with apex unequally bispinous; apex of central phallosomic mass with incurved arms to form a small shield-shaped structure.

*Male*. Length about 5.8–6 mm., wing, 7–7.5 mm.; antenna, about 1.5–1.6 mm.

*Female*. Length, about 7 mm.; wing, 8 mm.

Rostrum light yellow; palpi black. Antennae with scape brownish-yellow, remainder black; basal flagellar segments long-oval, the outer ones shorter; normal vestiture pale but abundant and conspicuous, verticils short. Head greyish-brown.

Pronotum yellowed. Mesonotal praescutum with a brown central stripe and nearly confluent grey laterals, humeral and lateral margins broadly buffy yellow; posterior sclerites of notum grey, scutellum yellowed posteriorly. Pleura buffy yellow, ventral sternopleurite slightly darker. Halteres with stem light yellow, outer half of knob brown. Legs with fore coxae more or less dark brown, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brownish-yellow, outer tarsal segments slightly darker. Wings whitened, especially the prearcular field, stigma not differentiated; veins delicate, light to darker brown, extreme basal veins whitened. Venation:  $R_2$  in approximate transverse alignment with *r-m*; *m-cu* shortly before fork of *M*, in cases to about two-thirds its length.

Abdomen in male dark brown, basal sternites weakly yellowed, hypopygium brownish-yellow; in female sternites almost uniformly yellow. Male hypopygium (fig. 5) with central part of posterior border of ninth tergite (*t*) very shallowly emarginate to form very low lobes. Outer dististyle (*d*) darkened outwardly, the outer fifth narrowed to the obtuse tip. Phallosome (*p*) with the outer gonapophysis a long narrow yellow blade, the tip unequally bispinous; apex of central phallosomic structure with incurved arms to form a small shield-shaped area.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Tsomgo, Sikkim, 12,500 feet, in *Rhododendron* association, 26.viii.1959. *Allotopotype* ♀. *Paratopotypes*, ♂ ♀, (All F. Schmid).

Other regional members of the genus that have the outer gonapophyses of the hypopygium forked at the apex include *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *libanotica* Lackschewitz, North Libanon to North Afghanistan; *A. (A.) quadrifurca* Alexander, Assam, and *A. (A.) spiralis* Alexander, Kumaon eastward into western China. All such species are most readily told by details of hypopygial structure.

#### *Antocha* (*Antocha*) *studiosa* Alexander

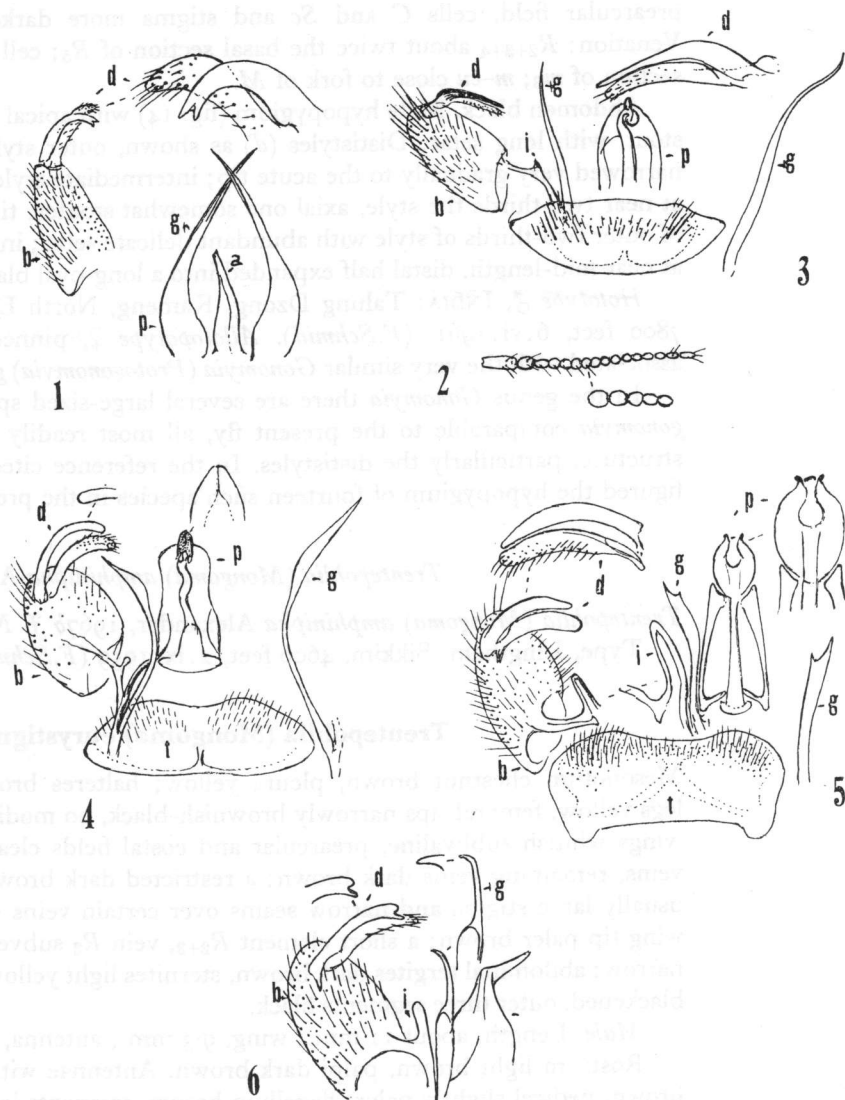
*Antocha* (*Antocha*) *studiosa* Alexander, 1951, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) 4: 1098–1099.

Types from Singara, Nilgiri Hills, South India, 3400 feet, 3–29.v.1948 (*P. Susai-Nathan*). Male hypopygium (fig. 6).

#### **Gonomyia (Protogonomyia) cobelura** sp. n.

Size large (wing of male about 8 mm.; female 10 mm.); general coloration of body and appendages dull black; male hypopygium with outer dististyle an elongate sinuous spine, intermediate style with two subequal branches at near two-thirds the length, inner style with distal half a long-oval blade.





**Figs. 1-6.** (1, 3-6). Male-hypopygium of: (1) *Antocha (Antocha) decussata* sp. n.; (3) *A. (A.) globulosa* sp. n.; (4) *A. (A.) scutella* sp. n.; (5) *A. (A.) scutifera* sp. n.; (6) *A. (A.) studiosa* Alexander. (2) Male antenna of *A. (A.) globulosa* Alexander *a*, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyles; *g*, gonapophysis; *i*, interbase; *p*, phallosome; *t*, ninth tergite.

*Male.* Length, about 8 mm.; wing, 8 mm.

*Female.* Length, about 7 mm.; wing, 10 mm.

Head dull black. Antennae black; proximal four flagellar segments long-oval, without setae on ventral face, outer segments progressively lengthened, shorter than their longest verticils.

Thorax uniformly dull black. Halteres and legs black. Wings strongly infuscated,

prearcular field, cells *C* and *Sc* and stigma more darkened; veins brownish-black. Venation:  $R_{2+3+4}$  about twice the basal section of  $R_5$ ; cell  $m_2$  open by atrophy of basal section of  $m_3$ ;  $m-cu$  close to fork of *M*.

Abdomen black. Male hypopygium (fig. 14) with apical lobe of basistyle (*b*) short and stout, with long setae. Dististyles (*d*) as shown, outer style an elongate sinuous spine, narrowed very gradually to the acute tip; intermediate style with two subequal branches at near two-thirds the style, axial one somewhat stouter, tip more obtuse, lower margin of outer two-thirds of style with abundant delicate setae; inner style darkened, narrowest at near mid-length, distal half expanded into a long-oval blade.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Talung Dzong, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 7800 feet, 6.vi.1961. (*F.Schmid*). *Allotopotype* ♀, pinned with holotype. In nature, associated with the very similar *Gonomyia* (*Protogonomyia*) *glabristyla* Alexander (1967*a*).

In the genus *Gonomyia* there are several large-sized species in the subgenus *Protogonomyia* comparable to the present fly, all most readily distinguished by hypopygial structure, particularly the dististyles. In the reference cited above I had described and figured the hypopygium of fourteen such species in the present subgenus.

*Trentepohlia* (*Mongoma*) *amphinipha* Alexander

*Trentepohlia* (*Mongoma*) *amphinipha* Alexander, 1967*b* *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **75** : 24.

Type, Lingtham, Sikkim, 4600 feet, 2.ix.1959 (*F.Schmid*). Venation (fig. 7).

*Trentepohlia* (*Mongoma*) *eurystigma* sp. n.

Mesonotum chestnut brown, pleura yellow; halteres brown, base of stem yellowed; legs yellow, femoral tips narrowly brownish-black, no modified spinoid setae on femora; wings whitish subhyaline, prearcular and costal fields clear light yellow, including the veins, remaining veins dark brown; a restricted dark brown pattern, including the unusually large stigma and narrow seams over certain veins especially vein *Cu* in cell *M*, wing tip paler brown; a short element  $R_{2+3}$ , vein  $R_3$  subvertical, cell  $R_2$  at margin very narrow; abdominal tergites dark brown, sternites light yellow, posterior borders narrowly blackened, outer three segments black.

*Male*. Length, about 11 mm.; wing, 9.3 mm.; antenna, about 2.1 mm.

Rostrum light brown, palpi dark brown. Antennae with scape and pedicel medium brown, pedicel slightly paler; flagellum brown, segments long-cylindrical, exceeding the verticils. Head obscure brownish-yellow; anterior vertex narrow, carinate.

Cervical region and pronotum yellow. Mesonotal praescutum chestnut, with indications of darker lateral stripes; posterior sclerites of notum darker chestnut brown, restrictedly more yellowed medially. Pleura yellow. Halteres brown, base of stem narrowly yellowed. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, tips narrowly brownish-black, including about the outer fifteenth of segment; femoral bases without spinoid setae such as occur in *kempi*; tibiae and tarsi brownish-yellow. Wings (fig. 8) whitish subhyaline, prearcular and costal fields clear light yellow; stigma dark brown, unusually large, filling cell  $R_2$  except for the costal fifth, reaching  $R_s$  behind and including parts of adjoining cells  $Sc_1$  and  $R_1$ ; narrow dark brown seams at origin of  $R_s$  and over entire length of vein *Cu* in cell *M*; wing apex extensively paler brown, extending from cell  $R_3$  to 2nd  $M_2$ ; veins dark brown, clear light yellow in the prearcular and costal fields.

Abundant costal setae, very sparse and scattered on outer ends of vein  $R_1$  and distal section of  $R_5$ . Venation: a short element  $R_{2+3}$ , vein  $R_3$  subvertical; cell  $R_2$  at costa very narrow, about one-twelfth cell  $R_3$  or less.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, posterior borders narrowly black; sternites yellow, posterior margins and all of outer three segments black.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Nizong, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 600 feet, 27.vi.1961 (F.Schmid).

*Trentepohlia* (*Mongoma*) *eurystigma* is generally similar to certain other regional species including *T. (M.) butleri* Alexander, *T. (M.) flavicosta* Edwards and *T. (M.) kempfi* (Brunetti), all with the darkened wing stigma small and with the venational details distinct. The most similar of these is *butleri*, with the stigmal area much smaller and with vein  $R_3$  oblique, cell  $R_2$  at costa being about one-fourth to one-fifth as extensive as cell  $R_3$ . In *butleri* the wing veins posterior to  $R_1$  are more extensively yellowed, the darkened band at mid-width of wing narrow. *T. (M.) kempfi* differs in the coloration of the abdomen, halteres and wings, in the presence of spinules on bases of the fore and middle femora, and in the venation, with vein  $R_2$  before the radial fork to leave a short element  $R_{3+4}$ .

Attention is called to *Trentepohlia* (*Plesiomongoma*) *venosa* (Brunetti), type of the subgenus, which in most features is very similar to species of the present group in the typical subgenus, differing almost solely in the principal subgeneric character of loss of vein  $R_3$  by atrophy. I am showing the venation of this species for comparison (fig. 11, with enlargement of the radial field).

#### ***Trentepohlia* (*Mongoma*) *flavoides* sp. n.**

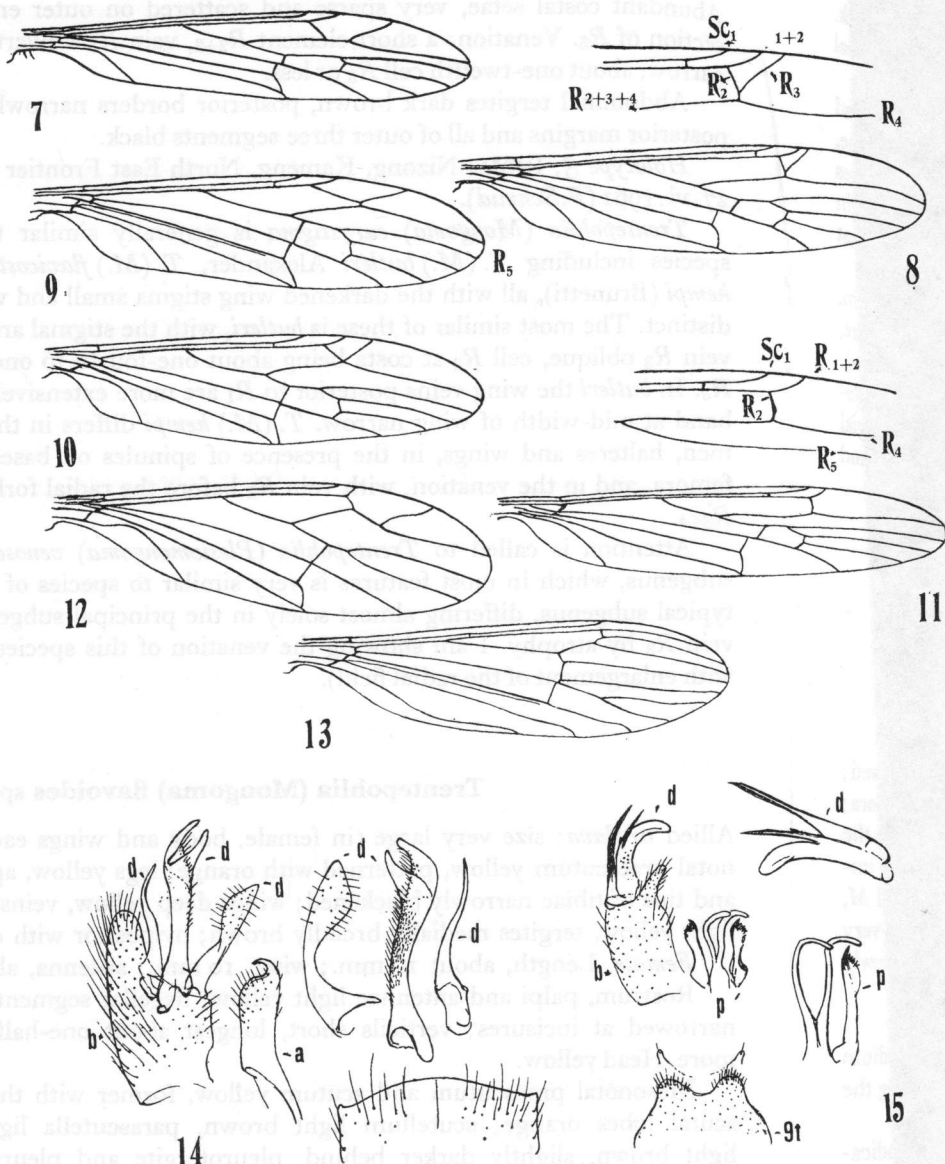
Allied to *flava*; size very large (in female, body and wings each about 10 mm.); mesonotal praescutum yellow, patterned with orange; legs yellow, apices of femora and bases and tips of tibiae narrowly blackened; wings deep yellow, veins darker yellow; abdomen light yellow, tergites medially broadly brown; ovipositor with cerci long and slender.

*Female*. Length, about 10 mm.; wing, 10 mm.; antenna, about 2.2 mm.

Rostrum, palpi and antennae light yellow; flagellar segments subcylindrical, slightly narrowed at incisures; verticils short, longest about one-half of segment or slightly more. Head yellow.

Mesonotal praescutum and scutum yellow, former with three more orange stripes, scutal lobes orange; scutellum light brown, parascutella light yellow; mediotergite light brown, slightly darker behind, pleurotergite and pleura orange yellow, dorso-pleural membrane light yellow. Halteres broken. Legs with coxae and trochanters light yellow; femora light yellow, tips narrowly brownish-black; tibiae yellow, bases and tips narrowly brownish-black, the amount less than half the femoral darkening; tibiae brownish-yellow, tarsi similar, outer segments slightly darker, claws smooth. Wings (fig. 9) uniformly deep yellow, veins darker yellow, evident against the ground. Venation:  $R_2$  very oblique, subequal to  $R_3$ , leaving a very short element  $R_{2+3}$ ; cell  $R_2$  at costa slightly more than one-half cell  $R_3$ ; cell 1st  $M_2$  large, *m-cu* at fork of  $M$ ; cell  $Cu$  narrowly open at margin; cell 2nd  $A$  broad.

Abdomen light yellow, tergites broadly brown medially to form a broad longitudinal stripe. Ovipositor with valves, especially cerci, long and slender.



**Figs. 7-15.** (7-13) Venation of: (7) *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) amphinipha* Alexander; (8) *T. (M.) eurystigma* sp. n.; (9) *T. (M.) flavoides* sp. n.; (10) *T. (M.) patens* Alexander; (11) *T. (Plesiomongoma) venosa* (Brunetti); (12) *T. (Trentepohlia) infernalis* Alexander; (13) *Erioptera (Erioptera) scolophora* sp. n. (14, 15) Male hypopygium of: (14) *Gonomyia (Protogonomyia) cobelura* sp. n.; (15) *Erioptera (Erioptera) scolophora* sp. n. Venation: R, radius; Sc, subcosta. Male hypopygium: a, aedeagus; b, basistyle; d, dististyles; p, phallosome; t, ninth tergite.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Talung Dzong, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 7800 feet, 6. vi. 1961 (*F. Schmid*).



The present fly is generally similar to *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) flava* (Brunetti) but is much larger, with the wings deep yellow with darker yellow veins and the abdomen light yellow with a broad brown median stripe on the tergites.

*Trentepohlia (Mongoma) patens* Alexander

*Trentepohlia (Mongoma) patens* Alexander, 1967b *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* 75 : 24.

Type—Pynter, Khasi—Jaintia, Assam, 1700 feet, 20.1.1960 (F.Schmid). Venation (fig. 10).

*Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) infernalis* Alexander

*Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) infernalis* Alexander, 1967b *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* 75 : 25.

Type—Lingtham, Sikkim, 6500 feet, 4-10. viii. 1959 (F. Schmid). Venation (fig. 12).

**Erioptera (Erioptera) scolophora** sp. n.

Size small (wing of male about 4 mm.); head whitened; general coloration of mesonotal praescutum and scutal lobes obscure yellow, lateral borders more whitened, pleura yellow, with a broad pale brown longitudinal stripe; knobs of halteres blackened; legs yellow; wings light yellow, veins more saturated yellow; male hypopygium with outer dististyle a slender straight spine, inner style a curved blade, on outer margin bearing an appressed straight black spine.

*Male.* Length, about 3.5 mm.; wing, 4 mm.; antenna, about 1 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae with proximal six or seven segments yellowed, remaining segments light brown; flagellar segments subcylindrical, verticils slightly exceeding the segments. Head whitened.

Pronotum and pretergites whitened. Mesonotal praescutum with disk obscure yellow, humeral and lateral borders narrowly more whitened, scutal lobes obscure yellow, posterior sclerites of notum paler yellow. Pleura with a broad pale brown longitudinal stripe extending from fore coxae backward over the dorsal sternopleurite, ventral pteropleurite and katapleurotergite; dorsal pleura, with the dorsopleural membrane, whitened; ventral pleura, including the lower sternopleurite, broad meron, and metapleura light yellow. Halteres with stem yellow, knob brownish-black. Legs with fore coxae pale brown, remaining coxae and all trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellow, outer two tarsal segments slightly darker. Wings (fig. 13) light yellow, veins more saturated yellow, trichia slightly darker. Venation as in the typical subgenus, vein  $R_{2+3}$  slightly shorter than  $R_2$ ; vein *2nd A* very strongly sinuous, the outer half nearly parallel to the posterior border of wing.

Abdomen obscure yellow, the hypopygial dististyles darker. Male hypopygium (fig. 15) with ninth tergite (*t*) slightly narrowed outwardly, apex with two lobes that are separated by a subequal median emargination; proctiger projecting beyond the tergal margin as two slender lobes, each tipped with a single strong seta. Basistyle (*b*) with apical lobe relatively long, narrowly cylindrical. Outer dististyle (*d*) a slender straight spine; inner style subequal in length, appearing as a gently curved blade that is shaped like a boomerang, at near mid-length of outer margin with a subappressed slender straight spine that is about one-half as long as the outer style. Phallosome (*p*) with gonapophyses yellow, apices darkened, slightly expanded; aedeagus conspicuously bifurcate as in the subgenus, the arms long and slender, strongly recurved near outer ends.

*Holotype* ♂, INDIA: Kelang, Kameng, North East Frontier Agency, Assam, 6000 feet, 1-2. vii. 1961. *Paratopotype*, ♂, pinned with holotype. *Paratype* ♂, Dirang Dzong, Kameng, 5300-6500 feet, 18-22. vii. 1961. (All *F. Schmid*).

Other regional species of the subgenus that have the inner dististyle of the male hypopygium bifid as in the present fly but of different conformation include *Erioptera* (*Erioptera*) *orbitalis* Alexander (*ornatifrons* Edwards), widely distributed in southeastern Asia, *E. (E.) himalayae* Alexander, North India, *E. (E.) lunicola* Alexander, Philippines, *E. (E.) nigripalpis* de Meijere, Java and *E. (E.) pila* Alexander, North India, all quite distinct in hypopygial characters.

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