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NEW DIPTERA FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO¹

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Among the Diptera collected by Messrs. Lang and Chapin of the American Museum Expedition to the Belgian Congo, are a large number of apparently undescribed species. The Calliphoridae and Tachinidae contain a large proportion of species which it is impossible to associate with described forms, although the descriptions of many of these are quite inadequate for determination and several species agree well with a single description. Until such time as keys are prepared to the described species it will be almost impossible to determine the members of these two families, from the Ethiopian region, with any degree of accuracy. As the collections before me contain a large number of species in several of the groups which have proved most difficult, keys to the species available have been prepared and will be published in a general report on the Diptera of the American Museum Congo Expedition. All of the specimens from the Congo mentioned here have been collected by Messrs. Lang and Chapin. In addition to these, type material has, in some cases come to hand from other sources, in which case the collector's name is mentioned. In one or two cases, because of poor condition of the Congo material, or lack of the male sex, the holotype material is deposited elsewhere, as noted. In all other cases the types are in The American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Calliphoridae

Rhinia pallidula, new species

Similar to *apicalis* Wiedemann but the legs are black, with the first two segments of the posterior four tarsi reddish, their tibiae more or less brownish red basally. Length, 6.5 mm.

MALE.—Head shining black, the upper half of the face and a spot on the parafacials above white pollinose; parafrontals yellowish pollinose inwardly below; occiput below and the cheeks behind, grayish yellow pollinose; pile yellow, bristles black. Six or seven pairs of frontal bristles; ocellars weak. Palpi reddish, with brown apices. Antennae brownish, the arista broadly yellow basally.

¹Scientific Results of the American Museum Congo Expedition. Entomology No. 11.

Mesonotum and scutellum æneous, with abundant elongate, black punctures, the punctures more or less contiguous and forming narrow lines, but no distinct vitta is evident, the paler areas thinly gray pollinose. Pleura yellowish gray pollinose, with a broad black vitta below, the middle of the pectus thinly gray pollinose. Pile yellow, black on the pectus and dorsum. Ventral scutellar fringe pale.

Wings cinereous hyaline, pale yellowish in front on the basal half. Squamæ whitish; halteres yellow.

Abdomen reddish yellow, the sides and venter black punctate; an obscure brownish median vitta on the first three segments. Hair black, pale on the venter except apically.

One male, Stanleyville, April 8, 1915.

***Rhinia deceptor*, new species**

Similar to *apicalis* Wiedemann but the pleura are entirely pollinose and the pollen of the thorax is denser. Length, 6 to 7 mm.

FEMALE.—Head shining rusty reddish, the lower half of the middle of the face and the occiput, except a vitta above, black, the whole, except the anterior part of the cheeks and the lower half of the face, grayish yellow pollinose, the parafacials with a small pollinose spot below. Pile yellow, short, the short frontal hairs and the weak bristles, black. Frontal vitta about one-fifth the width of the front at the middle, deep rusty reddish. Palpi and antennæ reddish yellow, the third segment of the latter more or less brownish above; rays of arista long.

Thorax densely cinereous or yellowish gray pollinose, the very short black hairs each arising from a small, dark spot. Pleura and pectus with short yellowish pile. Apical border of the scutellum obscure reddish.

Legs reddish, the posterior four femora with obscure, broad pre-apical dark bands, the anterior and posterior tibiæ more or less brownish apically, the tarsi black, the basal segment of the anterior and first two or three of the other tarsi, reddish.

Wings cinereous hyaline, with a small, often obscure, apical brownish spot, the anterior border on the basal third yellow; veins yellow. Squamæ white; halteres yellowish.

Abdomen rusty reddish, paler basally, the immediate sides of the intermediate segments and the ventral surface, with small black punctures except on the yellow pilose area.

Type female and 37 female paratypes, Stanleyville, Congo, March and April, 1915.

***Cosmina gracilis*, new species**

A small, rather slender species: metallic green, thinly whitish pollinose, the mesonotum more thickly so; costal border narrowly black. Length, 5.5 to 7 mm.

MALE.—Lower half of the face and anterior third of the cheeks, shining black, the latter with a small pollinose triangle in front against the eye, the parafacials with a triangle below, and the head elsewhere, whitish pollinose, the front wide, the eyes separated by more than the width across the ocellar triangle, the frontal bristles, the few small frontal hairs and a row of very fine ones on the parafacials, each rising from a black spot; frontal vitta brownish red, slender. Pile of the occiput and cheeks

sparse, yellow. Palpi black, broad, three times as long as wide, narrowed to the base, with parallel sides on the apical three-fifths, the apex rounded. Antennæ brownish, the incisures reddish; arista reddish, plumose on the basal two-thirds. Facial carina narrow, extending to the middle of the face.

Mesonotum with a pair of broadly separated blackish vittæ which become obsolete behind and are joined together on the anterior slopes; each hair rises from a dull black spot, the spots arranged in longitudinal rows; pleura shining, with fine cinereous pile and no black spots.

Legs green, tibiæ reddish, the anterior and posterior pairs with brownish apices. First segment of the anterior and basal two or three of the posterior four tarsi, reddish, the apical segments black.

Wings cinereous hyaline, lightly tinged with brown, the costal border rather narrowly black, somewhat more widely so apically. Posterior crossvein about its own length from the bend of the fourth vein. Halteres pale yellow; squamæ white.

Abdomen, seen from behind, with a broad median dark vitta, the apex and venter much more thinly pollinose than elsewhere, each black hair rising from a dull black spot. Genitalia shining.

FEMALE.—Front cinereous pollinose, with large, irregularly placed shining black spots, in each of which a bristle or hair is situated, the vitta rusty reddish, less than one-third as wide as either parafrontal. Palpi a little wider, gradually widening from the base to near the obtusely rounded apex.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, Barberton, South Africa, May 17, 1914, (H. K. Munro); paratype, female, Matadi, Congo, June 9, 1915. Type in Munro Collection.

The palpi in this species are much narrower than in *ænea* Fabricius and much wider than in *punctulata* Wiedemann. I originally had the species determined as *ænea* Fabricius and Dr. Villeneuve determined one as such with a query. In the female of *ænea* the frontal black spots are in three rather regular rows and not irregularly placed.

***Thelychæta villeneuvei*, new species**

Related to *jactatrix* Villeneuve, but the abdominal venter bears chiefly black hairs and the metallic color is brighter. Metallic green, rarely with brassy reflections, often with metallic purple reflections. Length, 10 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Head black, argenteous pollinose, a triangular spot on the cheeks occupying the upper anterior chitinated angle and a spot above this on the parafacials, shining black; cheeks separated from the face by a brownish red stripe. Facial carina broad, deeply and broadly sulcate above; bristles on the lateral oral border weak but numerous; no bristles on the cheeks. Front narrow, the frontal vitta brownish, obsolete in front of the ocelli; ocellar bristles strong; outer verticals absent. Hair black, yellow on the occiput, the pale pile sometimes encroaching slightly upon the cheeks. Antennæ dark brownish, the third segment and basal half of the arista, reddish brown, the rays of the latter black. Palpi brown, usually with reddish brown apex.

Mesonotum, from posterior view, conspicuously whitish pollinose; with a narrow bare vitta on the anterior half between the acrosticals and dorso-centrals and another

outside the dorso-centrals behind the suture. Three post-humeral bristles; a single pair of anterior acrosticals. Pleura conspicuously whitish pollinose, the outer surface of the humeri, except a small area below and the whole of the mesopleura, clothed with coarse black hair, the pleura elsewhere with fine whitish pile.

Legs black, the tibiae brownish or brownish red, the femora grayish pollinose. Claws long, brownish pubescent, the tips shining black, pulvilli brownish with yellow border.

Wings grayish hyaline to quite strongly brownish yellow or luteous, the veins usually more or less clouded with brownish, the costal and sub-costal cells chiefly brownish, but there is a break in this color at the end of the first vein and beyond this a quite dark cloud which is heavier in the sub-costal and marginal cells and usually extends to the posterior margin at the posterior end of the discal cell, sometimes strongly so, at other times rather faintly except along the veins. Apical crossvein sharply rounded, bowed inwards, longer than the preceding section of the fourth vein; discal crossvein with a double bend. Squamæ white, the lower lobe usually tinged with luteous apically, both lobes with yellow or luteous rim. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen whitish pollinose, tessellate; first segment, except laterally, the narrow apex of the first and fourth and broader apices of the second and third, opaque black, with violaceous reflections showing through in some views, and also a more or less distinct median vitta which narrows towards the front of each of the last three segments and is often almost wholly obsolete on the terminal segment. First segment with three conspicuous bristles on the sides and a broadly interrupted row of short, fine ones on the posterior margin; second segment without strong laterals but with a complete row of fine bristles which are not much longer than the normal hairs, the terminal segments without bristles but with longer, more abundant, black hair. Venter chiefly black haired, the two basal sternites and the under portion of the first (sometimes also the basal part of the second) tergite, with fine yellowish or white pile. First sternite usually with a few long, strong black hairs laterally.

FEMALE.—Front shining black, a little over half as wide as either eye, the parafrontals white pollinose outside a line running from the second lowest frontal bristle directly upwards to the orbit, and rather brownish pollinose opposite and behind the ocellar triangle; parafrontals at the middle not quite half as wide as the reddish brown frontal vitta. Two pairs of rather weak proclinate orbitals and one or two irregular rows of bristly hairs outside the frontal bristles. Outer verticals strong, divergent.

Posterior calli inclined to be rather brownish red, the sutures also largely of this color. Median abdominal vitta not as well marked, the abdomen not nearly as noticeably whitish pollinose above, sometimes scarcely so, and the black hair is all short and appressed; all the segments with appressed, short, fine bristles on the apex except in the middle, the apical segment with much stronger ones. The female is more inclined to be strongly violaceous.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and 14 male, 13 female paratypes, Stanleyville, Congo, March and April, 1915, and one female July 17, 1915. The types were collected in March.

***Chrysomya sensua*, new species**

Metallic brassy green, the thorax and abdomen with opaque black fasciæ. Length, 8 to 10 mm.

FEMALE.—Head black, gray pollinose, the upper two-thirds of the front and a large spot on the cheeks, immediately below the eyes, shining black; frontal vitta opaque black, widest in the middle where it is almost twice as wide as a parafrontal opposite; two pairs of weak, divergent orbitals; ocellars weak. Hair of the front and the occipital cilia, black, pile on the lower third of the parafrontals and elsewhere on the head, whitish; facial ridges with irregular short black hairs on the lower two-thirds of their outer surface. Palpi reddish; antennæ brown; arista mostly ferruginous, the rays black.

Thorax thinly white pollinose, with a black fascia immediately behind the suture, and a median pair of pre-sutural bronze-black vittæ and a sub-lateral spot. Scutellum with the base broadly black; two or three pairs of pre-sutural dorso-central bristles; anterior sub-lateral bristle present. Hair of the pleura white.

Legs black. Wings cinereous hyaline, the costal cell apically, and the sub-costal cell, brown. Squamæ whitish on the basal third, yellowish apically, their pile whitish. Halteres reddish.

First abdominal segment wholly and the broad apices of the two following, sub-opaque purplish black. Second and third abdominal segments each with a row of fine, appressed apical bristles, the fourth with some very fine, erect ones and clothed with sparse, black, rather long hair. Venter pale pilose.

MALE.—Eyes narrowly separated for one-third the length of the front.

Holotype, female, allotype, male, Akenge, Oct., 1913. Paratype, female, Stanleyville, April 7, 1915.

Dr. Villeneuve determined this as a variety of *putoria* Wiedemann but that species lacks the brown costal border and also the anterior sub-lateral bristle.

Tachinidæ***Gymnodexia villeneuvei*, new species**

Grayish pollinose, the mesonotum with three black vittæ, the second to fifth abdominal segments with a narrowly interrupted, medianly widened, opaque black posterior fascia, and usually partly reddish in ground color. Length, 11 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Front three-fifths as wide as either eye; face, cheeks and front reddish, pale golden yellow pollinose. Occiput black, grayish pollinose, with yellowish tinge, the pale pollen usually covering most of the cheeks. Hair of the head black, finer and whitish below the neck. Facial carina obsolete below, the depression white pollinose. Parafacials not quite as wide as the facial depression, without hairs; front with some very short hairs outside the rather fine frontal bristles; parafrontals slightly wider than the deep brown or blackish frontal vitta which widens anteriorly. Ocellar bristles weak; outer verticals weak or absent. Cheeks not quite half as wide as the eye-height. Palpi reddish, with short, black bristles, scarcely widened apically. Antennæ brownish red, reaching to the lower fourth of the face.

Thorax densely gray pollinose, sometimes with slight luteous tinge; adorned with three broad black vittæ, the median one rather slender in front, not reaching the

scutellum, the outer ones interrupted at the suture, tapering anteriorly, obtuse behind. In addition a pair of slender, posteriorly divergent vittæ reach from the anterior margin to the suture, their anterior ends close to the median vitta. Base of the scutellum dull blackish, pectus with a large shining spot behind the middle coxæ. No anterior acrosticals and only one posterior pair; sternopleurals 1-1; scutellum with two pairs of marginals and a weak decussate apical pair. Propleura hairy.

Legs black, the femora grayish pollinose; posterior tibiæ with unusually dense and long antero-dorsal cilia formed of two closely placed rows of somewhat flattened bristles.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the subcostal cell brown beyond the apex of the first vein, this color spreading less intensely to more than halfway across the marginal cell; apical crossvein oblique; bend of fourth vein angulate. Squamæ white. Halteres yellow; no spinules beneath the squamæ.

First abdominal segment wholly opaque black, the remaining segments densely gray pollinose, with the broad apex of each segment opaque black, the black fasciæ broadly sub-triangularly expanded on each side of the middle and less widely so just beneath the lateral margins, most of the ground color of the fourth segment, and sometimes of the others, brownish red, or somewhat reddish laterally, the apical black fascia narrowly interrupted in the middle. Abdomen without discals, the second segment with one pair of marginals, the following segments each with a row of fairly long, robust ones. Narrow segmental apices yellow on venter.

FEMALE.—Front four-fifths as wide as eye; two pairs of orbital bristles; ocellars strong, divergent; outer verticals two-thirds as long as verticals. Posterior tibiæ with much smaller cilia and one longer, stronger bristle at the apical third. Brown costal area of the wings deeper and broader.

Type, male, allotype, female, and ten male paratypes, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

Gymnodexia lateralis, new species

Length, 12 mm.

MALE.—Head yellow, the occiput and upper fourth of the front black, the whole white pollinose. Frontal vitta blackish, normally wider than a parafrontal opposite any given point, but sometimes scarcely as wide above. Frontal bristles fine; ocellars very weak; outer verticals weak. Cheeks two-fifths as wide as eye-height. Palpi reddish; antennæ luteous, the third segment largely brownish, constricted beyond the arista, reaching almost to the vibrissæ, the rays of the arista fuscous.

Thorax whitish pollinose, with three strong black mesonotal vittæ and a broad brown vitta on the mesopleura above, which is narrowly continued along the posterior and lower border of the sclerite. Scutellum blackish except the border, thickly pollinose, with three pairs of marginals, the apical pair of which is quite weak and cruciate, and a pair of weak discals.

Legs blackish, the femora sometimes largely reddish; posterior tibiæ densely ciliate with fine bristles.

Wings slightly to strongly infuscated, darker in front and on the apical half. Squamæ white; halteres yellow.

Abdomen normally rusty yellow, with a median vitta and the segmental apices brownish or blackish, the pale areas white pollinose. Second segment with one pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a row.

FEMALE.—Frontal vitta twice as wide as parafrontal; two pairs of orbitals; ocellars strong. Thorax and abdomen white pollinose. Legs black; costal border broadly deep brown on the apical half. Abdomen shining black with the broad base of each segment pollinose, the fasciæ narrowed to the middle, that on the fourth segment occupying more than the basal half.

Type male, allotype female, and two male paratypes, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

***Gymnodexia versicolor*, new species**

Length, 12 to 13 mm.

MALE.—Head yellowish, occiput and upper part of the front, black, the whole pale yellowish pollinose. Frontal vitta brown, wider than parafrontal opposite any given point; frontal bristles slender; ocellars long but very weak; hair black except below the neck, where it is yellowish. Palpi and antennæ reddish or orange, the rays of the arista black, moderately long. Antennæ reaching to about the lowest fifth of the face, the narrow third antennal segment about three times as long as the second. Cheeks hardly half as wide as the eye-height.

Thorax mostly reddish, darker above, the mesonotum black except laterally, with three broad black vittæ, the lateral ones interrupted at the suture, the thorax densely dull ochreous pollinose. Hair black; propleura with black hairs. Scutellum black except the margin, thickly pollinose, with three pairs of marginals, the apical pair quite weak and cruciate; one pair of discals.

Legs reddish, the tibiæ darker, tarsi black; posterior tibiæ closely ciliate with fine bristles.

Wings lightly infuscated to moderately brownish, more deeply so anteriorly, the bend of the fourth vein angulate. Squamæ luteous; halteres yellow.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow, a more or less distinct median vitta and the broad segmental apices dull blackish, the pale areas white pollinose.

Type male and three male paratypes, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

***Gymnodexia decisa*, new species**

Black, gray pollinose, the face and front yellow. Length, 11 to 11.5 mm.

MALE.—Frontal vitta at upper fourth from one-half to three-fourths as wide as parafrontal, blackish; parafrontals blackish above, the cheeks black. Head white pollinose, the face and front rather strongly tinged with yellow, the hair black except on the occiput below the neck where it is whitish. Frontals weak; ocellars very weak; outer verticals absent. Cheeks two-fifths as wide as eye-height. Palpi reddish. Antennæ luteous, reaching almost to the vibrissæ, the third segment mostly brownish; rays of arista long and black.

Thorax cinereous pollinose, the mesonotum with three broad black vittæ. Acrosticals, 0-1; dorso-centrals 3-4; sternopleurals 1-1; three pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical cruciate pair weak.

Legs black; posterior tibiæ ciliate antero-dorsally.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the costa blackish brown beyond the tip of the auxilliary vein. Squamæ whitish, the lower lobe somewhat tinged with brown on the disc. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen with the apical three segments cinereous pollinose, leaving a broad apical fascia shining black, the fascia widest towards the middle where it is conspicuously interrupted. Bristles as in preceding species.

FEMALE.—Frontal vitta less than half as wide above as at antennæ, hardly as wide as a parafrontal opposite; two pairs of strong orbitals; outer verticals half as long as the verticals.

Type male, allotype female, and two paratype males, Stanleyville, Congo, March and April, 1915.

***Gymnodexia interrupta*, new species**

Length, 11 mm.

MALE.—Differs from *decisa* as follows. Head yellow pollinose, frontal vitta much wider above than parafrontal opposite; only two broad black mesonotal vittæ, and three slender median ones in front of the suture; a weak pair of prescutellar acrostical bristles; squamæ yellow; abdomen cinereous pollinose, the black fasciæ narrower.

Type, male, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

***Thrycolyga abdominalis*, new species**

Front of male four-sevenths to five-sevenths, of female, five-sevenths to six-sevenths, as wide as either eye. Length, 13 to 16 mm.

MALE.—Head silvery white pollinose, usually strongly tinged with brassy yellow, the parafrontals always yellowish above. Hair of the cheeks, front and occipital row, black, the pile of the occiput white. Bristly hairs extend one-fourth the distance up the parafacials, not in a single row; antennal grooves well defined, the median carina strong, rounded. Frontal vitta black; frontals weak above, only the two upper pairs strong, descending below the base of the third antennal segment. Ocellars strong, proclinate; outer verticals scarcely developed. Palpi long, narrow, gently curved, black, with bristly black hairs beneath. Antennæ blackish; arista brown, the penultimate segment one and one-half times as long as wide; third antennal segment hardly twice as long as the second.

Thorax grayish pollinose, the mesonotum with a strong ochreous tinge, the slender vittæ deep black. Lower sternopleural weak. Scutellum reddish, densely pollinose, four pairs of marginals, the apicals weaker and decussate.

Legs black, the anterior femora gray pollinose behind; posterior tibiæ sparsely ciliate, with a long bristle beyond the middle. Pulvilli elongate, fuscous.

Wings cinereous hyaline, usually strongly infuscated in front of the second vein; bend of fourth vein with a very short fold or appendage, the discal crossvein joining the fourth vein at the apical third of its penultimate section.

Abdomen black, the second and third segments usually mostly reddish, leaving a median vitta, narrow apex of the second and broad apex of the third segment black, the basal half or more of each segment grayish pollinose, the pollen suddenly narrowed to two-thirds its greatest width, or less, in the middle. First and second segments with moderately strong marginals, the third and fourth with complete row, the latter with many strong discals. Posterior forceps long, slender, curved upwards, the tip emarginate, clothed with rather abundant black hair.

FEMALE.—Pollen of the head almost all whitish, only slightly tinged with yellow on the upper part of the front; two pairs of strong orbitals; outer verticals two-thirds as long as the verticals; apical half of the palpi brownish red; third antennal segment usually broadly brownish red below. Pollen of the mesonotum yellowish gray, dense. Pulvilli short. Abdominal pollen more intense.

Described from male and four females, Stanleyville, March, 1915, and two males, April, 1915. The type male was taken in March.

***Podomyia langi*, new species**

Black, the abdomen obscurely reddish laterally; costal border somewhat brownish on basal two-thirds; facial ridges with strong bristles on the lower half; male without sexual patch. Length, 14.5 mm.

MALE.—Head white pollinose, the front more grayish, the vertex almost bare. Front five-sevenths as wide as either eye, widening anteriorly, the brown vitta narrower than either parafrontal. Frontals extending to the base of the arista, weak above, the two upper pairs large and reclinate, the hair outside the frontals long and coarse, simulating bristles inwardly; ocellars long and strong; a row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia. Cheeks with coarse black hair, one-third as wide as the eye-height. Pile of the occiput white, abundant. Parafacials wide, not narrowed below; face but little retreating, the depression narrow, the antennal grooves distinctly limited. Palpi long, blackish. Antennæ black, narrow, reaching almost to the vibrissæ, the third segment over two and one-half times as long as the second. Vibrissæ situated well above the oral margin.

Thorax and scutellum cinereous pollinose, the narrow vittæ not conspicuous; pleura more whitish. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 2-1; four to six pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair strong and cruciate; a pair of discals.

Legs black; pulvilli long, luteous; middle tibiæ with one long and a much weaker antero-dorsal bristle; posterior tibiæ strongly ciliate.

Wings cinereous hyaline, brownish yellow anteriorly and slightly so along the veins.

Abdomen reddish on the sides of the second and third segments except posteriorly; basal half of the apical three segments densely cinereous pollinose, with a slender bare median vitta. Second segment with at most a very weak pair of marginals, the third with an interrupted row of very strong ones, the fourth with bristles on the apical half. Hair appressed on the first three segments, erect and long on the fourth and venter, especially apically.

Type, male, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915; paratypes: two males, Stanleyville, March, 1915; male, Zomba, Nyasaland, (H. S. Stannus); male, Kampala, Uganda, Nov. 17, 1915, (C. C. Gowdey).

***Podomyia ocellaris*, new species**

Black, the abdomen brownish red laterally and on most of the intermediate segments; costal border broadly yellowish brown. Length, 15 mm.

MALE.—Head grayish pollinose; frontal vitta blackish, almost as wide as parafrontal at the upper third. Front five-sevenths as wide as either eye, its hair not at all bristly. Upper two pairs of frontals strong and reclinate, the lowest pair at the base

of the third antennal segment; ocellars weak, divergent; a row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia; occipital pile cinereous. Cheeks with fine, short, black hair. Parafacials wide, not narrowed below; facial ridges with strong bristles to above the middle; vibrissæ situated half the length of the second antennal segment above the oral margin. Antennæ black, reaching to the lowest fifth of the face, fairly wide, the third segment almost three times as long as the second. Palpi black.

Thorax cinereous pollinose, with dull yellowish tinge dorsally, the vittæ distinct. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 2-1; four or five pairs of marginal scutellars. Scutellum reddish on the apical half or more.

Legs black; pulvilli long, luteous; one strong and a very weak antero-dorsal bristle on the middle tibiæ; posterior tibiæ closely ciliate above.

Wings brownish in front of the second vein and in the first basal cell. Squamæ and halteres yellowish.

Intermediate segments castaneous except in the middle, with a broad, diffuse, narrowly interrupted, white pollinose fascia, the fourth segment white pollinose on its basal half. First two segments without marginals, the third with a row, the fourth with bristles on the apical half and very coarse black hairs—the hair long ventrally, short and appressed dorsally. Male genitalia narrowed to the middle, with the long, narrow apex deeply split, its basal part sloping roof-like.

Type male and one male paratype, Stanleyville, Congo, March, 1915.

***Sturmia* (*Crossocosmia*) *fuscicosta*, new species**

Costal margin brown on the basal three-fourths, increasingly broadly so towards the base, which is wholly brown, the longitudinal veins also more or less clouded. Front of the male three-sevenths to one-half, of the female, five-sevenths, as wide as either eye. Length, 12 to 16 mm.

MALE.—Head dull yellowish pollinose, rarely grayish, the face usually paler. The oral vibrissæ are situated above the oral margin a distance equal to two-thirds the length of the second antennal segment; the bristly hairs extend one-third the distance up the facial ridges and there are three or four rows of short, very fine bristles outside the longer ones. Facial depression broadened above the vibrissæ. Frontal vitta blackish brown, paler in front, narrower than one parafrontal; parafrontals darker above and along the orbits. Frontal bristles descending to below the middle of the second antennal segment, moderately weak, especially above; from one to three pairs of short, stout, reclinate frontals above; ocellars very weak, rarely differentiated; verticals strong; outer verticals absent. Hair of the parafrontals short, rather abundant, descending sparsely almost to the middle of the third antennal segment. The stiff occipital hairs and the hairs of the cheeks are black, the occipital pile yellow. Palpi reddish, with the broad base ferruginous, not broadened apically. Antennæ black, base of third segment narrowly reddish; third segment almost or quite twice as long as the second, narrow with the apex rounded; arista slender, tapering, the penultimate section shorter than wide.

Thorax gray pollinose, the mesonotum usually with strong brownish yellow tinge and only moderately thickly covered with pollen, the black vittæ distinct. Acrosticals 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; intra-alars, 3; three or four sternopleurals. Apical half or more of the scutellum reddish.

Legs black; cilia of the posterior tibiae short, dense, without longer bristles. Pulvilli longer than fifth tarsal segment, yellowish with dark base.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the brown of the base tapering along the costa and usually ending at the apex of the marginal cell, the usual sub-basal yellow fascia present. Squamæ whitish or slightly infuscated. Halteres yellowish with the knob partly brown.

Abdomen very broadly reddish laterally except on the narrow apices of the first two and broad apex of the third segment; basal half of the second and third and two-thirds of the fourth segment, grayish pollinose, with slight yellowish tinge, the pollen appearing very narrowly interrupted in the middle. First and second segments without dorsal bristles, the third and fourth with marginal row. Sexual patch moderately dense, large, extending from the lateral bristle almost to the inner edge of the tergite, widest sub-laterally, convexly narrowed on the inner half, moderately separated from the base of the segment at the outer three-fourths; the apical row of bristles all fine, sub-appressed; no strong bristly hairs near the inner edge of the tergite except that the apical row extends almost halfway to the base.

FEMALE.—Head with more grayish-yellow pollen, sometimes quite grayish; two strong orbitals; ocellars weak; outer verticals two-thirds as long as the verticals; second antennal segment often reddish; mesonotum yellowish gray pollinose; abdomen rarely with small reddish spots on the sides of the intermediate segments, usually wholly black; gray pollinose fasciæ wider and more distinctly interrupted.

Described from fourteen males and ten females, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, March and April, 1915, the type male and female taken in March, and: ♂, Ashanti, Gold Coast, 1915, (Dr. A. Ingram); male, Zomba, Nyasaland, 1913, (Dr. H. S. Stannus); male, Entebbe, Uganda, Nov. 24, 1909, female, Kampala, Uganda, Nov. 17, 1915, (C. C. Gowdey).

Sturmia chapini, new species

Resembling species of *Podomyia* in head-structure but the facial ridges with only a few weak bristles on the lower fifth or less. Facial depression narrow, the antennal grooves rather sharply defined. Black, the second and third abdominal segments mostly rusty reddish except posteriorly and in the middle. Length, 12 to 14 mm.

MALE.—Head with yellowish to ochreous pollen, the occiput mostly white pollinose. Front five-sevenths as wide as either eye, the vitta black or brown, one-fourth wider than parafrontal at upper third; frontals extending to the base of the third antennal segment, not reaching the one or two pairs of strong, reclinate ones above; ocellars strong, proclinate; hair of the front rather fine, abundant; outer verticals absent; an irregular row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia; pile of occiput yellow or cinereous; cheeks with short, fine, black hair, their width equal to one-third the eye-height. Parafacials wide, not narrowed below; face evenly, gently receding; vibrissæ situated a little above the gently produced oral margin. Palpi reddish, with dark bases, long and narrow. Antennæ black, reaching almost to the lowest fifth of the face, the third segment three and one-half times as long as the second, gently tapering; arista evenly tapering, not robust, distinctly pubescent, the penultimate segment one and one-half times as long as wide.

Thorax thickly dirty luteous pollinose, the narrow vittæ distinct; scutellum reddish in ground color on the apical half. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals 2-1; four or five pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair cruciate, one or two pairs of discals.

Legs black; pulvilli elongate, luteous; middle tibiæ with one weak antero-dorsal bristle beyond the middle.

Wings cinereous hyaline, brown in front of the second vein and in the first basal cell, the veins also more or less distinctly clouded. Squamæ and halteres yellowish.

Abdomen with the basal third or fourth of the apical three segments yellowish gray pollinose; first and second segments without dorsal bristles, the third with an interrupted marginal row, the fourth with sparse bristles on the apical half. No sexual patch; fourth segment usually broadly dull reddish apically.

FEMALE.—Two pairs of orbital bristles; middle tibiæ with two anterior bristles; basal three-fifths of the apical three abdominal segments pale pollinose and pale in color, the apex of the abdomen broadly reddish.

Type male, allotype female, Stanleyville, March, 1915; paratypes, 20 males, 12 females, Stanleyville, March and April, 1915.

***Sturmia cordata*, new species**

Black, the abdomen largely reddish; grayish yellow pollinose; sterno-pleurals 2-1-1. Length, 9 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Face and occiput white, the front and upper part of the occiput yellowish pollinose; hair black, fine and short, the occipital pile whitish with yellowish tinge. Front half as wide as eye, widened on the anterior half; frontals weak except below, the two upper pairs reclinate, one of them strong; ocellars very weak; a row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia; width of cheeks equal to one-seventh the eye-height. Palpi and antennæ black, the latter reaching to the lowest fourth of the face, the third segment twice as long as the second. Parafacials not narrowed below, about as wide as the third antennal segment. Facial ridges with bristly hairs on the lower fourth; vibrissæ conspicuously above the oral margin.

Scutellum reddish except basally; thorax densely cinereous or grayish yellow pollinose, the vittæ conspicuous. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; five pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair small and decussate.

Legs black; pulvilli elongate; middle tibiæ with a single strong anterior bristle near the middle and at most one or two extremely weak ones.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the veins narrowly clouded with luteous, the costal border brownish yellow on the basal half. Squamæ with yellowish tinge; halteres yellow.

Second and third abdominal segments reddish except for a median vitta and apex, the apical three segments densely cinereous pollinose on the basal three-fourths, except a slender median vitta on the second and third segments; first and second segments with extremely small marginals, the third with a row of strong ones, the fourth with the hairs increasing in length and strength apically. Hair short, appressed, erect on the fourth segment and venter. Third segment beneath with a large, cordate, sexual patch of short black hair on either side.

FEMALE.—Front two-thirds as wide as eye, pale ochreous, the black vitta narrower than a parafrontal; two pairs of orbitals; ocellars somewhat stronger; pile of occiput yellow; palpi reddish to brown; second abdominal segment with the marginals twice as long as in male. Pollen rather ochreous in color.

Type male, allotype female, and 5 male, 3 female paratypes, Stanleyville, March, 1915.

In this species the abdominal pollen is very sharply limited.

***Sturmia grandis*, new species**

Black, the second and third abdominal segments chiefly dark reddish; basal two-thirds of the wing brown in front of the second vein, the veins narrowly clouded; sternopleurals, 2-1. Length, 16 mm.

MALE.—Head dull ochreous pollinose; frontal vitta black, at the upper third, two-thirds as wide as either parafrontal; frontal bristles very weak above, the two pairs of reclinate ones unusually small; ocellars extremely weak; a row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia; cheeks and front with abundant short, fine black hair; width of cheeks equal to two-sevenths the eye-height. Parafacials not narrowed below, with small, black, downwardly directed hairs on the upper third, facial ridges broad below, with short, black bristly hairs on almost the lower half; vibrissæ situated almost the length of the second antennal segment above the oral margin. Antennæ reaching almost to the vibrissæ, the third segment twice as long as the second. Palpi reddish on the apical half or more, the antennæ black.

Thorax yellowish gray pollinose, more grayish yellow above, the slender vittæ conspicuous. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; five pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair more or less cruciate. Apical third of the scutellum obscurely reddish.

Legs black; pulvilli very long; middle tibiæ without antero-dorsal bristles, or with a very weak one.

Wings cinereous hyaline, darkened anteriorly; squamæ yellowish; halteres yellow.

Second abdominal segment on almost its whole length, except for a median vitta which is broadened behind, the third on its basal half, except in the middle, reddish, these segments each with the basal two-thirds narrowed to about one-half at the sides, cinereous pollinose; fourth segment with more than the basal half pollinose, the pollen interrupted in the middle by a narrow vitta. Second segment without marginals, the third and fourth each with a row, the hair short and appressed, erect and becoming bristly apically on the fourth segment; erect on the venter. Sexual patch very large, reaching slightly onto the dorsum at the sides, moderately separated from the base and inner border of the segment, the fine apical bristles behind the patch not separated from it; the patch dense but not very conspicuous.

Type male, Stanleyville, 1915; paratypes: two males, March, April, 1915.

***Sturmia imitator*, new species**

Superficially similar to *fuscicosta* and *grandis*, but the pulvilli are small. Length, 13 to 15 mm.

MALE.—Head white pollinose, the front more or less yellowish; frontal vitta black, at the upper fourth, half to two-thirds as wide as either parafrontal. Hair of the head short, fine, black; occipital pile whitish with yellowish tinge above; a row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia. Front five-eighths as wide as either eye, the frontals rather strong, two pairs reclinate; ocellars weak. Cheeks one-fourth as wide as eye-height. Parafacials scarcely narrowed below, with short, sparse hairs on their upper half or third. Facial ridges with bristles on the lower third and hairs outside them; vibrissæ situated three-fourths the length of the second antennal segment above the oral margin. Palpi reddish. Antennæ black, the first two segments more or less brownish, the third segment twice as long as the second.

Thorax thickly cinereous pollinose, strongly brownish yellow above, the vittæ conspicuous. Acrosticals 3-3; dorso-centrals 3-4; sternopleurals 2-1; five pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair weak and cruciate.

Legs black; pulvilli quite small; middle tibiæ with two or three strong antero-dorsal bristles.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the veins bordered with yellowish brown, the wing brown in front of the second vein on basal half or more. Squamæ white, the upper lobe yellowish. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen with the second segment mostly, the third on the basal half to two-thirds, dull reddish, the apical three segments with cinereous or grayish yellow pollen on the basal two-thirds, narrowed to less than half in the middle of the second segment, the fourth segment rarely mostly reddish in ground color. Second segment normally without strong marginals (there is a single one in about one-third of the specimens), the third and fourth segments with a row. Hair short, appressed, erect and becoming bristly on the fourth segment apically, the apical third of this segment with bristles. Sexual patch large, broadly separated from the base and inner margin of the third segment, and narrowly from the posterior row of fine bristles, more widely so from the lateral margin: the hair composing it is very dense so that it appears as a solid, sub-rectangular transverse mass.

FEMALE.—Middle tibiæ with three strong antero-dorsal bristles; front over three-fourths as wide as either eye; two pairs of strong orbitals; ocellars weak; abdomen more broadly black in the middle.

Type male, allotype female, Stanleyville, March, 1915; 8 male and 2 female paratypes, Stanleyville, February to April, 1915.

***Sturmia rex*, new species**

Black, the second and third abdominal segments largely dull reddish; costal border yellowish brown or luteous, the veins somewhat bordered with luteous; second abdominal segment with strong marginals. Length, 12 to 15 mm.

MALE.—Head silvery white pollinose, the front becoming deep yellow at the vertex, seven-twelfths as wide as either eye, the blackish frontal vitta not half as wide as either parafrontal. Hair of the head fine, black; frontals strong, the upper two or three pairs stronger and reclinate; ocellars weak; outer verticals scarcely developed; a row of black bristles behind the occipital cilia; pile of the occiput yellowish. Cheeks hardly two-sevenths as wide as eye-height. Parafacials not narrowed below, with short, sparse black hairs on their upper third; facial ridges with bristles on their lower third or less, the vibrissæ situated well above the oral margin. Palpi reddish. Antennæ black, the basal segments brownish, the third segment twice as long as the second, broadened apically.

Thorax cinereous pollinose, with strong ochreous tinge dorsally, the scutellum reddish in ground color except basally. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 2-1; five pairs of marginal scutellars, the apical pair weak and cruciate.

Legs black; pulvilli short; middle tibiæ with three or four antero-dorsal bristles.

Wings cinereous hyaline, brownish or brownish yellow in front of the second vein and along the veins. Squamæ whitish, the upper lobe more or less yellow. Halteres yellow.

Second and third abdominal segments reddish except the apical third and a median vitta, the fourth usually reddish brown or dull reddish apically, the basal two-thirds of the apical three segments densely yellowish gray pollinose. Second segment with a pair of very strong marginals, the third and fourth with a row, the latter with discal bristles on the apical half and strong, erect hair, the basal segments with short, appressed hair dorsally. Sexual patch dense, transverse, large, subrectangular, narrowly separated from the apical margin, broadly so from the other margins. Genital segments reddish.

FEMALE.—Front three-fourths as wide as either eye; two pairs of strong orbital bristles.

Type, male, Stanleyville, April 7, allotype, female, March, 1915, and 7 male, 11 female paratypes, from Stanleyville, March and April, 1915.

Sturmia vivax, new species

Black: mesonotum and abdomen clothed with cinnamon-brown pollen with strong violaceous tinge. Related to *S. versatilis* Villeneuve but the outer verticals are well developed, the abdomen has no green reflections, etc. Length, 10 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Front five-sixths as wide as eye, slightly widened anteriorly, golden brownish pollinose; frontal vitta black, about half as wide as one parafrontal. Three frontal bristles below the base of the antennæ, the frontals becoming very weak above, the two reclinate pairs strong and situated outside the frontal rows; ocellars short and weak, postocellars somewhat stronger; verticals long and rather slender. Occiput brownish yellow pollinose above, becoming grayish below, the parafacials rather whitish with very strong golden yellow tinge. Hair of the head black, the occipital pile pale yellowish, the parafacials with sparse short hairs on the upper half. Facial depression wide below, the carina fairly well developed, antennal grooves obsolete. A few bristly hairs above the vibrissæ which are situated half the length of the second antennal segment above the slightly produced oral margin. Antennæ black, the incisures reddish; third segment narrow, elongate, one-third longer than the rather long second, the antennæ ending moderately above the base of the vibrissæ; arista brownish red, slender, tapering from near the base, short pubescent. Palpi reddish, becoming brown at the base. Width of cheeks equal to three-tenths the height of eye.

Mesonotum violaceous-brown pollinose, the sides ochreous, the pleura more grayish, with yellow tinge above, the dorsal vittæ linear. Acrosticals, 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals 2-1; four pairs of marginal scutellars and a quite weak apical pair. Scutellum evidently wholly black, but densely pollinose.

Legs black; pulvilli yellow, small; middle tibiæ with two strong antero-dorsal bristles on the basal half; posterior tibiæ evenly short ciliate; femora grayish pollinose beneath.

Wings tinged with luteous or brownish, the costal margin brown, broadly so at the base, tapering to the apical fourth; posterior crossvein curved outwards near its basal third, joining the fourth vein at the apical fourth of its penultimate section. Squamæ grayish with whitish base; halteres reddish, darkened towards the apex.

Abdomen wholly blackish in ground color; first segment dull black, the others clothed with violaceous-brown pollen except on the shining black apical sixth; on the under side the basal segments are whitish pollinose basally, broadly so towards the middle, tapering to the sides, the fourth segment with brownish yellow pollen.

Second segment normally with weak marginals? (the type has one strong marginal); the third segment with a complete row; fourth segment with a row of fairly strong discals behind the middle and a strong marginal row which is followed by the weak apicals. The sexual patch is transverse, sub-rectangular, broadly separated from the base of the third segment and composed of fairly long, dense, straight, appressed hairs.

FEMALE.—Front as wide as one eye; two pairs of strong orbital bristles; three pairs of strong, reclinate frontals, the other frontals strong but less numerous than in the male; third antennal segment broader, sub-truncate apically, widest towards the apex. Squamæ pale yellowish with whitish base.

Three males, three females, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, March, April, 1915. The type is a male.

Sturmia pulchra, new species

Thorax and abdomen chiefly dull ochreous pollinose; first abdominal segment wholly dull black. Length, 10 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Black, the scutellum and abdomen largely reddish. Face, cheeks and lower part of occiput, whitish pollinose, strongly tinged with yellow; parafrontals and occiput above, golden yellow; frontal vitta brown, twice as wide below as above where it is much narrower than a parafrontal. About fourteen pairs of frontals which are strongest anteriorly, becoming quite weak above, two or three of the upper ones reclinate, the upper reclinate stout. Vertical bristles strong, outer verticals absent; ocellars weak, but little longer than half the width of the front above, weaker than the postocellars. Front about half as wide as one eye, clothed with short, sparse black hairs, some of which extend onto the parafacials. Occiput with two rows of black orbital bristles, the pile pale yellow; cheeks with abundant, fine, short hair, the oral bristles weak. Vibrissæ situated about half the length of the second antennal segment above the slightly produced oral margin, several short bristles above them, the space outside with numerous bristly hairs and bristles. Parafacials a little narrowed below; facial depression deep, the antennal grooves slightly indicated. Antennæ black; third segment twice as long as the second, moderately narrow; arista rather slender, tapering from the basal fourth to the middle, obscurely pubescent. Palpi blackish.

Thorax and scutellum clothed with golden yellowish pollen which becomes grayish on the pectus, the region below the squamæ bare; mesonotal vittæ very distinct, linear, the outer pair broadly interrupted at the suture; hair and bristles wholly black, the hair abundant and wholly short, coarse on the scutellum. Acrosticals 3-3; dorsocentrals, 3-4; intra-alars, 3; sternopleurals 2-1-1 or rarely 2-2; four pairs of fairly strong marginal scutellars and weak decussate apicals; a pair of weak discals.

Legs black; femora grayish pollinose below; middle tibiæ with a single long, antero-dorsal bristle; cilia of the posterior tibiæ scarcely longer than the width of the tibia, without a longer bristle. Pulvilli and claws a little enlarged.

Wings cinereous hyaline, yellowish basally; posterior crossvein curved outwards, joining the fourth vein at the apical fourth of its penultimate section. Squamæ yellowish with whitish base. Halteres reddish yellow.

First abdominal segment opaque black; abdomen elsewhere reddish with somewhat less than the median third above, the apical fifth or less of segments two and

three and broader apex of the fourth segment, shining blackish, while there is also, as a rule, a linear, median black dash on the third segment; on the under side the abdomen is mostly reddish, the first and fourth segments black, the first with a white pollinose spot towards the middle, the second white pollinose except behind, the fourth with a large, white pollinose triangle on either side. First two abdominal segments without bristles, third with marginal row, fourth mostly bristly, the bristles short and fine basally, increasing in length and strength apically, the apical row quite weak.

FEMALE.—Front five-sevenths as wide as eye, with two pairs of strong orbitals; frontals strong, an irregular, incomplete secondary row; outer verticals over half as long as the verticals; ocellars scarcely stronger than in male. Pollen sometimes grayish yellow on thorax and abdomen; fourth abdominal segment almost one-third black. Squamæ pale yellow.

Type male, and fourteen additional males, Entebbe, Uganda, August 23, 1921, (H. Hargreaves), from limocodid cocoons; two additional males, January 24, 1921; allotype, female, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, 1915, (Lang and Chapin), and three additional females from the same place, March and April, 1915.

The type male is in the British Museum of Natural History and one of the females is also deposited there, while one of the males is placed with the allotype in The American Museum of Natural History, New York.

***Sturmia (Crossocosmia) intensica*, new species**

Distinguished by the cinnamon-brown mesonotum, golden front, sub-erect bristles beyond the sexual patch in the male, unusually strongly bristled fourth abdominal segment and long pulvilli. Width of front of the male almost three-sevenths, of the female about three-fifths, as wide as either eye. Length, 13 to 16 mm.

MALE.—Head pale golden pollinose, the front golden, the facial depression and posterior orbits much paler. Vibrissæ situated over half the length of the second antennal segment above the oral margin; two or three rows of short bristly hairs outside the row of short bristles on the lower third of the facial ridges; parafacials with sparse hairs on the upper third. Frontal bristles reaching almost to the apex of the second antennal segment, fairly strong, two of the upper ones very strong and reclinate; hair of parafrontals short, rather abundant. Ocellar bristles but slightly developed; outer verticals not differentiated; verticals strong. Occipital pile yellow above, paler below; occipital bristles and hair of the cheeks, black. Palpi broad, reddish, becoming brown basally. Antennæ black, the incisures reddish, third segment with almost parallel sides, the apex oblique, with rounded corners; arista slender, the penultimate segment not longer than wide. Frontal vitta deep brown, only about half as wide as parafrontal.

Mesonotum cinnamon-brown pollinose, the black vittæ strong, slender; pollen of the scutellum similar, the base black. Pleura with yellowish pollen above, grayish below. Acrosticals 3-3; dorso-centrals, 3-4; sternopleurals, 2-1; scutellum with four pairs of strong marginals and a weak decussate apical pair.

Legs black, the femora grayish pollinose below; pulvilli longer than the fifth tarsal segment; posterior tibiæ evenly, densely short ciliate.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the costa brownish, the veins also more or less clouded. Squamæ faintly infuscated, their border yellowish; halteres reddish with the apex somewhat infuscated.

Abdomen shining black, the second segment with a large, basal reddish spot on either side which sometimes occupies practically the whole length of the segment, the third segment usually with a narrower, transverse reddish spot. Basal half or less of the second segment whitish pollinose except in the middle, the third with the very narrow base, interrupted in the middle, the fourth with a broader, medianly narrowed, white pollinose basal fascia. First two segments without dorsal bristles, the third with a marginal row, the fourth with a marginal row from which a triangle of shorter bristles extends almost to the base. Sexual patch strongly delimited, dense, the hairs fairly long, the bristles on the border of the segment behind the patch fairly strong and sub-erect, the inner edges of the tergites with strong, bristly hairs.

FEMALE.—Pollen of the head somewhat paler; outer verticals two-thirds as long as the verticals; second antennal segment brownish red. Squamæ yellowish. Pulvilli small. Abdomen wholly black, the basal half, (slightly more laterally) of each segment, interrupted in the middle, grayish pollinose.

Described from three males and four females from Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, March and April, 1915.

Lonchæidæ

Lonchæa mitis, new species

Length, 3 mm.

MALE.—Head brownish black; face gray pollinose; upper frontal orbits metallic blue, very finely granular; four rows of tiny frontal hairs, two near the middle and one along each orbit; also a row of about eight small hairs along the anterior margin; lunula hidden. Front anteriorly half as wide as long, somewhat widened above. Hairs of the head wholly black; palpi black. Antennæ brown; base of third segment reddish on inner side, the segment two and one-half times as long as wide; arisal rays about one-third as long as width of third antennal segment, the base of the arista reddish.

Thorax black the mesonotum with slight bluish reflections, its posterior slopes and the scutellum thinly gray pollinose. Two pairs of dorso-centrals, no acrosticals, three posterior and two anterior meso-pleurals; two sternopleurals. Four marginal scutellars and one or two pairs of hairs laterally.

Legs wholly black; posterior ciliation of the middle femora not reaching to the base.

Wings hyaline with the veins and base yellowish. Squamæ and their fringe pale yellowish. Halteres brownish.

Abdomen blue-black; male genitalia very conspicuous; apical sternites not swollen and prominent.

Type male, Stanleyville, Jan.-Feb., 1915; a second male from the same locality, March, 1915.