

Three Trochobolae, from New-Zealand and Tasmania.

By

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Trochobola Dohrni n. sp. ♂♀

Very like the European *T. annulata* and the American *T. argus* in the general appearance and the coloring, but more variable in size, and generally larger. The wings are narrower in outline; the venation is nearly the same, only the supernumerary crossvein in the anal cell is more oblique, and the great crossvein is a little proximad of the proximal end of the discal cell (and not a little distad, as figured by Loew, Linn. V, Tab. II, f. 13 and 15, and Mik, Verh. Z. B. Ges. 1878, Tab. X, f. 7, for the European *annulata*). In the only female which I possess, the great crossvein coincides with the proximal end of the discal cell (as represented by O. S., Mon. N.-A. Dipt. IV, Tab. I, f. 4 for *T. argus*). This character is generally variable, and not much to be relied upon.

The principal difference lies in the coloration of the wings. The distribution of the ocelli is nearly the same as in *annulata* and *argus*, but the proximal two thirds of the second basal cell are filled out, or nearly so, with brown; there is a large brown spot in the region of the stigma, between the third vein and the costa; within it there is a small yellowish spot, on the costa, a little beyond the tip of the auxiliary vein, and a round hyaline spot in the proximal end of the submarginal cell; along the apex, the distal end of the submarginal and first posterior cells have a dark-brown irregular margin. The coloration of the wings is somewhat variable in the intensity of the brown spots and in their extent. In the only female specimen that I have, the brown that in the male fills out the two proximal thirds of the second basal cell is interrupted by a hyaline crossband, running across the wing. Whether this character is a constant peculiarity of the female, I cannot tell.

Head, rostrum, palpi and antennae brown, the latter sometimes reddish on the second joint; the proximal part of the flagellum is almost moniliform, the joints 1—4 somewhat urn-shaped, with a little brush of microscopic hairs on one side and some scattered longer hairs on the other; the rest of the flagellum has more elongate joints, with scattered short hairs. Thorax brown or reddish-brown, with four dark-brown stripes and a covering of a yellowish sericeous pollen. Abdomen reddish-brown, with somewhat darker lateral margins. (The extent and darkness of the brown of the body is very variable.) Legs rather long, yellowish-brown, with a distinct dark brown space just before the tip of the femora, and a narrower yellow ring immediately proximad of the brown; knees paler. Halteres with a brown knob. Male forceps (very much shrunken in drying) has apparently the same structure as that of the European species *annulata* figured by Mik, l. c. The ovipositor resembles Loew's figure of it (l. c. f. 14).

Length from 12 to 16 mm; length of the wing from 13 to 23 mm.

Hab.: New-Zealand, South-Island; five males and one female, received from Prof. Hutton in Christ-Church, and Helms, in Grey-mouth. The first specimen I received was from Dr. C. A. Dohrn, and I believe it came from the North-Island.

Trochobola venusta n. sp. ♂

This species will be easily recognizable by the coloration of the wings, and I venture to describe it, although I have but a single specimen.

Body brownish; the usual thoracic stripes brown, coalescent, leaving only a paler space in the humeral region; antennae brownish-yellow, scapus brown; halteres with a brown knob. Femora brownish-yellow, with a brown ring before the tip; tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown (the mouldy condition of the specimen prevents me from describing it more accurately). — Wings: the ocellar spots, which distinguish the other *Trochobolae* exist here too, but are rendered less distinct by the numerous brown irregular spots, which fill their intervals. The basal portion of the wing is densely filled with little brown spots assuming a more or less irregularly ocellar shape, with still smaller brown spots in their centre; the very distinct crossvein between the sixth and seventh longitudinal veins is clouded with brown; in the middle of the wing a kind of crossband is formed by larger and darker brown spots, one on the anterior margin, surrounding the origin of the praefurca, the other on the posterior margin, near the end of the sixth vein; the space between these larger spots is filled with irregular smaller ones; upon this dark crossband follows

a subhyaline one, within which the brown spots are more scarce; the distal third of the wing is darker again, containing three large brown spots, mottled with paler dots, and leaving an irregular, subtriangular, subhyaline space between them.

Length 9 mm; the wing 11 mm.

Hab.: New-Zealand, South-Island (Helms).

Trochobola tessellata White ♂ ♀.

Limnobia tessellata White, Zool. Voy. Erebus and Terror (thus quoted in Walker's List etc. I, p. 45, with the Corrigendum l. c. IV, p. 1150; the locality is not given).

The above reference contains nothing but what I have reproduced here. The species not having, as far as I know, been described since, I reproduce the notes which I took from specimens that I examined, many years ago, in the British Museum and in Oxford.

In the Brit. Mus. the species was represented by a single, imperfect specimen, which was much smaller than *T. Dohrni*; the ocellar spots of the wings resembled very much those of the European and the N.-American species (*annulata* and *argus*); the infuscation of the second basal cell, which distinguishes *T. Dohrni*, does not exist in *tessellata*. In the Oxford Museum I have seen two (♂ ♀) larger specimens from Tasmania, which apparently belonged to the same species. The wings, which I compared on the spot with those of the North-American *T. argus*, as figured by me in the Monogr. N.-A. Dipt. IV, Tab. I, f. 4, did not show any difference in the ocellar pattern. The body was not well preserved enough for a comparison; the femora had, as all *Trochobolae* seem to have, brown rings before the tip.

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