

discal cell, the legs long and slender, the anterior notopleural bristle undeveloped and only one of the posterior pair evident, and the frontal triangle very broad, with a blunt extremity on anterior margin of frons. In his description Lamb indicated that the species might yet be accorded generic rank.

It is noteworthy that in my specimen the mesonotum is not totally glossy black, being grey-dusted in centre of the hind margin, as is also the centre disc of the scutellum.

Length 3 mm.

Locality.—Umtali, S. Rhodesia, 27 September (*A. Cuthbertson*).

In giving this species a new name I dedicate it to the original describer.

Genus STELEOCERUS, Becker.

This genus is readily distinguished from others in the subfamily Chloropinæ by the thickened, sword-like arista, which is almost nude, and the slender legs.

Steleocerus lepidopus, var. *apicalis*, nov.

A female agreeing very well with the description of *lepidopus*, Becker, is before me from Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, x. 1928 (*A. Cuthbertson*).

It has, however, a quite distinct brownish cloud at apex of wing in the submarginal cell; the fore tibiæ and tarsi are deep black, and there is no dark mark on the fore femur.

Length 5.5 mm.

I give to this form a varietal name, but it is possible it is a distinct species. More material is required to determine the status of the insect.

Family Drosophilidæ.

Genus LISSOCEPHALA, nov.

This genus is quite similar to *Drosophila*, Fallén, differing essentially in having the entire frons glossy, uniform in texture, and slightly projecting, eaves-like, over the bases of the antennæ. Postverticals short, all verticals well developed, ocellars long, posterior reclinate and proclinate orbitals quite strong, anterior reclinate, orbital microscopic, between the others; face carinate; arista plumose. Thorax with two pairs of postsutural dorsocentrals, no prescutellar acrostichals, four scutellars, and two sternopleurals. Wings as in fig. 1, the second vein much as in some species of the

genus *Chymomyza*, Czerny, gradually approaching costa and not curved forward at apex; no cross-vein separating posterior basal and discal cells; costa to apex of fourth vein; anal cell complete. Legs normal.

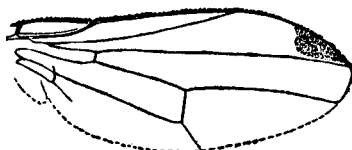
Genotype, the following species.

Lissocephala unipuncta, sp. n.

Female.—Head, thorax, legs, and halteres, shining fulvous-yellow, face a little paler; abdomen glossy blue-black, with coppery or purple reflections apically; wings hyaline, veins pale, apex of first vein and costa before that point darker, a rather large fuscous spot on costa at apex of submarginal cell extending basally about midway to apex of second vein (fig. 1).

Frons about 1.5 as wide at vertex as long in centre, slightly convex, bare; facial carina well developed, slightly

Fig. 1.



Lissocephala unipuncta, wing.

flattened; third antennal segment about twice as long as wide; eyes without evident hairs; cheek not as high as width of third antennal segment. Thorax with eight quite regular series of intradorsocentral hairs, two humerals, scutellum flattened above, slightly margined, apical bristles cruciate. Abdomen tapered to apex. Mid-tibia with one apical ventral spur.

Length 2.75 mm.

Type, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, 18. iv. 1927, under fig-tree; one paratype, same locality, labelled "Bred figs," iv. 1927 (*A. Cuthbertson*); no. 108*f*.

Genus *ZAFRIONUS*, Coquillett.

This genus is readily distinguished from any in the family by the peculiar armature of the anteroventral surface of the fore femur in both sexes, which consists of a series of slightly flexed spines set on elevated bases.

Zaprionus vittiger, Coquillett.

This species, which is the genotype, is fulvous-yellow in colour, with a pure white line along each frontal orbit, which connects with a similar one on each side of disc of mesonotum that continues along side of scutellum to apex, and another such line along the notopleural margin, all of which lines are narrowly margined with black; sometimes there is another, but fainter, white line along the middle of the pleura. Wings hyaline.

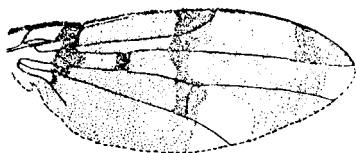
Proclinate orbital well in front of anterior reclinate orbital, the latter usually well developed; frons narrowed in front, longer than wide, facial carina quite prominent. In other respects similar to typical species of *Drosophila*, Fallén.

Locality.—Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, 16. i. 1922, labelled "No. 1173, fruit" (*A. Cuthbertson*).

Genus *LEUCOPHENG*A, Mik.*Leucophenga cuthbertsoni*, sp. n.

Male.—Pale straw-yellow, frons, dorsum of thorax and scutellum, and dorsum of abdomen, densely silvery-white dusted; legs straw-yellow, halteres white, wings greyish

Fig. 2.

*Leucophenga cuthbertsoni*, wing.

hyaline, marked as in fig. 2, a mark beyond the complete dark fascia and one in apices of first and second posterior cells whitish hyaline.

Frons fully twice as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, postverticals and ocellars short and fine; all three orbitals quite long, the anterior reclinate and proclinate bristles at same point, a few fine hairs on interfrontalia and orbits anteriorly; third antennal segment over twice as long as wide; cheeks linear; palpi slender. Venation as in fig. 2, the apical section of costa with about three minute warts on its underside.

Length 2.25 mm.

Type, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, 27 June (*A. Cuthbertson*); no. 162.

Named in honour of the collector, who has sent me many interesting Diptera from Africa.

Family Sarcophagidæ.

I have received from Dr. G. A. K. Marshall a number of specimens of the genus *Sarcophaga* from Africa with a request for early identifications, and herein publish the desired information with some notes on other species.

But few of the species of the genus described from this continent by the old authors are identifiable, which is unfortunately also the case with species of the genus from other faunal regions, and without very careful examinations of the type-specimens, including the male hypopygia, it is impossible to recognize any but the most conspicuously differentiated forms. It is thus highly probable that some of the more recently described species may prove to be synonyms of those of earlier describers. Notwithstanding this probability, both with those just referred to and others that cannot be identified with them, it would appear imperative to describe the latter so that definite names may be available for them in literature dealing with the economy or distribution of such species. I therefore describe below two species which I have been unable to associate with any described species.

Both of the species are similar to *angelicæ*, Engel, described from Cape Colony*, possessing three pairs of postsutural dorsocentrals, and bristles on the basal half of upper surface of the first wing-vein. The two before me have the centre of the propleura hairy, but Engel makes no mention of this character in *angelicæ*, and he states that the mid-femur has a comb (apical posteroventral), which is not the case in either of the species now under discussion. All three have the hypopygia orange-red, though Engel states that the basal genital segment in his type is hidden.

In describing the new species I have used all the above characters and figured the hypopygia, at the same time making use of reproductions of those portions of Engel's figures of the hypopygium of *angelicæ* which show differences from those of the new species.

A number of the North American species of the genus are parasitic upon grasshoppers, which habit is recorded for the species now described from Africa.

* Bull. Soc. Roy. Ent. d'Egypte, p. 334, 1924 (1925).