disk and becoming obsolete towards the base; the interstices broad, plane, and smooth, the seventh distinctly carinate behind.

There is but one species like this—*T. marginalis*, no. 1329. It has a more transverse thorax; the humeral angles are more rounded, so that the base of the thorax seems as wide, or almost as wide, as they are. The elytral channels and margins are wider; the thoracic dorsal groove is deeper, and the other sculpture differs, the sutural striæ only of the elytra attain the apex, the others becoming obsolete there; it has two ocular setæ.

In *T. carbonarius* there is but one seta, placed close to the inner and back part of each eye, and this seems to arise from a minute swelling instead of a distinct puncture. The posterior tibiæ are slightly arched. In *T. marginalis* the hind margins of the thorax are thickened and flattened near the posterior angles.

♀. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Manawatu Flats, nine miles below the Gorge.

One female, amongst other Carabidæ, collected by Mr. W. W. Smith and Mr. Frank Park.

[To be continued.]

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## XXXVIII.—*New African Phlebotomic Diptera in the British Museum (Natural History).*—Part V. *Tabanidæ (continued)*. By Ernest E. Austen *.

### *Tabaninæ.*

### Hippocentrum †, gen. nov.

*Allied to* Hæmatopota ‡, *Mg., but distinguished by the head (at least in the* ♀ *) being wholly or for the most part*

* For Parts I.–IV. see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. i. pp. 209–228 and 401–428, and vol. ii. pp. 94–116 and 274–301.

† ἵππος, a horse; κέντρον, a horse-goad.

‡ I do not propose to follow Dr. Kertész ('Catalogus Dipterorum hucusque Descriptorum,' vol. iii., Budapestini, 1908, p. 201) in adopting as the designation of this well-known genus the name *Chrysozona*, Mg. ('Nouvelle Classification,' 23. 34, 1800), which, although actually possessing three years' priority over *Hæmatopota*, was, so to speak, *still-born*, *i. e.* never entered into common use, and for more than a century has remained buried in oblivion. This is surely a typical instance of a case in which the rules of strict priority should be disregarded in favour of expediency and common-sense!

*shining, by the antennæ (at any rate in the ♀) being extremely slender and the first joint elongate, by the terminal joint of the palpi in the ♀ being very large and shining on the outer side, which is strongly convex, while the inner side is flattened, and by the wings, though more or less suffused with dark colour interrupted by pale streaks or blotches, being without the peculiar light markings characteristic of* Hæmatopota.

*Head* wide, convex in front, posterior surface flattened and excavated; anterior region of *front* somewhat tumid, but *frontal callus*, as seen in *Hæmatopota*, Mg., only partially developed or wanting; *antennæ* not situate on a well-marked tubercle or prominence; median region of *face* somewhat prominent; *eyes* bare, and in ♀ consisting of small facets of equal size; first joint of *palpi* slender, terminal joint in ♀ somewhat like an isosceles triangle in outline when viewed from outer side, with upper margin convex; first joint of *antennæ* cylindrical, not at all incrassate, usually more or less curved inwards, six to seven times as long as second joint, which is of usual shape (in typical species very small), and without a prominent angle above or below, third joint slender and elongate, without a prominent angle on upper side near base, terminal portion of third joint consisting of three annuli, last annulus approximately equal in length to the two preceding annuli taken together, first and second joints of antennæ taken together about two-thirds of length of third joint; *proboscis* as in *Hæmatopota*. *Body* narrow and elongate, hairy covering short and inconspicuous; dorsum of *thorax* without or with no conspicuous markings; *scutellum* small, bluntly triangular, not inflated. *Wings*: venation as in *Hæmatopota*; upper branch of third longitudinal vein with or without an appendix, which, if present, may be exceedingly small.

Typical species, *Hippocentrum versicolor*, sp. n.: *Hæmatopota strigipennis*, Karsch (Ent. Nachr. xv. 1889, p. 240), described from the Gaboon, and *H. trimaculata*, Newstead ('Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology,' i. 1907, p. 42, pl. iv. fig. 2), described from the Congo Free State, also belong to this genus.

In the shape and size of the terminal joint of the palpi the present genus resembles *Thriambeutes*, Grünberg ('Zoologischer Anzeiger,' xxx. Bd. 1906, pp. 352–353, fig. 4), which was founded for *Thriambeutes singularis*, Grünb. (*loc. cit.* p. 353), from Togoland, W. Africa. *Thriambeutes*, however, belongs to the Pangoninæ, and consequently has spurs at the tips of the hind tibiæ; apart from this, *Hippo-*

*centrum* can at once be distinguished from Grünberg's genus by, *inter alia*, the elongate and slender first antennal joint, which is six or seven instead of only three times as long as the second joint, and by the antennæ not being situate on a prominent tubercle. In the shining face, expanded and shining terminal joint of the palpi, and coloration of the wings the new genus exhibits resemblances to the Neotropical *Lepidoselaga*, Macq., from which, however, it is readily distinguishable owing to the elongate shape of the body, the length of the first joint of the antennæ, and the non- or scarcely incrassate front tibiæ, which in *Lepidoselaga* are enormously swollen.

*Hippocentrum versicolor*, sp. n.

♀.—Length (9 specimens) 7 to 9 mm.; width of head 2·4 to 2·8 mm.; width of front at vertex 1 mm. to just over 1 mm.; length of wing 7·25 to 8·75 mm.

*Body dusky, wings variegated, tibiæ for most part buff or cream-buff*.—Dorsum of thorax blackish, covered with greyish dust; scutellum and abdomen clove-brown, second, third, and fourth abdominal segments each with a more or less deep though not very distinct greyish hind border; wings for most part dark brown, but with large hyaline or milky streaks or blotches, extreme base and costal cells ochre-yellow.*

*Head*: front, face, and jowls shining clove-brown, a more or less distinct tawny-olive band sometimes visible immediately below antennæ, extending from eye to eye; upper half of front pearl-grey pollinose; in rubbed specimens pollinose area may appear to be confined to a somewhat curved transverse band, occupying a depression above the more or less tumid anterior half of the front, which forms an ill-defined *callus* of considerable depth, lower portion of which extends from eye to eye and has a nearly straight lower margin, while upper portion is subtriangular; in middle line immediately below callus, with which it is in contact, is a small dull clove-brown spot (as exhibited by so many species of *Hæmatopota*), sometimes difficult to distinguish, situate between callus and base of antennæ; terminal joint of *palpi* clove-brown, clothed on outer side for most part with minute and inconspicuous dark brown hairs; first and second joints of *antennæ* pale mummy-brown or raw umber-coloured, second joint and distal half of first some-

* For names and illustrations of colours, see Ridgway, 'A Nomenclature of Colors for Naturalists' (Boston: Little, Brown, & Company, 1886).

times darker, third joint dark brown, lighter at extreme base. *Thoraæ*: dorsum sparsely clothed with minute and deciduous yellowish hairs, in front with traces of a pair of widely separated greyish longitudinal stripes, not extending beyond transverse suture. *Abdomen*: dorsum sparsely clothed with minute, appressed, dark brown hairs, and with similar pale yellow hairs on hind borders and posterior angles of second, third, and fourth segments; grey hind borders of second to fourth segments inclusive more or less expanded on sides; venter shining clove-brown, extreme hind margins of second and following segments cream-coloured, ventral surface of second segment sparsely clothed with minute appressed pale yellow hairs, that of following segments clothed with dark brown or blackish hairs. *Wings*: dark brown, except extreme base and costal cells, which are ochre-yellow, a large hyaline area, which includes both basal and bases of first submarginal, first posterior, and discal cells, a second hyaline area, including alula and anal angle, though rudiment of seventh longitudinal or axillary vein is usually marked by a brownish streak, a broad milky streak extending diagonally backwards from costa just beyond stigma and either terminating in distal extremity of discal cell or else just reaching fourth posterior cell, and a large triangular, quadrate, or ovoid milky spot, situate on hind margin in fifth posterior cell, and looking like a continuation of the diagonal streak; dark brown area thus includes distal third, with its proximal margin oblique, a blotch occupying distal half of axillary cell, whole of anal cell except extreme base, and rather more than basal half of fifth posterior cell, and fusing with apical blotch in fourth posterior cell; there is also a broad dark brown streak, which runs obliquely downwards from lower margin of stigma, crosses discal cell, and becomes merged with the larger brown area in the fourth posterior cell; *stigma* elongate, ochre-yellow at its proximal, dark brown at its distal extremity. *Halteres*: stalk cream-buff, knob cream-coloured. *Legs*: front coxæ clove-brown, greyish pollinose; front and middle femora dark brown, front femora sometimes paler (mummy-brown), hind femora clove-brown; front tibiæ slightly expanded towards tips, but not really incrassate, hind tibiæ not incrassate; tips of front tibiæ dark brown or front tibiæ except base sometimes wholly brown, middle tibiæ wholly buff, hind tibiæ brown or brownish on inner side, or more or less brown except at base; front tarsi dark brown, middle and hind tarsi brown, with first joint, except tip, and bases of two following joints buff or cream-buff.

Northern and Southern Nigeria ; Uganda : type and three other specimens from Lagos, S. Nigeria, taken on railway at 57½ miles camp, 12. vi. 1906, "very troublesome to horses" (*Dr. R. C. Hiscock*, per *Dr. W. H. W. Strachan, C.M.G.*); additional specimens from the Lower Niger, S. Nigeria, vii. 1906 (*G. C. Dudgeon*) ; Akwatcha, Bassa Province, N. Nigeria, July 1906 (*Dr. G. J. Pirie*) ; Zungeru, Zaria Province, N. Nigeria, 14. vii. 1905 (*Dr. Dalziel*, per *Dr. J. H. Ashworth*), and July 1907 (*J. Brand*) ; Little Koriga River, N. Nigeria, 18. vii. 1907 (*J. Brand*) ; and the Nile Province, Uganda, 1906, "caught on a native in camp; only specimen seen" (*the late Dr. W. A. Densham*).

*Hippocentrum versicolor* can easily be distinguished by the wing-markings from *Hippocentrum trimaculatum* (*Hæmatopota trimaculata*), Newstead (?=*Hæmatopota strigipennis*, Karsch).

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XXXIX.—*Descriptions of Three new Cyprinoid Fishes from Yunnan, collected by Mr. John Graham.* By C. Tate Regan, M.A.

*Acanthorhodeus elongatus.*

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Snout shorter than eye, the diameter of which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of head and greater than the interorbital width. Mouth terminal, very oblique ; no barbels. 36 to 38 scales in a longitudinal series, 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in a transverse series from origin of dorsal fin to lateral line, 4 or 5 between lateral line and base of pelvic fin. Dorsal II 11–13 ; second spine $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head, shorter than the anterior branched rays ; free edge of the fin concave. Anal II 10–11 (12). Pectoral sometimes reaching the pelvics, which extend nearly or quite to the anal. Silvery ; back olivaceous ; a bluish lateral stripe ; males with the anal fin blackish.

*Hab.* Yunnan Fu.

Several specimens, 55 to 70 mm. in total length.

Using L. S. Berg's valuable synopsis of the Rhodeinæ (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix. 1907, p. 106), this species is found to be nearest to *A. atranalis*, Günth., from which it differs notably in the elongate body and the very oblique terminal mouth.

Berg distinguishes *Acanthorhodeus* from *Achilognathus* by the pharyngeal dentition, the former being defined as having