

avec des faches plus ou moins noires. Genitalia (fig. 2, 3, 5, et 8)  
*Pr. flammipennis* n. sp.  
 Hanche, trochanters et fémurs des pattes moyennes et postérieures  
 noirs, pleures presque entièrement noirs. Genitalia (fig. 1, 4, 6, 7)  
*Pr. apicalis* (Curran) 1927

- 17 — Abdomen orange, avec des poils et des soies orange. Bandes  
 longitudinales noires du mésonotum atteignant le scutellum et  
 s'étendant latéralement en des points confluents noirs  
*Pr. igniferum* Engel & Cuthbertson, 1937  
 Abdomen entièrement noir, ou les deux derniers segments orangés  
 18 Abdomen entièrement noir. Les 3 bandes longitudinales noires du  
 mésonotum confondues postérieurement et atteignant le scutellum.  
 Genitalia (fig. 10 à 13) *Pr. oldropfi* n. sp.  
 Les deux derniers segments de l'abdomen orangés. Les trois bandes  
 longitudinales noires du mésonotum non confondues et n'atteignant  
 pas le scutellum *Pr. lamproideus* Oldroyd 1970 (2)

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(2) Les genitalia de *Pr. lamproideus* ont été figurés par Oldroyd (1970 : 252, fig. 33), ainsi que ceux de *Pr. nearcticus* 1930, *Pr. athletes* Speiser 1907, et *Pr. rufibarbis* (Fabricius) 1805. Nous ne jugeons pas utile de les faire réapparaître ici et nous y renvoyons le lecteur.

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A new giant species of *Milichia* Meigen from Central Africa

[DIPT., MILICHTIDAE]

by John C. DEEMING

During a collecting expedition to the Central African Republic in 1970, LOÏC MATILE collected a single female of a giant species of *Milichia* unknown to Science. This he has kindly asked me to describe. On account of its very large size and fumose wings it might well be mistaken for a species of the genus *Homoneura* van der Wulp (Lauzanidae), which in general facies it resembles.

*Milichia gigantea* n. sp. ♀ (fig. 1-3). — A giant black species, lightly grey to olive grey dusted, with largely fumose wings, a rather short face, inferior frontal setae lacking, a single pair of long cruciate inferior orbital bristles and all hairs and bristles black.

*Female*. Head (fig. 1 & 2) as wide as thorax; lower occiput, jowls, face, lunule and anterior margin of frons grey dusted, upper 4/5 of frons and upper shorter and weaker external vertical; lunule with a single pair of weak bristles; face slightly less than half as long (29 : 65) as the distance separating vibrissae; eye red, very sparsely haired below; basal two antennal segments black, grey dusted, the third segment yellowish brown and with a dorsoapical angle; arista short haired; palpus dirty yellow, with short black hairs. Thorax

Deeming, 1979

olivaceous dusted, becoming more greyish on pleura; 1 humeral, 1 posthumeral, 2 notopleural, of which the more posterior is only half the length of the more anterior, 2 supraalar, 1 intraalar, 1 postalar, 2 postscutular dorsocentral, of which the more anterior is only half the length of the more posterior, 1 prescutellar acrostical, 2 scutellar and 3 upper sternopleural bristles; mesonotum densely clothed in close-set short setulae, between the more anterior supraalar bristles

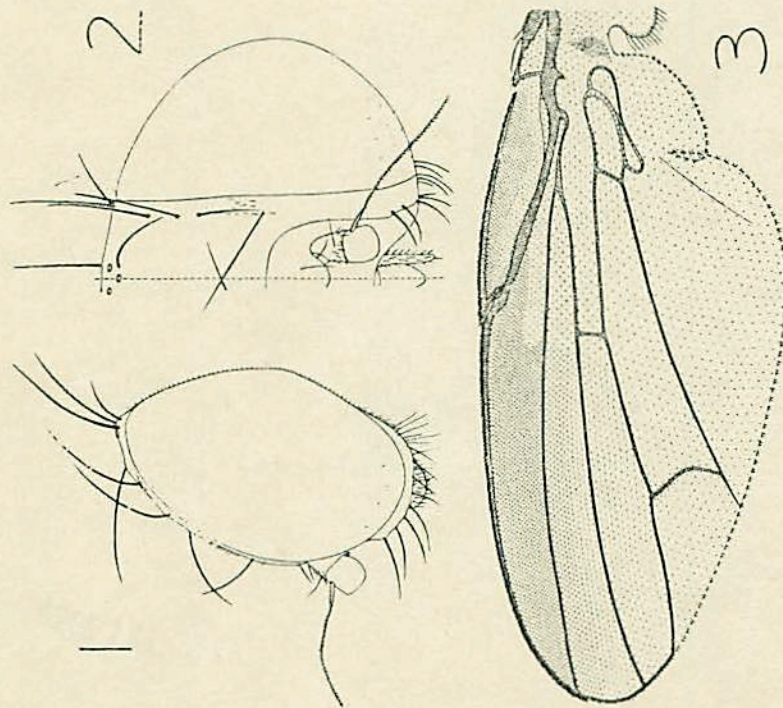


Fig. 1-3. *Milichia gigantes* n. sp., holotype, female. — 1, head, in profile. — 2, head, left side, from in front. — 3, wing.

in about 40 rows. Legs black, robust, grey dusted without polished areas; hind basitarsus inflated, quite as wide as hind tibia; mid femur with distinct row of anteroventral and posteroventral bristles. Wing (fig. 3) largely brownish fumose, yellowish tinged; squamal fringe and haltere black. Abdomen as broad as thorax, olive grey dusted, but slightly more shining than the mesonotum, the tergites and sternites completely covered in short close-set setae; tergites 2-4 of equal length, tergite 5 a little longer and trapezoid; tergites and sternites in contact with one another, not separated by membrane.

Length about 7 mm, of wing 7.5 mm.

Male unknown.

Holotype: 1 ♀, Rép. Centrafric., La Maboké, 26.viii.1970 (L. Matile), in Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris).

Although the face is a little longer and the palpi smaller than in other short-faced species of this genus [of which 5 species were described by COLLIN (1921), 1 by HENNIG (1952) and 4 by DEEMING (1976)], the new species is nevertheless best placed in this group. From all these species it differs in lacking interfrontal setae, in having a single pair of long cruciate inferior orbital bristles (*M. cornesi* Deeming, the only other species having inferior orbital bristles, has two pairs, which are neither as long nor cruciate), in wing pattern and in size (no other described species exceeds 4 mm in length). As do all the described species with the exception of *M. patrizii* Hennig, *M. farquharsoni* Collin and *M. fornicophila* Deeming it has a pair of large prescutellar acrostical bristles.

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A un moment où, avec le retard accumulé par le *Zoological Record*, il devient de plus en plus difficile d'être au courant de la littérature entomologique, R. MÉTAYE a eu l'heureuse initiative de faire un recensement trimestriel des articles, ouvrages et thèses parus en langue française en examinant les publications récemment reçues dans les bibliothèques du Muséum, du Laboratoire d'Entomologie et de la Société entomologique de France.

Cette récapitulation trimestrielle, dont l'utilité n'est pas à démontrer, devrait avoir une large diffusion, non seulement en France mais, surtout, dans les pays

Tschirnhaus

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