

black, but with two rather broad velvety black stripes, which are united in front above the neck, and passing across the dc. gradually diverge behind and end at the sides of the scutellum, without being continued on to it. Pleurae unspotted. There is no pubescence; in front of the scutellum there are apparently some caducous white setulae; the bristles are dark yellowish or blackish, but the scp. and the strong pt. are white. Scutellum entirely shining black like the mesonotum and likewise bare; the long basal bristles are black, while the short apical ones are snow-white. Calypters and halteres black. Abdomen shining black, with short dark pubescence and a few blackish bristles at the apex; male genitalia and ovipositor shining black, the latter very short. Legs with black coxae and femora, and pale yellowish tibiae and tarsi; but the extreme base of the four posterior tibiae and the last joint of all the tarsi are blackened; bristles of front coxae blackish. Costa and veins black on the black parts of wing, but yellowish on the hyaline parts. Wings hyaline, with a peculiar black pattern, consisting of a broad band which at base extends across the whole wing, from costal cells and stigma to the middle of the axillary lobe; just beyond the stigma this band becomes narrowed, lying between the ends of the 2nd and 5th veins, and becoming gradually narrower ends between the 3rd and 4th veins, reaching the wing-border as a downwardly curved point, along the curved terminal part of the fourth vein. There are only four radiating streaks; the first short, narrow and recurrent, at end of second vein; the second broader, almost triangular, in the middle of the submarginal cell; the third along the end of fourth vein, as stated above; the fourth and last, a little before the end of the discoidal cell, short and narrow. The stigma is quite black and hardly visible, and just beyond it there is a short, black, tooth-like projection. The reddish, elongate "bullae" are in the basal half of submarginal cell, nearly the whole first posterior cell, the base of second posterior cell, and in the entire discoidal cell except only the terminal lower stripe; they are visible only by transmitted light, appearing merely shiny by reflected light. The whole posterior border of wing is whitish-hyaline, without any vein and interrupted only by the black streak beyond the end of the discoidal cell, simulating the end of the fifth vein.

Type ♂ and ♀, a single couple of specimens from Nyasaland, Ruo, 200 ft., 15. ix. 1916, "on leaves of sweet potato"; another of the numerous discoveries of R. C. Wood, in whose honour this extraordinary insect is named.

CORRIGENDA.

Owing to a misunderstanding, certain species dealt with in the first half of this paper were mentioned as new, although they had already been described in another publication. The correct references to the original descriptions are given below, together with a few other emendations.

- p. 97. *Carpophthoromyia angusticeps*, Bezzi, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xxix, p. 525, 1923.
- p. 103. *Pardalaspis asparagi*, Bezzi. This species was erroneously erected on a very small female specimen of *Ceratitis capitata*, W.
- p. 103. *Pardalaspis roubaudi*, Bezzi, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xxix, p. 527, 1923.
- p. 104. *Pardalaspis bipustulata*, Bezzi, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xxix, p. 528, 1923.
- p. 104. *Pardalaspis cyanescens*, Bezzi, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xxix, p. 529, 1923.
- p. 104. For *Haplolopha* read *Hoplolopha*.
- p. 111. *Hopländromyia*, Bezzi, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xxix, p. 577, 1923.
- p. 115. *Hermannloewia mutila*, Bezzi, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xxix, p. 580, 1923.
- p. 115. *Zacerata*, Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, xxvi, p. 64, 1924.