

Agrionidæ.

AGRIONINÆ.

10. *Ischnura aurora*.

Agrion (Ischnura) aurora, Brauer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xv. p. 510 (1865).

Waihiri, Tahiti, Sept. 1875.

CALOPTERYGINÆ.

11. *Vestalis melania*.

Vestalis melania, De Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xxxv. p. 474 (1873), (2) xlvii. p. 360 (1879).

Philippines.

The brilliant blue of the male (sometimes shading into greenish, especially towards the base) and the rich purplish violet of the more highly coloured females render this species, which was not previously in the British-Museum collection, one of the most beautiful of the Odonata.

PLANIPENNIA.

Myrmeleontidæ.

12. *Myrmeleon variegatus*.

Myrmeleon variegatus, Klug, Symb. Phys. pl. xxxv. fig. 4 (1834).

Common in July and August at St. Vincent and St. Jago, Cape Verdes, along with its larva from the former locality. It was previously known from S. France and Arabia.

LI.—On the Diptera collected during the recent Expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger.' By W. F. KIRBY, Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE collection of Diptera formed was not very extensive, but contained several interesting species, three of which are here described as new. The capture of a species of Tachininæ, originally described from the Red Sea, in the Cape-Verde Islands is very remarkable.

Stratiomyidæ.

SARGINÆ.

1. *Sargus spinigera*.

Xylophagus spiniger, Wied.

Beris Servillei, Macq. Dipt. Exot. i. (1) p. 172, pl. xxi. fig. 1 (1838).

Sydney, May 1874.

Tabanidæ.

TABANINÆ.

2. *Tabanus fulvipes*, var. (?).

Tabanus fulvipes, var.?, Phil. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xv. p. 723 (1865).

Messier Channel, Patagonia, January 1876.

Four female examples of a species allied to *T. magellanicus* and *fulvipes*, Phil. *T. fulvipes*, with which (judging from the description) they may possibly be identical, is a Chilian species.

PANGONINÆ.

3. *Chrysops aterrimus*.

Long. corp. 5 lin.

Female.—Inky black, very shining; head, thorax, and the basal half of the antennæ clothed with short black hair; eyes dull black; wings hyaline, but more or less broadly brown along the costa. The brown shade covers the whole costal portion of the wing, from the base as far as the point where the third longitudinal vein branches; it is then continued narrowly along the costa to just beyond the third vein, being distinctly thickened on the second and third veins. The discoidal cell is almost clear, but the fourth submarginal cell is clouded. From the extremity of the discoidal cell, and below the third longitudinal vein, from a point just before the fork, the brown coloration extends around and above the whole of the discoidal cell, almost as far as the posterior intercalary vein, just before which it ceases, although it runs along the anterior intercalary vein almost to the hind margin.

Eucosca Dock, Japan, May 1875.

Allied to various North-American species, such as *C. niger*, Macq., *sepulchralis*, Fabr., *carbonarius*, Walk., &c., from which it is easily distinguished by the different pattern of the wings. The single specimen from Eucosca Dock being

damaged, I have described the species from two perfect specimens from Yokohama, collected by Mr. Jonas.

Bombyliidæ.

ANTHRACINÆ.

4. *Anthrax Tantalus*.

Anthrax Tantalus, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 260 (1794).

Amboina.

A small specimen, with a brilliant violet iridescence. It most resembles a specimen from Celebes in the British-Museum collection.

5. *Anthrax bombylifformis*.

Anthrax bombylifformis, MacL. King's Surv. Coasts Austr. ii. p. 468 (1827).

Cape York.

Asilidæ.

DASYPOGONINÆ.

6. *Dasypogon diversipes*.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; expanse 10 lines.

Black; thorax dusted with yellowish white on the borders, with three slightly raised reddish longitudinal lines near the middle, the interspaces being entirely black. Beyond this the front half of the mesothorax is yellowish white (the innermost part being very bristly, which gives it a dusky appearance), but the hinder part is only of this colour on the borders and along a transverse median line. Head yellowish; proboscis, antennæ, and a line on the vertex black; scutellum and halteres yellow, a yellowish spot on each side of the back of the metathorax; under surface of thorax clothed with yellowish hair. Abdomen rather long, black, with conspicuous pale yellow spots, diminishing in size, on the sides of all the segments except the two last near the extremity; under surface clothed with yellowish hair, but less densely than the thorax; coxæ reddish, densely clothed with yellowish-grey hair; femora red, trochanters and tips of knees black; tibiæ yellow, with black bristles, tip broadly black above; tarsi black above and testaceous beneath; basal half of first joint yellow. Wings brownish hyaline, with chestnut-coloured nervures.

Sydney, May 1874.

LAPHRIINÆ.

7. *Laphria consobrina*.

Laphria consobrina, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. iv. p. 84 (1860).

Aru.

Muscidæ Calypteræ.

TACHININÆ.

8. *Echinomyia Micado*.

Length 6 inches.

Male.—Superficially resembles *E. fera*, Linn. Head dull yellow; eyes and ocelli red, the latter on a black prominence near the occiput, bounded by the branches of a reddish Y-shaped depression, between which and each eye is a long black oval stripe; antennæ red, club black, spatulate; thorax blue-black above and dull black below; the shoulders and a narrow space at the base of the wings reddish; scutellum more distinctly red. Abdomen reddish, with yellowish shades towards the sides; a blue-black stripe, narrowing behind, on the middle of each segment, but ceasing about the middle of the fourth segment; abdomen beneath dull black in the middle, with each segment edged behind with a yellowish line. Wings dull hyaline, tinged with yellow at the base, the veins yellow except towards the tip, where they are blackish; alulæ ivory-white. Legs reddish; femora black nearly to the tip, especially above; all the bristles black, except the hair on the cheeks, which is partly yellowish; proboscis reddish, partly black in the middle.

Kobé, Japan.

9. *Gonia* (?) *guttata*.

Gonia (?) *guttata*, Walk. Entomologist, v. p. 341 (1871).

St. Vincent, Cape Verdes, July 1873.

Originally described from Tajora (Straits of Bab-el-Man-deb!). The specimen from St. Vincent does not appear to differ from the type.

10. *Masicera prominens* (?)

? *Masicera prominens*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. v. p. 155 (1861).

Aru.

Muscidæ Acalypteræ.*MICROPEZINÆ.*11. *Calycopteryx Moseleyi*.

Calycopteryx Moseleyi, Eaton, Ent. Month. Mag. xii. p. 59 (1875);
Verrall, Phil. Trans. clxviii. p. 239, pl. xiv. figs. 1 *a-e* (1879).

Royal Sound, Graves Island, Kerguelen, Jan. 19, 1874;
Heard Island, Feb. 6, 1874.

*EPHYDRINÆ.*12. *Amalopteryx maritima*.

Amalopteryx maritima, Eaton, Ent. Month. Mag. xii. p. 58 (1875);
Verrall, Phil. Trans. clxviii. p. 241, pl. xiv. fig. 2 (1879).

Heard Island, Feb. 6, 1874.

*BORBORINÆ.*13. *Anatalanta aptera*.

Anatalanta aptera, Eaton, Ent. Month. Mag. xii. p. 59 (1875); Verrall,
Phil. Trans. clxviii. p. 244, pl. xiv. fig. 4 (1879).

Heard Island, Feb. 6, 1874; Betsy Cove, Kerguelen Land,
Jan. 10, 1874.

Bibionidæ.14. *Bibio Marci*, var.

Tipula Marci, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. x. vol. i. p. 588 (1758).

Eucosca Dock, Japan, May 1875.

The wings appear to be darker and the thorax duller than
in European specimens; but I will not venture to separate
the Japanese form as a distinct species.

15. *Plecia fulvicollis*.

Penthetria fulvicollis, Wied. Dipt. Exot. p. 31 (1821).

Aru.

LII.—*Coral-soundings in the Solomon Islands.*

By H. B. GUPPY, M.B., Surgeon H.M.S. 'Lark.'

THE following observations were made in different localities
of the Solomon group during 1882 and 1883.

1. *Selwyn Bay, on the west side of Ugi Island.*—The



Kirby, W. F. 1884. "II.—On the Diptera collected during the recent expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger'." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 13, 456–460. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938409459275>.

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