

tarsi mummy-brown, last joint and tips of the three preceding joints dark brown.

German East Africa: type and eight other specimens (para-types) from a water-hole in the Usangu District, 26.xi.1910, and two additional specimens from the Uhehe District, 3000 to 3500 ft., 22-27.xi.1910 (*S. A. Neave*: presented by the Entomological Research Committee). In addition to the foregoing the following material, in possession of the Entomological Research Committee and also collected by Mr. S. A. Neave, has been studied: one para-type from the Usangu District, and ten other specimens from the Uhehe District—remaining data in each case as before.

In the shape of its frontal callus and upper frontal callus, as also in that of the terminal joint of its palpi, *Tabanus trianguliger* shows some affinity to *T. pallidifacies*, Surcouf, which hitherto has been found only in the (British) East Africa Protectorate. Apart, however, from its very different *facies*, due to the development of the grey abdominal markings into a triple series of broad triangles, as described above, *T. trianguliger* is distinguishable from *T. pallidifacies* by, among other characters, its front being distinctly narrower, and by the inner margins of the eyes bordering it being more regularly parallel, instead of somewhat divergent above. From *T. distinctus*, Ricardo, *T. trianguliger*, apart from its abdominal markings, may be distinguished at once by its broader front, and differently shaped (less elongate) frontal callus. From the *variatus*-form of *T. taniola*, Pal. de Beauv., the new species, apart from the greater development of its abdominal triangles, is distinguishable by the shape of its frontal callus and of the third joint of its antennæ, as also by its pale femora. It is scarcely necessary to add that in the foregoing comparisons the female sex is alone considered.

XXXI.—On a new Species of Oligoneuria (Ephemeridæ)
from British East Africa. By Rev. A. E. EATON.

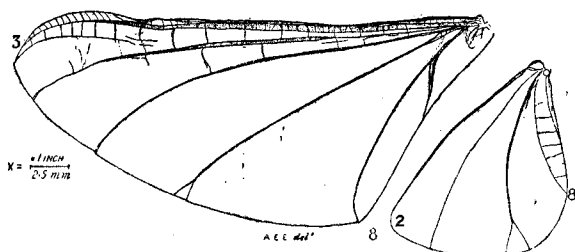
Oligoneuria dobbsi, sp. n.

Adult (dried) ♀.—Wings transparent light blackish grey, with a faint dull violet-purple gloss and intense sepia-brown longitudinal neuriation; the cross-veinlets not bordered

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(cf. text-figure). These are numerous (about 80) and straight in the marginal area, but are mostly concealed in the dried insect so far as the subcosta is overlain in the longitudinal



Neuration of *Oligoneuria dobbsi*, sp. n.

furrow in front of the ridge crested by the radius (3); the next three open areas contain respectively about 15, 7, and 5 cross-veinlets, of which many are obsolescent posteriorly, and are too delicate to be shown in the figure. The two subfiliform tails terminating the narrow membrane incurrent along the posterior edge of the mesonotum or scutellum from the roots of the fore wings seem long enough to reach the base of the third abdominal segment. Head, body, fore legs, and the stout portions of the hinder legs pitch-brown; head opaque; thorax and dorsum lucid; venter pallid; tabescent hind tibiae and tarsi impure whitish. Abdomen tapering posteriorly; segments nos. 6, 7, and 8 longer than those anterior to them, of which the posterior lateral angles (if not rectangular) are produced into only very short, inconspicuous, tooth-like points; but in segments nos. 8 and 9 the points produced are spiniform. Setae broken off when captured. Egg-masses lutescent, pale. Subanal lamina of the tenth segment narrow, shrunken troughwise in the dried insect, and produced on each side posteriorly into a broad-based, short, subulate spine.

Length of body about 20, of fore wing 25 mm.

Prep. Etn.; wings in Ca. balsam, mounted without pressure, detached from the pinned type-specimen (Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Hab. Sotik Post (alt. 6000 feet), Lumbwa District, British East Africa: one adult fly, captured at night in a house half a mile from the river Nyangoris, 22. viii. 1911 (C. M. Dobbs).