

the labium, mesonotum and in almost all the other sclerotized parts of the head and the thorax.

Anterior part of abdomen cucumiform, the posterior part mushroom-shaped. Each cercus very small, flat, with two long and a few very minute setae (A, c); a few setae between the slit-like aperture and the sixth abdominal spiracles. Anterior margin of frons broadly excised in the middle (B); its lateral parts angular, the posterior part narrowly angular and slightly swollen at the tip. Each latero-vertex with a few irregularly scattered setae (C); its apical part angular, with a slightly concave outer and convex inner margin near the tip; its inner part rotundo-angular, the posterior part being evenly rounded. Gena with irregularly scattered peg-like setae (G, g); its broadest part opposite the fore coxa; the dorsal part narrow and curved. Pedicel of antennae funnel-shaped, with two setae (D); arista with long branches on the inner side near the tip.

Theca of labium conical, 0.39 mm. long and 0.31 mm. broad in the posterior part (F); each half of its dorsal surface bears four diagonal rows of peg-like setae in the anterior part, and one seta behind the last row near the inner margin; upper part of its posterior margin rounded (G, *th*).

Mesonotum 0.37 mm. long; antero-lateral parts of the antepronotum broadly rounded, with four setae (E, *ap*). Prescutoscutum broader in the anterior part than in the middle, with two interrupted, longitudinal rows of setae in the middle; the rest of its surface bears a few scattered setae. Scutellum with two setae far apart near the anterior margin; its posterior margin broadly rounded. Humeral callus not well defined, with two small peg-like setae. Postero-dorsal part of mesopleuron rotundo-angular, with small fine setae (*mes*); middle part with small peg-like setae. Pteropleuron (*p*) longer than broad, with small peg-like setae; its dorsal margin thin and straight; the postero-ventral margin rounded and together with the anterior margin forms a very short, pointed process. Upper part of sternopleuron (*st*) pointed; posterior margin rounded in the middle; lower part narrowed almost to a point and directed antero-ventrally. Anterior spiracle (*as*) small and lying behind the humeral callus; posterior spiracle (*ps*) lies close to the middle part of the posterior margin of the pteropleuron. Mesosternum and metasternum with a few fine setae.

Ascodipteron rhinopomatos n.sp. (Fig. 1)

This new species differs from *A. africanum* in the form of the abdomen, the structure of the theca of

Legend to Fig. 1. *Ascodipteron rhinopomatos* n.sp. A, female; B, anterior part of frons; C, latero-vertex; D, antenna; E, mesonotum; F, labium; G, lateral view of head and thorax (different magnifications). *a*, antenna; *ap*, antepronotum; *as*, anterior spiracle; *c*, cercus; *cl*, clypeus; *cx* 1, 2, 3, coxae; *f*, frons; *fu*, fulcrum; *g*, gena; *h*, hypopleuron; *hc*, humeral callus; *lv*, latero-vertex; *mer*, meron; *mes*, mesopleuron; *met*, metanotum; *ms*, mesosternum; *np*, notopleuron; *o*, occipital sclerite; *p*, pteropleuron; *ps*, posterior spiracle; *pst*, prosternum; *ptg*, pleurotergite; *sh*, stump of haltere; *sl*, scutellum; *st*, sternopleuron; *sw*, stump of wing; *th*, theca of labium; *tr* 1, 2, 3, trochanters.

Coxa of the fore leg ($cx1$) with four or five thin setae; its upper part rounded and curved posteriorly; the lower one rounded in the posterior part and more or less angular in the anterior part; posterior

Egypt, 20 May 1950 by Mr H. Hoogstraal. The other two paratypes were collected by him from *Rhinopoma cystops*, no. H.H. 5597, 2 km. from Giza Pyramids, Egypt, 4 June 1950. The genotype and the two

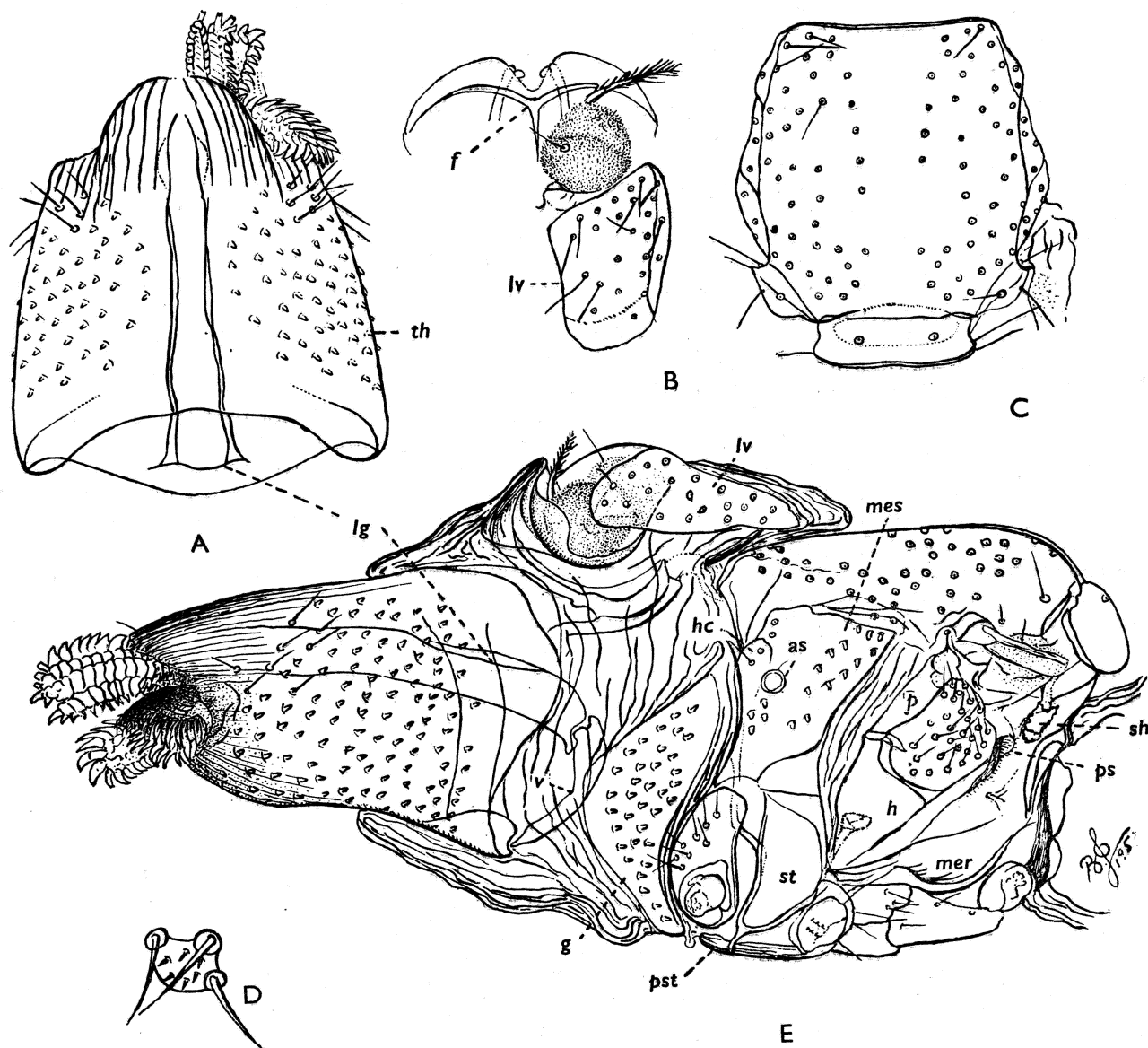


Fig. 2. *Ascodipteron jonesi* n.sp. A, labium; B, anterior part of frons (f), antenna and latero-vertex (lv); C, mesonotum; D, cercus; E, lateral view of head and thorax (A, B, C and E same magnification; D, higher magnification). lg , labial gutter; v , labial vinculum; other lettering as in Fig. 1.

margin almost straight in the middle, anterior margin convex near the trochanter. Coxa of the hind leg ($cx3$) slightly longer than broad, with straight inner margin and slightly curved outer margin; its chaetotaxy resembles that of *A. africanum*.

The gynotype and one paratype have been found on *Rhinopoma cystops* Thomas, near Sakkara, Giza,

paratypes are preserved in the Chicago Natural History Museum, and the other paratype is in my collection.

This species is also present in Palestine, where several specimens have been found by Dr O. Theodor, on *Rhinopoma microphyllum* Geoffroy, in Tiberias. Two of these specimens have been compared with the gynotype, and are designated as paratypes. One of them is preserved in my collection, and the other one is in that of Dr O. Theodor.

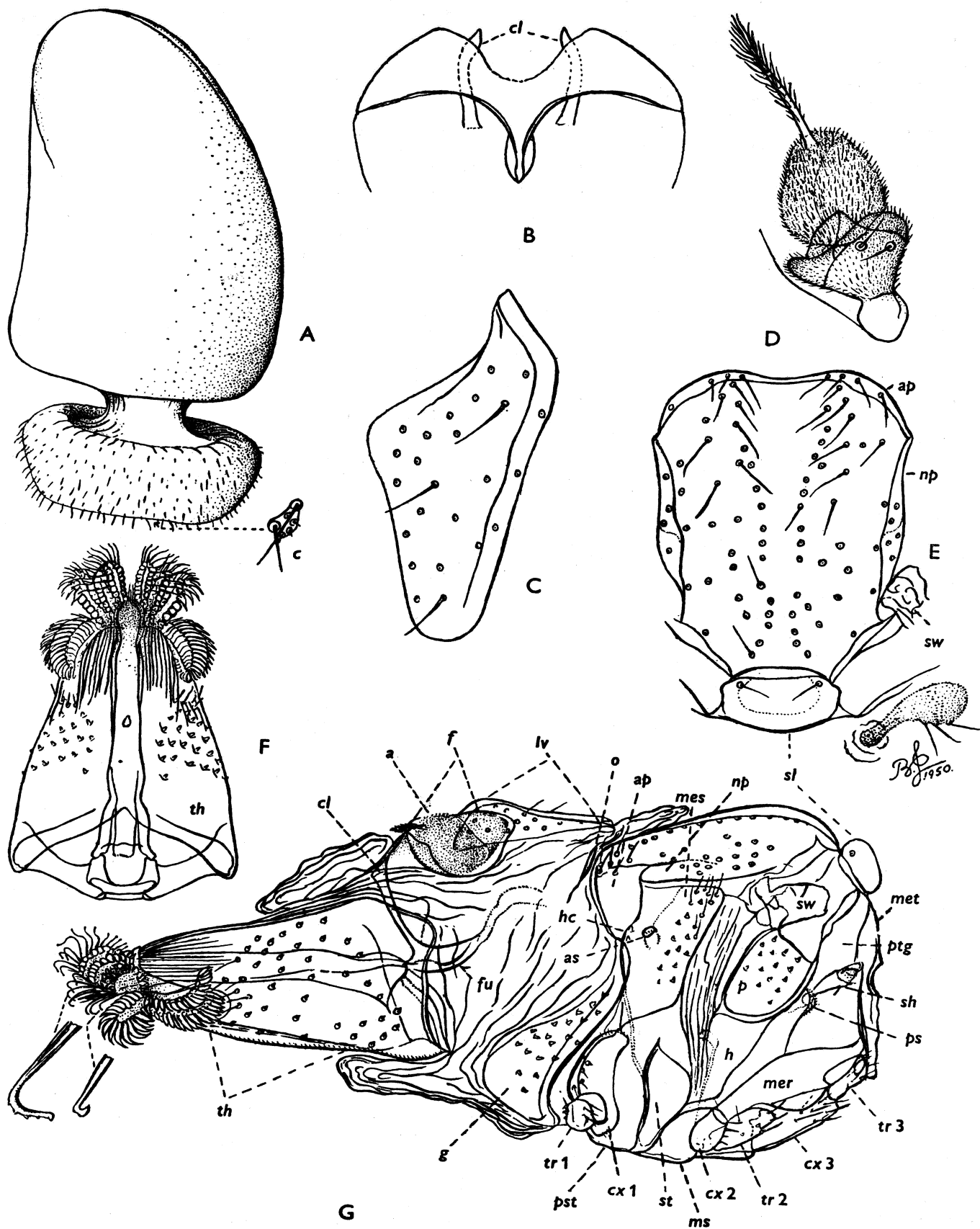


Fig. 1. For legend see p. 130.