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53	ENTOMOLOGIE	4

THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SACCOPHERONTA*
(DIPTERA, DOLICHOPODIDAE)

BY

O. P. NEGROBOV, P. VANSCHUYTBROECK
and I. J. GRITCHANOV

(Avec trois planches hors-texte)

BULLETIN

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The dipterous genus *Saccopheronta* was described by BECKER (1914) as a genus of the Medeterinae. In 1923 BECKER considered it as subgenus of *Medetera* FISCH. CURRAN (1927) described *Medetera caffer*, which PARENT (1936) transferred to the genus *Saccopheronta* (1936). In this work PARENT gave a key to the 6 species of *Saccopheronta*. Later, 3 more species were described (PARENT, 1938, VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1951, 1960). PARENT (1938) gave the redescription of the genus *Saccopheronta*. The last key of the genus was published in 1951 by VANSCHUYTBROECK.

Holotypes and paratypes are conserved in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique (Bruxelles). Part of the paratypes are in Voronezh State University (USSR).

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE SUBFAMILY MEDETERINAE
OF THE EPHIOPIAN REGION

1. $cu_1 + 1a$ present. Posterior coxae with 1 strong bristle. $r_4 + s$ and $m_1 + 2$ usually strongly convergent *Medetera* FISCH.
- $cu_1 + 1a$ reduced 2.
2. Hypopygium oval or almost triangular. Ovipositor sclerotized. Posterior coxae with 2 strong bristles. Mesonotum with 4-6 pairs dorsocentrals. $r_4 + s$ and $m_1 + 2$ almost parallel *Thrypticus* GERST.

- Hypopygium oblong, cylindric. Ovipositor soft. Posterior coxae with 1 strong bristle. Mesonotum with 2-3 pairs of dorsocentrals. $r_1 + 2$ and $m_1 + 2$ convergent *Saccopheronta* BECKER.

LIST OF KNOWN SPECIES OF SACCOPHERONTA

1. *S. bicolor* PARENT, 1935 : 127; VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1951 : 86. — Zaïre.
2. *S. caffra* (CURRAN, 1927 : 183); VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1951 : 89. — South Africa, Zaïre, Madagascar.
3. *S. hirsuticosta* PARENT, 1935 : 128; VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1951 : 87. — Zaïre.
4. *S. nigra* VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1960 : 10. — Zaïre.
5. *S. nudipes* BECKER, 1914 : 126; BECKER, 1923 : 12 (*Medetera*); PARENT, 1938 : 414. — Oriental Africa (Kenya).
6. *S. parvilamellata* PARENT, 1938 : 412-414. — Kenya, Zaïre.
7. *S. pulchra* VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1951 : 87; VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1952 : 37. — Zaïre.
8. *S. quinta* PARENT, 1936 : 16; VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1951 : 89. — Zaïre.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SACCOPHERONTA

1. Two pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles 2.
- Three pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles 3.
2. Basal part of $m_1 + 2$ longer than the apical, **squamae white with white cilia** *S. nudipes* BECKER.
- Basal part of $m_1 + 2$ shorter than the apical, **squamae dark with dark cilia** *S. nigra* VANSCHUYTBROECK.
3. Arista dorsal or subapical, third antennal segment triangular *S. parvilamellata* PARENT.
- Arista apical, third antennal segment rounded 4.
4. All the coxae yellow, costa with long hairs *S. pulchra* VANSCHUYTBROECK.
- At least the middle and posterior coxae mostly dark 5.
5. Acrostichals absent, scutellum with 2 bristles *S. quinta* PARENT.
- Acrostichals present, scutellum with 4 bristles 6.
6. Middle and posterior femora mostly dark 7.
- All the femora yellow 10.
7. Anterior femora black in basal half 8.
- Anterior femora yellow or at most the bases of the femora darkened 9.

8. 3 pairs of dorsocentral bristles without hairs in front of them *S. bicolor* PARENT.
 — Row of 5 or 6 tiny hairs in front of dorsocentrals *S. caffra* CURRAN.
9. Second article of the anterior tarsi a little smaller than the third *S. arnaudi*, sp. n.
 — Second article approximately half as long as the third *S. aperta*, sp. n.
10. Anterior tibiae mostly dark 11.
 — Anterior tibiae yellow 12.
11. All the tibiae mostly dark, wings hyaline *S. nigritibia* sp. n.
 — Only the anterior tibiae mostly dark, wings darkened in anterior part *S. ulrichi* sp. n.
12. Body metallic green, wings darkened in anterior part *S. ulrichi* sp. n.
 — Body brown or black, wings hyaline 13.
13. Costa with long hairs *S. hirsuticosta* PARENT.
 — Costa without long hairs 14.
14. Gonopodes plane, broad, leaf-shaped, cerci lengthened, irregularly-triangular, with strong bristle on the apex *S. subquinta* sp. n.
 — Gonopodes not plane and leaf-shaped, cerci with more or less developed ventral appendix or prominence 15.
15. Gonopodes long, rounded on the apex, with numerous ventral bristles in apical part *S. altimontana* sp. n.
 — Gonopodes without long ventral bristles in apical part 16.
16. Gonopodes rounded on the apex *S. glabra* sp. n.
 — Gonopodes pointed on the apex *S. quinta* PARENT.

Saccopheronta ulrichi sp. n.

Male. Front and face metallic green, weak greyish pollinose. Palpi and proboscis dark-brown. Postocular cilia light. Antennae black, short, third segment rounded, as long as high. Arista long, apical, gently haired, 5-6 as long as antennae. Mesonotum metallic green, grey pollinose. Pleura grey pollinose. Three pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals good developed, in two rows. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Anterior coxae yellow, middle and posterior coxae brown, with yellow hairs, posterior coxae with strong external yellow bristle. Trochanters yellow. Legs yellow with the exception of the last articles of the tarsi. Anterior legs without chetae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fifth) — 4,3 : 1,9 : 0,8 : 1,0 : 0,7 : 0,6. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibiae with 1 postero-dorsal bristle. Middle

tibia and tarsus proportion — 5,8 : 2,6 : 1,4 : 1,1 : 0,6 : 0,6. Posterior femora with the row of antero-dorsal bristles in basal part and with several antero-ventral bristles in apical part, as long as wide as the femora; posterior tibiae with several yellow dorsal chetae in apical part. Posterior tibia and tarsus proportion — 6,9 : 1,4 : 2,4 : 1,4 : 0,8 : 0,7. Wings yellowish hyaline, darkened in anterior part. Costa without long hairs. $r_4 + s$ and $m_1 + 2$ weak convergent. Length of the apical and basal parts of $m_1 + 2$ proportion — 9,5 : 6,0. The same proportion of $m_3 + 4$ is 3,7 : 6,0. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of $m_3 + 4$ proportion — 1,2 : 3,7. Length of the third and fourth pieces of costa proportion — 2,2 : 0,4. Squamae brown with dark cilia. Halteres yellow. Abdomen metallic green, brilliant, with light hairs. Hypopygium relatively long and thin, black. Cerci lengthened, irregularly-triangular. Gonopodes bifurcated, with long bristles. Lateral lobi of hypandrium strongly enlarged and almost round on the apex.

A few exemplars are distinguished by following characters: front and face metallic violet, anterior tibiae, with the exception of basal third, and anterior tarsi brown, abdomen black with dark hairs.

Length : 1,8 - 1,9 mm; wings : 2,2 - 2,4 mm.

Holotype. — Male, Congo Belge, 26/28-VIII-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK, HENDRICKS, 4999-5005. Secteur Tshiaberimu, Riv. Mbulikerero, affl. dr. TALIA N. 2720 m.

Paratypes. — 7 males, Congo Belge, 7/15-VII-1955, VANSCHUYTBROECK, 13274 — 309. Monr Hoyo, 1280 m, sur plantes basses. 3 males, Congo Belge, 26-IX-1955, VANSCHUYTBROECK, 14104. Massif Ruwenzori, Riv. Lucilube, 1700 m, Mt. Kyanyamu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 17-V-1957, VANSCHUYTBROECK, VS.30. Secteur Nord, Riv. May ya Moto, affl. g. Talaya, 1180 m.

Saccopheronta subquintra sp. n.

Male. Front black, grey pollinose. Face narrow, brilliant black, grey pollinose. Palpi and proboscis brown. Postocular cilia light. Antennae black, short, third segment rounded, as long as high. Arista long, apical, gently haired, five times as long as antennae. Mesonotum dark brown, grey pollinose. Pleurae grey pollinose. Three pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals good developed, in two rows. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Anterior coxae yellow, middle and posterior coxae brown, with light hairs, posterior coxae with strong external bristle. Legs yellow with the exception of the anterior and the last articles of the other tarsi. Anterior legs without chetae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fifth) — 4,0 : 2,0 : 0,7 : 1,2 : 0,5 : 0,5. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibia with one posterodorsal bristle. Middle tibia and tarsus proportion — 5,6 : 2,5 : 1,3 : 1,1 : 0,6 :

0,6. Posterior femora with the row of anterodorsal bristles in basal part, and with several anteroventral bristles in apical part, as long as wide as the femora. Posterior tibiae with several yellow dorsal chetae in apical part. Posterior tibia and tarsus proportion — 6,6 : 1,5 : 2,1 : 1,6 : 0,7 : 0,7. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. Costa without long hairs. $r_1 + r_2$ and $m_1 + m_2$ weak convergent. Length of the apical and basal parts of $m_1 + m_2$ proportion — 9,1 : 6,7. The same proportion for $m_3 + m_4$ is 2,5 : 5,9. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of $m_3 + m_4$ proportion — 1,5 : 2,5. Length of the third and fourth pieces of costa proportion — 2,8 : 0,8. Squamae yellowish-brown with dark-yellow ciliae. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brownish-black, brilliant, with dark hairs. Hypopygium relatively long and thin, black. Cerci irregularly-triangular, with strong bristle on the pointed apex. Gonopodes large, broad, leaf-shaped, with short bristles. Lateral lobi of hypandrium pointed on the apex.

Length : 2,0 mm; wings : 2,5 mm.

Holotype. — Male, Congo Belge, 14-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2124-25; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu.

Paratypes. — 6 males, same locality. 10 males, Congo Belge, 19-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2116-23; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2030 m, R. Kiondo ya Kwanza. 6 males, Congo Belge, 17-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2107-15, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2060 m, Riv. Katauleko aff. Butahu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 2-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2038; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 13/16-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2126-27; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu. 2 males, Congo Belge, 30-I-3-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2022-32; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2060 m, riv. Katauleko aff. Butahu. 3 males, Congo Belge, 5-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2033-34; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, riv. Kamahora, aff. Butahu. 4 males, Congo Belge, 10-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2094-95; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, riv. Kamahora aff. Butahu. 2 males, Congo Belge, 7/15-X-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH 1275-84; Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire, 1700 m, Camp des Gardes. 1 male, Congo Belge, 17-VIII-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 779-80; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2100 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 23/31-VII-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 607; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2210 m. 1 male, Congo Belge, 12-X-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 1288-89; Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire, 1700 m, Camp des Gardes. 5 males, Congo Belge, 7/15-VII-1955, VANSCHUYTBROECK, 13274-309; Mont Hoyo, 1280 m, sur plantes basses.

Saccopheronta glabra sp. n.

Male. Front black, grey pollinose. Face narrow, brilliant, black. Palpi and proboscis brown. Postocular cilia light. Antennae black, short, third segment rounded, as long as high. Arista long, apical, gently haired, five times as long as antennae. Mesonotum brown, grey pollinose. Pleura grey pollinose. Three pairs strong dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals good developed, in two rows. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Anterior coxae yellow, middle and posterior coxae yellowish-brown, with yellow hairs, posterior coxae with strong external yellow bristle. Legs yellow with the exception of the last articles of the tarsi. Anterior legs without chetae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fifth) — 4,5 : 2,2 : 0,6 : 1,5 : 0,7 : 0,7. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibiae with 1 postero-dorsal bristle. Middle tibia and tarsus proportion — 5,9 : 3,1 : 1,5 : 1,2 : 0,7 : 0,7. Posterior femora with the row of antero-dorsal bristles in basal part, and with several antero-ventral bristles in apical part, as long as wide as the femora. Posterior tibiae with several dorsal chetae in apical part. Posterior tibia and tarsus proportion — 7,2 : 1,9 : 2,4 : 1,4 : 0,7 : 0,7. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. Costa without long hairs. r_{1+2} and m_{1+2} convergiered. Length of the apical and basal parts of m_{1+2} proportion — 11,1 : 7,0. The same proportion for m_{3+4} is 3,6 : 7,1. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of m_{3+4} proportion — 1,6 : 3,6. Length of the third and fourth pieces of costa proportion — 3,5 : 0,6. Squamae yellowish-brown with dark cilia. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brownish-black, brilliant, with dark hairs. Hypopygium relatively long and thin, black. Cerci broad, with long bristle on the apex, and with good developed ventral appendix. Gonopodes long, simple, rounded on the apex. Lateral lobi of hypandrium pointed on the apex.

Length : 2,1 — 2,2 mm; wings 2,8 — 3,0 mm.

Holotype. — Male, Congo Belge, 14-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2124-25; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, Riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu.

Paratypes. — 1 male, same locality. 3 males, Congo Belge, 19-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2116-23; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2030 m, r. Kiondo ya Kwanza. 2 males, Congo Belge, 17-VII-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 779-80; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2100 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 26/29-VIII-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 833-39; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2100 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 25/29-VIII-1952, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 840-43; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2480 m, (étage bambous), r. Nyamwamba-Ihongero. 1 male, Congo Belge, 28-III-1954, VANSCHUYTBROECK, SYNAVE, 7743-47; Secteur Tshiaberimu, riv. Talia Nord 2340 m. 1 male, Congo Belge, 11-III-1954,

VANSCHUYTBROECK & SYNAVE, 7732-34; Secteur Tshiaberimu, Kirungu (lieu-dit), 2720 m.

Saccopheronta arnaudi sp. n.

Male. Front black, grey pollinose. Face narrow, brilliant, black. Palpi and proboscis brown. Postocular cilia light. Antennae dark-brown, short, third segment rounded, as long as high. Arista long, apical, gently haired, five times as long as antennae. Mesonorum brownish-black, greyish-brown pollinose. Pleura thin, grey pollinose. Three pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals good developed, in two rows. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Anterior coxae brownish-yellow, middle and posterior coxae brown, with dark-yellow hairs. Legs mostly yellow, the bases of the anterior femora feebly darkened, middle and posterior femora mostly dark, posterior tibiae dirty-yellow, middle tarsi from second articles, anterior and posterior tarsi brown. Posterior coxae with strong external bristle. Trochanters brownish-yellow. Anterior legs without strong chetae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fifth) — 4,3 : 2,0 : 1,0 : 1,1 : 0,5 : 0,5. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibiae with one posterodorsal bristle. Middle tibia and tarsus proportion — 5,6 : 2,7 : 1,2 : 1,0 : 0,7 : 0,6. Posterior femora with the row of antero-dorsal bristles in basal part, and with several antero-ventral bristles in apical part, as long as wide of the femora. Posterior tibia with several dorsal chetae in apical part. Posterior tibia and tarsus proportion — 7,0 : 1,6 : 2,0 : 1,3 : 0,8 : 0,8. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. Costa without long hairs. r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} weakly convergent. Length of the apical and basal parts of m_{1+2} proportion — 8,8 : 5,7. The same proportion for m_{3+4} is 3,1 : 5,9. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of m_{3+4} proportion — 1,3 : 3,1. Squamae yellowish-brown with dirty-yellow cilia. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brownish-black, brilliant, with dark hairs. Hypopygium relatively long and thin, black. Cerci short, oval, with thick hairs. Gonopodes broad, pressed on sides, with long pointed appendix and long bristles. Lateral lobi of hypandrium pointed on the apex.

Length : 1,8 — 2,1 mm; wings : 2,2 — 2,4 mm.

H o l o t y p e . — Male, Congo Belge, 26/28-VIII-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK, HENDRICKX, 4999-5005; Secteur Tshiaberimu, riv. Mbuli-kerero, affl. dr. Talia N., 2720 m.

P a r a t y p e s . — 6 males, Congo Belge, 7/15-VII-1955, VANSCHUYTBROECK, 13274 — 309; Mont Hoyo, 1280 m, sur plantes basses.

Saccopheronta aperta sp. n.

Male. Front black, grey pollinose. Face narrow, black brilliant. Palpi and proboscis brown. Postocular cilia light. First and second articles of

antennae dark, third articles are absent. Mesonorum brown, grey pollinose. Pleura grey pollinose. Three pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals good developed, in two rows. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Anterior coxae yellow, darkened in basal part, middle and posterior coxae yellowish-brown, with dirty-yellow hairs, posterior coxae with strong external bristle. Trochanters yellow. Legs mostly yellow, middle femora in basal half, posterior femora with the exception of the apex, anterior tarsi and the last articles of the other tarsi brown. Anterior legs without cherae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fifth) — 4,2 : 1,9 : 0,6 : 1,3 : 0,7 : 0,7. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibiae with 1 postero-dorsal bristle. Middle tibia and tarsus proportion — 5,6 : 2,8 : 1,2 : 1,0 : 0,6 : 0,6. Posterior femora with the row of antero-dorsal bristles in basal part, and with several antero-ventral bristles in apical part, as long as wide of the femora. Posterior tibiae with several yellow dorsal chetae in apical part. Posterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fourth) — 7,0 : 1,7 : 2,3 : 1,3 : 0,8. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. Costa without long hairs. r_1 , r_2 and $m_1 + 2$ weak convergent. Length of the apical and basal parts of $m_1 + 2$ proportion — 9,5 : 6,5. The same proportion for $m_1 + 4$ is 3,0 : 7,0. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of $m_1 + 4$ proportion — 1,5 : 3,0. Length of the third and fourth pieces of costa proportion — 2,8 : 0,5. Squamae brownish-yellow with yellow cilia. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brownish-black brilliant, with dark hairs. Hypopygium relatively long and thin. Cerci relatively broad, with long bristle on the pointed apex. Gonopodes sick-shaped, with short bristles. Lateral lobi of hypandrium pointed on the apex.

Length : 2,0 mm; wings : 2,4 mm.

Holotype. — Male, Congo Belge, 14-II-1953 VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2124-25; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2010 m, riv. Nyamwamba aff. Butahu.

Saccopheronta altimontana sp. n.

Male. Front black, grey pollinose. Face narrow, black brilliant. Palpi and proboscis brown. Postocular cilia light. Antennae black, short, third segment rounded, as long as high. Arista long, apical, gently haired, four as long as antennae. Mesonotum dull black, grey pollinose. Pleura grey pollinose. Three pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals good developed, in two rows. Scutellum with four strong bristles. Anterior coxae yellow, middle and posterior coxae brown, with yellowish-brown hairs, posterior coxae with strong external bristle. Trochanters yellowish-brown. Legs yellow with the exception of the last articles of the tarsi. Anterior legs without chetae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fifth) — 5,2 : 2,3 : 0,9 : 1,5 : 0,9 : 0,8. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibia with 1 posterodorsal bristle.

Middle tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to third) — 6,4 : 2,9 : 1,4 : 1,3. Posterior femora with the row of anterodorsal bristles in basal part, and with several anteto-ventral bristles in apical part, as long as wide as the femora. Posterior tibiae with several yellow dorsal chetae in apical part. Posterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fourth) — 8,1 : 2,2 : 2,6 : 1,5 : 1,0. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. $r_4 + s$ and $m_1 + 2$ weak converged. Costa without long hairs. Length of the apical and basal parts of $m_1 + 2$ proportion — 11,5 : 7,5. The same proportion for $m_3 + 4$ is 3,5 : 7,5. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of $m_3 + 4$ proportion — 2,1 : 3,5. Length of the third and fourth pieces of costa proportion — 3,9 : 0,9. Squamae yellowish-brown with dirty-yellow cilia. Halteres yellow. Abdomen black brilliant, with dark hairs. Hypopygium relatively long and thin, black. Cerci elongated, with thick hairs, with strong long bristle on the apex and with ventral appendix. Gonopodes long, stick-shaped, with numerous ventral bristles in apical half. Lateral lobi of hypandrium pointed on the apex.

Length : 2,2 mm; wings : 3,1 mm.

Holotype. — Male, Congo Belge, 15-III-1954, VANSCHUYT-BROECK & SYNAVE, 7735-40; Secteur Tshiaberimu, riv. Musabaki affl. dt. Talia Nord, 2720 m.

Paratypes. — 2 males, Congo Belge, 11-III-1954, VANSCHUYT-BROECK & SYNAVE, 7732-34; Secteur Tshiaberimu, Kirungu (lieu-dit), 2720 m. 1 male, Congo Belge, 19-II-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2116-23; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2030 m r. Kiondo ya Kwanza. 1 male, Congo Belge, 30-I/3-II-1953, VANSCHUYT-BROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2022-32; Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2060 m, riv. Katauleko aff. Burahu. 1 male, Congo Belge, 15-IV-1953, VANSCHUYTBROECK & KEKENBOSCH, 2880-82; Massif Ruwenzori, Haute Lume, 2120 m, Nyamgalaka.

Saccopheronta nigritiba sp. n.

Male. Front black, grey pollinose. Face narrow, black brilliant. Palpi and proboscis brown. First article of antennae dark-brown, the other articles are absent. Mesonotum dark-brown, grey pollinose. Pleura grey pollinose. Three pairs of dorsocentral bristles, acrosticals in two rows, scutellum with four bristles. Anterior coxae yellow, middle and posterior coxae brown, with dirty-yellow hairs. Trochanters yellow. Legs mostly yellow. Anterior and middle tibiae mostly darkened, posterior femora in apical half, posterior tibiae and all the tarsi dark. Anterior legs without strong chetae. Anterior tibia and tarsus proportion (articles from first to fourth) — 3,8 : 1,6 : 0,6 : 0,9 : 0,5. Middle femora without preapical bristles. Middle tibiae with 1 posterodorsal bristle. Middle tibia and tarsus

proportion — 4,9 : 2,1 : 1,1 : 0,9 : 0,6 : 0,6. Posterior femora with the row of antero-dorsal bristles in basal part, and with several antero-ventral bristles in apical part. Posterior tibiae with several dark dorsal bristles in apical part. Posterior tarsi are absent. Wings yellowish hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. Costa without long hairs. $r_1 + s$ and $m_1 + 2$ weak convergent. Length of the apical and basal parts of $m_1 + 2$ proportion. — 8,3 : 5,0. The same proportion for $m_3 + 4$ is 2,9 : 4,9. Length of the posterior transversal and apical part of $m_3 + 4$ proportion — 1,1 : 2,9. Length of the third and fourth pieces of costa proportion — 2,1 : 0,4. Squamae yellowish-brown with dark cilia. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brown-black brilliant. Hypopygium relatively long and thin, dark-brown. Cerci lengthened, triangular, with long ventral appendix. Gonopodes slightly flattened, with long dorsal appendix and long bristles, with deep cut on distal edge. Lateral lobi of hypandrium enlarged, almost round on the apex.

Length : 1,8 mm; wings : 2,1 mm.

H o l o t y p e . — Male, Congo Belge, 7/15-VII-1955, VANSCHUYTBROECK, 13274-309; Mont Hoyo, 1280 m, sur plantes basses.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I

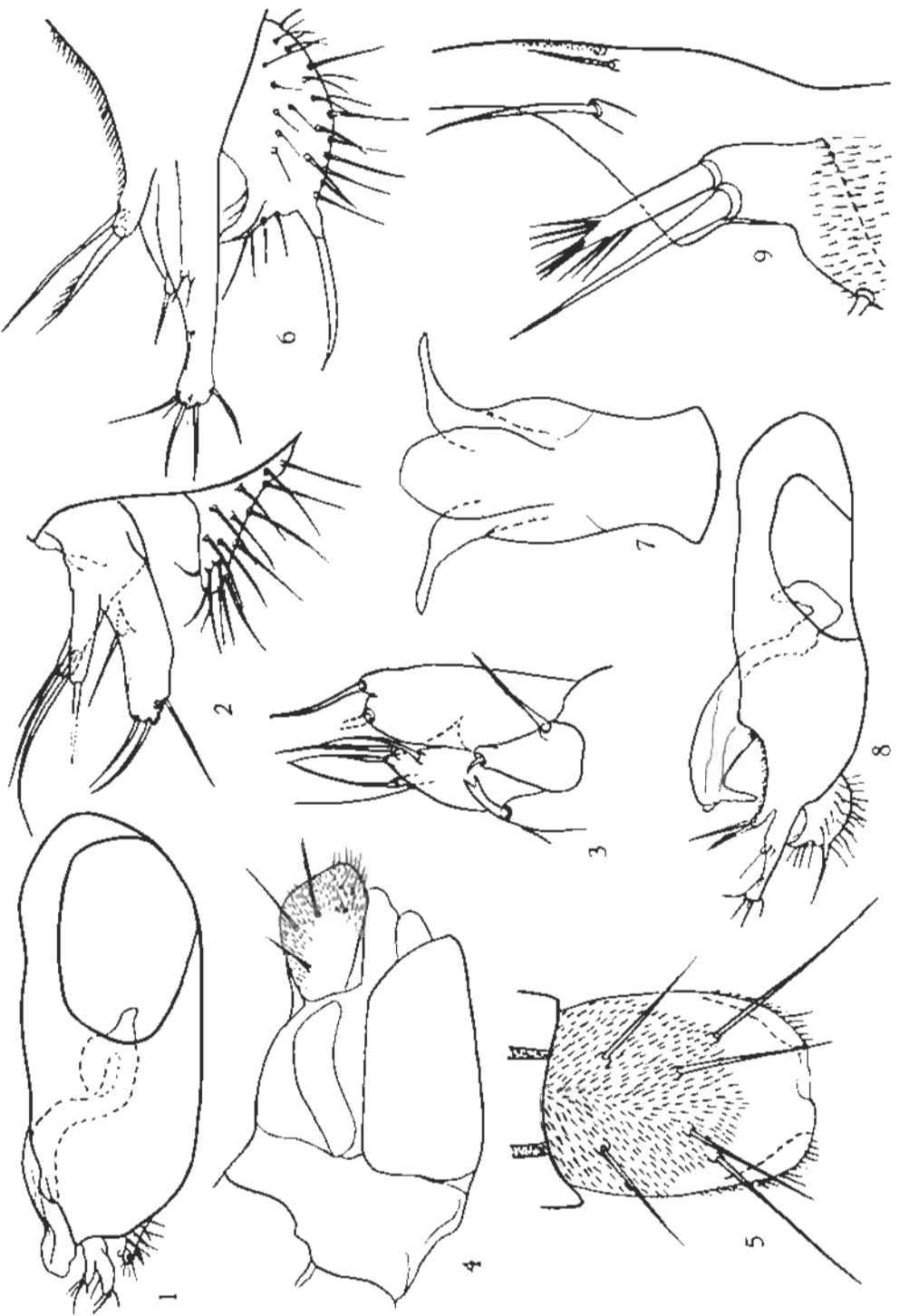
- Fig. 1-3. — *Saccopheronta ulrichi* sp. n. 1. Hypopygium from lateral side; 2. Gonopodes and cerci from lateral side; 3. Base of gonopode and surstyle from ventral side.
- Fig. 4-5. — *Saccopheronta* sp. n., female. 4. Ovipositor from lateral side; 5. Ovipositor from dorsal side.
- Fig. 6-9. — *Saccopheronta glabra* sp. n. 6. Gonopodes and cerci from lateral side; 7. Hypandrium from ventral side; 8. Hypopygium from lateral side; 9. Base of gonopode and surstyle from ventral side.

PLATE II

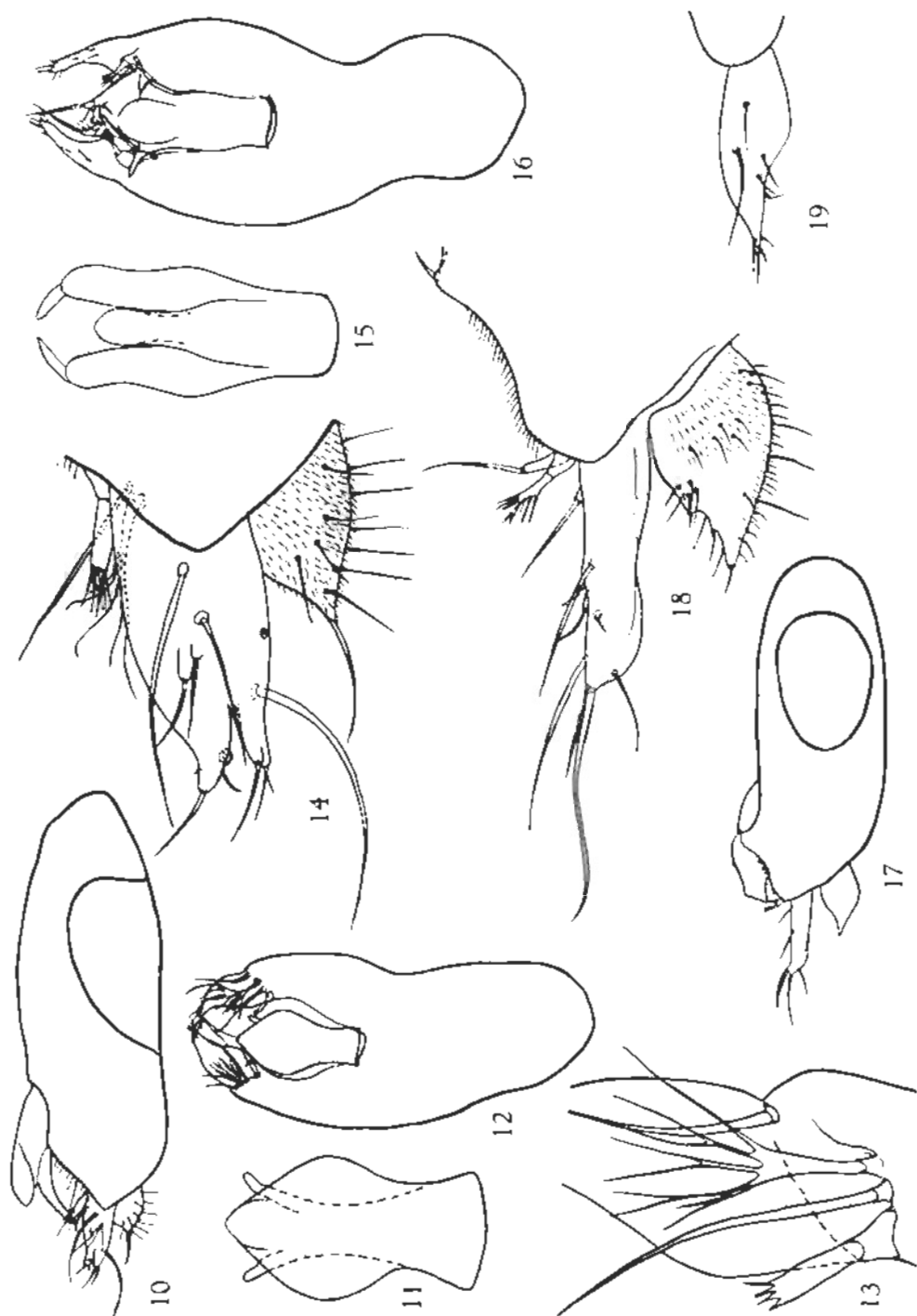
- Fig. 10-14. — *Saccopheronta bicolor* PARENT. 10. Hypopygium from lateral side; 11. Hypandrium from ventral side; 12. Hypopygium from ventral side; 13. Base of gonopod and surstyle from ventral side; 14. Gonopodes and cerci from lateral side.
- Fig. 15-19. — *Saccopheronta quinta* PARENT. 15. Hypandrium from ventral side; 16. Hypopygium from ventral side; 17. Hypopygium from lateral side; 18. Apex of hypopygium from lateral side; 19. Cerci from ventral side.

PLATE III

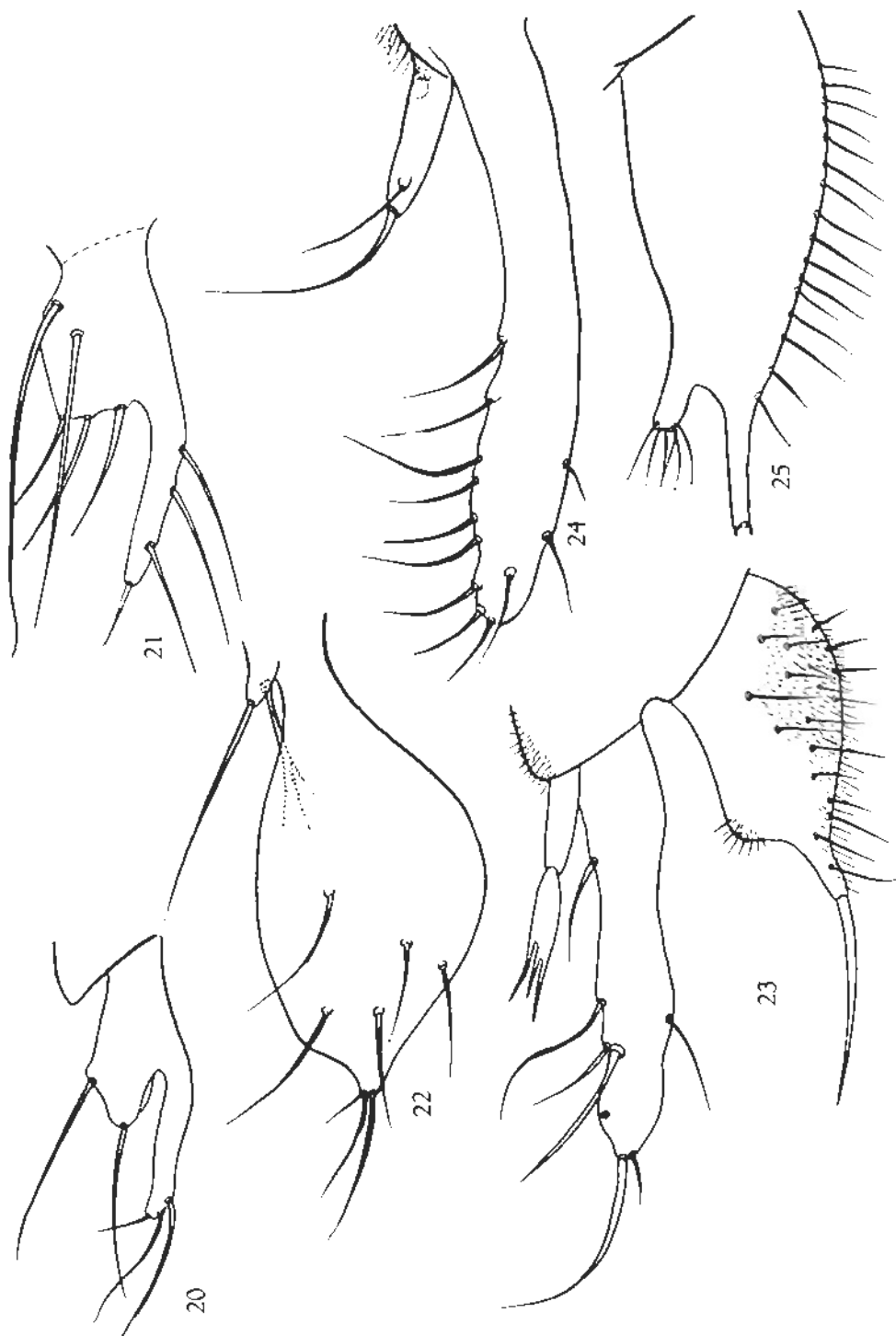
- Fig. 20. — *Saccopheronta nigriritibia* sp. n. Gonopodes from lateral side.
- Fig. 21. — *Saccopheronta arnaudi* sp. n. Gonopodes from lateral side.
- Fig. 22. — *Saccopheronta subquinta* sp. n. Gonopodes and surstyles from dorso-lateral side.
- Fig. 23. — *Saccopheronta aperta* sp. n. Apex of hypopygium from lateral side.
- Fig. 24-25. — *Saccopheronta altimontana* sp. n. 24. Gonopodes and surstyles; 25. Cerci from lateral side.



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