

apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of fore and mid. There is also less pale scaling on tibiae and tarsi; hind tarsal bands very narrow on I, $\frac{1}{2}$ II, $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ III, $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ IV, V dark or with a few pale scales at base. Claws (Fig. 3, a-c) of fore and mid leg markedly unequal, anterior long with blunt median and pointed basal tooth, posterior with subbasal tooth; hind claws equal, toothed.

Wings without pale scales at base of C; cell R2 $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ and cell M1 $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ length of stem; knob of haltere mainly dark scaled. Abdomen: Tergites II–VII with straight basal bands; II–V dark at apex; sternites mainly dark scaled with basal lateral and usually with apical median pale patches, tergite and sternite VIII white scaled.

Terminalia (Fig. 3, h-k); described from 2 males. Coxite dark scaled laterally, about 5 times as long as broad at mid length, with well developed apical lobe and distinct but flattened basal lobe, and membranous area along inner aspect. The coxite bears tergally numerous short fine setae on proximal $\frac{2}{3}$, and longer setae distally; laterally numerous long setae; sternally scattered long setae with a pair of very long stout striated setae preapically and some short setae basally, and 3–4 rows of long mesially directed setae along inner margin. The apical lobe is rounded, bare tergally, with scattered small setae apically and sternally. The basal lobe appears rounded but the major part of it is flattened and lies in the inner fold of the coxite; it bears numerous setae, none specialized. Style $\frac{1}{2}$ length of coxite, slender, curved, slightly expanded on basal $\frac{1}{2}$, tapering on distal $\frac{1}{3}$ with 2–3 short preapical setae; appendage terminal, $\frac{1}{5}$ length of style, slender, with rounded tip. Harpago $\frac{1}{3}$ length of coxite, curved, pilose on basal $\frac{3}{4}$, with 2–4 setae mesially at base; narrowing sharply on mesial side at $\frac{3}{4}$ length, with 1–3 short setae, but no distinct thumb developed; apical $\frac{1}{4}$ non pilose; appendage almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length of harpago, slender and straight on basal $\frac{2}{3}$, distal $\frac{1}{3}$ slightly expanded, curved and tapering to pointed tip. Paraproct with single tooth. Phallosome simple, elongate oval with flattened apex. Lobes of tergite IX with 3–4 setae, sternite IX with 8 setae.

Larva (Fig. 4, a-g).

Length about 12mm. *Head*: $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as broad. Antenna almost $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, 9 times as long as broad, slightly tapering, evenly spiculate; seta 1 arising about mid length, 2–3 branched, finely plumose; setae 2–6 as in *A. antipodeus*. Head seta 1 single, stout, curved. Base of 7 slightly behind base of antenna, 6 level with 7 and more than half way between it and mid line, 5 directly behind 6, 4 level with 6 and half way between it and midline; 4 minute, 4–7 branched; 5 and 6 bifid, frayed, almost half length of head; 7 trifold, frayed; 8 bifid; 9 4 branched; 10 5 branched; 11 small, 5–6 branched; 12 single; 13 bifid; 14 stout, single; 15 about 5 branched. Inner setae of mouthbrushes strongly pectinate. Mentum strong, 11–13 teeth per side.

Thorax: Prothoracic setae 1–3 stout, single, without sclerotized bases; 1 and 2 frayed; 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ length of 1.

Abdomen: Segment VIII. Lateral comb a triangular patch of about 60–100 scales, in 5 rows; scales laterally and apically fringed, with slightly broadened, rounded tips. Setae 1, 3 and 5 frayed; 1 2–3 branched; 2 and 4 single, simple; 3 4–6 branched; 5 stout, 3 branched.

Siphon tapering distally, index approximately 2.6–3.2. Pecten extending over about basal $\frac{2}{3}$, of 14–17 dark spines the basal spine is minute and simple; the terminal spine is always well separated from remainder, strong, simple or with very fine basal denticle; the subterminal spine is more or less separated from the remainder, sometimes not appreciably so (it may be slightly differently placed on the 2 sides of 1 larva), and has a basal denticle which appears to be more prominent when the spine is more proximally placed. The remaining spines have the distal portion flattened, with dark axis and lighter lateral flanges, and are cleft almost to base between this and 1 very strong and 1–2 small basal denticles. Seta 1 arising just beyond pecten, bifid (sometimes incompletely) or rarely trifold, frayed; seta 8 4 branched.

Anal segment: Saddle covering dorsal $\frac{3}{4}$ segment, with elongate detached acus at base; the surface proximally bears curved rows of minute spicules; the distal part of the dorsal surface bears minute scales variably spiculate along their free borders, and beyond the distal margin of continuous sclerotization, there are several rows of similar but discrete scales, and some separate small spines. Seta 1 single or bifid, simple, about half length of saddle; seta 2 5–7 branched; seta 3 single, 4 times length of saddle (full length not shown in Fig. 4); seta 4 (ventral brush) of about 18 tufts, 16–17 arising from grid, 3–5 branched, 2–3 precratal, 2–4 branched. Anal papillae pointed, dorsal slightly longer than ventral, about half length of saddle.

Pupa (Fig. 3, l-m).

The setae are all simple except 7–VIII which is very finely frayed. *Cephalothorax*: Integument darker brown on posterior half. Trumpet evenly pigmented, 3 times as long as greatest width, with oblique opening; ratio of meatus to whole 1 : 1.3–1.35; apical notch shallow. Setae 1, 2 and 3 bifid; setae 4, 5, and 7 2–4 branched; seta 6 1–2 branched; seta 8 5–7 branched; seta 9 3 branched; seta 10 4–6 branched; setae 11 and 12 bifid.

Abdomen: Tergites I–IV with darker brown integument; a darkened area round bases of most setae on segments I–VII, more obvious on anterior segments. Seta 2 on I–VII fine, short, single; seta 7 on I–VI and seta 11 on III–VII single.