

DORILIDAE  
(DIPTERA CYCLORRHAPHA)  
ADDENDUM

BY

D. ELMO HARDY (Honolulu)

In my report on the *Dorilidae* collected by the G. F. DE WITTE expedition [1950, Explor. du Parc Nat. Albert, Miss. G. F. DE WITTE (1933-1935), fasc. 62 : 31-33, fig. 15 a], I described the ventral aspects of the male genitalia of a species which I thought was *Dorilas (Eudorylas) libratus* HARDY (1949, Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belg., Mém., 2<sup>e</sup> sér., fasc. 36 : 41). The structural details of the ninth sternum and claspers had not been described in the original description. I have since had an opportunity to study more collections from South Africa, have seen additional specimens and have studied the genital characters of *D. libratus* from near the type locality. It is quite obvious that the specimens from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda which were reported as « *libratus* » were misidentified. I am describing it below as a new species.

***Dorilas (Eudorylas) conformis* n. sp.**

This species very closely resembles *D. libratus* and fits the original description of that species in most respects. It differs rather strikingly in the development of the male clasping structures (compare figs. 1 and 2 b). In *conformis* the inner clasper is broad and blunt at apices and the outer clasper is short and is produced at apex into two acutely pointed lobes

---

(1) Published with the approval of the Director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station as Technical Paper No. 424.

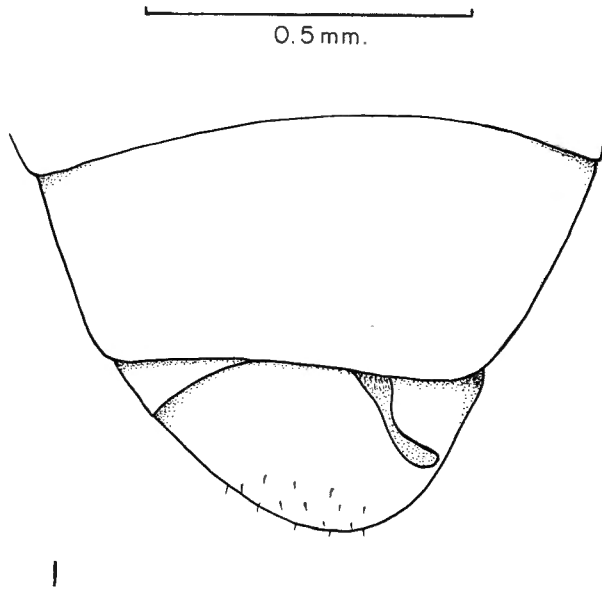


FIG. 1. — *Dorilas conformis* n. sp.  
Male genitalia, ventral view.

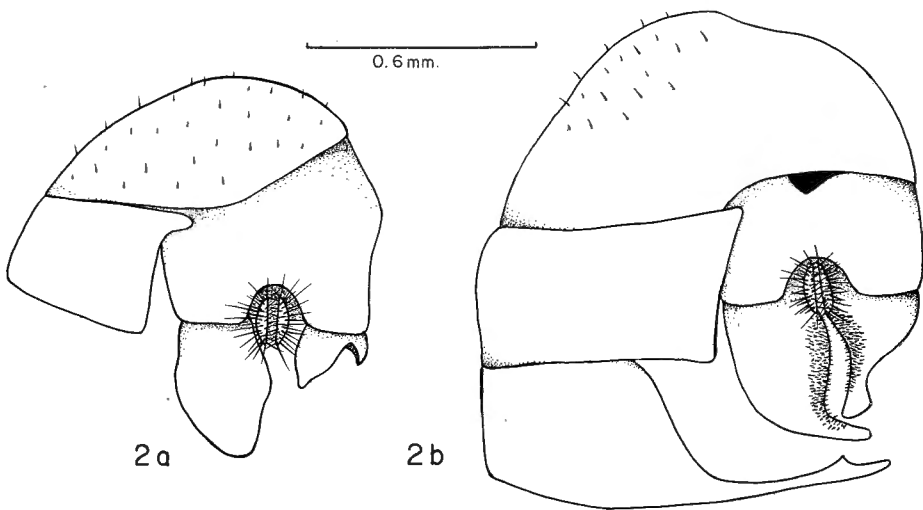


FIG. 2. — *Dorilas libratus* HARDY.  
a : Male genitalia, dorsal view; b : male genitalia, ventral.

(fig. 1). In *libratus* both claspers are attenuated at apices (fig. 2 *b*). Also *conformis* differs by having the *r-m* crossvein situated near the basal two-fifths of cell 1st  $M_2$  rather than near the middle of the cell.

Length : body, 4.3 mm; wings, 5.0 mm.

Female unknown.

The general characteristics which *libratus* and *conformis* have in common are as follows : the antennae are dark brown to black and the third segment is subacute at the apex; the coxae, trochanters and femora are chiefly black; the wings are brown fumose and the third and fourth costal sections are about equal in length; the abdomen is opaque black; the hypopygium is symmetrical, as seen in dorsal view, and has a narrow longitudinal cleft down the right side (fig. 2 *a*).

Holotype male, Congo Belge : Ruanda, Kundhuru ya Tshuve (col Gahinga-Sabinyo), 2.600 m (bambous), 15.IX.1934 (G. F. DE WITTE, 605). One paratype male from Tshamugussa (Bweza), 2.250 m (bambous), 10.VIII.1934 (G. F. DE WITTE).

The type and paratype have been returned to the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, Bruxelles », Belgium.