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## Notes and descriptions of Indonesian Dolichopodidae (Insecta, Diptera) in the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam

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### INTRODUCTION

In 1962 Mr. W. N. Ellis, of the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, offered me the opportunity of studying about 250 unnamed Dolichopodidae in this Museum's collection. The specimens, from Sumatra and Java, were collected between 1905 and 1926 and the earlier specimens are clearly the remnants of the material upon which Professor J. C. H. de Meijere based his studies of the South-East Asian Dolichopodidae.

About half the species in this collection appear to be new and are described below. One new genus is described and four genera are recorded for the first time from the Oriental region.

The last, and only revision of Oriental Dolichopodidae was made by BECKER in 1922 and this author included the Australasian region. Since that work all papers concerning Oriental Dolichopodidae have been of a descriptive nature only. Hence Becker's work has become largely outdated. Revisionary work is beyond the scope of this paper but care has been taken to place the new species, here described, in Becker's keys as they are the only ones available and, where necessary comparisons are made with species described since 1922.

Full bibliographies are not given and only published synonymy is stated.

Unless otherwise stated all type material is deposited in the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam.

### Subfamily CHRYSOSOMATINAE

#### *Chrysosoma persplendidum* FREY, 1934

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, 1925: 13 ♂, 5 ♀.

Tandjungadang, 1000 m, 1926: 1 ♂.

Fort de Kock, 920 m: 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

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**Chrysosoma abruptum (WALKER, 1860).**

syn.: *C. muticum* (THOMSON, 1868), *C. filatum* (VAN DER WULP, 1884), *C. recurrens* (DE MEIJERE, 1913).

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 2 ♂.

Tandjungadang, 1200 m, Feb. 1926: 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

**Chrysosoma bearni PARENT, 1935**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂, 2 ♀; do., 1926: 1 ♂.

Tandjungadang, 1200 m, Feb. 1926: 1 ♀.

Padang, 2 m, 1926: 1 ♀.

**Chrysosoma gracilitarsis (DE MEIJERE, 1913)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

Tandjungadang, 1000 m, 1926: 1 ♀.

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 1 ♀.

**Chrysosoma cinctiseta PARENT, 1935**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, July 1925: 1 ♂.

**Chrysosoma proliciens (WALKER, 1857a)**

syn.: *C. albopilosum* (VAN DER WULP, 1895)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 2 ♂; do., 1925: 1 ♀.

**Chrysosoma argentinoides sp. n. (figs. 1—2)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1,800 m, July 1925: 3 ♂ (one of which the holotype, the remaining paratypes).

♂ — Frons wide, completely silver pruinose, 1 pair of weak orbital bristles. Antennae black, 2nd segment with an apical crown of short bristles and a slightly longer dorsal bristle, 3rd segment triangular and almost twice as long as wide; arista apical, simple, as long as head and thorax together. Face completely silver pruinose, not extending lower than level of lower eye margins. Mouthparts brown, palpi with long, dark setae. Occiput grey dusted, lower post-ocular bristles multiserial, pale.

Dorsum of thorax shining dark metallic green with 3 acrosticals, 1 long and 2 short anterior and 2 long posterior dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Propleura bare; pleurae metallic green, grey dusted.

Abdomen with 1st tergite yellowish and long pale haired; following tergites metallic green, heavily silver dusted, with uniserial post-marginal rows of long, black bristles. Hypopygium black, external lamellae Y-shaped and long black bristled.

Legs completely brown-black. Anterior coxa pale haired with 4—5 black bristles apically; hind coxa with 1 black external bristle and a few pale hairs. Leg 1 — femur with an interno-ventral row of short black bristles and an externo-ventral row of 6 long black bristles which decrease in length towards tip of femur; tibia with 2 long dorsal and 1 long pre-apico-ventral bristle; basitarsus two-thirds length of tibia, flattened dorso-ventrally and with a dense ventral cushion of short pale hairs; following tarsal segments of gradually decreasing lengths. Leg 2 — femur with a double ventral row of reasonably long, black bristles; tibia with 3 antero-dorsal bristles; basitarsus two-thirds length of tibia and longer than following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — femur with a double ventral row of black bristles which gradually decrease in length towards tip of femur; tibia with dorsal and ventral rows each of 5 short bristles; basitarsus half length of tibia and longer than following tarsal segments together.

Wings brown hyaline with posterior margin pale. Costa with short bristles; 1st vein short; anterior branch of 4th vein roundly curved; posterior cross-vein convex to posterior wing margin. Squamae brown with black cilia. Halteres brown.

Length 5.5 mm.

♀ unknown.

This species is similar to *C. argenteomicans* Parent, 1935 but differs in that the frons is heavily dusted, the legs are almost completely black, the anterior tibia has a pre-apico-ventral bristle, the mid tibia lacks ventral bristles and the fore basitarsus is dorso-ventrally flattened.

In BECKER's key (1922) *C. argentinoides* sp.n. will run to couplet 117, but may be distinguished by the antennal and fore leg characters.

### ***Chrysosoma marki* sp. n. (figs. 3—4)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, July 1925: ♂ (holotype).

♂ — Frons wide, shining metallic green, 1 pair of weak orbital bristles and 2 pairs of long post-orbital bristles. Antennae completely black; 2nd segment with a dorsal bristle one and a half times as long as 3rd antennal segment and a ventral bristle twice as long as 3rd antennal segment; latter triangular, not longer than wide; arista apical, simple and as long as head and thorax together. Face metallic green, hardly narrowing ventrally and not extending below level of lower eye margins. Mouthparts black, palpi with pale hairs and 2 black bristles. Occiput metallic green, pale dusted; post-ocular bristles multiserial and pale ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax shining metallic blue-green, with a suggestion of a median longitudinal brown stripe; 3 pairs of acrostical bristles and 1 long and

2 short anterior and 2 long pairs of posterior dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles, each with a short hair in front. Pleurae metallic green, grey dusted; propleura weakly pale haired.

Abdomen metallic blue-green; tergites with thin marginal black bands, pale haired ventrally but dorsally and laterally bear post-marginal rows of long black bristles and median rows of moderately long bristles. Hypopygium black; lamellae black, forked apically, pale haired.

Legs completely brown-black; anterior coxae pale haired; posterior coxae with several fine, pale hairs externally. Femora with double ventral rows of fine pale hairs, anterior femur with an externo-ventral row of 6 long yellow bristles which gradually decrease in length towards tip of femur. Leg 1 — tibia with 2 long dorsal bristles and 1 long antero-ventral bristle sub-apically; basitarsus slightly shorter than tibia but longer than following tarsal segments together, flattened dorso-ventrally in basal three-quarters. Leg 2 — tibia with 1 antero-dorsal, 3 postero-dorsal and 3 ventral bristles; basitarsus almost as long as tibia and almost twice as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with 1 antero-dorsal, 7 short postero-dorsal and a row of short ventral bristles; basitarsus half length of tibia and as long as following tarsal segments together.

Wings very pale brown hyaline. Costa short bristled; 1st vein short; posterior cross-vein slightly sinuous; anterior branch of 4th vein roundly curved. Squamae yellow with brown tips and pale cilia. Halteres brown.

Length 6 mm.

♀ unknown.

The species is named after my son Mark.

*C. marki* sp. n. is closely related to the previous species but may be distinguished by the fore-tarsal, antennal and genital characters.

In BECKER's key (1922) *C. marki* sp. n. will run to *C. floccosum* BECKER, 1922 but may be distinguished by the widened fore tarsus, the 2 dorsal bristles on the fore tibia, the gentle curvature of the anterior branch of the 4th vein and the ♂ genitalia.

### ***Chrysosoma parapunctinerve* sp. n. (figs. 5—7)**

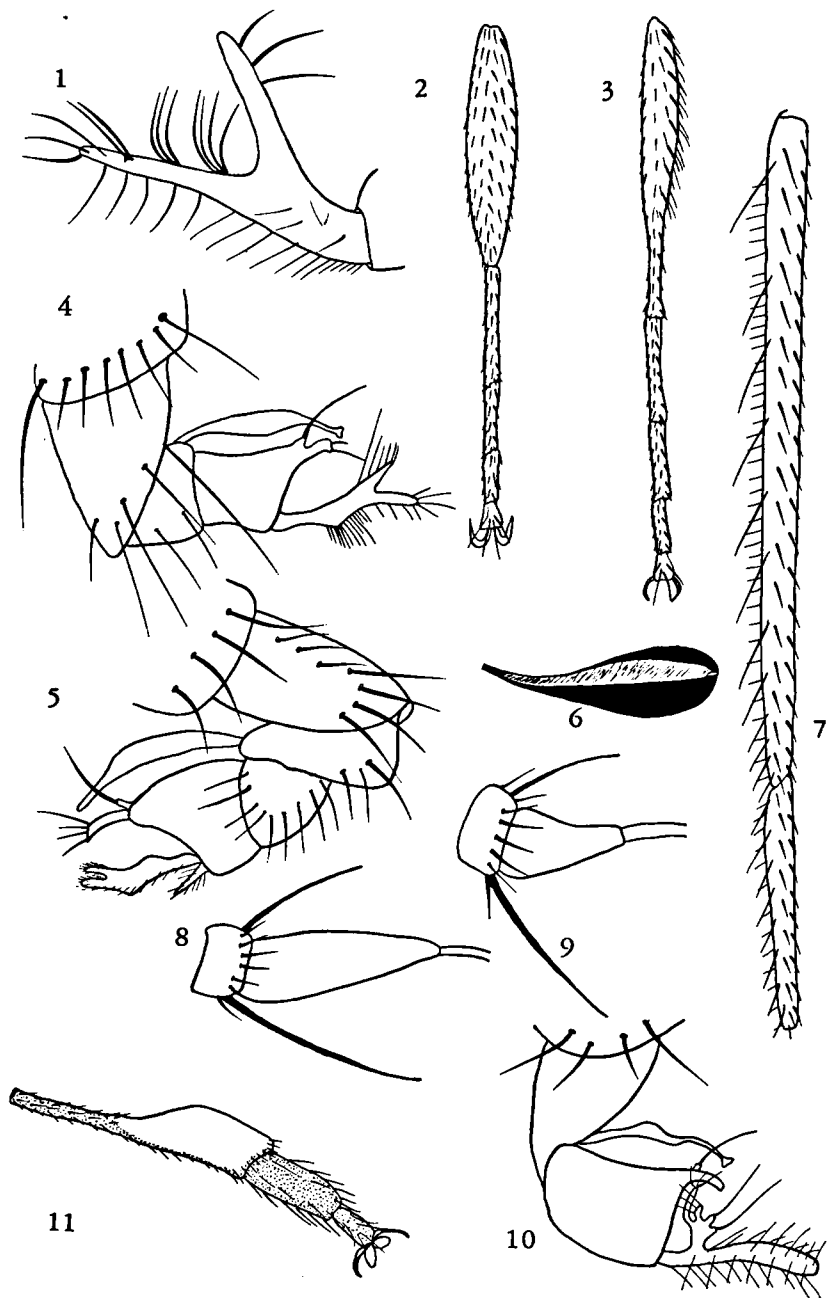
Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 1 ♂ (holotype).

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; do., 1924: 1 ♀ (all paratypes).

Tandjungadang, 1200 m, Feb. 1926: 1 ♀ (paratype).

♂ — Frons wide, metallic green, weakly pale dusted; 1 pair of orbital bristles and a few short pale hairs. Antennae completely yellow; 1st segment bulbous; 2nd segment with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment triangular, hardly longer than wide; arista apical, as long as fly and bearing a flattened, oval end-palette which bears on its ventral surface a longitudinal row of short pale hairs. Face metallic green, grey dusted and strongly narrowing from one half to a quarter the width of frons. Mouthparts yellow-



Figs. 1—2, *Chrysosoma argentinoides* sp.n., ♂: 1 — external lamella, 2 — fore-tarsus; figs. 3—4, *Chrysosoma marki* sp.n., ♂: 3 — fore-tarsus, 4 — hypopygium; figs. 5—7, *Chrysosoma parapunctinerve* sp.n., ♂: 5 — hypopygium, 6 — antennal end-palette, 7 — fore-tarsal segments 1 and 2; figs. 8—10, *Chrysosoma lofokiana* sp.n., 8 — ♀ 2nd and 3rd antennal segments, 9 — ♂ 2nd and 3rd antennal segments, 10 — ♂ hypopygium; fig. 11, *Sciopus ellisi* sp.n., ♂: fore-tarsal segments 3—5.

brown, palpi dark bristled. Occiput metallic green, grey dusted; lower post-ocular bristles multiserial and pale.

Thorax shining metallic green with 3 acrostical bristles and 2 posterior dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 marginal bristles. Pleurae metallic green, heavily grey dusted; propleura weakly pale haired.

Abdomen metallic green; tergites with wide anterior and narrow posterior marginal black bands, evenly short bristled but with uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium brown; external lamellae yellow, forked, dorsal branch short and thin, ventral branch longer, wider and with a bifid tip.

Legs mainly yellow, mid and hind coxae black, segments 2—5 of mid and hind tarsus black. Anterior coxa pale haired with 3—4 yellow bristles apically; posterior coxa with 1 yellow external bristle and a few pale hairs. Femora evenly short pale haired ventrally. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus half length of tibia and as long as following tarsal segments together, tarsal segments have a dense ventral covering of very short pale hairs and basitarsus also bears an externo-ventral row of fine black hairs. Leg 2 — tibia with 4 antero-dorsal, 3 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle; basitarsus five-sevenths as long as tibia but longer than following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with 5 short antero-dorsal, 1 long postero-dorsal and 3 short ventral bristles; basitarsus half length of tibia and almost as long as following tarsal segments together.

Wings pale brown hyaline; costa short bristled, 1st vein short, anterior branch of 4th vein gently curved, posterior cross-vein weakly S-shaped, 4th vein prior to junction with posterior cross-vein has a thickened portion bearing transverse ridges. Squamae pale with brown tips and pale cilia. Halteres yellow.

Apart from genital characters the ♀ differs from the ♂ in the following ways; arista as long as head and thorax together and simple, 3rd antennal segment more rounded, thorax with 3 short and 2 long dorso-centrals, fore tibia with a dorsal bristle in the basal quarter, bristles of mid and hind tibia more robust, fore tarsus simple, 4th long vein simple.

Length 6 mm.

This species is very close to *C. punctinerve* Parent, 1935, described from Malay Peninsula, but may be distinguished in the ♂ in that the fore basitarsus is as long as the following tarsal segments together and bears an externo-ventral row of fine black hairs, the antennal palette is longer and thinner and the genital lamellae are yellow and of a different form.

In BECKER's key (1922) *C. parapunctinerve* sp. n. runs to couplet 49 where it may be distinguished by the ♂ secondary sexual characters.

### ***Chrysosoma lofokiana* sp. n. (figs. 8—10).**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 1 ♂ (holotype); further 1 ♂ and 4 ♀ (paratypes) with the same data as the holotype.

♂ — Frons wide, shining metallic blue-green, with 1 pair of weak orbital

bristles. Antennae completely black; arista with 1 ventral bristle one and a half times as long as 3rd antennal segment and 1 dorsal bristle as long as 3rd segment; latter triangular, hardly longer than wide; arista apical, simple, as long as abdomen. Face metallic green, bronze dusted, sides parallel, clypeus narrow, well separated from inner eye margins and extending below level of lower eye margins. Mouthparts brown black, palpi black bristled. Occiput metallic green, grey dusted, lower post-ocular bristles multiserial and pale.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, with 3 pairs of acrostical bristles and 2 pairs of postero-dorso-centrals. Scutellum violet with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae brownish with metallic green blue reflections. Propleura very weakly haired.

Abdomen metallic green-blue; tergites with broad anterior and narrow posterior black marginal bands, evenly short bristled but with uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles, 1st tergite with pale hairs laterally; hypopygium brown; lamellae brown, forked; dorsal (lower) branch 'finger-like', as long as posterior coxa, pale haired; ventral (upper) branch trifid with bristles at tips of rami.

Legs completely brown-black. Anterior coxa with pale hairs and 3—4 black apical bristles; posterior coxa with 1 external black bristle and a few pale hairs. Leg 1 — femur with 4 long black bristles in an externo-ventral row; tibia with 4 long dorsal bristles; basitarsus longer than tibia and longer than tarsal segments 2—5 together, with a fine pale ventral ciliation. Leg 2 — femur ventrally with 4 long black bristles in apical half; tibia with 4 antero-dorsal and 4 antero-ventral bristles; basitarsus slightly shorter than tibia but almost twice as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — femur short pale haired ventrally; tibia with 1 strong antero-dorsal bristle in basal half; basitarsus shorter than tibia but longer than following tarsal segments together.

Wings as long as fly, brown hyaline with paler posterior margin. Costa short bristled, 1st vein short, anterior branch of 4th vein gently curved, posterior cross-vein S-shaped. Squamae and cilia dark. Halteres dark.

Apart from genital characters the ♀ differs from the ♂ in the following ways: — 3rd antennal segment over twice as long as wide, arista as long as head and thorax together, anterior tibia with 1 long ventral bristle, posterior tibia with 3 antero-dorsal and a row of 4—5 short ventral bristles.

Length 6 mm.

The proposed specific name, *lofokiana*, is an anagram of Anai Kloof.

This species is very close to *C. meijeri* Parent, 1932, and the two species may be distinguished as follows:

- Tibia 1 with 4 long dorsal bristles; fore basitarsus not ciliate ventrally; tibia 2 with 4 antero-dorsals and 4 antero-ventrals; external lamella with 1 bristled appendage ..... *C. lofokiana* sp. n.
- Tibia 1 with 3 long dorsal bristles; fore basitarsus ciliate ventrally in median third; tibia 2 with 3 antero-dorsals and 1 antero-ventral; external lamella with 2 bristled appendages ..... *C. meijeri* Parent

In BECKER's key (1922) *C. lofokiana* sp. n. will run to couplet 117 where it may be distinguished by the leg chaetotaxy and wing pattern.

***Sciopus delectabilis* PARENT, 1932a**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, July 1925: 3 ♂.

***Sciopus carboneus* PARENT, 1932b**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

***Sciopus paracarbonus* sp. n. (figs. 12—14)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, July 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype); further 5 ♀ with the same data as the holotype; same loc., 1600 m, Aug. 1925: 2 ♀; same loc., 1925: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (all paratypes).

♂ — Frons wide, metallic green-violet, with several bristle-like black orbital hairs. Antennae completely black; 1st segment haired laterally; 2nd segment with 1 dorsal bristle which is one and a half times as long as 3rd antennal segment; latter triangular, not longer than wide; arista dorsal, slightly longer than head and thorax together, with a rhomboidal end-palette which is black basally and white apically. Face metallic green, strongly narrowing below, clypeus not extending below level of lower eye margins. Mouthparts black, palpi with black hairs and bristles. Occiput metallic green, lower post-ocular bristles multiserial and black.

Dorsum of thorax shining metallic green-violet, with 3 pairs of acrostical bristles and 2 posterior dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae brownish with metallic reflections; propleura very weakly black haired.

Abdomen metallic green, tergites with broad anterior and narrow posterior marginal black bands, evenly short bristled but with uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium black, lamellae black and finger-like, appendix dorsalis large, triangular, with a deeply serrate inner border.

Legs completely brown-black. Anterior coxa with 2—3 vertical rows of black, hair-like bristles; posterior coxa with 2—3 black, hair-like bristles externally. Anterior and middle femora short pale haired ventrally; posterior femora long black haired ventrally. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus just over half length of tibia but as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 2 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle; basitarsus longer than following tarsal segments together, tarsal segments 3—5 shortened and slightly thickened. Leg 3 — tibia with 6 short dorsal bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 2—4 together, segments 3—5 shortened and thickened slightly.



Wings almost completely dark brown, only posterior margin broadly and anterior margin narrowly pale brown. Costa short bristled, 1st vein short, anterior branch of 4th vein gently arcuate, posterior cross-vein strongly S-shaped. Squamae and cilia black. Halteres black.

♀ differs from the ♂ in that the head bears a pair of strong orbital bristles, the 2nd antennal segment is without a long bristle dorsally, the arista is simple, thorax bears 2 pairs of long anterior dorso-centrals, anterior tibia bears a short dorsal bristle basally and the wing has an elongate pale spot in the basal cell.

Length 4 mm.

This species is very closely related to *S. carboneus* PARENT, 1932a, from which it may be distinguished in the ♂ by the arista end-palette, the form of the appendix dorsalis and the 2 postero-dorsal bristles on the mid tibia. This latter character also serves to separate the ♀.

In BECKER's key (1922) *S. paracarboneus* sp. n. will run to *S. tabulina* BECKER, 1922 in the first couplet but may be distinguished by the completely dark legs, the simple fore tarsus and the wing colouration.

### *Sciopus ellisi* sp. n. (fig. 11)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

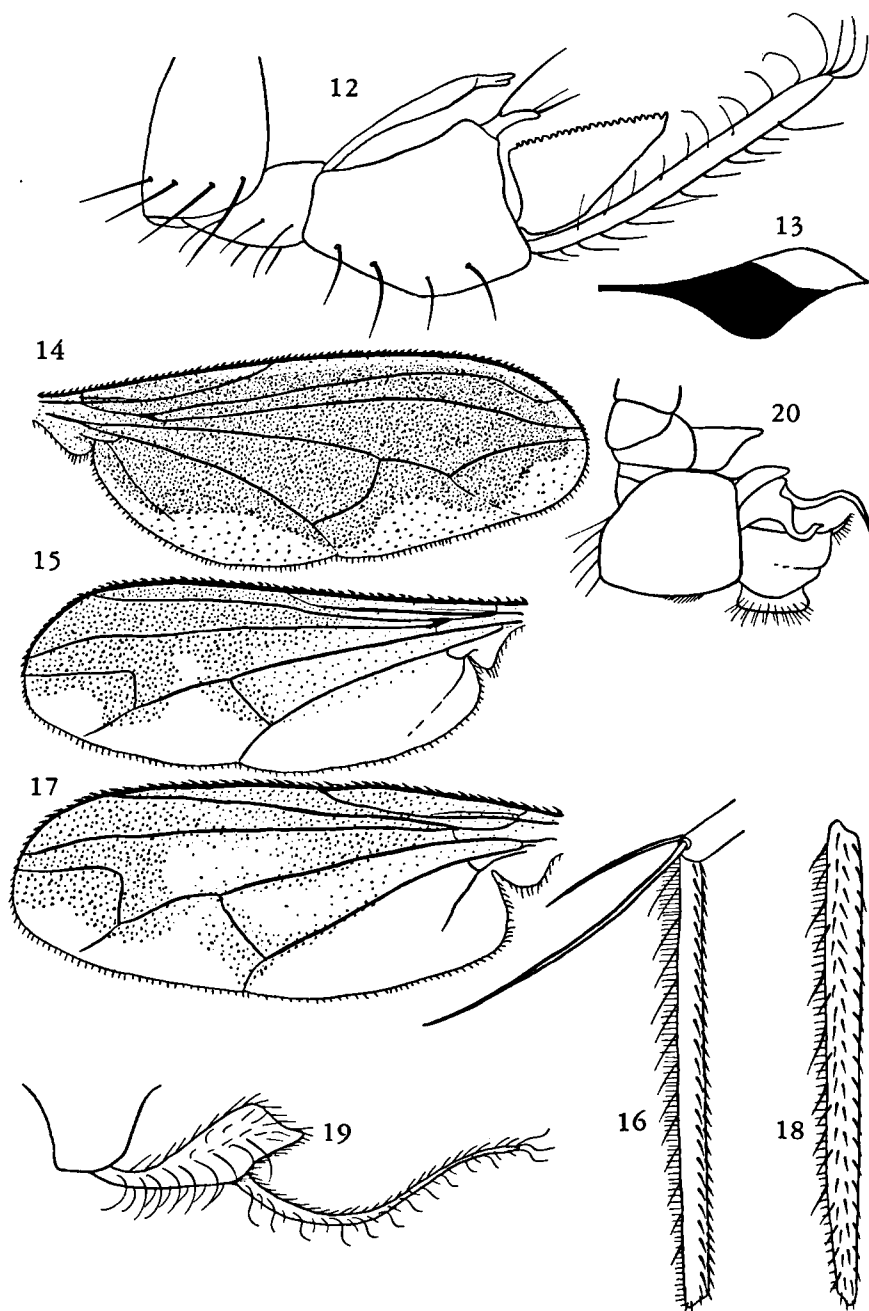
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♂ (holotype); same loc., 1925: 1 ♀ (paratype).

♂ — Frons wide, metallic green; 1 pair of weak orbital bristles. Antennae completely black; 2nd segment with 1 dorsal and 1 ventral bristle as long as 3rd antennal segment; latter triangular, wider than long; arista dorsal, simple, as long as thorax. Face metallic green, grey dusted, clypeus well separated from inner eye margins and extending down to level of lower eye margins. Mouthparts yellow, palpi dark bristled. Occiput metallic green, grey dusted; lower post-ocular bristles multiserial and pale.

Dorsum of thorax metallic blue-green, 3 pairs of acrostical bristles and 2 pairs of posterior dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 marginal bristles. Pleurae grey-green, propleura weakly haired anteriorly.

Abdomen metallic green-bronze, tergites with narrow anterior and posterior black marginal bands, evenly short bristled but with uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium very small, brown; external lamellae short, recurved, fused on inner margins.

Legs mainly yellow, only mid and posterior coxae, apical segments of fore and hind tarsus and segments 4—5 of mid tarsus dark. Anterior coxa with 2—3 black apical bristles, hind coxa with 1 long, brown external bristle. Femora without long hairs or bristles. Leg 1 — tibia with 1 long, black hair ventrally in apical quarter; basitarsus and following segment attenuate, 3rd segment flattened and white apically, 4th and 5th segments short, flattened and black. Leg 2 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus as long as tibia and twice as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with dorsal and ventral rows of very short bristles; basitarsus half length of tibia and as long as following tarsal segments together.



Figs. 12—14, *Sciopus paracarboneus* sp.n., ♂: 12 — hypopygium, 13 — antennal end-palette, 14 — wing; figs. 15—16, *Condylostylus victorisetae* sp.n., ♂: 15 — wing, 16 — fore-tibial tip and basitarsus; figs. 17—19, *Condylostylus bifilus* (van der Wulp), ♂: 17 — wing, 18 — fore-basitarsus, 19 — external lamella; fig. 20, *Neurigona jacobsoni* sp.n., ♂: hypopygium.

Wings hyaline, costa short bristled; 1st vein short, 2nd vein sinuous apically, anterior branch of 4th vein with angular 90° bend, posterior cross-vein straight. Squamae pale with brown tips and pale cilia. Halteres yellow.

Apart from genital characters the ♀ differs from the ♂ in the narrower face, simple fore tarsus and yellow hind coxae.

Length ♂ 4.5 mm, ♀ 3.5 mm.

In BECKER's key (1922) *S. ellisi* sp. n. will run to couplet 15 which includes 3 species, *S. pectinatus* (DE MEIJERE, 1910), *S. albipes* BECKER, 1922 and *S. alter* BECKER, 1922, all with distinctive fore tarsal modifications in the ♂. *S. ellisi* sp. n. appears to belong to this group of species and may be distinguished by the form of the fore tarsus and genitalia.

### **Megistostylus longicornis** (FABRICIUS, 1775)

syn.: *M. crinicornis* (WIEDEMANN, 1824), *M. longicornis* (DOLESCHAL, 1858), *M. filifer* (WALKER, 1860), *M. longisetosus* (VAN DER WULP, 1882), *M. aeterus* (BIGOT, 1890).

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Gunung Singgalang, 1600 m, Aug. 1925: 3 ♂; do., 1800 m, 1925: 1 ♀.

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 2 ♂; do., 1925: 3 ♀; do., 1926: 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 1 ♀.

### **Condylostylus victorisetae** sp. n. (figs. 15—16)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype), 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons wide, shining metallic green; orbital bristles absent but replaced by tufts of dark hairs. Antennae completely black; 2nd segment with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment triangular, not longer than wide; arista dorsal, simple, as long as thorax. Face metallic green, grey dusted, strongly narrowing below. Mouthparts blackish, palpi black bristled. Occiput green-grey, lower post-ocular bristles multiserial and pale.

Dorsum of thorax dark metallic green, grey dusted anteriorly and laterally. 2 pairs of acrostical bristles and 5 pairs of dorso-centrals (1 paratype ♂ has an extra pair of post-sutural dorso-centrals). Pleurae grey with metallic green reflections, propleura pale haired anteriorly. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 4 strong marginal bristles.

Abdomen metallic green-brown, tergites without recognisable black marginal bands, evenly short bristled but with uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium brown; lamellae yellow, strap-like, long haired and as long as 5th and 6th abdominal segments together.

Legs mainly yellow, middle and posterior coxae brownish, femora brown at tips and apical tarsal segments brown. Anterior coxa haired with 3 black apical bristles; posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally and a few pale hairs. Anterior femur short pale haired ventrally, mid and posterior femora long pale haired ventrally. Leg 1 — tibia with 1 long and 1 short

externo-ventral bristle apically, the long bristle being over half length of basitarsus; latter slightly flattened dorso-ventrally and with fine pale hairs on ventral surface, longer than following tarsal segments together. Leg 2 — tibia with 1 antero-dorsal and 1 postero-dorsal bristle in basal quarter; basitarsus almost as long as tibia and longer than following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia without strong bristles but with a row of fine hair-like bristles on interno-ventral surface; basitarsus half length of tibia and longer than following tarsal segments together.

Wings brown but pale basally and along posterior margin, with a key-hole shaped pale area extending up from posterior margin into 1st marginal cell behind posterior cross-vein; anterior branch of 4th vein with angular 90° bend, posterior cross-vein almost straight. Squamae brown with black cilia. Halteres brown.

♀ has a pair of orbital bristles, narrower face, mid coxae yellowish, fore tibia without apical bristles, fore basitarsus simple and hind tibia without interno-ventral row of hair-like bristles.

Length 3.5—4 mm.

In BECKER's key (1922) *C. victorisetae* sp. n. will run to *C. terminalis* BECKER, 1922, but may be distinguished in the ♂ by the apico-ventral bristles on the fore tibia, and in the ♀ by the hind basitarsus being mainly yellow. *C. perforatus* PARENT, 1934 also runs down here but (from the description) this species may be distinguished by the black hairs and 3 remarkable, thick, black spines on the anterior coxa.

*C. victorisetae* sp. n. would appear to belong to that group of Oriental *Condylostylus* characterised by the ♂ fore tibia bearing 1 or 2 long apico-ventral bristles. Species within this group may be distinguished as follows:

1. ♂ fore tibia with 1 long apico-ventral bristle ..... 2.
- ♂ fore tibia with 2 long apico-ventral bristles ..... 3.
2. Antennae brown-red; coxae and femora yellow; no acrosticals; 4 pairs of dorso-centrals; ♂ without orbital hairs ..... *luteicoxa* Parent
- Antennae black; coxae and femora black; 2 pairs of acrosticals and 5 pairs of dorso-centrals; ♂ with orbital hairs ..... *setifer* Parent
3. Antennae yellow; in ♂ mid tibia without bristles, mid basitarsus with an antero-ventral fringe of longer clothing bristles ..... *ornatipennis* de Meijere
- Antennae black; in ♂ mid tibia with 1 antero-dorsal and 1 postero-dorsal bristle, mid basitarsus simple ..... *victorisetae* sp. n.

### ***Condylostylus bifilus* (VAN DER WULP, 1891) (figs. 17—19)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; do. 1925: 7 ♂, 6 ♀.

Gunung Singgalang, 1600 m, Aug. 1925: 2 ♂; do., 1800 m, July, 1925: 1 ♀.

Redescription — ♂ — Frons wide, metallic blue-green; vertex with 1 pair of strong orbital bristles and on each side with a tubercle bearing numerous fine, black hairs. Antennae completely black; 2nd segment with an apical crown of short bristles and 1 bent dorsal bristle which is as long as 3rd segment; latter rounded triangular, not longer than wide; arista apical, simple,

as long as head and thorax together. Face metallic blue-green, grey dusted, narrowing below. Mouthparts brown, palpi pale haired and black bristled. Occiput green-grey, lower post-ocular bristles multiserial and pale.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, 2 pairs of acrostical bristles and 4 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 4 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae grey-green, propleura pale haired.

Abdomen metallic green, tergites with narrow postmarginal black bands, evenly short bristled but with uniserial postmarginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium black; lamellae brown-black, long pale haired, straplike but with an arrow-head-shaped basal portion.

Legs mainly black, only tibiae yellow-brown. Anterior coxa pale haired, with 4 black apical bristles; hind coxa with 1 black bristle and several pale hairs externally. Femora long pale haired externo-ventrally. Leg 1 — tibia with or without 1 short antero-dorsal bristle but with 2—3 postero-dorsal bristles; basitarsus two-thirds length of tibia but longer than following tarsal segments together, with short fine hairs ventrally. Leg 2 — tibia with 3—4 antero-dorsal, 2—3 postero-dorsal and 2—3 antero-ventral bristles; basitarsus two-thirds length of tibia and longer than following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia without strong bristles but clothing bristles are longer than usual; basitarsus one-third length of tibia and as long as tarsal segments 2—4 together.

Wings mainly brown with pale anal corner and posterior margin and a pale spot in middle of 1st marginal cell; anterior branch of 4th vein with an angular 90° bend, posterior cross-vein straight. Squamae brown with black cilia. Halteres brown.

The ♀ differs from the ♂ in having fewer and shorter orbital hairs and less pronounced tubercles, frons and face narrower, anterior tibia bears 1 antero-dorsal and 2 postero-dorsal bristles, and the halteres are yellowish.

Length 5 mm.

The type ♂ has been examined and has the strap-like portion of the genital lamellae missing.

### **Condylostylus tenebrosus (WALKER, 1856)**

Syn.: *Psilopus violaris* ENDERLEIN, 1912 (new synonymy).

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Tandjungadang, 1000 m, Sep. 1925: 1 ♀.

This synonymy is established after careful examination of Walker's type, an other specimens, with Enderlein's type ♀, and specimens from Sumatra.

PARENT (1934a) suggests synonymy of *C. fenestratus* (VAN DER WULP, 1891) with *C. tenebrosus* (WALKER, 1856). After examination of both types and several specimens I have satisfied myself that *C. fenestratus* (VAN DER WULP) is a distinct species and differs from *C. tenebrosus* (WALKER) as follows:

1. Orbital hairs pale; fore coxa yellow; legs mainly yellow, only femoral tips and hind tarsus black; fore coxa with 4 strong, linear, black bristles apically, sparsely

- short haired with pale hairs on external side and dark hairs on internal side; fore tibia with 1 short and 2 long antero-dorsal bristles and 1 short postero-dorsal; fore-tarsus with 2nd segment shorter than following 2 segments together; mid tibia with 4 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle . . . . . *tenebrosus* (Walker)
- Orbital hairs dark; degs mainly black but tibiae yellowish; fore coxa with 2 black, weaker apical bristles and densely long pale haired; fore tibia with 2 dorsal bristles; fore tarsus with 2nd segment as long as following 2 tarsal segments together, mid tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle . . . . . *fenestratus* (van der Wulp)

# Subfamily NEURIGONINAE

## *Neurigona jacobsoni* sp. n. (fig. 20)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 2 ♂ (1 holotype, 1 paratype).

♂ — Frons one-quarter width of head, satin yellow-grey; inter-ocular bristles much stronger than orbitals. Antennae with 1st and 2nd segments creamy yellow, latter with an apical crown of short bristles and a triangular projection into inner surface of 3rd segment; latter orange-yellow, pointed oval, little longer than wide; arista dorsal, micro-pubescent, as long as head is deep. Face very narrow, silver pruinose. Palpi whitish, proboscis yellow. Occiput grey, post-ocular bristles uniserial, black above and pale laterally and ventrally.

Thorax yellow, with pre-scutellar flattening in posterior third which is brown. Acrostical bristles biserial, 5 pairs of distinct dorso-centrals but anteriorly these merge with humeral clothing bristles, 1 pale prothoracic bristle. Scutellum brown on disc but pale marginally and bearing 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae yellow except for dark spot below squamae, propleura pale haired anteriorly.

Abdomen with 1st tergite yellow, 2nd broadly brown medially and with a narrow post-marginal brown band, 3rd and 4th with pale narrow post-marginal bands, 5th and 6th brown, latter with 2 large trapezoidal ventral lobes; hypopygium shining brown, lamellae pale, dorsal and ventral lobes curved with pointed tips.

Legs yellow, only segments 2—5 of posterior tarsus appearing darker due to dense clothing bristles. Anterior coxa dark haired with 5 black bristles apically, posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally. Legs simple; mid and hind femora without pre-apical bristles; mid tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 3 postero-dorsal and 1 short ventral bristle; anterior tibia with a pair of short dorsal bristles basally; hind tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 3 postero-dorsal and a row of short ventral bristles, hind basitarsus shorter than following tarsal segments together.

Wings clear hyaline but with yellowish anterior margin; 4th vein with a strong 'elbow' in apical section, the apical part being concave to the posterior wing margin and strongly convergent on the 3rd vein; posterior cross-vein straight, shorter than apical section of 5th vein; anal vein strong, reaching hind wing margin. Squamae and cilia pale. Halteres yellow.

♀ unknown.

Length 5 mm.

In BECKER's key (1922) this species will run to *N. exempta* BECKER, 1922 but is distinguished by its larger size, darkened pre-scutellar flattening and scutellum and the form of the ♂ genitalia.

*N. jacobsoni* sp. n. seems related to *N. lobata* Parent, 1935 and the two species may be separated as follows:

- 3rd antennal segment not longer than wide; anterior coxa with pale hairs and 3 black, apical bristles; squamal cilia dark; genital appendices yellow and simply curved ..... *lobata* Parent
- 3rd antennal segment a little longer than wide; anterior coxa with black hairs and 5 black, apical bristles; squamal cilia pale; genital appendices shining black, complexly curved and hooked ..... *jacobsoni* sp. n.

#### Subfamily DOLICHOPODINAE

#### *Hercostomus ovalicosta* sp.n. (figs. 21—22)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

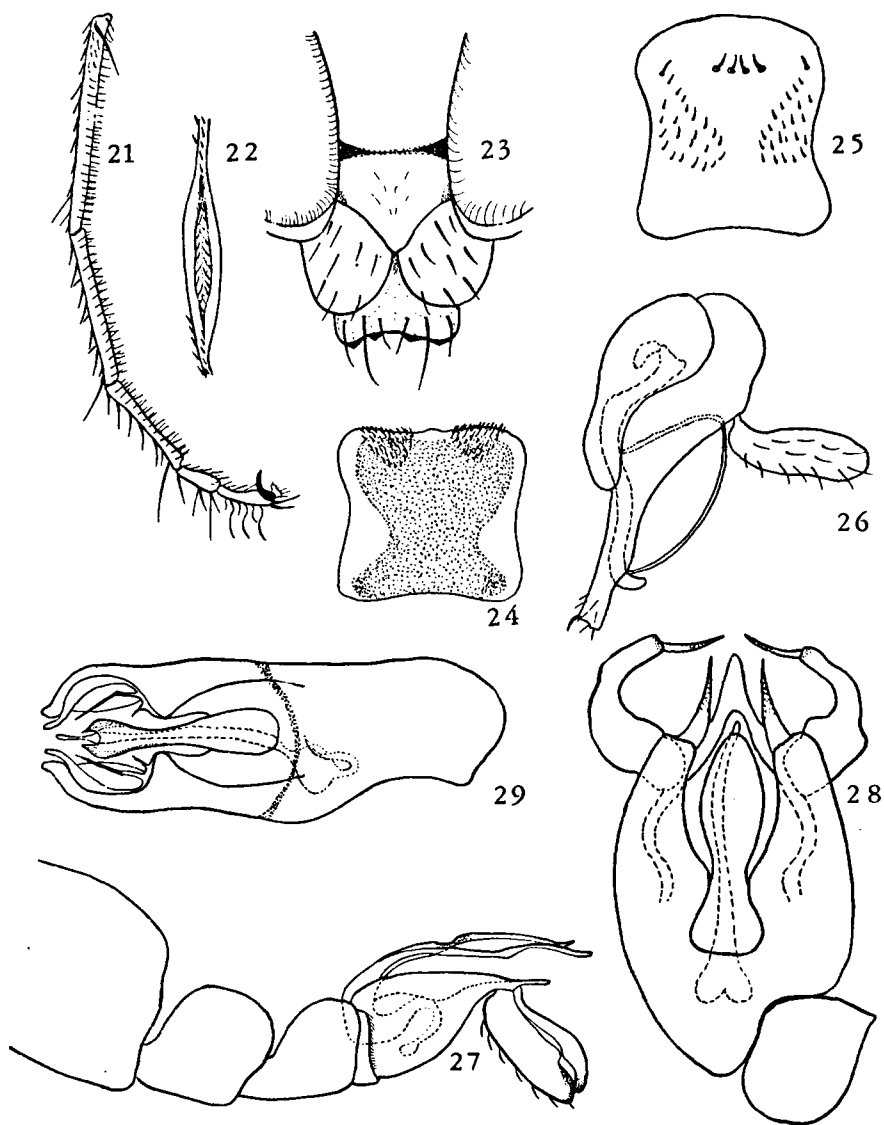
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♂ (holotype).

♂ — Frons over one-third width of head, dark brown-black and pale pruinose; interocellar bristles stronger than orbitals. Antennae mainly black; 1st segment yellowish ventrally, haired above and longer than 2nd segment which bears an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment rounded triangular, not longer than wide and bearing a pubescent arista dorsally. Face half width of frons but narrowing below, brown with pale dusting. Proboscis and palpi yellow, black bristled. Occiput brown-green, pale dusted; post-ocular bristles uniserial, black.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green-brown, pale dusted anteriorly; acrosticals biserial, 6 pairs of dorso-centrals, rest of thoracic chaetotaxy complete. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles, each with a short hair in front.

Abdomen shining metallic green-brown, short haired but tergites bear uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium large, brown; outer lamellae trapezoidal, joined at base, yellow with long, black marginal bristles.

Legs with anterior coxa pale yellow with black hairs and black apical bristles; mid coxa brown; posterior coxa yellow with 1 external bristle. Femora mainly yellow, posterior femur brown at tip, with 1 pre-apical bristle. Leg 1 — tibia yellow, with 1 antero-dorsal and 2 postero-dorsal bristles; tarsus brown, its form and chaetotaxy as in fig. 21. Leg 2 — tibia yellow with 1 short and 2 long antero-dorsal, and 2 long postero-dorsal bristles; basitarsus yellow, following tarsal segments brown, basitarsus slightly longer than following segments together. Leg 3 — tibia yellow, with 3 long antero-dorsal, 3 shorter postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; basitarsus just over half length of following tarsal segment.



Figs. 21—22, *Hercostomus ovalicosta* sp.n., ♂: 21 — fore-tarsus, 22 — costal thickening, from above; fig. 23, *Schoenophilus acutifacies* sp.n., ♂: lower face and external mouthparts; fig. 24, *Thinophilus androegenus* sp.n., ♂: pre-genital sternite; figs. 25—26, *Thinophilus phollae* sp.n., ♂: 25 — pre-genital sternite, 26 — hypopygium; fig. 27, *Thrypticus sumatranus* sp.n., ♂: hypopygium; fig. 28, *Cyrturella orientalis* sp.n., ♂: hypopygium from below; fig. 29, *Elongomedetera thoracica* gen.n., sp.n., ♂: hypopygium, from below.



Wings pale brown hyaline; costa with long callosity, flattened at 90° to wing plane, at region of junction with 1st vein, 4th vein convex to posterior wing margin and continuously convergent on 3rd vein, posterior cross-vein shorter than apical section of 5th vein. Squamae pale with black cilia. Halteres yellow.

Length 3 mm.

♀ unknown.

This species will run to *H. chaetifer* (WALKER, 1849) in BECKER's key (1922) but may be distinguished by the genitalia and form of the fore-tarsus.

*H. ovalicosta* sp. n. probably belongs to the species group including *H. albidipes* BECKER, 1922 and *H. incrassatus* BECKER, 1922 but both these species have the middle tarsus modified.

### ***Pseudohercostomus echinatus* STACKELBERG, 1931**

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Batavia, Jan. 1908: 1 ♀.

### ***Paraclius pilosellus* BECKER, 1922**

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Semarang, Jan. 1906: 1 ♀.

Wonosobo, April 1909: 1 ♀.

### ***Tachytrechus picticornis* (BIGOT, 1890)**

*syn.*: *T. salinarius* BECKER, 1903; *T. seychellensis* LAMB, 1922.

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂.

### ***Tachytrechus compositus* HOLLIS, 1964**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 2 ♂, 4 ♀

### **Subfamily HYDROPHORINAE**

### ***Schoenophilus acutifacies* sp.n. (fig. 23)**

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Djokja, Feb. 1911: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (paratype).

Semarang, Aug. 1905: 2 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons half width of head, metallic green, yellow-grey dusted; paired interocellar and orbital bristles well developed. Antennae mainly black; 1st and 2nd segments weakly orange ventrally; 3rd segment rounded triangular, not longer than wide; arista apical, pubescent, black in basal third, pale apically. Face metallic green, yellow dusted (dusting thicker above division),

lower face strongly acutangular. Palpi yellow, sparsely black haired; proboscis brown-black with chitinous tubercles. Occiput metallic green-grey; post-verticals well separated from post-ocular row; latter uniserial, black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, yellow dusted, acrosticals absent, 4 pairs of strong dorso-centrals, a few pale prothoracic hairs present. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae metallic blue-green, grey dusted.

Abdomen metallic green, yellow dusted, evenly short bristled, post-marginal bristles of tergites poorly developed; hypopygium enclosed, external lamellae short, brown, elongate oval.

Legs mainly yellow, only mid and posterior coxae grey. Anterior coxa pale haired, posterior coxa with 1 hair-like bristle externally. Femora simple, mid and hind pairs without pre-apical bristles. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; tarsus simple, basitarsus as long as following 2 tarsal segments together. Leg 2 — tibia with 2 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; basitarsus almost as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with 1 antero-dorsal and 1 postero-dorsal bristle in basal quarter; basitarsus as long as following tarsal segment.

Wings very pale brown hyaline; 3rd and 4th veins parallel, posterior cross-vein as long as apical section of 5th vein, anal vein present but not complete to posterior wing margin. Squamae pale with short pale hairs. Halteres pale.

♀ only differs from ♂ in the genitalia and wider face.

Length 2 mm.

This species is the first record of the genus *Schoenophilus* Mik in the Oriental region. It differs from the palaearctic species *S. versutus* (WALKER, 1851) in the pale femora, absence of wing marking and the acutangular face; and from *S. pedestris* LAMB, 1909, described from the Macquarie Islands, in being fully winged.

### ***Thinophilus androegenus* sp.n. (fig. 24)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons two-fifths width of head, violet-green with yellow dusting above antennae; paired interocellar and orbital bristles well developed. Antennae black above but yellow ventrally, 3rd segment rounded and bearing a pubescent arista dorsally. Face about as wide as 3rd antennal segment, metallic green, yellow dusted below; lower face widely obtusangular. Palpi yellow, black haired; proboscis black, pale haired. Occiput metallic green, yellow-grey dusted; post-verticals well separated from post-ocular row; latter uniserial, black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax matt green, with two longitudinal bronze stripes in line of dorso-centrals, notopleural sutures and posterior calli matt black.

Acrosticals absent, 4 pairs of hair-like and 1 pair of posterior bristle-like dorso-centrals, prothoracic bristle hair-like and black. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae metallic green, grey dusted.

Abdomen metallic violet, greenish laterally. Hypopygium sessile; lamellae black, sparsely short pale haired, thin elongate oval.

Legs mainly yellow, anterior coxa dark at base, mid coxa mainly and posterior coxa completely dark grey, anterior tibia black apically, all tarsi with 2 apical segments darkened. Anterior coxa black haired with 6 black, hair-like bristles apically; posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally. Femora with sparse, short, black clothing bristles; anterior femur in apical half with a few, black externo-ventral bristles as long as the femur is wide; middle femur with 3 ventral rows of long bristles, inner row as long as femur is wide, middle row slightly longer and outer row about twice as long as femur is wide. Leg 1 — tibia with 2 short antero-dorsal and 2 short postero-dorsal bristles; basitarsus as long as following 3 tarsal segments together. Leg 2 tibia with 2 antero-dorsal and 1 short ventral bristle; basitarsus as long as following 3 tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 5 postero-dorsal and 2 ventral bristles; basitarsus as long as following tarsal segment.

Wings grey hyaline, 3rd and 4th veins barely convergent apically, posterior cross-vein two-thirds length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein present but not reaching posterior wing margin. Squamae pale with long pale and brown cilia. Halteres yellow.

♀ similar to ♂ but without long ventral bristles on mid femur, mid tibia with 2 postero-dorsal bristles and posterior tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal and 3 ventral bristles.

Length 3 mm.

This species is similar to *T. egenus* Parent, 1935, which is only known from the ♀, but the two species may be distinguished by their thoracic and leg chaetotaxy.

In BECKER's key (1922) *T. androegenus* sp. n. will run to couplet 7 where it may be distinguished by the simple anterior and posterior legs and the ventral bristles on the mid femur.

### ***Thinophilus phollae* sp.n. (figs. 25, 26)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock. 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons three eighths width of head, metallic violet-green, yellow dusted; interocellars stronger than orbitals. Antennae mainly yellow; 3rd segment black dorsally, round, not longer than wide and bearing a pubescent arista dorsally. Face metallic green, very weakly pale dusted, lower face obtusangular. Palpi yellow, black haired; proboscis black, pale haired. Occiput green-grey, post-verticals well separated from post-ocular row, latter uniserial, black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, yellow dusted; acrosticals absent, 3 short and 2 long dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae heavily grey dusted, several pale propleural hairs and bristles.

Abdomen metallic green, pale dusted, tergites evenly short bristled, post-marginal rows poorly developed. Hypopygium enclosed; lamellae brown, sparsely long pale haired, elongate oval.

Legs mainly yellow, only mid and hind coxae and apical tarsal segments on all legs dark. Femora simple, posterior pair each with 3—4 black dorsal bristles sub apically. Leg 1 — tibia with 2 dorsal bristles; basitarsus as long as following 2 tarsal segments together, segments 3—5 black. Leg 2 — tibia with antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; basitarsus as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and 2 ventral bristles; basitarsus as long as following tarsal segment, basitarsus black apically, following segments black.

Wings hyaline, 3rd and 4th veins parallel apically, posterior cross-vein as long as apical section of 5th vein, anal vein short. Squamae and cilia pale. Halteres yellow.

♀ similar to ♂ apart from genitalia.

Length 3 mm.

This species is named after a colloquial name for my sister.

*T. phollae* sp. n. is similar to the preceding species, differing in the ♂ in that the mid femur is simple and in the the form of the pre-genital sternite; in the ♀ the face is much more sparsely dusted, the squamal cilia are all pale and the prothoracic hairs and bristles are pale.

In BECKER's key (1922) to the Oriental *Thinophilus*, *T. phollae* sp. n. will run to couplet 7 but may be distinguished by its simple legs in the ♂.

### ***Thinophilus seticoxis* BECKER, 1922**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♀; do., 1925: 5 ♂, 4 ♀.

### **Subfamily MEDETERINAE**

### ***Thrypticus sumatranus* sp.n. (fig. 27)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons wide, five-eighths width of head, metallic green and weakly pale dusted; paired interocellar and orbital bristles well developed. Antennae completely black, 3rd segment wider than long and bearing a short, almost bare arista apically. Face metallic green, as wide as distance between interocellar bristles but narrowing above oral margin. Palpi and proboscis brown. Occiput metallic green, post-vertical bristles not developed, post-ocular row uniserial, pale.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, pale dusted; pre-scutellar flattening well pronounced in posterior third; bristles pale, acrosticals biserial, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals, many short clothing bristles anteriorly. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae metallic green, pale dusted, with 1 pale prothoracic bristle.

Abdomen metallic green, evenly covered with short pale clothing bristles. Hypopygium large, pedunculate, metallic green; lamellae yellow with darker tips.

Legs with coxae metallic green with pale tips and pale bristles, posterior pair with 2 strong bristles externally. Femora mainly yellow but broadly yellow basally and apically. Tibiae yellow, posterior pair darkened apically; without strong bristles. Tarsi simple, yellow but each apical segment darkened.

Wings hyaline; 2nd and 3rd veins divergent, 3rd and 4th veins parallel, posterior cross-vein straight and half length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein absent. Squamae and cilia pale yellow. Halteres pale yellow.

The ♀ is, a part from genitalia, similar to ♂.

Length 1.5 mm.

This species is similar to *T. abditus* BECKER, 1922, but the latter may be distinguished by the black frons and face and, in the ♂, the black, oval genital lamellae.

### *Cyrturella orientalis* sp.n. (fig. 28)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons just over one-third width of head, metallic green, heavily brown dusted; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae brown-black; 1st segment bare above; 2nd segment transverse with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment rounded, flattened laterally, not longer than wide, short pale haired and bearing a pubescent arista sub-apically which is as long as thoracic disc. Face one-third width of frons, metallic green, yellow dusted; transverse division weak but complete. Palpi black, black haired; proboscis large, brown. Eyes almost bare. Occiput metallic green, grey dusted; post-ocular row uniserial, pale; post-vertical bristles not differentiated from post-ocular row.

Dorsum of thorax sombre green due to heavy dusting, pre-scutellar flattening well developed in posterior third; bristles yellow, acrosticals absent, 4 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae green, grey dusted.

Abdomen dark green; hypopygium pedunculate, large, brown; outer lamellae yellow.

Legs pale yellow-brown; coxae pale haired, posterior pair with 1 pale bristle externally. Femora simple, mid and hind pairs without pre-apical bristles. Tibiae simple, without bristles. Tarsi simple, each apical segment darkened; anterior tarsal ratio 16 : 6 : 5 : 4 : 4; mid tarsal ratio 8 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 2;

hind tarsal ratio 4 : 6 : 3 : 2 : 2.

Wings hyaline; 2nd and 3rd veins divergent, 3rd and 4th vein parallel, posterior cross-vein one-quarter length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein weak and short. Squamae and cilia pale. Halteres yellow.

♀ differs from ♂, apart from genitalia, in that segments 2—4 of abdomen are yellow laterally.

Length 1.5 mm.

The genus *Cyrturella* was previously only known from one species, *C. albosetosa* (STROBL, 1909), from Europe. *C. orientalis* sp. n. differs from the European species in the complete absence of acrostical bristles, the parallel 3rd and 4th wing veins and the overall more sombre coloration.

***Medetera minima* (DE MEIJERE, 1916)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♀; do., 1925: 1 ♀.

***Medetera grisescens* (DE MEIJERE, 1916)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♂; do. 1925: 1 ♂.

***Medetera platychira* (DE MEIJERE, 1916)**

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Anai Kloof, 500 m, 1926: 1 ♂.

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♀.

***Elongomedetera* gen. n. (figs. 29, 30)**

Frons wide, paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae placed in upper third of head profile; 1st segment bare above; 2nd segment bulbous with a crown of short apical bristles; 3rd segment rounded triangular, pilose; arista apical, pilose, long. Face narrower than frons, transverse division complete. Palpi small, proboscis large, keel shaped. Eyes bare. Occiput concave, post-ocular row uniserial, sparse, post-verticals not differentiated.

Thorax elongate, twice as long as wide; viewed from side mesonotum swollen anteriorly and produced forwards above propleura. Pre-scutellar flattening strong, covering posterior two-thirds of mesonotum. Many small dorso-centrals anteriorly but only 2 long pairs posteriorly; acrosticals minute, uniserial, not extending over pre-scutellar flattening; no prothoracic, 1 pre-sutural in line with 1st long dorso-central, 2 post-suturals and 1 supra-alar. Scutellum with 2 strong marginal bristles.

Abdomen short bristled, in dorsal view not longer than thorax, 5 complete segments before hypopygium; latter pedunculate and produced forwards ventrally to posterior coxae.

Coxae elongate, posterior pair with 1 bristle externally. Legs elongate;

posterior femora without pre-apical bristles; tibiae weakly bristled, anterior tibia without crown of bristles apically; tarsi elongate, posterior basitarsus very short in relation to the following segment; claws small, pulvilli seemingly absent.

Wings elongate, 3rd and 4th veins strongly convergent, posterior cross-vein shorter than apical section of 5th vein, anal vein absent; in ♂ anal corner not developed.

Type species: *Elongomedeterea thoracica* sp. n.

This genus is probably closely related to *Medeterea* but differs in the form of the thorax and the extremely elongate legs.

#### KEY TO ORIENTAL MEDETERINE GENERA

1. 3rd and 4th veins strongly convergent ..... 2.  
— 3rd and 4th veins parallel, divergent, or only very slightly convergent ..... 3.
2. Thorax elongate, strongly produced forwards dorsally; in ♂ anal corner of wing not developed ..... *Elongomedeterea* gen. n.  
— Thorax not elongate, not strongly produced forwards dorsally; anal corner of wing normally present ..... *Medeterea* Fischer
3. Posterior coxae with 2 bristles externally ..... *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker  
— Posterior coxae each with 1 bristle externally ..... *Cyrturella* Collin

#### *Elongomedeterea thoracica* sp. n. (figs. 29—30)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype).

♂ — Frons metallic blue-green, Paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae dark brown; 1st and 2nd segments equal, latter with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment rounded, slightly longer than wide; arista apical pale pilose, as long as thorax without scutellum. Face half width of frons, shining violet above transverse division, matt green below. Palpi and proboscis black, latter large and keel-shaped. Occiput grey-green; post-ocular row uniserial, dark and short above, pale and longer below; post-vertical bristles not differentiated from post-ocular row.

Dorsum of thorax about twice as long as wide, with a pre-scutellar flattening well developed in posterior two-thirds; metallic green-brown. Acrostical bristles short, uniserial and not extending over pre-scutellar flattening; many short dorso-centrals anteriorly but only 2 long dorso-centrals posteriorly. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae metallic green, pale pruinose.

Abdomen dark metallic green, short haired, when viewed dorsally not longer than thorax. Hypopygium yellow, extending forwards ventrally to posterior coxae.

Legs mainly yellow, anterior and posterior tarsi brown. Anterior coxae pale haired, posterior coxa with 1 brown bristle externally. Femora elongate, posterior pair without pre-apical bristles. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus two-sevenths length of tibia and half length of following segment,

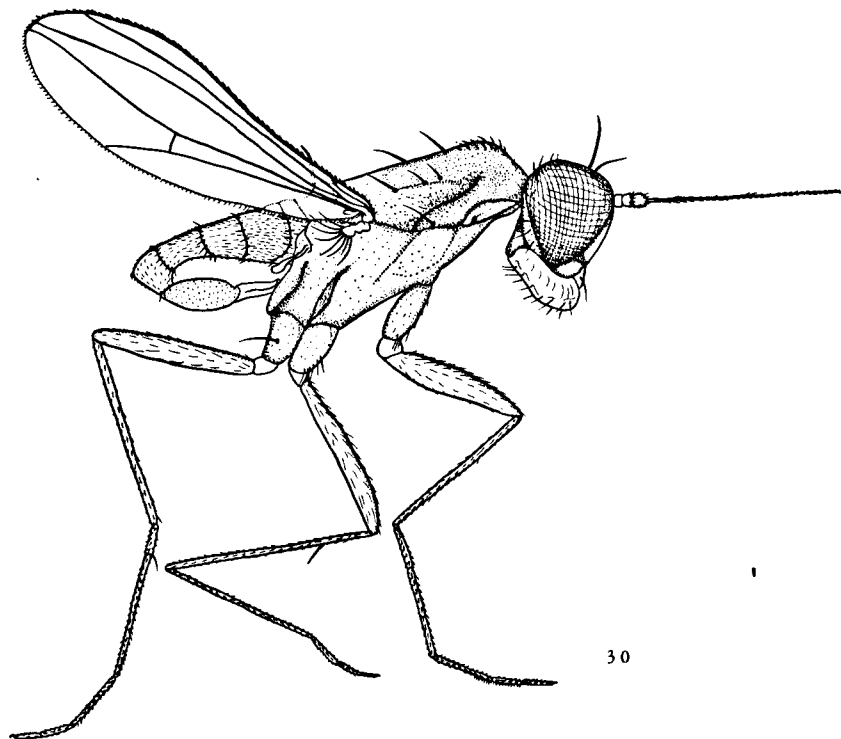


Fig. 30, *Elongomedetera thoracica* gen.n., sp.n., ♂: whole fly, profile.

segment 3 two-thirds length of previous segment and as long as segments 4 and 5 together, the 3rd segment apically and the 4th segment short haired on the interno-ventral surface. Leg 2 — tibia with a pair of weak dorsal bristles basally; tarsus longer than tibia, basitarsus about as long as following segment, latter almost as long as following tarsal segments together. Leg 3 — tibia without bristles; tarsus longer than tibia, tarsal ratios 1 : 4 : 2 : 1 : 1.

Wings hyaline, elongate, anal corner not developed; 3rd and 4th veins convergent, posterior cross-vein much shorter than apical section of 5th vein, anal vein absent. Squamae brown with pale cilia. Halteres missing from type.

Length 3 mm.

♀ unknown.

#### Subfamily DIAPHORINAE

#### *Diaphorus vagans* BECKER, 1922

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂.



**Diaphorus wonosobensis** DE MEIJERE, 1916

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 3 ♀.

**Diaphorus mandarinus** WIEDEMANN, 1830

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 2 ♂, 5 ♀; do., 1926: 2 ♀.  
Padang, 2 m, 1926: 1 ♀.

**Chrysotus adsiduus** BECKER, 1922

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂.

**Chrysotus javanensis** DE MEIJERE, 1916

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂.

**Argyra splendida** DE MEIJERE, 1919

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Tandjungadang, 1200 m, Dec. 1925: 1 ♂.  
Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Nongkodjadjar, Jan. 1911: 1 ♀.

Subfamily CAMPSICNEMINAE

**Telmaturgus pulchrithorax** sp.n.

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —  
Toentang, Oct. 1910: 1 ♀ (holotype).

♀ — Frons over one-third width of head, brown with metallic violet reflections, yellow dusted; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae brown; 1st segment short, bare above; 2nd segment transverse with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment acutely triangular, little longer than wide, long brown haired; arista basal, pubescent, slightly longer than frons is wide. Face half width of frons, strongly convex over mouthparts, brown with pale dusting. Palpi brown, pale haired; proboscis yellow-brown. Eyes large, sparsely short haired. Occiput brown, post-ocular row uniserial and black, postvertical bristles not differentiated from post-ocular row.

Dorsum of thorax matt brown with 2 longitudinal white stripes in line of dorso-centrals extending to bases of marginal scutellar bristles; 4 uniserial acrosticals anteriorly, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 marginal bristles. Pleurae brown.

Abdomen brown, evenly short bristled but tergites bear uniserial post-marginal rows of slightly longer bristles.

Legs yellowish-brown. Anterior coxa brown haired, with 3—4 apical bristles; posterior coxa with 1 bristle externally. Mid and posterior femora each with a pre-apical bristle. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus two-thirds length of tibia and slightly shorter than following tarsal segments together. Leg 2 — tibia with 2 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal, 1 antero-ventral and no postero-ventral bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 2—4 together. Leg 3 — tibia with 1 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle; basitarsus three-quarters the length of following tarsal segment.

Wings hyaline; 3rd and 4th veins parallel with only the extreme tip of 3rd vein curved towards 4th vein, posterior cross-vein two-thirds length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein only suggested by a short line of darker pigment. Squamae and cilia pale. Halteres yellow.

Length 2 mm.

♂ unknown.

This, and the following three species can only be tentatively placed in the genus *Telmaturgus* because of the absence of ♂ specimens. The four species are defined in the key below.

#### ***Telmaturgus indonesianus* sp.n. (fig. 31)**

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Batavia, Aug. 1908: 1 ♀ (holotype).

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♀ (paratype).

♀ — Frons metallic green-brown, heavily brown dusted, almost half width of head; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae mainly brown, 3rd segment yellow ventrally; 1st segment haired above; 2nd segment with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment rounded triangular, as long as wide; arista dorsal, pubescent, as long as head is deep. Face brown, half width of frons, strongly convex below. Palpi yellow, proboscis brown. Eyes sparsely short pale haired. Occiput grey, post-verticals not differentiated from post-ocular row, latter uniserial and black.

Dorsum of thorax yellow with a median longitudinal brown stripe which extends onto scutellum; acrosticals uniserial, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 marginal bristles. Pleurae yellow with a triangular black spot below squamae.

Abdomen brown-yellow, evenly short bristled, post-marginal rows poorly developed.

Legs yellow. Anterior coxae dark haired; posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally. Only mid femur with a pre-apical bristle. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 2—4 together. Leg 2 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal, 1 antero-ventral and no postero-ventral bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 2—4 together. Leg 3 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 3 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle; basitarsus as long as following segment.

Wings hyaline; 3rd and 4th veins continuously divergent, posterior cross-

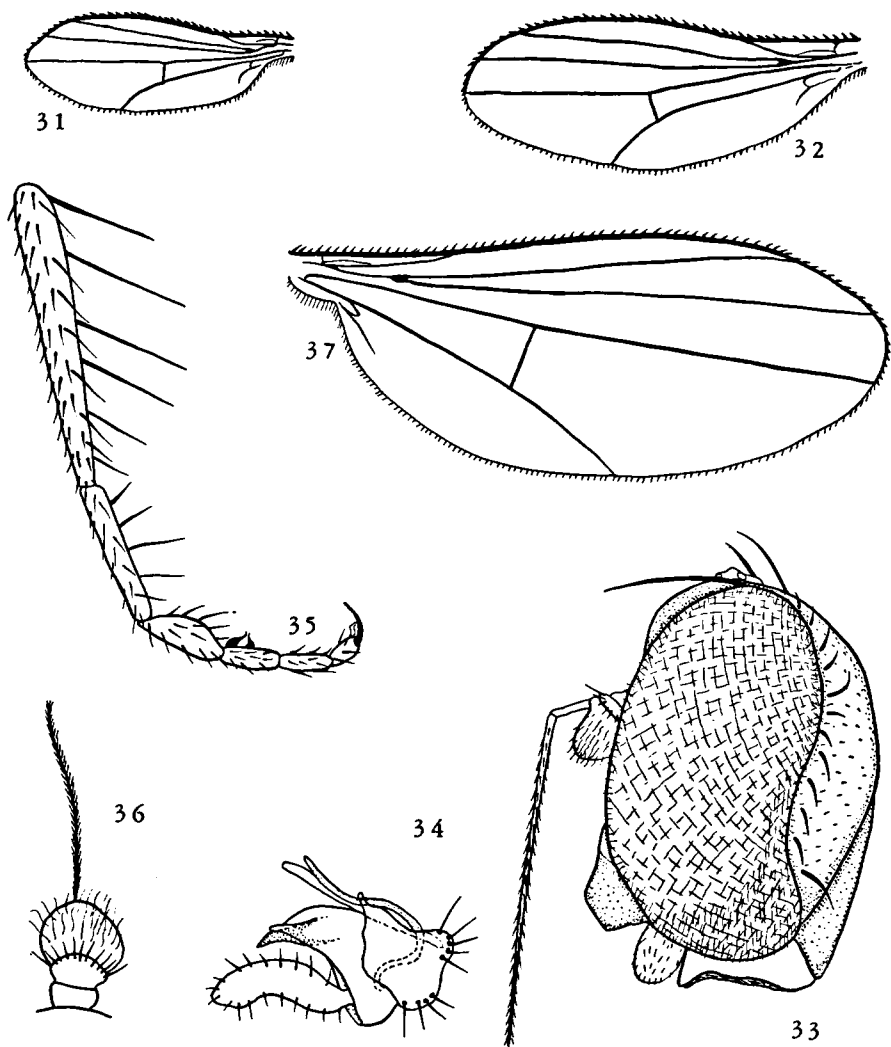


Fig. 31, *Telmaturgus indonesianus* sp.n., ♀: wing; fig. 32, *Telmaturgus wonosoboensis* sp.n., ♀: wing; fig. 33, *Telmaturgus semarangensis* sp.n., ♀: head, profile; fig. 34, *Acropsilus minutus* sp.n., ♂: hypopygium; fig. 35, *Hadromerella setosa* de Meijere, ♂: fore-tibia and tarsus; figs. 36—37, *Hadromerella antennata* sp.n., ♀: 36 — antenna, 37 — wing.

vein three-fifths as long as apical section of 5th vein, anal vein only represented by a short line of darker pigment. Squamae and cilia pale. Halteres yellow.

Length 1.5 mm.

♂ unknown.

**Telmaturgus wonosoboensis** sp.n. (fig. 32)

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Wonosobo, Apr. 1909: 1 ♀ (holotype).

♀ — Frons half width of head, metallic green-violet; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae brown-black; 1st segment bare above; 2nd segment transverse with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment rounded triangular, wider than long; arista dorsal, pubescent, as long as head is deep. Face half width of frons, green-violet, grey dusted, convex below. Palpi and proboscis black. Eyes short pale haired. Occiput metallic green, grey dusted, post-verticals not distinguished from post-ocular row, latter uniserial, black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, acrosticals irregularly uniserial, 6 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 marginal bristles. Pleurae green, grey dusted, prothoracic bristle absent.

Abdomen with 1st and 2nd tergites yellow, remaining tergites brown; evenly short bristled, post-marginal rows poorly developed.

Legs yellow. Anterior coxa pale haired, posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally. Mid and hind femur each with a single pre-apical bristle. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 2—4 together. Leg 2 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal, 1 antero-ventral and no postero-ventral bristles; basitarsus slightly shorter than following three segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 4 postero-dorsal and 1 ventral bristle; basitarsus slightly shorter than following segment.

Wing yellowish hyaline. 3rd and 4th veins parallel, posterior cross-vein two-thirds as long as apical section of 5th vein, anal vein weak. Squamae yellow, with black cilia. Halteres yellow.

Length 3 mm.

♂ unknown.

**Telmaturgus semarangensis** sp.n. (fig. 33)

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Semarang, Jan. 1906: 1 ♀ (holotype).

♀ — Frons half width of head, metallic green violet with pale dusting; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae brown-black; 1st segment bare above; 2nd segment transverse with an apical crown of short bristles; 3rd segment rounded triangular, as long as wide, long haired; arista basal, pubescent, three-quarters as long as head is deep. Face five-eighths width of frons, pale dusted, metallic blue above, brown below, strongly convex over mouthparts. Palpi yellow, proboscis yellow-brown. Eyes short pale haired. Occiput metallic green, yellow dusted; post-ocular row uniserial, black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green, pale dusted; acrosticals absent, 5 pairs

of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae metallic green, heavily grey dusted.

Abdomen metallic green, evenly short bristled, post-marginal rows poorly developed.

Legs yellow. Anterior coxa with dark hairs and bristles, posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally. Mid and hind femora each with a single pre-apical bristle. Anterior tibia without bristles; mid tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal, 1 antero-ventral and no postero-ventral bristles; posterior tibia with 3 pairs of dorsal bristles and 1 ventral bristle; hind basitarsus two-thirds as long as following segment.

Wing hyaline. 3rd and 4th veins parallel, posterior cross-vein two-thirds as long as apical section of 5th vein, anal vein weak.

Squamae yellow with black cilia. Halteres yellow.

♂ unknown.

Length 2.5 mm.

#### KEY TO ORIENTAL SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Telmaturgus*

1. Thorax metallic green ..... 2.
- Thorax matt brown, or yellow ..... 3.
2. Acrosticals absent, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals ..... *semarangensis* sp. n.
- Acrosticals irregularly uniserial, 6 pairs of dorso-centrals .. *wonosoboensis* sp. n.
3. Thorax matt brown with 2 pale stripes in region of dorso-centrals; 1st antennal segment bare above; 4 uniserial acrosticals ..... *pulchrithorax* sp. n.
- Thorax orange-yellow; 1st antennal segment haired above; acrosticals irregularly uniserial ..... *indonesianus* sp. n.

#### *Acropsilus minutus* sp.n. (fig. 34)

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes).

♂ — Frons almost half width of head, dark metallic green, pale dusted; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae completely orange-yellow; 1st segment short, bare above; 2nd segment bulbous and with an apical crown of short black bristles; 3rd segment conical, not longer than wide, long pale haired and bearing a long, pubescent arista apically. Face narrow, bright metallic green, coarsely pitted; epistome pale dusted, with 2 bristles and a few pale hairs. Palpi and proboscis brown. Eyes sparsely short haired, frontal ommatidia larger. Occiput dark brown; post-verticals not developed; post-ocular row uniserial, black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax shining brown, pale dusted; post-scutellar flattening hardly developed; acrosticals absent, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleurae brown, pale dusted, prothoracic hairs pale.

Abdomen brown, sparsely short bristled. Hypopygium short pedunculate, brown; external lamellae almost white, ribbon-like.

Legs mainly yellow, only mid and posterior coxae brown. Coxae brown haired, posterior pair with 1 external bristle. Mid femur with 1 pre-apical bristle. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 3—5 together and twice as long as following segment. Leg 2 — tibia with 2 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; tarsus simple, segments 1—4 together as long as tibia. Leg 3 — tibia with 1 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; basitarsus one-third length of following segment.

Wing hyaline; 2nd and 3rd veins divergent, 3rd and 4th veins parallel apically, posterior cross-vein one-third length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein represented by a short line of darker pigment. Squamae and cilia brown. Halteres orange-yellow.

Length 1.5—2.0 mm.

♀. Apart from genitalia differs from ♂ in having brownish antennae.

As far as I am aware this is the first record of the genus *Acropsilus* in the Oriental region, although the genus is known from the Seychelles and the Solomon Islands.

In ROBINSON's key (1963) *A. minuta* sp. n. will run to *A. protracta* ROBINSON, 1963 but may be distinguished from this species by the metallic green face which lacks dusting, the posterior cross-vein being only one-third the length of the apical section of the 5th vein and the different form of the ♂ external lamellae.

### ***Chrysotimus javanensis* sp.n.**

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Nongkodjadjar, Jan. 1911: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (paratype).

♂ — Frons metallic green, pale dusted; paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed. Antennae brown, 1st and 2nd segments short, 3rd transverse, almost twice as wide as long and bearing a pubescent arista dorsally. Face one-third width of frons above but narrowing to half original width above mouthparts, dark grey. Palpi and proboscis brown. Occiput grey-green, post-ocular row uniserial, pale.

Dorsum of thorax shining metallic blue-green, pale dusted, bristles brown-yellow, acrosticals absent, 1 short and 4 long pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles. Pleura metallic green above, yellow-brown below, 1 very weak pale prothoracic hair.

Abdomen metallic green dorsally and laterally, venter yellow, tergites evenly short bristled but with uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium enclosed.

Legs almost completely yellow, only apical segments of fore-tarsi brown, pale bristled. Anterior coxa pale haired and with 3 apical bristles; posterior coxa with 1 bristle externally. Mid and hind femora with pre-apical bristles. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; tarsal ratios 9 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 2. Leg 2 — tibia with 2 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; tarsus missing from type. Leg 3 — tibia without bristles; tarsus missing from type.

Wing hyaline; 2nd and 3rd veins slightly and continually divergent, 3rd and 4th veins parallel apically, posterior cross-vein one-quarter length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein absent. Squamae brown with pale cilia. Halteres yellow-brown.

♀. Apart from genitalia differs from ♂ in that 3rd and 4th abdominal tergites are matt yellow dorsally, posterior basitarsus one and one-third as long as following segment, middle basitarsus as long as following three segments together.

Length 1.8 mm.

This species differs from *C. molliculus* (FALLÉN, 1823) in the shape and colour of the 3rd antennal segment and the position of the insertion of the arista, the darker thoracic bristles and the coloration of the ♀ abdomen.

**Sympycnus plumitarsis** DE MEIJERE, 1916

syn.: *S. praecipuus* BECKER, 1922 (new synonymy).

Java (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Semarang, Jan. 1906: 3 ♀; do., Mar. 1910: 1 ♀.

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 5 ♂, 1 ♀.

This synonymy is based upon a comparison of de Meijere's type with Becker's description and drawing as the latter's type is no longer in existence.

**Sympycnus purpurascens** DE MEIJERE, 1916

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♀.

**Sympycnus simplicipes** DE MEIJERE, 1916

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂.

**Sympycnus rutilus** BECKER, 1922

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂.

**Sympycnus minutulus** PARENT, 1932a

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1924: 1 ♂; do., 1925: 5 ♂, 7 ♀.

**Sympycnus rutiloides** sp.n.

Sumatra, West Coast (leg. E. Jacobson) —

Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂ (paratype).

♂ — Frons less than one-third width of head, green but thickly pale dusted.

Antennae yellow-brown, 3rd segment rounded triangular, not longer than wide and bearing a pubescent arista dorsally. Face very narrow, satin yellow, epistome densely short pale haired. Palpi yellow, black bristled; proboscis brown. Occiput green, grey dusted; post-ocular row uniserial, black above, bare laterally and ventrally.

Dorsum of thorax metallic green centrally but broadly yellow anteriorly and laterally; acrosticals biserial, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals. Scutellum mainly yellow, metallic green baso-medially, posterior margin bears 2 strong bristles and a few short hairs. Pleurae yellow, 1 dark prothoracic bristle.

Abdomen with 1st tergite yellow, remaining tergites brown; evenly short bristled but with post-marginal rows of longer bristles. Hypopygium enclosed external lamellae yellow.

Legs yellow. Anterior coxa brown haired and with 5—6 black bristles apically, posterior coxa with 1 black bristle externally. Femora with slightly longer clothing hairs ventrally. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus two-thirds length of tibia and as long as segments 2 and 3 together, these with a row of fine hairs on inner ventral surface. Leg 2 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 3 postero-dorsal and 2 ventral bristles; tarsus simple, longer than tibia. Leg 3 — tibia with 3 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal and 3 ventral bristles; basitarsus simple, one-third length of following segment.

Wing pale brown; 3rd and 4th veins parallel, posterior cross-vein two-thirds length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein very weak. Squamae pale with brown tips and brown cilia. Halteres yellow.

Length 3 mm.

♀ unknown.

In BECKER's key (1922) to the Oriental species of *Sympycnus*, *S. rutiloides* will run to couplet 9 but may be distinguished in that the hind basitarsus is three times as long as wide, the acrosticals are biserial and segments two and three of the ♂ fore-basitarsus are finely haired on their inner ventral surface.

#### **Hadromerella** DE MEIJERE, 1916

Redescription — Head little higher than wide, almost spherical; frons wide, paired orbital and interocellar bristles well developed, ocellar hump not raised; antennae short, 1st segment bare above, 2nd segment transverse with an apical crown of short bristles, 3rd segment rounded and bearing a long pubescent arista apically; face in ♂ very narrow, in ♀ wider; palpi and proboscis well developed; eyes very short pubescent, in ♂ lower facets larger; post-ocular row uniserial, post-verticals not separated from post-ocular row.

Thorax longer than wide; acrosticals short and uni- or biserial; 5—6 pairs of dorso-centrals, rest of chaetotaxy complete and well developed.

Abdomen with 5 complete segments before hypopygium in ♂, tergites with uniserial post-marginal rows of short bristles; hypopygium large, enclosed.



Legs robust, hind coxa with 1 external bristle, ♂ secondary sexual bristles well developed on middle femur and fore-tibia, also ♂ fore-tarsus modified, hind femur without lateral pre-apical bristles, hind basitarsus much shorter than following segment.

Wing unspecialised, 3rd and 4th veins parallel or divergent, posterior cross-vein short, anal vein weak.

Type species: *Hadromerella setosa* DE MEIJERE, 1916

The affinities of this genus within the Campsicneminae are a little obscure. It probably belongs to the *Sympycnus* group and shows similar secondary sexual characteristics with those of *Telmaturgus*. *Hadromerella* is characterized by the almost spherical head with large frontal eye facets in the ♂, the apical arista, the robust legs and, in the ♀ the convex epistome.

***Hadromerella setosa* DE MEIJERE, 1916 (fig. 35)**

Java (leg. Koningsberger) —

There are 3 ♂ and 2 ♀ in the original type series; 1 ♂ is selected as lectotype; the remaining specimens are paralectotypes. All bear the following data: Tjibodas, 5,000—6,000 feet.

Redescription — ♂ — Frons metallic green brown, pale dusted. Antennae short, brown-black, 1st segment bare above, 2nd segment transverse and with an apical crown of short bristles, 3rd segment rounded, not longer than wide and bearing a whitish pubescent arista apically. Face matt brown, very narrow. Palpi brown, proboscis well developed, brown. Eyes very shortly pubescent, lower eye facets larger than upper. Post-ocular row black.

Thorax metallic brown-green, chaetotaxy complete, acrosticals uniserial, 5 pairs of dorso-centrals; scutellum concolorous with dorsum with 2 strong marginal bristles; pleurae yellow.

Abdomen brown, tergites with postmarginal rows of short brown bristles, hypopygium enclosed.

Legs completely yellow. Anterior and middle coxae with black bristles apically, posterior coxa with 1 external bristle. Anterior femur with 2 ventral rows of long bristles, middle femur with a ventral row of 5 bristles which are at least twice as long as femur is wide, hind femur without pre-apical bristles except ventrally. Leg 1 — tibia with 4—5 long bristles antero-ventrally; basitarsus half length of tibia with 3—5 bristles ventrally, 2nd segment half length of basitarsus with a ventral swelling which is short bristled, 3rd segment with 2 small leaf-like appendages ventrally. Leg 2 — tibia with 1 short and 1 long antero-dorsal and 2 short postero-dorsal bristles; tarsus simple, basitarsus as long as following two segments together. Leg 3 — tibia with an antero-dorsal fringe of bristles in apical half, 1 short postero-dorsal medially and 1 short postero-dorsal sub-apically; basitarsus very short, one-third length of following segment.

Wing hyaline, 1st vein short, 2nd and 3rd veins divergent, 3rd and 4th veins parallel, posterior cross-vein shorter than apical section of 5th vein,

anal vein weak. Squamae yellow with brown cilia. Halteres brown.

♀ — Face wider than ♂ and clypeus somewhat convex, legs simple. Length 1.5 mm.

***Hadromerella antennata* sp. n. (figs. 36—37)**

Java (leg. Koningsberger) —

Tjibodas, 5,000—6,000 feet, 1913: 1 ♀ (holotype), 1 ♀ (paratype).

♀ — Frons wide, brown, pale dusted. Antennae short, completely black; 3rd segment rounded, flattened laterally and bearing a short, pubescent arista apically. Face narrow, brown but pale dusted above oral margin. Palpi yellow, black bristled; proboscis brown. Occiput green-brown; post-ocular row black above, pale laterally and ventrally.

Thorax shining brown, acrosticals biserial, 6 pairs of dorso-centrals; scutellum yellowish and with 2 marginal bristles.

Abdomen brown above, yellow ventrally, evenly short bristled but tergites bear uniserial post-marginal rows of longer bristles.

Legs simple, mainly yellow, only mid and hind coxae and segments 2—4 of hind tarsus brown. Coxae dark bristled, hind coxa with 1 bristle externally. Femora evenly short bristled, hind pair without pre-apical bristles. Leg 1 — tibia without bristles; basitarsus as long as segments 2 and 3 together. Leg 2 — tibia with 2 antero-dorsal, 1 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; basitarsus longer than following tarsal segment. Leg 3 — tibia with 2 antero-dorsal, 2 postero-dorsal and no ventral bristles; basitarsus slightly shorter than following segment.

Wing hyaline; 2nd and 3rd veins strongly divergent, 3rd and 4th veins slightly divergent, posterior cross-vein half length of apical section of 5th vein, anal vein absent. Squamae pale, with black cilia. Halteres pale.

Length 2 mm.

♂ unknown.

This species may be separated from *H. setosa* de Meijere as follows:

1. 3rd antennal segment spherical, arista almost as long as thorax; acrosticals uniserial; 3rd and 4th vein parallel ..... *setosa* de Meijere
- 3rd antennal segment round, compressed laterally, arista half as long as thorax; acrosticals biserial; 3rd and 4th veins divergent ..... *antennata* sp. n.

SUMMARY

In this paper one genus and 23 species are described as new; the genus *Hadromerella* is redescribed together with its type species *H. setosa* de Meijere; *Condylostylus bifilus* (van der Wulp) is redescribed, *C. fenestratus* (van der Wulp) is re-erected from synonymy and differentiated from *C. tenebrosus* (Walker); *C. violaris* (Enderlein) is synonymized with *C. tenebrosus* and *Sympycnus praecipuus* Becker is synonymized with *S. plumitarsis* de Meijere. The genera *Cyrturella*, *Acropsilus*, *Telmaturgus* and *Schoenophilus* are recorded for the first time from the Oriental region.

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