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Philippine Nematocerous Diptera III.

By F. W. Edwards
(British Museum, Natural History)
(With 2 Fig.).

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Mycetophilidae.

So far as I am aware no members of this family have been recorded from the Philippines apart from two species of *Sciara* (*S. uichancoi* and *S. bispinosa*) recently described by Pettey (Phil. J. Sci. D, XIII, 1918, p. 215). The present collection includes examples of about thirty species.

Burmacrocera Ckll.

This genus was founded by Cockerell for a specimen in Burmese amber (Miocene?) in the Swinhoe collection in the British Museum. The diagnosis (Ann. Amer. Ent. Soc. X, p. 326, 1917) was somewhat inadequate; I therefore redescribe the type.

Wings without macrotrichia or membrane, and apparently also with branches of *M* and *Cu* bare (but this appearance may be due only to the condition of the specimen, which is evidently rubbed, having lost the fringe). *Sc* rather long, reaching costa opposite apex of basal cell. Costa produced much beyond tip of *R* 5, but not quite

half-way to *M 1*. Radio-median fusion short. Stem of median fork rather long, about half as long as the fork. *Cu 1* rather widely interrupted at base. *An* very short, reaching only about a quarter of the distance across anal cell. *Tibia* (of middle legs?): Setulae very short and irregularly arranged. A few small dorsal and antero-dorsal bristles present, about as long as tibial diameter and widely spaced. Two short subequal spurs, less than twice as long as tibial diameter. *Tarsus* (of middle legs?): Setulae irregularly arranged. Two ventral rows of short slender bristles on first segments, and a pair of small apical spurs on first and second segments. Claws and pulvilli hidden. *Antenna* (♀) about as long as body, 16-segmented, segments gradually and slightly decreasing in length.

The genus seems to me to be a valid one, intermediate between *Macrocera* and *Platyura*, resembling the former in its short tibial spurs and quite irregularly arranged tibial setulae, but approaching the latter in regard to its shorter antennae, possession of short tibial and tarsal bristles, etc. The interruption of vein *Cu 1* occurs also in the Macrocerine genus *Chiasmoneura*.

It is of much interest to find that a species of this genus still exists in the Oriental region; although it shows some noteworthy differences from the genotype, it can only be referred to *Burmacrocera*.

B. minuta (Senior-White). N. Palawan: Binaluan, XI—XII, 1913, 1 ♂.

The description of *Platyura minuta* S.-W. is incomplete, and the type has now lost its legs and wings, but the identity of the Philippine specimen with the Ceylon type has been established by comparison of the hypopygia. Some further details not mentioned in the original description may be noted from the Philippine specimen.

Antennae about twice the length of thorax, stout tapering, last few segments slightly longer than those at base; 16:th segment with a small nipple-like projection at tip. Thorax almost bare above except for uniserial dorsocentral bristles. Postnotum, pleurotergites and anepisternite bare. Hypopygium much resembling that of *Platyura zonata* Zett. Tibiae with the small setulae in rather regular rows; no bristles on front or middle tibia; hind tibia with one distinct comb, situated antero-dorsally, and with a close-set row of about 12 short cilia postero-dorsally on outer half, otherwise without bristles. Spurs and tarsal bristles as in *B. petiolata* Coq. One rather long and nearly straight claw, the second claw very minute or absent; no distinct empodium. Wings much as in *B. petiolata*, but *Sc* rather shorter and branches of *M* and *Cu* carrying microtrichia; costa somewhat longer, reaching more than half-way from *R 5* to *M 1*.

Platyura Mg.

P. (Xenoplatyura) sp. Balaban, 4. 2. 1917, one fragmentary specimen, differing but little from *P. lunifrons* S.-W. (Ceylon).

Allactoneura de Meij.

A. cincta de Meij., var. Luzon: Manila, XI. 1914, 1 ♂; X. 1913, 1 ♀. Basilan, XII. 1914, 1 ♀. Differs from the typical Javanese form

in having the yellow band on the fourth abdominal segment narrower and interrupted in the middle; the male claspers also differ slightly in shape.

A. nigrofemorata de Meij. Luzon: Los Banos, IV. 1914, 1 ♀.

Boletina Mg.

B. flavohirta (Brun.)? Mt. Polis, 2. 1917, 1 ♂; Balbalasang, III. 1913, 1 ♀.

The specimens agree with my notes on Brunetti's type of *Palaeoanaclinia flavohirta* in having *Sc* 2 absent, costa only moderately produced, *An* strong, pleurotergites bare, etc.; but are somewhat larger and have the tibial spurs brownish instead of yellow. As in a number of other species of the genus the front and middle claws of the male (fig. 1, b) are peculiarly modified; in this case one claw is greatly enlarged, with serrate edge. Male claspers shaped somewhat as in *B. gripha* Dz.

Leia Mg.

L. (Rhymoleia) humeralis Brun. Luzon: La Trinidad, V. 1914 1 ♂. Differs slightly in colouring and hypopygium from Brunetti's type from Assam, but seems conspecific.

Trichonta Winn.

T. subfascipennis sp. n.

♂. *Head* blackish; face, palpi, scape and basal flagellar segments yellow; remainder of flagellum dark. *Thorax* dull blackish above, only a small yellow spot on shoulders, none in front of scutellum; pleurae more brownish, propleurae yellow, with two bristles projecting downwards. *Abdomen* blackish, venter yellowish, posterior borders of tergites narrowly pale. Hypopygium large, dark basally, pale apically; upper claspers long, broad on basal two-thirds, suddenly narrowed to a finger-like projection for apical third; four strong curved bristles on inner margin of broad portion, one near base and two at tip of slender portion. *Legs* yellowish; hind femora darkened ventrally towards base, hind femora and tibiae narrowly dark at tips. No basal bristle on hind coxa. Hind tibia with 5 antero-dorsal, 6 postero-dorsal, and about 4 widely-spread posterior (or internal) bristles, these last much shorter. *Wings* conspicuously darkened on the outer third or more, and with a short dark band extending from base of *R* 5 to *Cu* 2, filling bases of both forks. All veins about equally dark, including *An*. *Sc* ending just beyond middle of *R*; *fCu* just before *fM*; *An* ending just before *fCu*. Halteres yellow.

Length of body 4 mm.; wings 3.5 mm.

Balbalasang, III. 1913, 1 ♂.

This is readily distinguished by wing-markings from other known species. Some Australian species described by Skuse have the dark wing-tip, but lack the central dark mark.

Delopsis Skuse.

D. nigraflava Senior-White, var.? Luzon: Atimonan, XI. 1915, 1 ♀. Abdomen darker than in the Javan specimens noted by de Meijere; black area of scutum not emarginate anteriorly; middle tibiae with only two subdorsal bristles.

D. böttcheri sp. n.

♂. Head yellowish, including palpi and antennae; only the last few flagellar segments darkened. Thorax mainly light yellowish-red; scutellum and postnotum black. Scutum with a double transverse brownish mark a little in front of scutellum, and a lighter brown

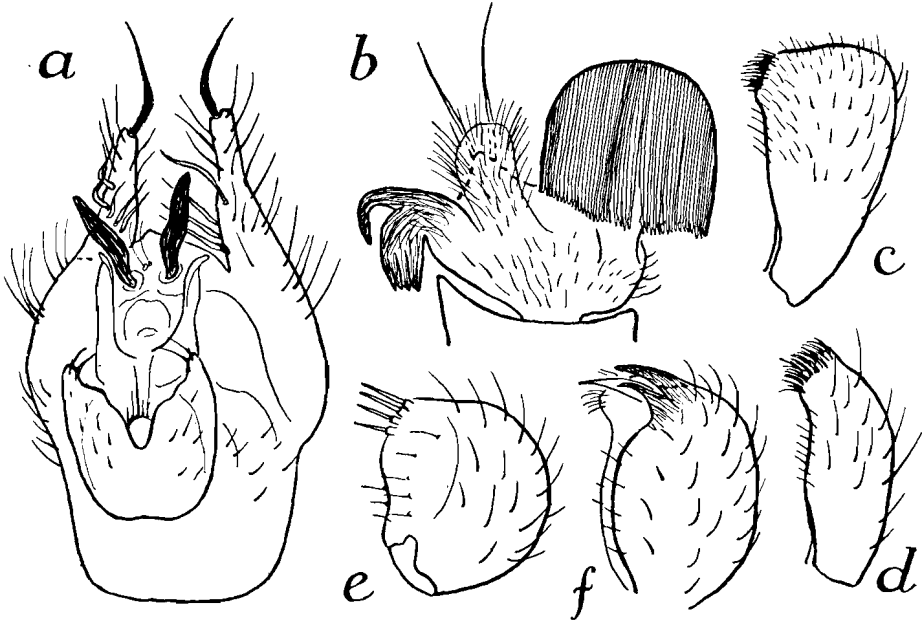


Fig. 1.

a, hypopygium of *Epicypta intermedia* sp. n., from above. b, Front claws of ♂, *Boletina flavohirta* Brun. c, clasper of ♂ *Sciara hendersoni* Edw. (?); d, *S. palliceps* Edw.; e, *Scythropochroa cyclophora* sp. n.; f, *Sciara philippinensis* sp. n.

shade on each side in the middle. Lower margin of sternopleura somewhat darkened. Abdomen reddish; tergites extensively darkened above, but bases of 3–5 and apex of 6 remaining pale. Ventral hairs of segment 2 present, but shorter than usual. Pubescence uniformly pale. Legs yellowish, tips of femora not darkened. Middle tibial bristles: 6 dorsal, 4 subdorsal, 3 external, 2 long and 1 short ventral, 0 internal. Hind tibiae missing in type. Wings pale yellowish, unmarked. Costa very slightly produced, venation otherwise normal. Halteres yellow.

Length of body, 3.5 mm.; wing 3 mm.

S. Theodoro, I. 1916, 1 ♀.

This is possibly another variety of *D. nigroflava*, with the black area of the scutum much reduced and four subdorsal bristles on the middle tibia instead of three.

***D. flavidula* sp. n.**

♀. Entirely yellow, including scutellum, antennae, palpi and legs; only the flagellar segments, from about the fourth onwards, broadly darkened apically, giving a ringed appearance to the antenna. Ventral hairs of second abdominal segment long as usual. Mid tibial bristles: 5 dorsal, 3—4 rather small subdorsal, 3 external, 1 long and 2 short ventral, 1 internal. Hind tibial bristles: 6 inner-dorsal, 5 outer-dorsal, 0 ventral, 3—4 internal, widely-spaced and fairly long. Wings faintly yellowish; costa scarcely produced.

Length of body 3 mm.; wing 2.5 mm.

Samar; Catbalogan, IV. 1915, 1 ♀.

Resembles *D. flavohirta* White and *D. pallida* Edw., both of which have a black scutellum.

***D. angusticollaris* sp. n.**

♀ (?). *Head* brownish-yellow, somewhat darker in middle of front. Palpi yellowish. Antennae with the first three or four segments yellowish, rest blackish. *Thorax* almost entirely black: front margin of scutum narrowly yellow; small yellowish areas between scutellum and wing-roots. Pubescence pale. *Abdomen* black above, venter and sides of tergites yellowish, also hind margin of sixth tergite broadly so. Pubescence of dorsal surface dark greenish, of sides yellow. *Legs* yellow, except that the hind tibiae are narrowly dark at the base. Mid tibial bristles: 5 dorsal, 1 subdorsal, 3 ventral, 0 internal; of the ventral bristles the outer is long, the inner short, the middle one of intermediate length. Hind tibial bristles: 6 inner-dorsal, 2 dorsal, 5 outer dorsal, 0 ventral, 2—3 internal, these last all very minute and close together near tip. *Wings* faintly yellowish, veins all dark; costa scarcely produced; *fCu* not quite so far back as usual. Halteres yellow.

Length of body, 3 mm.; wing 2.5 mm.

Luzon: Los Banos, II—III. 1914, 1 ♀ (?) paratype. New Hebrides: Hog Harbour, Espiritu Santo, VII. 1925 (P. A. Buxton); type and paratype ♂ in British Museum.

This is most nearly allied to *D. buxtoni* Edw. (Samoa), differing in its smaller size, presence of only one subdorsal bristle on mid tibia, fewer bristles on hind tibia, and narrower yellow front margin to scutum. I have mentioned the New Hebrides specimens in my paper on Samoan Nematocera.

***Epicypta* Winn.**

***E. intermedia* sp. n.**

♂. *Head* dark brown, including face. Palpi and labium yellow. Antennae brownish, scape lighter. *Thorax* uniformly dark brown, almost black, except for yellow areas between scutellum and wing bases; scutum shining. Pronotal lobes not distinctly separated from propleurae, with two small but distinct bristles extending backwards over spiracle; two strong propleural bristles directed downwards.

Sternopleurite fairly large and subquadrate, about two-thirds as long as anepisternite. *Abdomen* blackish, somewhat depressed, without long ventral hairs on second segment. Hypopygium as figured (fig. 1, a). *Legs* yellowish, no obvious darkening on trochanters or at tips of hind femora. Mid tibial bristles: 5 dorsal, 0 subdorsal, 3 external, 2 long and 1 short ventral, 1 short internal. Hind tibial bristles: 6 inner-dorsal, 5 outer-dorsal, 3 very small internal near tip. *Wings* with a faint and uniform yellowish tinge, veins all dark. Costa scarcely produced: *R* 5 running parallel with branches of media; *r-m* over twice as long as base of *R* 5 and moderately oblique; stem of median fork almost as long as *r-m*; *fCu* very slightly before *r-m*. Halteres yellow.

Length of body 1 mm.; wing 3 mm.

Balbalasang, III. 1913, 1 ♂.

This is not a typical *Epicrypta*, on account of the unproduced costa, but seems better placed in this genus than in *Delopsis*.

Sciara Mg.

The collection contains examples of 15–20 species, mostly undeterminable; the following can, however, be named with some degree of accuracy.

S. palliceps Edw. Mindanao: Port Banga, I, 1915, 1 ♂ 3 ♀. Basilan XII. 1914, 5 ♀. Leyte: Kalambugan, I–II. 1915, 1 ♀.

The male agrees with the type from Malay Peninsula except in having the stem of the cubital fork shorter, only just distinguishable. Claspers, (fig. 1, d). The females (hitherto undescribed) differ from the male as follows: Thorax clearer orange; scutellum and postnotum more or less darkened, but pleurae mainly clear orange, with a large blackish spot on pleurotergite and a rather smaller one on upper part of anepisternite. Abdomen all black above, hind margins of tergites not paler; lateral membrane orange. Wings deeply infumated, especially towards anterior margin. Cubital fork quite sessile.

A male from Dauralan, II–IV. 1915, perhaps represents a variety of this species. It is quite similar in structure, but is darker in colour: head mainly dark; pleurae almost entirely so; scutum with three dark stripes, the middle one brownish, lateral pair almost black.

S. hendersoni Edw. (?). Balbalan, 30. II. 1917, 1 ♂. Mt. Limone, III. 1917. 1 ♀.

The female agrees with the type from Malay Peninsula except that the abdomen is black instead of reddish-brown, perhaps owing to maturity. The male is remarkable for the shape of the claspers (fig. 1, c), which are large and clubbed, somewhat flattened at the tip but without spines.

S. copiosa Lengersdorf. Luzon: Banahao, VI. 1914, 1 ♂. Limay, 21. X. 1913, 1 ♀. Leyte: Kolambugan, I–II. 1915, 1 ♀. Previously recorded from Formosa.

S. fuscolimbata End. (?). Luzon Los Banos, IV. 1914, 1 ♀.

Differs from Malayan specimens which I have examined in lacking the white streak in cell *R* 5.

S. orientalis Brun. Atimonan, XI. 1915, 1 ♂.

S. selangoriana Edw. Luzon: Manila, 16. X. 1913, 1 ♂.

S. philippinensis sp. n.

Entirely black, including antennae, palpi, legs and halteres; front femora and all tibiae brownish, lighter in ♂. Body rather distinctly shining. Eye-bridges three facets broad and just in contact. Mouth-parts unusually prominent. Palpi with the three segments about equal in length, but the first stouter. Flagellar segments in both sexes stout, a little longer than broad, without necks and with short pubescence. Dorsocentral and acrostichal hairs short, black, former biserial. Scutellum with numerous marginal hairs. Hypopygium rather large; claspers (fig. 1, f) shorter than basal segment, almost round, somewhat excavated on inner face, with three strong spines facing inwards at tip dorsally, and with a small pubescent lobe below the spines; no mid-ventral hair-patch. Spurs of hind tibiae black, subequal, about as long as tibial diameter. Claws large and simple, pulvilli rather short. *Wings* strongly smoky, especially in ♀. No macrotrichia on membrane or on branches of *M* and *Cu*. *R* 1 noticeably shorter than *R*, but reaching distinctly beyond *fM*. Costa reaching quite three fourths of the distance from *R* 5 to *M* 1; *R* 5 ending scarcely distal to tip of *M* 2; *r-m* longer than basal section of *M*; median fork as long as its stem; *fCu* below base of *r-m*, fork narrow at base, then very rapidly widening, *Cu* 2 being almost bent at a short distance from base of fork. *An* rather short.

Length of body, ♂ about 2,5 mm. 1 ♀ 4 mm.; wing, ♂ 2,5 mm., ♀ 3,5 mm.

Luzon: Banahao, 5. IV. 1914, 1 ♂. N. Palawan: Binaluan, XI—XII. 1913, 1 ♀.

Plastosciara Berg.

P. perniciosa Edw. N. Palawan: Binaluan, XI—XII. 1913, 1 ♀.

Scythropochroa End.

S. cyclophora sp. n.

♂. *Head* black, somewhat shining. Eye-bridges four facets wide and almost in contact; anterior ocellus just touching eyes. Face moderately narrow. Palpi small and dark. Antennae with the scape light brownish; flagellum black, segments fully twice as long as broad, with conspicuous necks and with dense pubescence about as long as diameter of segments. *Thorax* uniformly yellowish-brown, with short pale pubescence; acrotrichal hairs biserial, dorsocentrals triserial; scutellum with numerous short hairs as usual in this genus. *Abdomen* yellowish-brown. Hypopygium of moderate size; claspers (fig. 1, e) shorter than basal segment, almost globular, with a vertical row of four fine sharp teeth on inner face near end. *Legs* brownish. *Wings* faintly greyish with brownish veins and very obtuse anal angle, almost as in *Corynoptera*. *R* 1 half as long again as *R* and reaching distinctly beyond *fM* but not to middle of *M* 1; stem of median fork nearly twice as long as the lower branch, faint, as is the first half of the upper branch; *fCu* slightly but distinctly beyond base of *r-m*; *Cu* 1

slightly and quite evenly curved; *An* short and faint. Halteres with dark knob.

Length of body, 2.8 mm.; wing 2.8 mm.

N. Palawan: Binaluan, XI—XII. 1913, 1 ♂.

This is possibly the ♂ of *S. sordidata* Edw. (Malay Peninsula), but *R1* is longer than in the type ♀, the median fork is shorter, and the thorax paler.

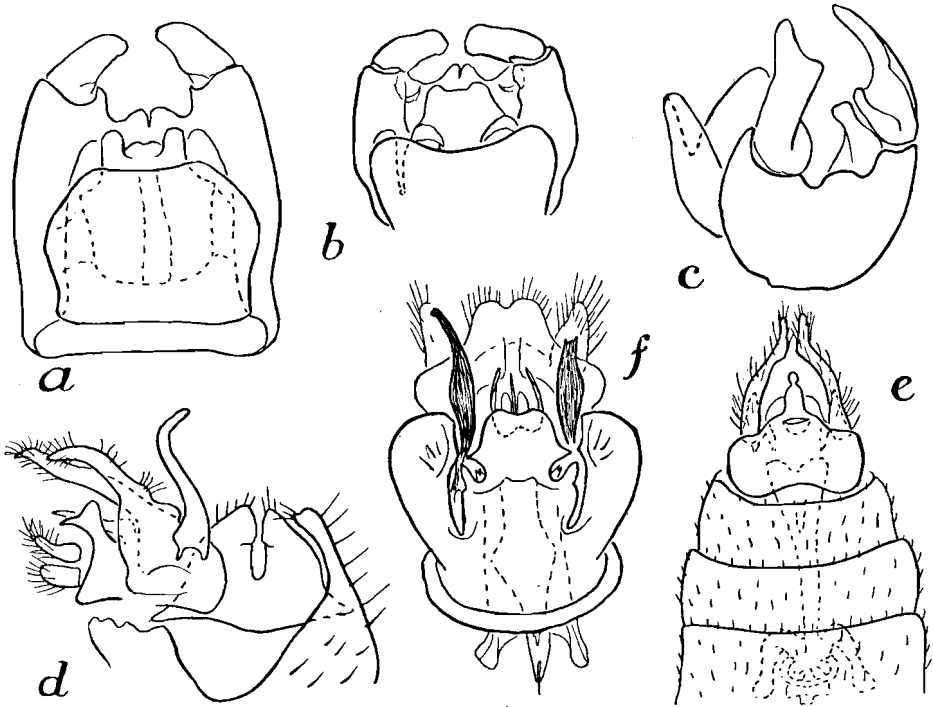


Fig. 2.

Hypopygia of ♂: a, *Dilophus trispinosus* sp. n., from above; b, *D. scabricollis* sp. n., from above; c, *D. acutidens* sp. n., half from beneath. d, *Scatopre chaeogaster* sp. n. (somewhat damaged). e, *Psectrosciara luzonensis* sp. n., from beneath. f, *Anisopus philippinus* sp. n., from beneath.

Bibionidae.

Five species of this family have hitherto been noted as occurring in the Philippines. Of these, *Plecia fulvicollis* and *Bibio rubicundus*, recorded by Bezzi, were wrongly identified, as noted below. The remaining three are species of *Plecia* described by Malloch (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. 53, 1928, p. 605), all of which are represented in the present collection; I had already diagnosed them as new before the publication of Malloch's descriptions.

Plecia philippinus Mall. Momingan, II—VII. 1915, 5 ♂ 4 ♀. Momunga, 7. III. 1915, 1 ♂. Caiogulo, 8. II. 1916, 1 ♂ 1 ♀. Port-Banga, 1. 1915, 2 ♂ 3 ♀. Luzon: Banahao, VI. 1914, 1 ♂; Los Banos, II III. 1914, 1 ♀. Leyte: Kalumbagan, I—II. 1915, 2 ♂.

Previous records of the Indian *P. fulvicollis* from the Philippines probably refer to this species, which seems to be the geographical representative of *P. fulvicollis*.

Plecia bakeri Mall. Luzon: Banahao, VI. 1914, 1 ♂ 2 ♀; Los Banos, II—III. 1914, 1 ♂; Limay, 21. X. 1914, 1 ♂.

Plecia parva Mall. Luzon: La Trinidad, V. 1914, 3 ♂ 6 ♀. N. Palawan: Binaluan, XI—XII. 1913, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

This species is somewhat variable in colour: the mesonotum may be entirely greyish, or may have a more or less pronounced reddish tinge, either posteriorly or over the whole surface. The hypopygium is rather remarkable, having the ninth tergite and sternite completely fused into a chitinous ring.

Plecia sp. Benguet: Height's Place, III. 1917, 1 ♀. A species with black pleurae and red mesonotum; undeterminable without ♂.

Bibio Geoffr.

B. flavissimus Brun. Mt. Isarog. IV. 1916, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

The ♀ agrees with Indian specimens in the British Museum, except that it is rather smaller and has the wings less deeply tinted with yellow (but without the brown tint of *B. obediens* O.-S.). The ♂ (hitherto undescribed) has the body all black; thoracic hair brownish and rather short, abdominal hair pale yellowish and longer. Hind legs with the femur slender on rather less than the basal half; tibia evenly widened from base to tip; first segment of tarsus not thickened. Halteres yellow. This is evidently the species recorded by Bezzi (Phil. J. Sci. II. 1917, p. 108) from Mt. Banahao as *B. rubicundus* v. d. W. It is however quite a distinct species, as noted by Brunetti (Rec. Ind. Mus. XXVII, 1925, p. 448).

Dilophus Mg.

D. trispinosus sp. n.

♂. Entirely black, except for yellowish stem of halteres and whitish pubescence on abdomen and legs, pubescence rather long on hind femora and tibiae. Brightly shining, even on area between thoracic combs. Antennal flagellum with 7—8 distinct segments, ending in a large segment composed of the fusion of two or three. Anterior thoracic comb composed of 9—12 large teeth, which are rather long and broad (as seen from in front) and blunt-tipped; posterior comb of 12—15 smaller teeth, also blunt-tipped. Hypopygium (fig. 2, a) normal, rather small, with short claspers. Front tibia with three large spines rather close together in middle. Hind femur slender on basal fourth only; hind tibia only slightly enlarged on apical half; hind tarsus slender. *Wings* with a strong smoky tinge over the whole membrane, somewhat darker towards anterior margin, stigma still darker and rather conspicuous. Costa reaching less than halfway from *R* 5 to *M* 1; basal section of *R* 5 less than half as long as *r-m*; median fork with short stalk; *m-cu* oblique as in the European species. Anal area very large, angle formed by sides of lobe acute.

Length of body 4.5 mm.; wing 4.5—5 mm.

Benguet: Height's Place, III. 1917, 11 ♂.

This seems rather well distinguished from other Oriental species by having only three spines in the middle row of the front tibia.

D. scabricollis sp. n.

♂. Resembles the last, but wingsless smoky, stigma not strikingly darker than ground-colour of anterior margin. Anterior thoracic comb composed of about 10 teeth, of which one or two on each side are set well back behind the rest; posterior comb of about 8 small teeth. Area between combs, and a small area behind posterior comb, finely rugose, rest of thorax shining. Hypopygium differing as shown in figure 2, b. Front tibia with three dorsal teeth just before the middle, one more tooth on outer side a little more distally placed. Hind femora with the slender basal part somewhat more extensive. Pubescence of legs short and dark. Costa reaching half-way from *R* 5 to *M* 1; median fork just sessile; anal area not quite so large as in the last.

♀. Entirely black, like the ♂, only trochanters and extreme bases of femora reddish; wings more smoky than in ♂, especially towards anterior margin, but stigma not much darker. Head in side view fully twice as long as eye. Thorax as in ♂, but posterior comb with two larger teeth on each side, one placed in front of the other; lateral tooth of anterior comb not retracted. Front tibia with two teeth on outer side, one in front of the other. Venation as in ♂, except that the median fork is shortly stalked.

Length of body, ♂ 3 ♀ 4.5 mm.; wing, ♂ 3 ♀ 4.5 mm.

Balbalasang, III. 1913, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

This resembles *D. nigristigma* de Meij. (Malayan region) in regard to the tibial spines and venation, differing in the black colour of the female and the duller, more rugose area on the front of the thorax.

D. acutidens sp. n.

♂. Entirely shining black; pubescence of abdomen pale but not conspicuous. Antennae rather shorter than the last two, with only six distinct segments in flagellum. Anterior comb composed of about 10 long and sharply pointed teeth in an anteriorly convex arch, lateral teeth almost reaching back to posterior comb, which has about 8 small teeth; area between combs scarcely rugose. Hypopygium (fig. 2, c) rather large; ninth tergite with deep V-shaped notch; claspers large, irregular in shape and extended backwards. Front tibia with four dorsal spines immediately before middle. Hind femur strongly clubbed at tip, slender and cylindrical on basal half or more. Hind tibia much swollen on about the apical half. Hind tarsus with each segment somewhat swollen, especially the first, which is about three times as long as broad and over half as thick as the swollen end of the tibia. Wings with a faint milky tinge; costal cell yellow; stigma conspicuous, dark brown; posterior veins pale brown. Costa not quite reaching half-way from *R* 5 to *M* 1; basal section of *R* 5 not quite half as long as *r-m*; median fork just sessile; *m-cu* only slightly oblique.

♀. Scape, scutum, front coxae, all femora and abdominal membrane orange-red; head, prothorax, pleurae, abdominal plates, tibiae and tarsi black. Head in side view scarcely twice as long as eye. Thoracic combs as in ♂, except that anterior comb is less arched. Front tibial

spines as in ♂. Hind femur slender on about the basal half, apical half somewhat thickened. Hind tibia and tarsus simple. Wings rather smoky, darker anteriorly, stigma somewhat darker still.

Length of body ♂. 3,5 ♀ 4,5 mm.; wing, ♂ ♀ 3,2 mm.

Balbalasang, Ill. 1913, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

This is very distinct from other known Oriental species by the form of the hind legs of the male; it belongs to a group of species which has rather numerous representatives in Australia and New Zealand.

Scatopsidae.

No members of this family have hitherto been reported from the Philippines. The present collection includes two, both apparently new.

Scatopse Geoffr.

S. chalcogaster sp. n.

♂. *Head* black, scarcely shining. Antennal scape black (flagellum missing). Palpi black. *Thorax* black, scarcely shining, with short dense pubescence. *Abdomen* black, brightly and uniformly shining, with violet reflections; almost bare except for a few hairs on hind margins of tergites. Hypopygium (fig. 2, d) asymmetrical, with one bare black hook, two rather longer pubescent finger-like processes, and two shorter appendages, the homologies of these uncertain. *Legs* with femora black; front tibia light brownish, darker beneath; middle and hind tibiae dark brown with yellowish tip; all tarsi yellow. *Wings* faintly greyish, posterior veins slightly darkened. Venation much as in *S. fuscipes* Mg., but the two costal divisions equal in length; median fork somewhat broader; area between *R* 5 and *M* 1 relatively smaller; and whole wing rather narrower. Halteres black.

Length of body, 2,5 mm.; wing, 2,5 mm.

Luzon: Banahao, VII. 1914, 1 ♂.

A very distinct species of the *fuscipes* group, which should easily be recognised by the yellow tarsi and shining abdomen. The only other species of the group previously known from the Oriental region is *S. flavipalpis* Edw. (Malay Peninsula) with yellow palpi.

Psectrosciara Kieff.

P. luzonensis sp. n.

Very similar to *P. mahensis* Kieff. (Seychelles) and *P. brunnescens* Brun. (Ceylon), differing as follows: -- Wings with fewer macrotrichia, practically none near tip of wing in cell *R* 5 and *M* 1. Vein *M* 1 straight and running rather near *M* 2 at base, but completely separate and not joined to *M* 2 by a fainter, curved basal section as it is in the two species mentioned. Hypopygium as figured (fig. 2, e).

Length of body and wing, about 1,8—2 mm.

Luzon: Lamao, VII 1914, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Anisopodidae.

The two species noted below are believed to be the first of this family to be recorded from the Philippines.

Anisopus Mg.

A. maculipennis v. d. W. Luzon: Los Banos, II. 1914, 1 ♀.

A. philippinus sp. n.

♂. Closely resembles *A. fenestralis* Scop., differing especially in the hypopygium (fig. 2, f). Eyes larger than in *A. fenestralis*, but face at its narrowest (just below antennae) fully as wide as two facets. Thorax with greyish-ochreous ground-colour, with three dark velvety-brown stripes, median stripe without any trace of a pale line in middle. Onle about six dorsocentral bristles. Hind femur narrowly dark at tip, with indistinct traces of a broad dark shade in middle. Pale pre-apical area on anterior margin of wing square-edged posteriorly. One indistinct dark spot in upper basal cell, below base of *R* 5. Cells *M* 1 and *M* 2 entirely dark on the outer three-fifths. Macrotrichia less numerous than in *A. fenestralis*, outer half of wing almost bare.

Length of body, 1,5 mm.; wing, 4,5 mm.

Balbalasang, III. 1913, 1 ♂.