# XXI.—DIPTERA NEMATOCERA FROM THE LOWLANDS OF NORTH BORNEO.

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With 5 figures.

The following is a report on the collections of Nematocerous Diptera (other than Culicidæ, Chironomidæ, Ceratopogonidæ and Cecidomyiidæ) formed by Messrs. C. Boden Kloss and H. M. Pendlebury during a visit to British North Borneo in July-September. 1927. During this visit no ascents were made above 200 ft. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Pendlebury made the ascent of Mt. Kinabalu and obtained large collections there; these will form the basis of a later report. Thanks to the generosity of the collectors, the types of all new species here described are preserved in the British Museum.

The collection having been made chiefly near the coast, it is not surprising to find that it includes a large proportion of known species, some of which have an extensive range; among these we may note several Philippine species, and one (Gonomyia punctipennis, Edw.) previously recorded only from the island of Buru. The Tipulidæ as usual far out-number the other families in species; 72 species were represented, of which 20 are described as new; of the remaining 52 only 12 have previously been recorded from Borneo.

The only comprehensive paper on the *Nematoccra* of Borneo is one by the writer reporting upon collections made by Dr. E. Mjöberg on the mountains of Sarawak in 1922–3 (Sarawak Mus. Journ., III, 1926, pp. 243–278). In that paper a list was given of the craneflies known from Borneo, but in compiling the list the following were overlooked:—

Limonia (Libnotes) impressa, Walk. Type from Sarawak. Gonomyia (Lipophleps) conjugens, White. Kuching (Brit. Mus. Coll.)

Pselliophora ophionea, Edw. Type from Mt. Matang (Bryant).

Tipula vilis, Walk. Type from Sarawak.

Tipula cinercifrons, de Meij. Gunung Kenepai (recorded by de Meijere, 1911).

It should further be noted that the specimen recorded as *Epiphragma klossi*, Brun., was not that species but *E. insignis* v. d. W.; also that the doubtful record of *Ctenacroscelis novæ-guincæ* de Meij., probably referred to *Ct. punctifrons* Rond. The position of Rondani's species in *Ctenacroscelis* is confirmed by the fresh material now available.

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Family Mycetophilidæ. Subfamily Ceroplatinæ.

Rhynchoplatyura longirostris, de Meij. Kudat, 1 &. Platyura (Isoneuromyia) xanthina sp. n.

Head orange, face lighter. Ocelli in a straight line, enclosed in a heart-shaped black spot; middle ocellus smaller than laterals; distance of lateral ocelli from eyemargins about the same as their distance from one another. Palpi yellowish. Antennæ thick and flattened, mainly orange, but last four segments dark brown. orange, without dark markings on integument; mesonotum with dense and uniformly distributed black setulæ. Pleurotergites without distinct white any Abdomen not much widened, normal in shape, orange, except for the eighth segment, which is black; pubescence decumbent, mainly black, but on bases of segments 2-5 it is orange, so that to the naked eye the abdomen appears indistinctly banded. Hypopygium small, claspers short, with the usual two terminal teeth. Legs orange; coxæ and femora unmarked; femora with short decumbent orange pubescence; tibiæ appearing blackish owing to dense rows of black setulæ, spurs and tarsi black. Wings clear, even at tip, veins all black; M2, Cu1 and An as usual not quite reaching margin; m-cu fusion about as long as stem of fork. Halteres orange.

Length of body, 5 mm.; wing, 6.5 mm.

Bettotan, 13.

This is smaller than the other oriental species of the subgenus, and very distinct in colouring, but is a typical *Isoneuromyia*.

# Platyura (Proceroplatus) limpidapex sp. n.

Head blackish above, front below ocelli yellowish, face Antennæ and palpi wholly dark brown; flagellar segments 2-6 in ¿ each at least twice as deep as long, following segments successively less deep, last two much longer than deep and scarcely flattened; in 9 the whole flagellum is much less flattened than in a, the intermediate segments less deep. Thorax brownish, shoulders, scutellum and pleuræ pale. Abdomen dark brownish, segments 2-4 broadly margined with ochreous posteriorly, 5 less distinctly Legs with coxæ clear yellow, femora somewhat smoky, especially on underside towards base, tibiæ and tarsi darker, spurs black. Wings with conspicuous markings as follows: a brown area in middle extending from R1 tu Cu1 and covering stem of median fork; an irregular band just beyond this, extending from R5 to Cu2; and a brown area in anal cell; tip of wing broadly clear. All veins (except An) dark brown: R4, M1 and M2 narrowly seamed with

brown. Costa reaching nearly three-quarters of the distance from R5 to M1; An very short and indistinct. Halteres with blackish knob.

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

Bettotan, 5 & 2 9.

Differs from allied species *P. pulchripennis* S.-W. and *P. poeciloptera* Edw. of Ceylon, and *P. graphica* Skuse of Australia, in the clear wing-tip.

In reviewing the subgenera of *Platyura* (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., LIV, 1929, p. 163). I omitted to notice two features which are common to all species of the subgenus *Proceroplatus*, including the new one here described: (1) the fine tibial setulæ, although in regular rows for the whole length of the dorsal surface, are irregularly arranged beneath on about the basal third of the tibia; (2) the m-cu fusion is short, markedly shorter than the stem of the median fork.

#### Subfamily Sciophilinæ.

#### Mycomyia klossi sp. n.

¿. Head yellow, except for a small black ocellar spot. Palpi and scape vellow, flagellum dark brown, Thorax brownish-vellow, only the scutellum and a small spot above each wing-base dark brown. Scutellum with four bristles. Abdomen blackish, segments 1-5 broadly yellowish at base. Hypopygium small; ninth tergite consisting of two large rounded lateral hairy pieces and a small median pubescent area, beneath which are two strong, black, blunt-tipped hooks. Legs with coxe and femora vellowish, tibiæ and tarsi darkened. Middle coxæ simple. First front tarsal segment shorter than tibia. Wings with the outer twofifths distinctly darkened, as far back as base of median fork: a dark area in middle from costa to r-m, including the small cell. Sc ending in R1 near end of small cell; R5 slightly curved, ending well before wing-tip but scarcely if at all exceeded by the costa; M2 as long as stem of fork; fCu below base of r-m. Halteres with black knob.

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

Bettotan, 1 3.

Although the wing-markings are suggestive of the subgenus Neoempheria the venation and other characters indicate an affinity with the group of M. fimbriata Mg.

Mycomyia sp. inc. (cf. fimbriata Mg.) Samawang 1 9.

Leia (Rhymoleia) annulicornis Brun. Samawang, 1 &, 1 \, \text{.} Rondaniella (Indoleia) bisetosa Edw. Samawang, 1 \, \text{.}

Subfamily Manotinæ.

Allactoneura cincta de Meij. Bettotan, 1 &, 1 9.

Subfamily Mycetophilinæ.

Exechia mastigura Edw., var.?

Differs from the type (from Malay Peninsula), as follows:—Body lighter in colour. First abdominal segment with a small blackish spot on each side at base. Hypopygium of & with the intermediate appendages two-thirds as long as the whip-like appendages, composed of a slender bare stem and an elongate club fringed on one side. Halteres with base of knob somewhat darkened.

Bettotan, 1 & 19.

In this species, the front tibia and first tarsal segment have a close-set, posterior row of short, blunt-tipped bristles; the middle tibiæ have a close-set anterior row of short bristles extending nearly the whole length.

Subfamily Sciarinæ.

Scythropochroa velata End. Bettotan, 1 &.

Scythropochroa sordidata Edw. (?). Sandakan, 1  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ . The venation is almost the same as in the type  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  (from Malay Peninsula). Claspers nearly globular, with a short, blunt lobe on inner side near base, and a row of three strong spines (two long, one shorter) beyond the lobe.

Scythropochroa longipennis Brun. (?). Bettotan, 1 9. Differs in venation from the last (R1 longer and median fork shorter).

Phorodonta malayana Edw. Bettotan, 3 &.

Sciara nigrifemur Edw. Bettotan, 19.

Sciara copiosa Ldf. Bettotan, 2 + 12 + 9; Samawang, 3 + 9; Sandakan, 1 + 9; Kudat, 1 + 9. The hypopygium is almost identical with that of *S. rufithorax* v. d. W., but the species seems distinct by the black colour of the thorax in both sexes.

Sciara pahangensis Edw. Bettotan, 18.

Sciara solita Walk. Bettotan, 1 & 14 9.

Sciara orientalis Brun. Bettotan, 4 & 1 9.

In addition to the above, the collection includes examples of half a dozen other species of *Sciara*, at present indeterminable.

Family Bibionidæ.

Plecia subvarians Walk. Bettotan, 5 & 2 9. Some of the males are typical, others have the processes of the ninth sternite much stouter than usual, and perhaps represent a distinct variety or species.

Plecia borneensis sp. n. (Fig. 1).

Black, with dull reddish thorax, pleuræ indistinctly darker. Antennal flagellum in & 6-segmented, last two segments subequal and almost fused, in 9 9-segmented,

last segment small and indistinctly separated. Front tibia in & stout and somewhat flattened. Hypopygium of &

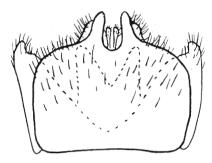


Fig. 1.

rather small, processes of sternite small, submedian in position, styles minute.

Length of body, 4-6 mm.; wing, 4-6 mm.

Bettotan, I & 19.

A small species, allied to P. aruensis Edw. and P. bakeri Mall.

#### Family Scatopsidæ.

Scatopse curvata sp. n. (Fig. 2).

 $\delta$ . Head dull black. Antennæ black, with 2+8 segments, intermediate segments less than twice as broad as long. Palpi black. Eyes just touching. Thorax entirely black, slightly shining dorsally, more so on pleuræ.

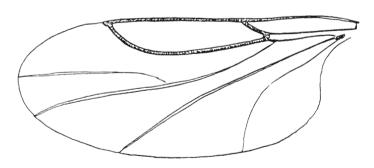


Fig. 2.

Abdomen black, much broadened beyond middle; surface mainly dull, but last tergite somewhat shining, its posterior margin almost straight. Legs with coxæ, femora and tibiæ wholly black, tarsi wholly whitish-yellow. Wings hyaline, anterior veins black, posterior veins scarcely coloured. Costa reaching to fully two-thirds of wing, its second division slightly longer than the first; radial cell unusually

broad, Rs being distinctly curved with a downward convexity; median fork equalling its stem in length, lower branch at first continuing direction of stem, then curved downwards. Last vein with one strong bend, in middle. Halteres black.

Length of body, 1.7 mm.; wing, 1.8 mm.

Bettotan, 1 &.

Very distinct in venation from other known oriental species.

#### Family Anisopodidæ.

Anisopus maculipennis v. d. W. Bettotan, 1 ?. Mesochria intermedia sp. n.

 $\circ$ . Head blackish. Eyes touching as usual. Antennæ black, intermediate segments broader than long, last segment rounded at tip. Palpi black, first segment much larger than second, third small. Thorax dull dark brown above, pleuræ more ochreous and somewhat shining. Scutellum with two strong bristly hairs. Abdomen dark brown. Legs dull ochreous. Wings clear, anterior veins and Cu2 dark. Costa produced nearly half way from R5 to M1; R2 + 3 ending in R1 as usual, but not swollen apically; R4 + 5 only moderately curved; median fork complete, lower branch somewhat shorter than stem. Halteres with dark knob.

Length of body, 2.5 mm.; wing, 2.7 mm.

Bettotan, 19.

On account of R2 + 3 ending in R1 instead of in the costa this species is placed in Mesochria, but in other respects its venation is more like Mycetobia; it differs from the four other known species of Mesochria in the produced costa, less curved R4 + 5 and shorter and complete median fork.

### Family Tipulidæ.

## Subfamily Limoniinæ.

Limonia (Dicranomyia) punctulata de Meij. Bettotan, 1 & 1 9.

Limonia (Dicranomyia) flagellata Edw. Samawang, 5 & 1 \cdot 2.

Limonia (Limonia) sp. cf. alta de Meij. Samawang, 1 9. Limonia (Limonia) labuana sp. n. (Fig. 3).

¿. Head black, including antennæ and mouth parts. Eyes at vertex only very narrowly separated, their distance apart about as great as the diameter of one facet. Flagellar segments shortly oval, with short but distinct necks, last

few segments longer, last long and pointed; pubescence half as long, verticils slightly longer than diameter of segments. Rostrum very short, but palpi well developed. Throax shining blackish-brown, scutellum and pleuræ sternopleural hairs few short lighter. Abdomen blackish, posterior margins of segments narrowly lighter. Hypopygium large and thick; ninth tergite simple, not emarginate, even slightly produced in middle;

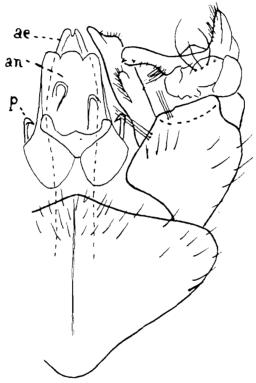


Fig. 3.

anal segment with complex chitinisation; ventral process of coxite long and somewhat lobed, but not clubbed as in L. umbrata, only one style, which is of rather complex form, rostrum without spines. Legs with coxe and bases of femora ochreous, remainder darkened. Claws with basal tooth only. Wings uniformly smoky, but not very dark; stigma darker, small and inconspicuous; veins dark, but not dark-margined, Sc ending at middle of Rs, Sc2 at its tip; Rs long, gently curved; tip of R1 turned up sharply at r: m-cu at base of discal cell. Halteres blackish, base of stem pale.

Length of body, 4 mm.; wing, 5 mm. Bettotan, 19.

Somewhat resembles and is perhaps related to L. (D.) umbrata de Meij., but differs conspicuously in the shining thorax and structure of hypopygium.

Limonia (Limonia) infantula sp. n. (Fig. 4).

3. Head dull dark brownish, antennæ and palpi black. Front of moderate width, as wide as 4-6 facets. Flagellar segments shortly oval, without distinct necks; pubescence almost as long as diameter of segments, verticils scarcely longer than pubescence. Rostrum short, palpi well developed. Thorax uniformly dull ochreous. Apparently no sternopleural hairs. Abdomen dark brown. Hypopygium very small; ninth tergite slightly emarginate; ventral lobe of coxite short but broad and square-ended;



Fig. 4.

only one style present, formed of a small fleshy basal portion and a long, thin, curved, inwardly-directed apical portion, the outer part of which is darkened. Legs slender, brownish; claws apparently simple. Wings nearly clear, stigma scarcely indicated; shape narrow, anal lobe practically absent. Sc reaching middle of Rs, Sc2 near its tip; Rs rather long, gently curved; tip of R1 sharply turned up at r; M3 and M4 more divergent than usual; An not sinuous. Halteres with slender pale stem and dark knob.

Length of body, 2 mm.; wing, 3 mm.

Bettotan, 1 d.

I know of no very close relative of this species, which seems well distinguished by its small size and hypopygial structure.

Limonia (Geranomyia) notata de Meij. (cornigera Alex.) Kudat, 1 é.

Limonia (Geranomyia) flavicosta, Brun. Labuan, 19.

Limonia (Geranomyia) tridens Brun. Kudat, 1 & 3 9.

Limonia (Geranomyia) albilabris sp. n.

 $\delta$ . Head blackish, including antennæ. Front with a prominent tubercle, which is approximately hemispherical, not horn-like as in L. (G.) notata. Rostrum about as long

as head and thorax together, black to a little beyond the two-segmented palpi, then whitish with a very narrow blackish ring close to tip. Flagellar segments nearly globular. Thorax entirely dull; mesonotum chestnut-brown, darker at sides, lighter above wing-root; pleuræ dark, without stripes. Middle of pronotum forming a finely pubescent tubercle recalling the prescutal tubercle of G. notata, but rather larger. Abdomen dark brown, posterior margins of segments pale. Hypopygium with coxite long; dorsal style slender, curved; ventral style small, not half as long as coxite, rostrum long, the two "spines" scarcely distinguishable from ordinary hairs. Legs ochreous; femora with a narrow dark brown subterminal ring; tip of tibiæ and tarsal segments narrowly dark. Wings with two brown clouds, one over base of Rs and including tip of Sc, the other at middle of R; traces of two more clouds, above arculus and at stigma; cross-veins faintly margined with brown. Sc ending at one-third of Rs; Sc2 just beyond base of Rs; tip of R1 faint; r long and curved; discal cell somewhat longer than the cells beyond it. Halteres ochreous.

Length of body, 5 mm.; wing, 6.5 mm.

Kudat, 1 3.

Apparently related to L. (G.) notata de Meij., but very distinct by the absence of stripes on the pleuræ, position of thoracic tubercle, etc. Several unrelated species have a similar colouring of the proboscis.

Limonia (Pseudoglochina) unicinctipes Alex. Samawang jungle, 19.

In this specimen the hairs of the antennal flagellum are much longer than in L. (D.) kobusi, two dorsal hairs on each segment being almost three times as long as the segment bearing them. Wings with a small brown cloud on costal margin at tip.

Limonia (Libnotes) crocea Edw., var.

Bettotan, 3 &; Samawang, 1 & 1 9.

Differs from the Malayan form in the uniformly orange thorax, the præscutum and scutum lacking the black markings of the type.

Limonia (Libnotes) impressa Walk. Samawang, 19.

Limonia (Libnotes) nigricornis Alex. (?). Bettotan, 19.

Limonia (Libnotes) simplex O.-S. Samawang jungle, 19.

The abdomen has no dorsal stripe, and the femora are gradually darkened to the black tips, otherwise the specimen agrees with the description of the type from Ternate. Eyes touching.

Limonia (Libnotes) rufata sp. n.

 $\delta$ . Allied to L. (L.) ferruginata Edw. (Buru), differing as follows:—Size smaller. Front dark brownish (about two facets wide, as in L. ferruginata). First antennal segment black. Tips of femora broadly blackened. Wings with ground-colour dark grey rather than ferruginous; faintly darker clouds at base of Rs, tips of Sc and R1, and on m-cu, this last vein well before middle of discal cell. Halteres shorter and almost completely black, only base of stem pale.

Length of body, 9 mm.; wing, 11.5 mm.

Bettotan, 19.

Orimarga borneensis Brun. Bettotan,  $7 \& 50 \$ ; Sandakan, 1 &.

Lechria lucida de Meij. Bettotan, 2 9.

Helius ferruginosus Brun. (?). Bettotan, 1 & 1 9.

Helius rufescens Edw. Bettotan, 1 &; Samawang, 1 9.

Helius fumicosta Edw. Bettotan, 43 19.

Helius fratellus Brun. (?). Bettotan, 1 9.

Elephantomyia (Elephantomyodes) argenteocincta Walk. Bettotan,  $9 \ z \ 2 \ \rho$ .

Elephantomyia (Elephantomyodes) nigriceps Edw. Bettotan,  $1 \circ$ .

Elephantomyia (s. str.) pendleburyi Edw. (?). Samawang, 18 (damaged).

Ceratocheilus latifrons Brun. (?). Bettotan, 5 & 2 9.

Toxorhina brunniventris sp. n.

Eyes separated above and below head by about width of 6 facets. Thorax dark brown above, shoulders broadly ochreous, scutellum light brown; pleuræ ochreous, with a rather broad blackish stripe from neck to base of abdomen. Præscutum 1ather strongly produced; humeral angles dark brown, rather prominent and ear-like as seen from above. Abdomen uniformly dark brown, hypopygium somewhat lighter. Legs dark, coxæ and bases of femora ochreous. Wings clear. Discal cell open. Halteres with blackish knob.

Length of body, 4.8 mm.: wing, 4.8 mm.; probascis, 6 mm.

Samawang jungle, 13.

Related to T. fasciata Edw., differing in the unicolourous abdomen.

#### Toxorhina ochreata sp. n.

Head ochreous, dusted with grey. Eyes about as in the last species. Antennal scape ochreous, flagellum and proboscis blackish. Thorax uniformly ochreous above and on sides, slightly shining. Humeral angles white. Abdomen brownish, posterior halves of tergites lighter. Legs dark brownish, coxæ and bases of femora lighter. Wings clear. Discal cell open; cell M3 very short. Halteres brownish.

Length of body, 4.5 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.; proboscis, 6.5 mm.

Samawang jungle, 19.

Differs from all other oriental species known to me in the uniformly ochreous thorax. It can hardly be the female of the last species, though taken at the same time and place.

Styringomyia mcgregori Alex. Kudat, 1 & 1 9.

Styringomyia ceylonica Edw. Bettotan, 28; Samawang, 19.

Styringomyia jacobsoni Edw. Kudat, 1 & 1 9.

Styringomyia biroi Edw. (?). Kudat, 19. The specimen agrees fairly well with the description of the type ? from New Guinea, but in the absence of the & the determination is not quite certain.

Styringomyia armata Edw. Bettotan, 3 & 19; Samawang, 16. These agree with typical Philippine specimens.

#### Styringomyia curvispina sp. n.

¿. Head ochreous, bristles black. Antennæ slender, flagellar segments elongate oval; scape dark beneath, lighter above; first flagellar segment ochreous, remainder darker. Palpi black. Thorax brownish, with grey pruinescence; pronotum and scutellum yellowish; margins of præscutum as seen from above darker brown. One strong posterior pronotal bristle; two very small humeral; three discal; the four scutal bristles strong, outer pair much longer than inner and somewhat flattened; scutellar bristles slender. Abdomen dark brown, unbanded. Hypopygium with coxite short, bearing two strong, black, curved spines set on widely separated tubercles, upper spine somewhat stronger and more bent inwards than lower spine; anal segment long; the long bare style with a short thumb-like projection externally near tip. Legs light brownish, the usual rings only faintly darker, scarcely perceptible. Wings clear, veins light brownish; a distinct spot over r-m, and the usual seams at base of cell M1 and over m-cu; R2 + 3

and tips of most veins (especially An and Ax) darkened. R2 + 3 short, very little oblique; Ax gently curved down to margin. Halteres with knob darkened.

Length of body, 5 mm.; wing, 3.5 mm.

Bettotan, 1 &.

Apparently belongs to the *ensifera*-group, and most resembling *S. transversa* Edw. (Sarawak), but quite distinct by the faintly ringed legs, gently curved vein Ax, etc.

Teucholabis angusticapitis Brun. (nocticolor Edw.)

Bettotan, 8 & 4 9.

Teucholabis bicolor O.-S. Bettotan, 2 &.

Gymnastes ornatipennis de Meij. Bettotan, 2 &.

Gymnastes multicinctus sp. n.

&. Head dark brown above, front yellow. Antennæ with the first segment blackish, second mainly vellowish flagellar segments pale at base. Mouth-parts black. Thorax dull dark brown above pronotum, shoulders and scutellum light yellow. Pleuræ light brownish, a narrow yellow stripe at notopleural suture. Abdomen brownish. Legs conspicuously variegated with black and white. Front femora blackish, with indications of a narrow pale ring beyond middle; tibiæ with two white rings, one at base and a somewhat broader one beyond middle; tarsi with basal half of first segment and almost the whole of the second segment white. Middle femora with a narrow pale ring beyond middle; tibiæ with a broad white ring in middle and a very narrow one at base; tarsi with first two segments white with black tips, remainder black. Hind femora white above on distal third; tibia with basal two-thirds white; tarsi with first segment white except tip, remainder black. Wings nearly clear; dark brown seams over base of Rs and cross-veins, and at tips of all veins. Rows of small subcircular scales on costa, Sc, R, and R1. R2 short, transverse, far beyond end of R1. Halteres with dark brown stem and lighter knob.

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

Bettotan, 1 &.

I place this species in *Gymnastes* on account of the scaly legs, although the venation is almost that of *Paratropeza*. It is remarkably distinct from other species of the genus in leg-markings and in the presence of scales on certain veins. The wing bears a superficial resemblance to that of the African *Gonomyia venustipes* Alex.

Erioptera notata de Meij. Bettotan, 1  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  3  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ ; Sandakan, 2  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ .

Thorax uniformly shining, mostly blackish-brown, but pronotum, anterior third of præscutum, middle of scutum and an irregular stripe across lower half of pleuræ ochreous. Abdomen blackish, segments broadly banded with ochreous basally. Cerci rather long but strongly curved. Legs with coxæ blackish; trochanters ochreous; femora blackish with tips rather narrowly white; tibiæ black, narrowly white at base and rather more broadly at tip; tarsi whitish, slightly darkened apically. No distinct femoral spines. Wings with ground-colour clear, veins all dark; four conspicuous black marks on membrane, one in base of lower basal cell, one over base of Rs, one over rand the fourth over R2; cord, apex of discal cell and tip of Ax also bordered with black. R2 far beyond r, nearly vertical and rather sinuous; base of cell M3 at middle of discal cell; cell Cu just closed. Halteres black, base of stem ochreous.

Length of body, 11 mm.; wing, 9 mm.

Samawang, 1♀.

A very distinct species allied to T. splendida Brun., but with quite different wings.

## Trentepohlia (Mongoma) lutescens sp. n.

Head ochreous with central carina; scape ochreous, flagellum and mouth parts dark brown. Flagellar segments elongate, subcylindrical, each with one long dorsal hair about twice as long as the segment (in both sexes). Thorax uniformly ochreous, not or scarcely shiny. Abdomen ochreous, first tergite mainly dark, tergites 2-6 dark in middle and apically, the dark areas forming a more or less interrupted dorsal stripe. Legs rather stout, uniformly ochreous, tips of femora not darkened. All femora (in both sexes) with 10-15 short black spines at base beneath, those on middle femur in two irregular rows. Wings clear, costal cell yellowish; stigma distinct, brown; veins of cord black, remainder brownish. R2 long, well beyond r, which is oblique; cell Cu just closed or narrowly open; base of cell M3 slightly proximal to that of cell M1. Halteres with ochreous stem and brownish knob.

Length of body, 1-12 mm.; wing, 9.5 mm.

Samawang, 5 & 5 9.

Allied to *T. cariniceps* End., differing in the distinct stigma, long flagellar hairs, etc.

# Trentepohlia (Mongoma) setifera sp. n.

Head blackish, with central keel. First antennal segment and rostrum light brownish, remainder of antennæ and palpi dark brown: flagellar segments short-haired, elongate oval. Thorax dull brown above, pleuræ and middle of scutum lighter. Abdomen blackish above, venter light ochreous. Legs with coxæ ochreous; femora and tibiæ

brownish; front tibiæ rather narrowly and indistinctly whitish at tip, mid and hind tibiæ more distinctly and rather more broadly white; tarsi whitish. All femora ( $\delta$   $\mathfrak P$ ) with 6–10 very short and inconspicuous dark spines at base beneath; hind tibia in  $\delta$  only with 4–6 rather long black bristly hairs dorsally in the white apex; first hind tarsal segment of  $\delta$  with dark hair on one side at base. Wings clear, veins all dark. R2 curved, approximating to horizontal, not far beyond and nearly twice as long as r; hase of cell M3 much proximal to that of cell M1. Cell Cu just closed. Halteres dark brown.

Length of body, 5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.

Bettotan, 2 & 1 9; Samawang, 1 &.

Distinguished from T. pallidiventris Brun. and allied species by the more distinctly white-tipped tibiæ and the tibial bristles of the  $\delta$ .

#### Trentepohlia (Mongoma) labuana sp. n.

Head black, antennæ and mouth-parts dark brown. Flagellar segments elongate-oval, short-haired. Thorax slightly shining, dark brown above, pleuræ lighter. Abdomen dark brown above, lighter beneath. Legs slender, coxæ ochreous; femora brownish, narrowly whitish at tips; all tibiæ broadly white at tips; tarsi white. Front femora with 2-4 longish slender spines at some distance from base, other femora unarmed; first hind tarsal segment with dark hair on inner side at base. Wings clear except for the small stigma; all veins dark. On hind margin of wings close to base (immediately beyond squama) are two stout curved bristles, stouter in 3 than in 9. R2 scarcely beyond and scarcely longer than r, straight and oblique; base of cell M3 proximal to that of cell M1; Cu ending in An just before its tip. Halteres brownish.

Length of body, 5.5 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.

Labuan, 2 &; Bettotan, 1 9.

Differs from T. pacifica Alex. (Samoa) in the shorter stem to cell R2 and other details. The strong bristles at the base of the wing are a feature not hitherto noticed in any species of the genus; similar but rather weaker, bristly hairs however occur in T. pacifica Alex., T. samoensis Alex., T. albangusta Edw. and probably many other species.

Trentepohlia (Plesiomongoma) nigropennata Edw.

Bettotan, 2 & 1 9.

# Trentepohlia (Plesiomongoma) candidipes Edw., var.

Bettotan, 19; Samawang, 19. The tibiæ are not wholly whitish as in the type 3 (from the Malay Peninsula), but are slightly darkened beyond the white base, then gradually shading to white at the tip.

Trentepohlia (Anchimongoma) niveipes Edw., var.

Bettotan, 6 & 3 9. The dark tibial rings are narrower than in the Javan type.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) venustipennis Edw.

Bettotan, 1 & 3 9.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) trentepohli Wied. Bettotan, 6 & 1 2.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) nigrogeniculata Edw. Bettotan, 6 & 1 9.

Conosia irrorata Wied. Bettotan, 3 & 13 9.

Clydonodozus curvinervis sp. n.

§. Head black, heavily dusted with pale grey, as is the scape; antennæ and mouth-parts black. Thorax uniformly dull brown above, pleuræ with integument darker but heavily dusted with grey. Abdomen dark brown, posterior margins of segments ochreous. Legs ochreous, tips of femora and tibiæ and the whole of the last four tarsal segments black. Wings with light brown ground colour, base paler; a dark brown transverse band immediately beyond arculus; a dark cloud at base of Rs; all veins of cord broadly dark-margined; tips of R2, M3, M4, Cu, An and Ax clouded; an additional dark cloud on Ax beyond middle. R3 strongly curved down at tip; R4 + 5 also somewhat curved down; basal deflection of R4 + 5 strongly curved. Halteres blackish.

Length of body, 6.5 mm.; wing, 6 mm.

Bettotan, 19.

Apparently most nearly allied to *C. griseiceps* de Meij. (Simalur I.), differing in venation and wing-markings.

Epiphragma signata de Meij. Bettotan, 19.

Epiphragma bakeri Alex. (? var. ochrinota Alex.).
Bettotan, 1 & 1 9.

Eriocera ruficauda sp. n.

9. Head blackish. Frontal tubercle distinctly divided as seen in side view. Antennæ and palpi blackish, second scapal segment lighter: antennæ about as long as head and thorax together. Thorax uniformly dull reddishbrown, no darker markings on mesonotum; hair longish and dark. Abdomen orange-red, only tergites 5 and 6 black (even base of 5 orange). Legs with coxæ coloured like thorax, remainder black. Wings blackish, including base; a broad yellowish fascia a little beyond middle extends from R1 to hind margin. Sc reaching to level of r, which

is twice its own length from base of R2; cell M1 present, as long as its stem; m-cu at middle of discal cell. Halteres black.

Length of body, 18 mm.; wing, 17 mm.

Bettotan, 1 &.

Allied to *E. mesopyrrha* Wied. (Java) and *E. pyrrhomesa* Edw. (Sumatra), differing from the former in the black legs and antennæ and from the latter in the uniformly brown thorax and more extensively orange abdomen.

#### Eriocera unimaculata sp. n.

Head dull black. Front with two tubercles, anterior one small. Antennæ and palpi black; antennæ in both sexes only about half as long as head and thorax together. Thorax uniformly dull black. Abdomen dull black, segments 2-7 each with broad shining leaden grey basal bands. Basal portion of ovipositor black, appendages reddish. Legs slender, black. Wings black, with a pure white crescent in middle reaching from R1 to Cu. Sc ending above end of R2 + 3; r about its own length from base of R2 and scarcely twice its length from tip of R1; R2 scarcely twice as long as R2 + 3; cell M1 absent; m-cu near middle of discal cell. Halteres black.

Length of body, 8-15 mm.; wing, 7-12 mm. (9 larger). Bettotan,  $6 \approx 6 \%$ .

Allied to E. hilpa Walk. (Hong Kong), differing in the much shorter cell R2, smaller white mark on wing, and black instead of orange ovipositor.

## Subfamily Tipulinæ.

# Nesopeza caloptera sp. n.

9. Head brownish, paler round eyes, space below antennæ pale ochreous; rostrum and palpi black. about as long as thorax; scape dark brown, first flagellar segment ochreous, remainder dark. Thorax dull brownish, without distinct markings. Abdomen brown, segments with ochreous markings in middle and at sides. Legs with coxæ and trochanters ochreous; femora brownish with black tips and an ill-defined paler pre-apical ring; tibiæ pale brownish, shading to white on the apical half, tip narrowly black; tarsi white. Wings with a conspicuous pattern; four main dark areas towards costa, narrowly bordered with darker brown, and then more broadly with whitish; ground-colour of wing pale grey; tips of most veins darkened, the largest spot on tip of An, that at tip of Axvery small; an additional spot on hind margin between An

and Ax; m-cu with a narrow dark border. Rs with long spur; cell Rs much narrowed near tip; cell Ms very short. Halteres dark brown, only base of stem pale.

Length of body, 6 mm.; wing, 6 mm.

Bettotan, 19.

Allied to *N. perpulchra* Edw., but much smaller, with different wing-markings, venation and colouring of legs.

## Dolichopeza sandakanensis sp. n.

¿. Closely allied to *D. cuneata* Edw. (mountains of Sarawak), differing chiefly in hypopygial structure, as follows:—Ninth tergite less produced, with only a small median emargination which includes a minute median tooth; pleurite produced into blunt, blackened process; sternite membranous in middle, produced apically into a pair of finger-like, hairy processes. Coxæ pale as in *D. cuneata*, but hind tarsi almost completely white, as in the Malayan *D. angusta*, Edw.

Length of body, 8 mm.; wing, 10 mm.

Samawang jungle, near Sandakan, 13.

The Philippine species of this group (Nesopeza cinctitarsis Alex., N. annulitarsis Alex. and N. angustaxillaris Alex.) are strikingly similar to the Bornean species in colouring and venation, but are all distinct in hypopygial structure.

Scamboneura quadrata de Meij. Samawang,  $1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} 2 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ ; Kudat,  $7 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ .

Megistocera fuscana Wied. Bettotan, 1 &; Kudat, 1 9.

Nephrotoma javensis Dol. Kudat, 2 d.

Ctenacroscelis punctifrons Rond. Bettotan, 2 & 5 9.

Tipula xanthomelæna Edw. Bettotan, 19.

Tipula (Tipulodina) cinctipes de Meij. Bettotan, 19.