Legs (hind pair missing) black; coxae long-haired; femora with long, dense pubescence longer than that of the tibiae and longer than the femoral diameter. Wings with nearly the basal half and also the tip black, remainder milky-white, but a broad band in middle of milky area with a pale brown tinge, most obvious when wing is viewed obliquely; cross-veins (especially r) narrowly seamed with black. Sc ending well before r, which is only its own length before tip of R1 and not quite twice its length beyond base of R2, discal cell short, m-cu beyond its middle. Halteres black.

Length of body, about 9 mm.; wing, 8 mm.


Perhaps related to E. flavitarsis Edw. (Malaya), on account of similarities in venation, but with very different wing-markings.

Spolia Mentawiensia: Diptera Nematocera

By F. W. Edwards

(British Museum, Natural History).

(with one text figure)

The collection reported upon below was sent to me for determination by the Director of the Buitenzorg Museum having been obtained by Messrs. H. H. Karny, C. Boden Kloss and N. Smedley during their visit to the Mentawi Islands in September—October, 1924. Few, if any, records of Nematocerous Diptera from these islands have hitherto been published, (apart from de Meijere's work on the Diptera of the adjoining island of Simulur), and I have therefore listed all the species in the collection, so far as concerns the three families discussed. Nearly all the species were already known from the mainland of Sumatra or from other parts of the Malay archipelago; the four described as new are probably not endemic to the islands but merely overlooked elsewhere. The types are preserved in the British Museum.

area are still darker; an indistinct darker seam over Rs; veins dark brown, costa rather lighter. Halteres yellowish, tip of knob somewhat darkened. Venation: r long and curved; cells M1 and M3 equal; m-cu just before middle of cell.

Length of body, 11 mm.; wing, 13 mm.

This belongs to a group of nearly allied species including L. rufa de Meij., L. thuwaitesiana Westw., L. ferruginata Edw. L. rufata Edw., etc. From others of this group it seems rather well distinguished by the dark coxa, together with the blackish first antennal segment and pale legs.

Orimarga borneensis Brun. Siberut, 1 ♀; Batu, Pulau Tello, 1 ♂.

Styringomyia ceylonica Edw. Siberut, 1 ♀.

Styringomyia colona Edw. Siberut, 1 ♀ 2 ♂.

Styringomyia armata Edw. var? Siberut, 1 ♀.

This is not S. ensifera Edw. or S. acuta Edw. but may be the true S. armata, of which I have no female for comparison.

Gonomyia (Lipophleps) nubeculosa de Meij? Sipora, 1 ♀.

Gonomyia (Ptilostena) punctipennis Edw. Siberut, 1 ♀.

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) pennipes O.S. Siberut, 2 ♀.

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) cariniceps End. Sipora, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) siporensis sp. n.

♂. Head black, both on vertex and the very narrow front; antennæ, palpi and rostrum pale brownish. Antennæ slender, as long as head and thorax together; dorsal flagellar hairs scarcely as long as segments. Thorax uniformly yellowish, scarcely shining. Abdomen long, slender, uniformly yellowish. Legs not remarkably slender, pale brownish, tibie and tarsi indistinctly darker. Front femora unarmed; hind femora with 4–6 very small black spines at extreme base beneath. Wings clear; not at all milky; stigma absent; all veins pale. R2 long, straight; second section of R2+3 very short; M3+4 forking at middle of the small discal cell; Cu ending in extreme tip of An. Halteres broken (stem at least pale yellow).

Length of body, 15 mm.; wing, 11 mm.

Sipora, 1.xi.24, 1 ♀ (H.H.K.).

A rather large species apparently belonging to the cariniceps group and most nearly related to T. nigriceps de Meij. which has black abdomen and halteres.

SPOLIA MENTAWIENSIA: DIPTERA NEMATOCERA

Gnophomyia cryptolabina sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

♂. Head black, including appendages. Antennæ somewhat longer than head and thorax together, pubescence slightly longer than diameter of flagellar segments. Thorax dull, reddish-brown, slightly darker on scutum and scutellum; the usual dark brown (almost black) areas on anepisternite and pleurotergite.
Abdomen dark brown. Hypopygium (fig. 1) remarkable for the enormous development of the eadeagus at the expense of the small coxites; it appears to be inverted, the small tergite occupying a ventral position and being almost completely divided into two hairy lobes. Legs light brownish (only front leg remaining). Wings clear; venation much as in related species, but Rs+3 and basal section of R2 equal in length and both arched; discal cell short, m-cu just before its middle. Halteres blackish.

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

Sipora, 22.x.24, 1 ♂ (H.H.K.).

This is superficially similar to G. maculipleura Edw. and other related species, differing very markedly in the hypopygium.

Conosia irrorata Wied. Siberut, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

Eriocera disparilis sp. n.

Head black, slightly dusted with grey. Antennae short, scape blackish, first two flagellar segments yellow, remainder black. Palpi black. Thorax wholly velvet-black in both sexes, with very few hairs dorsally, pleuree bare. Abdomen in ♀ velvety black, tergites 2-4 with shining leaden-grey basal bands: in ♂ tergites 1-7 are dull orange, 2-7 each with a dark shining leaden-grey basal band, sternites 1-7 black, segments 8-9 wholly orange. Legs with coxae black, femora yellowish-brown with dark tips, tibiae and tarsi dark brown to black. Wings black, with an oval white spot in middle which almost or quite touches Cu but does not reach R1; a yellow crescent on apical margin from R2 to M1. Sc extending much before r which is far beyond base of R2, Rs almost as long as R4+5; R2 not much turned up at tip; cell M1 absent. Halteres black.

Length of body, 7-13 mm.; wing, 8-11.5 mm.

Sipora, 9-15.x.1924, 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (including types in copula); 6.x.1924, 1 ♀ (H.H.K.); Siberut, 28.ix.24, 1 ♀ (H.H.K.); ix.24, 1 ♀ (C.B.K. and N.S.).

This species is particularly interesting on account of the sexual difference in the colouring of the abdomen, which is very striking and very unusual in this genus. It appears to be allied to E. lunigera Walk., of Borneo and E. leucotelus Walk., of Singapore; the former differs conspicuously in having the prescutal stripes brilliantly shining, and the latter in having the pleuree densely hairy, and in other respects.

Eriocera selene O-S.

Siberut, ix.1924, 2 ♂ (H.H.K.; C.B.K. and N.S.)

In these specimens the outer white spot of the wing is not at the extreme tip as described by Osten-Sacken, but leaves the apical margin narrowly dark; in one specimen however, the white area touches the costa for a short distance; so that there is clearly some individual variation. There is also, as usual, some variation in the details of venation, but in both specimens Sc extends distinctly beyond r (instead of ending opposite r as stated by Osten-Sacken); Rs is unusually short, and cell M1 absent.

Eriocera klossi Edw.

Siberut, ix.1924, 3 ♀ (H.H.K.; C.B.K. and N.S.)

These specimens differ from the Sumatran type in having a more or less obvious pale area near the base of the upper basal cell, in addition to the white median band and white tip.

Eriocera gamma End.

Siberut, 4 ♂ 2 ♀ (H.H.K.); 2 ♂ 2 ♀ (C.B.K. and N.S.)

Sipora, 2 ♂ 2 ♀ (H.H.K.); Batu, Pulau Tello, 1 ♀ (H.H.K.).

The wing-markings show a certain amount of variation, particularly in the extent of the yellow streaks on the basal half of the wing, but the species is extremely distinct from all others.

Ctenacroscelis punctifrons Rond.


The specimen agrees rather closely with others in the British Museum from North Borneo; it is interesting to find that the species has a wider range than has hitherto been supposed. C. punctifrons is allied to C. pallescens Edw. (Buru) in the form of the outer style of the male hypopygium, which has a broad ventral lobe and a narrower dorsal lobe. The thorax of C. punctifrons is not uniformly pale like that of C. pallescens, but has traces of a pleural stripe from neck to below wing-root, and a rather obvious dark area in front of the lateral prescutal stripes.

Tipula (Indotipula) vilis Walk.

Siberut, ix.1924, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (H.H.K.).

This is another little-known species originally recorded from Borneo. In the preceding paper I have redescribed it from the type and from another specimen from Malaya.

Tipula (Tipulodina) aetherea de Meij.

Siberut, ix.1924, 1 ♀ (C.B.K. and N.S.)

Mus. 7, 1932.