

**A JAMAICAN *NEOEMPHERIA* OSTEN-SACKEN, 1878,  
(DIPTERA:MYCETOPHILIDAE)<sup>1</sup>**

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The fungus gnat fauna of the West Indies is practically unknown and thus it was with great interest and anticipation that I made a trip to Jamaica to collect specimens with Dr. Thomas H. Farr of the Institute of Jamaica. In certain areas of the island the collecting proved to be very rich, and among the specimens taken was the pair of *Neoempheria* described below. My approach to the resting place of these insects in the damp, shady jungle disturbed them. When recovered from the net they were not coupled. However, I was under the impression that they were *in copula* as they flew off. Therefore, despite certain small differences, I am assigning the female to the same species as the male.

Examination of the two specimens shows that they have the characteristics of the Maculipennis Group (Coher, 1959:17), the wings of the female being typical, those of the male being somewhat darkened apically. This group of species, to which *N. jamaicensis* n. sp. belongs, is characterized as follows.

Maculipennis Group

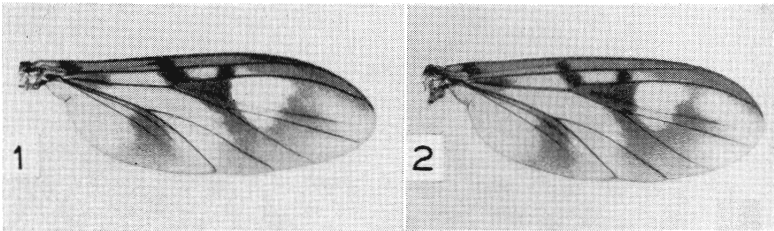
Head: the two ocellar bristles long, reaching forward nearly to base of antennae; antenna with first flagellar segment barely shorter than scape plus pedicel; apical dorsal seta of pedicel longer than first flagellar segment. Pleura: with dark oblique stripe from wing base to base of forecoxa; postnotum with dorsal transverse stripe which extends onto and suffuses base of pleurotergite and basal posterior margin of mesoepimeron. Wing: Sc<sub>2</sub> ending slightly beyond base of Rs; Sc apically setiferous; cell R<sub>5</sub> about three times as long as wide, subequal in length to M<sub>1+2</sub>; M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, Cu and Cu<sub>1</sub> setose, M<sub>2</sub> bare; posterior fork basal of fR; a narrow dark band from below R<sub>1+5</sub> through fM<sub>1+2</sub>; basal cell with dark spot at base; costal cell suffused; apex of wing suffused but with lighter area apically in cells R<sub>5</sub> and M<sub>1</sub>. Male terminalia: eighth tergite subtrapezoidal, with median posterior margin convex and setose; anterior margin broadly emarginate; eighth sternite sub-

<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 1345 from the entomological laboratory of the University of Massachusetts. Published with the aid of a grant from the Guy Chester Crampton Research Fund of the University of Massachusetts.

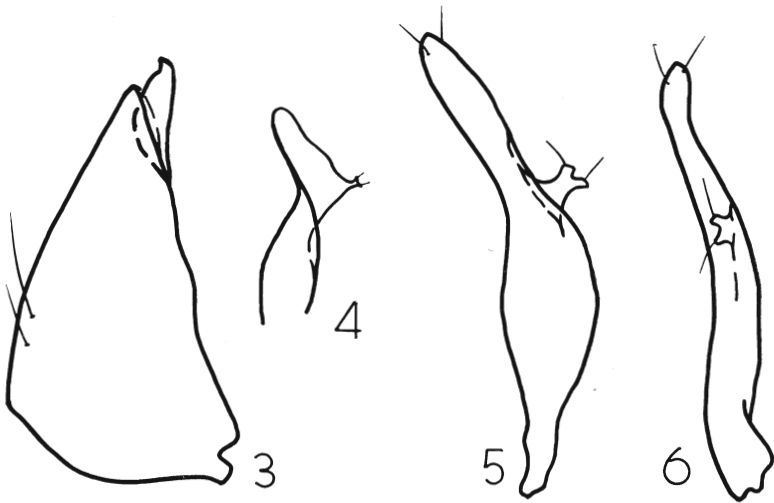
triangular with posterior margin truncate and setose; anterior margin widely and shallowly emarginate; outer style compressed, subtriangular, with 'porose' area on median lateral surface at sternal angle; subaedeagal rod U-shaped; tergal portion with a patch of setulae basally; anal segment short.

***Neoempheria jamaicensis*, n.sp.**

**Male.**—*Head*: vertex, occiput and postfrons brownish; prefrons,



*Neoempheria jamaicensis*, n.sp. Fig. 1, Wing of male. Fig. 2, Wing of female.



*Neoempheria jamaicensis*, n.sp. Fig. 3, Tergal portion of terminalia (setae omitted). Fig. 4, Sketch of unmounted apex of inner style. Fig. 5, Inner style, right, rotated about 45° dorsally. Fig. 6, Inner style, left, rotated about 90° dorsally. Figures not to scale.

postclypeus and anteclypeus yellowish-brown; anteclypeus with setae laterally; antenna with scape and pedicel yellowish, flagellum brownish; palpus brownish. *Thorax*: anterior and posterior pronotum, postspiracular plate and paratergite yellow; mesonotum with dorsocentral, acrostichal and sublateral dark stripes strongly developed; acrostichal stripes coalescing posteriorly and also coalescing with sublateral stripes anteriorly; dorsocentral stripes not quite coalescing with acrostichal stripes posteriorly; setae in above mesonotal positions in well-differentiated rows; scutellum with short, five setae dorsad, laterad and mesad of scutellar setae: wing with apical light areas in cells  $R_5$  and  $M_1$  poorly delimited; Sc with a single apical seta; wing 3.5 mm. (Figs. 1, 2). *Abdomen*: T I dark posterodorsal saddle; T II anterodorsal dark saddle; T III dark with light semi-oval anterolateral area; T IV small anterodorsal dark saddle; T V same as T III but light area smaller; T VI dark dorsally and along lateral margin; T VII dark posterodorsal saddle. *Terminalia*: (Figs. 3 to 6): tergal portion with apical process dark, subtriangular; apical half of lateral margin of process narrowed to form a small apical hook; apex of tergal portion produced to form a small depression between it and apical process, with median surface setose; sternal portion with inner style somewhat compressed, broad, narrowed and twisted apically so that the apex is somewhat like an L-beam from the basal portion of which a shallowly bifid process tipped by two small setae arises; inner process short, cupped, apically truncate, setose; paramere sclerotized basally; SIX divided to base, with apex rounded, bare.

**Female**.—Like male but with light area of abdominal T III somewhat smaller; apical light areas of wing in cells  $R_5$  and  $M_1$  much more distinct than in male; Sc with two or three setae apically.

**Discussion**.—*N. jamaicensis* is most closely related to *N. maculipennis* Williston, 1896, and *N. mülleri* Edwards, 1940. It differs from them in having more suffusion across wing cell  $R_5$ . The inner style of the male terminalia of the new species differs by having a twisted apex and a subapical bifid lobe.

**Types**.—*Holotype* male and *allotopotype* female. WEST INDIES. Jamaica, Portland Parish, 1 mile WSW of Ecclesdown, 21 Jan. 1961 (E. I. Coher). Types in my personal collection.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Coher, E. I. 1959. A synopsis of American Mycomyiini with descriptions of new species (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). Ent. Americana 38 (N.S.): 1-155, pls. 1-4, figs. 1-131.