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All men of science are brothers . .
Edgew. David (August 1914)

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 39).

Superfamily Tipuloidea (Dipt.) I.

By C. P. Alexander, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst (Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

(With 8 Textfig.).

Berlin-Dahlem,
Goßler-Str. 20

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The present part of the „Fauna Sumatrensis" begins the consideration of the crane-flies, the great majority of which fall in the family Tipulidae. Through the great kindness of Mr. Edward Jacobson, I have been invited to consider the collections made by himself, chiefly at Fort de Kock, altitude 920 meters, during 1925 and 1926. The richness and diversity of this material renders it inadvisable to attempt to treat all in a single part of the series and the present paper is offered as a first contribution to the subject. Through the kindness of Mr. Jacobson, the types of the novelties herein described are preserved in the collection of the United States National Museum.

Family *Ptychopteridae.*

Ptychoptera, sp.

Fort de Kock, 1925; 1 ♀. In its characters suggesting both *P. annandalei* Brun. (India) and *formosensis* Alex. (Formosa) but possibly distinct from both. The male sex is needed for a more exact identification.

Family *Tipulidae.*

Subfamily *Cylindrotominae.*

Stibadocera bullans End.

A perfect male, Tandjunggadang, West Coast, altitude 1200 m, December 1925. A second, broken male, same locality, February 1926.

The posterior and middle legs of Enderlein's type were broken. It should be stated that they agree entirely in color with the fore legs, the femora being yellow, the tibiae and tarsi abruptly blackened.

Subfamily *Tipulinae.*

Pselliophora ardens (Wied.)

A pair that were taken in copulation by one of Mr. Jacobson's native collectors (Fort de Kock, 1925) needs special mention.

The two sexes differ so conspicuously in color that they might well be held as belonging to different species. The male has three jet-black

stripes on the praescutum and a similarly colored area on each scutal lobe; postnotal mediotergite extensively blackened posteriorly. Legs chiefly black, only the tibial ring (posterior leg only) pure white. Wings pale yellow, the tips only weakly darkened. Abdomen black, the caudal margins of the tergites narrowly obscure orange. The female has the thoracic stripes orange, scarcely differing from the ground-color. Legs with all femora orange, the fore and middle femora narrowly infuscated at tips, the posterior femora narrowly but conspicuously blackened. Wings much brighter yellow, the tips more conspicuously darkened. Abdomen lost.

The problem of sexual color dimorphism in *Pselliophora* is still very little understood and it is highly desirable that all species captured in copula be so pinned and labelled for further study.

Nephrotoma nigrithorax (de Meij.)

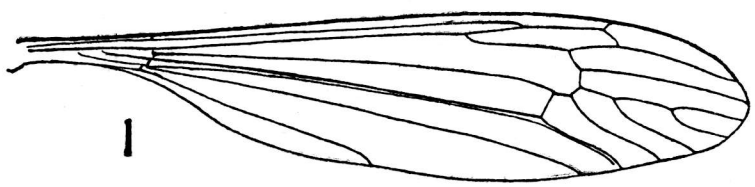
One female. Gunung Singgalang, West Coast, altitude 1600 m, 1926.

Nesopeza capnora sp. n.

General coloration of thorax dark brown with three obscure ferruginous stripes; legs black, the tarsi largely or entirely white; wings with a strong brownish tinge, the stigma a little darker; abdominal tergites black, the sternites obscure yellow.

Male. — Length, about 9 mm; wing, 9.5 mm. — Female. — Length, about 11 mm; wing, 11 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head very short, testaceous, darker in front; palpi dark brown. Antennae of male elongate, if bent backward extending about to the base of the abdomen; basal segment of scape obscure yellow, the tip brown; second segment brown; flagellum uniformly black. Head dark brown, the frons and anterior vertex yellow. Mesonotal praescutum dark brown with three obscure ferruginous stripes that almost cover the dorsum, the median stripe indistinctly divided by a capillary dark vitta; scutellum dark brown, the postnotum shiny brownish black. Pleura obscure brownish yellow. Halteres of moderate length only, dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora brownish black, the extreme bases paler; tibiae black; the legs are all detached but mounted in order on card-board; what are probably the fore legs have more than the proximal half of the basitarsi black, the remaining segments white; middle tarsi similar, with about the proximal half blackened; in the supposed hind legs the tarsi are uniformly whitened. Wings (Fig. 1) with a strong brown tinge; cell *Sc*, the space between the branches of *Cu* and the stigma darker brown; veins brownish black; restricted obliterative areas at end



of *Rs* and on the basal two sections of M_{1+2}. Venation: *Rs* relatively elongate; tip of R_1 preserved; R_3 elongate, more than twice R_{2+3}; forks of the medial cells of moderate depth; vein Cu_2 extending almost to the margin; cell *2nd A* rather narrow. Abdominal tergites uniformly black; sternites obscure yellow, the subterminal segments and the hypopygium more brownish.

The female is similar to the male except in the sexual characters, the antennae being shorter. Ovipositor with the valves elongate, chitinized, the tips acute.

Holotype, ♂, Anei Kloof, West Coast, altitude 500 m, 1926 (E. Jacobson). Allotype, ♀.

„Male with underside of abdomen yellowish brown, upper side black, thorax dark yellowish brown. Female with underside of abdomen green upper side greenish black; thorax dark yellowish brown." — Collector's field notes. The two types were taken in copula.

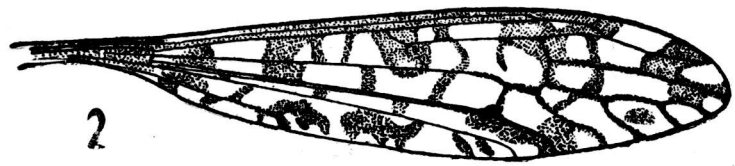
Nesopeza titania sp. n.

General coloration obscure testaceous yellow, the praescutum with three brown stripes; halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown; tibiae and tarsi white, the femora with narrow black tips; wings grayish subhyaline with an abundant brown pattern; forms of the medial veins short.

Female. — Length, about 11 mm.; wing, 10 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head very short, dark brown; palpi dark brown, the tip of the terminal segment narrowly yellow. Antennae with the scapal segments shiny yellow, the flagellum black. Head grayish brown, the anterior vertex brighter brown, the frons and posterior orbits narrowly clearer gray. Pronotum dark brown, narrowly margined caudally with yellowish. Mesonotal praescutum obscure testaceous yellow with three conspicuous brown stripes that are narrowly and vaguely margined with darker, the median stripe split by a capillary shiny dark brown vitta; scutum testaceous yellow, the lobes largely covered by two confluent brown areas; scutellum dark brown with a capillary median pale vitta, the parascutella pale; postnotal mediotergite brown, the anterior lateral angles narrowly pale. Pleura pale grayish brown, variegated with darker brown, especially on the anepisternum and meron. Halteres elongate, pale yellow, the knobs abruptly dark brown. Legs with the coxae pale, the tips narrowly darkened, the fore coxae dark brown; trochanters obscure yellow; femora pale brown, the bases narrowly paler, the tips dark brown; tibiae white, the tips narrowly but conspicuously blackened; a pale brown subbasal ring on tibiae; tarsi white, the terminal segments a trifle darker; the legs are detached, mounted on cardboard, one of them (presumably the posterior) without the brown subbasal ring on tibiae. Wings (Fig. 2) grayish subhyaline, with an abundant, chiefly sub-

ocellate brown pattern, each area very narrowly margined with whitish; the brown pattern consists of broken ocelli having the origin of *Rs* and the fork of *Rs* as centers; narrow seams to the veins and scattered brown spots in the posterior cells,



in the Anal cells becoming confluent to form a dentate pattern; the most apical spot is somewhat paler brown, margined with darker brown, sending rays to the margin at veins R_3 and R_{4+5}; prearcular region and cell *Sc* brown; cell *C* brown except for conspicuous pale areas on either side of *h*; veins dark brown, the outer portion of costa more yellowish. Venation: *Rs* elongate, angulated at origin, with a long transverse spur extending about half-way to *M*; distal section of R_1 preserved but faint; distal section of R_2 entirely atrophied; R_3 long, gently arcuated; forks of medial cells short; cell *2nd A* relatively narrow. Abdomen relatively elongate, blackened, the third and fourth segments paler. Ovipositor with the bases of the valves blackened, the tips horn-colored; tergal valves relatively short, straight, the tips obtuse.

Holotype, ♀, Fort de Kock, altitude 920 m, 1925 (E. Jacobson).

Subfamily ***Limoniinae.***

Tribe Lechriini.

Lechria lucida ***sumatrensis*** subsp. n.

Male. — Length, about 5.5 mm; wing, 6.8 mm. — Female. — Length, about 6—6.8 mm; wing, 7—8.3 mm.

Generally similar to the description of *L. lucida* de Meij. (Java), differing in the following regards: Rostrum very short, brown. Mesonotal praescutum dark reddish brown with three paler, obscure yellow to pale fulvous stripes; scutal lobes dark brown, each with two obscure fulvous marks; scutellum broad, brownish yellow; postnotum dark brown. Pleura pale brownish yellow, extensively darkened, this latter including the fore coxae, anepisternum, dorsal portion of sternopleurite and the cephalic portion of the pteropleurite. Halteres pale throughout or with the base of the knobs weakly infuscated. Wings grayish subhyaline, the anterior margin narrowly infuscated; veins not seamed with darker. Venation: *Sc* relatively short, ending just beyond the tip of *Rs*; *m-cu* less than its length beyond the fork of *M*; cell *2nd A* very small. Abdominal tergites obscure yellow, indistinctly variegated dorsomedially with brown to form subbasal crossbands; sternites similar but the dark bands narrower; hypopygium yellow.

Holotype, ♂, Fort de Kock, 1926 (E. Jacobson). Allotype, ♀. Paratypes, 10 ♂ ♀.

De Meijere figures (but does not describe) *lucida* as having conspicuous dusky seams along vein *Cu*, *r-m* and the outer end of cell *1st* M_2. In the type of this new variety, the right wing has a small adventitious cell cut off in the outer end of cell *1st* M_2.

Tribe Limoniini.

Dicranomyia (Thrypticomyia) apicalis (Wied.). Fort de Kock, 1926; several of both sexes.

D. (Euglochina) cuneiformis de Meij. Fort de Kock, 1925; several.

The subgenus *Euglochina* Alexander was proposed in 1921 (Can. Ent., 53: 207—208), with the present species as type. Whether *Dicranomyia saltens* Dol. pertains to this subgenus, as is believed by Edwards, or to *Thrypticomyia* Skuse, as is held by de Meijere, still remains in question. The evidence now available appears to favor the former view, in which case *cuneiformis* would almost certainly fall as a synonym of *saltens*, but it is far better to retain a name that is thoroughly fixed by an accurate description than to guess at the possible systematic position of a doubtful form.

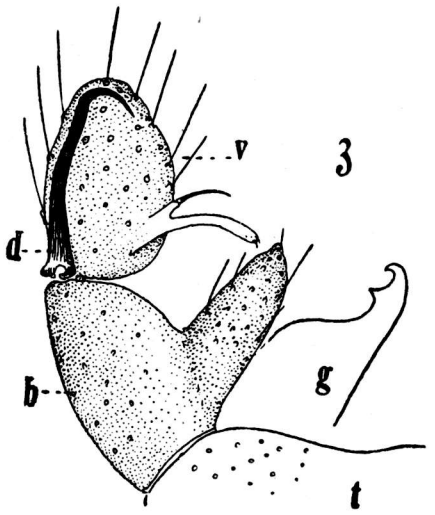
Limonia trigonoides sp. n.

Allied to *L. trigonia* (Edw.) of Sumatra, differing conspicuously in the venation of the radial field and the structure of the hypopygium.

Male. — Length, about 8 mm; wing, 10.2 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae velvety-black throughout; basal flagellar segments subglobular, the outer segments longer, the terminal segment very elongate, equal to the preceding two segments taken together. Head brown, the anterior vertex conspicuously silvery. Mesonotal praescutum brownish black with three reddish brown stripes, the median one narrowly divided by a capillary dark vitta; scutal lobes brownish black, each with two conspicuous reddish brown areas, the posterior one much larger; median area of scutum and the scutellum pale testaceous brown, the latter blackened medially at base; postnotum brownish, paler posteriorly. Pleura dark brown with a pale spot on the pleurotergite and a longitudinal pale stripe across the dorsal portion of the sternopleurite. Halteres dark brown, the bases narrowly pale. Legs with the coxae and trochanters obscure yellow: remainder of legs rather pale brown, the femoral bases more yellowish, the tips a little darker. Wings very similar in pattern to *L. trigonia* but the venation very different: *r* far from the tip of R_1, about as far from the fork of *Rs* as to the tip of R_1, the ultimate and penultimate sections of R_1 subequal; *m-cu* some distance before the fork of *M*. Abdominal tergites largely dark brown, the bases of segments one to four paler; on the sternites the pale coloration is more evident, including the basal halves of the segments,

the caudal margins broadly blackened, the amount increasing on the posterior segments. Male hypopygium (Fig. 3) very distinct in structure: Dorsal dististyle (d) long, gently sinuous, the surface microscopically roughened, the style narrowed to the acute blackened apex. Ventral dististyle (v) relatively small, the rostral prolongation short, slender, blade-like, with a single spine of moderate length, this inserted at the base of the prolongation on a swollen base. Gonapophyses (g) flattened, the apical prolongation long and slender, the apex curved, the outer margin with an acute spinous tooth.



Holotype, ♂, Tandjunggadang, West Coast, altitude 1000 m, October 1925 (E. Jacobson).

Limonia megastigma (Alex.).

1922. *Limnobia megastigma* Alex.; Insec. Inscit. Menst., 10: 75.

1919. *L. stigmosa* de Meij.; Bijd. Dierkunde, Feest-nummer, 21: 14; *nec L. stigmosa* (Scudder), Tertiary Insects, p. 568; 1898.

Fort de Kock, 1926; both sexes. The original description of *megastigma* Alex. was based on a single male from Brastagi, Sumatra. The fly differed in slight details from the description of *stigmosa* Meij. and was held to be a distinct species. Later, Edwards (Encycloped. Entomol., Diptera, 3: 48; 1926) recognized the identity of the two. The present material shows still further differences from the type of *megastigma* but is surely conspecific. In one specimen, only the intermediate pair of praescutal st ipes are evident, the space between being of a brighter yellow than the remainder of the sclerite. A corresponding decrease in the amount of black would produce the coloration of *L. evittata* Edw. of Indochina. The yellow femoral ring of the fore legs is very narrow, wider and more conspicuous on the other legs.

Limonia annulifemur (de Meij.). Fort de Kock, 1925; 1 ♀.

Limonia nigriceps (v. d. Wulp.). Fort de Kock, 1926.

Rhipidia pulchra de Meij. Fort de Kock, 1925.

Tribe Hexatomini.

Eriocera jacobsoni sp. n.

Head black; thorax largely dark blue-gray, the lateral praescutal stripes black; wings with a bright brownish suffusion, the base and costal region more yellowish; abdomen orange, segments one, six and seven black; intermediate sternites with the posterior margins narrowly darkened.

Male. — Length, 10 mm; wing, 11. 4 by 2.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black throughout, short, if bent backward not attaining the wing-root. Head above velvety-black, the anterior vertex, narrow posterior orbits and a vague capillary median vitta more grayish; vertical tubercle weakly bifid. Mesonotal praescutum with a broad, dark blue-gray median stripe, the surface of which appears slightly roughened, pruinose; lateral stripes smooth, black; lateral margins of sclerite more velvety-black; remainder of mesonotum dark blue-gray, the surface roughened, pruinose, like the median praescutal stripe; Pleura dark blue-gray; dorso-pleural region velvety-black. Halteres short, black. Legs with the coxae dark blue-black; trochanters black, only the femoral bases a very little paler. Wings with a bright brown suffusion, the base and costal region more yellowish; stigma small, elongate, darker brown; veins in the yellowish region pale, the others darker, in the distal half of the wing dark brown. Venation: *r* approximately its own length from the tip of R_1 and a slightly greater distance beyond the fork of R_{2+3}; cell M_1 present, shorter than its petiole; *m* short; *m-cu* more than one-half its length beyond the fork of *M*. Abdomen with the first segment deep velvety-black; tergites two to five orange-yellow; segments six and seven deep velvety-black; segment eight and the hypopygium obscure yellow; sternites similar but with the posterior margins of segments two to five narrowly but increasingly darkened.

Holotype, ♂, Gunung Singgalang, West Coast, altitude 1600 m. August 1925 (E. Jacobson). Paratotype, ♂.

Eriocera jacobsoni is named in honor of the distinguished naturalist who collected the material and who has added so vastly to our knowledge of the fauna and flora of the Malayan Islands. By Edwards' key to the Old World species of *Eriocera* (1921), the present species would run into the group of couplets between 28 and 34 by the fact that the distal section of R_1 and *r* are subequal. It does not agree with any of the included species, apparently coming closest to *E. xanthopyga* de Meij. (Java) in the essential features of structure and coloration. The latter species is much smaller (body and wing only 8 mm); the head and thorax chiefly dull black and with the wings uniformly darkened.

Eriocera angustissima sp. n.

General coloration of the head and thorax dark plumbeous gray; sides of mesonotal praescutum and scutum with conspicuous velvety-black spots; abdomen orange, the caudal and lateral margins of the segments narrowly darkened; tarsi conspicuously paler than the tibiae; wings (male) very narrow, approximately five times as long as wide, in the female a little broader but still more than four times as long as wide, strongly tinged with brown; cell M_1 lacking.

Male. — Length, 15 – 18 mm; wing, 15.3 by 3 mm to 19 by

3.9 mm. — Female. — Length, about 17 mm; wing, 14 by 3.2 mm to 14.2 by 3.3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae short, if bent backward not attaining the wing-root; scapal segments black, pruinose; flagellum dusky brown, the basal segment a little paler at base; flagellar segments with very long, conspicuous verticils. Head dark plumbeous gray. Mesonotal praescutum obscure reddish brown with three confluent dark plumbeous gray stripes; intense velvety-black areas connecting the lateral with the median stripe and occupying the lateral margin of the sclerite bordering the lateral stripe; a similar velvety-black spot on the anterior lateral region of each scutal lobe; scutum similarly dark reddish brown, each lobe in center dark plumbeous gray; median portion of the V-shaped suture with a shiny black impressed area; scutellum and postnotum dark plumbeous gray. Pleura dark plumbeous, indistinctly variegated with paler dorso-pleural region pale. Halteres black. Legs with the fore coxae entirely dark, middle coxae with the basal half darkened, the posterior coxae with about the basal third darkened, the remainder yellow; trochanters yellow, femora black, the bases paler, most narrowly so on the fore femora, the amount increasing posteriorly, most extensive on the hind femora; tibiae black; tarsi pale brown, the terminal segments darkened; fore basitarsi more than twice the remaining tarsal segments and a little more than two-thirds the tibia (tibia, 12 mm; basitarsus, 8.4 mm); posterior basitarsus, one-half longer than the remaining tarsal segments and only one-third the tibia (tibia, 15 mm; basitarsus, 5mm). Wings very long and narrow in the male, a little broader in the female, as shown by the measurements given; membrane strongly suffused with brown, the posterior cells paler; cell *Sc* more yellowish; stigma very small, elongate, darker brown; veins dark brown, narrowly seamed with slightly darker brown than the ground-color of the membrane. Venation: *r* approximately its own length from the tip of R_1 and from two to three times its length beyond the origin of R_2, placed obliquely; *r-m* connecting with *Rs* immediately before or at the fork, or immediately beyond on R_{4+5}, sometimes weakly angulated and spurred, in alignment with the basal section of M_{1+2} cell M_1 lacking; cell *1st* M_2 elongate-rectangular; *m-cu* variable in position from about two-thirds to more than its own length beyond the fork of *M*, longer than the distal section of *Cu*.

Abdomen with the basal segment dark plumbeous; remaining segments dull orange, the caudal margins of the segments and the lateral incisures narrowly darkened; hypopygium small, dark. Ovipositor with very elongate, slender valves.

Holotype, ♂, Fort de Kock, altitude 920 m, 1925 (E. Jacobson).

Allotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, 3 ♂ ♀, 1925—1926; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, 1 broken ♀, Anei Kloof, West Coast, altitude 500 m, 1926.

By means of Edwards key to the Old World species of the genus (1921), this fly would run to couplet 30, which includes *rufiventris* Brun. (India) and *paenulata* End. (Sumatra), from both of which it differs in the diagnostic features listed above. In some respects it agrees with *E. simalurensis* Meij. (1915) from the island of Simalur, off the west coast of Sumatra, differing, however, in several details of coloration. Edwards (Key, l. c., couplet 49) states that in this latter species, *m-cu* (as Cu_1a) is at the proximal end of cell *1st* M_2 but de Meijere's description does not give this feature, stating rather that the *r-m* cross-vein and basal section of M_{1+2} are in alignment, at the proximal end of cell *1st* M_2. In the latter respect, *simalurensis* agrees with *rufiventris*, *paenulata*, and several other species in the Oriental fauna.

The genus *Eriocera* is vastly developed in the Oriental Region, more than one hundred species being described. The great majority are local in distribution, insofar as our present knowledge of this subject allows us to express such a statement. The number of species decreases to the east, only three species being known from Australia, one of which, *metallica* Schiner, occurs as far south as New South Wales.

Eriocera bicolor (Macq.)

Haran Kloof, Sumatra, West Coast, altitude 550 m, June 1926; Anei Kloof, West Coast, altitude 500 m, June 1926; Tandjunggadang, West Coast, altitude 1200 m, December 1925.

Tribe Eriopterini.

Conosia irrorata (Wied.). Fort de Kock, 1925.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) trentepohlii (Wied.). Fort de Kock, 1925, 1926, large series.

T. (Mongoma) pennipes (O. S.). Fort de Kock, 1926.

Gymnastes, sp., nr. *ornatipennis* (de Meij.).

One ♀, broken, Gunung Singgalang, altitude 1000 m, July 1925 (E. Jacobson). The basal dark fascia is more complete than in typical *ornatipennis*.

Teucholabis bicolor O. S. Fort de Kock, 1925; Gunung Singgalang, West Coast, altitude 1600 m, 1926. Agreeing entirely with Osten Sacken's description except that the tibiae and tarsi are entirely blackened.

T. femorata de Meij. Fort de Kock, 1925; 2 ♂♂.

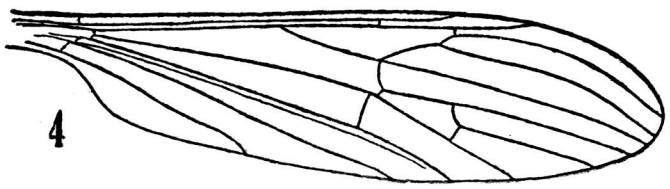
T. plecioides de Meij. Fort de Kock, 1926; 2 ♀♀. These agree closely with the description except that the thoracic pleura is scarcely darkened.

Gnophomyia jacobsoni sp. n.

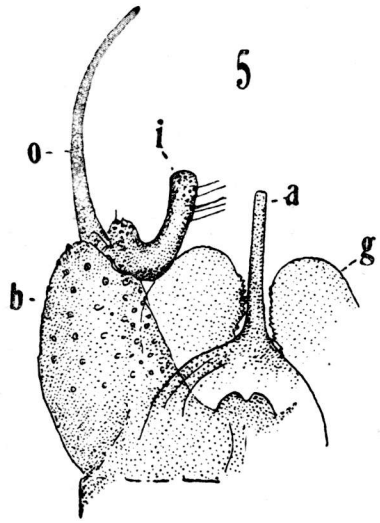
Size large (wing, 7 mm or more); general coloration obscure yellowish brown, the thoracic dorsum variegated with dark brown; conspicuous black spots on the pleural anepisternum and pleurotergite; wings subhyaline; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle long, slender, simple; gonapophyses appearing as very broad flattened plates; ovipositor with the tergal valves very elongate.

Male. — Length, 6—7 mm; wing, 7—8 mm. — Female. — Length, 7.5—9.5 mm; wing, 8.5—10 mm.

Rostrum short, obscure yellow; palpi black. Antennae relatively long, in male, if bent backward, extending about to the base of the abdomen, black throughout. In the female, the antennae are a little shorter. Head dark, paler behind, the vertex broad. Mesonotum obscure yellowish brown, indistinctly variegated with darker brown spots that appear as the remains of the anterior ends of the three usual praescutal stripes, and, in cases, the posterior end of the median stripe; two similar dark areas on each scutal lobe; scutellum dark brown, narrowly bordered with obscure yellow; postnotal mediotergite brownish yellow, the caudal margin dark brown. Pleura yellow, with two large black areas, one on the anepisternum, the second on the postnotal pleurotergite, immediately before the halter; propleura and pteropleurite less distinctly infuscated. Halteres short, blackened. Legs with the coxae brownish yellow; trochanters obscure yellow; femora yellowish brown; tibiae and tarsi brownish black. Wings (Fig. 4) subhyaline, the elongate stigma brownish yellow, confined to cell Sc_1; veins black, *Cu* and the prearcular veins paler. Venation: Sc_1 ending opposite *r*, Sc_2 about opposite the fork of *Rs*, the latter nearly straight; *r* variable in position, sometimes on R_{2+3} before the fork, in other cases a little more than its own length beyond the fork of R_{2+3}; *Rs* in alignment with R_{4+5}; *r-m* at or just before the fork of *Rs*; *m* usually long and arcuated, much longer than the outer deflection of M_3, the latter sometimes greatly reduced; *m-cu* variable in position, from shortly before to just beyond the fork of *M*. Abdominal tergites brownish black, the hypopygium brownish yellow; basal sternites obscure yellow, the outer segments more infumed. Male hypopygium (Fig. 5) with the outer dististyle (o) a long, slender, simple rod, gently arcuated to the obtuse black apex. Inner dististyle (i) much shorter, the base broad, the clavate apical portion provided with from six to eight long setae along the mesal margin and several smaller punctures at apex. Gonapophyses (g) appearing as very broad



flattened plates, their mesal margins irregularly serrulate. Ovipositor with the tergal valves very elongate, gently upcurved to the acute tips.



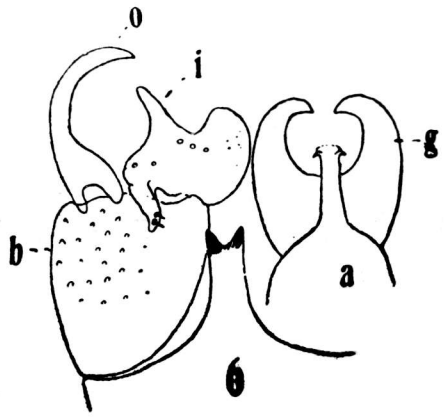
Holotype, ♂, Fort de Kock, 1925. Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, several ♂ ♀; larvae live between the bracteae of the inflorescence of *Hornstedtia*, sp. (Scitamineae); (Ed. Jacobson).

This very interesting crane-fly is named in honor of Mr. Jacobson who reared the rather abundant material. The details of structure of the larva and pupa will be published as a later part of the „Fauna Sumatrensis" by Professor J. S. Rogers. *G. jacobsoni* suggests the much smaller *G. maculipleura* Edw. and *G. fraterna* Edw., in the coloration of the thoracic pleura but is readily told by the large size and structure of the male hypopygium.

Gnophomyia fraternoides sp. n.

Male. — Length, about 3.6 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm. — Female. — Length, about 4.3—4.5 mm; wing, 4.4—4.6 mm.

Generally similar to *G. fraterna* Edw. (Selangor), from which it differs especially in the details of structure of the male hypopygium. Thoracic dorsum dark brownish black, this coloration including all of the praescutum and the broad scutal lobes; anterior lateral pretergites restrictedly obscure yellow; scutellum brown, the parascutella and posterior lateral portions of the scutal lobes obscure brownish yellow; postnotum black. The black pleural spots are on the anepisternum and postnotal pleurotergite. Wings subhyaline, the stigma very small, confined to cell Sc_1; veins brownish black. Venation generally as in *G. jacobsoni; m-cu* from one-half to its own length beyond the fork of *M.* Male hypopygium (Fig. 6) with the apparent tergite extending caudad into a long narrow median lobe, the apex of which is split into two small blackened points. The shape of the styli, especially the dististyles, is as shown in figures 6 and 6A.



Holotype, ♂, Fort de Kock, 1925. Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, 3 ♀♀ (E. Jacobson).

There are evidently several allied species of *Gnophomyia* in the Indo-Australian Region in which the thoracic pleura is conspicously marked with

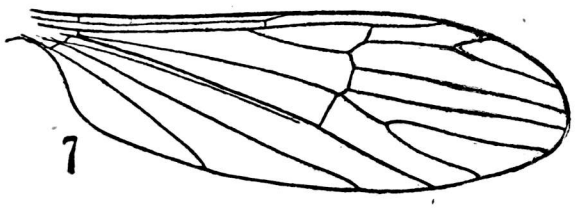
black spots. Edwards describes *maculipleura* Edw. and *fraterna* Edw. as having the most posterior of these spots on the hypopleura rather than on the metapleura (postnotal pleurotergite).

Erioptera (Empeda) scitula, sp. n.

Head light gray; mesonotal praescutum and scutum shiny coal-black; halteres pale, the knobs light yellow; legs obscure yellow, the tips of the femora conspicously blackened; wings grayish subhyaline.

Male. — Length, about 2.5 mm; wing, 2.6—2.8 mm. — Female. — Length, about 3.6 mm; wing, 3.7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae brownish black throughout. Head clear light gray. Pronotum light sulphur-yellow. Mesonotal praescutum shiny coal-black, the lateral pretergites narrowly sulphur-yellow, the coloration continued back to the wing-root; scutal lobes shiny coal-black, the median area brownish yellow; scutellum clearer yellow with a dusky median spot at base; postnotum shiny brownish black. Pleura shiny brownish yellow ventrally, the anepisternum and dorsal pleurites darker brown. Halteres pale, the knobs light yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters obscure yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips conspicuously blackened; tibiae brownish yellow, the tips very narrowly blackened; basitarsi light brown, the tips and remainder of the tarsi black.



Wings (Fig. 7) grayish subhyaline, the outer costal region a little more yellowish; veins brown, *Sc* and R_1 more yellowish. Venation: *Sc* short, Sc_1 ending at about one-third the length of *Rs*, Sc_2 a short distance from its tip, Sc_1 alone being about equal to *r*; *Rs* long, straight; *r* about its own length beyond the fork of *Rs*; R_2 relatively short, diverging from R_3. Abdomen brown, the tergites margined caudally and sublaterally with brownish black, the lateral margins pale; sternites obscure brown, the hypopygium conspicuously light yellow. In the female, the tergites are more uniformly infuscated, the sternites paler. Male hypopygium with the bifid outer dististyle having the outer arm relatively broad, only a little longer than the inner arm, the latter expanded and broadly rounded at tip. Inner dististyle a very gently arcuated rod, the apex squarely truncated. Ovipositor with the long valves pale horn-color.

Holotype, ♂, Fort de Kock, altitude 920 m, 1926. Allotopotype, ♀. Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂ (E. Jacobson).

In the coloration of the legs and the general appearance, the present species is closest to *E. (E.) minuscula* Alex. of Formosa, which differs

conspicuously in the coloration of the thorax and the structure of the male hypopygium. *E. (E.) femoralis* (Edw.), likewise from Sumatra, has the legs very differently colored and the venation different, R_{2+3} being shorter than R_2, the latter almost parallel with R_3.

Erläuterungen zu den Figuren 1—7.

Fig. 1. Wing of *Nesopeza capnora*, sp. n. – Fig. 2. Wing of *N. titania*, sp. n. — Fig. 3. Male hypopygium of *Limonia trigonoides*, sp. n. Symbols: b basistyle; d dorsal dististyle; g gonapophysis; t 9th tergite; v ventral dististyle. — Fig. 4. Wing of *Gnophomyia jacobsoni*, sp. n. — Fig. 5. Male hypopygium of *G. jacobsoni*, sp. n. — Fig. 6. Male hypopygium of *G. fraternoides*, sp. n. Symbols: a aedeagus; b basistyle; g gonapophysis; i inner dististyle; o outer dististyle. — Fig. 6 A. Different view of inner dististyle. – Fig. 7. Wing of *Erioptera* (*Empeda*) *scitula*, n. sp.