

Malloch, 1927

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 52: 1-16

Sydney 1927

6

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN DIPTERA. X.

Thorax as in *subnitida*. Legs normal. Wing venation differing from that of *nitidithorax* and *subnitida* in having the third costal division well over half as long as second, usually about, or even full, three-fourths as long as it, and twice as long as penultimate section of fourth vein, the latter subequal to ultimate section of fifth, and about twice as long as outer cross vein.

Length, 2 mm.

Type and three paratypes, Sydney, N.S.W., 3 and 5.1.1925, and 2.4.1925.

A less robust species than *nitidithorax*.

*DROSOPHILA ENIGMA*, n. sp.

Male and female.—Very similar to *lativittata* Malloch in colour and general structure. Differs from it in being paler, the ground colour being testaceous yellow, the dorsum of thorax greyish dusted, and with paler vittae which are narrower, the submedian pair separated by a wider space which covers four instead of two series of the short hairs, and the other characters of the markings as stated in the key. The abdominal markings consist of a dark brown fascia on hind margin of each tergite which is narrowed or interrupted in centre, widened each side of median line and again at the lateral curvature, the fasciae rather indistinct on the lateral incurved portions of the tergites. As in *lativittata* the outer cross vein is faintly clouded and the penultimate section of fourth vein is about half as long as ultimate.

Length, 3 mm.

Type male and allotype, Sydney, N.S.W., 22.7.23, and 23.9.24. Paratypes, two females, Toronto, N.S.W.

*DROSOPHILA SERRATA*, n. sp. (Text-figure 1.)

Male.—Shining fulvous yellow, very similar to *ampelophila* Loew which it closely resembles in many respects. The type specimen is rather immature, but the thorax is not vittate and the abdomen has a faint dark uninterrupted apical fascia on each tergite. The legs are yellow and the wings yellowish hyaline with unclouded veins. Halteres yellow. Bristles and hairs fuscous.

Anterior reclinate orbital bristle about one-third as long as posterior one and distinctly above the level of proclinate one; eyes quite densely stiff-haired; face distinctly carinate. Thorax with six series of intradorsocentral hairs; prescutellar acrostichals not differentiated; both humerals strong; only two sternopleurals well developed. Two basal segments of fore tarsus with a comb-like series of short stiff



Text-fig. 1. *Drosophila serrata*, two basal segments of fore tarsus of male from in front.

black bristles on anterior side, the comb on basal segment bipartite (Fig. 1). Third section of costa about half as long as second and a little less than twice as long as penultimate section of fourth vein, the latter about one-third as long as ultimate section and subequal to ultimate section of fifth vein; outer cross vein at about twice its own length from apex of fifth vein.

Length, 1.75 mm.

Type, Eldsvold, Queensland, 2.4.24 (Bancroft).

BY J. E. MALLOCH.

7

There are several described species of the genus with the two basal segments of fore tarsus armed with comb-like bristles, but none of these have the armature as in this species so far as I am aware. I described one, *blarmipes*, from India, but in it the combs are confined to the apical parts of each segment and do not extend along the whole length of the anterior surfaces as here.

Genus *GIRONIDES* Knab.

The species described below falls most readily into *Gitonides*, but it differs from the genotype in having the frons much narrower anteriorly and the first posterior cell of the wing quite noticeably narrowed apically.

*GITONIDES CONVERGENS*, n. sp.

Head brownish testaceous; upper half of occiput fuscous, lower half white dusted; upper extremities of frontal orbits, ocellar spot and clypeus, fuscous; face slightly white dusted; palpi brownish, paler at apices. Thorax brownish testaceous, dorsum when seen from in front with a broad brownish central vitta which is faint in front of the suture, where it is sometimes divided centrally and which is divided between suture and hind margin, a broad branch curving to each side and between the two pairs of dorsocentrals, and a narrower central one continuing to hind margin, the disc laterad of the anterior and posterior portions of vitta white dusted, between these pale markings and lateral margins there is a broad brownish vitta; humeral angles testaceous; scutellum when seen from in front with a brown central line which broadens out and covers apex, a fainter brown mark on each basal angle and a less distinct dark mark on disc each side of the dark central line, the latter surrounded by whitish dusting. Abdomen testaceous, all tergites except the basal two largely or entirely black. Legs testaceous, femora browned, tibiae dark at apices, the mid pair most conspicuously so. Wings hyaline. Halteres yellow.

Frons at vertex about one-third of the head width, much narrowed anteriorly, at front margin not half as wide as long in centre; proclinate orbital bristle well above middle of frons, the anterior reclinate bristle quite small and about midway between the others; arista bare; face slightly carinate; antennae normal, inserted at middle of profile. Thorax with two pairs of postsutural dorsocentrals, the anterior pair short, about eight series of intradorsocentral setulae, one humeral and two sternopleurals; scutellum convex. Abdomen broad and short. Legs stout, normal. Inner cross vein at two-fifths from apex of discal cell; outer cross vein at less than its own length from apex of fifth vein; ultimate section of fourth vein over three times as long as penultimate section; first posterior cell quite noticeably narrowed apically.

Length, 3 mm.

Type, Eldsvold, Queensland, 1924 (Bancroft).

Family Agromyzidae.

Subfamily MILICHIINAE.

*DESMOMETOPA VARIPELIS*, n. sp.

Female.—Head black, whitish-grey dusted, with the usual opaque black M-shaped frontal marking; cheeks yellowish below; palpi testaceous, with conspicuous irregular black spotting. Thorax black, slightly shining, evenly greyish dusted and without vittae. Abdomen greasy in type, black, and probably less dusted than thorax. Legs black, tarsi yellowish, darker at apices. Wings hyaline. Knobs of halteres yellow.

Malloch, 1927

Each orbit with the two upper bristles directed outward over eyes, the two anterior bristles incurved; arista hair-like, almost bare; palpi large, a little longer than head, lanceolate, broader than cheek, their apices rather pointed, bristles short. Thorax with two pairs of postaural dorsocentral bristles. Legs normal. Wings as in *m-aurum* Malloch.

Length, 2.6 mm.

Type, Bourke, N.S.W., 6.5.26.

I know no species of this genus which has the palpi coloured and shaped as has this one, these organs being in all others unicolorous or yellow with dark apices.

Family Plophitidae.

*PIOPHILA CONTEXTA* Walker.

This species I previously listed as *latipes* Malgou. (These PROCEEDINGS, 1925, p. 316). Dr. O. Duda considers that *contexta* Walker is a distinct species, having two humeral bristles instead of only one, and the second segment of the fore tarsus about 1.5 as long as wide, not about as wide as long.

Besides the specimen already recorded by me I have seen another female specimen from Wahrenonga, Sydney, N.S.W., 26.1.26.

I have before me what appears to be an undescribed genus of this family but have only one female specimen so defer describing it meantime.

Family Sapromyzidae.

Genus *SAPROMYZA* Fallén.

In presenting my synopsis of the species of this genus (These PROCEEDINGS, 1926, p. 33) I stated that undoubtedly there were many species still unknown to me and as evidence of this furnish descriptions of several that have been received since I completed the key. Under the description of each of these I have included notes which will serve to associate them with their most closely related forms in the key, but unfortunately there must yet be many undescribed species which can only be distinguished from those dealt with to date by a careful comparison with the complete descriptions or with the type-specimens.

I erect one new subgenus in the present paper for the reception of a very striking species from Sydney, but the others I retain in *Sapromyza sens. str.*, though several of them are rather aberrant from the genotype.

It will be necessary to publish a full key to the species later, but whether this duty may fall to me or another worker time will decide.

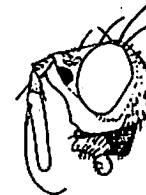
Subgenus *HENDELOMYZA*, n. subg.

Characters: Face concave in profile; basal segment of antenna as long as, or longer than, second, with some fine hairs below apically; sternopleura with but one bristle; thorax without presutural dorsocentrals. In other respects similar to *Sapromyza*.

*SAPROMYZA (HENDELOMYZA) TENUICORNIS*, n. sp. (Text-fig. 2.)

Female.—Head fulvous yellow, shining; ocellar spot fuscous, a fuscous line along inner margin of each orbital stripe which curves round anterior margin of latter and becomes wider there, almost connecting with the black spot between each antennal base and eye; some white dusting on sides and upper margin of frons; lower central part of face fuscous; parafacials white-dusted below the black

spot; third antennal segment brown, darker apically; arista black, yellowish at base; proboscis and palpi black. Thorax shining fulvous yellow, with two submedian vittae and one near each lateral margin white-dusted; pleura entirely white-dusted; scutellum paler yellow than mesonotum. Abdomen glossy black, yellowish on disc basally, where it is slightly grey-dusted. Legs yellow, apices of fore femora and tibiae infuscated. Wings honey yellow. Halteres brown.



Text-fig. 2. Head of *Sapromyza (Hendelomyza) tenuicornis*, from side.

Head in profile as in Figure 2; entire frons shining; anterior orbitals rather far from lateral margins; ocellars rather weak; arista subaede; head wider than high; proboscis stout. Thorax with but two pairs of postaural dorsocentrals and one pair of prescutellar acrostichals; intradorsocentral setulae in four series in front of suture; scutellum convex, with four bristles; prosternum almost bare; mesopleura and sternopleura each with one bristle. Abdomen stout. Fore femur without preapical anteroventral comb; tibiae with preapical dorsal bristle. Inner cross vein almost below apex of first vein and at middle of discal cell.

Length, 7.5 mm.

Type, Bayview, Sydney, N.S.W., 19.12.25.

A very characteristic species which might eventually be placed in a separate genus, though I prefer to consider it as a subgenus at present.

It must be noted that *magnicornis* Malloch, with which *tenuicornis* has some characters in common, has two sternopleural bristles and the head quite differently shaped. This new species does not fit into any caption of my recently published key, the only other species having the antennae longer than the head being *magnicornis*.

*SAPROMYZA RIFARIA*, n. sp.

Male and female.—Head dull ochreous yellow; frons brownish in centre, ocellar spot fuscous; orbital stripes densely yellowish-grey dusted; a black or brown spot between each antenna and eye; antennae pale brown or yellowish, third segment and arista black; proboscis yellow; palpi black. Thorax subopaque ochreous yellow, rather densely greyish dusted, with two conspicuous brown submedian vittae which become wider behind, and traces of two sublateral vittae of the same colour behind suture; mesopleura and anterior part of propleura fuscous; scutellum brownish yellow, paler at anterior lateral angles and between apical bristles, and with two black apical spots. Abdomen ochreous, shining, with central part of each tergite darker and the apices paler. Legs testaceous yellow, apices of all femora, tibiae and tarsi, and bases of all tibiae, black. Wings yellowish hyaline. Halteres yellow.