

Malloch, J. R. 1927. The species of the genus Stenomicro, Coquillett (Diptera, Acalyptrata).

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 9, 20:23-26, p pl.

p.23. The genus Stenomicro, Coquillett, was originally described for the reception of a species from Porto Rico, angustata, Coquillett, and placed in the family Drosophilidae. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 22:262 (1900).

In dealing with the family Drosophilidae Sturtevant rejected Stenomicro, considering it as probably belonging to the Geomyzidae. (p.49 1921)

Hendel has recently attempted to clarify the matter, but, even with the assistance of his synopsis, it is impossible to place the present genus satisfactorily. I incline to the opinion that there are too many families in the division, and consider that, when a single character, such as the presence or absence, or the inclination, of a pair of bristles, or the degree of individuality of a vein, is resorted to in separating groups of families, the number of exceptions met with precludes the possibility of a workable classification.

p.24 the head (fig. 1) : departure from the typical Drosophilines from in the lack of forwardly directed orbital bristles and distinct ocellars.. The postvertical bristles are microscopic, but in most specimens they are evident under a high-power lens, and divergent, while the inner vertical pair are directed forward and upward, which is quite exceptional. Ocelli small, closely approximated, distant from vertex. The uppermost pair of bristles on the face cannot be considered as vibrissae but appear to be analogous to those occurring in some genera of Ephydrid. Stenomicro bears as close relationship to Asteiidae as to Drosophilidae, and if we consider the similarity in the inclination of the postvertical bristles as well as the slightly forwardly directed inner verticals of Asteiidae as of importance, it is more closely related to that group than to Anthomyzidae. Pending a definite conclusion on the matter, I leave the genus in the complex containing Drosophilidae and Asteiidae. The single puparium before me appears to strengthen this conclusion?

Palpi vestigial. as minute rounded processes.

Key to the species.

1. Second costal division not much longer than third; wing hyaline.
.....angustata, Coq.
- Second costal division at least three times as long as third. ..2.
2. Wing largely fuscous with four whitish fasciae, one near base, one over each of the cross-veins, and another near apex, the latter interrupted in middle; distance between apices of veins 2 and 3 and 3 and 4 on costa subequal (pl.II,fig.10).fascipennis, ksp. n.
- Wing hyaline; distances between apices of veins 2 and 3 much greater than that between apices of veins 3 and 4 on costa.3.

3. Male hypopygium with the forceps long and rather conspicuously attenuated on apical half (Pl. II, fig. 4), and the longest of the internal processes as in pl. II, fig. 5. australis, sp. n.
 -- Male hypopygium with the forceps shorter and gradually tapered (P. II, fig. 8), and the longest of the internal processes as in Pl. ii, fig. 9. orientalis, sp. n.

p.25. Stenomicro australis, sp. n. Queensland ♂, ♀/
Stenomicro orientalis, sp. n. Hawaii ♂, ♀.
 p.26. Stenomicro fascipennis, sp. n. Luzon, Philippines ♂.

Head fuscous with legs whitish dusky. Antenna brown. Testaceous. Thorax fuscous. el. shiny. light wh. dusky on dorsum. Pleura test. below. Abd. fusc. yellow below. Legs test. yet. Wings fusc. banded. halteres yellow. Strong orbital. Lower vertical slender. Venation different from other spp.

