

No.
T. OKADA

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Exotic Muscaridæ (Diptera).—XXV. By J. R. MALLOCH,
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Family Drosophilidæ.

Genus ACLETOKENUS, Frauenfeld.

This genus is distinguished from all others in the family which have the arista pubescent or bare, except *Colocasiomyia*, de Meijere, by the lack of ocellar bristles. From *Colocasiomyia* it is distinguished by the flat face and several other characters.

There are two known species of the genus, *formosa*, Loew, found in Europe, and *meijeri*, Duda, recorded from Java only. I have before me what appears to be a third species, from Southern India. The three species may be distinguished as below.

Key to the Species.

- 1. The proclinate orbital bristle very small and fine, not nearly half as long as the anterior proclinate one, the three orbitals almost equally spaced; outer vertical bristle not half as long as the inner one; mesopleura with a large black mark; fourth visible tergite of abdomen with a triangular black mark in middle, its base on base of tergite. *indica*, sp. n.
- The proclinate orbital bristle not noticeably shorter than anterior reclinate one 2.
- 2. Thoracic dorsum shining black, with the lateral margins pale yellow; mesopleura without a black mark; visible abdominal tergites 1 to 3 each with the base broadly blackened, the fourth with a black triangle in centre which has its base on base of tergite..... *formosa*, Loew.
- Thoracic dorsum shining yellowish brown, with two broad black vittæ which are more or less confluent behind suture and do not extend to hind margin; mesopleura with a dark mark; visible tergites 1 to 4 of abdomen each with a dark spot on each side *meijeri*, Duda.

Acletoxenus indica, sp. n.

Female.—Head clay-yellow, ocellar triangle, and occiput except on upper central part deep black; labrum fuscous; third antennal segment orange; aristæ brown. Thorax whitish yellow, shining, mesonotum with the following black marks which are distinctly shining: a broad central vitta narrowly separated from a submedian vitta on each side, the latter slightly interrupted at suture, and a sublateral post-sutural vitta on each side of these, none of which reaches the

posterior margin and all of them more or less fused owing to the presence of a brownish suffusion on the intervening pale areas, the extreme hind margin also with a narrow black transverse mark; pleura with two large dull black marks, one on mesopleura and the other on sternopleura, and some smaller paler marks on some of the other sclerites; scutellum with a deep black dot on each lateral basal angle. Abdomen yellow, with a fuscous basal fascia on visible tergites 1 to 3, most distinct laterally and possibly sometimes reduced to lateral spots, fourth tergite with a deep black triangle in centre, its apex near hind margin, fifth with a smaller spot of similar form. Legs whitish yellow. Wings hyaline. Halteres whitish yellow.

Frons over three times as long as wide, parallel-sided, seen from in front about half as wide as one eye at widest point, outer vertical bristle not half as long as inner, and a little shorter than the reclinate orbitals, the anterior one of the latter above middle of frons, proclinate orbital microscopic, almost indistinguishable, situated a little below middle of frons; vibrissæ not longer than anterior reclinate orbital; cheeks not visible from the side. Thorax as in *formosa*; sternopleurals 2. Legs normal, mid-tibia with a microscopic preapical dorsal bristle. Inner cross-vein almost directly below apex of first vein; outer cross-vein at about its own length from apex of fifth vein; fourth vein slightly deflected apically.

Length 2 mm.

Type and three paratypes, Coimbatore, S. India, 9-20. vi. 1928 (*T. K. V.*).

Labelled "Feeding on *Aleurodes* on Castor." Only the type-specimen is in perfect condition, the others being general. I assume that the feeding record refers to the larval habit, not to the habits of the adults, which were apparently reared. Specimens returned to British Museum.

Family Chloropidæ.

Genus CHLOROPISCA, Loew.

Chloropisca rugiceps, sp. n.

Female.—Clay-yellow, suffused with brownish and with black markings. Head shining on frontal triangle, cheeks, and occiput; ocellar region and some streaks on the upper occiput fuscous, sides of triangle and adjoining portions of interfrontalia brownish; antennæ, aristæ, and palpi yellow. Thorax with the usual black vittæ on mesonotum appearing four in number owing to fusion of the middle pair; scutellum

black, margin pale yellow; each pleural sclerite with a black mark. Abdomen with base of each tergite broadly black. Legs yellow, femora and tibiæ more or less suffused with brown, not sharply marked. Wings hyaline. Halteres white.

Head large, frons at vertex about twice as wide as one eye, widened anteriorly, with sparse microscopic hairs, triangle extending about three-fourths of the distance to anterior margin, no bristles present; antennæ small, entire length not half the height of cheek, situated well below middle of eye in profile; arista subnude; eyes bare; face in profile concave; cheek about two-thirds as high as eye, with quite coarse furrows running obliquely from upper posterior to lower anterior portion; palpi slender. Thorax quite prominently arched, dorsum with numerous quite evident setigerous punctures, only a single posterior notopleural bristle present; scutellum flattened above, without a sharp rim, with setigerous discal punctures and two approximated apical bristles; pleura practically bare. Abdomen broad, not longer than thorax. Legs stout, fore tarsi not dilated, sensory area on hind tibia well developed. Penultimate section of fourth vein equal to ultimate section of fifth, and about 1.5 times as long as outer cross-vein.

Length 4 mm., width of thorax almost 2 mm.

Type and two paratypes, Gatooma, S. Rhodesia, xii. 1927 and i. 1928 (*A. Cuthbertson*). No. 2017, S. Rhodesia Dept. of Agriculture.

This species might be removed to a new genus on the basis of the single notopleural bristle.

Family Psilidæ.

Genus STRONGYLOPHTHALMIA, Heller.

The most striking character for the separation of this genus from its allies is the broad, rather elongate, and slightly convex prosternum, which feature has not previously been noted in this connection.

I have before me an apparently new species, which is described below. I append a key for the separation of this species from the two described from Formosa.

Key to the Species.

1. Wings entirely hyaline; face, frons, and humeri reddish yellow; mid and hind femora and tibiæ black-brown at apices. *courectata*, Hendel.
- Wings with two dark marks, one at middle, the other at apices; head and thorax entirely black 2.