

Mündung ist, dazwischen 4 im Trapez gestellte weiße große Tropfen. Cd. in Verlängerung des ta. mit einem Querpaar von weißen Tröpfchen, proximal davon 2 große unregelmäßige Flecke. Cp₂ mit 2 weißen Randflecken, von denen der hintere mit einem großen der m. anliegenden Fleck zusammenhängt. Cp₃ im Spitzendrittel braun, mit eingeschlossenem hellen Randtropfen, basal hyalin, mit 2 braunen Zacken am cu.; tan. mit braunem Fleckchen, solche auch am Ende der Falte und vor dem Ende des ax.

Im rechten Flügel fehlen der distale Tropfen der Csm. unter der Mündung von r 2 + 3, der der r 4 + 5 anliegt, in der Cp₁ der Randfleck und die beiden vorhergehenden Tropfen, in der Cp₂ die beiden Randflecke, endlich auch der Randfleck in der Cp₃. — Größe 4 mm.

♀-Type von St. Moritz, gefangen am 24. I. 1902 von Herrn L. Oldenberg, im Deutschen Entomologischen Institut Dablen.

Die Einordnung der Art in der von Hendel (Fr. Hendel, *Trypetidae*, in: Lindner, Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region, Teil 49) hätte bei Punkt 3 p. 147 zu erfolgen; an Stelle von *duplex* Becker ist zu setzen 3 a.

3 a. Der distale helle Fleck der Cm. nicht nennenswert breiter als der proximale, Csm. ohne hellen Randfleck, proximal vom ta. in der Csm. liegen 3 helle Tropfen, Csc. ganz dunkel.

bipagiata Hering.

— Der distale helle Fleck der Cm. breiter als der proximale. Csm mit hellem Randfleck, proximal vom ta. in der Csm. nur 2 helle Tropfen, Csc. mit eingeschlossenem hellen Tröpfchen.

duplex Becker.

Three New Species of *Euribia* Meigen (*Trypetidae*, *Diptera*) from Turkestan.

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Through the kindness of Dr. Walther Horn, Director of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem, I have been able to examine a number of Trypetidae from that Institution. Among them are a few specimens that represent three apparently new species that are described here.

The species belong to the genus *Euribia* Meig. which is accepted as understood by Hendel in his Monograph of the Trypetidae in Lindner's „Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region“ in 1927. It is one of Meigen's 1800 names for which *cardui* L. as used by Latreille in 1802 must apparently be accepted as the genotype. Most of the species are perhaps

better known under the genus *Urophora* Rob.-Desv. 1830, under which some authors still retain them. The correct generic name for the species concerned is in doubt because, while the acceptance of Meigen's 1800 names has been approved at the 5th Congress of Entomology last year (1933), there does not appear to be a general agreement as to whether the genotype of *Euribia* Meig. should be *cardui* L. or *artemisiae* Fabr.

The types of the new species are in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut.

Euribia xanthippe n. sp.

A small species with hyaline wings very similar to *Euribia maura* Frfld. of which it may prove to be an extreme form. It is unfortunate that the head is missing, but as the species is so well characterised by the extensive yellow lateral markings on the thorax, in which it differs from *maura* Frfld. and *stigma* Lw., that it seems worth while recording it as new.

Type, a male, Askabad, Transcaspien (coll. Oldenberg).

Length, thorax and abdomen, 2,2 mm, wing, 3,0 mm.

Head missing. Thorax, excluding scutellum, rather broader than long, dorsum black with thick grey dust. On sides extensively yellow from transverse suture between line of presutural bristle and notopleural suture to humerus, where it extends rather broadly inwards one-third of the distance across dorsum, and below notopleural suture extended downwards to cover most of mesopleura and the wing base; a small, more or less elongate, rectangular spot on hypopleura; sterna between and nearly surrounding front coxae, yellow; a strong yellow streak in front of middle coxae, and a weaker streak before hind coxae; pleura and sterna otherwise reddish black. Bristles normal, dorso-centrals slightly before line of anterior supra-alars.

Scutellum yellow, with blackish lateral corners, four bristles. Post-scutellum and mesophragma shining black. Legs straw yellow, only front femora with a slight brownish streak on outer side. Halteres yellow. Wing apparently as in *maura* Frfld., yellow hyaline, veins yellow, ends of costa and tips of second, third and fourth veins slightly darkened; upper cross-vein a little beyond middle of discal cell. Abdomen shining black, with sparse black pubescence and slight grey dust. Genitalia and venter black. Fifth segment one-third longer than fourth and fifth together.

Euribia attingens n. sp.

In this species the chief difficulty seems to be to decide if the first and second bands of the wing-pattern are to be considered in any degree separated or not. One would be inclined to regard them as confluent,

and then the specimens would run to 15 in Hendel's tables (Hendel, l. c. p. 39). The only species that would be concerned here is *congrua* Lw., which has a somewhat similar wing-pattern, but the details in the costal cell differ, also, in *congrua*, the antennae are yellow and the base of the ovipositor only as long as the pre-abdomen. If, however, they could be considered separate, or just touching, then the specimens run to *tenuior* Hend., a species to which they seem closely allied. Such differences as may be noted on comparison with Hendel's description are slight: the third joint of the antennae is blackened above and outwardly; the union between the first and second bands on the wing is more definite and without any particular sign of a „small reddish spot“ („ein kleines rostfarbiges Fleckchen“), and the base of the ovipositor is apparently longer, about one and a half times as long as the pre-abdomen, while in *tenuior* it is barely as long.

Type, female, and one paratype female, Bucharja, Repetek (coll. Oldenberg).

Length of body, 3,5 mm, of wing, 3,2 mm; the base of the ovipositor is 1,5 mm and the pre-abdomen approximately 1,0 mm. Head about as long as high and two-fifths wider; yellow: occiput shining black, the black contiguous with the upper half of the posterior orbits, broadly yellow on lower half and behind vertex. Frons as long as wide, narrowed a little in front and twice width of an eye, flat, yellow, orbits and a large triangular area round black ocellar dot, paler yellow; slightly brownish before pale, moderate lunule; one superior and two inferior orbital bristles; there is no apparent pubescence but the frons is rubbed and most of the bristles abraded. Antennae as long as face, brownish, blackened on top and on outer side of third joint; arista microscopically pubescent. Face narrow, epistome not prominent; cheeks a little narrower than, and genae about three times as wide as third antennal joint (the genae about one-third height of eye). Eye in profile rounded oval, the long axis directed backwards at 45°. Palpi brownish; proboscis brown, the elongate labellae about three-fourths length of lower border of head; projecting somewhat in front.

Thorax black, dorsum apparently grey-dusted, but dust much rubbed and patchy in specimens; humeri and a broad stripe to wing-base yellow; scutellum yellow with lateral corners black, four bristles; halteres yellow. Legs; coxae and femora black, tips of latter, tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown. Wing normal, pattern practically the same as the figure given by Hendel for *tenuior*, four bands, the first (basal) from second basal cell to costa, leaving basal half of outer costal cell hyaline; it may be considered confluent with the second — in reflected light the outer half of the costal cell and the stigma appear uniformly blackish only the side

of the up-turned end of the auxiliary vein appearing whitish by reflection by transmitted light there can be discerned a slight, pale, subhyaline spot in the curve of the auxiliary vein: in the type the extreme base of the marginal cell is very faintly infuscated yellowish, while in the paratype it is definitely brownish. The second band passes over the upper cross-vein to hind margin of wing; the third similarly over the lower cross-vein and is moreover united to the fourth which goes round the costa to a little beyond the tip of the fourth vein.

Abdomen shining black with black pubescence; the fifth segment apparently about as long as the sixth. Base of ovipositor rather flattened in specimens, probably legging-shaped normally, about one and a half time length of pre-abdomen.

The paratype is rather smaller than the type and seems somewhat teneral, the face being sunken.

Euribia repeteki n. sp.

This species seems to have the base of the ovipositor rather longer than that recorded for any other species of *Euribia* in the Palaearctic Region. Of the other species in which the base of the ovipositor is about twice the length of the pre-abdomen, it may be readily distinguished from *cuspidata* Meig. and *solstitialis* L. as third and fourth bands on the wing-pattern are united, while in these two species they are separated. It seems to be much like *eriolepidis* Lw. but differs in the reduced wing-pattern. As in the previous species there is a difficulty in deciding whether the first and second bands should be considered separated or not. After careful examination it can be seen that the denser brown infuscation in the stigma and in the outer costal cell touch below the end of the auxiliary vein for about half the width of the cell, being separated from the first vein by a small hyaline or sub-hyaline spot much as appears to be the case in *eriolepidis*. This being so, the specimens run to the first part of couplet 24 in Hendel's tables (l. c.) but it differs from both *tenuior* Hend. and *nigricornis* Hend. in the much greater length of the base of the ovipositor. It differs further from *eriolepidis* in having black antennae and wider cheeks and genae.

It may be noted that *longicauda* Hend. also has black antennae and the base of the ovipositor long, but it is only one and a half times as long as the pre-abdomen and the wing-pattern is quite different.

Type male and female and one paratype male, Bucharja, Repetek (coll. Oldenberg).

Length of body, female, 6,3 mm, base of ovipositor 2,9 mm, pre-abdomen about 1,3 mm, wing 4,2 mm; length of body and of wing, male, 3,9 mm. Head about as long as high and not quite half again as

wide, yellow; occiput shining black, broadly yellow above and on orbits; frons a little longer than its width at vertex, slightly narrowed anteriorly and not quite twice width of an eye; flat with slight yellow pubescence, ocellar dot black; one superior and two inferior orbital bristles; lunule semicircular, paler yellow than frons. Antennae as long, or just slightly longer, than face, third joint black, first and second black with reddish tinge (third joint missing in male type), arista black, bare. Face narrow, epistome not prominent; cheeks as wide as third antennal joint, genae about two and a half times the width (about half height of eye), rather narrower in male than in female; eye in profile small, rounded, slightly longer than high. Palpi and proboscis yellow in female, brown in male, proboscis elongate, labellae about three-fifths length of lower margin of head.

Thorax black, dorsum with slight grey dust (rubbed in male) and black pubescence; humerus and stripe to wing base yellow. Scutellum yellow, outer corners black in male, barely darkened in female. Bristles normal, black, dorso-centrals a little before line of anterior supra-alars, four scutellars. Halteres yellow. Legs, coxae and femora black, tips of latter and rest of leg light brown. Wing normal, with four bands, first touching second on costa at end of auxiliary vein, basal half of outer costal cell hyaline; second band narrow reaching barely to middle of discal cell and only produced faintly to fifth vein in female, in male reaches half-way across third posterior cell; third band narrow, narrowing to vanish at lower end of lower cross-vein in female, in male strongly to this point; fourth band united to third and rather wider, in female ends at tip of wing, in male a little beyond. In the paratype male the second band reaches only to middle of discal cell, and is widened a bit on the upper cross-vein; the third band narrows on the third vein, but reaches hind margin of wing, and the fourth band a little beyond tip of fourth vein.

Abdomen black, with black pubescence, obliquely there appears a dusted sheen. Sixth segment in female about one-third longer than fifth. Base of ovipositor long, rather more than twice length of pre-abdomen, elongate legging-shaped, black with black pubescence. Male genitalia black.
