Descriptions of Two New Species of Indo-Australian Ephydridae.

(Diptera.)

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Among some Ephydridae sent to me for determination by Dr. Walther Horn, I found the following new species.

Rhynchopsilopa ceylonensis new species.

Of the genus *Rhynchopsilopa* Hendel [1]), there have been four new species described: The genotype, *R. madnicornis* Hendel [2]), from Formosa; *R. rugosiscutata* de Meijere [3]), from Java; *R. apicalis* Collin [4]), from South Nigeria, Africa; *R. nitidissima* Hendel [5]), from Egypt.

Before me are three specimens from Ceylon which, although in rather damaged condition, seem to be distinct from any of the above mentioned. In *magnicornis* the coxae, femora and tibiae are pale, yellow. In *rugosiscutata*, according to its description, we have the scutellum „fein runzelig" which may be applicable to my species and my specimen of *magnicornis*, if we consider the weak, microrugulose surface as appears under magnification of 100 diameters, and which character de Meijere gives as a comparative distinguishing character of his species. However, *rugosiscutata* has the face „schwarzgrün", the third antennal segment „so lang wie breit" and the wings „glashell". *Apicalis* was described from, and probably occurs, far outside of the probable limits of the species most likely to be associated with the one here described, but from its description we have the wings apically darkened, the fore coxae yellow and the haltere knobs white. *Nitidissima* has ten aristal hairs and the face „sehr lang". The present species has the following characters which may be considered of specific value:

Face, palpi, extremities of tibiae, four proximal segments of tarsi, wings and veins, yellow to testaceous. Antennae and haltere knobs, dark. Almost wholly shining; with all upper surfaces brilliant metallic colored: frons and mesonotum violet to blue, abdomen blue to green; scutellum excepted, being subopaque, olivaceous. Mesonotum without discernable pile, but sparingly squamose under 100 diameters magnification, with rounded

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[1]) Suppl. Ent., no. 2, p. 96, 1913.
[2]) Suppl. Ent., no. 2, p. 96, 1913.
[3]) Tijd. v. Ent., **59**, 267, 1916.
[4]) Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1921, p. 509.
[5]) Bul. Soc. R. Ent. Egypt., **15**, 69, 1931.

squamae well separated from each other, but which on the scutellum, pleurae and metanotum become more dense, giving the scutellum a more opaque appearance.

Head scarcely higher than long. Eyes almost round, the post-buccal orbit being straight. Frons about one-half width of head, much broader than long, smooth, polished metallic colored with exception of the long acute ocellar triangle which attains the lunular margin; orbits parallel. Face nearly as broad as frons with the usual weakly convex medifacies and prominent epistoma. Bucca linear. Antennae situated as usual, very high, with the well exerted first segment extending almost vertically dorsad, the well developed inverted conical second segment, and the long third, dependant; the latter pale pilose and attaining epistoma; seta on second segment normal. Arista longer than third segment, with about seven hairs.

Mesonotum entirely smooth without discernable pile, sparingly squamose, with the round squamae appearing as round scales, under 100 times magnification. Macrochaetae and setae apparently normal. Scutellum subopaque, densely squamose, giving the appearance of transverse microrugosity, under 100 times magnification. Pleura and metanotum micropilose and more densely squamose. Abdomen appearing narrow, but this is probably from distortion due to the condition of the specimen; highly polished and metallic colored, very sparingly short setose, the distance apart of these setae being greater than their length; the setae becoming longer on venter. Second costal section more than twice as long as third. Length about 2.4 mm.

Type. — Male; Ceylon (Dr. W. Horn), [Deut. Ent. Inst. Coll.]. Paratype. — 1 ♀: topotypical.

Napaea formosana new species.

The only other species of this genus described from the Orient is *N. inornata* Becker[1]) from Formosa. Were it not for Becker's description of the facial bristles being „sehr feinen" and the „Beine glänzend schwarz" I would suspect my material of being teneral examples of that species. Becker gives no comparisons with a described species so we have nothing to guide us in this respect.

The present species is very similar to the European *Napaea coarctata* (Fallen), 1813, but is more shining and the tibiae are mostly pale. Other differentiating characters may be gleaned from the following description.

Tibiae except a median infuscation, tarsi except apices, halteres, squamae, and base of wings, pale, yellowish. The pollinose vestiture ochraceous above to grayish beneath; very sparse on the frontal orbits,

[1]) Ent. Mitt., **13**, 292, 1924.

upper portion of face, mesonotum and scutellum; almost absent on mesofrons; these surfaces in consequent, shining.

Similar to *coarctata* in structure, but head broader, in comparison with width, the face in consequence broader with less appreciable interfoveal convexity; only one strong facial bristle each side, scutellum more convex, less triangular, more rounded apically; second vein of wings more parallel with, and more abruptly curving into, costa; cross veins at most very weakly clouded.

Length, the apparent teneral condition of the type, judging from the shrunken abdomen, precludes giving any length, but in general development it is similar to *coarctata*.

Type. — Female; Tainan, Formosa (H. Sauter), "II, 1909", [Deut. Ent. Inst. Coll.].

Paratype. — 1 ♂; topotypical. This specimen is much underdeveloped, without contrasting coloring.

Neue Pyrgotiden aus dem Deutschen Entomologischen Institut.

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(Mit 1 Textfigur.)

Vor kurzem gab ich in dieser Zeitschrift (Arb. morphol. taxonom. Ent., Berlin-Dahlem, **3**, 243—256, 1936) eine Darstellung meiner Ansichten über die verwandtschaftlichen und tiergeographischen Verhältnisse der Pyrgotiden und beschrieb gleichzeitig einige neue Arten aus dem Materiale des Deutschen Entomologischen Institutes. Seither sind diesem einige weitere Pyrgotiden zugegangen, so daß ich im folgenden einige kleine Ergänzungen zu meiner genannten Arbeit geben kann.

1. *Prodalmannia variabilis* Bezzi. Nach 3 Exemplaren des Deutschen Entomologischen Institutes aus Sydney (leg. Lüddemann) besitzt diese noch nicht lange und bisher wohl nur nach den Typen bekannte Art einige Börstchen auf der Oberseite des Basalabschnittes von r_{4+5}. Sie ist also in der Tabelle Hendels (Enc. Ent., B II, Dipt., **8**, 141, 1934) falsch eingeordnet. Man wird beim Bestimmungsversuch nach Hendels Tabelle auf die Gattung *Trichempodia* Malloch geführt!

2. In meiner oben genannten Arbeit sind (p. 248, Nr. 3 und 4) die beiden Arten *variegata* Hendel und *passerina* Hendel versehentlich als zu *Tephritocampylocera* gehörig angeführt. Sie gehören zu *Tephritopyrgota!*

3. ***Tephritocampylocera abessinica*** nova spec.

Körperfarbe lehmgelb, an der Basis der oc und der vti je ein undeutliches braunes Fleckchen. Auch das Hinterhaupt mit etwas brauner