

zwar zwischen dieser und dem Hinterrand 3 gleiche Strecken markierend, und endlich noch 1 Grübchen im letzten Drittel der Mitte jedes Elytrons und ein apikaler Suturalpunkt (wie übrigens auch bei *schmidti*, nur schärfer).

Hab.: Panama; France Field (Kanalzone), VI. 1930 (Bierig).  
In meiner Sammlung.

#### Figurenerklärung der Tafel 2.

Fig. 1. *Brachycantharus gibber*, n. sp. — Fig. 2. *Brachychara palliditarsis*, n. sp. — Fig. 3. *Neobrachychara horni*, n. sp. — Fig. 4. *Trichidryas silvestris*, n. sp. — Fig. 5. *Parasilusa plaumanni*, n. sp. — Fig. 6. *Trichidryas longicornis*, n. sp.

#### Figurenerklärung der Tafel 3.

Fig. 7. *Homalota belua*, n. sp. — Fig. 8. *Euvira schmidti*, n. sp. — Fig. 9. *Platandria neotropica*, n. sp. — Fig. 10. *Genosema aemula*, n. sp. — Fig. 11. *Platonica schmidti*, n. sp., Thorax und Elytren. — Fig. 12. *Platonica ampli-collis*, n. sp., Thorax. — Fig. 13. *Diaboliogenus primus*, n. sp., Tergite der Abdominalringe 1 und 2. — Fig. 14. *Neobrachychara horni*, Analpartie des ♂, Dorsalansicht. — Fig. 15. *Microbrachida gilvicornis*, n. sp.

## New Formosan *Stratiomyidae* in the Collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut.

(Diptera).

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The present paper is based on a small collection of Stratiomyidae made by H. Sauter in Formosa. Types are in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut.

Subfamily *Solvinae*.

*Solva (Ceratosolva) aurifrons*, n. sp.

Female. A yellowish to brownish yellow species. Vertex, front, and face narrow, the ocellar triangle and the bases of the antennae being separated from the eyes only by very narrow frontal and facial orbits; the face somewhat widened at the oral margin. Head black; the ground color, however, is almost wholly concealed on the frontal orbits and on most of the face by dense silvery pollen, and on the front by dense, appressed, golden pile; the occiput with yellowish pollen and rather dense yellow pile. Proboscis and palpi yellow; the palpi large,

the apical segment of each inflated. Antennae about three times as long as the head; the ten segments in ratio 4:3:12:9:10:8:10:8:7:10; their bases yellow, the remainder (from the apex of the third segment exteriorly, and from the base of the fifth internally) blackish. Thorax yellow, rather densely clothed with short, yellow pile; the dorsum somewhat darker than the pleura; each mesopleuron with an irregular brownish black spot behind the front coxa; the mesonotum with an irregular brownish black area medially behind the suture; this area extends to and includes the narrow base of the scutellum. Legs yellow, yellow-pilose; the hind coxae externally and the hind femora below slightly brownish-yellow. Hind femora moderately inflated, their median diameter being almost three times that of their tibiae, and armed below with an irregular row of short, blunt teeth. Halteres yellow, the knobs slightly infuscated. Wings yellow, the veins also yellow. Cross vein m-cu distinct, almost as long as r-m. Abdomen yellow, the tergites, however, except their apices, brownish-yellow; the pile yellow, except some black pile at the base of each segment dorsally. Length, 11.5 mm.

Holotype, female, Toa Tsui Kutsu, Formosa, May 1914 (H. Sauter).

The left wing of the type is curiously abnormal, the veins bounding the discal cell being wholly obliterated, and some of the others on the apical half of the wing being weakened and misshapen.

#### *Subgenus Formosolva*, nov.

This subgenus is distinguished from *Ceratosolva* de Meij. and *Hanaavia* Enderl. by the longer antennae, the broad, concave front, and the long first antennal segment; the latter two characters will also distinguish it from *Nematoceropsis* Pleske. The posterior femora are but slightly thickened and are denticulate below. Type, *Solva (Formosolva) concavifrons*, n. sp.

#### *Solva (Formosolva) concavifrons*, n. sp.<sup>1</sup>

Female. A yellowish species. Front exceptionally wide, when seen from the anterior view, wider than the diameter of each eye, and distinctly concave; the face somewhat narrower than the front, not widened at the oral margin. Head, including palpi and proboscis, yellow; the pile yellow, short and inconspicuous except on the occiput, where it is longer, and somewhat golden-yellow below. Antennae four times as long as the head; the segments in the ratio 10:4:10:8:9:11:10:11:11:11; the tenth and the apex of the ninth segment reddish yellow, the others lemon yellow, except that the dorsal surface of segments two to and including the basal half of eight are brown; there is, therefore, an entire pre-apical lemon-yellow ring covering the apical half of the

eighth and most of the ninth segment. Thorax, including legs, halteres, and scutellum, and the abdomen uniformly ochraceous yellow; pile colorous; some black pile, however, on abdominal tergites two to seven inclusively. Hind femora but slightly thickened, but each bearing ventrally an irregular row, which posteriorly seems to be a closely approximated double row, of spinelike teeth. Wings yellow, the veins also yellow. Crossvein m-cu distinct; more than half as long as r-m. Length, 11 mm.

Holotype, female, Formosa (Sauter). Oldenberg Collection.

*Solva (Xylomyia) sauteri*, n. sp.

Male. Front of moderate width, the face slightly wider; eyes emarginated just above the antennae. Occiput, vertex, and upper three-fourth of the front black; the lower part of the front, the entire face, proboscis, palpi, and antennae yellow. Palpi only moderately dilated. Vertex and upper two-thirds of front with dense, appressed, golden pile; the front on each side just above the antennae, at the emarginations of the eye, with a silvery-pruinose spot; face and occiput yellowish-pruinose, the latter with some erect yellow pile below. Antennae barely longer than the head; the first two segments subequal; the remainder fused into a flagellum, which is about five times the length of the first segment. Thorax, including legs and halteres, yellow, yellow-pilose except on the scutellum, the supralar regions, and parts of the tarsi, where the pile is black, though short and inconspicuous; the tarsi especially the fore ones, are more or less brownish-yellow. Hind femora neither thickened nor denticulate. Wings yellowish; veins brownish-yellow. Cross vein m-cu distinct, almost as long as r-m. Abdomen yellow; segments two to five inclusively each with a narrow, subapical, transverse black band; venter of segment one with a conspicuous oblique transverse spot on each side basally; pile yellow, but the dorsum with considerable short black pile intermixed. Genitalia large. Length, 12 mm.

Female. Differs only sexually.

Holotype, male, Allotype, female, Toa, Tsui Kutsu, Formosa, May, 1914. Paratopotypes, 5 males, 8 females, same data. Paratype, female, Formosa (Sauter), Oldenberg collection. A female, same data as holotype, is evidently the same species, but the head is missing.

The above description, which was based on the holotype specimen, applies well to the entire type series. There is, however, some variation in the width of the transverse abdominal bands; furthermore, the abdomen may be discolored so as to appear in large part brownish above.

The above three species all trace to couplet 12 of Brunetti's key (Second Revision of the Oriental *Stratiomyidae*), except that the

species in this couplet lack the cross-vein m-cu; moreover, the abdominal markings are different.

Subfamily *Beridinae*.

*Hoplacantha flavicornis*, n. sp.

Female. A slender species. Head black; the front, vertex, and upper median part of the occiput with a deep metallic violet reflection, the ocellar triangle with a deep metallic green reflection. Vertex one-third the width of the head; the sides of the front strongly convergent, its width at the antennae being but one-third that of the vertex; the face narrow, widening somewhat toward the oral margin. The lower part of the front and the narrow facial orbits silvery pollinose; the middle of the face dull black. Some moderately long but sparse, black hair on the vertex, front, and face. Antennae light yellow, the extreme apex somewhat darker; the first and second segment with rather dense black pile, which makes these segments appear darkened; the first segment twice as long as the second, and three times as long as wide. Proboscis light yellow; the palpi brown. Thorax black, with metallic green reflections, especially on the dorsum and scutellum; the scutellar spines, yellow, except at the extreme base. Pile of thorax, light yellow, moderately dense but inconspicuous. Legs, including coxae, yellow; the fore and middle tarsi slightly darkened beyond the basitarsi; the extreme tips of the hind femora, the hind tibiae, and the last three segments of the hind tarsi yellowish brown; the ratio of the segments of the hind tarsi 22:9:4:3:4. Halteres yellow. Wings light yellowish; the veins yellow; the stigma brown; vein  $R_{2+3}$  originates slightly beyond cross-vein r-m. Abdomen light brownish yellow, darker laterally and basally, and becoming blackish beyond the middle of the fifth segment; the first two or three segments with long yellow pile laterally; the remaining pile sparse and scattered. Length, 6 mm.

Holotype, female, North Paiwan Distr., Shinsine, Formosa, 4000 ft., October, 1912 (H. Sauter). Paratopotypes, 14 females, same data.

Five previously described old World species have been referred to this predominantly Neotropical genus: *nigrripes* Enderl. and *solox* Enderl. from Sapporo, Japan, *amoena* Enderl. from Formosa, *compta*, Enderl. from Sikkim, India, and *substituta* (Walker) from New Zealand. The closest relationship of *flavicornis* is apparently with *compta*, from which my species may readily be distinguished by its shining violet front and the wholly yellow coxae. The parallel-sided front will at once distinguish *amoena*; the dark abdomen and the differently colored legs of the two Sapporo species will readily distinguish them.

Subfamily *Geosarginae*.

*Cephalochrysa stenogaster*, n. sp.

Male. Face and frontal triangle rather large, dull yellow, becoming somewhat brownish near the oral margin; face and front clothed with rather thick, yellow pile, which is somewhat longer than the combined lengths of the first and second antennal segments; antennae yellow, the arista brown; ocellar triangle and occiput black, the former with long yellow hair. Proboscis bright lemon-yellow. Thoracic dorsum, scutellum, and metascutellum shining metallic green, with yellow pile, which is densest just before the scutellum; pleura black, with narrow yellow margins along the notopleural suture; their pile also yellow, but paler than on the dorsum. Legs slender, entirely yellow. Whings hyaline, the veins and stigma yellow; venation essentially as in *C. hovae* Bigot, except that the discal cell is proportionately broader and less oblique. Abdomen *Geosargus*-like, ovate, broadest on the fourth segment; cupreous, with greenish reflections in certain lights, blackish in others; the pile rather long, pale, intermixed with considerable short, black pile. Length, 7 mm.

Female. Front parallel-sided, slightly broader than the face; the vertex and the upper two-thirds of the front shining black, finely punctured, the lower third of the front suddenly but very slightly elevated over the black area and bright yellow, this color continuing onto the face but, as in the male, becoming gradually darker toward the oral margin. Pile of face and of thorax shorter than in the male. Abdomen metallic purple, with green reflections in certain lights. Otherwise, except sexually, as in the male.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, Toa Tsui Kutsu, Formosa, May, 1914 (H. Sauter). Paratopotypes, 2 males, same data; Paratype, male, Formosa (Sauter), Oldenberg Collection. The generic reference to *Cephalochrysa* is made with some doubt, because of the slender form and *Geosargus*-like abdomen of the present species. In all other respects, however, it seems to be congeneric with *C. hovae* Bigot the genotype, and I see no value in proposing a separate generic name for such minor differences.

*Formosargus*, gen. nov.

A very distinct genus, differing from all other *Geosarginae* known to me in that the cross-vein m-cu is wanting, the fifth posterior cell consequently bordering the discal cell for a short distance; and veins  $M_1$  and  $M_3$ , except for short spurs next to the discal cell, are reduced to mere folds, which, however, are evident almost or quite to the wing margin. The closest relationship is probably with *Plecticus*, but the front is broader

and parallel-sided, the second antennal segment is not produced finger-like into the third, and the form is less elongated. Other distinguishing characters are: the vertex, seen laterally, is rounded; the ocelli equidistant and remote from the occiput: the males, as well as the females, dichoptic, though with a narrower front; the eyes are bare; the arista slightly dorsal; the scutellum unspined; the anal and two basal cells of equal width; the vein separating the basal cells reduced to a fold; vein  $R_{2+3}$  arises anterior to cross-vein r-m; vein  $R_4$  present; cross-vein r-m long, slightly oblique. Genotype *Formosargus kertészi*, n. sp.

*Formosargus kertészi*, n. sp.

Male. A handsome, bright yellow species. Front less than one-fifth the width of the head, parallel-sided, the face gradually widening toward the oral margin. Head yellow; a broad black transverse band crossing the upper part of the front and including the ocellar triangle; the occiput black, except near the proboscis and the vertex. Proboscis and antennae yellow, the arista brown. Pile of head inconspicuous, light yellow. Thorax yellow; a subshining black stripe on the dorsum extending from the neck almost to the apex of the scutellum; this gradually broadens posteriorly to the base of the scutellum, the broad sides and apex of the scutellum yellow. Metascutellum blackish brown; two irregular spots of similar color on each mesopleuron near the notopleural suture. Legs and halteres entirely yellow. Pile of thorax and legs yellow. Wings hyaline; the veins brownish yellow. Abdomen yellow; a transverse brownish band on the apical half of segments one, three, and four, each broadly separated from the margin; these bands are connected with each other laterally by a very narrow, brownish, submarginal streak, and those on segments three and four are more broadly connected in the middle; as a result, a pair of isolated yellow spots appears on the fourth segment; the same pattern appears on the venter, but is more reduced, the band of the first segment and the median connections of those on segments three and four being wanting. Length 5.5 mm.

Female. Front slightly broader than in the male. The black markings of the thorax are much reduced; the mid-dorsal stripe is present, but much narrower, being almost evanescent anteriorly; there is but one brownish-black spot on each mesopleuron; otherwise the thorax is entirely yellow. Abdomen entirely yellow. The general form is a little more robust. Length, 7—7.5 mm. Otherwise, except sexually, as in the male.

Holotype, male Kankau (Koshun), Formosa, Nov. 7, 1912 (H. Sauter).

Allotype, female, Kankau, Formosa, July, 1912. Paratopotypes, 2 females, Kankau, Formosa, July and Sept., 1912.

Dr. K. Kertész had seen these specimens and had recognized in them a new genus, which, however, he never described. I take pleasure in dedicating this species to that assiduous worker in Dipterology.

Subfamily *Pachygastrinae*.

*Aulana insularis*, n. sp.

Male. Head black, clothed with black pile; the narrow facial orbits and the narrow occipital orbits below silvery pollinose. Antennae brownish black; the first two segments, however, and the inner surface of the flagellum yellowish; the filiform style densely black-haired. Thorax black, the pile appressed, that on the dorsum pale yellow, that on the pleura white; scutellum turned slightly upward, partly black-haired. Wings uniformly grayish-yellow, the veins yellow. Halteres dull yellow, with brownish black knobs. Coxae and femora, except apices, brownish black; legs otherwise yellow. Abdomen black, subshining; pile short, black, inconspicuous, a little whitish pile apically; venter with whitish pile. Length, 5.5 mm.

Female. Sides of front parallel, those of face gradually widening; front polished below, rugose above; a silvery pollinose spot on each side of the vertex. Pile of thorax more conspicuous and more uniformly white. Knobs of halteres white. Length, 4.5 mm. Otherwise, except sexually, as in the male.

Holotype, male, Kankau (Koshun), Formosa, Nov. 7, 1912 (H. Sauter). Allotype, female, same data.

This species runs to *confirmata* Walker in Brunetti's key (Second Revision of the Oriental *Stratiomyidae*), but differs in the entirely brownish femora, the uniformly grayish-hyaline wings, and the brown antennae. As compared with specimens of *confirmata* from Ceylon, in my collection, *insularis* has the scutellum much shorter, much broader basally, almost semicircular in outline, and more nearly level with the thoracic dorsum; the dorsum is less prominent anteriorly; and the discal cell is broader and comparatively shorter.

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