

## FAUNA BURUANA.

DIPTERA, Fam. Sapromyzidae.

By

J. R. MALLOCH.

In the small collection of this family, consisting of 15 species, there is not one which presents any exceptional characters; all belong to genera known from the Orient, and fall within recognized groups within the genera to which they belong.

Genus *Steganopsis* DE MEIJERE.

The only species of this genus in the collection is evidently new.

*Steganopsis buruensis* sp. n.

Female. — Head testaceous, upper occiput and frons glossy black, a large subtriangular patch extending from above middle of each orbit to below base of antenna deep velvety black, face with a dark sheen; antennae yellow, third segment lacking in type specimen; palpi fuscous. Thorax glossy black, yellowish on anterior lower part of humeri and over fore coxae, the mesonotum with faint brownish dusting. Abdomen glossy black. Legs testaceous, coxae, apices of fore and all of mid and hind femora, the fore tibiae except bases, apices of mid and hind tibiae, and a median ring on hind pair, and all of fore tarsi, black. Wings brown, darkest anteriorly, apices narrowly white from tip of second vein to tip of fourth. Calyptrae and halteres fuscous.

Frons at vertex over one-third of the head width, a little wider than long, the eyes slightly emarginate above level of antennal bases, orbits not differentiated except by the opaque black patches, these separated at anterior margin of frons by more than the width of either; ocellar bristles not longer than the postverticals; orbital bristles fine, both situated on the glossy portion, the anterior pair incurved; distance between bases of antennae fully twice as great as that between either and eye; basal segment of antenna longer than second, with a few fine hairs below at apex; face evenly and slightly convex and highly polished; cheek higher than length of basal antennal segment. Mesonotum with an alutaceous appearance, the postsuturals two in number, the intradorsocentral hairs in four series,

and the posthumeral bristle very weak; scutellum flat above, apex subtransverse, the four bristles subequal; mesopleura and sternopleura each with one bristle. Fore femur without an anteroventral comb; all tibiae with a distinct preapical dorsal bristle. Wing as in *pupicola* DE MEIJERE; inner cross vein at middle of discal cell; outer one at about 1.5 its own length from apex of fifth vein.

Length, 3.25 mm.

Type, Station 9, May 14, 1921.

This species will run down to section 7 in a key to the species of this genus which I have ready for the press. The two species included in that section, *pupicola* de Meijere, and *multilineata* DE MEIJERE, have each the upper half of pleura and all of the fore metatarsi yellow, a complete and two partial opaque black lines on central glossy portion of frons, and the face more or less conspicuously transversely rugose or striate.

#### Genus *Monocera* VAN DER WULP.

##### *Monocera rhinoceros* DE MEIJERE.

A male and female of this species differ from the typical form and I consider it better to designate this form by a varietal name as below.

##### *Monocera r.* var. *nigrimana* nov.

This variety differs from the typical form in having the two apical segments of the fore tarsi in both sexes deep black, and the black markings on the abdomen very much more enlarged transversely. The hypopygium of the male does not differ in any noticeable detail from that of a specimen of the typical form sent to me by Dr. DE MEIJERE. In the type male of the variety there is no evidence of a horn at the bases of the antennae.

Type, male, Station 18, 18. XII. 1921; allotype, Station 1, 11. XII. 1921.

#### Genus *Chaetolauxania* KERTÉSZ.

##### *Chaetolauxania puncticeps* sp. n.

Testaceous yellow, slightly shining. Frons slightly whitish dusted, ocellar spot, a spot between each antenna and eye, and one on middle of lower margin of face, black; arista dark. Thorax with four rather inconspicuous dark vittae, the submedian pair along the lines of dorsocentrals, the others between these and the lateral margins, the space between the pairs of vittae brownish, that between the submedian pair whitish dusted, lateral margins and scutellum yellow; a conspicuous black mark on upper anterior part of sternopleura. Abdomen broken off in type. Legs testaceous. Wings clear.

Frons subquadrate; anterior orbitals slightly incurved at tips; ocellar bristles shorter than the postverticals; face vertical, slightly convex above; eye oblique; cheek with a series of moderate sized bristles on margin anteriorly; third antennal segment slightly angulate at apex; arista pubescent.

Thorax with 1 + 2 pairs of dorsocentrals, a distinct posthumeral bristle, and two sternopleurals. Inner cross vein close to middle of discal cell; ultimate section of fourth vein over 2.5 times as long as penultimate. Fore femur without an anteroventral comb.

Length, 3.5 mm.

Type, Station 9, 11. V. 1921.

Distinguished from the genotype by the spot on middle of lower margin of face.

Genus **Trypaneoides** TONNOIR and MALLOCH.

This genus occurs in the Orient and New Zealand. There are two species in the collection from Buru, both closely allied to *tephretina* DE MEIJERE. Practically the only differences between these species lie in the markings of the wings. As I have a synoptic key to the Oriental species ready for publication which includes all of the species, and contains nearly all the essential specific characters, I have made the following descriptions very brief.

**Trypaneoides hyalipuncta** sp. n.

Female. — Brownish fuscous, densely covered with grey dust, and with numerous dark brown markings. Frons grey, a brown spot at base of each orbital bristle and an elongate one each side of interfrontalia; ocellar spot fuscous; face and cheeks concolorous with frons, the former with two slender transverse brown lines, the lower margin of cheeks dark brown; palpi blackened apically. Thoracic dorsum with two slender submedian, two partial vittae behind suture, and markings surrounding the posthumeral bristle, dark brown; four dark brown spots on scutellum, and a number on pleura. Abdominal tergites with a network of dark brown markings. Legs testaceous, femora on basal two-thirds, and a sub-basal ring on mid and hind tibiae, brown. Wings blackish, markings as in Figure 1.

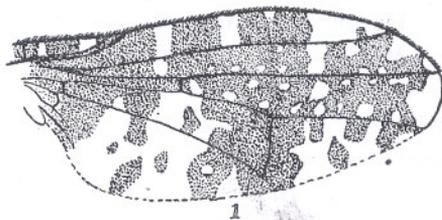


Fig. 1. Wing of *Trypaneoides hyalipuncta*.

All frontal bristles strong; antennae broken off in type specimen. Thoracic dorsum with 2 + 3 dorsocentrals and acrostichals; mesopleura with one downwardly directed discal bristle; both sternopleurals present. Fore femur without an anteroventral comb.

Length, 2 mm.

Type, Station 9, 16. V. 1921.

**Trypaneoides octopunctata** sp. n.

The only specimen of this species is in a very poor state of preservation, having evidently been attacked by some small pest. It is very similar to

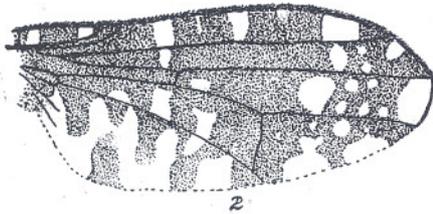


Fig. 2. Wing of *Trypaneoides octopunctata*.

the preceding species, differing so far as I can discern only in the wing markings (Fig. 2).  
 Length, 2 mm.  
 Type, Station 9, 18. V. 1921.

Genus **Homoneura** VAN DER WULP.

This is the best represented genus in the collection, as it is also in the

*Homoneura grossa* DE MEIJERE.

entire Orient. Several of the species are new, but some are found elsewhere in the East.  
*Homoneura grossa* DE MEIJERE.  
 A male which agrees in every particular with a female of this species sent to me by Dr. DE MEIJERE, I accept tentatively as *grossa*. A comparison of the hypopygia of males from Java and Buru is essential to a reliable identification. I figure the hypopygium of the Buru specimen herein (Fig. 3), so that it may be possible to determine at some future time, when males from Java are available, if they are the same.

Locality, Station 18, 18. XII. 1921.

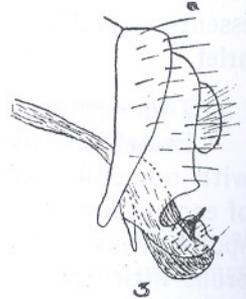


Fig. 3. Hypopygium of *Homoneura grossa* side view.

**Homoneura nigroapicata** sp. n.

Male. — A robust brownish testaceous species of very similar color and habitus to *grossa*, but the frons is fuscous, except in front, the apical two or three abdominal tergites are blackish, and the wings are slightly brownish, with the outer cross vein unclouded.

In other respects the species is similar to *grossa*, to which it runs in my key to the Oriental species of the genus now ready for the press, but the hypopygium is quite different, being remarkable for the broad, divergent, heavily chitinated, forceps, which are armed with a minute sharp point at apices (Fig. 4).

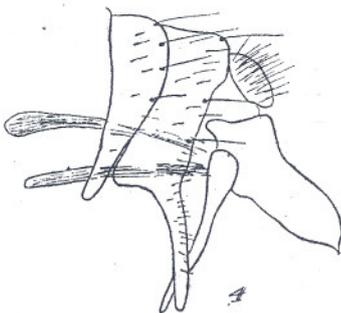


Fig. 4. Hypopygium of *Homoneura nigroapicata* side view.

Length, 5.5 mm.

Type, Station 13, 24. X. 1921.

**Homoneura toxopei** sp. n.

Male and female. — Similar in general color and characters to *beckeri* (KERTÉSZ). Head whitish yellow, frontal triangle and orbits grey, basal two antennal segments black, third segment pale yellow, sometimes

slightly darkened above; arista and its hairs dark. Thorax testaceous yellow, dorsum except lateral margins, entire scutellum, the metanotum, most of pteropleura, and a large mark on centre of mesopleura, black, with greyish dust, the centre of mesonotum and scutellum more noticeably pale dusted than the sides. Abdomen testaceous yellow, all except the apical tergite with a black transverse subapical fascia which is widened in centre and slightly grey dusted. Legs testaceous yellow, hind tibia with a faint dark mark below at base. Wings greyish hyaline, outer cross vein, and sometimes the inner one, very faintly clouded.

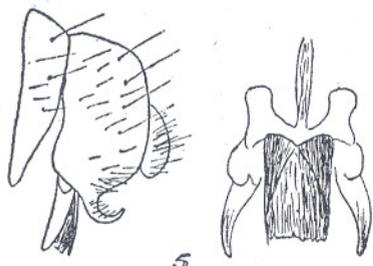


Fig. 5. Hypopygium of *Homoneura toxopei*, side view, and internal parts.

Structurally and in chaetotaxy as *beckeri*, but the hypopygium of male is different (Fig. 5).

Length, 5 mm.

Type, female, allotype, and two female paratypes, Station 9, 15-18. V. 1921.

Named in honor of the collector.

*Homoneura laticosta* (THOMSON).

Two specimens, Station 9, 16. V. 1921; one, Station 1, 9. XII. 1921.

*Homoneura simplicissima* (DE MEIJERE).

Three specimens, Station 9, 10, 16. and 18. V. 1921.

*Homoneura bioculata* (DE MEIJERE).

One specimen, Station 1, 11. XII. 1921.

*Homoneura punctipennis* (DE MEIJERE).

One specimen, Station 1, 11. XII. 1921.

*Homoneura signatifrons* (KERTÉSZ).

One specimen, Station 1, 8. I. 1922.

Genus *Minettia* ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY.

*Minettia rufiventris* (MACQUART).

This is the most widely distributed species of the genus in the Orient. It is represented in the collection by three females, all taken at Station 9, 17-19. V. 1921.

Genus *Sapromyza* FALLEN.

This genus is not very well represented in the Orient, and as the head is missing from the specimen now before me it is possible that my placing it in this genus is an error. It may really belong to some closely related genus, such as *Pachycerina*.

**Sapromyza conspicua** sp. n.

Male. — Head lacking in type specimen. Thorax and abdomen shining testaceous yellow, the former with four dark brown vittae on dorsum, the submedian pair along the lines of dorsocentrals and continued over sides of scutellum, the laterals on extreme lateral edges, the upper margin of sternopleura with a similarly colored vitta; abdomen with a pair of large deep black spots on dorsum of each tergite, and smaller and fainter spots on lateral margins of most of them. Legs yellow, apices of all femora, all of fore tibiae and tarsi, and extreme bases of mid and hind tibiae, blackish, mid and hind tarsi brownish. Wings with a broad dark brown streak along entire costa to a little over apex of fourth vein, the dark color extending over second vein on its entire length.

Thorax with three postsutural dorsocentrals, the anterior pair close to suture, four series of intradorsocentral hairs, a pair of well developed pre-scutellar acrostichals, and two sternopleurals. Fore femur without an antero-ventral comb; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle. Inner cross vein at middle of discal cell; ultimate section of fourth vein about 2.5 as long as penultimate one.

Length, 3 mm.

Type, Station 9, 18. V. 1921.