

TWO NEW MUSCIDAE FROM SUMATRA (DIPTERA).

By

J. R. MALLOCH.

Subfamily Muscinae.

Genus *Graphomyia* R.-D.

There are apparently five species of this genus in the Nederland Indies one of which is herein described for the first time. I take this opportunity to present a key for the identification of the native species in the hope that it may prove useful to students of the family. Some of the contained data are derived from descriptions only.

Key to species.

1. Eyes bare 2
- Eyes distinctly haired 3
2. Scutellum a little darkened at base; legs yellowish, tarsi black.
adumbrata WIEDEMAN.
- Scutellum with a sharply defined black spot at base; legs black, tibiae yellowish basally *vittata* STEIN.
3. Palpi black; eyes not very narrowly separated above in male.
maculata SCOPOLI.
- Palpi yellow; eyes of males separated above by a very fine line 4
4. Legs yellow, tibiae darkened, tarsi black *mellina* STEIN.
- Legs black, tibiae a little yellowish basally *atripes* sp. n.

Graphomyia atripes sp. n.

Male. — Head black, orbits, face and cheeks densely white or yellowish white pruinulent; cheek brownish fuscous on middle below eyes; facial ridges fuscous; antennae and arista black; palpi yellow. Thorax black, densely golden gray pruinulent, dorsum with a broad deep black median vitta which is divided into three in front of suture by means of two narrow pruinulent vittae, and is abruptly narrowed to a little over half its anterior width one third of the distance from scutellum, two narrower black vittae laterad of the dorsocentral bristles extend from anterior fourth fifths of the way to posterior margin, a narrower postsutural black vitta laterad of these on each side, and the lateral margins and postalar calli black; scutellum colored as mesonotum, the hind margin broadly yellow-gray pruinulent except at base; suture along hind margin of mesopleura, and the anterior portion of sternopleura black. Abdomen semipellucid orange-yellow, with golden dusting which varies with

the angle from which the specimen is viewed, first visible tergite immaculate, second with a central elongate black spot almost or quite connecting with one on each side of it at apex of tergite, and a less distinct blackish spot on same margin laterad of these; third tergite marked as second, but the spots larger; fourth with three black discal spots, all elongate, the central one anterior to the others. Legs black, bases of tibiae little paler. Wings hyaline. Calyptra and halteres yellow.

Eyes distinctly haired, separated above by a fine line; antennae extending over two thirds to mouth, third segment fully three times as long as second. Dorsocentrals 2 + 4; anterior sternopleural absent. Legs slender; hind femur with fine bristles on anteroventral and basal half of posteroventral surfaces; hind tibia with one anterodorsal and one anteroventral bristle. Distance between margin of wing and fourth vein at beginning of curvature about half as great as costal width of first posterior cell.

Length, 8 mm.

Type, Wai Lima, Z. Sumatra, 1921 (KARNY and SIEBERS).

Subfamily Phaoniinae.

Genus *Hydrotaea* R.-D.

The species described below is the first of the genus known from Sumatra. The genus is well represented in the Palearctic and Nearctic Regions. There are only two species recorded from Australia.

Hydrotaea nitidiventris sp. n.

Male. — Black, distinctly shining. Orbits glossy black to below level of antennal bases; face densely whitish pruinulent; lunule silvery. Thorax very slightly pruinulent. Abdomen with a narrow transverse whitish pruinulent mark on each side of anterior margin of tergites 2 and 3. Wings yellowish basally. Calyptra yellow. Knobs of halteres black.

Frons narrower than third antennal segment; eyes bare; arista pubescent. Thorax with two pairs of presutural acrostichals; prealar absent. Fore femur with the posteroventral bristles long and strong basally, short apically, the two spurs on ventral surface subequal in length, ventral surface with some short spines on basal half; fore tibia biemarginate basally on ventral surface; mid femur with some fine short bristles on basal half of ventral surface; mid tibia with two posterior bristles, a short preapical anterodorsal setula, and no erect anterodorsal hairs; mid tarsus normal; hind femur with a series of anteroventral bristles which become much longer apically, and many fine posteroventral bristles which do not extend to apex of femur; hind tibia with a long calcar, a series of short anteroventral bristles, and a number of posteroventral hairs. First posterior cell of wing narrowed apically.

Length, 5 mm.

Type, Wai Lima, Z. Sumatra, Nov. Dec., 1921 (KARNY).