

THE CHIROMYZINAE FROM NEW GUINEA (Diptera : Stratiomyidae)¹

By Akira Nagatomi and Junichi Yukawa²

Abstract: Papuan Chiromyzinae are discussed. Four species of the genus *Chiromyza* are described as new. Three genera and 6 species are now known from New Guinea.

Only 2 species of Chiromyzinae, namely, *Archilagarinus priscus* Enderlein, 1932 and *Inopus brevicornis* Nagatomi & Yukawa, 1968 have been recorded from New Guinea. This paper adds 4 new *Chiromyza* species to the fauna of New Guinea. All of the specimens treated are deposited in Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Acknowledgment is made to Dr J. Linsley Gressitt (Bishop Museum), Dr Masatake Shibuya (Kagoshima University), and Dr Keizo Yasumatsu (Kyushu University) for their encouragement and support.

Definition of Chiromyzinae

The Chiromyzinae is a subfamily of the Stratiomyidae and differs from the Solvidae, Xylophagidae, Rhagionidae, Coenomyiidae, and Tabanidae by having "Prefurca (1st section of Rs) short, *i.e.* Rs arising opposite 1st fork of M which forms the base of the discal cell; tibial spurs wanting, ...; proboscis short" (after Brues, Melander & Carpenter 1954: 324-25). It is separated from other subfamilies of the Stratiomyidae except for the Beridinae by having 7 visible segments on the abdomen and from the Beridinae by having a vestigial proboscis.

The diagnoses of Chiromyzinae are as follows: Head: Eyes of ♂ contiguous or sometimes widely separated (as well as in ♀); facial swelling not produced forward beyond side of face and its upper margin usually not so clearly defined; a pair of holes present on lower side of facial swelling; antennae closely situated to each other and space between antennae much narrower than ocellar triangle; antenna consists of flagellum and 2 basal segments; antennal flagellum with or without distinct annuli and variable in shape according to species; palpus 1-segmented and knob-like; proboscis vestigial. Thorax: Arched as in typical Coenomyiidae; scutellum always without spine-like processes. Leg: Tibial spurs absent; hind tibia distorted. Wing: Vein R_{2+3} arising before r-m crossvein; vein R_4 present or absent; m crossvein completely or incompletely present or entirely absent; vein M_3 usually absent; anal cell closed before wing margin; sometimes wing absent. Abdomen: With 7 visible segments and narrower posteriorly. Distribution: South America, Australia, and New Guinea. (1 species is introduced into California

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from Australia).

Although the ♂ genitalia are very important characters in separating species in the Stratiomyidae, this does not hold true for the Chiromyzinae as well as the Rhagionidae and Tabanidae.

There is much confusion over the generic concept of the Chiromyzinae. Hardy (1920, 1924) and Bezzi (1922) synonymized various genera with *Chiromyza*, but Enderlein (1921 and 1932), Aubertin (1930), Lindner (1943, 1949, etc.), Hennig (1960), etc., kept these genera (e. g., *Xenomorpha*, *Hylorus*, *Nonacris*, *Lagarinus*, etc.) alive. It seems to us that the treatment by Hardy (1920, 1924) and Bezzi (1922) is, at least, partially correct.

The true position of the type-species of the genus *Chiromyza* (*C. vittata* Wiedemann, 1820) is not certain yet. If this species belongs to the genus *Barbiellinia* Bezzi, 1922, i. e. the latter genus becomes a synonym of *Chiromyza*, the name *Xenomorpha* Macquart, 1838 (type-species: *X. leptiformis* Macquart, 1838) or *Nonacris* Walker, 1850 (type-species: *N. transequa* Walker, 1850) or *Hylorus* Philippi, 1865 (type-species: *H. krausei* Philippi, 1865) (this depends upon whether or not *leptiformis* is a synonym of *vittata* or *transequa* is a member of *Barbiellinia*) ought to be used instead of the so-called *Chiromyza* of Hardy (1920, 1924), Bezzi (1922), and us in this paper.

KEY TO GENERA OF CHIROMYZINAE KNOWN FROM NEW GUINEA

1. Antennal flagellum widest at base or narrower apically 2
 Antennal flagellum widest at or near middle or almost parallel-sided; in ♀ occiput just behind upper margin of each eye flat (in *Chiromyza* it rises) and eye very small, i. e. front and face very large in area (space between palpus and eye much wider than that between holes on lower face) **Inopus** (= *Metoponia*, *Altermetoponia*).
2. "Scutellum in der Mitte des Hinterrandes ein wenig eingedrückt, so das Spuren seitlicher Höckerchen entstehen"; antennal flagellum distinctly 5-segmented (♂ unknown) **Archilagarinus**
 Scutellum not concave in mid posterior border **Chiromyza**

Genus *Archilagarinus* Enderlein

Archilagarinus End., 1932, *Zool. Anz.* **99**: 270 (Type-species: *A. priscus* End., 1932)

See the original description.

Archilagarinus priscus Enderlein, 1932, *Zool. Anz.* **99**: 270.

See the original description. We have not seen specimens of this species.

Genus *Chiromyza* Wiedemann

Chiromyza Wied., 1820, *Nova Dipt. Gen.*: 19 (Type-species: *C. vittata* Wied., 1820).

Refer to Hardy (1920, 1924) and Bezzi (1922) for synonyms, although it may be necessary to study "each genus" and to clarify the status once more.

As already mentioned, any one name of *Xenomorpha*, *Nonacris*, or *Hylorus* may possibly be substituted for the so-called *Chiromyza* discussed in this paper.

In the species on hand from New Guinea, eyes of ♂ contiguous (or at least practically so), cheeks well developed below eye, antennal flagellum 3 or 4-segmented and longer

than segments 1+2, vein R_1 and vein M_3 absent, and in ♀ front with a median furrow running from between antennae to median ocellus.

KEY TO SPECIES OF CHIROMYZA KNOWN FROM NEW GUINEA (♂)

1. Eye practically bare (or with very sparse short pile) 2
 Eye densely pilose (see Fig. 7) **papuae***
- 2 (1). In wing, m crossvein is completely or incompletely present and vein M_2 consists of 2 sections (see Fig. 3) 3
 In wing, m crossvein is entirely absent, and vein M_2 consists of 1 section and its basal portion is not angulate but gently curved or nearly straight (see Fig. 13)...
 **sedlaceki***
- 3 (2). Abdomen brownish rather than dark brownish to blackish; eye facets larger than in *gressitti*, *sedlaceki*, and *papuae* **fulva***
 Abdomen dark brownish to blackish **gressitti***

KEY TO SPECIES OF CHIROMYZA KNOWN FROM NEW GUINEA (♀)

1. Pile on eye indistinct (very short and sparse) or practically absent 2
 Pile on eye very distinct; width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view narrower than width of front just above antenna ($0.7-0.8 \times$) **papuae***
- 2 (1). Width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view broader than width of front just above antenna ($1.1-1.2 \times$); tarsus dark brownish to blackish 3
 Width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view narrower than width of front just above antenna ($0.8 \times$); tarsus yellowish brown **species A**
- 3 (2). Face with sides nearly parallel **species B** (probably *gressitti*)
 Face tapering on upper portion; eye facets larger than the 3 species discussed in this key **species C** (possibly *fulva*)

Chiromyza fulva Nagatomi and Yukawa, new species Fig. 1-2.

This species is distinguished from *gressitti* n. sp. by the characters as shown in the key.

♂. *Head*: Reddish brown to dark brownish with a yellowish-brown tinge; antenna yellowish brown; head and its appendages clothed with hairs which appear to be at least chiefly pale brownish and are absent on mid-lower part of face; pile on eye short and very sparse (practically bare); structural characters almost fit description of *papuae* with following differences: width of front just above antenna $1\frac{1}{2}$ width of ocellar triangle and width of face just below antenna about equal to distance between holes on lower face ($1.1 \times$), antennal flagellum 4-segmented, and in specimen on hand width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view $1.4 \times$ width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view and $2.0 \times$ width of front just above antenna, and space between palpus and eye $0.7 \times$ that between holes on lower face.

Thorax: Yellowish brown to brownish with a dark brownish tinge especially on mesonotum; mesonotum, scutellum, pro-, sterno-, upper part of meso-, hypo-, and lower part of metapleura with short, chiefly recumbent, pale brownish pile which is erect and somewhat longer on metapleura and is sparse on sternopleura; haltere brownish but base yellowish brown.

Leg: Yellowish brown to brownish; tarsus may be somewhat darker; coxa and femur with pale brownish pile; relative length of segments (excluding coxa and trochanter) of fore leg 153

* Described as new.

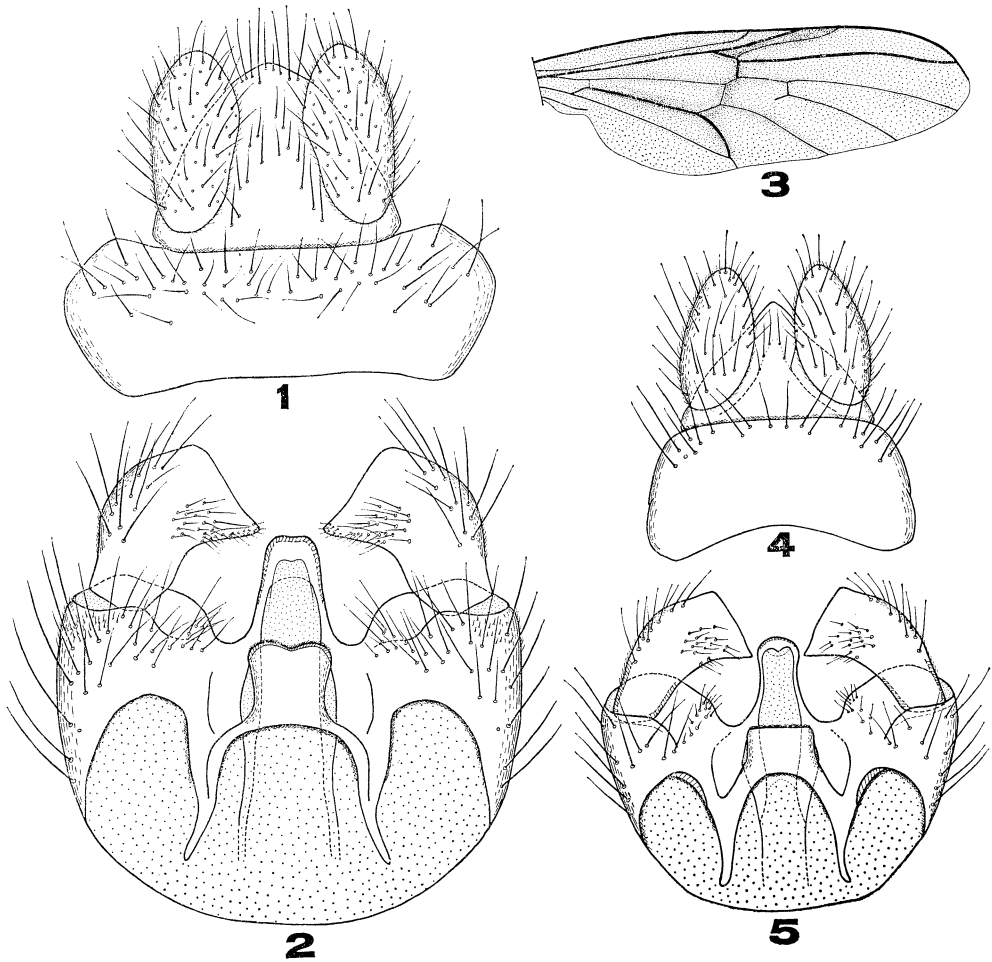


Fig. 1-2. *Chiromyza fulva* n. sp., ♂. Fig. 3-5. *Chiromyza gressitti* n. sp., ♂ (1 & 4: cerci, proctiger, and epandrium, dorsal view; 2 & 5: genitalia, dorsal view, in which cerci, proctiger, and epandrium are excluded; 3: wing)

(146-159): 201 (189-212): 100: 53 (51-54): 47 (44-50): 32 (31-32): 39 (39), of mid leg 147 (137-156): 176 (167-185): 90 (87-93): 51 (49-52): 45 (44-46): 29 (28-29): 37 (37), of hind leg 252 (244-259): 219 (211-227): 134 (128-139): 69 (68-69): 57 (56-57): 34 (33-34): 40 (39-41), these were calculated from 2 specimens (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, 1/6, segment 2, 1/3-1/4, segment 3, 1/3-1/4 as wide as long).

Wing: Membrane tinged with yellowish brown to brown; m crossvein present but in specimens on hand this does not reach to vein M_4 .

Abdomen: Brownish with a dark brownish tinge; above and below clothed with pale brownish pile.

Genitalia: As in fig. 1-2.

Length: Body 7-9.5 mm; wing 7.5-10; fore basitarsus 1.0-1.3.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 8230), Waghete, Tigi L, 1700 m, Wisselmeren, NW New Guinea, 18. VIII. 1955, J. L. Gressitt.

Paratype: 1 ♂, Mt Otto, 2200 m, NE New Guinea, 24. VI. 1955, Gressitt.

There is a single ♀ specimen (Goilala: Loloipa, Owen Stanley Range, New Guinea, 16-30. I. 1958, W. W. Brandt) which may possibly belong to this species. This individual may differ from the ♂ of *fulva* in the following points: Head (antennal flagellum missing): Hairs on head chiefly blackish; ocellar triangle blackish (this may be true of ♂ of *fulva*); structural characters fit description of *papuae* except as follows: width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view equal to width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view, equal to distance from antenna to median ocellus, and somewhat more than width of front just above antenna ($1.2 \times$; in *papuae* $0.7-0.8 \times$), which is somewhat more than width of front at median ocellus ($1.1 \times$; in *papuae* $1.2-1.4 \times$), which is somewhat wider than that at narrowest point ($1.1 \times$); *face tapering on upper portion*. Leg: Relative length of segments of fore leg 174-221-100-57-48-33-45, of mid leg 164-200-107-60-50-31-43, of hind leg 262-231-162-83-62-38-48 (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, $1/7$, segment 2, $1/4$, segment 3, $1/3$ as wide as long). Wing: Membrane somewhat darker than in ♂ of *fulva*; m crossvein complete in specimen on hand. Abdomen: Darker than in ♂ of *fulva*. Length: Body (including ovipositor) 11 mm; wing 11; fore basitarsus 1.0.

Chiromyza gressitti Nagatomi and Yukawa, new species Fig. 3-5.

♂. Similar to *sedlaceki* n. sp. except as follows: Leg: Basitarsus darkened as well as tarsal segments 2-5 and hind tibia with a dark brownish tinge; relative length of segments (excluding coxa and trochanter) of fore leg 181 (165-195): 233 (216-250): 100: 56 (52-59): 50 (48-50): 33 (31-35): 51 (47-55), of mid leg 180 (161-205): 217 (206-227): 98 (94-105): 55 (48-62): 50 (45-58): 31 (28-35): 50 (44-59), of hind leg 304 (278-327): 271 (250-288): 171 (158-186): 92 (87-100): 77 (71-82): 44 (41-46): 57 (50-64), these were calculated from 4 specimens (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, $1/6$, segment 2, $1/3$, segment 3, $1/3$ or somewhat less than $1/2$ as wide as long).

Wing: m crossvein always present but sometimes incomplete; vein M_2 consists of 2 sections.

Head: Palpus dark brownish (this may be true of some specimens of *sedlaceki*).

Thorax: Brownish to reddish brown with a dark brownish tinge; mesonotum with 3 blackish narrow stripes which are often indistinct (description of thorax just mentioned may be true of some specimens of *sedlaceki*).

Genitalia: As in Fig. 4-5.

Length: Body 6-7.5 mm; wing 6-7, fore basitarsus 0.5-0.8.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 8231), Mt Otto, 2500 m, NE New Guinea, 21. VI. 1955, J. L. Gressitt.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Mt Wilhelm, 3000 m, NE New Guinea, 4. VII. 1955, Gressitt; 1 ♂, 19-29 km S of Wau, Bulldog Rd., 2200-2500 m, NE New Guinea, 28.V.1962, J. Sedlacek; 1 ♂, Daulo Pass, 2800 m, Asaro-Chimbu Div., NE New Guinea, 14. VI. 1955, Gressitt.

This species is named in honor of Dr J. Linsley Gressitt.

There is a single ♀ specimen (Wau, Morobe District, 1100m, NE New Guinea, 26. X.

1961, J. Sedlacek) which probably belongs to this species. This individual (antennal flagellum and fore- and hind leg, in both of which coxae are present, are missing) may differ from the ♂ of *gressitti* in the following respects: Front brownish to reddish brown with a dark brownish tinge; structural characters fit description of *papuae* except as follows: width of one eye at broadest point equal to or approximately so distance from antenna to median ocellus ($1.1 \times$), width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view ($1.0 \times$), and width of front just above antenna ($1.1 \times$; $0.7-0.8 \times$ in *papuae*) respectively; distance from palpus to antenna nearly equal to that from antenna to median ocellus ($0.9 \times$); width of front at median ocellus about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ width of ocellar triangle ($2.6 \times$; in *papuae* $2.1-2.4 \times$); width of face just below antenna less than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ distance between holes on face ($1.2 \times$; in *papuae* $1.6-1.9 \times$). Length: Body (including ovipositor) 10 mm.

***Chiomyza papuae* Nagatomi and Yukawa, new species** Fig. 6-10.

This species is characterized by having the eye densely pilose.

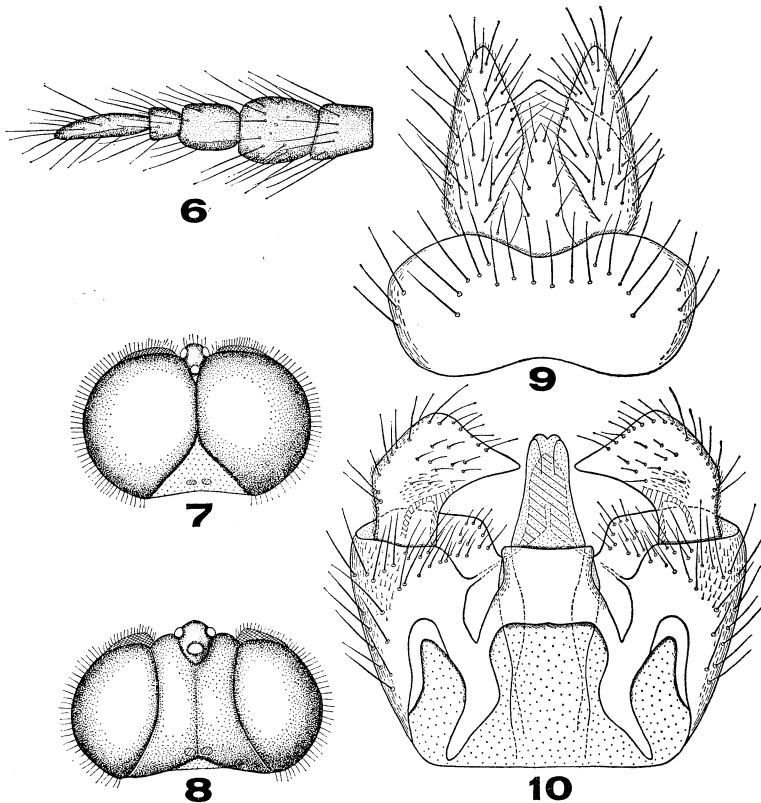


Fig. 6-10. *Chiomyza papuae* n. sp. (6, 7, 9, & 10: ♂; 8: ♀; 6: antenna, inner view; 7 & 8: head, direct frontal view; 9: cerci, proctiger, and epandrium, dorsal view; 10: genitalia, dorsal view, in which cerci, proctiger, and epandrium are excluded)

♂. *Head*: Head and its appendages dark brownish to blackish; proboscis and base of antennal flagellum may be brownish; front, face (except mid-lower face), cheeks, eye margin on occiput, and antenna more or less pale gray pollinose; mid-lower face, ocellar triangle, and antennal segment 1 shining; entire surface of head including eye and antenna covered with long black pile which is longer on cheeks; eyes contiguous for a distance which is usually as long as or longer than length of ocellar triangle (0.8-1.9 ×) (rarely eyes very narrowly separated); width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view about equal to distance from antenna to median ocellus (0.9-1.1 ×), somewhat more than width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view (1.1-1.3 ×) and less than 2 × width of front just above antenna (1.5-1.8 ×) which is about 2 × width of ocellar triangle (1.9-2.3 ×); distance from palpus to antenna shorter than that from antenna to median ocellus (0.5-0.7 ×); width of face just below antenna less than 2 × space between holes on lower face (1.4-1.8 ×) and space between palpus and eye about equal to that between holes (0.9-1.0 ×); when measured along inner surface antenna as long as or somewhat shorter than distance from antenna to median ocellus (0.8-1.0 ×), its segment 2, 1.5 or less as long as segment 1 (1.2-1.5 ×), and flagellum less than 2 × as long as segments 1+2 (1.2-1.7 ×); antennal segment 2 wider than segment 1 (1.2-1.5 ×) and flagellum (1.2-1.5 ×); flagellum 3-segmented.

Thorax: Dark brownish to blackish, shining; humeral and posterior calli, pteropleura, etc. with a brownish tinge; very often scutellum (except middle part), side of mesonotum, and pleura (except antero-lower part of meso-, lower part of sternopleura, etc.) brownish; thorax covered with blackish (sometimes brownish) pile which becomes shorter and somewhat recumbent in middle part of mesonotum, but ptero-, sterno- (except upper part), antero-lower part of meso-, and upper part of metapleura bare; haltere yellowish to brownish.

Leg: Dark brownish to blackish; trochanter, femur, and very often tibia (except apical part) with a brownish tinge; coxa and femur covered with rather long blackish (sometimes brownish) hairs which are longer on former and on posterior surface of fore femur; relative length of segments (excluding coxa and trochanter) of fore leg 190 (183-204): 247 (232-267): 100: 61 (54-67): 51 (46-55): 34 (31-38): 56 (52-63), of mid leg 182 (176-196): 230 (217-246): 99 (93-107): 58 (54-63): 51 (48-54): 36 (31-38): 55 (50-58), of hind leg 326 (304-346): 297 (283-321): 173 (164-185): 95 (86-104): 78 (75-83): 46 (44-50): 64 (57-71), these were calculated from 8 specimens (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, 1/4-1/5, segment 2, 1/3 or somewhat less than 1/2, segment 3, 1/2-1/3 as wide as long).

Wing: Membrane tinged with brown to dark brown; m crossvein complete or very often not extending to vein M₄ (vein M₃ absent).

Abdomen: Dark brownish to blackish, above and below clothed with rather long blackish hairs which become shorter and somewhat recumbent in middle of dorsum and yellowish brown on cercus.

Genitalia: As in Fig. 9-10.

Length: Body 5-7 mm; wing 6-7; fore basitarsus 0.6-0.7.

♀. Similar to ♂ except as follows: Head: Front and mid-lower face reddish brown to brownish or head (except ocellar triangle and upper part of central face) almost wholly so; hairs on head almost wholly or partially bright brownish; width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view narrower than width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view (0.6-0.7 ×), slightly so distance from antenna to median ocellus (0.8-0.9 ×), and less than width of front just above antenna (0.7-0.8 ×) which is wider than that at median ocellus (1.2-1.4 ×) which is 2-2.5 × width of ocellar triangle; distance from palpus to antenna over 1/2 that from antenna to median ocellus (0.7-0.8 ×); face roughly parallel-sided or not sharply tapering on upper portion; when measured along inner surface antenna somewhat longer than distance from antenna to median ocellus (1.1-1.2 ×) and its segment 2 is about as long as segment 1

(0.9-1.2 \times); in specimens on hand space between palpus and eye 0.7-1.0 \times that between holes on lower face.

Thorax: Reddish brown to brownish; mesonotum with 2 or 3 narrow longitudinal blackish stripes extending to posterior margin of mesonotum; posterior part of mesonotum between stripes blackish; antero-lower part of meso-, lower part of sterno-, hypopleura just below spiracle, etc., may have a blackish tinge; pile on thorax wholly or largely bright brownish.

Leg: Reddish brown to brownish, but tarsus blackish; usually coxa, femur except apical part, and tibia except basal part with a dark brownish tinge; pile on coxa and femur brownish; relative length of segments of fore leg 205 (197-224): 257 (245-288): 100: 54 (50-60): 43 (38-52): 26 (21-28): 46 (39-52), of mid leg 198 (177-220): 244 (229-272): 100 (96-107): 55 (50-60): 42 (38-48): 27 (25-28): 45 (39-52), of hind leg 326 (306-360): 291 (275-324): 175 (168-184): 82 (68-92): 64 (54-76): 30 (24-34): 55 (50-64), these were calculated from 6 specimens (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, 1/6-1/7, segment 2, 1/3, segment 3, 1/2-1/3 as wide as long).

Abdomen: Often largely reddish brown to brownish; pile on abdomen brownish.

Length: Body (including ovipositor) 8-9.5 mm; wing 8.5-9.5; fore basitarsus 0.6-0.75.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

Holotype 1 ♂ (BISHOP 8232), Lake Iviva (Sirunki), 2800-2900 m, NE New Guinea, 15. VI. 1963, J. Sedlacek.

Paratypes: 17 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, Lake Iviva (Sirunki), 2550 m, 17. VI. 1963, J. Sedlacek.

Chiromyza sedlaceki Nagatomi and Yukawa, new species Fig. 11-15.

This species may be distinguished from *gressitti* n. sp. by having the basitarsus not darkened and the vein M_2 consisting of a single section.

♂. *Head*: Dark brownish to blackish, more or less pale gray (in certain lights yellowish gray) pollinose; mid-lower face shining and often brownish; antenna yellowish brown but last 1 or 2 segments of flagellum darkened; palpus and proboscis brownish; head including its appendages clothed with rather short blackish (sometimes pale brownish) hairs; eye very sparsely pilose or practically bare; shining part of face bare; structural characters almost fit description of *papuae* with following differences: width of 1 eye on a mid line from a direct frontal view 2.0-2.3 \times width of front just above antenna and 1.1-1.9 \times width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view, width of face just below antenna 1.0-1.4 \times distance between holes on lower face, antennal flagellum 4-segmented, and in specimens on hand space between palpus and eye 0.6-1.0 \times that between holes on lower face and antennal segment 2, 1.3-1.7 \times as long as segment 1 and 1.2-1.7 \times as wide as flagellum.

Thorax: Dark brownish to blackish but lateral margin of mesonotum (including humeral and posterior calli) and some parts of pleura and very often scutellum and larger parts of pleura yellowish brown to brownish; mesonotum and scutellum short, pale brownish, chiefly appressed pilose; pro-, upper part of meso-, upper and anterior parts of sterno-, lower part of meta-, and hypopleura with short pale brownish pile which may be blackish on propleura; haltere yellowish brown to brownish.

Leg: Yellowish brown but last 3 or 4 segments of tarsus darkened; coxa especially fore coxa often tinged with dark brown; pile on coxa and femur pale brownish; relative length of segments (excluding coxa and trochanter) of fore leg 174 (162-188): 223 (212-231): 100: 59 (52-65);

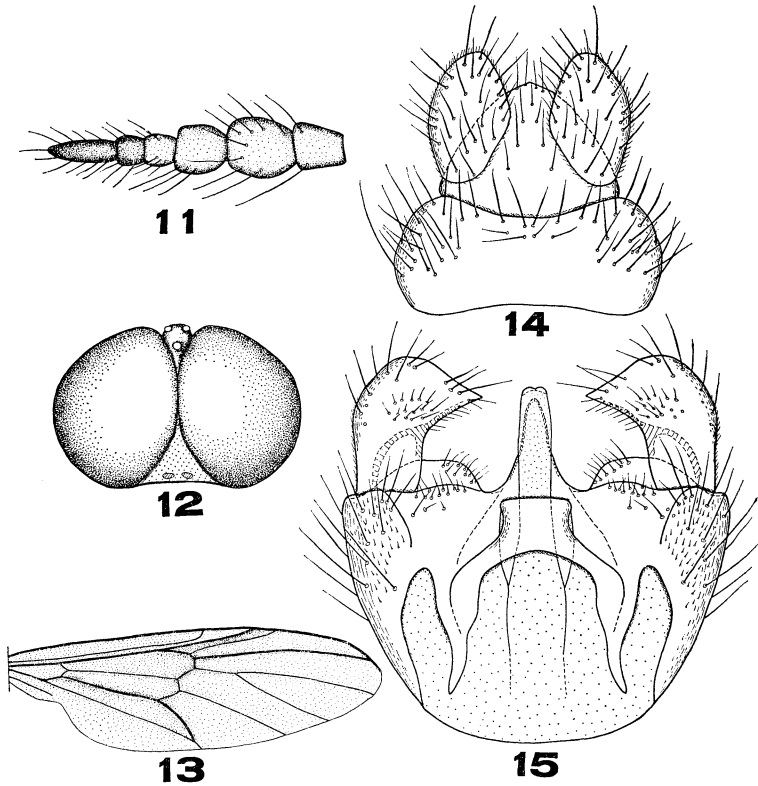


Fig. 11-15. *Chiromyza sedlaceki* n. sp., ♂ (11: antenna, inner view; 12: head, direct frontal view; 13: wing; 14: cerci, proctiger, and epandrium, dorsal view; 15: genitalia, dorsal view, in which cerci, proctiger, and epandrium are excluded)

50 (44-54): 32 (31-35): 50 (46-54), of mid leg 174 (162-192): 212 (200-235): 99 (96-104): 60 (52-69): 51 (44-56): 32 (31-32): 47 (44-52), of hind leg 281 (265-296): 256 (246-273): 174 (171-180): 95 (84-104): 73 (68-77): 44 (40-46): 57 (54-60), these were calculated from 6 specimens (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, $1/6-1/7$, segment 2, $1/3-1/4$, segment 3, $1/3$ as wide as long).

Wing: Membrane tinged with dark brown; m crossvein entirely absent; vein M_2 consists of a single section and its basal portion is not angulate but nearly straight or very gently curved.

Abdomen: Dark brownish to blackish; above and below clothed with short black recumbent hairs which become long and erect on side of dorsum.

Genitalia: As in Fig. 14-15.

Length: Body 5-6.5 mm; wing 5-6; fore basitarsus 0.6-0.7.

♀. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 8233), Wau, Morobe District, 1250 m, NE New Guinea, 2. IV. 1965, J. and M. Sedlacek.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, Wau, 1190 m, 11. IX. 1964, M. Sedlacek;

2 ♂♂, Mt Missim, 1400 m, NE New Guinea, 24. IX. 1964, M. Sedlacek; 1 ♂, Mt Otto, 2200 m, NE New Guinea, 23. VI. 1955, Gressitt; 2 ♂♂, Nabire, 5-50 m, NW New Guinea, 25. VIII-2. IX. 1962, J. Sedlacek.

This species is named in honor of Mr and Mrs J. Sedlacek.

Chiomyza sp. A

The specimen described below may represent a new species but is not named now.

♀. Head (antennal flagellum missing): Shining black, but antenna, palpus and proboscis yellowish brown to brownish; front just above antenna and along eye margin, face except mid-lower portion, ocellar triangle, occiput and cheeks pale gray pollinose; head and its appendages clothed with pale brownish pile which becomes black on antenna and short and sparse on eye; structural characters fit description of *papuae* but in specimen on hand width of 1 eye at broadest point $1.0 \times$ distance from antenna to median ocellus and $0.8 \times$ width of face at lowest portion from a direct frontal view; distance from palpus to antenna $0.9 \times$ that from antenna to median ocellus; width of front at median ocellus $2.5 \times$ width of ocellar triangle; antennal segment 2, $1.3 \times$ as long as segment 1.

Thorax: Brownish with a blackish tinge especially on scutellum; mesonotum with 2 blackish stripes; mesonotum, scutellum, pro-, upper part of meso-, sterno-, hypo-, and lower part of metapleura with pale brownish, rather short, chiefly recumbent pile which may be blackish on pro- and metapleura and which are inconspicuous on sterno- and hypopleura; haltere yellowish brown to brownish.

Leg: Yellowish brown, but tarsal segments 4-5 (or 3-5) with a blackish tinge (coxa may have a dark brownish tinge); relative length of segments (excluding coxa and trochanter) of fore leg 134-184-100-40-32-18-34, of mid leg ?, of hind leg 200-196-170-64-52-28-38 (in hind tarsus from a lateral view, segment 1, $1/11$, segment 2, $1/4$, segment 3, $1/4$ as wide as long).

Wing: Membrane tinged with dark brown; m crossvein complete in specimen on hand.

Abdomen: Dark brownish to blackish; above and below clothed with black pile.

Length: Body (including ovipositor) 10 mm; wing 9.5; fore basitarsus 1.2.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. 1 ♀, Nabire, 5-50 m, NW New Guinea, 25. VIII-2. IX. 1962, J. Sedlacek.

Genus **Inopus** Walker

(=*Metoponia* Macquart, 1847; *Altermetoponia* Miller, 1945) *Inopus* Walker, 1850, *Ins. Saund. Dipt.*, 1850: 2. (Type-species: *Metoponia rubriceps* Macquart, 1847)

Refer to Nagatomi & Yukawa (1968).

Inopus brevicornis Nagatomi and Yukawa, 1968, *Pacif. Ins.* 10: 522.

See the original description.

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