

STUDIES IN PACIFIC BOMBYLIIDAE (DIPTERA)

VIII. A new species of *Desmatoneura* from MalaysiaNeal L. Evenhuis¹

Abstract. A new species, *Desmatoneura sarawaka* from Malaysia, is described and illustrated. Its occurrence in Malaysia marks the easternmost record of this genus.

Desmatoneura Williston (1895) was originally described from New Mexico based on 1 species, *argentifrons* Williston. Since then, François (1967) synonymized *Chionamoeba* Sack with *Desmatoneura*, transferred *Plesiocera flavifrons* Becker to it, and noted 2 undescribed species, 1 from southern India and 1 from Sri Lanka. The new species described here marks the easternmost record of this genus thus far.

***Desmatoneura sarawaka* Evenhuis, new species**

Fig. 1-3

♀. Length: 5.8 mm. *Head* gray, short white pilose and tomentose; front brown pollinose above; ocellar tubercle black; occipital fringe dense short white pilose; antenna (Fig. 1) with segment I yellowish, thin, cup-shaped, encompassing segment II, segment II subspherical, gray, segment III dark gray, acuminate; segments I and II with white to clear pile equal in length to both basal segments combined; segment III and stylar segments bare; antennal ratio 1:2:5; proboscis and palpus brownish; palpus with black hairs laterally and apically. *Thorax* with mesonotum and scutellum gray-black, short white pilose and tomentose; pleura gray, sternopleuron black, white pilose; ptero-, hypo-, and metapleuron bare; spiracles yellow; halter amber. *Legs* with coxae black, white pilose; femora black, knees orange, white tomentose; tibiae and tarsi orange, spicules brown; claws black; pulvilli white, as large as claws. *Wing* (Fig. 2) hyaline; veins yellow; vein R_{2+3} originating at right angle before r-m crossvein; 2 submarginal cells; alula well developed; squama yellow with fringe of white pile; basicosta with sparse white tomentum and minute brown spicules; plumula present, consisting of a small tuft of fine whitish hairs. *Abdomen* black, long white tomentose, sparse white pilose; tergite I dense white pilose anteriorly and anterolaterally, sparse posterolaterally; a few greasy tomentose scales on tergum appearing brownish. *Genitalia* not dissected.

♂ (headless). Indistinguishable from ♀. *Genitalia* (Fig. 3) with basistylus reniform, with thin basal projection similar to that found in *Pantarbes*; dististylus long, thin, length subequal to basistylus, with small hook apically and subapical tooth on ventral surface; epiphallus broad basally, tapering slowly to long thin aedeagal neck; aedeagus completely sheathed by epiphallus; tip of epiphallus truncate; basal apodeme axe-shaped, rounded; epandrium subtriangular; cerci large, well exerted.

Holotype ♀ (BPBM 12,700) and 1 ♀ paratype, MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: Kuching: Santubong, 797-1500 m, 18-30.VI.1958 (T.C. Maa). Allotype (headless) same data except: Kampong Pueh, Lundu Distr, 690-1500 m, 25-31.V.1959 (T.C. Maa). 3 ♀ paratypes, MALAYSIA: Pahang: Pulau Tioman: Kampong Tekek to Kampong Juara, 27.III.1962, K.J. Kuncheria. All in Bishop Museum.

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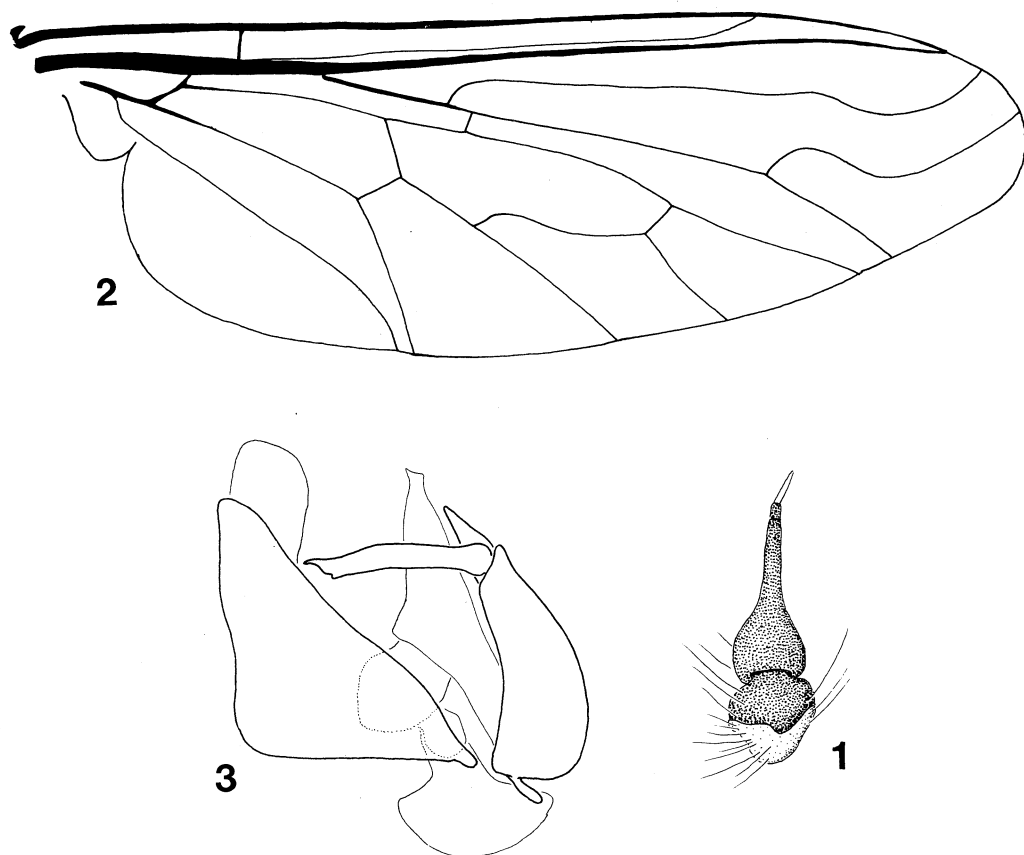


FIG. 1-3. *Desmatoneura sarawaka*: 1, antenna; 2, right wing; 3, ♂ genitalia, lateral view.

This species runs to *nivea* Rossi using Engel's (1936) key to Palaearctic species and is most similar to it. It may be separated from *nivea* by the amber halter, front not so markedly pronounced, and vestiture of the thorax and abdomen. It may also be separated from *nivea* on the basis of male genitalic characters, the most evident being the length of the dististylus. In *sarawaka* the dististylus is subequal in length to the basistylus; in *nivea* (according to the illustration provided in Zaitzev 1966) the dististylus is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the basistylus.

LITERATURE CITED

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