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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO THE

BRITISH LIST OF *MUSCIDÆ ACALYPTRATÆ*.

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(Continued from Vol. xlvii, page 187).

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ASTIADÆ.

Astia elegantula, Zett., was first recorded as occurring in Britain by Mr. F. Jenkinson, on page 4 of this Magazine for 1904. Dr. Wood has since taken it in Herefordshire.

**Liomyza lævigata*, Meig., may be recognised by its black halteres with yellow stems. I have taken it here at Newmarket and at Barton Mills (Suffolk), also in Woodditton Wood (Cambs.) in May and August, while Col. Yerbury has taken it at Tarrington (Hereford). The genus *Liomyza* is now generally considered to be closely allied to *Astia*.

Liomyza scatophagina, Fln.—This is the *L. flavipes*, Fln., of the "List," which Zetterstedt sank as a synonym of *scatophagina*. It may be readily distinguished by its pale halteres from *lævigata*, Meig.

Liomyza glabricula, Meig.—I cannot recognise this as a distinct British species, and suspect it to be only *scatophagina*. The name must remain in italics in the "List" as requiring confirmation.

DROSOPHILIDÆ.

Periscelis annulata, Fln., was first recorded as an addition to our fauna by Mr. C. G. Lamb in this Magazine for 1904, p. 277. I took a male at Boyton (Suffolk) in June, 1910.

**Periscelis nigra*, Zett.—This species was described by Zetterstedt as *Asteia nigra* (and so appears in Kertész's "Katalog"), because the cross-vein closing the discal cell is absent, in which character it agrees with *P. annulipes*, Lw., differing however in having paler antennæ, a silvery-white lower part to the face, &c. Mr. C. G. Lamb found it at Nethy Bridge in June, 1905.

Acletoxenus formosus, Lw.—This is the *A. syrphoides* of the "List" (v. Ent. Mo. Mag., 1902, p. 282). In Kertész's "Katalog" it is placed under the genus *Gitona*, and is called *ornata*, Meig., but it must be generically distinct from *Gitona* because of its flat face and the absence of ocellar bristles, while *ornata*, Meig., was probably a true *Agromyza*, for Meigen's description of the abdomen in no way applies to *formosus*, Lw.

Phortica variegata, Fln., was first recognised as occurring in Britain by Dr. Sharp (v. this Magazine for 1903, p. 248). Col. Yerbury has since taken it in some numbers on a cossus-infested tree in the New Forest in company with the next species.

**Phortica alboguttata*, Wahlbg., differs from *variegata* in being a shining black species, with the front mouth-edge, the humeri, a spot under the wing, and the club of the halteres pure white. Col. Yerbury's specimens were taken in September, 1909, in the New Forest (Hants).

Stegana curvipennis, Fln.—I have not seen a British specimen of this species, though it must occur in Britain. It remains in the "List" upon the authority of Haliday (Walker's Ins. Brit. Dipt., iii, p. xiv).

Drosophila tristis, Fln.—I found a number of this species frequenting a cossus-infested tree at Barton Mills (Suffolk) in May, 1909. Fallen's name has been universally recognised as applying to a species of *Drosophila*, near *obscura*; Zetterstedt, in describing the species, said, "*Ipsissimum specimen quod descripsit Fallen jam ante oculos habeo & illud cum nostris bene congruentibus comparavi*," and though the specimen under the name *tristis* in Fallen's collection may now be found to be an example of *Diastata punctum*, I consider that Zetterstedt's interpretation of the species must be accepted, for there is no proof that the specimen now in Fallen's collection is the original type seen by Zetterstedt, which type may well have been misplaced or destroyed.

**Drosophila rufifrons*, Lw.—This belongs to the *tristis* group, and may be known by its simple male front tarsi and the reddish tinge to the frontal stripe. Mr. Verrall took it in some numbers at Lingfield (Surrey) on July 30th, 1887, and I have records of it from the New Forest (Hampshire).

**Chymomyza fuscimana*, Zett.—Czerny founded this genus in 1903 (Zeitschr. Hym. Dipt. iii, 199), its distinctive characters lying in the flat face with a

central keel, the presence of three pairs of strong orbital bristles, the front pair pointing backwards, the very minute postvertical bristles, &c. *C. fuscimana* has the frons and thorax yellowish, abdomen shining black, legs pale, with the end of front femora and the front tibiae and tarsi more or less darkened, though often only indistinctly, the costal vein dark, and there is a distinct cloud below the end of the radial vein, the actual tip of the wing being whitish. Col. Yerbury took four males at Tarrington, Herefordshire, in July, 1902. *Drosophila distincta*, Egger, must be a synonym.

**Chymomyza costata*, Zett.—This is a much darker insect than *fuscimana*, the frons and thorax being greyish-black, the costa darkened, but the tip of wing not whitish. Col. Yerbury found a male at Nairn in July, 1905; I took a female at Chippenham (Cambs.) in September, 1908, and Mr. C. G. Lamb has found it in the New Forest (Hants).

27 **Drosophila ingrata*, Hal.—I have not been able to recognise this species described by Haliday as "distinguished from the last (*tristis*, Fln.) by the "broad and short hind shanks and feet," and further distinguished by Curtis (Brit. Ent., 473) under the name *nigrita*, Hal., for I have very little doubt that these two names refer to the same insect.

Drosophila littoralis, Meig.—I know of no British species of *Drosophila* answering to Meigen's description.

Scaptomyza flava, Fln.—Fallen's species is a true *Drosophila*, while the species given by Curtis as British under this name was *flaveola*, Meig., = *apicalis*, Hardy, = *pallida*, Zett. (v. Hal., in Walker's Ins. Brit. Dipt., iii, p. xiv). Therefore, *D. flava*, Fln., remains unconfirmed as British.

Scaptomyza gracilis, Wlk.—Haliday pointed out in Walker's Ins. Brit. Dipt., iii, p. xiv, that this species belongs to the genus "*Opomyza*, Mg., = *Lepatomyza*, Mcq., = *Anthophilina*, Zett.," by which he meant what we now call *Anthomyza*, Fln., and as an *Anthomyza gracilis* already existed, whatever Walker's species may be, his name cannot stand.

**Scaptomyza tetrasticha*, Becker.—This species, distinguished from *gramimum* by the four rows of acrostichal bristles, is not uncommon in England.

**Camilla acutipennis*, Lw.—I recognise this species in two specimens taken at Orford (Suffolk) by myself in the middle of June, 1907, and one by Col. Yerbury at Tarrington (Hereford) in August, 1902. The genus appears in the "List" as *Noterophila*, Rnd., but there is no valid reason for supplanting Haliday's name of *Camilla*.

GEOMYZIDÆ.

**Diastata vagans*, Lw.—A female of this species was taken by Col. Yerbury at Nairn (Scotland), on July 4th, 1904. It is very distinct in having the whole length of the costa and the postical cross-vein infuscated.

Diastata fuscula, Fln.—I am convinced that this is the correct name for *fulvifrons*, Hal., and *inornata*, Lw., though it appears in Kertész's "Katalog" under *costata*, Mg. Fallen no doubt had both *costata*, Mg., and *inornata*, Lw., = *fulvifrons*, Hal., under his *fuscula*, but his description does not apply so well to *costata*. Haliday himself sank his *fulvifrons* as a synonym of *fuscula*, and Haliday's species was certainly not *costata*, Mg.

**Geomyza frontalis*, Fln.—In this species the wings are without markings, and only the front legs more or less darkened (in the female, entirely black, except coxæ, trochanters, and extreme base of femora; in the male, with only the front femora darkened, or in a variety of that sex with also the front tibiæ more or less, and the basal joint of hind tarsi, darkened). I take this species in the garden at Newmarket (Suffolk) in June and July, and Col. Yerbury has taken a specimen at Ringwood (Hants). The variety has been found by Dr. Wood in his garden at Tarrington (Herefordshire) in June.

**Opomyza lineatopunctata*, v. Roser.—In this species the darkening of the wing at the junction with the costa of the radial, cubital, and discal veins, forms one continuous patch, both the cross veins and the whole of the postical vein are broadly darkened, and there are several round, dark spots on the last portion of the cubital vein, and one on the last portion of the discal vein. It was found by Mr. F. Jenkinson at Crowboro' (Sussex) on July 27th, 1905, and the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge has taken it near Bloxworth (Dorset).

Opomyza asteia, Hal.—I think this must be our *Liomyza scatophagina*, Fln.

Balioptera venusta, Meig.—I have not seen a British specimen of this species, though I have no doubt it will be found.

**Balioptera apicalis*, Meig.—Two females were taken by Mr. Verrall at Burnham (Essex) in August, 1881. The very narrow wings, with a large apical cloud and very narrow darkening to only the postical cross-vein, render the identification of this species an easy matter.

Anthomyza sabulosa, Hal.—This is the *Geomyza sabulosa* of the "List."

**Anthomyza pallida*, Zett., may be known, as its name indicates, by its pale colour. I have taken it at Chillesford (Suffolk), Snailwell (Cams.), and near Tarrington (Herefordshire).

**Anthomyza albimana*, Meig.—This is a very distinct dark species with pale legs, except for a ring at the end of the front femora, the front tibiæ except at the base, and the basal joint of the front tarsi. Col. Yerbury caught it at Studland (Dorset) in August, 1909, and I took a female near Boyton (Suffolk) in August, 1907.

Anthomyza unguicella, Zett.—This was first recorded as occurring in Britain by Mr. Mallock in this Magazine for 1908, p. 138.

Anthomyza cingulata, Hal.—This is the *Geomyza cingulata* of the "List."

**Anthomyza sordidella*, Zett.—This is undoubtedly distinct from *gracilis*, Fln. It is altogether darker, and there are differences in the male genitalia. I have seen specimens from Tarrington (Herefordshire), Porthcawl (Glamorgan), Worth (Dorset), and Nairn in Scotland, most of them taken by Col. Yerbury.

**Anagnota bicolor*, Meig.—I have specimens from Walton-on-Naze (Essex), Chillesford (Suffolk), Studland (Dorset), and Clifford's Castle (Herefordshire). It comes near to *Paranthomyza nitida*, but the frons is dull black with silvery orbits, and the arista long-haired.

Paranthomyza nitida, Meig.—This is the *Anthomyza flavipes*, Zett., of the "List" for which Czerny has founded the genus *Paranthomyza*.

Chiromyia oppidana, Scop.—Bezzi (1904) has come to the conclusion that Desvoidy's name of *Chiromyia* must be used for the genus *Pelethophila* of the "List," and that *lutea*, Fln., must be known as *oppidana*, Scop.

**Chiromyia minima*, Becker.—This was described by Becker in 1904 from Livland. I found it at Butley (Suffolk) on August 29th, 1907, when I took three specimens, while I had previously taken single specimens at Palling-on-Sea (Norfolk) and Barton Mills (Suffolk) in August, 1906. It is quite distinct from *flava* in the shape of the eyes, which are transversely oval, in having only four rows of acrostichal bristles, and by its bare disc to the scutellum.

Rhincöessa, Lw., and *Tethina*, Hal.—For these genera, see under the *Milichidæ*.

OCHTHIPHILIDÆ.

**Ochthiphila fasciata*, Lw.—Dr. Wood finds this species in Herefordshire in July, and Dr. Sharp has taken it in the New Forest (Hants) in June. It is very distinct with its yellow third antennal joint and palpi, and the interrupted black fasciæ on the abdomen.

**Parochthiphila coronata*, Lw.—Czerny (1904) proposed this genus for those species of *Ochthiphila* with the front orbital bristle at the middle of the frons, four pairs dorso-central bristles, and mesopleuræ bearing a bristle. *O. spectabilis*, Lw., of the "List," belongs to this genus. *P. coronata* was found by Col. Yerbury at Walton-on-Naze in July, 1909; it can be separated from *P. spectabilis* by its black palpi and antennæ.

**Leucopis argentata*, Heeger.—This is a very silvery grey species with milk-white wings, the thorax very faintly striped, the abdomen with only an indication of a central stripe, and the frons entirely grey. I have taken it in Cambridge-shire and Suffolk by sweeping reeds in marshy places.

MILICHIDÆ.

Milichia ludens, Whlbg.—Mr. H. Donisthorpe has recorded the occurrence of this species in England (Ent. Record, 1909, p. 289), it has some connection with the ant *Lasius fuliginosus*.

Milichia ornata, Zett., of the "List," is now placed among the *Agromyzidæ* as *Odinia maculata*, Meig.

**Phyllomyza flavitarsis*, Meig.—This much resembles *P. securicornis*, but may be known by its dark halteres and tibia. Col. Yerbury has taken it at Walton-on-Naze (Essex), in June, and Christchurch (Hants), in May. It is the *Agromyza flavitarsis* of Meigen; *Opomyza flavitarsis*, Meig., was acknowledged by Meigen himself (Syst. Besch. vi, 384) to be the same as *P. securicornis*, Fln.

Desmometopa sordidum, Fln.—This is apparently the name under which *D. M-atrum* of the "List" must for the future be known.

Meoneura. This genus of Rondani's, founded for *Agromyza obscurella*, Fln., is now recognised as belonging to the *Milichidæ*; in addition to *A. obscurella*, Fln., two more of the British species of *Agromyza* (*vagans*, Fln., and *lactei-pennis*, Fln.), ~~th~~ belong to this genus, while, according to the descriptions, the European *A. elongella*, Zett., *A. infuscata*, Meig., *A. minutissima*, Zett., and *A. pectinata*, Meig., should be placed here.

Madiza latipes, Meig.—The genus *Madiza* is now placed in the *Milichidæ*, and I can confirm *M. latipes* as being British, for I have seen specimens in the collections at Cambridge. I consider that the shape of the face and the long pointed chitinous band down the middle of the frontal stripe, prove its correct location in *Madiza*, instead of in *Desmometopa*, where it has been placed by Becker.

Cacozenus.—This genus is placed by Becker among the *Agromyzidæ*, but it cannot possibly belong to that family. It seems to resemble in many ways the genera at the commencement of the *Drosophilidæ* such as *Acletoxenus*, *Leucophenga*, and *Phortica*, and may ultimately have to be located there, but at present I leave it in the *Milichidæ* where it has been placed by Loew, Schiner, and others.

**Rhincöessa longirostris*, Loew.—I am content with the identification of this species as British, because my specimens agree with one under that name in Kowarz's Collection, labelled "*sec. typ. Loewii*." I have myself caught and seen specimens from various sea-coast localities in Suffolk, Essex, and Dorsetshire.

Rhincöessa grisea, Flin.—This is the *Anthomyza grisea* of the old "List," and is also a sea-coast insect.

Tethina illota, Hal.—This species has not been correctly recognised by Kuntze and Strobl, for their specimens must be *Rhincöessa cinerella*, Hal., or a very closely allied species, and Haliday's description of *illota*: "*Facies impressa, epistomate prominulo nudo. Peristoma elongatum. Labium cylindricum bigeniculatum*" could not apply to *cinerella*. I am not certain that my own identification is correct, but specimens taken at Porthcawl (Glamorgan), in June and July, 1906, by Col. Yerbury, which would answer to the descriptions of *Rhincöessa griseola*, v. der Wulp = *albosetulosa*, Strobl, represent my idea of *Tethina illota*. I refrain from substituting the name *Tethina* for *Rhincöessa* until such time as I can prove the correctness of my views.

(To be concluded).
