

Curran, C. H. 1939. New African Dolichopidae and Drosophilidae (Diptera). Amer. Mus. Nov. 1030:1-4.

p/2. Drosophilidae
 ✓ Leucophenga Mik

since the key is based mostly upon descriptions it must be used with care.

1. Wings with one or more brown spots.2.
 -- Wings uniformly colored or almost so, the costal border sometimes somewhat brownish.4.
2. Bristles of the thorx black.3.
 -- Bristles of the thorax yellowish.flaviseta Adams.
3. Wings with brown median crosband, apical and sub-basal spots and the anterior crossvein bordered with brown. ..cuthbertsoni Malloch.
 -- Wings darkened in front and without clouds on the crossveins.
flavopunctata Malloch.
4. Palpi yellowish.5.
 -- Palpi black.10.
5. Third antennal segment reddish or yellowish, often slightly and gradually darkened apically but the colors not contrasting. ...6.
 -- Third antennal segment conspicuously brown above or on the broad apex.
6. Thorax rather silvery-white from anterior view.mutabilis Adams.
 -- Thorax not appearing silver-white.7.
7. Apical fourth of scutellum whitish.8.
 -- Scutellum wholly rusty reddish.mansura Adams.
8. Fourth abdominal segment shining black, usually with pair of small orange spots at base; halteres reddish yellow; occiput black above...
 -- Apical abdominal segments with black posterior borders expanding in the middle; knob of halteres brown; occiput black. ..proxima Adams.
9. Second abdominal segment wholly yellow.chapini, new species.
 -- Second abdominal segment black at the sides. ...ambigua Kahl.
10. Mesonotum shining dark brown.goodi Kahl.
 -- Mesonotum shining reddish yellow. ...palpalis Adams.
11. Two humeral bristles.basilaris Adams.
 -- One humeral bristle.12.
12. Abdomen shining reddish, the broad apices of the third to fifth segments and a median vitta on these segments, shining black.
zonata, new species.
 -- Abdomen opaque black, the segments yellow on the sides and base. ..
apicifera Adams.

✓ Leucophenga chapini, new species

Shining rusty yellow, the abdomen black with the first and second segments yellow, the first with a transverse black triangle on either side. Length, 3mm.

♂.- Head yellowish, occiput black on upper half except along orbits; front and face much narrower than either eye; front dull, with a large rectangular shining area in front of the ocelli; anterior reclinate closer to procl than to upper recl; hair on anterior part of front sparse, black; ocellars long, postocellars short; a long orbital behind cheeks. Face and cheeks with whitish pollen, cheek very narrow; facial carina weak, limited to the upper half. Proboscis and palpi dull reddish, the palpi of moderate length and width, bearing black hairs. Antennae dull reddish; arista black, with eight rays above and four below.

Thorax yellowish, mesonot. and scutel. rusty reddish yellow, the broad apex of scutellum whitish, preceded by a brown fascia; from anterior view mesonot whitish pollinose; 2 hum, outer one very weak; presc. acrost. strong; two sternopl. Legs. yellowish, hair black. Wings cinereous hyaline, rather pointed; second vein slightly curved forward apically; apex of 4th vein very weak; 2nd costal section two and a half times as long as third sect. Squamae brownish yellow; halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen shining; first seg yellow with a large transverse blackish spot on either side; 2nd seg very narrow, pale yel; 3rd seg shining black sometimes with base reddish yellow and with a white basal triangle on either side; 4th and 5th segs shining black, 4th usually with a pair of pale orange basal spots. Venter reddish yellow. Hair wholly black.

Types.- Holotype and two paratypes, males Lukolela, Belgian Congo, Jan 13, 1931 (J.P.Chain).

✓ Leucophenga zonata, new species

Rusty reddish yellow, abdomen with black fasciae. L. 2.5mm.

♀.- Head yellowish, middle occiput brown above neck; front and face decidedly narrower than either eye. Front with sparse, fine hairs anteriorly; anterior reclinate frontal situated much closer to proclinate than to upper reclinate; ocellars moderately long; post-ocellars weak. Face and cheeks thinly white pollinose; cheeks linear; facial carina very low and broad; one pair of vibrissae. Proboscis and palpi reddish yellow, palpi strongly broadened, bearing one or two setulari. Antennae reddish, third seg. brown on upper half except basally arista with eight long rays above and three below.

73. Thorax rusty yellowish, mesonotum ^{sl} darker and thinly white pollinose when viewed from in front; hair and bristles brown, appearing reddish in some views; apex of scutellum apparently whitish. One hum, 2 sternopl, prescutals moderately long. Legs yellowish; hair and br. black. Wings cinereous hyaline; 2nd costal section almost 3 times as long as the 3rd; posterior crossvein situated more than its length from the wing margin. Squamae reddish yellow. Halteres reddish yellow, the apex of the knob ^{by}wn.

Abdomen shining, rusty reddish, the broad apices of 3rd to 5th segments black, 4th and 6th segs with a median black vitta. Venter red-

dish yellow. Hair brown, appearing reddish in some views; bristles black
Holotype. ♀, under fig. trees, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, April 1927
(A. Cuthbertson).

Zaprionus Coquillett

....According to Malloch the genus is known only from Africa,
other species having been erroneously assigned to Zaprionus.

1. Mesonotum with a pair of conspicuous white vittae.2.
- Mesonotum brown, with cinereous spots, not vittae; front without ent
lateral white vittae.punctatus, new species.
= G. Tona darwendale Buda 1955. Int. T. Soc.
2. Anterior femur with a digitate process beyond middle. ..tuberculatus
- == Anterior femur bearing four to six setigerous tubercles below, the
tubercles each with an anteriorly directed apical spur.
.....vittiger Coquillett.
- Anterior femur without tubercles below, the bristles arising from
at most a very slightly convex base.tenor, new species.

✓ Zaprionus punctatus, new species

Readily recognized by the brown, cinereous spotted thorax and scu-
tellum? L. 3.mm.

, Female.- Head brown or br red; front slightly wider than one eye,
on each side with a cinereous stripe lying betw. orbitals, each of
which arises from a black spot; ocellar triangle surrounded by a
cinereous triangle which extends more than halfway to the antennae; front
with coarse, short hair on the anterior half; anterior reclinate br.
situated nearer to upper reclinate than to proclinate; ocellars long;
postcellars weak. Cheeks one-third as wide as the eye-height. A single
pair of oral vibr. Facial carina broad and high, lower 2/3 less prominent
Proboscis brownish red. Palpi reddish, with a moderately strong apical
bristle and 2 or 3 hairs. Antennae reddish, 3rd seg and arista brown.

Mesonotum red br, cinereous on ant. border, pale pollen with a
tendency to form vittae toward sides, where the spots may be connected,
a pair of irregular transverse gray spots near the middle of the
mesonotum and one at each side in front of scutellum. The pale spots
all irregular and discal and lateral tend to be connected by slender
prolongations; the disc of mesonotum, except for the spots mentioned,
almost uniformly reddish brown, there is a dark brown spot on each side
behind the base of the wings. Scutellum brown, the base with a pair of
transverse spots and a more or less M-shaped preapical cinereous spot
which has a slight tendency to connect with the basal spots. Pleura
grayish, with 3 rather narrow brown vittae, upper one extending along
upper edge from the humeri to the base of wings. median one extending
from front margin almost to post spiracle, the lower limited to the upper
border of the sternopleura; two strong sternopl.

Legs reddish yellow; post. 4 femora with weak preap. brownish band;
posterior 4 tibiae with sub-basal brownish band and another at the
apical third; apical two segments of the tarsi brown. Anterior tibiae
with 5 or 6 posteroventral bristles. Wings hyaline; a small brown spot
covers the apex of second vein and there is a smaller and sometimes
paler spot on apex of 3rd vein. Halteres pale yellowish.

Abdomen yellow and brown; first and second seg yellow with large brown lateral triangles; third similarly colored but with larger lateral spots and a rather orbicular median spot; 4th seg similar but the lateral spots connecting with the median; 5th and 6th segs brown with yellow apices. The lateral spots situated on post. border of segs while the median spots on ant. border, and lateral spots extend oversides of abdomen, reaching to the edges of the tergites. Sternites yellowish. Hair black.

Types.- Holotype; ♀ and two paratypes/ Darwendale, Lomagundi, Southern Rhodesia. Aug. 13, 15, 1918.

✓ Zaprionus tenor, new species

Similar to vittiger Coquillett, but with simple anterior femora. L. 3. to 3.5mm.

p.4. ♂ and ♀:- Head reddish yellow in ground color. Front slightly wider than either eye., reddish to brownish red, with lateral and median white stripes bordered with brown; anterior reclinate very slightly nearer to upper recl than to procl; ocellars moderately long; postocellars short; front with sparse black hair on ant. half. Cheeks about one-sixth as wide as the eye-height; facial carina very prominent below; one pair of wib. Proboscis and palpi reddish yellow, the latter broad, bearing an apical bristle and several hairs. Antennae brown, the third seg more or less broadly reddish below, the second crossed by a continuation of lateral white frontal vitta. Mesonotum and scutellum brownish red, with a pair of white vittae extending the whole length of mesonot and ending immediately outside the base of the apical scutellars, the mesonotum with a lateral white vitta, the white stripes all narrowly edged with brown. Pleura rusty reddish yellow, with a pale stripe extending from above the front coxae to the posterior spiracle. Legs reddish yellow, black haired, ant. femora with 5 or 6 posteroventral br., Wings cinereous hyaline, veins luteous, halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen reddish yellow, the apices of the segment ~~below~~ more or less brownish or ferruginous.

Types.- Holotype. ♂. allotype, ♀. and three ♀ and one ♀, paratypes Akenge, Congo, Nov. 1913 (Lang and Chapin)..

These specimens were recorded by me in the report on the Diptera of the American Museum Congo Expedition as vittiger Coquillett but, as Malloch has pointed out ¹. (apparently after an examination of the type of vittiger), that species has setigerous tubercles on the anterior femora. The single female from Stanleyville was properly identified as vittiger.

¹. 1932. Stylops, I p.11.