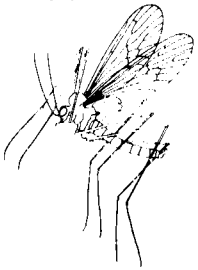


Family Drosophilidae (Diptera) from the Lund University Ceylon Expedition in 1962 and Borneo collections in 1978-1979¹

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The Lund University Ceylon Expedition in 1962 resulted in finding 137 species of Drosophilidae, including 30 new species, viz.: *Cacoxenus (Paracacoxenus) asiatica*, *Stegana (Oxyphortica) subconvergens*, *Stegana (Steganina) castanea*, *Microdrosophila (M.) furcata*, *M. (Oxystyloptera) macroctenia*, *Nesiodrosophila quadrifrons*, *N. paraserrata*, *N. constricta*, *N. nigrifrons*, *N. cirricauda*, *N. fascifrons*, *Mulgravea vittata*, *Liodrosophila actinia*, *Collessia minor*, *C. nigripennis*, *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) nigrescens*, *D. (Sc.) subminima*, *D. (Sc.) anderssoni*, *D. (Sc.) brincki*, *D. (Sc.) cederholmi*, *D. (Sc.) coniuura*, *D. (Sc.) excavata*, *D. (Hirtodrosophila) nigrostyla*, *D. (Sophophora) subelegans*, *D. (D.) nigriculter*, *D. (D.) fusus*, *D. (D.) triantilia*, *D. (D.) hyperpolychaeta*, *D. (Lordiphosa) cyanea*, *D. (L.) spinopenicula*. The collection involves 734 pinned and about 1800 specimens in alcohol.

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While about 50 species of the family Drosophilidae have hitherto been recorded from Sri Lanka, the Lund University Ceylon Expedition in 1962 resulted in finding about 140 species of this family, including 37 previously recorded from Sri Lanka, 30 newly described, 62 named but recorded outside Sri Lanka, and about 10 not identified to species. The collection involves 734 pinned and about 1800 specimens in alcohol collected by Drs. Hugo Andersson, Per Brinck and Lennart Cederholm, mostly by sweeping over grasses and streams. The collections from Sarawak, Borneo in 1978-79 include 8 species, of which 4 are new to Borneo. The new distribution records from Sri Lanka and Borneo are shown by an asterisk (*). Types of new species are deposited in the Museum of Zoology, Lund University, except for the allotype of *Drosophila (Lordiphosa) cyanea*, which is in the National Science Museum, Tokyo. Three new species, *Nesiodrosophila quadrifrons*, *Drosophila (D.) triantilia* and *D. (Lordiphosa) cyanea* are recorded also from outside Sri Lanka.

SUBFAMILY STEGANINAE

1. *Cacoxenus (Paracacoxenus) asiatica* sp.n.

Fig. 1A-C.

Type area: Sri Lanka, N. Centr. Province.

Type material (Type Nos. 703:1-2): *Holotype* 1♂, Ceylon, N. Centr. Prov., Kandurukanda, 20 mls NE Habarana, alt. 80 m. 8.II.1962. loc. 57. — *Paratype*: 1♂, same locality as holotype.

Diagnoses: This species strikingly resembles *C. (Gitonides) perspicax* (Knab) in having numerous black bristles on surstylus, slender paramere, 5 pairs of setulae on ocellar triangle, and pointed broad aedeagus, but differs by having eye not banded and paramere not hairy apically.

Etymology: *asiatica* because of its occurrence in Asia.

Description

MALE

Body about 3.5 mm in length. Eye dark brownish black, bare, without longitudinal dark band. Antenna with 2nd joint orange yellow, 3rd

grey. Arista merely pubescent. Palpus yellow. Ocellar triangle mat brownish black, with about 5 pairs of divergent setulae. Frons quadrate, pruinose grey, with numerous frontal hairs on black basal spots. Postverticals short. Face yellowish grey. Carina low, short. Cheek yellowish orange, 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus brownish black. Orbitals long, anterior reclinate slightly nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate. Second oral minute. Mesoscutum brownish grey, with indistinct black spots at the bases of bristles and hairs. Scutellum yellowish brown, with brownish black patches. Thoracic pleura yellowish grey, with 3 black longitudinal stripes, lowermost stripe short and narrow. Humeral 2, lower longer. Acrostichal hairs in about 15 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 as long as posteriors. Length distance of dorsocentrals 1/3 cross distance. Lateral scutellars somewhat divergent, slightly shorter than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index about 0.7. Legs yellow, hind metatarsus not swollen. Preapicals short but distinct on all tibiae, apicals strong on mid tibia. Wing (Fig. 1A) hyaline; R_{2+3} somewhat curved to costa apically; R_{4+5} and M parallel. C-index 2.0; 4V-index 1.8; 4C-index 1.1; 5x-index 1.2; Ac-index 2.0; C3-fringe 2/5. Halter yellowish orange. Abdominal tergites orange brown, with broad black median cross bands, which are medially interrupted. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 1B) pale brown; surstylus darker, oval, with numerous stout black teeth arranged in about 5 rows. Phallic organs (Fig. 1C) yellowish brown; aedeagus oblong, pointed distally; paramere slender, distally with a few sensilla.

2. *Stegana (Oxyphortica) subconvergens* sp.n.

Fig. 1D-F.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Uva.

Type material (Type Nos. 704:1-34) *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, E Prov., Yalakumbura, 5 mls SSW Bibile, alt. 450 m. 13.III.1962, loc. 140. — *Paratypes:* 1♂, Ceylon, W Prov. Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, alt. 30 m. 14.I.-26.III.1962, loc. 10; 1♂, Ceylon, S Prov. Haycock Mnt, 21 mls NNE Galle, alt. 325 m. 29.I.1962, loc 34.I; 4♂ 10♀♀ (incl. allotype), Ceylon, NW Prov. Chilaw, alt. 5-10 m. 31.I.1962, loc 38; 3♂, Ceylon, NW Prov., Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Melsiripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc.

53; 2♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 18-21. II.1962, loc 90:III; 1♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Gilimale, 6 mls NE Ratnapura, alt. 90 m. 20.II. 1962, loc 93; 2♀♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Uva, Westminster Abbey, 25 mls ESE Bibile, alt. 250 m. 7.III.1962, loc 119:II; 1♂, same locality and date, alt. 160 m, loc. 119.IV; 1♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Uva, Heda Oya, 29 mls SE Bibile, alt. 100 m. 7.III.1962, loc. 120; 1♀, Ceylon, E Prov., Gal Oya, 14 mls E Bibile, alt. 100 m. 8.III.1962, loc. 122; 1♀, Ceylon, E Prov. Madura Oya, 15 mls NNW Bibile, alt. 50 m. 13.III.1962, loc 138; 1♂, Ceylon, E Prov., Yalakumbura, 5 mls SSW Bibile, alt. 450 m. 13.III.1962, loc. 140; 2♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Peradeniya, 5 mls SW Kandy, alt. 300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 150; 1 ex. in coll. Okada; 2♂♂2♀♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Rambukpath Oya, 10 mls NW Hatton, alt. 250 m. 18.III. 1962 loc 153.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *S. (O.) convergens* (de Meijere) in having R_{4+5} and M much convergent apically, but differs by having acrostichal hairs in more than 12 rows (8 in *convergens*), 5x-index 1.7 (1.2 in *convergens*), and surstylus concave.

Etymology: *subconvergens* because it resembles *C. (O.) convergens* (de Meijere).

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 3.0 mm in length. Eye dark red, bare. Antenna with 2nd joint yellow, 3rd long, yellowish grey. Arista 5-7/3-4. Palpus yellow, with a few setae. Ocellar triangle black. Frons orange yellow, caudally 2x as (♂) or 1.5x as (♀) long as broad. Postverticals absent. Face white. Carina low. Fine divergent hairs on upper part of ocellar triangle. Cheek yellow, 1/8 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus yellowish grey. Three long orbitals on upper 1/2 of frons, anterior reclinate nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate. Second oral 1/2 vibrissa. Mesoscutum mat orange brown, humeral callus yellow, dark above. Scutellum brown, laterally darker. Thoracic pleura yellow, with a dark longitudinal stripe medially. Humeral 1. Acrostichal hairs in about 12 irregular rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/3 as long as posteriors, which are close to together. Lateral scutellars divergent, shorter than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index 0.65. Legs yellow, mid tibia with 2 long subbasal black setae. Preapicals developed on all tibiae. Wing (Fig. 1D) brownish along costa. R_{4+5} and M strongly convergent apically. C-index 3.4; 4V-index 2.0, 4C-index 0.8; 5x-index 1.6; Ac-index 3.1; C3-fringe entire. Halter yellowish

Localities in Sri Lanka investigated by the Lund University Expedition in 1962

(The localities listed below are only those to which *references* are made in the text. For a complete list, see Brinck et al. 1971)

2	5-13.1	Western	Colombo, Colpetty. Alt. 10 m	In flower garden with lawns and pond. Town area, 2 mls S of Central Colombo.
4	7.1, 19.1, 24.1.-25.3	Western	Yongammulla, 3 mls E Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo. Alt. 30-90 m.	Valley with small stream, lower part (30 m alt.) mainly paddy fields, upper part (50 m alt.) dense indigenous (secondary), fairly wet forest. At light at stream (19.1). Malaise trap in upper part 24.1-25.3.
9	12.1	Central	Kandy. Alt. 600 m.	Sanctuary with indigenous vegetation, e.g. bamboo. Forest at places sheltering dense ground vegetation and rotten logs. Muddy water reservoir.
10	14.1-26.3	Western	Yakkala, 18 mls NE of Colombo. (Dambuwa Estate) Alt. 30 m	Cultivated area (coconut, paddy fields, fruit gardens) with interspersed grass and bush areas. A lower, moist part with ponds. Much collecting was done at light.
11	15.1-26.3	Western	Yakkala, 18 mls NE of Colombo Alt. 30 m.	Cultivated area (coconut and fruit plantations). In wet grounds near stream for paddy fields.
13	17-18.1, 6.3	Western	Alawala, 10 mls ENE of Yakkala, 26 mls NE of Colombo. Alt. about 150 m.	At intermediate levels (cf. 13-15) large stream (13:II) and stream (13:I) in ravines sheltered by trees and bush. Surroundings: dry, thin forest (13:III). 13:IV see loc. 14.
16	20.1, 23.1	Western	Yakkala, 18 mls NE of Colombo Alt. 30 m.	Swamp, surrounded by dense bush (16:I). Outflowing stream (16:II). Surroundings: coconut plantation and paddy fields.
17	21-22.1, 9.3	Western	Labugama, 24 mls ESE of Colombo Alt. 100-150 m.	Deep valley. Water reservoir (17:III, 17:VIII, 17:IX; at light 17:V) in the lower part (100 m). Sides at places covered with rich indigenous vegetation, e.g. bamboo (150 m), at places steep, open (17:VII), wet from trickling water (17:I). Spring (17:II). Stony stream (17:IV, at light 17:VI) (at Eratnadeniya) sheltered by dense forest. Outflow (stony stream) from Kalutawawa Reservoir (17:X, 17:XI). Surroundings: forest reserve.
23	26.1	Southern	Polhunnawa, 5.5 mls ESE of Ambalangoda. Alt. 40 m.	Forest reserve. remains of indigenous forest, bordered by paddy fields and rubber plantations, separated by ditches.
25	26.1	Southern	Telwatta Sanctuary, 6.5 mls SSE of Ambalangoda. Alt. 5 m.	Swamp covered by <i>Salvinia</i> and bordered by dense vegetation. Surroundings cultivated, mainly paddy fields.
26	27.1	Southern	Hemmeliya, 2 mls E of Baddegama, 10 mls N Galle. Alt. 100 m.	Hill, at places with indigenous forest, small stream in sheltered wet ravine. Surroundings: tea plantations and at low levels, paddy fields.
27	27-28.1	Southern	Udugama, 15 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 40 m.	27:I. Stream near village, shores sand and clay, bush or paddy fields. Surroundings: plantations and forest reserve. 27:II. Under bark of logs.
28	27.1	Southern	Galandala, 16 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 50 m.	Small stream coming down in cascades in ravine with remains of original forest. Surroundings: forest reserve.

29	27.1	Southern	Hiniduma, 20 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 30 m.	In garden, at stream and at light. Surroundings: indigenous forest, in valley of River Gin Ganga paddy fields and gardens.
30 32-34	27-28.1	Southern	Haycock Mountain, 21 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 30-450 m.	Until recently covered by indigenous forest which is now successively cut to give place to plantations. Still large areas, including hill top (650 m), with jungle. Numerous small streams come down the mountain and join the river Gin Ganga at the foot.
30	27.1	Southern	Haycock Mountain, 21 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 30-50 m.	Collecting at light on the banks of Gin Ganga (30:II) and at the foot of Haycock (jungle in short distance) (30:I).
32	28.1	Southern	Haycock Mountain, 21 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 50 m.	Dense indigenous forest at the foot of the mountain.
34	29.1	Southern	Haycock Mountain, 21 mls NNE of Galle. Alt. 300-450 m.	34:I. Altitude about 325 m. Ravine with fast-running stony stream under canopy. Dense indigenous forest with a layer of leaves on the ground and soil rich in humus. — 34:II. About 350 m. Narrow ravine with indigenous forest and small stream. In the vicinity tea plantation. — 34:III. About 450 m. Edge of indigenous forest bordering fresh tea plantation. — 34:IV. About 450 m. Dense indigenous forest in ravine with small fast-running stream. — 34:V. About 425 m. Fast-running stream in densely forested ravine. Surroundings cleared at places.
35	29.1	Southern	6 mls NW Hulandawa, 20 mls NE of Galle. Alt. 30 m.	Small stony stream sheltered by bush. Surroundings: gardens and paddy fields in valley, at higher levels indigenous forest.
38	31.1	North Western	Chilaw. Alt. 5-10 m.	Sandy beach and a nearby estuarine lagoon. At light. Cultivated village area.
39	1.2	North Western	Bangadeniya, 4 mls NNE of Chilaw. Alt. 5-10 m.	Roadside logs in grazed land. Remains of old forest.
42	1.2	North Western	5 mls NNE of Puttalam. Alt. 2-5 m.	Marsh with dense vegetation, at places flooded by river. Open country with few, mostly dead trees. At light. Rainy season.
43	1.2.	North Western	Ambalam, 7 mls NE of Puttalam. Alt. 10 m.	Old logs (remains of forest) in open country, cleared in recent time. Rainy season.
52	7.2	North Central	Deduru Oya, 5 mls NE of Kurunegala. Alt. 120 m.	River in open shallow bed, bordered by scattered old trees. Bottom and shores sand, at places rock. Surroundings cultivated (coconut plantations and paddy fields), at places grazed.
53	7.2	North Western	Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE of Melsiripura. Alt. 225 m.	Hill (Umbuwewa) with remains of dense indigenous forest. Small fast-running stream in ravine sheltered by old trees and a dense layer of species of Araceae. On hillside numerous rotten logs.
56	8.2	North Central	Ritigala Natural Reserve, 8 mls NW of Habarana. Alt. 180-500 m.	Isolated mountain (alt. 760 m), to a great extent covered by indigenous forest, except in the foot hills. Surroundings cultivated area and scrubland. — 56:Ia. Altitude about 200 m. In forest at low levels at pool and along streams. — 56:Ib. About 500 m. In

				dense indigenous forest and at fast-running small stream which emerged as a rheocene and came down in cascades under a canopy. — 56:II. About 250 m. Dry meadow surrounded by forest. — 56:III. About 180 m. Dry meadows with scattered bushes at the foot of the mountain.
57	8.2	North Central	Kandurukanda, 20 mls NE of Habarana. Alt. 90 m.	Shallow sandy valley with fairly dry forest and meadow along a small stream. Surroundings: secondary dry forest.
60	9-10.2	Eastern	Kuchchaveli, 20 mls NW of Trincomalee. Alt. 1-10 m.	Sandy beach. Thorn bush with many Euphorbiaceae. Dry scrubland and sandy ground. At light. Rainy season.
63	10.2	Eastern	13 mls NW of Trincomalee. Alt. 30 m.	Indigenous secondary dense, dry forest. Logs. Rainy season.
66	10.2	North Central	Polonnaruwa. Alt. 60 m.	At light in garden close to big water reservoir.
77	14.2	Northern	River Per Aru, 9 mls E of Mankulam. Alt. 25 m.	Secondary dry forest. Small, stony river with sandy banks.
80	14.2	Northern	Matiyamadu, 26 mls SW of Mullaittivu. Alt. 70 m.	Indigenous secondary dry forest. Temporary stream (Kanakarayan Aru).
82	15.2	Northern	2 mls E of Paraiyanalankulam, 20 mls W of Vavuniya. Alt. 20 m.	Dense secondary dry forest, at places glades with grass and plants. Small stream, sand banks.
85	15.2	Northern	Tharakundu, 4 mls NW of Mannar. Alt. 5 m.	Dry sandy area with scattered Acacias. Small shallow pools.
89	17.2	Western	Eduragalla, 6.5 mls E of Horana, 17 mls WNW of Ratnapura (printed labels give 5.5 mls W of Horana, in error). Alt. 200 m.	Indigenous forest including bamboo, in ravine near hill top in otherwise cultivated area. Surroundings: meadows with pools in rubber estate.
90	17-23.2	Sabaragamuwa	Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura. Slopes of Botiyagala Mountain (alt. 910 m). Alt. 240-550 m.	Hilly area, at low and intermediate levels cultivated area (coconut palms and rubber plantations) (90:I), at high levels primary, indigenous forest (above about 300 m). Ravines with primary, dense vegetation and fast-running streams (90:II) (300-350 m). — Malaise trap in broad ravine with old trees and dense primeval vegetation bordering stream (90:III) (350 m). At light in rubber plantation, below jungle (90:I) (240 m). Valley with old forest, trickles and rock pools (90:IV) (350-450 m).
91	19.2	Sabaragamuwa	Bopathella Falls, 9 mls NNW of Ratnapura. Alt. 40 m.	Stream (branches from Botiyagala Mountain) in valley; surroundings bush and grazed land (91:I). River (Kura Ganga) in mighty fall, forming numerous pools and branches among rocks below the fall (91:II). Surroundings above fall, forest and rubber plantations, below grazed or cultivated. At light.
92	20.2	Sabaragamuwa	Malwala, 3 mls NE of Ratnapura. Alt. 90 m.	Small fast-running stream in fairly exposed ravine (bush, scattered trees). Surroundings: plantations.

93	20.2	Sabaragamuwa	Gilimale, 6 mls NE of Ratnapura. Alt. 90 m.	Stony stream in hillside. Cultivated area (tea and rubber plantation).
94	20.2	Sabaragamuwa	Carney, 8 mls NE of Ratnapura. Alt. 300 m.	Foot hills of Adam's Peak. Above Carney, remains of primeval forest (wet, much debris, numerous logs). Torrential mountain river. Below Carney, tea and rubber plantations.
95	21-23.2	Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura. Alt. 60 m.	Light trap in garden. Surroundings cultivated, town area.
96	22.2	Sabaragamuwa	5 mls NNW of Balangoda. Alt. 725 m.	Mountain ravine, upper parts with virgin forest, wet and dense; fast-running stream. Surroundings: tea estates.
98	22.2	Sabaragamuwa	Maratenna, 7 mls N of Balangoda. Alt. 1,400 m.	Mountain torrent (Ranmudu Oya) emerging from primeval forest in wet and sheltered ravine. At light.
99	11.2	North Central	5 mls E of Habarana. Alt. 110 m.	Shallow ravine in dense secondary forest fairly dry. Steam (Talkote Oya) with sand banks. Surroundings: secondary dry forest.
100	27-28.2	Sabaragamuwa	Rakwana. Alt. 450 m.	Cultivated area (banana, rubber and tea plantation), at places grazed open land. Village area. Light trap.
101	28.2	Sabaragamuwa	Hatherleigh, 1 mi S of Rakwana. Alt. 500 m.	Stream cascading down steep hillside, partly sheltered by tree and bush. Surroundings: estate and plantation area (rubber and tea).
102	28.2	Sabaragamuwa	Bulutota Pass, 2 mls SE of Rakwana. Alt. 900 m.	Small stream in grassland (patana, almost all forest cut). Highland area.
105	28.2	Sabaragamuwa	Allerton, 1 mi SW of Rakwana. Alt. 500 m.	Large stony stream in valley with some primary vegetation left. Surroundings cultivated: tea and rubber plantations, at high level grassland (patana). At light.
106	1.3	Sabaragamuwa	Kahawatta, 15 mls SE of Ratnapura. Alt. 150 m.	Shallow valley, wet bottom with secondary luxuriant vegetation and trickle. Surroundings: plantations (tea, rubber) and paddy fields.
107	1.3	Sabaragamuwa	Stream from Mantalawa Mountain, 2 mls NNE of Belihul-Oya. Alt. 800 m.	Stream rushing down steep ravine with some sheltering primary vegetation. wet debris, moss and logs. Surroundings: tea plantation.
108	1.3	Sabaragamuwa	Nonpareil Estate, 3 mls NE of Belihul-Oya. Alt. 1000-1600 m.	Valley from Nagrak Mountain, torrent in steep ravine with some low primary vegetation (forest cut on west side of valley, virgin forest on east side). Rock pools and trickles at high altitude (1,600 m).
109	1-2.3	Sabaragamuwa	Belihul-Oya. Alt. 575 m.	Stony, fast-running river bordered by bush and trees at places paddy fields. Surroundings: estate area (tea, forest).
110	2.3	Sabaragamuwa	Karagal-Oya, 3 mls ENE of Belihul-Oya. Alt. 600 m.	Stream from Ellamana Mountain (950 m), passing wet ravine with primary vegetation. Mountain slope with old primeval forest.
111	2.3	Uva	Stream 2 mls NW of Haldummulla. Alt. 1,100 m.	Stream cascading down wet ravine which was still partly wooded. Thick layer of debris, moss. Surroundings: tea estates.
112	3.3	Uva	Beauvais Estate, 5 mls WNW of Haputale.	Stream in open ravine. Surroundings: tea plantation.

			Alt. 1,400 m.	
114	3.3	Central	Hakgala, 5 mls SE of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 1,700-1,900 m.	Ravine with dense primary forest sheltering fast-running stream (1,700 m) (114:I). Mountain slope (Sitaeliya) with dense forest; thick layers of debris (1,900 m) (114:II). High in the valley grassland with scattered <i>Rhododendron</i> trees as remains of primeval forest (1,800 m) (114:III).
116	4.3	Central	Pidurutalagala, 2 mls N of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 1,900-2,300 m.	116:I. Primary forest at the foot of the mountain. Layers of debris and rotten logs. Alt. 2,000 m. — 116:II. Ravine with stream (Talagala Oya), sheltered by bush and trees, at the foot of the mountain. Alt. 1,900 m. — 116:III. Valley about 200 m below the top at 2,510 m. Stream sheltered by wet forest with much moss and lichens in the trees. Alt. 2,250 m.
117	4.3	Central	Mudduk, 5 mls NW of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 1,700 m.	The upper part of Ramboda Pass, primeval forest, fast running stream.
119	7.3.	Uva	Westminster Abbey, 25 mls ESE of Bibile. Alt. 160-450 m.	Around the mountain cultivations and cleared areas. The foot (119:IV at 160 m) is covered by dry forest, partly secondary. At 225 m (119:I) and 250 m (119:II) streams sheltered by trees. At 450 m (119:III) a rheocrene at exposed rock, bordered by flowering plants. Surroundings of mountain recently cleared, secondary dry forest.
120	7.3.	Uva	Heda Oya, 29 mls SE of Bibile. Alt. 100 m.	Slow-flowing river, bordered by scattered trees and patches of bush. Banks and bottom gravel. Surroundings: thin (secondary) dry forest and scrubs.
122	8.3	Eastern	Gal Oya, 14 mls E of Bibile. Alt. 100 m.	Virgin dry forest area (national park) at the inflow of river Gal Oya into the large reservoir Senanayake Samudra. Soil in river area sandy and forest thin (many large old trees). Sandy river banks, at places with sedges and grass.
125	8.3	Eastern	Rambukkan Oya, 25 mls NE of Bibile. Alt. 25 m.	Secondary dry forest area (clearing about to start), shallow river with sandy bottom and banks, partly open partly covered by sedges.
127	10.3	Central	Teldeniya, 8 mls E of Kandy. Alt. 425 m.	Cultivated area (paddy fields, coconut palms), gardens at river Hulu Ganga. Logs. At light.
128	11.3	Central	Udawela, 8 mls E of Kandy. Alt. 450 m.	Cultivated area, mainly paddy fields and gardens, exposed slow-flowing stream, at places forming pools.
129	11.3	Central	Foothills of Knuckles mountains, 10 mls ENE of Kandy. Alt. 1,000-1,200 m.	Shallow ravine in open mountain slope (tea plantation), small fast-running stream mostly sheltered by tall plants, emerging from forest remains at the hill top (1,150 m). Surroundings: tea estates.
130	11.3	Central	Rangala, Knuckle Mountains, 12 mls ENE of Kandy. Alt. 1,100 m.	Ravine in mountain slope with remains of low primary vegetation sheltering a fast-running stream which formed rock pools at places. Surroundings: tea estates and remains of forest, patana.
132	11.3	Central	Knuckle Mountains, 15 mls	Wet ravine in mountain slope covered by

			NE of Kandy. Alt. 1,400 m.	primary forest. Thick layer of debris. Stony, fast-running stream. At light.
135	12.3	Central	Stream 20 mls E of Kandy. Alt. 250 m.	Fairly fast-running stream in bush and thin secondary forest.
137	12-13.3	Uva	Bibile. Alt. 250 m.	Village area. At light. Surroundings: paddy fields, park land.
138	13.3.	Eastern	Madura Oya, 15 mls NNW of Bibile. Alt. About 50 m.	Sandy river valley with dry forest. Banks sandy, open. Area under development.
139	13.3.	Southern	Kokagala Mountain, 20 mls N of Bibile. Alt. About 50 m.	Bush and remains of dry forest at the foot of the mountain. Sandy area, stream sheltered by bush and scattered trees.
140	13.3.	Eastern	Yalakumbura, 5 mls SSW of Bibile. Alt. 450 m.	Mountain slope covered by primeval forest. Fast-running stream in fairly wet ravine, sheltered by bush and trees. Thick layer of debris.
143	14.3	Uva	Ury Estate, 6 mls SE of Badulla. Alt. 1,100-1,200 m.	Mountain slope with tea, in shallow ravine exposed stream (143:I alt. 1,100 m), along the upper part of the stream (143:II alt. 1,200 m) much of the primary forest was preserved.
145	14.3	Uva	Gampaha Estate, 9 mls W of Badulla. Alt. 1,700 m.	Stream in tea plantation on open mountain (Gommaliya) slope. No forest.
146	15.3	Central	Harasbedda, 9 mls NE of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 1,300 m.	Small stream in narrow wet and sheltered ravine. Surroundings: tea estates, above 1,500 m forest.
151	15.3	Sabaragamuwa	Ambeputta, 30 mls NE of Colombo. Alt. 250 m.	Polluted stream in coconut plantation, near village. Gardens.
152	17.3	Sabaragamuwa	Kitulgala, 21 mls N of Ratnapura. Alt. 60-150 m.	Valley of river Kelani Ganga, banks gravel and sand. Light trap at river (alt. 60 m). Surroundings rubber and tea plantations. In some nearby hills to the south forest under development; small stream.
153	18.3.	Central	Rambukpath Oya, 10 mls NW of Hatton. Alt. 250 m.	Stream in steep ravine with bush and some indigenous vegetation. Surroundings: tea and rubber plantations, at higher altitudes forest cut and rubber planted.
154	18.3.	Central	Menickwalla Ela, 4 mls NW of Hatton. Alt. 1,000 m.	Ravine with stream (possibly temporary). Forest cut but much low vegetation still remained. Surroundings: tea plantations.
157	18.3	Central	Small stream 7 mls SW of Hatton. Alt. 1,300 m.	Stream in cascades down steep open mountain slope. Surroundings: tea plantations.
158	18.3	Central	Upcot, 7 mls SSE of Hatton. Alt. 1,300 m.	Polluted stream in open valley. Surroundings: tea plantations.
159	18-19.3	Central	Talawakele, Mahaveli Ganga, 8 mls WSW of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 1,100 m.	Settlement at river. Tea estates. Gardens. At light.
162	19-20.3	Central	Horton Plains, 11 mls SSE of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 2,000 m.	162:I. Bush and meadows (only scattered trees of <i>Rhododendron</i> left of the primary forest), stream at edge of remaining forest. — 162:II. Low primary forest with dense bush and plant vegetation.

163	19.3	Central	Horton Plains, 12 mls SSE of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 2,100 m.	163:I. Hilly grassland, prospected to be potato fields. Scattered trees of <i>Rhododendron</i> were left of the primary forest. Pools and small slow-flowing stream. At light. — 163:II. Fairly wet and dense, low primary forest.
164	21.3	Central	Katumana, 3 mls SE of Nuwara-Eliya. Alt. 1,800 m.	Grassland. Fish ponds, formed by dammed stream.
168	22.3	Uva	Kudu Oya, 15 mls S of Wellawaya. Alt. 80 m.	River in sandy secondary dry forest area, recently cleared and cultivated. Banks sandy covered by bush and sheltered by scattered big trees. Rain.

white. Abdominal tergites: 1T yellow, 2T medially yellow, laterally brownish black; 3T to abdominal end mostly black. Periphallalic organs (Fig. 1E) brownish black; surstylus elongate and curved. Phallic organs (Fig. 1F) black; aedeagus rod-shaped, slightly shorter than apodeme.

Ambalangoda, alt. 40 m. 26.I.1962, loc. 23 (allotype); 1♀, Ceylon, S Prov., Galandala, 16 mls NNE Galle, alt. 50 m. 27.I.1962, loc. 28.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *S. (Steganina) shirozui* Okada in the colorations of mesoscutum and face, but differs by the structures of ♂ genitalia.

Etymology: *castanea* because of the body colour.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 2.5 mm in length, castaneous in general. Antenna with 2nd joint orange brown; 3rd black, basally orange, broad. Arista 4-5/3. Palpus yellow. Frons glossy orange brown. Face (Fig. 2H) black, yellowish grey above, white below. Carina acute, black, short but high. Cheek white, 1/6 as broad as greatest diameter or eye. Clypeus white. Anterior reclinate orbital nearer to posterior reclinate than to proclinate. 2nd oral fine. Mesoscutum and scutellum subshining yellowish brown. Humeral callus paler. Thoracic pleura white, with a black longitudinal stripe above. Anterior dorsocentrals shorter than and close to posteriors. Acrostichal hairs in about 12 rows. Lateral scutellars divergent, longer than apicals, which are much nearer to each other than to laterals. Legs yellowish white; fore femur apically brown; mid femur on apical half and mid tibia on proximal 1/2 black. Wing black. C-index 2.2; 4V-index 1.3; 4C-index 1.6; 5x-index 1.1; Ac-index 7.0; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter yellowish grey. Abdominal tergites dark brown, with black narrow caudal bands. Periphallalic and phallic organs as in Fig. 2E-G.

3. *Stegana (Steganina) nigrifrons* de Meijere Fig. 2A-D.

Stegana nigrifrons de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54:418.

Material studied: 3♂♂ loc 4; 1♂, loc. 13:I; 1♀, loc. 27:II; 1♀, loc. 53; 1♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 95.

Remarks. Frons brownish black; palpus yellowish white; face (Fig. 2D) white above, black below; scutellum brownish black, apically not whitish; halter yellowish brown. Phallic and periphallalic organs (Fig. 2A-C) black.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Formosa, Java, Sumatra. (Records from Japan and Nepal by Okada 1971 & 1966 are errors).

4. *Stegana (Steganina) castanea* sp.n. Fig. 2E-H.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 705:1-3): *Holotype* ♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Nonpareil Estate, 3 mls NE Belihul-Oya, alt. 1000-1600 m. 1.III.1962, loc. 108. —

Paratypes: 1♂, Ceylon, S Prov. Polhunnawa, 5.5 mls ESE

5. *Amiota (Phortica) foliiseta* (Duda)

Phortica foliiseta Duda, 1923. *Annls hist-nat. Mus. nat. hung.* 20:35.

Material studied: 1 ♀, 143:I.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Formosa, Thailand, New Guinea.

6. *Amiota (Phortica)* sp.

Material studied: 1 ♀, loc.10.

7. *Amiota (Amiota)* sp.

Material studied: 1♂ loc. 13:I; 1♀, loc. 154.

8. *Leucophenga albofasciata* (Macquart)

Drosophila albofasciata Macquart, 1851. *Mem. Soc. Sci. Arts. Lille* (1850):277.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, loc. 4; 1♂, loc. 34:II; 1♂1♀, 90:I; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 110; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 125; 1♂, loc. 129.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, India, Nepal?, New Guinea, Australia.

9. *Leucophenga jacobsoni* Duda

Leucophenga jacobsoni Duda, 1926. *Supplta ent.* 14:50.

Material studied: 6♂♂5♀♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc 106.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore.

10. *Leucophenga setipalpis* Duda

Leucophenga setipalpis Duda, 1924. *Arch. Naturgesch.* 90 A (3): 189.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 82; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 122.

Distribution. Formosa, Sri Lanka.

11. *Leucophenga maculata* (Dufour)

Drosophila maculata Dufour, 1839. *Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris Ser. 2. Zool.* 12:50.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 52; 1♀, loc. 100; 2♂♂, loc. 101.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Formosa, Japan, Korea, Europe.

12. *Leucophenga abbreviata* (de Meijere)

Drosophila abbreviata de Meijere, 1911. *Tijdschr. Ent.* 54:400.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, loc. 28; 1♀, loc. 38; 3♂♂3♀♀, loc. 90:III; 15♂♂2♀♀, loc. 93; 1♀, loc. 101; 2♀♀, loc. 139.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Nepal, Formosa.

13. *Leucophenga meijerei* Duda

Leucophenga meijerei Duda, 1924. *Arch. Naturgesch.* 90A (3):190 (as *meijerea*).

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♀, loc. 100; 4♂♂1♀, loc. 122; 1♂1♀, loc. 125; 1♂, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Formosa.

14. *Leucophenga confluens* Duda

Leucophenga confluens Duda, 1923. *Ann. Mus. natn. Hung.* 20: 32.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 154.

Distribution. Formosa, Sri Lanka*.

15. *Leucophenga quadripunctata* (de Meijere)

Drosophila quadripunctata de Meijere, 1908. *Tijdschr. Ent.* 51: 154.

Material studied: 1♂2♀♀, loc. 53; 2♂♂, loc. 100.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Australia.

16. *Leucophenga interrupta* Duda

Leucophenga interrupta Duda, 1924. Arch. Naturgesch. 90A3:187.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 23; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 90:III; 1♂; loc. 92; 3♂♂, loc. 100; 1♀, loc. 135; 1♀, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Nepal, Formosa, Japan.

17. *Leucophenga digmasoma* Lin & Wheeler

Leucophenga digmasoma Lin & Wheeler, 1972. Univ. Texas Publ. 7213:244.

Material studied: Sri Lanka: 1♂, loc. 53; 1♂, loc. 100. Borneo: 1♀, Bako Park, Sarawak, 26-31.XII.1978.

Distribution. Borneo*, Sri Lanka*, Formosa.

18. *Leucophenga argentata* (de Meijere)

Drosophila argentata de Meijere, 1914. Tijdschr. Ent. 57: 258.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 4; 1♂, loc. 11; 3♂, loc. 57; 1♂, loc. 90:III; 1♂1♀, loc. 100.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Formosa, Ryukyus, Micronesia, Australia.

19. *Leucophenga limbipennis* (de Meijere)

Drosophila limbipennis de Meijere, 1908. Tijdschr. Ent. 51:156.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 4; 1♀, loc. 23; 1♀, loc. 28; 1♂, loc. 34:I; 1♂, loc. 34:II; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 152.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Singapore, Formosa, Micronesia.

20. *Leucophenga* sp.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 28; 1♀, loc. 34:I; 1♀, loc. 90:II:I; 2♀♀, loc. 90:III; 1♀, Loc. 91:I; 1♀, loc. 93; 2♀♀, loc. 96; 1♂, loc. 146.

Remarks. This species resembles *L. limbipennis* in having cloudy wings, but it differs from the latter by yellow palpi and a few setae.

21. *Leucophenga bellula* (Bergroth)

Drosophila bellula Bergroth, 1894. Ent. Z. Stettin 55:75.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 57; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 100; 1♂, loc. 109; 1♂1♀, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, India, Java, Nepal, Formosa, Hong Kong, Ryukyus, Japan, Micronesia, Australia.

22. *Leucophenga angusta* Okada

Leucophenga angusta Okada, Syst. Study Drosophilidae Japan: 28.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 23; 1♂, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 102; 1♂, loc. 109; 1♂, loc. 110; 9♂♂1♀, loc. 154; 1♂, loc. 168.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Nepal, Java, Sumatra, Viet Nam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Micronesia, Australia.

23. *Leucophenga nigripalpis* Duda

Leucophenga nigripalpis Duda, 1923. Annls. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 20:29.

Material studied 1♂1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 107; 1♀, loc. 122.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java ?, Formosa.

24. *Leucophenga nigroscutellata* Duda

Leucophenga nigroscutellata Duda, 1924. Arch. Naturgesch. 90 A3:186.

Material studied: Sri Lanka: 2♂♂, loc. 154; 1♀, Borneo, Bako Park, Sarawak, 26-31.XII. 1978.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Borneo*, Java, Formosa.

Remarks. Differ from the original form by having entirely black scutellum and halteres in both sexes (Sri Lanka) and thoracic pleura entirely black (Borneo).

25. *Leucophenga subpollinosa* (de Meijere)

Drosophila subpollinosa de Meijere, 1914. Tijdschr. Ent. 57:263.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 13:I; 1♀, loc. 35; 5♂♂, loc. 42; 2♀♀, loc. 57; 1♂, loc. 90:I; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 92; 1♂, loc. 93; 2♂♂, loc. 152.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Formosa, Viet Nam, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, Philippines, Micronesia, Australia.

26. *Leucophenga umbratula* Duda

Leucophenga umbratula Duda, 1924, Arch. Naturgesch. 90 A3:187.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 4; 1♂1♀, loc. 16:I; 1♀, loc. 35; 1♂1♀, loc. 57; 1♂, loc. 96; 1♂, loc. 110; 1♀, loc. 154.

Distribution. Formosa, Sri Lanka*.

27. *Leucophenga acutipollinosa* Okada

Leucophenga acutipollinosa Okada, 1987, Kontyû 55:676.

Material studied: 1♂, loc 90:I; 1♂, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Japan.

SUBFAMILY DROSOPHILINAE**28. *Microdrosophila* (M.) *bullata* Takada & Momma**

Microdrosophila bullata Takada et Momma, 1975. J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. Ser. 6 Zool. 19:20.

Material studied: 2♂♂1♀, loc. 10; 1♂, loc. 17:III; 6♂♂ 2♀♀, loc. 53; 20 exx., loc. 90:I; 2♂♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 90:III; 2♀♀, loc. 94; 1♀, loc. 98; 2♂♂, loc. 100; 1♀, loc. 117; 1♂, loc. 146; 1♂1♀, loc. 152; 1♂, loc. 158.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Malaya.

29. *Microdrosophila* (M.) *elongata* Okada

Microdrosophila elongata Okada, 1965. Kontyû, 33:330.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 53; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 109; 1♂, loc. 154; 1♂, loc. 159.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Phillipines, Formosa, Ryukyus.

30. *Microdrosophila* (M.) *pleurolineata* Wheeler & Takada

Microdrosophila pleurolineata Wheeler & Takada, 1964. Ins. Micronesia, 14:217.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 2; 1♂1♀, loc. 10; 1♂, loc. 98; 1♂ 4♀♀, loc. 100; 1♂, loc. 159.

Distribution. Ryukyus, Malaya, Sri Lanka*, Micronesia, Australia.

31. *Microdrosophila* (M.) *sarawakana* Okada

Microdrosophila sarawakana Okada, 1985. J. Internatn. Ent. 27:313.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 17:III; 1♂, loc. 90:III.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Sarawak.

32. *Microdrosophila* (M.) *convergens* (Malloch)

Hopkinsomyia convergens Malloch, 1954. Ins. Samoa IV (8):289.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 159.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Samoa, Fiji.

33. *Microdrosophila* (M.) *furcata* sp.n. Fig. 8A-B.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 706:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Rakwana, alt. 450 m. 27-28.II.1962, loc. 100. — *Paratype*. 1♂, Ceylon, NW Prov., Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Melsiripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 53.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *M. (M.) residua* Bock from Australia in having toothed surstylus, which is, however, deeply furcated, different from that of *residua*.

Etymology: Surstylus deeply furcate below.

Description

MALE

Body about 1.8 mm in length. Eye with pile. Antenna yellowish brown, 2nd joint darker above. Arista 5/1 (5 upper and 1 lower branches). Palpus yellowish brown, with a few long setae below. Frons yellowish brown, broader than long. Face yellow. Carina high, long. Periorbit pale. Clypeus yellow. Cheek yellow, about 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital fine, outside proclinate. Second oral 1/4 as long as vibrissa. Mesoscutum mat yellowish brown. Scutellum mat yellowish grey. Thoracic pleura yellowish white. Humeral 2, long. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 as long as posteriors, which are equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Scutellars long; laterals slightly longer than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index about 0.8. Legs yellow, F = t2-4 (metatarsi as long as 3 succeeding tarsal joints). Wing hyaline, R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 1.5; 4V-index 2.0; 4C-index 1.5; 5X-index 2.5; Ac-index 3.0; C3-fringe 4/5. Halter white. Abdominal tergites greyish brown. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 8A) pale yellow; surstylus deeply furcated below with several stout teeth along concaved margin. Phallic organs (Fig. 8B) pale yellow; aedeagus fusiform.

34. *Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera) conica* Okada

Microdrosophila conica Okada, 1985. Internatn. J. Ent. 27: 316.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 94; 1♂, loc. 130; 2♂♂, loc. 152; 1♂, loc. 159.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Formosa.

35. *Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera) matsudairai* Okada

Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera) matsudairai Okada, 1960. Kontyû 28:213.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 152.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Ryukyu Is., Japan, Korea.

36. *Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera) macroctenia* sp. n.

Fig. 8C-E.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 707:1-9): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Talawakele, Mahaweli Ganga, 8 mls WSW Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1100 m. 18-19.III.1962, loc. 159. — *Paratypes*: 2♂, same data as holotype; 6♀♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Upcot, 7 mls SSE Hatton, alt. 1300 m. 18.III.1962, loc. 158.

Diagnoses: This species closely resembles *M. (O.) distincta* Wheeler & Takada from Palau in general coloration, general structure of male genitalia and in hairy elongate processes of 6th abdominal sternite, but differs from the latter by having surstylus quadrate and pale in colour (round and dark in *distincta*).

Etymology: *macroctenia* because of the large comb-like processes of male 6th abdominal sternite.

Description

MALE

Body about 2.0 mm in length. Eye with pile. Antenna yellow; 3rd joint dark above. Arista 5/2. Palpus yellow, apically swollen, with 3 stout black setae. Ocellar triangle black. Periorbit yellowish orange. Frons nearly as long as broad, yellowish orange, anteriorly yellow. Face white. Carina high. Cheek yellow, about 1/6 as broad as the greatest diameter of eye. Postverticals small. Anterior reclinate orbital at middle between other 2 orbitals. 2nd oral minute. Mesothorax yellowish brown; scutellum apically paler. Thoracic pleura paler, with a diffuse dark brown patch above. Acrostichal hairs in 8 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 length of posteriors, which are equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Lateral scutellars divergent, apicals longer than laterals and somewhat nearer to laterals than to each other. Sterno-index about 0.6. Humeral 1, long. Wing hyaline. C-index 0.8; 4V-index 5.0; 4C-index 4.5; 5x-index 3.1; Ac-index 5.6; C3-fringe entire. Legs yellow; F = t2-4. Halter white. Abdominal tergites mat brownish black, 1T pale, 6 S (Fig. 8E) with a pair of hairy, elongate flaps. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 8C) pale yellow; cercus narrowing and dark below. Phallic organs (Fig. 8D) pale yellow; aedeagus slender.

37. *Drosophilella zeylanica* Okada

Drosophilella zeylanica Okada, 1986. Proc. Jap. Soc. syst. Zool. 34:53 (Type in Zool. Mus., Lund, No. 733:1).

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 111.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

38. *Drosophilella diconica* Toda & Okada

Drosophilella diconica Toda & Okada, 1983. Kontyû 51: 172.

Material studied: 1♂ 3♀♀, loc. 89.

Distribution. Burma, Sri Lanka*.

39. *Nesiodrosophila lindae* Wheeler et Takada
Fig. 3A, B.

Nesiodrosophila lindae Wheeler & Takada, 1964. Ins. Micronesia 14 (6):238.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 17:III; 2♂, loc. 94; 1♂, loc. 100.

Remarks. The present specimen has obscure paler longitudinal stripes along dorsocentral lines and laterally broadly pale scutellum, different from the original form. The phallic and periphallic organs (Fig. 3A-B) are strictly coincide to those of original form.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Sumatra, Borneo, India, Thailand, Singapore, Phillipines, Formosa, New Guinea, Australia, Japan.

40. *Nesiodrosophila quadrifrons* sp.n.
Fig. 4F-G.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 708:1-4): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Carney, 8 mls NE Ratnapura, alt. 300 m. 20.II.1962, loc. 94. — *Paratypes*: 1♀, Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov., Deerwood Kuruwita 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 300-350 m. 18.II.1962, loc. 90:II:I (allotype); 1♀, Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov., Nonpareille Estate, 3 mls NE Belihul-Oya, alt. 1000-1600 m. 1.III.1962, loc. 108; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Rangala, Knuckle Mnts, 12 mls ENE Kandy, alt. 1100 m. 11.III.1962, loc. 130; 2♂♂3♀♀, Ceylon, Peradeniya, 17-

19.VIII. 1971. Leg. ?? In coll. Okada; 2♂♂, Formosa, Wulai, Taipei, 16. VIII.1967. Leg. Throckmorton.

Diagnoses: This species somewhat resembles *N. spinipes* Okada in having well demarcated quadrate frontal shield, but differs by the absence of thick setulae on fore femur.

Etymology: *quadrifrons* because of the quadrate and well demarked frons.

*Description**MALE & FEMALE*

Body about 2.2 mm in length, generally black. Eye reddish brown, with pile. Antenna with 2nd joint brown, 3rd black. Arista 5-5/2. palpus black. Ocellars outside triangle. Frons mat brownish black, quadrate and well demarcated, thus the specific name. Face flat. Carina short, pale yellowish grey. Cheek 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 proclinate, outside proclinate. 2nd oral minute. Thorax entirely mat brownish black. Humerals 2. Anterior dorsocentrals 3/4 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals about 2/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Lateral scutellars divergent, longer than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index 0.4. Legs black, knees and tarsi yellowish brown. Metatarsi as long as lest of tarsal joints. Preapicals on all tibiae, apicals prominent of mid. C-index 1.4; 4V-index 2.3; 4C-index 1.6; 5x-index 2.7; Ac-index 3.9; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter black, stalk yellowish grey. Abdominal tergites mat black; 1T and 2T anteriorly greyish brown. Phallic and periphallic organs black (Fig. 4B-G); aedeagus rod-like; surstylus with about 15 small black teeth.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Formosa.

41. *Nesiodrosophila paraserrata* sp.n.
Fig. 3C-D.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 709:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 18-21.II.1962, loc. 90:III. — *Paratype*: 1♀, Ceylon, Prov., of Uva, Bibile, alt. 250 m. 12-13.III.1962, loc. 137 (allotype).

Diagnoses: This species resembles *N. serrata* Okada, 1984, in body coloration and distal serration of aedeagus, thus the specific name, but differs by smaller body, ventrally truncate epandrium and larger male cercus.

Etymology: *paraserrata* because of the resemblance with *N. serrata*.

*Description**MALE & FEMALE*

Body about 1.2 mm in length. Antenna brown. Arista 3/2. palpus yellow, with a few setae. Ocellar triangle grey; periorbits yellowish grey. Frons flat, yellowish grey, broader than long, anteriorly yellowish brown. Face dark brown, with yellowish white cross band below. Cheek yellowish orange, 1/4 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital long, lateral to proclinate. 2nd oral 1/3 vibrissa. Mesoscutum may yellowish brown, laterally dark. Scutellum mat yellowish brown. Thoracic pleura paler, with a broad dark longitudinal stripe. Humeral 2, lower longer. Anterior dorsocentrals half posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals half cross distance. Lateral scutellars slightly shorter than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Acrostichal hairs in 4 rows. Sterno-index 0.3. Legs yellowish grey. Wing hyaline. C-index 1.8; 4V-index 3.2; 4C-index 1.3; 5x-index 3.4; Ac-index 2.4; C3-fringe 1/2. Halter white. Abdominal tergites mat greyish brown. Periphallic organs (Fig. 3C) pale brown; surstylus with about 6 stout teeth; epandrium truncate below. Phallic organs (Fig. 3D) pale grey; aedeagus elongate and distally serrated.

42. *Nesiodrosophila constricta* sp.n.

Fig. 3E-F.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.*Type material* (Type Nos. 710:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 18-21. II.1962, loc. 90:III. — *Paratype*: 1♂, same data as holotype.*Diagnoses:* This species is unique among the genus in having deeply constricted aedeagus.*Etymology:* *constricta* because of the constricted aedeagus.*Description**MALE & FEMALE*

Body about 1.8 mm in length, yellowish brown. Eye dark reddish brown, with pile. Antenna greyish brown, 3rd joint darker and broad. Arista 4/2 and long fork. Palpus brown. Ocellar triangle small, brownish black. Ocellars parallel,

well outside and anterior to triangle. Periorbit grey. Frons quadrate, mat greyish brown. Face mat yellowish brown. Cheek grey, 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye, whitish yellow below. Clypeus white. Anterior reclinate orbital 3/5 as long as proclinate, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate, which is longer than proclinate. 2nd oral small. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat dark brown. Thoracic pleura paler, with 2 broad dark brown longitudinal stripes. Humeral 2. Anterior dorsocentrals 3/4 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals half cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 4 rows. Lateral scutellars divergent, apicals missing. Sterno-index 0.5. Legs yellowish brown. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ nearly straight. C-index 1.6; 4V-index 2.8; 4C-index 1.8; Ac-index 3.5, C3-fringe slightly more than 1/2. Halter yellow. Abdominal tergites brownish black, anterior border pale. Periphallic organs (Fig. 3E) black; epandrium ventrally abruptly narrowing; surstylus pale brown, elliptical, with about 6 pointed teeth below; cercus oval, grey. Phallic organs (Fig. 3F) pale brown; aedeagus oblong, submedially constricted with pubescency ventrally, subapically with small serrations.

43. *Nesiodrosophila nigrifrons* sp.n.

Fig. 8F-G.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.*Type material* (Type Nos. 711:1-3): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 18-21. II.1962, loc. 90:III. — *Paratype*: 2♂♂, same data as holotype.*Diagnoses:* This species resembles *N. heterodentata* Okada from Sarawak in having surstylus teeth divided in 2 groups, but differs from the latter by having aedeagus distally truncate (pointed in *heterodentata*).*Etymology:* *nigrifrons* because of the brownish black frons.*Description**MALE*

Body about 1.5 mm in length. Eye with pile. Antenna orange yellow. Arista 3/2. Palpus yellow, apically black with a few setae subapically. Ocellar triangle black. Periorbit pale. Frons as broad as or slightly narrower than long, brownish black especially medially, anteriorly orange yellow. Face pale brown, white below. Carina undeveloped.

Clypeus pale brown. Cheek narrow, white. Ocellars long, parallel, outside triangle. Anterior reclinate orbital long, outside and anterior to proclinate. 2nd oral 1/3 as long as vibrissa. Mesoscutum brown, with faint dark longitudinal stripes laterally and medially. Scutellum brownish black. Thoracic pleura brownish black above, yellow below. Humeral 2. Acrostichal hairs in 4 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 length of posteriors, which are equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Lateral scutellars divergent, as long as apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index about 0.5. Legs yellow; F = t2-4. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ apically curved to costa. C-index 1.3; 4V-index 2.7; 4C-index 2.2; 5x-index 3.5, C3-fringe 3/5; Halter yellowish white. Abdominal tergites brownish black, with anterior border of each T pale. Periphallalic organs (Fig. 8F) pale yellow; surstylus teeth divided in 2 groups. Phallic organs (Fig. 8G) pale yellow; aedeagus robust, distally truncate.

44. *Nesiodrosophila cirricauda* sp.n.
Fig. 9G-I.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Uva.

Type material (Type Nos. 712:1-9): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Uva, stream 2 mls NW Haldummulla, alt. 1100 m. 2.III.1962, loc. 111. — *Paratypes*: 1♀1♂, same data as holotype (incl. allotype); 2♂♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 550 m. 17-23.II.1962, loc. 90:I; 1♂, Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov., 5 mls NNW Balangoda, alt. 725 m. 22.II.1962, loc. 96; 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Kahawatta, 15 mls SE Ratnapura, alt. 150 m. 1.III.1962, loc. 106; 2♂♂1♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Belihul-Oya, alt. 575 m. 1-2.III.1962, loc. 108.

Diagnoses: This species closely resembles *N. quadrifrons* Okada from Sri Lanka and Formosa in male genitalia and quadrate frons, but differs from the latter by having densely hairy 6S in male.

Etymology: *cirricauda* because of setigerous 6th abdominal segment.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 2 mm in length. Eye with fine pile. Antenna with 2nd joint orange brown, anteriorly paler, 3rd greyish brown. Arista 5/1. Palpus black, with 2 long stout subapical bristles. Ocellar triangle black. Ocellars long, outside triangle. Pe-

riorbit black. Frons slightly broader than long, brownish black, anteriorly somewhat paler; frontal shield well demarcated. Face black. Carina broad, large. Clypeus black. Cheek yellowish brown, about 1/4 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 proclinate. 2nd oral fine. Mesoscutum subshining brownish black; humeral callus and notopleural region paler; thoracic pleura and scutellum brownish black. Humeral 2. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 as long as posteriors, slightly nearer to posteriors than to each other. Lateral scutellars 2/3 length of apicals, which are nearer to each other than to laterals. Sterno-index 0.5. Legs yellowish brown, femora except apices black, tibiae except both ends black. F = t2-5. Wing hyaline, R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 1.5-2.0; 4V-index 2.7-3.0; 4C-index 1.5; 5x-index 2.0; Ac-index 2.5; C3-fringe 3/5. Halter white. Abdominal tergites brownish black; 6S much setigerous, thus the specific name. Periphallalic organs (Fig. 9G) pale yellowish brown. Surstylus with 2 rows of stout black teeth. Cercus pointed below. Phallic organs (Fig. 9H) yellowish brown; aedeagus robust, conical. Ovipositor (Fig. 9I) yellowish brown, apical teeth large, basal isthmus broad, triangular.

45. *Nesiodrosophila fascifrons* sp.n.
Fig. 9J-K.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 713:1-3): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. ca. 240 m. 17-23.II.1962, loc. 90:I. — *Paratypes*: 1♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Karagal-Oya, 3 mls ENE Belihul-Oya, alt. 600 m. 2.III. 1962, loc. 110 (allotype); 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Rangala, Knuckles Mnts, 12 mls ENE Kandy, alt. 1100 m. 11.III. 1962, loc. 130.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *N. quadrifrons* in the structure of ♂ genitalia, especially the basally enlarged surstylus, but differs from it by not having the frontal triangle well demarcated.

Etymology: *fascifrons* because of the black, longitudinal stripes on frons.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 1.5 mm in length. Eye dark red, bare. Antenna black, protruded, 2nd joint pale be-

low. Arista 7/2-3. Palpus white, apical seta rather long. Ocellar triangle black. Ocellars long, outside triangle. Periorbit broad, yellowish brown. Postverticals short. Frons broader than long, laterally with black longitudinal stripes, caudomedially and anteriorly black. Face white. Carina high. Clypeus white. Cheek white, broad, as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital small, outside proclinate. Vibrissa long, 2nd oral minute. Mesoscutum, scutellum and thoracic pleura uniformly brownish black. Humerals 2. Anterior dorsocentrals 3/4 as long as posteriors, which are equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Lateral scutellars nearly as long as apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno index 0.6. Legs dark brown, F = t2-5. Wing hyaline, R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 1.5; 4V-index 3.0; 4C-index 2.0; 5x-index 2.6; Ac-index 3.1; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter brown. Abdominal tergite black, anterior margin of each T pale. Periphallic organs (Fig. 9J) yellowish brown; surstylus enlarged basally below. Phallic organs (Fig. 9K) brown; aedeagus conical. Ovipositor orange brown, slender, with a few large marginal teeth.

46. *Styloptera tigrina* Carson & Okada

Styloptera tigrina Carson & Okada in Okada, 1982. Kontyû 50: 278.

Material studied: 2♀, loc. 53; 1♂, loc. 95; 1♀, loc. 109; 1♀, loc. 127; 1♂, loc. 129.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, New Guinea.

47. *Dettopsomyia formosa* Lamb

Dettopsomyia formosa Lamb, 1914. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (2) Zool. 16:350.

Material studied: 2♂♂, loc. 26; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 90:III; 1♀, loc. 106; 1♂1♀, loc. 129; 1♀, loc. 130.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Phillipines, Micronesia, Solomon Is., Samoa, Hawaii, Centr. America, Seychelles.

48. *Dettopsomyia jacobsoni* Duda

Dettopsomyia jacobsoni Duda, 1926. Suppl. Ent. 14:59.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 4; 1♀, loc. 13:I; 2♂♂, loc. 17:IX; 1♂, loc. 66; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 90:I; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 96; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 108; 4♀♀, loc. 109; 2♂1♀, loc. 110; 1♀, loc. 129; 1♀, loc. 130; 1♂, loc. 152.

Distribution. Java, Sumatra, Sri Lanka*.

49. *Hypselothyrea (Deplanothyrea) brevistellata* Duda

Hypselothyrea brevistellata Duda, 1928. Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natn. Hung. 25:82.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 145.

Distribution. Duda, 1928. Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natn. Hung. 25:82.

50. *Paramycodrosophila pictula* (de Meijere)

Drosophila pictula de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54:412.

Material studied: 18 exx., loc. 90:I; 1♂1♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♀, loc. 119:II; .

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Nepal, Thailand, Formosa, Ryukyus, Philippines.

51. *Lissocephala metallescens* (de Meijere)

Drosophila metallescens de Meijere, 1914. Tijdschr. Ent. 57:265.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 10; 1♀, loc. 16:I; 1♀, loc. 43; 28 exx, loc. 53; 1♂, loc. 57; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 90:I; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 90:III; 1♀, loc. 93; 1♀, loc. 100; 1♀, loc. 135; 3♀♀, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Micronesia, New Guinea.

52. *Mulgravea asiatica* (Okada)

Lissocephala asiatica Okada, 1964. Kontyû 32:106.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 25; 1♂, loc. 27:II; 1♂, loc. 34:II; 1♀, loc. 53; 13 exx, loc. 90:I; 6♂2♀♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 99; 1♂1♀, loc. 107; 1♀, loc. 109; 10♂♂♀♀, loc. 135; 1♀, loc. 152.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Formosa.

53. *Mulgravea vittata* sp.n.

Fig. 10E-G.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.*Type material* (Type No. 714:1): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Mudduk, 5 mls NW Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1700 m. 4.III.1962, loc. 117.*Diagnoses:* This species resembles *M. asiatica* (Okada) from SE Asia in having patterned wings and crescent and basally swollen surstylus, but it is distinguished from it by darker mesoscutum and granulous frons.*Etymology:* *vittata* because of the dark markings of the wings.*Description***MALE**

Body about 1.7 mm in length. Head slightly broader than thorax. Eye with fine pile. Antenna with 2nd joint yellow, 3rd missing. Arista missing. Palpus yellow, apically black, with a few apical setae. Frons broader than long, glossy black, anterior margin yellow. Ocellar triangle black. Periorbit broad, black. Face white, narrower than long. Carina flat. Clypeus narrow, black. Cheek narrow, greyish white. 2nd oral nearly as long as vibrissa. Mesoscutum subshining brownish black, finely granulose. Scutellum triangular, brownish black, medially and apically pale. Thoracic pleura brownish black, steropleura white. Dorsocentrals missing. Humeral 1. Acrostical hairs in 2 rows. Legs yellowish grey, tarsi darker. F = t2-4. Wing (Fig. 10E) with dark markings; R₂₊₃ curved to costa apically. C-index 2.0; 4V-index 1.5; 4C-index 1.3; 5x-index 2.3; Ac-index 3.0; C3-fringe 3/5. Halter yellow, knob basally black. Abdominal tergites greyish brown. Periphallic organs (Fig. 10F) with epandrium black, ventrally pale; surstylus yellow, crescent, basally swollen. Phallic organs (Fig. 10G) yellowish brown.

54. *Liodrosophila ornata* Okada*Liodrosophila ornata* Okada, 1974. Mushi 48:33.*Material studied:* 1♂, loc. 27:II; 12 exx., loc. 90:I; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 90:II:I; 2♂♂2♀♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 96; 1♀, loc. 108.*Distribution.* Sri Lanka.**55. *Liodrosophila ceylonica* Okada***Liodrosophila ceylonica* Okada, 1974. Mushi 48:47.*Material studied:* 1♂1♀, loc. 10; 1♂, loc. 16:I; 1♂1♀, loc. 27:II; 1♂, loc. 53; 1♀, loc. 56:I; 2♂♂2♀♀, loc. 60; 1♂1♀, loc. 80; 1♀, loc. 85; 1♂1♀, loc. 90:I; 2♂1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♀, loc. 96; 4♂♂3♀♀, loc. 119:II; 1♂, loc. 132; 1♂1♀, loc. 135; 1♂, loc. 137; 1♂1♀, loc. 140, 4♂♂, loc. 146; 1♂, loc. 154.*Distribution.* Sri Lanka.**56. *Liodrosophila globosa* Okada***Liodrosophila globosa* Okada, 1965. Kontyû 33:334.*Material studied:* 1♂, loc. 34:I; 1♂1♀, loc. 35; 5♂♂, loc. 53; 1♀, loc. 77; 1♂, loc. 90:I; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 2♂♂, loc. 90:III; 7♂♂2♀♀, loc. 92; 1♀, loc. 112; 3♂♂2♀♀, loc. 119:II; 1♂, loc. 135; 1♂, loc. 140; 1♂, loc. 146.*Distribution.* Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Formosa, Ryukyus, Thailand, Malaya, New Guinea, Australia.**57. *Liodrosophila actinia* sp.n.**

Fig. 4D-E.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.*Type material* (Type Nos. 715:1-4): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146. — *Paratypes:* 1♀, same data as holotype (allotype); 1♀, Ceylon, N. Prov., River Per Aru, 9 mls E Mankulam, alt. 25 m. 14.II.1962, loc. 77; 1♀, Ceylon, NW. Prov., Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Mel-siripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 53.*Diagnoses:* This species resembles *L. globosa* in general coloration and quadrate frontal shield, but differs by male genitalia and anteriorly not convex frontal shield (convex in *globosa*).*Etymology:* *actinia* because of the laterally strongly serrated aedeagus.*Description***MALE & FEMALE**

Body 2-2.5 mm in length. Antenna with 2nd joint orange brown, 3rd greyish brown. Arista 5/2 and large fork. Palpus brown, with a terminal long seta. Ocellar triangle black. Periorbit broad. Frons quadrate, well demarcted, shiny black, anteriorly orange brown. Face greyish brown, flat below. Carina somewhat acute, on upper 2/3 of frons.

Cheek brownish black, eye margin yellow, 1/8 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital minute, posterior reclinate slightly shorter than proclinate. 2nd oral 1/3 vibrissa. Mesoscutum glossy black, finely punctured; humeral callus slightly paler. Scutellum velvety black. Humeral 2, lower longer. Anterior dorso-centrals 3/4 posteriors, length distance of dorso-centrals 3/4 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 2 rows. Lateral scutellars somewhat convergent, 2/3 apicals. Sterno-index 0.5. legs brownish black; mid and hind coxae and trochanters white; fore femur with setulae. Wing hyaline, R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 1.9; 4V-index 2.0; 4C-index 2.7; 5x-index 1.5; Ac-index 2.5; C3-fringe 2/5. Halter white. Abdominal tergites somewhat glossy black. Periphallidic organs (Fig. 4D) brownish black; surstylus elongate, with about 3 black teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 4E) black; aedeagus large, oblong, laterally strongly serrated, thus the specific name.

58. *Liodrosophila varians* Duda

Liodrosophila varians Duda, 1922. Arch. Naturgesch. 88: 158.

Material studied: 3♂♂, loc. 53.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Lombok.

59. *Sphaerogastrella javana* (de Meijere)

Camilla javana de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54:422.
Camilla atidis Frey, 1917. Öfersigt Finska Vetensk. Förhand. 59 A (20):30 (Ceylon).

Material studied: 2♂♂, loc. 52; 5♂♂2♀♀, loc. 53; 1♀, loc. 111.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Thailand, Malaya, Viet Nam, Mollucas.

60. *Mycodrosophila aqua* Bock

Mycodrosophila aqua Bock, 1980. Aust. J. Zool. 28:295.

Material studied: 3♂♂6♀♀, loc. 29.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia.

61. *Mycodrosophila parallelinervis* Duda

Mycodrosophila parallelinervis Duda, 1926. Supplta ent. 14:57.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 29; 4♂♂2♀♀, loc. 32; 1♂, loc. 35; 1♂1♀, loc 90:II:I.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, New Guinea.

62. *Mycodrosophila ciliophora* Okada

Mycodrosophila ciliophora Okada, 1986. Kontyû 54:114.

Material studied: 2♂♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 93.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Philippines.

63. *Mycodrosophila gordonii* McEvey & Bock

Mycodrosophila gordonii McEvey & Bock, 1982. Aust. J. Zool. 30:699.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 90:III.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Australia.

64. *Mycodrosophila gratiosa* (de Meijere), 1911.

Mycodrosophila gratiosa (de Meijere) Tijdschr. Ent. 54:404.

Material studied: 4♂♂1♀, loc. 4; 36 exx., loc. 29; 6 exx., loc. 90:I.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, India.

65. *Mycodrosophila* (*Promycodrosophila*) *alienata* Duda

Mycodrosophila alienata Duda, 1926. Supplta ent. 14:58.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 90:II:I.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Sumatra, New Guinea.

66. *Phorticella (P.) singularis* (Duda)

Drosophila singularis Duda, 1924. Arch. Naturgesch. 90 A (3); 220.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 90:I.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Singapore, Malaya, Formosa, New Guinea.

67. *Phorticella (P.) bistriata* (de Meijere)

Drosophila bistriata de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54: 397.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 90:III; 2♂♂, loc. 100; 1♀, loc. 143:I.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra, Burma, Formosa, Australia.

68. *Phorticella albostriata* (Malloch)

Drosophila albostriata Malloch, 1924. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49:352.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 120.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, New Guinea, Australia.

69. *Phorticella (Xenophorticella) flavipennis* (Duda)

Zaprionus flavipennis Duda, 1929. Treubia 7:416.

Material studied: 2♂♂2♀♀, loc. 10.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, India, Singapore, Formosa, Ryukyus, Moluccas, New Guinea.

70. *Chymomyza obscura* (de Meijere)

Amphoroneura obscura de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54:424.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 130.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Sarawak, Philippines.

71. *Chymomyza formosana* Okada

Chymomyza formosana Okada, 1976. Kontyû 44:499.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 10; 1♀, loc. 101.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Formosa.

72. *Chymomyza cinctifrons* de Meijere

Chymomyza cinctifrons de Meijere, 1924. Tijdschr. Ent. 67 (Suppl.) 47.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 101.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Sumatra.

73. *Chymomyza rufithorax* (de Meijere)

Amphoroneura rufithorax de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54:424.

Material studied: 1 ex., loc. 100.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra.

74. *Chymomyza pararufithorax* Vaidya & Godbole

Chymomyza pararufithorax Vaidya & Godbole, 1973. Dros. Inf. Serv. 50:71.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 2; 1♂, loc. 52; 1♂, loc. 100.

Distribution. Malaya, India, Sri Lanka*.

75. *Chymomyza brevis* Okada

Chymomyza brevis Okada, 1981. Kontyû 49:170.

Material studied: 1♂2♀♀, loc. 100; 1♂, loc. 152; 3♂♂, loc. 159.

Distribution. Philippines, Sarawak, Sri Lanka*.

76. Chymomyza flagellata Okada*Chymomyza flagellata* Okada, 1981. Kontyû 49:171.*Material studied*: 1♂, loc. 152.*Distribution*. Sri Lanka*, Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea, New Britain.**77. Scaptomyza (Parascaptomyza) elmoi**
Takada*Scaptomyza elmoi* Takada, 1970. Annotnes zool. jap. 43: 144.*Material studied*: 1♀, loc. 94; 3♂♂, loc. 101; 1♂1♀, loc. 111; 4♂♂4♀♀, loc. 112; 3♂♂, loc. 114:I; 1♀, loc. 138; 5♀♀, loc. 163; 3♂♂, loc. 164.*Distribution*. Sri Lanka*, Formosa, Japan, Hawaii, Australia.**78. Collessia minor** sp.n.

Fig. 4A-C.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.*Type material* (Type Nos. 716:1-15): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura. alt. 350 m. 18-21.II.1962, loc. 90:III; *Paratypes*: 1♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Kandy, alt. 600 m. 12.I.1962, loc. 9; 1♀, Ceylon, S. Prov. Hemmeliya, 2 mls E Badulla, 10 mls N Galle, alt. 100 m. 27.I.1962, loc. 26; 5♂♂1♀, Ceylon, NW. Prov., Mundel, Mundel Lake, 16 mls N Chilaw, alt. 5 m. 1.II.1962, loc. 40 (allotype ♀); 3♂♂2♀♀, Ceylon, NW Prov., Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Melsiripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 53; 1♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 17-23.II.1962, loc. 90:III.*Diagnoses*: This species is unique among the genus in having wing crispy as in *Jennelopsis* species.*Etymology*: *minor* because of its small body size.*Description***MALE & FEMALE**

Body about 1.9 mm in length. Eye bright red, with pile. Antenna orange yellow. Arista 3/2. Palpus yellowish brown. Ocellar triangle medially black. Ocellars outside triangle. Periorbit narrow, yellowish white, caudally black. Frons yellowish white, quadrate, broader than long. Face yellowish white. Carina low, ridged. Cheek yellow, nar-

row, 1/10 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus whitish yellow. Anterior reclinate orbital minute. Vibrissa long, 2nd oral minute. Mesoscutum glossy brownish black, anteromedially with 2 short pale longitudinal stripes. Scutellum brownish black. Thoracic pleura white. Humeral 2. Lateral scutellars divergent, apicals as long as laterals, slightly nearer to each other than to laterals. Humeral 2. Acrostichal hairs in 2 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 of posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/2 cross distance. Sterno-index 0.3. Legs yellowish white; tibia and tarsi of fore leg fuscous. Wing (Fig. 4A) crispy, with black spots; R₂₊₃ strongly curved to costa; M bent down apically. C-index 1.6; 4V-index 1.8; 4C-index 1.6; 5x-index 1.0; Ac-index 1.8; C3-fringe 1/3. Halter yellowish white. Abdominal tergites glossy black. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 4A) grey, epandrium broadly truncate below; surstylus with about 8 teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 4C) pale yellow; aedeagus short, bifid, dentated; paramere elongate.

79. Collessia nigripennis sp.n.

Fig. 10H-J.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Northern Prov.*Type material* (Type No. 717:1): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, N. Prov., Matiyamadu, 26 mls SW Mullaittivu, alt. 70 m. 14.II.1962, loc. 80.*Diagnoses*: This species differs from other known species of the genus by having posterior crossvein directed anteroventrally (posteroventrally in other species).*Etymology*: *nigripennis* because of the dark brown wings.*Description***MALE**

Body 2 mm in length, slender. Eye with pile. Antenna yellowish brown, 3rd joint paler. Arista 3/1 and small fork. Palpus grey, with a few long setae below. Ocellar triangle mat yellowish white. Frons quadrate, mat yellowish white, caudolaterally brownish black. Ocellars outside triangle. Face mat yellowish white, flat. Carina grey. Cheek brownish black, narrow. Anterior reclinate orbital minute. 2nd oral small. Mesoscutum and scutellum glossy orange yellow; lateral scutellars divergent, as long as apicals, which are nearer to each other than to laterals. Sterno-index about 0.5.

Legs yellowish grey. F1 as long as and F2,3 longer than the least of the tarsal joints. Wing slender, dark brown especially anteriorly; R₂₊₃ strongly curved to costa apically; R₄₊₅ and M strongly divergent distally. Posterior crossvein anteroventrally oblique. C-index 2.0; 4V-index 1.1; 4C-index 1.0; 5x-index 1.5; Ac-index 1.9; C1-bristles 2; C3-fringe 1/3. Halter white. Abdominal tergites dark brown; 1-2T paler. Periphallalic organs (Fig. 10I) pale yellow; epandrium dorsally brown.

80. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) pugionata* de Meijere
Fig. 5A-C.

Drosophila (Pugiodrosophila) pugionata de Meijere, 1915. Tijdschr. Ent. 58 (Suppl.):56.

Material studied: 9♂♂3♀♀, ex palm sap, loc. 10.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Sumatra, Africa.

Remarks. This species is characteristic in having proclinate orbital bristle very stout, straight and upright (Fig. 5A). Periphallalic and phallic organs (Fig. 5B-C) fuscous; surstylus with about 10 teeth; cercus ventrally with hair tuft; aedeagus small, bifid; paramere pubescent. Association of this species with palm trees is also observed by Burla (1954, Rev. Suis. Zool. 61:149) in Ivory Coast.

81. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) scaptomyzoidea* Duda

Drosophila scaptomyzoidea Duda, 1923. Anns hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 10:37.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 119:II.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra, Singapore, Micronesia, New Guinea, Australia.

82. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) brunnea* de Meijere

Drosophila brunnea de Meijere, 1911. Tijdschr. Ent. 54: 401.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 4; 1♂, loc 13:I; 1♀, loc. 27:II; 5♂♂1♀, 16 exx. loc. 53; 8 exx., loc. 90:I; 3♂♂2♀♀, loc.

90:II:I; 10♂♂5♀♀, 14 exx., loc. 90:III; 5♂♂3♀♀, loc. 93; 6♂♂, loc. 96; 1♂, loc. 107; 3♀♀, loc. 110; 3♂♂1♀, loc. 119:IV; 1♂, loc. 137; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 140; 1♂1♀, loc. 146, 3♂♂, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra, Nepal, Formosa, Ryukyus, Japan, China, Borneo, W. Africa, Australia.

83. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) meijerei* Wheeler
Fig. 5D-E.

Drosophila meijerei Wheeler, 1959. Univ. Texas Publ. 5914:183.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 34:I; 1♂, loc. 92; 5♂♂1♀, loc. 96; 1♂, loc. 98; 1♂, loc. 130; 1♀, loc. 145; 2♂♂, loc. 146.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, India, Java, Sumatra, Hawaii.

Remarks. Frontal shield shiny black, anteriorly pointed. Periphallalic and phallic organs (Fig. 5D-E) fuscous.

84. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) nigrescens* sp.n.
Fig. 5F-G.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 718:1-7): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Sabargamuwa Prov. Stream 5 mls NNW Balangoda, alt. 725 m. 22.II. 1962, loc. 96. — *Paratypes:* 1♀, Ceylon, W. Prov., Yongammulla, 3 mls E Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, alt. 30-90 m. 19.I.1962, loc. 4 (allotype); 2♂♂2♀♀, Ceylon, S. Prov., Haycock Mnt., 21 mls NNE Galle, alt. 325 m. 29.I.1962, loc. 34:I; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *D. minima* Okada in general coloration, but differs by having epandrium pointed caudoventrally and posterior reclinate orbital not very long.

Etymology: *nigrescens* because of the deep black body colour.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 1.5-2.0 mm in length, entirely mat deep black. Antenna with 2nd joint yellowish white above. Palpus black. Periorbit broad,

brownish black. Frons somewhat longer than broad, velvety black. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/2 posterior reclinate. 2nd half vibrissa. Mesoscutum subshining black. Scutellum mat black. Thoracic pleura black. Humeral 2, lower longer. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 posteriors; cross distance of dorsocentrals 2x length distance. Lateral scutellars slightly divergent; apicals as long as laterals, equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index 1.0. Median sternopleural slightly shorter than others. Legs black. Wing hyaline. C-index 1.6; 4V-index 2.3; 4C-index 1.9; 5x-index 2.0; Ac-index 3.0; C3-fringe 6/7. Halter yellowish white. Abdominal tergites black. Periphallallic and phallic organs (Fig. 5 F-G) black; surstylus with about 10 teeth; epandrium pointed caudoventrally; paramere hairy.

85. *Drosophila* (*Scaptodrosophila*) *oweni*

Bock & Parsons

Fig. 5H-I.

Drosophila oweni Bock et Parsons, 1978. Aust. J. Zool. 26:346.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, loc. 90:III.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Australia.

Remarks. The male specimen has smaller paramere and surstylus teeth than the original form (Fig. 5H-I).

86. *Drosophila* (*Scaptodrosophila*) *subminima* sp.n.

Fig. 5J-K.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Western Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 719:1-3): *Holotype* ♀, Ceylon, W. Prov., Yongammulla, 3 mls E Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo, alt. 30-90 m. 19.I.1962, loc. 4. — *Paratypes*: 1♂, Ceylon, NW. Prov., Dedura Oya, 5 mls NE Kurunegala, alt. 120 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 52 (allotype); 1♀, Ceylon, W. Prov., Yakkala, 18 mls NE Colombo (Dambuwa Estate), alt. 30 m. 1-28.II.1962, loc. 10.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *D. (Sc.) meijerei* in general coloration and ♂ genitalia, but differs by paler frontal triangle and ♂ cercus lacking strong setae dorsally.

Etymology: *subminima* because of the tiny body.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 1.0-1.8 mm in length, mat black. Antenna with 2nd joint dark yellow, 3rd black. Arista 3/2. Palpus mat black. Frons as broad as long, mat brownish black, anteriorly paler. Frontal triangle small, dark brownish black. Face black. Carina well developed, broader below. Cheek yellow, very narrow. Clypeus black. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 proclinate. 2nd oral fine. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat brownish black; thoracic pleura slightly paler. Humeral 2. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 2/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 8 rows. Lateral scutellars divergent, shorter than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index 0.6. Legs black. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 1.5; 4V-index 1.9; 4C-index 1.3; 5x-index 1.8; Ac-index 3.5; C3-fringe 3/5. Halter dark yellowish brown. Abdominal tergites mat brownish black, caudal margin somewhat paler; 1T greyish yellow. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 5J) black; epandrium truncate below; surstylus with about 7 teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 5K) black; aedeagus oval, apically pointed; paramere pubescent, rounded apically.

87. *Drosophila* (*Scaptodrosophila*) *anderssoni* sp.n.

Fig. 6A-B.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 720:1-18): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 17-23.II.1962, loc. 90:III. — *Paratypes*: 1♂, Ceylon, N.Centr. Prov., 3 mls S Minneriya, alt. 100m. 11.II.1962, loc. 67; 1♂2♀♀, Ceylon, Sabaragamuwa Prov., Deerwood, Kuruwita, alt. 300-350 m. 18.II.1962, loc. 90:II:I. (allotype ♀); 12 exx., Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 350 m. 17-23.II.1962, loc. 90:III; 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, stream 5 mls NNW Balangoda, alt. 725 m. 22.II.1962, loc. 96.

Diagnoses: This species is characteristic in having thoracic pleura black above and yellowish white below.

Etymology: Named after one of the participants of the Ceylon Expedition, Dr. Hugo Andersson, Lund.

Description

MALE

Body about 1.8 mm in length, orange brown. Antenna with 2nd joint yellowish brown, 3rd yellowish grey. Arista 5/3. Palpus yellowish brown. Frons dark brown, dark orange anteriorly, slightly broader than long. Ocellar triangle pale. Face yellowish white. Carina long. Clypeus yellowish brown. Cheek white, about 1/10 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 proclinate. 2nd oral short. Mesoscutum and scutellum orange brown; thoracic pleura brownish black, ventral 1/2 yellowish white. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 2/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Lateral scutellars divergent, as long as apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. 3 long sternopleurals; sterno-index 0.5. Legs yellowish brown. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ nearly straight. C-index 2.0; 4V-index 1.7; 4C-index 1.3; 5x-index 2.3; Ac-index 2.2; C3-fringe 3/5. Halter yellowish brown. Abdominal tergites black; 1T yellow. Periphallid organs (Fig. 6A) black; epandrium truncate below; surstylus with about 10 teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 6B) fuscous; aedeagus pointed; paramere pubescent.

88. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) brincki*
sp.n.

Fig. 6C-D.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Southern Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 721:1-3): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, S. Prov. Haycock Mt., 21 mls NNE Galle, alt. 30-50 m. 27.I.1962, loc. 30:I. — *Paratypes*: 1♂ 1♀, Ceylon, W. Prov., Colombo, Colpetty, alt. 10 m. 5-13.I.1962, loc. 2; 1♀; Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146 (allotype, destroyed in mail).

Diagnoses: This species resembles *D. (Sc.) puncticeps* Okada, 1956, in general coloration and ♂ genitalia, esp. broadly truncate epandrium and small surstylus, but differs by having arista 4/2 (2/1 in *puncticeps*).

Etymology: Named after one of the participants of the Ceylon Expedition, Professor Dr. Per Brinck, Lund.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 2.2 mm in length, entirely orange

yellow. Antenna with 2nd joint orange yellow, 3rd grey. Arista 4/2. Palpus pale yellowish grey. Frons yellowish grey, anteriorly orange yellow, somewhat longer than broad. Face yellow. Carina large. Cheek narrow, about 1/10 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus grey yellow. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/2 proclinate, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate, which is longer than proclinate. 2nd orals short. Mesoscutum and scutellum pale yellowish brown, thoracic pleura slightly paler. Anterior dorsocentrals half posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 8 rows. 3 long sternopleurals. Lateral scutellars divergent, half apicals, which are nearer to laterals than to each other. Legs yellowish grey. Wing hyaline. R₂₊₃ curved to costa. C-index 2.2; 4V-index 2.4; 4C-index 1.4; 5x-index 1.1; Ac-index 3.6; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter yellowish brown. Abdominal tergites yellowish white. Periphallid organs (Fig. 6C) pale yellow; epandrium broadly truncate below; surstylus small, with about 12 teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 6D) pale yellow; aedeagus short and bifid; paramere large.

89. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) cederholmi*
sp.n.

Fig. 6E-F.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 722:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146. — *Paratype*: 1♀, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Karagal Oya, 3 mls ENE Belihul-Oya, alt. 600 m. 2.III.1962, loc. 110 (allotype).

Diagnoses: This species is characteristic in having very large black parameres.

Etymology: Named after one of the participants of the Ceylon Expedition, Dr. Lennart Cederholm, Lund.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 2.5 mm in length, reddish brown in general. Antenna dark brown. Arista 2/1 and large fork. Palpus dark brown. Head entirely brownish red, paler in ♀. Frons quadrate. Carina long, flat above. Cheek narrow, about 1/10 greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbitals half

proclinate, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate, 2nd oral short. Thorax entirely reddish brown. Anterior dorsocentrals half posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 8 rows. Lateral scutellars divergent; apicals nearer to laterals than to each other. Sterno-index 0.8. 3 long sternopleurals. Legs reddish brown. Wing hyaline; R_{2+3} straight. C-index 5.0; 4V-index 3.4; 4C-index 0.8; 5x-index 1.5; Ac-index 2.8; C3-fringe 2/3. Halter reddish brown. Abdominal tergites mat yellowish white, with caudal margins black, yellowish white in ♀. Periphallic organs (Fig. 6E) pale brown; epandrium truncate below; surstylus with about 12 teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 6F) pale brown; paramere black and large, apically pointed.

90. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) coniura* sp.n.
Fig. 9A-B.

Type area: Sri Lanka, North Western Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 723:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, NW Prov., Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Melsiripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 53. — *Paratype*: 1♂, same data as holotype.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *D. (Sc.) minima* Okada from Southeast Asia in body coloration and deeply furcated surstylus, but differs from the latter by having conical processes on aedeagus.

Etymology: *coniura* because the aedeagus is deeply bifid and each lobe has a conical process medially.

Description

MALE

Body about 1.5 mm in length, brownish black. Eye with pile. Antenna yellowish brown, 3rd joint anteriorly black. Ocellar triangle yellowish white. Palpus yellow, with a few setae below. Ocellars moderate. Periorbit black. Frons nearly as broad as long, laterally with anteriorly convergent black patches. Face grey. Carina high. Clypeus black. Cheek narrow, greyish brown. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 length of posteriors. 2nd oral 1/4 length of vibrissa. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat brownish black; thoracic pleura mat brownish black above, sternopleura paler. Humeral 2. Prescutellars very long. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals half as long as pos-

teriors. Length distance of dorsocentrals 1/3 cross distance. Lateral scutellars somewhat divergent, as long as apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sternopleurals 3 long. Legs brownish black, tarsi paler. $F = t2-4$. Wing hyaline. C-index 1.3; 4V-index 2.1; 4C-index 1.6; 5x-index 2.2; Ac-index 4.2; C1-bristles 2; C3-fringe 4/5. Halter yellowish white. Abdominal tergite brownish black. Periphallic organs (Fig. 9A) black; surstylus deeply incised distally, with about 10 black pointed teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 9B) black; aedeagus deeply bifid, each lobe medially with a conical process.

91. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) excavata* sp.n.

Fig. 9C-D.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 724:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 240 m. 17-23.II.1962, loc. 90:I —

Paratypes: 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, stream from Mantalawa Mnt., 2 mls NNE Belihul-Oya, alt. 800 m. 1.III.1962, loc. 107, in coll. T. Okada; 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Karagal-Oya, 3 mls ENE Belihul-Oya, alt. 600 m. 2.III.1962, loc. 110.

Diagnoses: This species somewhat resembles *D. (Sc.) latifshahi* Gupta from India in having excavated ventral fragma, but it is distinguished from the latter by the shapes of aedeagus, paramere and periphallic organs.

Etymology: *excavata* because the ventral fragma is broadly excavated proximally.

Description

MALE

Body about 2.2 mm in length, generally orange brown. Eye with pile. Antenna orange brown, 3rd joint anteriorly black. Arista 4/2 and small fork. Palpus yellow, with a few setae below. Ocellar triangle and periorbit orange brown. Frons somewhat broader than long; orange brown, dark outside triangle. Face yellowish grey. Carina high, long. Inner verticals very long and stout. Ocellars long. Postverticals moderate. Clypeus yellowish grey. Cheek narrow, yellow. Anterior reclinate orbital slightly shorter than and outside proclinate, which is 1/3 length of posterior reclinate. 2nd oral half as long as vibrissa. Mesoscutum subshining orange brown. Scutellum

orange brown. Thoracic pleura dark brown. Humeral 2, long. Prescutellars well developed. Acrostichal hairs in 8 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 0.5 as long as posteriors; cross distance of dorsocentrals 2x length distance. Lateral scutellars slightly convergent, longer than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sternopleurals 3, long. Legs yellowish brown. F = t2-5. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 3.3; 4V-index 2.1; 4C-index 1.2; 5x-index 1.8; Ac-index 3.8; Cl-bristles 2; C3-fringe 4/5. Halter white. Abdominal tergites dark brown, caudal margin of T narrowly black. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 9C) brown; epadrium broadly truncate below; surstylus elliptical, with about 4 rows of small black teeth; cercus ventrally with 2 stout black bristles. Phallic organs (Fig. 9D) black; aedeagus elongate; anterior paramere elongate, distally bilobed; ventral fragma broadly excavated proximally.

92. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) alternata* de Meijere

Drosophila alternata de Meijere, 1911. Tijds. Ent. 54:402.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 53.

Distribution. Formosa, Nepal, Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra.

93. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) angusta* de Meijere

Drosophila angusta de Meijere, 1915. Tijds. Ent. Suppl. 58:57.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 4; 1♀, loc. 13:I; 1♂, loc. 101; 1♂1♀, Tuba, Sarawak, 17.I.1979.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Malaya.

94. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) bryani* Malloch

Drosophila bryani Malloch, 1934. Ins. Samoa (6):310.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 10; 1♂, loc. 119:II.

Distribution. Japan, Ryukyus, India, Sri Lanka*, Samoa, Micronesia, Australia.

95. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) strigifrons* de Meijere

Drosophila strigifrons de Meijere, 1914. Tijds. Ent. 57:264.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, loc. 96; 3♂♂, loc. 135.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java.

96. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) longecrinita* Duda

Drosophila longecrinita Duda, 1924. Arch. Naturgesch. 90 A (3): 204.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 34:IV; 1♀, loc. 90:I; 1♂, loc. 116:II; 1♀, loc. 157.

Distribution. Ryukus, Formosa, Thailand, Sri Lanka*, Philippines.

97. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) nigrostyla* sp.n.

Fig. 9E-F.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.

Type material (Type No. 725:1): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Menickwalla Ela, 4 mls NW Hatton, alt. 1000 m. 18.III. 1962, loc. 154.

Diagnoses: This species belongs to the *denticeps* species group, characterized by having a pair of elongate processes of novasternum. It differs from *D. (H.) dentipes* Okada from Japan by having no parameres.

Etymology: *nigrostyla* because of the black process of novasternum.

Description

MALE

Body about 2.5 mm in length. Eye nearly bare. Antenna brownish black, 3rd joint short, rounded. Arista 2/3 and large fork. Palpus yellowish orange, apically black. Ocellar triangle brownish black. Periorbit dark brownish black. Ocellars somewhat outside triangle. Postverticals long. Frons quadrate, brownish black, medially and anteriorly orange. Face flat, yellowish grey. Carina short, broad. Clypeus yellowish brown, with median black transverse line. Cheek 1/8 as broad as greatest diameter of eye, yellowish brown. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 length of proclinate at middle between proclinate and posterior reclinate. 2nd

oral fine. Mesoscutum dark brown, mediocaudally and anterolaterally darker. Scutellum dark brown, with lateral corners paler. Thoracic pleura brownish black. Humeral 2. Acrostichal hair in 8 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 length of posteriors, which are equally apart from each other and from anteriors. Lateral scutellars slightly longer than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index about 0.5. Legs yellowish brown. Fl = t2-4; F2,3 = t2-5. Preapical bristle on all legs, apicals strong on mid leg. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 3.0; 4V-index 1.2; 4C-index 0.8; 5x-index 2.0; Ac-index 1.5; Cl-bridges 2; C3 fringe 1/5. Halter yellowish white, knob dorsally dark. Abdominal tergites pale brown. Periphallic organs (Fig. 9E) pale yellowish grey; epandrium truncate below; surstylus crescent, with about 13 black pointed teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 9F) black; aedeagus rod-shaped; processes of novasternum black.

98. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) hirticornis* de Meijere

Drosophila hirticornis de Meijere, 1914. Tijdschr. Ent. 57:261.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 90:III; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 145.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Java, Sumatra.

99. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) poecilogastra* Duda

Drosophila poecilogastra Duda, 1926. Supplta ent. 14:69. (as *latifrons* var.)

Material studied: 37 exx., loc. 90:I; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀; loc. 90:III, 1♀, loc. 96; 1♂, loc. 130; 1♂, loc. 140; 1♂, loc. 146; 1♂, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Sumatra.

100. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) paralatifrontata* Bächli

Drosophila paralatifrontata Bächli, 1973. Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl. 49:294.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 130.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Formosa, Ryukyus.

101. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) seminigra* Duda

Drosophila seminigra Duda, 1926. Supplta ent. 14:68 (as *latifrons* var.).

Material studied: 13 exx., loc. 90:I; 1♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂, loc. 132.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Ryukyus, New Guinea, Solomon Is., Samoa.

102. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) latifrontata* Frota-Pessoa

Drosophila latifrontata Frota-Pessoa, 1945. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 5: 480.

Material studied: 3♂♂2♀♀, loc. 90:I; 1♂, loc. 90:II:I; 2♂♂, loc. 120.

Distribution. Formosa, Sumatra, Sri Lanka*.

103. *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) hirtonigra* Bäckli

Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) hirtonigra Bäckli, 1974. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 49:301.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 145.

Distribution: Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Formosa.

104. *Drosophila (Dorsilopha) busckii* Coquillett

Drosophila (Dorsilopha) busckii Coquillett, 1901. Ent. News 12: 18.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 56:I; 2♂♂, loc. 139; 1♀, loc. 146; 1♂, loc. 152.

Distribution: Sri Lanka*, India, Nepal, Sumatra, Thailand, Formosa, Ryukyus, China, Japan, Korea, Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, N & S America.

105. *Drosophila (Sophophora) melanogaster* Meigen

Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830. Syst. Besch. 6:85.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 17:III; 1♂, loc. 163.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, cosmopolitan.

106. *Drosophila (Sophophora) takahashii* Sturtevant

Drosophila takahashii Sturtevant, 1927. Phil. J. Sci. 32:371.

Material studied: 1♂2♀♀, loc. 111.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Java, Malaya, Borneo, Philippines.

107. *Drosophila (Sophophora) unipectinata* Duda

Drosophila unipectinata Duda, 1924. Arch. Naturgesch. 90 A(3): 215.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 92; 1♂, loc. 146.

Distribution. Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sri Lanka*.

108. *Drosophila (Sophophora) lucipennis* L.

Drosophila (Sophophora) lucipennis Lin, 1972 in Bock & Wheeler. Univ. Texas Publ. 7213:23.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 98; 1♂, loc. 107; 8 exx., loc. 110; 8 exx., loc. 111; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 130; 2♂♂, loc. 146; 9 exx., loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Formosa.

109. *Drosophila (Sophophora) ananassae* Doleschall

Drosophila (Sophophora) ananassae Doleschall, 1858. Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Indie 17:128.

Material studied: 6♂♂, loc. 10; 5♂♂1♀, loc. 92; 11 exx., loc. 100; 1♂, loc. 119:2.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, cosmopolitan.

110. *Drosophila (Sophophora) bipectinata* Duda

Drosophila (Sophophora) bipectinata Duda, 1923. Anns hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 20:52.

Material studied: 6♂♂1♀♀, 13 exx., loc. 10; 1♀, loc. 11; 2♀♀, loc. 27:II; 1♂1♀, loc. 28; 1♂, loc. 29; 1♂, loc. 30:I; 1♀, loc. 35; 1♀, loc. 39; 2♂♂, loc. 53; 3♂♂, 37 exx., loc. 92; 21 exx., loc. 100; 3♂♂1♀, loc. 119:II; 1♂, loc. 138; 1♂, loc. 146; 2♂♂, loc. 152.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, Philippines, Formosa, Ryuyus, Celebes, Micronesia, Fiji, Samoa, New Guinea, Australia.

111. *Drosophila (Sophophora) pseudoananassae nigrens* Bock & Wheeler

Drosophila (Sophophora) pseudoananassae nigrens Bock & Wheeler, 1972. Univ. Texas Publ. 7213:48.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 10.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Java.

112. *Drosophila (Sophophora) m. malerkotiana* Parshad & Paika

Drosophila m. malerkotiana Parshad & Paika, 1964. Res. Bull. (N.S.) punjab Univ. 15:235.

Material studied: 2♂♂, loc. 110.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Burma, Thailand, Africa, S. America.

113. *Drosophila (Sophophora) eugracilis* Bock & Wheeler

Drosophila (Sophophora) eugracilis Bock & Wheeler, 1972. Univ. Texas Publ. 7213:31.

Material studied: 41♂♂1♀, loc. 119:II.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Andaman Is., Cambodia, Thailand, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Borneo, Philippines, Formosa, Celebes, New Guinea, Australia, Mollucas.

114. *Drosophila (Sophophora) truncata*

Okada

Drosophila (Sophophora) truncata Okada, 1964. Life SE Asia 3:455.*Material studied*: 1♂, loc. 27:II.*Distribution*. Sri Lanka, India, Andaman Is., Borneo, Philippines.**115. *Drosophila (Sophophora) kikkawai***

Burla

Drosophila (Sophophora) kikkawai Burla, 1954. Revta Bras. Biol. 14:47.*Material studied*: 2♂♂1♀, loc. 10; 2♂♂, loc. 35; 3♂♂, loc. 53; 2♂♂, loc. 66; 2♀♀, loc. 90:III; 5♂♂2♀♀, loc. 92; 3♀♀, loc. 98; 1♀, loc. 111; 1♀, 10 exx., loc. 119:II; 1♀, loc. 130.*Distribution*. Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Philippines, Formosa, Ryukyus, Borneo, China, Japan, Korea, Micronesia, New Guinea, Samoa, Fiji, Hawaii, Neotropical region, Africa (?).**116. *Drosophila (Sophophora) rhopaloea***

Bock & Wheeler

Drosophila (Sophophora) rhopaloea Bock & Wheeler, 1972. Univ. Texas Publ. 7213:69.*Material studied*: 2♂♂, loc. 162.*Distribution*. Sri Lanka*, Thailand, Borneo, Java, India, New Guinea.**117. *Drosophila (Sophophora) subelegans***

sp.n.

Fig. 10A-D.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Centr. Prov.*Type material* (Type No. 726:1): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Pidurutalagala, 2 mls N Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 2000 m. 4.III.1962, loc. 116:I.*Diagnoses*: Resembles *D. (So.) elegans* Bock & Wheeler from Philippines in the shape of phallic organs and wing patch, but is distinguished in lacking a stout spine on cercus.*Etymology*: *subelegans* because its resemblance with *D. (So.) elegans*.*Description**MALE*

Body about 2 mm in length. Eye with pile. Antenna with 2nd joint yellowish brown, 3rd yellow. Arista 2/1. Palpus yellow, apically rounded and with a short terminal seta. Ocellar triangle yellowish brown. Ocellars long. Periorbit yellowish brown. Postverticals long. Frons as broad as long, yellowish brown. Face yellow. Carina narrow, long. Clypeus yellow. Cheek yellow, about 1/10 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 length of proclinate, at middle between proclinate and posterior reclinate. 2nd oral 1/4 length of vibrissa. Mesoscutum yellowish brown, laterally dark, with 3 narrow, dark longitudinal stripes. Scutellum yellowish brown. Thoracic pleura yellowish brown. Humeral 2. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 as long as posteriors; distance between dorsocentrals equals 1/2 cross distance. Lateral scutellars 3/5 as long as apicals, which are closer to each other than to laterals. Sterno-index about 0.6. Legs yellow. Fl = t2-3; F2, 3 = t2-4. Fore leg (Fig. 10B) with transverse sex-combs of 4 rows (1, 6, 6, 6 teeth) on metatarsus, of 3 rows (1, 4, 3) on 2nd tarsal joint, of 1 row (2) on 3rd tarsal joint. Wing (Fig. 10B) with a black patch around apex of R₂₊₃. C-index 2.8; 4V-index 2.5; 4C-index 1.2; 5x-index 2.4; Ac-index 1.9; Cl-bristles 2; C3-fringe 2/7. Halter white. Abdominal tergites pale yellowish brown. Periphallic organs (Fig. 10C) pale brown; epandrium broadly elongate below; surstylus conical, with about 8 small teeth distally; cercus with numerous stout bristles. Phallic organs (Fig. 10D) black; aedeagus pointed; paramere with a tuft of stout bristles; lateral process of hypandrium elongate, pointed.

118. *Drosophila (Sophophora) barbarae*

Bock & Wheeler

Drosophila (Sophophora) barbarae Bock & Wheeler, 1972. Univ. Texas Publ. (7213):62.*Material studied*: 1♂, loc. 53; 3♂♂, loc. 119:II.*Distribution*. Thailand, Sri Lanka*, Malaya, Borneo, Philippines.

119. *Drosophila (Sophophora) jambulina*
Parshad & Paika

Drosophila (Sophophora) jambulina Parshad & Paika,
1964. Res. Bull. (N. S.) Panjab Univ. 15:240.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 53; 1♂1♀, loc. 80.

Distribution. Formosa, Hong Kong, India, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Java, Australia.

120. *Drosophila (D.) nigriculter* sp.n.

Fig. 6 G-H.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 727:1-2): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Menickwalla Ela, 4 mls NW Hatton, alt. 1000 m. 18.III. 1962, loc. 154. — *Paratype*: 1♀, Ceylon, S. Prov., Galandala, 16 mls NNE Galle, alt. 50 m. 27.I. 1962, loc. 28.

Diagnoses: This species is characteristic in having black knife-like prolongation of epandrium. It belongs to the *quinaria* section.

Etymology: *nigriculter* because of the black, knife-like prolongation of epandrium.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body 2.5-2.8 mm in length. Eye dark brownish black, finely pilose. Antenna with 2nd joint brown, 3rd black, broad. Arista 3/2. Palpus yellowish brown. Ocellar triangle small, black. Frons quadrate, mat dark orange brown. Periorbit mat grey brown. Face grey white. Carina long. Cheek yellow, broad, about 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus yellowish brown. Anterior reclinate orbital small, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate. Postverticals long. 2nd oral 1/3 vibrissa. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat dark brown. Thoracic pleura paler. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 8 rows. Scutellars equally apart from each other. Sterno-index 0.7; middle sternopleural short. Legs brownish black (♂) or yellowish brown (♀). Fore tibia and tarsi with short recurved hairs anteriorly. Wing slightly fuscous anteriorly; R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 2.8; 4V-index 2.2; 4C-index 1.0; 5x-index 1.5; Ac-index 2.3; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter yellowish brown. Abdominal tergites mat dark brown. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 6 G) pale; ventral

prolongation of epandrium black. Phallic organs (Fig. 6 H) pale brown; aedeagus robust.

121. *Drosophila (D.) fusus* sp.n.

Fig. 6 I-J.

Type area: Sri Lanka, North Western Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 728:1-6): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, N.W. Prov. Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Melsiripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 53. — *Paratypes*: 1♀, same data as holotype (allotype); Ceylon, Prov. of Uva, Yalakumbura, 5 mls SSW Bibile, alt. 450 m. 13.III.1962, loc. 140; 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, stream, 5 mls NNW Balangoda, alt. 725 m. 22.II.1962, loc. 96; 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Deerwood, Kuruwita, 6 mls NNW Ratnapura, alt. 300-350 m. 18.II.1962, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov. Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146.

Diagnoses: This species is characteristic in having large swollen carina. It belongs to the *quinaria* section.

Etymology: *fuscus* because the aedeagus is spindle-shaped.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body 2.2-3.0 mm in length, dark brown in general. Antenna with 2nd joint orange brown, 3rd dark brown. Arista 3/1 and large fork. Palpus small, brownish black, basally pale. Frons slightly broader than long, mat brown, anteriorly orange brown. Ocellar triangle and periorbit large, darker. Face grey yellow. Carina large. Cheek orange brown, 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus brownish black. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 proclinate, 1/4 posterior reclinate, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate. 2nd oral 1/4 vibrissa. Mesoscutum mat brownish black. Scutellum dark brownish black. Thoracic pleura slightly paler. Humeral 2, upper longer. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/3 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/3 cross distance. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Lateral scutellars as long as apicals, parallel; apicals slightly nearer to each other than to laterals. Sterno-index 0.5. Legs brown. Wing veins black. R₂₊₃ slightly curved to costa apically. C-index 4.5; 4V-index 1.7; 4C-index 0.7; 5x-index 1.5; Ac-index 1.5; C3-fringe 1/4. Halter dark brown. Abdominal tergites mat brownish black. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 6 I) brownish black; epandrium narrowly pointed below; surstylus with about 7 teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 6 J) brownish black; aedeagus spindle-shaped.

122. *Drosophila (D.) trisetosa* Okada

Drosophila trisetosa Okada, 1966. Bull. Brit. Mus. (NH) Ent. Suppl. 6:99.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, loc. 10; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 27:II; 1♂3♀♀, 6 exx., loc. 53; 1♂, loc. 66; 1♀, loc. 77; 3♂♂1♀, loc. 90:I; 4♂♂, loc. 90:II:I; 1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 92; 1♀, loc. 96; 3♂♂1♀, loc. 119:II; 1♀, loc. 130; 3♂♂2♀♀, loc. 146; 1♂, loc. 151; 1♀, loc. 152.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, India, Nepal, Formosa, Java, Borneo, Ryukyus.

123. *Drosophila (D.) triantilia* sp.n.

Fig. 7 C-D.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Southern Prov.

Type material (Type Nos. 729:1-10): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, S. Prov., stream, Kokagala Mnt., 20 mls N Bibile, alt. ca 50 m. 13.III.1962, loc. 139. — *Paratypes:* also 3♂♂, Indonesia, Java, Tugu, 27-30.VII.1971 Leg. Okada & Kurokawa, in coll. Okada; 1♂, Ceylon, NW. Prov. Andapolakanda, 3 mls NE Melsiripura, alt. 225 m. 7.II.1962, loc. 53; 1♀, Ceylon, E Prov., Madura Oya, 15 mls NNW Bibile, alt. ca 50 m. 13.III.1962, loc. 138; 5♀♀, Ceylon, S. Prov., stream, Kokagala Mnt., 20 mls N Bibile, alt. ca 50 m. 13.III.1962, loc. 139; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Rambukpath Oya, 10 mls NW Hatton, alt. 250 m. 18.III.1962, loc. 153; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Talawakele, Mahaweli Ganga, 8 mls WSW Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1100 m. 18-19.III.1962, loc. 159.

Diagnoses: This species is characteristic in having tripartite aedeagus tip and divided teeth groups of surstylus. It belongs to the *quinaria* section.

Etymology: *triantilia* because the aedeagus has 3 horn-like processes apically.

*Description***MALE**

Body about 1.5 mm in length, pale yellowish brown. Eye dark red, with pile. Antenna orange brown. Arista 5/1 or 3/2. Palpus yellow. Ocellar triangle black. Periorbit grey. Frons yellowish grey, anteriorly orange yellow, quadrate, as long as broad. Face yellow. Carina long. Cheek yellow, narrow, about 1/10 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus yellow. Anterior reclinate orbital small, outside proclinate. 2nd oral nearly as long as vibrissa. Mesoscutum mat yellowish brown; scutellum mat yellowish brown, with 2 faint dark longitudinal stripes. Thoracic pleura yellowish grey, with 3 faint black longitudinal stripes. Humeral 2, long. Acrostichal hairs

in 6-8 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/2 cross distance. Lateral scutellars divergent, slightly shorter than apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Three long sternopleurals. Sterno-index 0.6. Legs yellowish brown; 2nd tarsal joint of fore leg short, with hair tuft. Distal part of fore metatarsus also with hair tuft. Wing hyaline, R₂₊₃ straight. C-index 3.6; 4V-index 1.8; 4C-index 0.7; 5x-index 1.6; Ac-index 2.2; Cl-bristles 2; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter yellow. Abdominal tergites yellowish brown, caudally with medially interrupted dark bands. Periphallic organs (Fig. 7C) fuscous; epandrium sharply pointed below; surstylus teeth divided into 2 groups. Phallic organs (Fig. 7D) fuscous; aedeagus with 3 horn-like processes apically.

Distribution: Sri Lanka*, Java.

124. *Drosophila (D.) immigrans* Sturtevant

Drosophila immigrans Sturtevant, 1921. Carn. Inst. Wash. Publ. 301:83.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 112.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, cosmopolitan.

125. *Drosophila (D.) formosana* Duda

Drosophila formosana Duda, 1926. Anns. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 23:250 (as *tripunctata* var.).

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 90:I; 1♂, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 146.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Thailand, Singapore, Borneo, Formosa, Ryukyus.

126. *Drosophila (D.) annulipes* Duda

Drosophila annulipes Duda, 1924. Arch. Naturgesch. 90A (3):209.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 129.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, India, Nepal, Sumatra, Malaya, Formosa, China, Japan, Bonin Is., Korea.

127. *Drosophila (D.) nasuta* Lamb

Drosophila nasuta Lamb, 1914. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.) 16:346.

Material studied: 2♂♂, loc. 10; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 11; 2♂♂, loc. 27:II; 1♂, loc. 28; 3♂♂2♀♀, loc. 35; 2 exx., loc. 90:I; 6♂♂1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂1♀, loc. 92; 1♀, loc. 100; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 119:II.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Andamann Is., Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles.

128. *Drosophila (D.) sulfurigaster albostrigata* Wheeler

Drosophila sulfurigaster albostrigata Wheeler, 1969. in Wilson et al. Univ. Texas Publ. 6918:217.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 2; 1♂, loc. 9; 1♂4♀♀, loc. 10; 1♂1♀, loc. 27:II; 1♂, loc. 53; 1♂1♀, loc. 90:III; 2♀♀, loc. 119:II; 1♀, loc. 137; 1♂, loc. 146.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaya, Philippines, New Guinea, Guam, Nauru, Noumea, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Palmyra, Hawaii.

129. *Drosophila (D.) parasignata* Takada, Momma & Shima

Drosophila parasignata Takada, Momma & Shima, 1973. J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. ser 6, Zool. 19:92.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 77; 7♂♂3♀♀, loc. 90:II:I; 1♂1♀, loc. 90:III; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 101; 12♂♂6♀♀, 6 exx., loc. 119:II; 1♂, loc. 140.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Borneo.

130. *Drosophila (D.) trichaeta* Angus

Drosophila trichaeta Angus, 1967. Univ. Queensl. Pap. Zool. 2:40.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 90:III.

Distribution: Sri Lanka, Nepal.

131. *Drosophila (D.) daruma* Okada

Drosophila (D.) daruma Okada, 1956. Syst. study Dros. Jap. 155.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 105; 1♂2♀♀, loc. 151.

Distribution. Japan, Bonins, Ryukyus, Formosa, Malaya, Borneo, India, Sri Lanka*.

132. *Drosophila (D.) polychaeta* Patterson & Wheeler

Drosophila polychaeta Patterson & Wheeler, 1942. Univ. Texas Publ. 4213:102.

Material studied: 1♂, loc. 63; 1♂, loc. 91:I; 6♂♂3♀♀, loc. 92; 1♀, loc. 95; 1♀, loc. 101; 2♀♀, loc. 109; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 110; 1♀, loc. 116:II; 1♂, loc. 119:II; 1♀, loc. 128; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 130; 1♀, loc. 135; 4♂♂4♀♀, loc. 140; 2♂♂1♀, loc. 146; 1♂3♀♀, loc. 151; 5♂♂7♀♀, 39 exx., loc. 152; 1♂, loc. 153; 1♂, loc. 154.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Micronesia, Hawaii, Neotropical, USA, Europe, Africa.

133. *Drosophila (D.) hyperpolychaeta* sp.n. Fig. 7 A-B.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.

Type material (Type Nos. 730:1-21): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Karagal-Oya, 3 mls ENE Belihul-Oya, alt. 600 m. 2.III.1962, loc. 110. — *Paratypes:* 1♀, same data as holotype (allotype); 1♂, Ceylon, Sabargamuwa Prov., Malwala, 3 mls NE Ratnapura, alt. 90 m. 20.II.1962, loc. 92; 1♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Uva, stream 2 mls NW Haldummulla, alt. 1100. 2.III.1962, loc. 111; 3♂♂1♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Mudduk, 5 mls NW Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1700 m. 4.III.1962, loc. 117; 7♂♂1♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Ramboda, 7 mls NW Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1000 m. 4.III.1962, loc. 118; 2♂♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Rangala, Knuckle Mnts, 12 mls ENE Kandy, alt. 1100 m. 11.III.1962, loc. 130; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146; 1♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Menickwalla Ela, 4 mls NW Hatton, alt. 1000 m. 18.III.1962, loc. 154; 1 ex., Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Diyagama East, 9 mls SSE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1800 m. 19.III.1962, loc. 161.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *D. (D.) polychaeta* in having robust aedeagus, supernumerous dorsocentrals, ventrally shortly produced epandrium and large ♂ cercus, but differs by darker body, more numerous and longer surstylus teeth.

Etymology: *hyperpolychaeta* because of its resemblance with *D. (D.) polychaeta*.

Description**MALE & FEMALE**

Body about 2.5 mm in length, dark brown. Antenna with 2nd joint brown, 3rd greyish

brown. Arista 4/1, branches short. Palpus brown. Ocellar triangle and periorbit mat dark brown. Frons quadrate, slightly broader than long, mat greyish brown. Face yellow, laterally fuscous. Carina well developed, broadened below. Cheek yellowish brown, 1/4 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Clypeus yellowish brown. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/3 others, nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate. 2nd oral 1/2 vibrissa. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat dark brown. Thoracic pleura paler. Humeral 2, upper slightly longer. Anterior dorsocentrals 2/3 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 2/3 cross distance. 2 pairs cross distance. 2 pairs of supernumerous dorsocentrals present. Lateral scutellars slightly convergent, as long as apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index 0.5. Legs yellowish brown. Wing hyaline; C reaching M. R₂₊₃ nearly straight. C-index 3.8; 4V-index 2.0; 4C-index 0.8; 5x-index 1.6; Ac-index 1.8; C3-fringe 7/10. Halter yellowish brown. Abdominal tergites mat brownish black, unicolorous. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 7 A) brown; cercus dark brown; surstylus with 7-9 long black teeth; epandrium shortly prolonged hook-like below. Phallic organs (Fig. 7 B) brown; aedeagus robust, ellipsoidal, apically bilobed.

134. *Drosophila (Lordiphosa) cyanea* sp.n.
Fig. 7E-G.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Central Prov.

Type material (Type No. 731:1): *Holotype* ♀, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146.— *Paratypes*: 5♂♂4♀♀, (incl. allotype ♂) Formosa, Alishan, 14-15.VIII.1967. Leg. Throckmorton. In coll. Okada.

Diagnoses: This species resembles *D. (D.) acutissima* Okada especially in the shape of ovipositor. It is characteristic in having blue white pruinose body.

Etymology: *cyanea* because of the blue white pruinosity of the body.

Description

MALE & FEMALE

Body about 2.5 mm in length, black with blue white pruinosity. Eye bright red, with piles. Antenna with 2nd joint dark brown, paler below; 3rd joint yellowish white, elongate. Arista 6/3. Palpus

yellowish grey, with a strong apical and a few shorter ventral setae. Ocellar triangle black, blue white pruinose. Periorbit obscurely demarcated, blue white pruinose. Frons black, broader than long, flat, blue white pruinose. Face yellow pruinose. Carina high, broad. Cheek yellowish white, blue black anteriorly, 1/5 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Face white pruinose. Carina high, broad. Clypeus whitish yellow. Occiput grey blue. Anterior reclinate orbital half proclinate, much nearer to proclinate than to posterior reclinate, which is nearly 2x as long as proclinate. Vibrissa long, 2nd oral fine. Mesoscutum black, blue white pruinose. Scutellum large, rounded caudally, black, blue white pruinose. Thoracic pleura yellow, with 3 narrow black longitudinal stripes. Humeral 2, long. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 3/7 posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 3/5 cross distance. Lateral scutellars divergent, as long as apicals, which are equally apart from each other and from laterals. Sterno-index 0.6. Legs yellow. Wings slightly fuscous along costa. Crossveins clouded. C-index 2.2-2.5; 4V-index 1.6-2.0; 4C-index 1.0; 5x-index 1.5-1.8; Ac-index 3.0; Cl-bristles 2; C3-fringe 1/2. Halter yellow. Abdominal tergites mat yellow, with caudal black straight bands, which are medially obscurely interrupted and laterally narrowing, ending in black isolated spots. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 7E) pale brown; epandrium truncatae below; surstylus with about 7 brown teeth. Phallic organs (Fig. 7 F) pale brown; aedeagus elongate, apically pointed. Ovipositor (Fig. 7G) acutely pointed apically, ending in a large tooth.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, Formosa.

135. *Drosophila (Lordiphosa) penicula*
Okada

Drosophila penicula Okada, 1948. Kontyû 52:566.

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 90:III; 1♂, loc. 91:I; 1♀, loc. 111; 1♀, loc. 116:II; 1♀, loc. 119:II; 1♂, loc. 146.

Distribution. Sri Lanka*, New Guinea.

136. *Drosophila* (*Lordiphosa*)
spinopenicula sp.n.

Fig. 8H-I.

Type area: Sri Lanka, Prov. of Uva.

Type material (Type Nos. 732:1-4): *Holotype* ♂, Ceylon, Prov. of Uva, stream 2 mls NW Haldummulla, alt. 1100 m. 2.III.1962, loc. 111. — *Paratypes*: 1♂, same data as holotype; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., foothills of Knuckles Mnts., 10 mls ENE Kandy, alt. 1000-1200 m. 11.III.1962, loc. 129; 1♂, Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Harasbedda, 9 mls NE Nuwara-Eliya, alt. 1300 m. 15.III.1962, loc. 146.

Diagnoses: This species is closely allied to *D. (L.) penicula* Okada, similar in the shape of periphallallic organs, but the allied species has no spines on the margin of hypandrium.

Etymology: *spinopenicula* because the hypandrial plate has an acute spine distally.

Description

MALE

Body about 2 mm in length. Eye purple black, with sparse pile. Antenna orange yellow. Arista 6/3. Palpus yellowish brown. Ocellar triangle brown. Periorbit greyish brown. Ocellars inside triangle. Postverticals long. Frons somewhat broader than long, greyish orange, anteriorly pale. Face flat, yellowish grey. Carina very short. Clypeus yellowish grey. Cheek yellow, about 1/10 as broad as greatest diameter of eye. Anterior reclinate orbital 1/4 length of others. 2nd oral 1/3 as long as vibrissa. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat yellowish brown. Thoracic pleura darker above, paler below. Humeral 1. Acrostichal hairs in 6 rows. Anterior dorsocentrals 1/2 as long as posteriors; length distance of dorsocentrals 1/2 cross distance. Lateral scutellars divergent, 2x as long as apicals, which are nearer to each other than to laterals. Sterno-index about 0.3. Legs yellowish grey. Fl = t2-4; F2, 3 = t2-5. Wing hyaline; R₂₊₃ gently curved to costa apically. C-index 2.8; 4V-index 1.8; 4C-index 0.9; 5x-index 1.5; Ac-index 2.4; C3-fringe 4/5. Halter white. Abdominal tergites brownish black, caudal margin of each T narrowly deep black. Periphallallic organs (Fig. 8H) pale yellowish brown; surstylus black, with about 10 teeth in a straight row. Phallic organs (Fig. 8I) brown; aedeagus slender; hypandrial plate distally with acute spine.

137. *Drosophila* (*D.*) sp. cf. *acutissima*

Material studied: 1♀, loc. 154.

138. *Drosophila* (*Scaptodrosophila*) sp.

Material studied: 1♂1♀, Borneo, Tuba, Sarawak, 17.I.1979.

139. *Drosophila* (*Hirtodrosophila*) sp.

Material studied: 1♂3♀♀. Borneo, Tuba, Sarawak, 15-22.I.1979.

140. *Drosophila* (*Dichaetophora*) sp.?

Material studied: 18♂♂27♀♀, Borneo, Semenggok, 20.I.1979.

Remarks. Head is rectangular to body axis and ocellars are inside triangle, different from ordinary *Dichaetophora*.

141. *Drosophila* (*D.*) *tetrachaeta* Angus

Drosophila tetrachaeta Angus, 1964. Univ. Queensl. Pap. Zool. 2:156.

Material studied: 1♀, Borneo, Tuba, Sarawak, 15-22.I.1979.

Distribution. Borneo, New Guinea.

142. *Drosophila* (*D.*) *nigrilineata* Angus

Drosophila nigrilineata Angus, 1967. Univ. Queensl. Pap. Zool. 3:32.

Material studied: 2♀♀, Borneo, Tuba, Sarawak, 15-22.I.1979.

Distribution. Borneo*, Malaya, New Guinea.

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Species index

(* — species recorded from Sri Lanka but not found in this material)

	Sp. no.		
abbreviata: Leucophenga	12	fusus: Drosophila (D.)	121
actinia: Liodrosophila	57	globosa: Liodrosophila	56
acutipollinosa: Leucophenga	27	gordoni: Mycodrosophila	63
albofasciata: Leucophenga	8	gratiosa: Mycodrosophila	64
albostriata: Phorticella (P.)	68	hirticornis: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	98
alienata: Mycodrosophila (Promycodrosophila)	65	hirtonigra: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	103
alternata: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	92	hyperpolychaeta: Drosophila (D.)	133
amabilis: Mycodrosophila	*	hypocausta: Drosophila (D.)	*
ananassae: Drosophila (Sophophora)	102	immigrans: Drosophila (D.)	124
anderssoni: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	87	interrupta: Leucophenga	16
angusta: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	93	jacobsoni: Dettopsomyia	48
angusta: Leucophenga	22	jacobsoni: Leucophenga	9
annulipes: Drosophila (D.)	126	jambulina: Drosophila (Sophophora)	119
aqua: Mycodrosophila	60	javana: Sphaerogastrella	59
argentata: Leucophenga	18	kikkawai: Drosophila (Sophophora)	115
asiatica: Cacozenus (Paracacozenus)	1	lateralis: Stegana (Stegana)	*
asiatica: Mulgravea	52	latifrontata: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	102
barbarae: Drosophila (Sophophora)	118	limbipennis: Leucophenga	19
bellula: Leucophenga	21	lindae: Nesiodrosophila	32
biarmipes: Drosophila (Sophophora)	*	longecrinita: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	96
bipectinata: Drosophila (Sophophora)	110	lucipennis: Drosophila (Sophophora)	108
bistriata: Phorticella (P.)	67	macroctenia: Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera)	36
brevis: Chymomyza	75	maculata: Leucophenga	11
breviscutellata: Hypselothyrea (Deplanothyrea)	49	malerkotliana m.: Drosophila (Sophophora)	112
brincki: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	88	matsudairai: Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera)	35
brunnea: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	82	maura: Leucophenga (Paraleucophenga)	*
bryani: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	94	meijere: Leucophenga	13
bullata: Microdrosophila (M.)	28	meijerei: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	83
busckii: Drosophila (Dorsilopa)	104	melanogaster: Drosophila (Sophophora)	105
castanea: Stegana (Steganina)	4	metallescens: Lissocephala	51
cederholmi: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	89	minor: Collessia	78
ceylonica: Liodrosophila	55	nasuta: Drosophila (D.)	127
ciliophora: Mycodrosophila	62	nigrescens: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	84
cinctifrons: Chymomyza	72	nigricultur: Drosophila (D.)	120
cirricauda: Nesiodrosophila	44	nigrifrons: Nesiodrosophila	43
confluens: Leucophenga	14	nigrifrons: Stegana (Steganina)	3
conica: Microdrosophila (Oxystyloptera)	34	nigrilineata: Drosophila (D.)	142
coniura: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	90	nigripalpis: Leucophenga	23
constricta: Nesiodrosophila	42	nigripennis: Collessia	79
convergens: Microdrosophila (M.)	32	nigrispina: Microdrosophila	*
cyanea: Drosophila (Lordiphosa)	134	nigroscutellata: Leucophenga	24
daruma: Drosophila (D.)	131	nigrostyla: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	97
diconica: Drosophilella	38	obscura: Chymomyza	70
digmasoma: Leucophenga	17	ornata: Liodrosophila	54
elmoi: Scaptomyza (Parascaptomyza)	77	oweni: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	85
elongata: Microdrosophila (M.)	29	paralatifrontata: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	100
eugracilis: Drosophila (Sophophora)	113	parallelinervis: Mycodrosophila	61
excavata: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	91	pararufuthorax: Chymomyza	74
fascifrons: Nesiodrosophila	45	paraserrata: Nesiodrosophila	41
filamentea: Microdrosophila	*	parassignata: Drosophila (D.)	129
flagellata: Chymomyza	76	pectinata: Leucophenga	*
flavipennis: Phorticella (Xenophorticella)	69	penicula: Drosophila (Lordiphosa)	135
foliiseta: Amiota (Phortica)	5	pictula: Paramycodrosophila (M.)	50
formosa: Dettopsomyia	47	pleurolineata: Microdrosophila	30
formosana: Chymomyza	91	poecilogastra: Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila)	99
formosana: Drosophila (D.)	125	polychaeta: Drosophila (D.)	132
furcata: Microdrosophila (M.)	33	preciosa: Dettopsomyia	*
		pseudoananassae: Drosophila (Sophophora)	111
		pugionata: Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila)	80
		pusilla: Liodrosophila	*
		quadrifrons: Nesiodrosophila	40
		quadrilineata: Drosophila (D.)	*
		quadripunctata: Leucophenga	15

quinqueannulata: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Sophophora</i>)	*	subelegans: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Sophophora</i>)	117
repleta: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>D.</i>)	*	subminima: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Scaptodrosophila</i>)	86
rhopaloea: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Sophophora</i>)	116	subpollinosa: <i>Leucophenga</i>	25
rufithorax: <i>Chymomyza</i>	73	sulfurigaster albostrigata: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>D.</i>)	128
sarawakana: <i>Microdrosophila</i> (<i>M.</i>)	31	takahashii: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Sophophora</i>)	106
scaptomyzoidea: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Scaptodrosophila</i>)	81	tectifrons: <i>Microdrosophila</i> (<i>Oxystyloptera</i>)	*
seminigri: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Hirtodrosophila</i>)	101	tetrachaeta: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>D.</i>)	141
setipalpis: <i>Leucophenga</i>	10	tigrina: <i>Styloptera</i>	16
singularis: <i>Phroticella</i> (<i>P.</i>)	66	triantilia: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>D.</i>)	123
sp.: <i>Amiota</i> (<i>Phortica</i>)	6	trichaeta: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>D.</i>)	130
sp.: <i>Amiota</i> (<i>A.</i>)	7	trisetosa: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>D.</i>)	122
sp.: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Dichaetophora?</i>)	140	trivittata: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Hirtodrosophila</i>)	*
sp.: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Scaptodrosophila</i>)	138	truncata: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Sophophora</i>)	114
sp.: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Hirtodrosophila</i>)	139	umbratula: <i>Leucophenga</i>	26
sp. cf. acutissima: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Lordiphosa</i>)	137	unipectinata: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Sophophora</i>)	107
sp.: <i>Leucophenga</i>	20	varanasiensis: <i>Hypselothyrea</i> (<i>Deplanothyrea</i>)	*
spinopenicula: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Lordiphosa</i>)	136	varians: <i>Liodrosophila</i>	58
strigifrons: <i>Drosophila</i> (<i>Scaptodrosophila</i>)	95	vittata: <i>Mulgravea</i>	53
subconvergens: <i>Stegana</i> (<i>Oxyphortica</i>)	2	zeylanica: <i>Drosophilella</i>	37

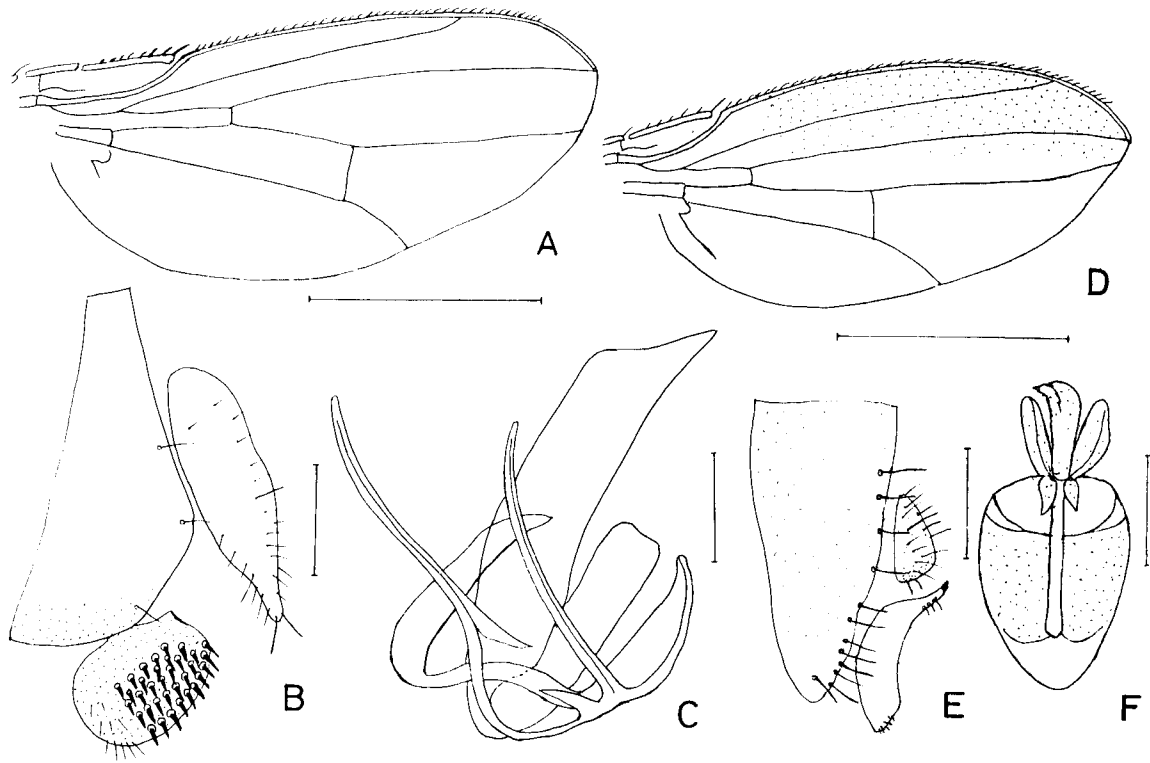


Fig. 1. — A-C. *Cacoxenus (Paracacoxenus) asiatica* sp.n. — D-F. *Stegana (Oxyphortica) subconvergens* sp.n. — A, D. Wing. — B, E. Periphallallic organs. — C, F. Phallic organs. — Scale 0.1 mm.

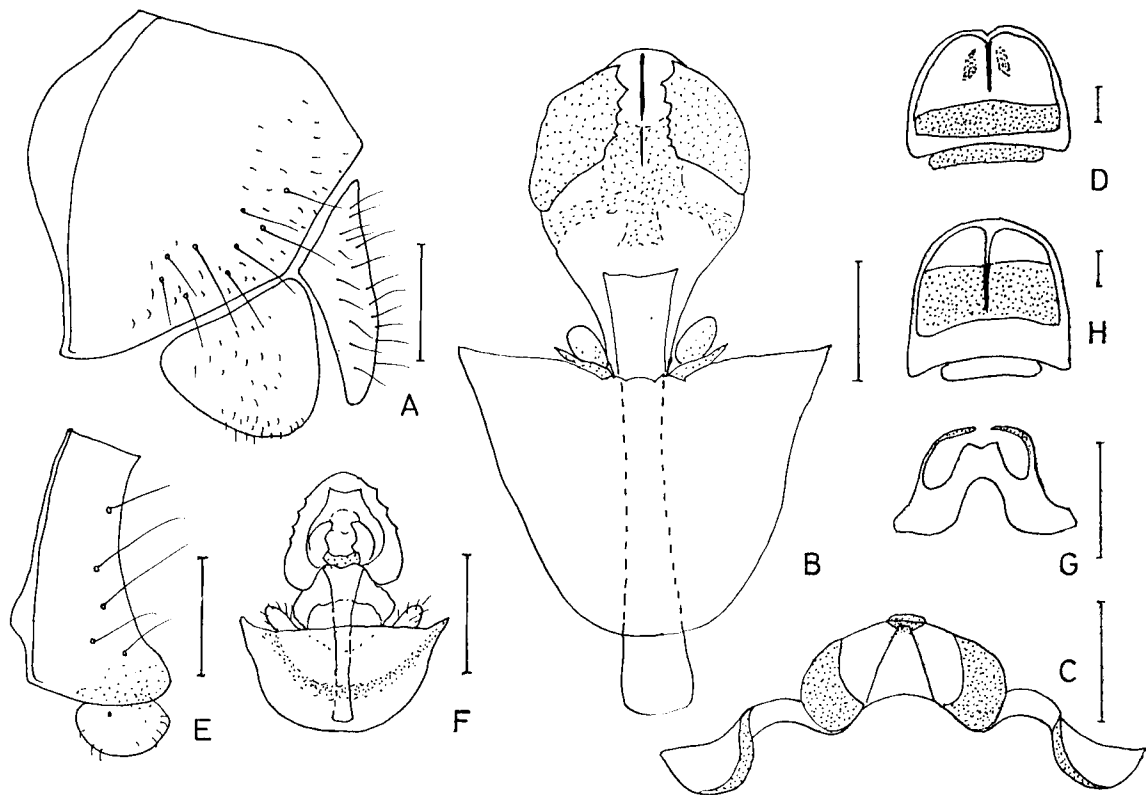


Fig. 2. — A-D. *Stegana (Steganina) nigrifrons* de Meijere. — E-H. *S. (S.) castanea* sp.n. — A, E. Periphallallic organs. — B, F. Phallic organs. — C, G. Decastrum or penis mantle. — D, H. Face. — Scale 0.1 mm.

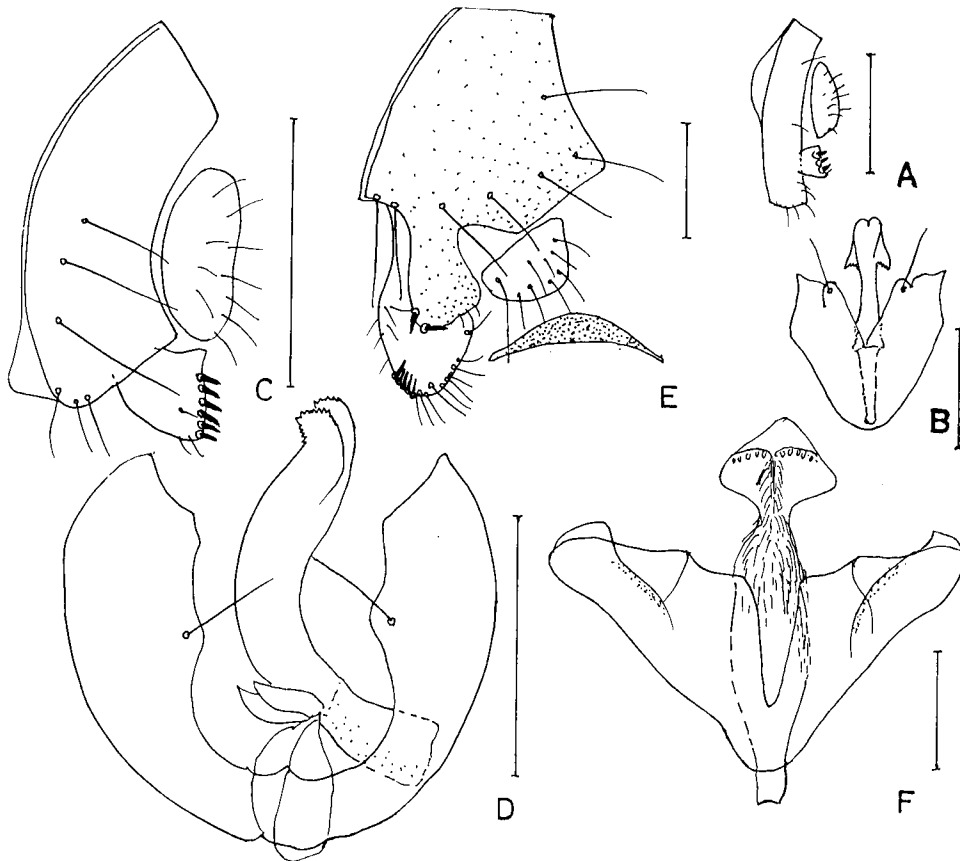


Fig. 3. — A-B. *Nesiodesophila lindae* Wheeler & Takada. — C-D. *N. paraserrata* sp.n. — E-F. *N. constricta* sp.n. — A, C, E. Periphallic organs. — B, D, F. Phallic organs. — Scale 0.1 mm.

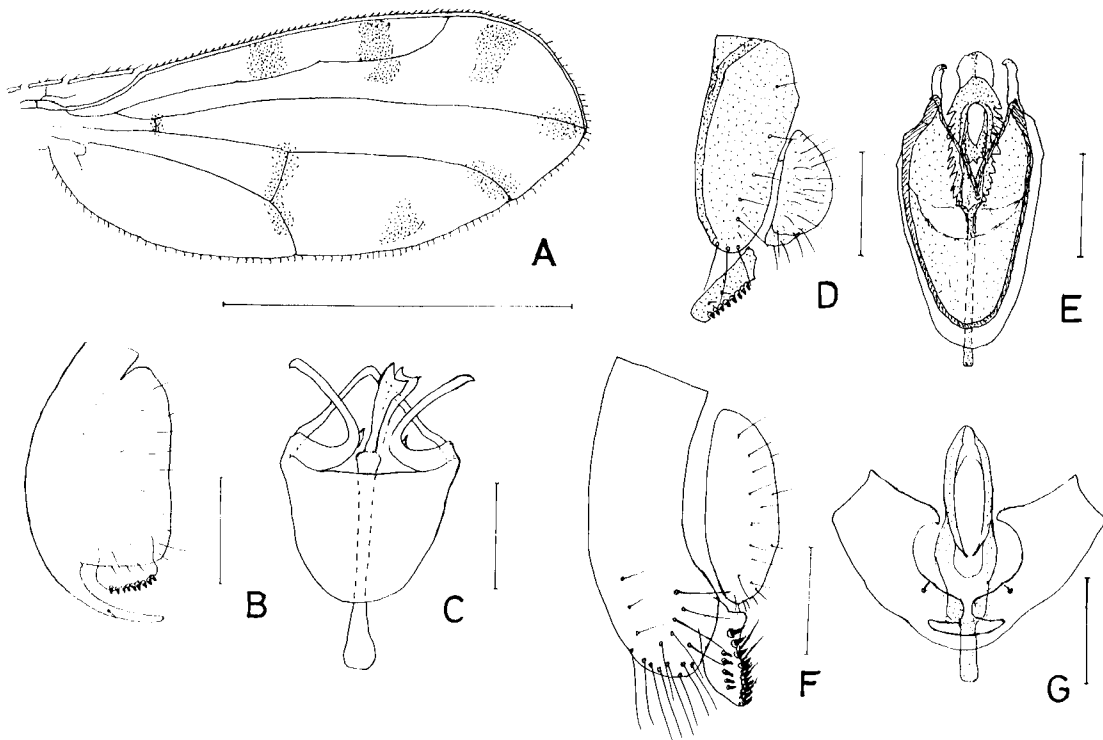


Fig. 4. — A-C. *Collessia minor* sp.n. — D-E. *Liodrosophila actinia* sp.n. — F-G. *Nesiodesophila quadrifrons* sp.n. — A. Wing. — B, D, F. Periphallic organs. — C, E, G. Phallic organs. — Scale 1.0 mm for wing, 0.1 mm for other figs.

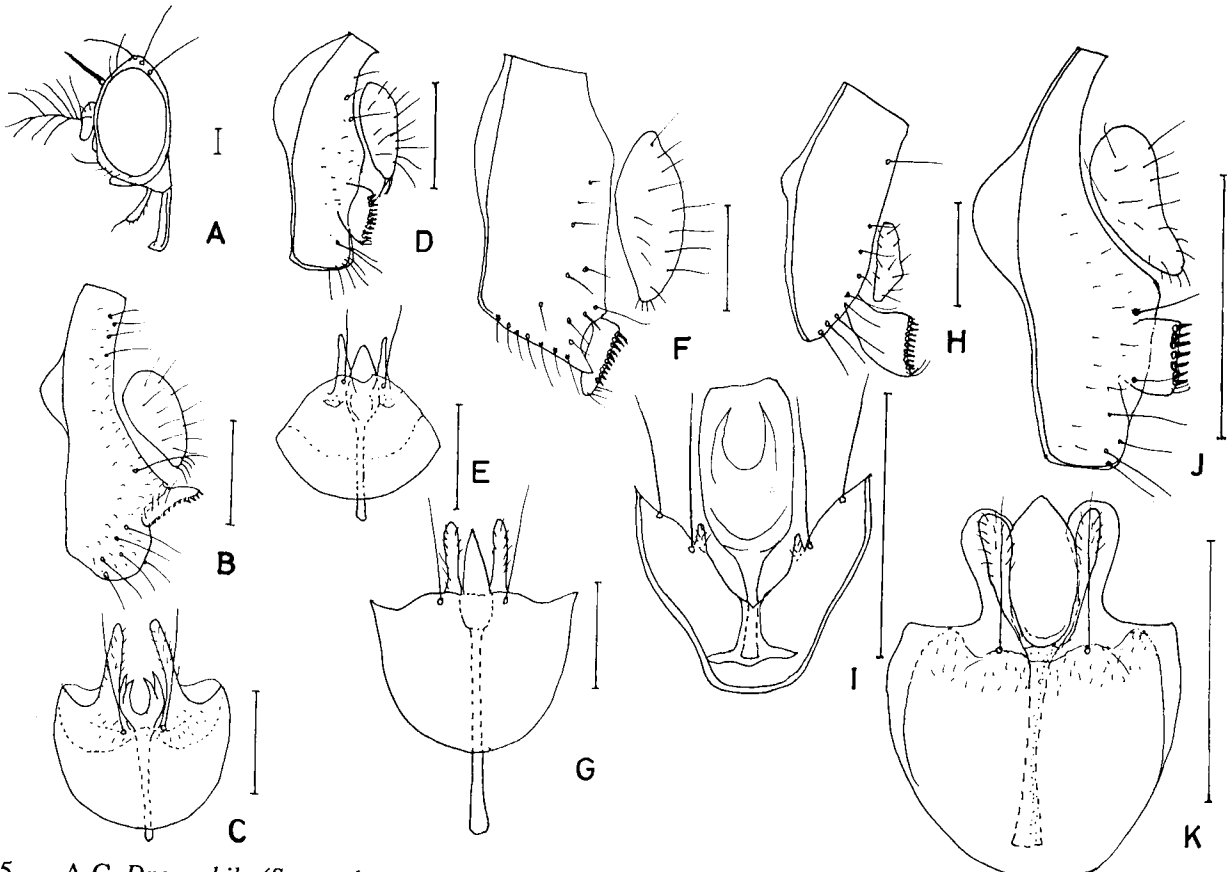


Fig. 5. — A-C. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) pugionata* de Meijere. — D-E. *D. (S.) meijerei* Wheeler. — F-G. *D. (S.) nigrescens* sp.n. — H-I. *D. (S.) oweni* Bock & Parsons. — J-K. *D. (S.) subminima* sp.n. — A. Head. — B, D, F, H, J. Periphallalic organs. — C, E, G, I, K. Phallic organs. — Scale 0.1 mm.

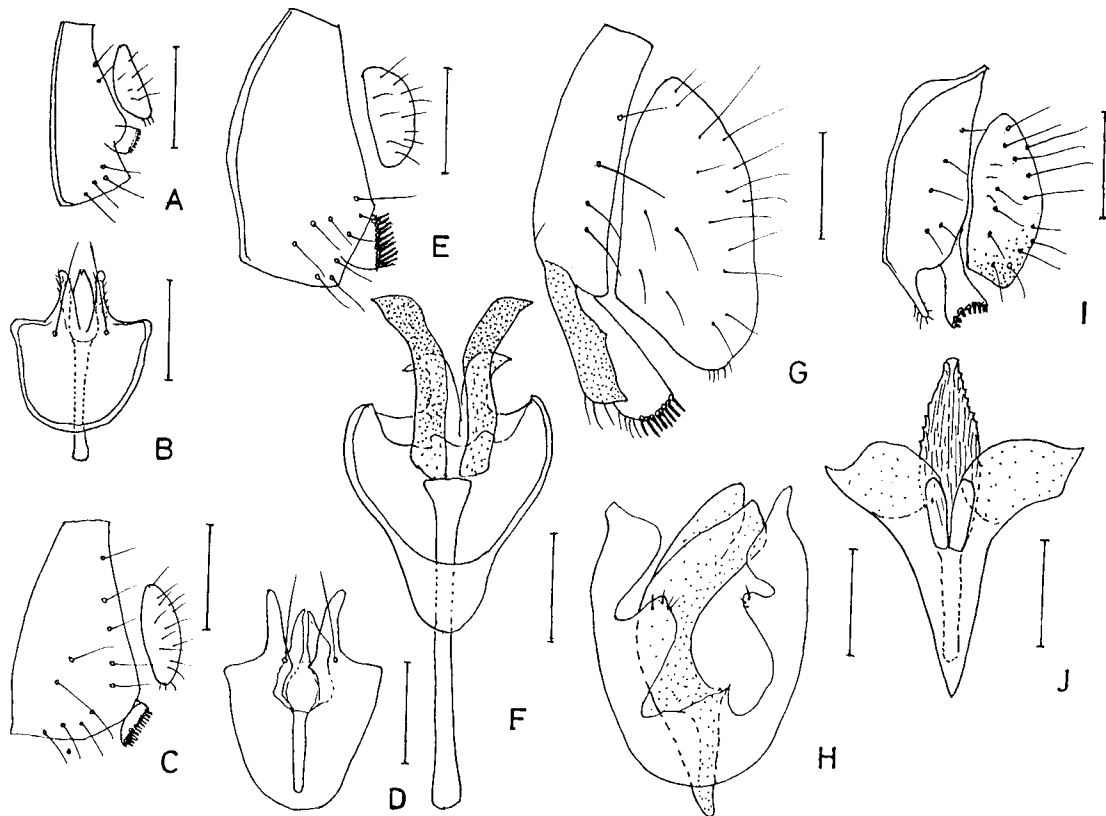


Fig. 6. — A-B. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) anderssoni* sp.n. — C-D. *D. (S.) brincki* sp.n. — E-F. *D. (S.) cederholmi* sp.n. — G-H. *D. (D.) nigriculter* sp.n. — I, J. *D. (S.) fusus* sp.n. — A, C, E, G, I. Periphallalic organs. — B, D, F, H, J. Phallic organs. Scale 0.1 mm.

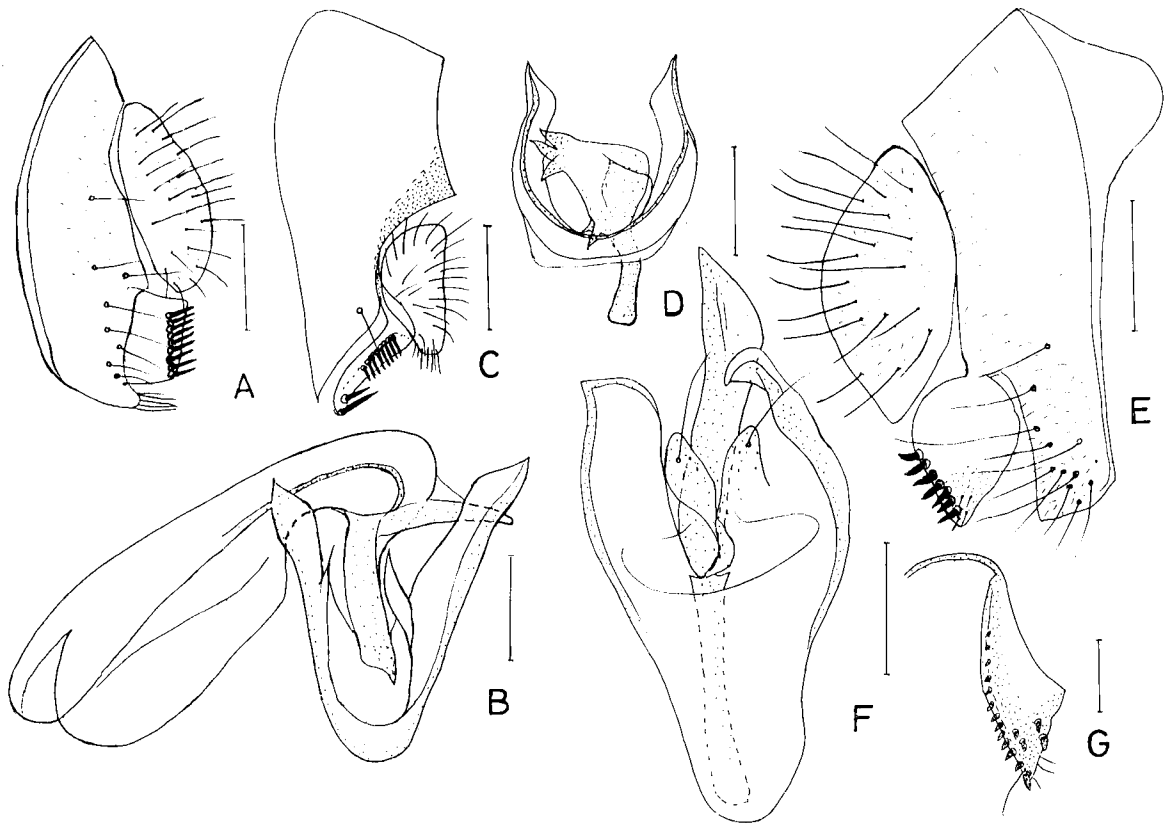


Fig. 7. — A-B. *Drosophila (D.) hyperpolychaeta* sp.n. — C-D. *D. (D.) triantilia* sp.n. — E-G. *D. (Lordiphosa) cyanea* sp.n. — A, C, E. Peripheral organs. — B, D, F. Phallic organs. — G. Ovipositor. — Scale 0.1 mm.

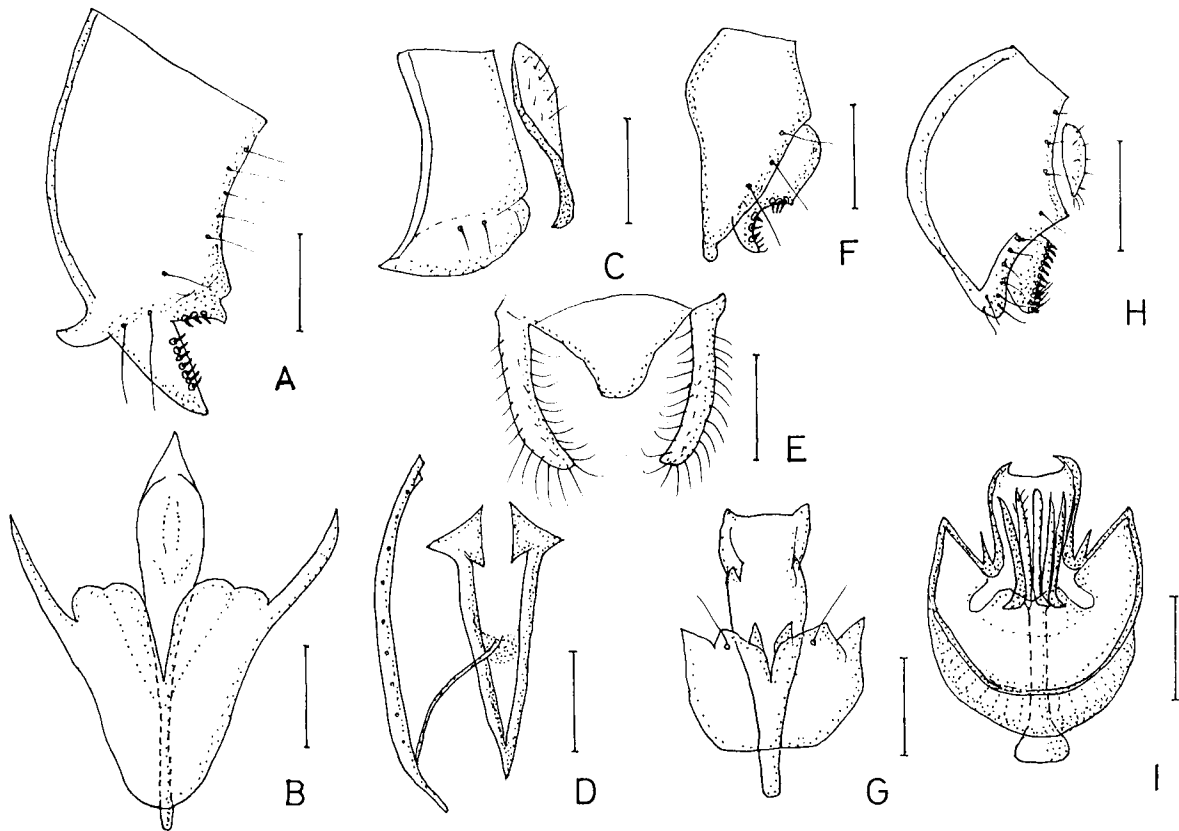


Fig. 8. — A-B. *Microdrosophila (M.) furcata* sp.n. — C-E. *M. (Oxystyloptera) macrotenia* sp.n. — F-G. *Nesiodrosophila nigrifrons* sp.n. — H-I. *Drosophila (Lordiphosa) spinopenicula* sp.n. — A, C, F, H. Peripheral organs. — B, D, G, I. Phallic organs. — E. ♂ 6th abdominal sternite. — Scale 0.1 mm.

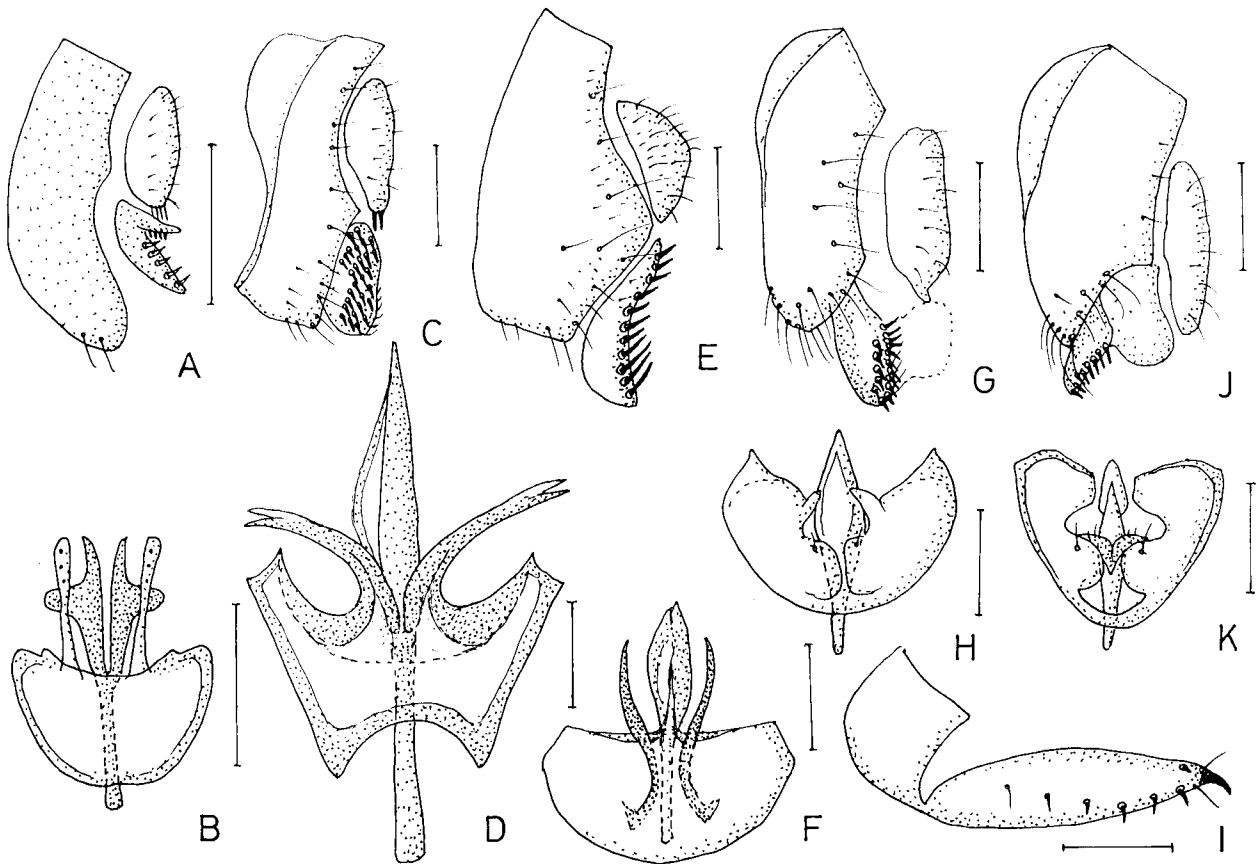


Fig. 9. — A-B. *Drosophila (Scaptodrosophila) coniura* sp.n. — C-D. *D. (Sc.) excavata* sp.n. — E-F. *D. (Hirtodrosophila) nigrostyla* sp.n. — G-I. *Nesiodrosophila cirricauda* sp.n. — J-K. *N. fascifrons* sp.n. — A, C, E, G, J. Peripheral phallic organs. — B, D, F, H, K. Phallic organs. — I. Ovipositor. — Scale 0.1 mm.

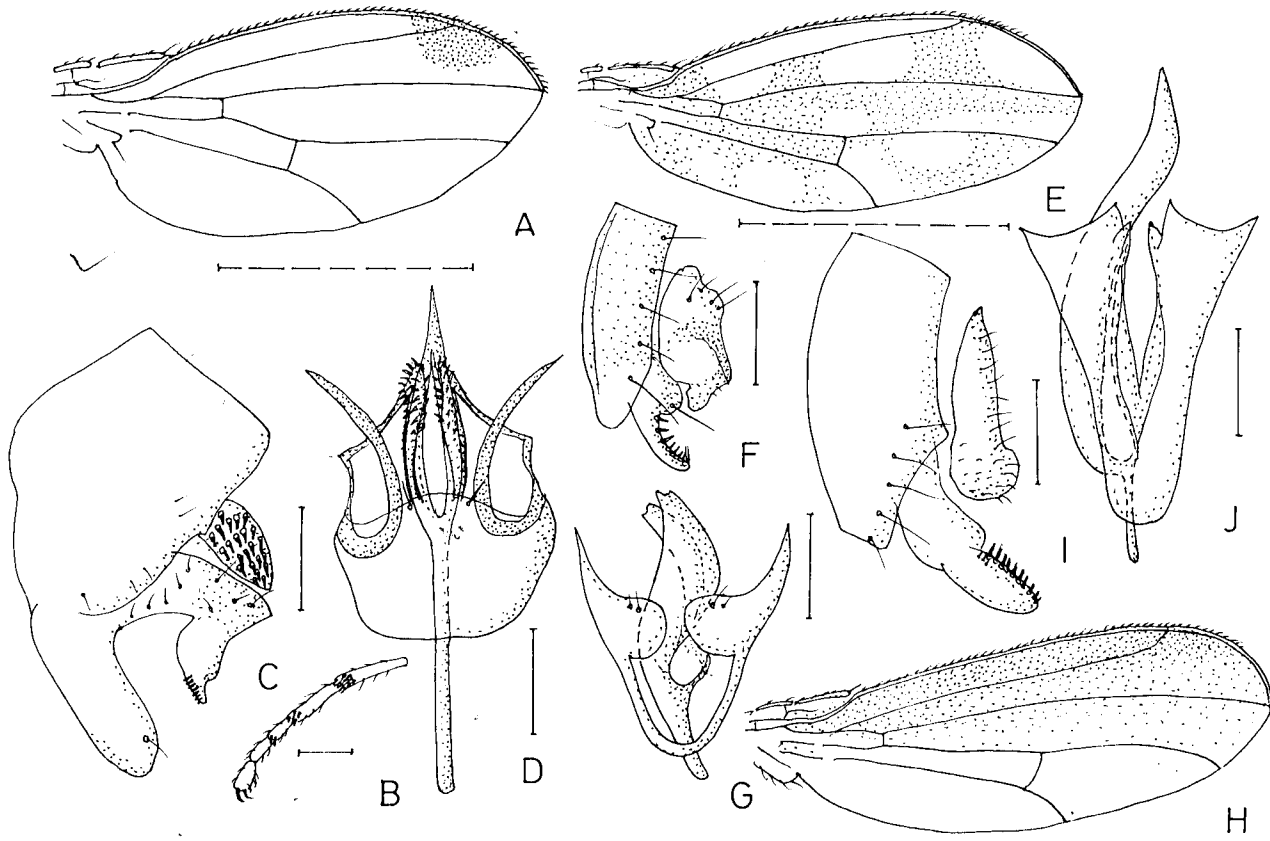


Fig. 10. — A-D. *Drosophila (Sophophora) subelegans* sp.n. — E-G. *Mulgravea vittata* sp.n. — H-J. *Collessia nigripennis* sp.n. — A, E, H. Wing. — B. Fore leg. — C, F, I. Peripheral phallic organs. — D, G, J. Phallic organs. — Scale 1.0 mm for wings, 0.1 mm for other figs.