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XLVII.—*Exotic Muscaridæ (Diptera)*.—XVII.* By J. R. MALLOCH, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Family *Drosophilidæ*.

Genus *AMIOTA*, Loew.

This is the genus usually referred to as *Phortica*, Schiner, by authors.

Amiota africana, sp. n.

Female.—Yellowish testaceous, head and thorax opaque, abdomen slightly shining. Ocellar spot fuscous. Thorax densely yellowish-grey pruinescent, with a faint dark dorso-central line, three brown spots on each side of it, the anterior one just before suture, two similar spots laterad of these on each side behind suture, and a dark mark round upper part of humeri; scutellum with a brown central mark which expands posteriorly to cover the area between the bases of lateral bristles; pleura faintly marked with brown. Abdomen chocolate-brown, with the following parts yellow: hind margins of tergites with a narrow line, disc of each tergite with two large submedian spots that extend to base, and

* For Part XVI., see *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9) xvi., July 1925, pp. 81-100.

another on anterior margin laterad of these which usually connects with anterior angle of one on extreme lateral margins. Legs yellow, mid and hind femora faintly dark at bases, all tibiæ with three brown annuli, one basal, one median, and one apical. Wings yellowish. Halteres yellow.

Eyes bare; face carinate; median orbital short; interfrontalia sparsely short-haired; arista plumose; labrum exposed; one strong vibrissa. Thorax with two pairs of dorso-centrals and one pair of prescutellar acrostichals distinct; there are three or four bristles in front of and below the anterior supra-alar. Genital apparatus stout and heavily chitinized. Legs normal. First posterior cell of wing slightly narrowed at apex; second vein gradually approaching costa; outer cross-vein about 0.75 as long as penultimate section of fourth, the latter about two-thirds as long as last section of same vein.

Length 4 mm.

Type, Kampala, Uganda, 14. xi. 1917 (*C. C. Gowdey*).

Distinguished by the markings of thorax and legs and wing venation from its congeners.

Family Sapromyzidæ.

Genus GRIPHONEURA, Schiner.

Griphoneura wallacei, sp. n.

Male.—Head including antennæ and palpi black, sides of face silvery-white dusted, orbital stripes slightly brownish. Thorax rufous-yellow, with faint indications of a dark central suffusion on dorsum; apex of scutellum blackened, the dark colour not extending beyond bases of apical bristles laterad; postnotum yellow. Abdomen entirely rufous-yellow. Legs rufous-yellow, fore and hind tibiæ and all tarsi more brownish. Wings slightly yellowish, outer cross-vein and apex of second vein faintly bordered with yellow. Halteres yellow.

Frons subquadrate, all bristles including ocellar and post-vertical pairs long and strong; face slightly convex; antennæ and aristæ normal. Thorax with three pairs of dorso-central bristles, one pair of long prescutellar acrostichals, intra-alar short, apex of scutellum slightly transverse. Abdomen stout, apical bristles on tergites distinct, becoming shorter on apical tergites. Fore femur lacking the posterior series of bristles, only two series present, one on postero-dorsal and the other on postero-ventral surface; fore tarsus longer than tibia, slender, the basal segment