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**THE TEMPLETON CROCKER EXPEDITION TO WESTERN
POLYNESIAN AND MELANESIAN ISLANDS, 1933**
No. 30

DIPTERA

BY

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With the Collaboration of C. P. ALEXANDER (Tipulidae)
and E. T. CRESSON (Ephydridae)

The Diptera collected by the Crocker Expedition to the South Seas comprise an interesting collection containing a fairly large percentage of undescribed species, and add to our knowledge of the distribution of species previously known to science. Some of the specimens are from other islands in the South Sea, but the vast majority are from the Solomon Group. I have also included in this report a small collection made by the Whitney South Sea Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History so that our knowledge of the fauna may be more complete.

In order to conserve space I have not included the collector's name after the data, except to indicate those specimens secured by the Whitney Expedition. All other specimens were collected by Mr. Maurice Willows, Jr., under the direction of Mr. Crocker, and the types and uniques are deposited in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences. Duplicate material and the Whitney Expedition specimens are in the American Museum of Natural History.

No attempt has been made to identify the Culicidae, represented by several species in indifferent condition. Dr. C. P. Alexander has once more rendered great assistance by preparing a report on the Tipulidae and Mr. E. T. Cresson, Jr., has prepared the report on the

Ephydridae. I wish to express my appreciation to them for their aid, which has increased the value of this contribution, and also to Mr. E. P. Van Duzee for the privilege of examining the collection and retaining duplicate material.

C. H. CURRAN.

TIPULIDAE

(By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER)

I am greatly indebted to Dr. C. Howard Curran for the privilege of examining a small series of crane-flies from the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands, chiefly collected by Mr. M. Willows, Jr., while a member of the Templeton-Crocker Expedition of 1933. The types of the novelties of these species, mostly in very indifferent condition, are preserved in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences. Dr. Curran has also included for examination a few additional species from Bougainville and the other Solomon Islands, belonging to the American Museum of Natural History.

TIPULINAE

Megistocera fuscana (Wiedemann)

Nematocera fuscana Wiedemann; Dipt. exot., 1: 29, 1921.

Widely distributed in the Indo-Malayan and Australian regions: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Aru Islands and New Guinea, northward to northern Luzon, southeastward to Queensland, eastward to the Solomon Islands. The genus is one of several crane-flies that occurs in northern Luzon, yet does not reach Formosa.

One female, Guadalcanar Island, September 17, 1927; Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Accession No. 27590. The record is the most easterly so far reported for this fly.

Nephrotoma guttipleura Alexander, new species

Text figure 1

Mesonotal praescutum yellow, with three black stripes, the outer ends of the lateral pair suffused with more brownish areas that reach the outer margin; posterior border of mediotergite with paired confluent black spots; pleura heavily variegated with brownish black; wings yellow, prearcular region and cells *C* and *Sc* clear light yellow; wing-tip weakly darkened; abdominal tergites orange, ringed caudally with black, presenting a tigrine appearance.

Female: length, about 16 mm.; wing, 13.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head moldy, apparently yellow, with the nasus and adjoining regions blackened; basal two segments of palpi brownish yellow, terminal segments black. Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow; proximal flagellar segments yellow, beyond the third or fourth flagellar segment with the basal enlargement slightly darkened; verticils long, exceeding the segments. Head yellow, the occipital brand small and poorly-delimited.

Mesonotum shining rusty reddish, the pleura and scutellum paler. Acrostical hairs in six rows, the middle row with four or five pairs of bristles, the anterior ones weak; intra-alar entirely absent; pteropleura bare; two sternopleurals.

Legs reddish yellow; anterior femora with comb of tiny bristles and complete rows of posterodorsal and posteroventral bristles; middle femora without strong bristles but with a weak anterior row on the apical third; posterior femora with a very weak preapical anterodorsal bristle and with only three or four anteroventral bristles apically.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the veins luteous, becoming yellow basally. Squamae with brownish fringe. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow, the hair and bristles black. Fifth segment with a small median black spot extending the whole length and with a large, orbicular black spot on each side. Genitalia rusty reddish.

Holotype: male, No. 4050, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Sikaiana Island, Stewart Islands, May, 15, 1933.

DROSOPHILIDAE

Of the seven species in the collection five are apparently undescribed. The relationships of the new forms are indicated in connection with the descriptions, but it may happen that the species are not closely related to species indicated, since I do not have examples for comparison.

Leucophenga xanthobasis Curran, new species

Differs from *gibbosa* de Meijere in having the wings clouded on the median half, the anterior crossvein not included in the brown area. Length, 2.25 mm.

Female: front brownish red, the sides somewhat darker, the broad anterior border dull dark orange; no interfrontal hairs; anterior reclinate strong, arising a little above the proclinate bristle; postocellars weak. Occiput brown, reddish below. Cheeks narrow, yellow, the hairs arising from a brown stripe. Face reddish brown with yellow parafacials; a single vibrissa. Proboscis dark reddish; palpi large, black. Antennae reddish, the third segment brown, large, pubescent; arista black, with six long rays above and three below.

Thorax rusty reddish above, yellow on the sides and sternum; mesonotum with a large transverse darker rectangle before the scutellum; scutellum with the free border broadly yellow, preceded by a pale brown band and with two pairs of equally strong marginals; acrostical hairs not in rows; prescutellars as strong as the anterior pair of dorsocentrals; three sternopleurals in an almost straight line, only the posterior bristle strong.

Legs yellow. Wings cinereous hyaline, with a large brown cloud in the middle extending back to the fifth vein and enclosing the posterior, but not the anterior crossvein; third costal section a little more than half as long as the second; ultimate section of the fourth vein somewhat more than twice as long as the preceding section, the fourth vein reaching the wing margin very weakly. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen shining black; first segment, basal half or more of the second and third, sixth in the middle, the ovipositor and venter, yellow; second segment with a small brown spot on each anterior corner; ovipositor short and broad. Hair black.

Holotype: female, No. 4051, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., **Kau Kau Plantation, Guadalcanar Island, May 23, 1933.**

***Drosophila willowsi* Curran, new species**

Rusty reddish yellow, the third antennal segment brownish. Length, 1.5 to 2 mm.

Male: front anteriorly about equal to its length, strongly widening posteriorly; broad anterior band paler than the upper portion, the broad orbits pale and with thin, pale yellowish or whitish pollen; middle of the front with three or four fine hairs on either side; median frontal bristle half as strong as the anterior; ocellars long and strong; postocellars moderately long. Occiput black immediately above the neck, with a single row of orbital hairs. Cheeks narrow. Facial keel narrow, broadening below, convex below. Proboscis and palpi yellow. Antennae reddish yellow, the third segment brownish red to brown; arista black, with six long rays above and four below.

Thorax dull, with eight rows of acrostichal hairs and no trace of prescutellars; two pairs of dorsocentrals; scutellum flattened, bare except for the two pairs of marginals. Lower half of the pleura yellow; sternopleura with two bristles and usually a strong hair above the posterior one, below them a row of hairs extending downward and ending in front of the hairs on the pectus.

Legs reddish yellow, the coxae paler; anterior femora with a row of tiny, approximate setulae on the subapical half of the anteroventral surface; basal segment of the front tarsi distinctly longer than the two following segments together.

Wings cinereous hyaline, with luteous tinge, the crossveins weakly clouded; ultimate section of the fourth vein about one-fourth longer than the preceding section.

Abdomen wholly dull rusty reddish yellow, the genitalia yellow; hair black.

Holotype: ♂, No. 4052, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., and *paratype*: ♂, **Matema Island, Santa Cruz Group, July 7, 1933.**

Differs from *calceolata* Duda in having yellow tarsi, color of the abdomen, etc.

***Drosophila ananassae* Doleschall**

Drosophila ananassae Doleschall, Nat. Tijds. Ned. Ind., xvii, p. 128, 1858.

Drosophila caribbea Sturtevant, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., ix, p. 335, 1916.

Eight ♂, 27 ♀, Anuda Island, July 15, 1933; ♂, Puka Puka Island, Cook Islands, April 9, 1933; 2 ♀, Matema Islands, Santa Cruz Group, July 8, 1933.

In the males the abdomen is usually wholly reddish, but may have the apices of the segments very narrowly brown, as in the females. The rows of acrostichal hairs vary in number from six to eight. There are two sternopleurals, the anterior moderately strong, and sometimes a bristly hair above the posterior one; the posterior surface of the first two segments of the anterior tarsus bears a row of short, approximate hairs or tiny bristles in the male, the femora simple. The specimens before me agree with the type of *caribbea*.

***Drosophila mitis* Curran, new species**

Apparently belongs in *Scaptodrosophila* Duda, but the prescutellars are not regularly present, one frequently being absent. Differs from *scaptomyzoides* Duda in having the abdomen banded with brown or black. Length, 1.25 to 1.5 mm.

Male: front narrower anteriorly than long, widening posteriorly, metallic brownish red, the anterior border broadly dull orange, the orbits broadly pale pollinose; small reclinate frontal situated opposite, or a little behind the proclinate frontal; no hair on the middle of the front. Occiput mostly brownish in ground color, thinly pale pollinose. Face and cheeks yellow, the latter very narrow; carina high but narrow; parafacials and cheeks with thin white pollen; a single pair of vibrissae. Proboscis and palpi reddish yellow. Antennae reddish, the third segment mostly brown; arista with four rays above and two below.

Thorax rusty reddish yellow, the pleura darker on the upper half and usually brownish just above the middle; acrostical hairs in six rows, the prescutellars moderately strong, sometimes only one present; two pairs of dorsocentrals; scutellum bare except for the marginal bristles, the basal pair not half as strong as the apicals; three pairs of sternopleurals; a row of tiny hairs extending down the middle of the sternopleura.

Legs wholly rusty reddish yellow, without unusual hairs or bristles; basal segment of the front tarsi about as long as the remaining segments.

Wings cinereous hyaline; second costal segment twice as long as the third; ultimate section of the fourth vein about two and one-half times as long as the preceding section. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow, the segments each with a very broad brown or black stripe posteriorly, the sixth segment wholly black, the fifth more than half black or brown, the dark bands usually narrowed in the middle but not distinctly interrupted. Hair black.

Female: brown abdominal fasciae usually paler, the sixth segment usually banded with reddish basally; basal segment of front tarsi about as long as the remaining segments combined, but the tarsi shorter than in the male.

Holotype: ♂, No. 4053, *allotype*: ♀, No. 4054, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., and *paratypes*: 4 ♂, 4 ♀ Santa Catalina Island, Solomon Group, July 2, 1933.

***Drosophila anuda* Curran, new species**

Belongs in *Paradrosophila* Duda and traces to *latifascia* de Meijere in Duda's key (1924), and agrees in wing venation with his figure 61. Duda's identification cannot be correct because *latifascia* was described as having the sides of the scutellum blackish brown and the black abdominal fasciae on the second and third segments well in front of the posterior borders.

Male: front subtranslucent brownish orange, dark orange anteriorly, the orbital stripes and ocellar triangle with pale pollen; anterior reclinate frontal situated slightly above the proclinate; three or four hairs on either side of the median vitta in an oblique row; postocellars well developed. Middle of the occiput brown in ground color, pale pollinose. Face and cheeks yellow, the latter very narrow; parafacials and cheeks with whitish pollen; one pair of strong vibrissae. Proboscis and palpi reddish yellow. Antennae reddish, the third segment reddish brown; arista black, with four rays above and two below.

Thorax rusty reddish; six rows of acrostical hairs and a pair of weak prescutellars; two pairs of dorsocentrals and marginal scutellars, the basal pair of scutellars about half as long as the apicals, the scutellum otherwise bare. Pleura rather brown on the upper half, reddish yellow below; three sternopleurals and a row of hairs extending down the middle of the sternopleura.

Legs reddish yellow, without unusual hair or setulae; first segment of the front tarsus about as long as the remaining segments combined.

Wings cinereous hyaline; second costal section about twice as long as the third; ultimate section of fourth vein more than twice as long as the preceding section. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen black, rather dull, the apical segment shining; very broad bases of the fourth and fifth segments, base of the second and the whole middle of the first pale reddish yellow, the fifth segment sometimes lacking the yellow fascia or it is obscure and narrow. Hair black. Venter reddish yellow.

Female: front tarsi shorter; abdomen more brown, the third segment also with a broad pale fascia, but variable, all the fasciae sometimes reddish or not well marked; in fully colored specimens almost as in the male.

Holotype: ♂, No. 4055, *allotype*: ♀, No. 4056, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.; *paratypes*: ♂, 5 ♀ Anuda Island, July 15, 1933 and ♂ Nupani Reef Island, Santa Cruz Group, May 8, 1933.

Drosophila crockeri Curran, new species

Traces to couplet 61 in Duda's key (1924), where it disagrees with all the alternatives, and particularly from *lineata* de Meijere in having reddish yellow scutellum bearing two brown vittae and lacking white vittae on the mesonotum. Length, 2.25 mm.

Female: front distinctly narrower than long, rusty reddish, with a pair of broad anteriorly converging brown vittae extending from before the ocellar triangle to the anterior margin, the sides yellow anteriorly, the orbital stripes with whitish pollen; ocellar triangle brown; anterior reclinate frontal situated behind the proclinate; a row of four or five tiny hairs on each brown vitta; postocellars moderately strong. Occiput reddish, brown between the vertex and neck. Cheeks very narrow, reddish yellow, the hairs arising from a black stripe. Face dull reddish yellow, thinly whitish pollinose. Proboscis dull orange; palpi brown, moderately large. Antennae reddish, the third segment mostly brown; arista black, with four long rays above and two below.

Thorax yellow, the mesonotum posteriorly and the scutellum reddish yellow; mesonotum with six brown vittae, the lateral ones extending only to the base of the wings, the median pair extending to the end of the scutellum, the sublaterals spreading over the posterior calli; pleura with a brown stripe above narrowly separated from the lateral mesonotal vitta; acrostical hairs in six rows, the median row becoming longer behind but not bristle-like; two pairs of dorsocentrals; scutellum bare except for the two pairs of equally strong bristles; one strong and two weak sternopleurals.

Legs yellow. Wings with brown tinge; second costal section not twice as long as the third, the ultimate section of the fourth vein about one-fourth longer than the preceding section. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow or yellow, the second to fifth segments each with a broad, posterior brown fascia and very broad median vitta, the median vitta widened anteriorly on each segment; sixth segment wholly pale; venter wholly reddish yellow; ovipositor of medium length.

Holotype: female, No. 4057, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent., Matema Island, Santa Cruz Group, July 8, 1933.

***Drosophila metallescens* de Meijere**

Drosophila metallescens de Meijere, Tijd. v. Ent., lvii, p. 265, 1914.

Liodrosophila metallescens Duda, Arch. f. Naturg., A, Heft 2, p. 160, 1922.

Two ♂, Matema Island, Santa Cruz Islands, July 8, 10, 1933; ♀, N.W. end of Bellona Island, June 21, 1933; ♀, Santa Catalina Island, Solomon Group, July 2, 1933.

Despite the poorly developed anal vein I do not believe that *Liodrosophila* can be maintained, since this condition is approached by species retained in *Drosophila*.

***Drosophila*, species**

In addition to the species listed above there are three others, each represented by a single specimen. In view of the fact that both sexes are necessary for the identification of species in the group to which they belong, it is not possible to determine them.

AGROMYZIDAE

There are two specimens in the collection representing different, and apparently undescribed, species of *Agromyza*, but, as they are not in good condition, descriptions are not presented. One is from Rennell Island, the other from Matema Island, Santa Cruz Group.

PHYLLOMYZIDAE

There are two species in the collection, one of them undescribed.

***Desmometopa* Loew**

The species recorded from Java and New Guinea are separable as follows.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Palpi black..... | 2 |
| - Palpi yellow, sometimes with brown band..... | 3 |
| 2. Legs, antennae and halteres black..... | <i>wulpi</i> Hendel |
| - Tarsi yellow..... | <i>tarsalis</i> Loew |
| 3. Palpi with a brown band before the middle..... | <i>palpalis</i> de Meijere |
| - Palpi wholly yellow..... | <i>anuda</i> , n. sp. |

Of the seven species in the collection five are apparently undescribed. The relationships of the new forms are indicated in connection with the descriptions, but it may happen that the species are not closely related, since I do not have examples for comparison.

7 Leucophenga xanthobasis Curran, new species

Differs from Gibbosa de Meijere in having the wings clouded on the median half, the anterior crossvein not included in the brown area. Length, 2.25mm.

♀: Front br red, sides ca darker, broad anterior border dull dark orange; no interfrontal hairs; ant. recl strong, little above procl. Occiput br, reddish below. Cheeks narrow, yellow, base of hairs br. Face red br with ye perfacials; a single vib. Proboscis da red; palpi large, black. Antennae red, 3rd br, large, pubes, arista black, 6/3. Thorax rusty red above, ye sides and sternum; mesonot with a large transverse darker rectangle before scut; scut. apex broadly ye, preceded by a pale br band, scutellars equally strong; sc not in rows; prescut. = ant dc; 3 sternopl in ca straight line, post only strong.

Legs ye; wings cinereous hyaline, with a large brown cloud in mid, extending back to 5th vein enclosing posterior, but no ant. crossvein; 3rd C section a little more than half second; ultimate sec 4th ca more than twice preceding sect; 4th vein reaching wing margin very weakly. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen shining black; 1st, basal half or more of 2nd, 3rd, 6th in mid, ovipositor and venter, yellow; 2nd with a small br spot on each anterior corner, ovipositor short and broad. Hair black.

p. 42. Holotype: ♀, Kau Kau Plantation, Guadalcanar Is, May 23, 1933.



Drosophila willowsi Curran, new species

Fusky red ye, 3rd ant br. Length, 1.5 to 2mm.

c': front ant about equal to its length, strongly widening posteriorly; broad ant band paler than upper portion, broad orbits pale with thin, pale ye or wh pollen; middle of the front with 3 of 4 fine hairs on either side; median frontal br half ant; ocellar long strong; with postocel moderately long. Occiput black immediately above neck, with a single row of orbital hairs. Cheeks narrow. Facial keel narrow, broadening below, convex below. Proboscis and palpi ye. Antennae red ye, 3rd seg br re to br; arista black $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Thorax dull, ac 8, no presc; scutellum flattened, bare except scuts Lower half of pleura ye; sternopl 2 usually with a strong hair above post one, below them a row of hairs extending downward and ending in front of the hairs on the pectus.

Legs re ye, coxae paler; ant. femora with a row of tiny, approximate setulae on subapical half of anteri ventral surface; basal seg. of front tarsi distinctly longer than 2 following segs together.

Wings cinereous hyaline, with luteous tinge, crossveins weakly cloud 4v-index 1.25. Abdomen wholly dull rusty red ye, genitalia ye, hafi black; Holotype: c', paratype c', Matema Is. and, Santa Cruz Group, Jul 7, 1931. Differs from caiceolata, Ducca in having yellow tarsi, color of the abdomen, etc.

p. 45. ✓ Drosophila metallescens de Meijere

Drosophila metallescens de Meijere, Tijds. v. Ent., lvi, p. 265, 1914.
Liodrosophila metallescens Duña, Arch. f. Naturg., A, Jft 2, p. 160, 1922.

Two ♂, Matema Island, Santa Cruz Islands, July 8, 10, 1933; ♀,
N.W. end of Bellona Island, June 21, 1933; ♀, Santa Catalina Island,
Solomon Group, July 2, 1933.

Despite the poorly developed anal vein I do not believe that
Liodrosophila can be maintained, since this condition is approached
by species retained in Drosophila.

Drosophila, species

In addition to the species listed above there are three others,
each represented by a single specimen. In view of the fact that both
sexes are necessary for the identification of species in the group to
which they belong, it is not possible to determine them.

Apparently belongs in Scaptodrosophila Duda, but the prescutellars are not regularly present, one frequently being absent. Differs from Scaptomyzoides Duda in having the abdomen banded with brown or black. Length, 1.25 to 1.5mm.

♂: front narrower ant than long, widening posteriorly, metallic brownish red, ante. border broadly dull orange, orbits broadly pale pollinose; small recl front. situated ~~ppp~~ site, or a little behind procl frontal; no hair on middle of front. Occiput mostly br in ground color, thinly pale pollinose. Face and cheeks yellow, latter very narrow, ~~W~~ carina high but narrow; parafacials and cheeks with thin white poller a single pair of vibrissae. Proboscis and palpi reddish yellow. Antennae reddish, the 3rd seg mostly br, arista 4/2.

Thorax rusty reddish yellow, the pleura darker on the upper half and usually brownish just above middle; ac in 6 rows, prescut moderately stront, sometimes only one present; 2 pairs of dc, scutellum bare except ~~for~~ the marginal bristles, basal pair not half as strong as apicals; 3 pairs of sternopl; a row of tiny hairs extending down middle of sternopleura.

Leggs wholly rusty red ye, without unusual hairs or bristles; basal seg of front tarsi about as long as remaining segs.

Wings cinereous hyaline; 2nd costal seg. twice third, 4v-index 2.5. Halteres red ye.

Abdomen rusty red ye, seg. each with a very broad br or bl stripe posteriorly, ~~sixth~~ seg. wholly black, 5th more than half black or br, the dark bands usually narrowed in the middle but not distinctly interrupted. Hair black.

♀: brown abdominal fasciae usually paler, 6th seg usually banded with red basally; basal seg of front tarsi ca as long as remaining segs, but the tarsi shorter than in the male.

Holotype; ♂, allotype; ♀, paratypes: 4♂, 4♀ Santa Catalina Island, Solomon Group, July 2, 1933.

Drosophila anuda Curran, new species

Belongs in Paradrosophila Duda and traces to latifascia de Meijere in Duda's key (1924), and agrees in wing venation with his ~~W~~ figure 61. Duda's identification cannot be correct because latifascia was described as having sides of scut blackish br and the black abd. fasciae on 2, 3T well in front of the post. borders.

♂: front subtranslucent br or, dark orange ant, orbital stripes and ocellar tri. with pale pollen; ant. recl sl above procl; 3 or 4 hairs on either side of median vitta in an oblique row; postocellars well dev. Middle of occiput br in ground color, pale pollinose. Face and cheeks ye, latter very narrow; parafacials and cheeks with whitish pollen; 1 vib strong. Proboscis and palpi red ye. Antennae red, 3rd seg. red br; arista black, 4/2.

Thorax rusty red, six sc ros, prescut weak; basal scut half apical scut, pleura br on upper half, red ye below; 3 sternopl and a row of hair extending down middle of sternopleura.

Legs red ye, without ~~4~~ unusual hair or setulae; 1st seg of front tarsus ca as long as the remaining segs. Wings cinereous hyaline; 2nd costal section ca twice third. 4v-index more than two. Halteres red y

Abdomen black, rather dull, apical seg shining; very broad bases of 4, 5T, base of 2T and the whole middle of 1T pale reddish ye, 5T sometimes lacking ye fascia or it is obscure and narrow. Hair black. Venter red ye.

♀: front tarsi shorter; abdomen more brown, 3t also with abroad pale fascia, but variable, all fasciae sometimes redor not well marked; in fully colored specimens almost as in the male.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, paratypes: ♀, 5♀ Anuda Island, July 15, 1933 and ♂ Kupani Reef Island, Santa Cruz Group, May 8, 1933.

Drosophila crockeri Curran, new species

Traces to couplet 61 in Duda's key (1924), where it disagrees with all the alternatives, and particularly from lineata de Meijere in having reddish yellow scutellum bearing two brown vittae and lacking white vittae on the mesonotum. Leng-th, 2.25mm.

♀: front distinctly narrower than long, rusty red, with a pair of broad, ant. conv. br vittae extending from before ocellar triangle to ant margin, the sides ye anteriorly, orbital stripes with whitish pollen; ocellar triangle brown; ant. recl behind procl; a row of 4 or 5 tiny hairs on each br vitta; post. moderately strong. Occiput red br betw vertex and mecl/ Cheek very narrow, red ye, the hairs arising from a black stripe. Face dull reddish ye, thinly wh pollinose. Proboscis dull orange; palpi br, moderately large. Antennae reddish, 3rd mostly br; arista black 4 long/2.

Thorax ye, mesonotum post and the scutellum red ye; mesonotum with 6 brown vittae, lateral ones extending only to the base of wings, median pair extending to end of scut, the sublaterals spreading over post calli; plenna with a br stripe above narrowly separated from lateral MESONOTAL VITTA: ACROSTICAL HAIRS IN 4/4 6 rows, median row becoming longer behind but not bristle-like; two pairs of dc; scutellam bere except for the 2 pairs of dc; ~~scutellam~~ ^{Scutellam} equally strong; 1 strong and 2 weak sternopl.

Legs yellow. Wings with brown tinge; 2nd costal sec not twice third; 4v-index 1.25. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen rusty reddish yellow or yellow, 2-5th each with a broad, posteriorly brown fascia and very broad median vitta, the median vitta widened anteriorly on each seg; 6th wholly pale; venter wholly reddish ye; ovipositor of medium length.

Holotype: ♀ Katema Island, Santa Cruz Group, July 8, 1933.