TWO NEW SPECIES OF DACINAE (DIPTERA: TRYPETIDAE) FROM NEW GUINEA

By R. A. I. Drew*

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Abstract

Two new species, Strumeta brevistriata and Strumeta nigella are described and figured.

Strumeta brevistriata sp.n. (Fig. 1)

Types: NEW GUINEA: Holotype male, 2 male paratypes, ex lure trap charged with 1-p-h at Wau, April, 1965. Collected by Dr. E. N. Marks.

Holotype (Reg. No. T.6611) in Queensland Museum; 1 paratype in British Museum (Natural History); 1 paratype in Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, Queensland.

A medium sized species, facial spots absent or very faint and small, thorax black with narrow mesopleural stripes and lateral post-sutural vittae, costal cells colourless, narrow costal band and an anal streak, legs fulvous, abdomen fulvous with a very narrow medial abdominal stripe on fifth tergite. Chaetotaxy as for genus Strumeta.

Male.—

Length: holotype 6.8 mm, range for type series 5.9 to 6.8 mm; wing: holotype 6.3 mm, range for type series 6.1 to 6.3 mm.

Head.—Generally fulvous. Vertical length: holotype 1.5 mm, range for type series 1.45 to 1.53 mm. Frons of even width; length 1.5 times breadth; fulvous with fuscous markings at bases of orbital bristles; bristles black: 1 s.or., 2 i.or.; ocellar triangle black; antero-medial hump with fuscous markings and covered with short dark setae; lunule fulvous except fuscous lateral to antennae. Face, length 0.45 mm; spots lacking, except very pale and small in one paratype; colour fulvous; Genae fulvous; small, brown sub-ocular spots present; bristle black. Occiput fulvous, with yellow along eye margin; occipital row with 4 to 6 strong black bristles each side. Antennae fulvous, with fuscous on apex and outer surface of third segment; arista fulvous proximally (remainder black); length of segments: 0.2 mm; 0.33 mm; 0.78 mm.

Thorax.—Black with brown along transverse suture of mesonotum, below and behind humeral callus and around p.sa. bristles. Yellow markings as follows: humeral calli; notopleural calli; mesopleural stripes 1½ times the width of the notopleural callus above and continuing on to sternopleuron below as a transverse spot; upper hypopleural callus (posterior apex black); § lower hypopleural callus (remainder, including ventral margin, black); two lateral post-sutural vittae of medium width and narrowing posteriorly to end well before upper p.sa. bristle. Postnotum black. Scutellum yellow, except for narrow black basal band. Bristles: sc. 2, prsc. 2, p.sa. 2, a.sa. 1, mpl. 1, npl. 2, scp. 4; all bristles well developed and black except sc. bristles dark brown basally. Legs fulvous; middle tibiae each with an apical black spur. Wings: costal cells colourless, with microtrichia in outer portion of second costal cell only; remainder of wings colourless except narrow fuscous costal band bounded below by vein R 2 + 3 and narrowing to end midway between veins R $_{4~+~5}$ and M $_{1~+~2}$, and a wide fuscous anal streak ending along Cu 1 + 1A before wing margin. A dense aggregation of microtrichia around extremity of vein Cu₁ + 1A. A weak supernumerary lobe. The second costal cell shorter than stigma in the proportion 0.66:1 in holotype, 0.66:1 to 0.71:1 range for type series. r-m dividing M_{1+2} above discoidal cell in the following proportions: holotype 1.65: 1, range for type series 1.62: 1 to 1.71: 1. Proportion of anal cell extension to $Cu_1 + 1A$, 2.5: 1.

Abdomen.—Oval; tergites free; fulvous pecten present on third abdominal tergite; first tergite fuscous, with posterior margin fulvous; second, third, fourth and fifth tergites light red-brown; a very narrow, median dark brown band on fifth tergite. A pair of shining spots on fifth tergite.

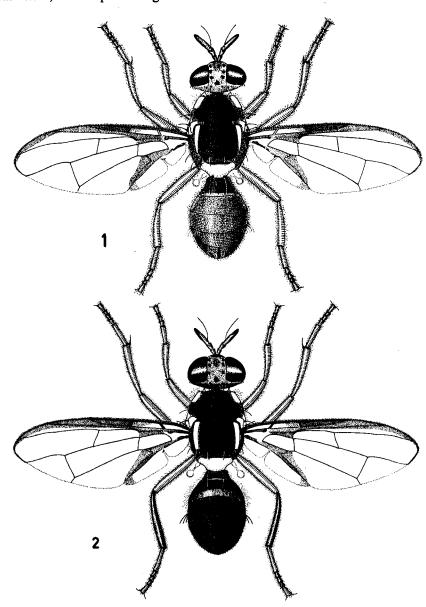
Comments

Strumeta brevistriata is similar to Strumeta musae (Tryon) and Strumeta dorsalis (Hendel) in general body colour, but the two latter species differ in the presence of distinct facial spots and in having hind tibiae dark brown. S. musae differs in possessing parallel sided post-sutural vittae which reach the upper p.sa.

*Entomology Laboratory, Department of Primary Industries, Indooroopilly, Queensland.

bristle, and in usually lacking a medial abdominal stripe. S. dorsalis differs in the presence of a distinct black medial abdominal stripe over the last three tergites and a black band along the anterior margin of third abdominal tergite.

Strumeta incertus (Malloch) and Strumeta passiflorae (Froggatt) resemble S. brevistriata in lacking facial spots. S. incertus differs in lacking post-sutural vittae, in having mesopleural stripe broad and reaching humeral callus above, thorax brownish-yellow, and possessing a medial abdominal stripe and a black band along anterior margin of third tergite. S. passiflorae differs in lacking post-sutural vittae, and in possessing black humeral calli and a black abdomen.



Figs. 1, 2.—(1) Strumeta brevistriata sp.n. (x 7.5): (2) Strumeta nigella sp.n. (x 6.4).

Strumeta nigella sp.n. (Fig. 2)

Types: NEW GUINEA: Holotype male, 2 male paratypes, ex lure trap charged with methyl eugenol at Wau, April, 1965. Collected by Dr. E. N. Marks.

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Holotype (Reg. No. T. 6612) in the Queensland Museum; 1 paratype in British Museum (Natural History); 1 paratype in Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, Queensland.

A medium sized species, generally black in colour, facial spots small, thorax black with lateral post-sutural vittae, narrow mesopleural stripe, wing with a narrow costal band and an anal streak, first costal cell colourless, second costal cell with fulvous colouration around margins, chaetotaxy as for genus *Strumeta*, abdomen black.

Male.—

Length 6.6 mm; wing 6.1 mm.

Head.—Generally fulvous. Vertical length 1.5 mm. Frons of even width; length 1.4 times breadth; dark fulvous in colour, with brown markings at bases of bristles; bristles black: 1 s.or., 2 i.or.; brown coloured antero-medial hump, covered with small dark coloured setae; ocellar triangle black; lunule darkened. Face fulvous with small, black, triangular spots, not reaching epistoma; width of spot (0.09 mm) less than width of third antennal segment; length 0.53 mm. Genae fulvous; medium sized brown sub-ocular spots present; bristle black. Occiput fuscous, except for yellow band along eye margin; occipital row with 8 strong black bristles each side. Antennae fulvous, except for fuscous on the apex and outer surface of third segment; arista black except basal \(\frac{1}{3}\) fulvous; length of segments: 0.23 mm; 0.28 mm; 0.83 mm.

Thorax.—Black, with a brown spot below the postero-ventral corner of humeral callus and dark brown lateral to post-sutural vittae. Yellow markings as follows: humeral callus (ventral margin dark brown and anterior margin brown); notopleural calli; narrow mesopleural stripe, slightly broader than notopleural callus above and continuing on to sternopleuron below as a small transverse spot; upper hypopleural callus (posterior apex black); { lower hypopleural callus (remainder, including ventral margin, black); two lateral post-sutural vittae of medium width, narrowing slightly posteriorly and ending broadly at or slightly before the upper p.sa. bristle. Postnotum black. Scutellum yellow, except for narrow black basal band. Bristles: sc. 2, prsc. 2, p.sa. 2, a.sa. 1, mpl. 1, npl 2, scp. 4; all bristles well developed and dark brown. Legs: coxae and trochanters fuscous, femora fulvous, fore tibiae fulvous and darkened basally, middle tibiae fulvous, hind tibiae dark brown, tarsi fulvous; middle tibiae each with an apical black spur. Wings: first costal cell colourless, second costal cell colourless with fulvous distally and along subcostal vein, microtrichia in outer portion of second costal cell only; remainder of wings colourless except narrow fuscous costal band extending below R₂₊₃ and ending between extremities of R $_{4+5}$ and M_{1+2} , a narrow fuscous anal streak ending midway along vein Cu $_1+1$ A. A dense aggregation of microtrichia around extremity of vein $Cu_1 + 1A$. A weak supernumerary lobe. The second costal cell shorter than stigma in the proportion 0.7:1. r-m dividing M_{1+2} above discoidal cell in proportion of 1.4: 1. Proportion of anal cell extension to $Cu_1 + 1A$, 2.0: 1.

Abdomen.—Elongate-oval; tergites free; pecten present on third abdominal tergite; first tergite black with a narrow fulvous band medially along the posterior margin; second tergite black with a wide fulvous band along the posterior margin, but ending before the lateral margins; third, fourth and fifth tergites black; a pair of shining spots on fifth tergite.

Comments

There are many species of *Strumeta*, found in the South Pacific, that are generally black in colour. *S. perfuscus* (Aubertin) and *S. passiflorae* (Froggatt) differ from *S. nigella* in the absence of facial spots. *S. perfuscus* differs in possessing a black scutellum and in leg colouration. *S. passiflorae* differs in possessing black humeral calli, lacking post-sutural vittae and in leg colouration.

S. atra (Malloch), S. carbonarius Hendel and S. kirki (Froggatt) all differ from S. nigella in possessing a black scutellum. In addition, S. atra lacks a definite costal band and post-sutural vittae, S. carbonarius has brown humeral calli, and

S. kirki lacks post-sutural vittae and differs in abdominal colouration.

S. atramentata Hering differs from S. nigella in colour of scutellum (yellow with black medial band) and in possessing black humeral calli. S. lineata Perkins differs in possessing short, narrow post-sutural vittae, black humeral calli and in leg and abdominal colouration. S. exspoliata Hering differs in lacking post-sutural vittae, and S. obscurus (Malloch) differs in abdominal colouration.

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