

# DIPTERA FROM NEPAL

## SARCOPHAGIDAE

By B. B. ROHDENDORF

### SYNOPSIS

The material studied comprises nine genera or subgenera and thirteen species, of which two genera, one subgenus and six species are described as new.

THIS paper is based upon material from Nepal sent to me by Mr. R. L. Coe for determination. The limited state of our knowledge about the Nepalese Sarcophagidae makes this collection of considerable interest and importance.

The material contains 13 species, 8 Sarcophaginae and 5 Miltogrammatinae. The Sarcophaginae are almost purely Oriental and contain only one new species. The Miltogrammatinae, on the other hand, all represent new and interesting forms. Although the collection is small, the number of new species is high, and this demonstrates the considerable originality of the East Nepalese fauna.

### Subfamily SARCOPHAGINAE

#### *Parasarcophaga (Parasarcophaga) albiceps* (Meigen)

EAST NEPAL: Arun valley below Tumlingtar, above R. Sabhaya, west and east shore, human excreta in sandy place, 9-12.xii.1961, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; ibidem, on sandy shore, 30.xii.1961, 1 ♀. Arun valley, Tumlingtar, dry sandy plateau, c. 2,000 ft, 12.xii.1961, 6 ♂. Taplejung Distr., Dobhan, c. 3,500 ft, on minute florets of tassel-flowered shrub, 23-31.i.1962, 1 ♀. Taplejung Distr., Dobhan, cut rice steppes above River Maewa, c. 4,000 ft, 28.i.1962, 2 ♂. Taplejung Distr., between Sangu and Tamrang, c. 5,500 ft, open ground by hill stream, 20-23.x.1961, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Taplejung Distr., Sangu, c. 6,200 ft, mixed vegetation by stream in gully, ix-x.1961, 9 ♂, 2 ♀; ibidem, blooms of wild cherry, 15-18.xi.1961, 1 ♀; ibidem, yellow blooms of cultivated Compositae (*Guizotia abyssinica* Cassini), 16-29.x.1961, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; ibidem, bamboo plantation, 11.x.1961, 1 ♀. Taplejung Distr., above Sangu, edge of mixed forest, 17.x-1.xi.1961, 1 ♂.

#### *Parasarcophaga (Parasarcophaga) knabi* (Parker)

EAST NEPAL: Tumlingtar, bare rocky slopes above R. Sabhaya, west bank, 1,900 ft, 8-24.xii.1961, 1 ♀. Arun valley below Tumlingtar, R. Sabhaya, west shore, human excreta in sandy place, 9-22.xii.1961, 3 ♂, 4 ♀. Arun valley, Tumlingtar, dry sandy plateau, c. 2,000 ft, 12.xii.1961, 4 ♂. Arun valley above R. Sabhaya, east shore, human excreta in sandy place, 9-22.xii.1961, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; ibidem, yellow blooms of cultivated Compositae (*Guizotia abyssinica* Cassini), 10-16.xii.1961, 1 ♂. Taplejung Distr., Dobhan, c. 3,500 ft, on minute florets of tassel-flowered shrub, 23-31.i.1962, 1 ♀.



***Parasarcophaga (Parasarcophaga) macroauriculata* (Ho)**

EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., Sangu, 6,200 ft, yellow blooms of cultivated Compositae (*Guizotia abyssinica* Cassini), 16–29.x.1961, 1 ♂; ibidem, mixed vegetation by stream in gully, ix–x.1961, 1 ♂.

***Parasarcophaga (Parasarcophaga) orchidea* (Böttcher)**

EAST NEPAL: Arun valley above R. Sabhaya, east shore, human excreta in sandy place, 9–22.xii.1961, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Arun valley, below Tumlingtar, R. Sabhaya, west shore, c. 1,800 ft, human excreta in sandy place, 9–22.xii.1961, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. Arun valley, Tumlingtar, dry sandy plateau, c. 2,000 ft, 12.xii.1961, 3 ♂.

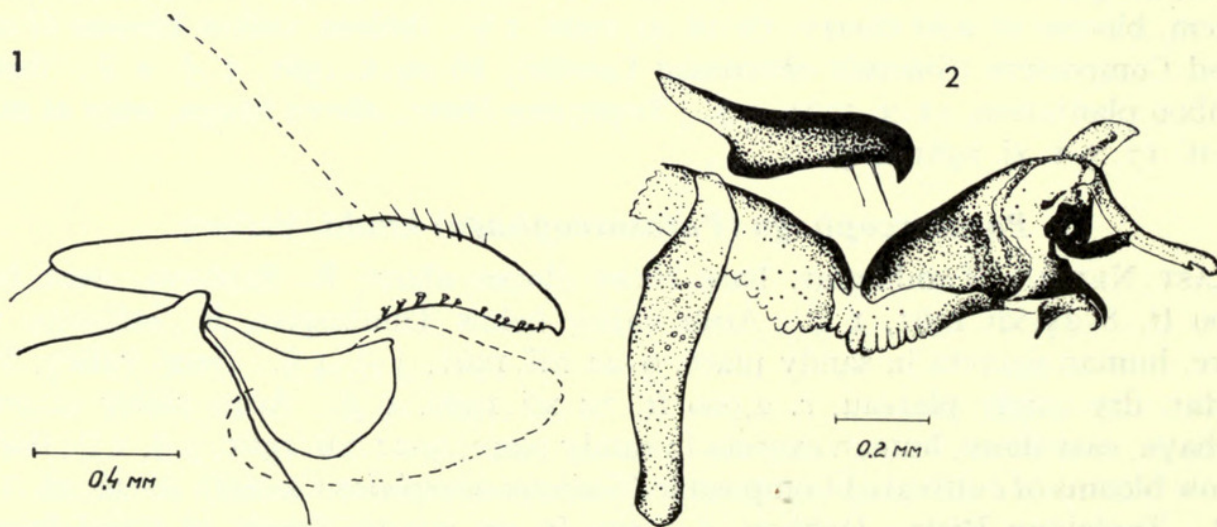
***Parasarcophaga* sp. indet.**

EAST NEPAL: Arun valley below Tumlingtar, R. Sabhaya, west shore, c. 1,800 ft, on sandy shore, 31.xii.1961, 1 ♀.

***Robineauella (Jantiella) coei* sp. n.**

(Text-figs. 1 and 2)

♂. Body-colour dark, as is usual in this genus. Frons above equal to 0.2 of head-width, at narrowest point to 0.13; the fly is somewhat immature so that the head is rather shrunk. Frontal vitta black, narrow, at middle equal only to a half the width of a parafrontal, with fine and sparse black hairs. Parafacialia slender, with two irregular rows of fine, moderately long setae. Cheeks broad, almost equal to a quarter of the eye-height, with black hairs. Occiput with two or three rows of black setae behind the postorbitals and with pale hairs on the middle and lower parts. Anterior two-thirds of the parafrontalia and parafacialia golden yellow dusted. Antennae black; third segment 2.5 times as long as second, broad and parallel-sided. Arista with long fine hairs. Palpi black, long and moderately swollen at apices. Inner vertical setae long and strong, outer setae much shorter and finer. Thorax and adjacent parts dark in colour. *Acr* 0 + 0. *Dc* 4 + 4, only two *post* pairs strong, the others hair-like. Scutellum without lateral setae, with 1 strong basal, 1 strong subapical, 1 short subbasal and 1 fine, short, crossed



FIGS. 1–2. *Robineauella (Jantiella) coei* sp. n. (holotype). 1, Cerci and surstyli. 2, Phallosome and parameres.



apical pair of setae.  $r_1$  bare,  $r_5 + 4$  setulose on the basal section. Mid femur with a well-developed ctenidium. Mid and hind femur and tibia with very long dense hairs ventrally. Hind femur with a row of stout setae on anterior surface. Abdomen long and slender, without median marginal setae on the 3rd tergite; 4th tergite with one pair of setae in the middle of hind margin and three pairs of strong setae on the sides; 5th tergite with a complete marginal row of 18–20 setae. 2nd and 3rd sternites with very long dense hairs; 4th sternite with shorter but moderately dense hairs. Postabdomen black. Cerci in lateral view curved, with a short apical tooth, and on the anterior side with a row of very short but strong setae (about 10). Phallosome moderately sclerotized; apical part of paraphallus with a prominent median process and a pair of cylindrical, lateral appendices, which are incised anteriorly before apex. Ventral and membranous apophyses similar to those in *R. djakonovi* Rohd.

Length: 13.2 mm.

Holotype ♂. EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., Sangu, c. 6,200 ft, mixed vegetation by stream in gully, ix–x.1961. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

This species is most closely related to *Robineauella (Jantiella) djakonovi* Rohd., but differs from it by the curved cerci, which bear short but strong setae, and by the different structure of the apical part of the phallosome.

### *Bercaea haemorrhoidalis* (Fallén)

EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., Dobhan, east bank of River Tamur, c. 3,000 ft, 1 ♂; ibidem, cut rice steppes above River Maewa, c. 4,000 ft, 22.i.1962, 3 ♂. Taplejung Distr., Sangu, c. 6,200 ft, mixed vegetation by stream in gully, ix–x.1961, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; ibidem, by rocky stream, 7–16.x.1961, 1 ♀.

### *BOETTCHERISCA (COEISCA) subgen. n.*

Type-species: *Sarcophaga khasiensis* Senior White, 1924.

This subgenus may be separated from *Boettcherisca* s. str. by the absence of the lamellate membranous lobes, which are strongly sclerotized and furcate, by the very large, funnel-shaped styli, and by the large median conical protuberance on 5th abdominal sternite of male.

Based on a single species from the eastern Himalaya.

### *Boettcherisca (Coeisca) khasiensis* (Senior White)

(Text-fig. 3)

EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., edge of mixed forest above Sangu, c. 6,500 ft, 17.x–1.xi.1961, 1 ♂.

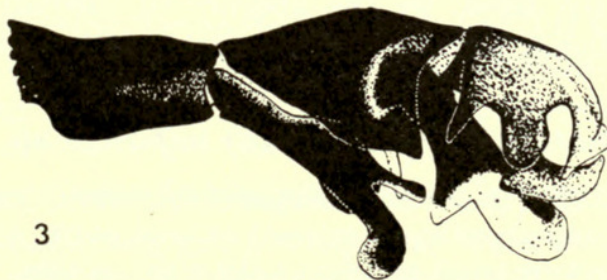


FIG. 3. *Boettcherisca (Coeisca) khasiensis* S.W., Phallosome.



*Seniorwhitea orientaloidea* (Senior White)

EAST NEPAL: Arun valley below Tumlingtar, River Sabhaya, west shore, c. 1,800 ft., 9-12.xii.1961, 1 ♂. Taplejung Distr., Dobhan, cut rice steppes above River Maewa, 4,000 ft, 28.i.1962, 1 ♂.

## Subfamily MILTOGRAMMATINAE

*Miltogramma (Miltogramma) nepalicum* sp. n.

♂. Frons above equal to 0.31 of the head-width, just above level of antennae to 0.30. Frontal vitta reddish brown, brownish black in front, the whole vitta matt and undusted; the vitta broad, the posterior (upper) part slightly widened; the ratio of the width of the anterior and posterior parts is 1:1.25. In lateral view the frons is moderately prominent. Frontal setae numerous but very fine, 22-25 pairs, partially crossed. Parafrontalia, parafacialia and face golden yellow, rather brightly dusted. The parafrontalia, besides frontal setae, and parafacialia with dense and fine black hairs. Orbital setae very fine, 4-5 pairs, almost indistinguishable and mixed with the frontal bristles. Ocellar setae short and curved laterad. Occiput golden grey. Postorbital setae fine and short, in two irregular rows. Antennae of moderate length, 3rd segment 1.9 as long as 2nd. Arista short, dilated almost to middle. Cheeks rather brightly golden yellow dusted, hind part more golden grey, 1/10 of the eye-height, with fine, pale dense hairs and isolated black setae in front. Facial ridges with fine black setae extending from vibrissal angle to the level of apex of 3rd antennal segment. Palpi yellow, with black bristles, of moderate size and with the apices swollen. Thorax dark in colour and densely yellowish grey dusted. Mesonotum with the usual longitudinal vittae: before the suture there are three slender median vittae and two lateral spots that are not sharply defined; behind the suture there is a rather indistinctly defined median vitta and short lateral vittae.  $Acr\ 0 + 1$ .  $Dc\ 2 + 4$ , only two *post* pairs long. Scutellum with strong basal, lateral and apical setae. Legs black. Setae on 4th segment of fore tarsus not dense: 4-5 sparse setulae present on anterior surface. Wings yellowish. Bend of *m* forming a right-angle. 3rd costal segment short, 0.3 of 2nd segment. Thoracic squamae pale yellow. Abdomen dark in colour and densely light golden brown dusted; the sides of 2nd, 3rd and 4th tergites slightly pale. 2nd tergite with a dark median dorsal spot; 3rd tergite with rather diffuse dorsal spots at sides and a very small, almost dot-like spot in the middle of hind margin; 4th tergite with two broad lateral vittae and an almost indistinguishable median spot; 5th tergite with three small, well defined spots on the hind margin. Ventral part of 3rd, 4th and 5th tergites with shining, well defined blackish brown spots. Postabdomen rather large; anal tergite shining black.

Length: 9.0 mm.

Holotype ♂. EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., edge of mixed forest above Sangu, c. 6,500 ft, 17.x-1.xi.1961. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

The species is very similar to *M. (M.) punctatum* Meigen, and differs from it by the densely yellow-dusted head, by the absence of median spots on 3rd and 4th tergites, and by the different form of the setae on the fore tarsus of the male.

*Senotainia (Sphixapata) nepalica* sp. n.

♂. Head dark in colour, the frontal vitta matt black, undusted; dusting on head silvery grey, partially silvery white. Frons above equal to 0.293 of head-width, at narrowest point to 0.261. Frontal vitta narrow, posteriorly equal to only 0.5 the width of frons; the ratio of the width of anterior and posterior parts is 1:1.45. 8-9 pairs of frontal setae: posterior pair the shortest



and weakest. 2 pairs of proclinate and 1 pair of strong reclinate orbital setae. Parafrontalia, apart from the strong setae, with 6-7 short but not particularly fine hairs. Ocellar setae of moderate size and curved forward and outwards. Vertical setae rather fine and short, the inner pair twice as long as the outer. Antennae black, the apical margin of 2nd segment reddish brown; 3rd segment short, 1.55 as long as 2nd. Antennae falling short of epistoma by a distance equal to the length of 3rd antennal segment. Arista long: 2nd segment as long as broad; the thickened part of 3rd segment equal to one-third of the slender part. Palpi short and slender, not dilated. Labellae of proboscis behind in the form of a pair of setulose horn-shaped processes. Parafacialia slender and rather prominent, 0.29 of eye length, with two irregular rows of setae. Cheeks one-fifth of eye-height, with rather dense black setae. Setae at vibrissal angle long and strong. Peristoma with long black setae. No further rows of occipital bristles present behind the postorbital row. Thorax dark in colour, with dense yellowish grey dust. Mesonotum with characteristic vittae: before the suture there are three subequal median vittae and two broad lateral spots; behind the suture are three median vittae, the middle one of which is T-shaped and reaches the hind margin of mesonotum where it is rather broadened, the two lateral median vittae abbreviated and extending to a point just caudad of first *post dc* seta; the lateral spots behind the suture broad and straight. *Acr* 1 + 3, only the *prst* and the posterior *post* pair strong. *Dc* 3 + 3, the two anterior *prst* pairs fine. Propleuron anteriorly with short and rather dense setulae; humerus, centre of sternopleuron and upper part of mesopleuron also with short setae. Lateral parts of scutellum deep blackish brown, the median part pale grey dusted, with three strong marginal setae. Fore tibia with two posterior setae; mid tibia with one anterodorsal and two posterior setae. Claws large, as long as 5th tarsal segment. The ratio of costal segments 2 to 6 is 47 : 19 : 77 : 26 : 4. The ratio of 2nd and 3rd segments of media is 13 : 47. Hind cross-vein longer than the last segment of  $m_4$  (30 : 24), oblique and slightly sinuate. The ratio of the last segments of  $m_4$  is 24 : 73. Abdomen with conspicuous and large black spots. 2nd tergite with three large spots, the median spot fused anteriorly with the lateral spots (beneath the scutellum); 3rd tergite with similar spots, but the median spot smaller and more sharply defined; 4th tergite with slender and oblique lateral spots and with a very small, almost dot-like median spot; 5th tergite without spots or vittae, but densely pale grey dusted like the whole of the lower surface of the abdomen. All borders of the tergites and sternites pale in colour. Abdomen egg-shaped, conical apicad. 2nd tergite on the sides with rather long setae, without setae in the middle of hind margin; 3rd tergite with a complete row of setae on the hind margin, the lateral setae especially long and strong; 4th and 5th tergites with similar setae on hind margins. Sternite 1 + 2 rather long-haired, especially posteriorly near the hind margin. Genitalia densely pale dusted, not particularly large.

Length : 6.1 mm.

Holotype ♂. EAST NEPAL : Taplejung Distr., Dobhan, cut rice steppes above River Maewa, c. 4,000 ft, 28.i.1962. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

The species is similar to *S. (S.) albifrons* Rondani. It differs by the setulose propleuron, the slender and setulose parafacialia, the well-developed abdominal pattern, and the broader frons.

I am in doubt as to the correct systematic position of this species : several unusual characters, such as the setulose propleuron and the structure of the proboscis, are of especial importance and interest. This species may represent a distinct genus.

### *Senotainia (Sphixapata) himalayica* sp. n.

♂. Head dark, the dusting silvery grey. Frons above equal to 0.292 of the head-width, at narrowest point to 0.238. Frontal vitta pale brown, almost yellow, with yellowish dusting, not particularly broad : the ratio of the width of anterior and posterior parts is 1 : 1.83. 7 pairs of



crossed frontal setae, the last pair weakest and level with the upper proclinate pair of orbitals. Parafrontalia almost bare, except for the strong setae, and only in front with sparse but not particularly short black hairs. Parafacialia with similar hairs. Ocellar triangle with one pair of long setae that are directed forwards and outwards; in addition to these bristles there are 2-3 shorter setulae on the posterior part of the triangle. Verticals not especially long, inner pair twice as long as outer. Apical margin of 2nd antennal segment reddish brown. Antennae of moderate size, 3rd segment 2.6 times as long as 2nd. Antennae falling short of epistoma by a distance slightly less than the length of 3rd segment. Arista straight and slender for two-thirds of its length, with short and sparse hairs; 2nd segment of arista much shorter than thick. Palpi not particularly short, the apices weakly dilated, with long black setulae. Frons prominent: in lateral view, parafacialia at level of antennal base 2.5 times shorter than length of an eye; cheeks one-fifth of eye-height, rather slender and with short black setae. Thorax dark in colour, densely grey dusted. Mesonotum in front with three median vittae and two lateral spots: the median vitta broader and darker than the other vittae; behind the suture with only a median vitta, which reaches the scutellum, and lateral spots, which only reach to level of *prsc dc*. *Acr* 2-3 + 2, only the posterior *post* pair strong, the others short and irregular. *Dc* 2 + 3, strong. The lateral parts of scutellum deep black in colour; scutellum with three marginal setae. Propleuron completely bare. Fore tibia with two posterior setae; mid tibia with one anterodorsal and two posterior setae. Claws long. The ratio of costal segments 2 to 6 is 35:12:55:17:3. The ratio of 2nd and 3rd segments of media is 14:34. Hind cross-vein oblique and almost straight, longer than the last segment of  $m_4$ , the ratio of these veins being 21:15. The ratio of both segments of  $m_4$  (3 and 2) is 15:54. Abdomen dark in colour: only the borders of sclerites pale, yellowish. Almost all tergites with well developed black spots. 2nd tergite almost completely black; 3rd and 4th tergites each with a large broad median spot and poorly defined lateral spots; 5th tergite with three poorly defined spots. Ventral surface of abdomen without dark spots or pattern. Abdomen egg-shaped, blunt at apex. 2nd tergite with lateral setae but without setae in the middle of hind margin; 3rd tergite with a complete row of marginal setae, which are longest at the sides; 4th and 5th tergites with rows of similar setae, which are all long and strong. Sternites 1 + 2 and 3 with erect setae, each sternite on posterior part with a pair of long setae. Genitalia pale dusted, of moderate size.

♀. Frons and face narrower: frons above equal to 0.234 of head width, at narrowest point to 0.211. Body of paler colour: abdominal spots on 5th tergite almost absent. Otherwise as in the male.

Length: 4.0 mm. (♂♀), of wing 4.15 mm. (♂) and 3.75 mm. (♀).

Holotype ♂. EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., Sangu, c. 6,200 ft, mixed vegetation by stream in gully, ix-x.1961. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

Allotype ♀. Data as holotype.

This species differs from all known representatives of the subgenus by its small size, the well developed pattern on the abdomen, the bare propleuron, the long 3rd antennal segment, and by other characters.

### NEPALOMETOPIA gen. n.

Type-species: *Nepalometopia brunneipennis* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Metopiini and resembles *Metopia* Mg. most closely. However, it differs from the other genera of the Metopiini by the following characters:

Hind cross-vein situated almost midway between the angle of  $m$  and the cross-vein  $r-m$ . Frons short, not projecting. *Acr* setae absent. Parafacialia very slender, with a row of long setae. Vein  $r_1$  bare. Cell  $R_s$  open.

Based on a single species from the eastern Himalayas (Nepal).



*Nepalometopia brunneipennis* sp. n.

♂. Head dark in colour. Parafacialia, parafrontalia, cheeks, face and occiput densely silvery grey dusted; apical margin of 2nd antennal segment, anterior margin of frontal vitta and facial ridges reddish brown. Frons at the level of antennal base and of ocellar triangle equal to 0.35 of head-width. Frontal vitta broad, at lunula equal to one-third of width of frons, in the middle and near ocellar triangle broader. 7 pairs of frontal setae, all crossed but only two strong, the others fine. Two pairs of strong proclinate and three pairs of reclinate orbital setae. Vertical setae strong, the inner ones almost twice as long as the outer. Antennae long, 3rd segment 5 times as long as 2nd. Parafacialia narrow, at the antennal base equal to one-quarter of length of an eye, with a row of 9–10 setae of which the lower ones are strongest and the upper ones finest. Facial ridges with three setae above the strong vibrissal seta. Cheeks very slender, only 1/13 of eye height, with short sparse black hairs. Arista long and thin, with short and sparse hairs and dilated in basal quarter. Occiput strongly concave; upper part of occiput with only a single supernumerary row of setulae behind the postorbitals. Ocellar setae fine but not particularly short. Postocellar setae short and fine, rather irregular. Mouth cavity broader than long. Proboscis short and thick; palpi short and slender, scarcely swollen. Thorax dark in colour and grey dusted. Mesonotum before suture with one pair of narrow median vittae and one pair of broad lateral spot-shaped vittae. *Acr* almost absent, only one pair of very short fine *prsc* hairs present. *Dc* 2 + 3 long and strong. *Ia* 0 + 1. *Sa* 3, the middle one strong. *Npl* 2. *Stpl* 1 + 1. Scutellum with long basal and subapical setae, apicals short, and discals and laterals very fine. Legs dark in colour. Fore tibia with 1 short posterior seta; mid tibia with 1 strong anterodorsal seta. Length of fore tarsus 1.15 mm., of fore tibia 0.85 mm. 1st segment of fore tarsus long, almost as long as the other tarsal segments combined: the ratio of segments 1 to 5 is 22 : 9 : 7 : 4 : 4. Tarsi without long hairs or setae. Wings brownish, all veins narrowly but distinctly bordered with brown. Wing without costal spine. 1st and base of 2nd segments of vein  $r_{4+5}$  setulose. Costa with dense and short setulae as far as the last quarter of 5th segment (between the apices of  $r_{2+3}$  and  $r_{4+5}$ ); 6th costal segment without spines, bare. The ratio of costal segments 1 to 6 is 20 : 36 : 15 : 52 : 18 : 3. Hind cross-vein almost exactly midway between angle of *m* and *r-m*; the ratio of 2nd and 3rd segments is 31 : 30. *R-m* (= *ta* or anterior cross-vein) concave. The angle of *m* forming almost a right-angle. Last segment of  $m_4$  ("cu") half as long as the preceding segment. Thoracic squamae white, yellowish on inner margin. The abdomen of the holotype is missing.

Length: Of wing, 3.95 mm.

Holotype ♂. EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., Sangu, c. 6,200 ft, mixed vegetation by stream in gully, ix.x.1961. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

*NEPALISCA* gen. n.

Type-species: *Nepalisca dasyops* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Phyllotelini and is closely related to the genera *Medomyia* Rohd. and *Hoplcephala* Macq. It may be separated by the densely haired arista, the hairy eyes, and by the concentration of the wing-veins in the anterior half of wing (there is an extensive area without veins in the posterior part of wing).

Eyes densely haired. 3rd antennal segment twice as long as 2nd. Arista long-haired. Vibrissal angle placed far higher than usual, so that epistoma and face are very reduced; vibrissal setae dense and strong. Epistoma not projecting forwards, peristoma rounded posteriorly; frons prominent. Proboscis short but apparently functional. *Acr* 0 + 1, short. *Dc* 2 + 3



*Ia* (1) + 2, *prst* seta fine. *Sa* 2, strong. *Stpl* 3 + 1. Propleuron bare. Claws short, shorter than the last tarsal segment. Wing with cell  $R_5$  open. 1st segment of  $r_{4+5}$  setulose to middle. Abdomen short ovate, with long setae on the hind margins of 3rd, 4th and 5th tergites. Genitalia of moderate size.

Based on a single species from Nepal.

***Nepalisca dasyops* sp. n.**

♂. Frons at the level of ocellar triangle equal to 0.25 of the head-width, in front of the triangle to 0.21. Frontal vitta yellowish in the middle, narrow, narrowest at middle, and in front of ocellar triangle equal to only one-third of width of frons. The ratio of the width of anterior and posterior parts is 1 : 1. In lateral view the frons is prominent and equals half of eye length. Cheeks not especially broad, one-quarter of eye-height. Eyes very densely haired. 5–7 pairs of proclinate frontal setae, upper pairs shorter and only reaching to middle of frons. 3 strong proclinate and 2 reclinate pairs of orbital setae. Vertical setae strong, the inner ones almost twice as long as the outer. Ocellar setae fine and rather short. Apart from the setae parafrontalia and particularly parafacialia with dense short black hairs. Antennae black, of moderate size: 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd, narrowed and rounded apically. Arista dilated in basal fifth; 2nd aristal segment short; the whole arista with rather dense but not particularly long hairs. The antennae fall short of epistoma by a distance slightly less than length of 3rd antennal segment. Vibrissal angle and epistoma anteriorly shining black. Facial ridges bare. Cheeks with short black setae. Palpi black, of moderate size, cylindrical, scarcely dilated at apices. Thorax dark in colour, grey dusted. Mesonotum with 5 longitudinal vittae: the median vitta is slender, the lateral vittae broad. Behind the suture only the median vitta extends as far as scutellum, the other stop short some distance before the hind margin of mesonotum. The lateral corners of the scutellum and the dot-like spots at the bases of all the large setae on mesonotum are dark. Legs black. Wings subhyaline:  $r-m$ ,  $r_1$  in the middle, and  $m$  (=  $tp$  or hind cross-vein) faintly blackish. The ratio of costal segments 2 to 6 is 28 : 10 : 39 : 19 : 2. Costal spine short. 3rd segment of  $m$  shorter than 2nd: their ratio is 16.5 : 20; 3rd segment of  $m$  shorter than the distance between wing-margin and angle of  $m$  (their ratio is 16.5 : 22). Cross-vein  $r-m$  (or apical part of  $m$  or  $ta$ ) long (32) and rather strongly sinuate. Apical segment of  $m_4$  more than half the length of the preceding segment (24 : 41). Abdomen dark in colour, densely grey dusted. 2nd tergite black in the middle, at the sides of dorsal surface with small rounded spots; 3rd tergite with poorly defined paired spots in the middle and well-defined lateral spots; 4th tergite similar in colour but the median spots less well-defined; 5th tergite with only one poorly defined median spot. In addition to these markings, there are many blackish dots at the bases of all the setae. Abdomen with long setae at the sides of all tergites. Median setae on hind margin only absent on the 2nd tergite; 4th and 5th tergites with a complete row of setae. 2nd sternite with extensive setae. Genitalia small, black. Cerci in lateral view acute and slightly curved ventrad; surstyli (= coxite) long, rounded at apices; praeputium dark and strongly toothed, cylindrical; paraphallus of simple structure, the sagittal one divided; ventral lobes straight and toothed on their margins.

Length: 8.2 mm.; of wing, 7.1 mm.

Holotype ♂. EAST NEPAL: Taplejung Distr., edge of mixed forest above Sangu, c. 6,500 ft, 17.x–1.xi.1961. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).







Rohdendorf, B. B. 1966. "Sarcophagidae. Diptera from Nepal." *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Entomology* 17, 457–464.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14821>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/19366>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14821>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/14821>

#### **Holding Institution**

Natural History Museum Library, London

#### **Sponsored by**

Natural History Museum Library, London

#### **Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <http://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.