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and North America. The new species, though in all respects a typical *Blepharocera*, differs in many details of structure and colour from any species which I have previously examined, and, so far as can be judged, appears to be equally distinct from any species recently described from Japan. Among its most characteristic features are the more widely separated upper and lower eye-divisions, the shape of the hair patches on the face, the elongate terminal segment of the antenna, the uniformly shining blackish thorax, and the shorter legs.

Although several species of *Blepharocera* have been described, no very satisfactory specific distinctions in the adult have been noted, and I therefore take this opportunity to record some observations on this matter. One of the best distinctions is to be found in the hairs on the face of the female, which, in this new species are dense, black, and in the form of two wedge-shaped patches. In the European *B. cinerascens* the hairs are also black, but occur in a pair of small round patches, conspicuous on the grey-dusted face. In *B. indica* they also form a pair of round patches, but are yellowish in colour. In the North American species the hairs are fewer in number and scattered over a larger area of the face. Other specific distinctions are to be found in the relative lengths of the antennal segments, the extent and amount of the grey dusting on the mesonotum, the colour of the fronto-clypeus, scutellum, pleuræ and coxæ, and the form of the mid-coxal process.

Family CULICIDÆ.

Subfamily DIXINÆ.

Dixa rostrata sp. n.

♀. *Head* blackish above, somewhat shining. *Proboscis* orange, clypeus fully twice as long as its breadth at the base. *Palpi* and antennal flagellum blackish; first flagellar segment almost cylindrical, about six times as long as broad. *Thorax* with ochreous ground-colour, shoulders extensively dusted with grey; mesonotum with three slightly shiny brown stripes which are just contiguous, median stripe undivided; pleuræ largely brown on upper half, and with a large dull black area occupying the whole of the mesepimeron and extending on to upper part of sternopleura; lower part of sternopleura pale and bare. *Abdomen* dark brown above, pale beneath; cerci elongate and black. *Legs* ochreous; femora very narrowly dark at tip; hind tibia as usual with tip swollen and dark. *Wings* with a large dark cloud in middle round *r-m* and another cloud near base in lower basal and anal cells. Cell *R2* slightly shorter than its stem; *r-m* practically at fork of *R5*; *m-cu* about its own

length beyond *r-m*; vein *M* bare above, but setulose below for the greater part of its length, bare at base only. Halteres yellow.

Length of body, 3.5 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.

Kamborangah, 1 ♀.

This belongs to a small group of species which includes *D. binotata* Edw. (Sumatra) and *D. zeylanica* Senior-White (Ceylon and India), characterised by having the proboscis in both sexes and the cerci of the female unusually long. From the two mentioned the new species differs conspicuously in the markings of the pleuræ.

Subfamily CULICINAE.

Rachionotomyia vicina Edw.

Kamborangah, Lumu and Kiau; a series bred from larvæ from pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes lowii*).

Culex (Culiciomyia) shebbearei Barraud.

Marei Parei, a series bred from larvæ in a large pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes rajah*). There is a slight difference from typical specimens from the eastern Himalayas, the outstanding scales of the male palpi being 3—4 instead of 6—8 in number, and rather narrower; the hypopygium has the same structure.

Megarhinus pendleburyi Edw.

Bull. Ent. Res. xxi, 1930, p. 305.

Kenokok, 1 ♀.

Family CERATOPOGONIDÆ.

Lasiohelea equitans sp. n.

♀. *Head* blackish. Antennæ brown; first eight segments of flagellum scarcely broader than long, last five together slightly shorter than first eight, last with stylet as usual. Palpi and proboscis short, second palpal segment not much swollen. Eyes bare (so far as can be seen in the dry specimen under a magnification of 120). *Thorax* dark brown, not, or scarcely shining; scutum with coarse and uniformly distributed but not very dense light brown hair. Scutellum with four long bristles and at most as many short hairs on margin. *Abdomen* dark brown. *Legs* light yellowish-brown, only the last tarsal segment somewhat darkened. First hind tarsal segment nearly three times as long as second, which is only about twice as long as broad. *Wings* not very densely hairy, with only two rows of hairs between middle of *Cu1* and *M2*; fringe long, near base of wing as long as width of anal area. Costa reaching well beyond