ASIATIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS *STENOMICRA* (DIPTERA : ANTHOMYZIDAE)

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SYNOPSIS

Stenomicra Coquillett, a genus of tiny, inconspicuous, and uncommon flies, is represented in the collection of the British Museum East Nepal Expedition by one widespread species, *S. fascipennis* Malloch, and one new species, *S. angustiforceps*. Two other Asiatic species, *S. albibasis* (Japan) and *S. argentata* (Malaya), from the collection of the U.S. National Museum, are also described as new. A key to the 4 species, a detailed generic description, and a critical discussion of certain characters are included.

THE genus *Stenomicra* was erected by Coquillett in 1900 for a single, delicate species from Puerto Rico. In 1927 Malloch added three species—from Australia, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Species described in new genera by Czerny (1929) from Ceylon and by Collin (1944, 1951) from England and Fiji have been recognized subsequently as belonging to *Stenomicra*. Finally, Hennig (1956) added three new species from Costa Rica. The genus has thus come to be known as widespread but rather uncommon. In the past few years, however, many more specimens of these pale, tiny, easily overlooked flies have been collected. There are a number of undescribed species, chiefly from the Neotropical Region, but also from Australia, Micronesia, the Orient, the United States, and South Africa. Incidentally, the genus has not hitherto been known from Africa, but at least two new species have been found in material received from B. R. Stuckenberg of the Natal Museum.

The collection made by the British Museum East Nepal Expedition contained 25 specimens of two species of this genus, collected by Mr. R. L. Coe, to whom I am indebted for the privilege of studying the material. One of the species is here described as new, together with species from Japan and from Malaya.

I have followed Sturtevant (1954) and Hennig (1958) in placing *Stenomicra* in the family Anthomyzidae. In the past, the genus has also been referred to the Drosophilidae, Asteiidae, Geomyzidae, and Periscelididae.

The lengthy generic diagnosis is based on a review of all the species available to me, and not merely on the Oriental species. The broad consideration is essential, because one may be unduly impressed by the development of certain characters if he knows only one or a few species. Even though the genus throughout the world appears to be divisible into two groups of species on the basis of the characters used in the first couplet of the key, I do not feel that these groupings represent genera or even subgenera. In the number of species now known to me, mostly still undescribed, various

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combinations of characters can be found, and there are species clearly intermediate between the species groups (e.g. *S. argentata* sp. n.).

There is considerable question whether the apparent " vibrissae " of *Stenomicra* are actually that, or whether some other bristles are developed as what might be termed " pseudovibrissae." The small size of the species and the differences in fusion of parts of the face make study and interpretation rather difficult. A project of sufficient breadth to be worthwhile should involve consideration of these bristles and areas in such genera as *Anthomyza, Planinasus, Geomyza, Aulacigaster, Camilla, Periscelis*, etc., and is beyond the scope of this paper. Such a study may well be relevant to a review of the family relationships of *Stenomicra*, necessarily left in abeyance for the present.

There is also a question whether the characteristic proclinate bristles on the vertex are postverticals or inner verticals. In either case, the proclinate direction is unusual and is one of the distinctive features of the genus. Hendel (1931) and Collin (1944) called them postverticals, but Malloch (1927) regarded them as inner verticals. Hennig (1958 : 635) also concluded that they are inner verticals, and I agree. Many of the species also have weak but distinct hairs behind and below the ocellar triangle, in the same position as the postverticals of the Anthomyzidae with which *Stenomicra* is currently associated. I therefore conclude that they are indeed postverticals and that the strongly developed bristles on the rim of the vertex are inner verticals.

The species of *Stenomicra* show varying degrees of reduction in several characters. These reductions, which are sometimes quite extreme, materially affect a statement of generic characters and must also be considered in any discussion of the family position of the genus.

The postverticals, when discernible, are minute, weak, and hairlike. In some species, such as the type-species, *S. angustata* Coquillett from Puerto Rico, the postverticals are divergent. In other species they are convergent, though not cruciate as in *Anthomyza* for example. In a few species, such as the widespread *S. fascipennis* Malloch, I have been unable to find them. Even when present, they are difficult to see, especially as they are so often pale yellow gainst a yellow background.

In the wing, presence of the anal cell, presence of the anal vein, and separation or confluence of the second basal and discal cells appear to be related to the width of the wing on its basal portion. Narrowing of the wing tends to reduce the veins and cells in that area. In *Stenomicra*, the range is from all cells distinct, through varying degrees of incomplete closure, to complete confluence of second basal and discal cells and absence of anal cell. The anal vein in its most reduced form is only a trace, so close to the basal portion of the second basal cell that with usual examination one would say it was absent. With these reductions, the axillary lobe is undeveloped and the alula is absent or very narrow and lacks the usual fringe of hairs.

In two species (e.g., see Text-fig. 2), the wing is broader at its base, the axillary lobe is somewhat developed, and the alula is slightly broader than usual and has a fringe of long hairs. Although these features might be regarded as having generic significance, the similarity of the two species to other species of *Stenomicra* is so great in most respects that I leave them in the genus as atypical forms. Also, even though

the wing is broad at base in these two species, the second basal and discal cells are completely confluent and the anal cell is absent. However, the anal vein is strong and extends half way to the margin of the wing.

STENOMICRA Coquillett

Stenomicra Coquillett, 1900 : 262. Type-species, *S. angustata* Coquillett, by original designation.
Podocera Czerny, 1929 : 93. Type-species, *P. ramifera* Czerny, by monotypy.
Stenomicra Coquillett ; Hendel, 1931 : 10–12. [*Podocera* = *Stenomicra* ; generic redescription.]
Diadelops Collin, 1944 : 265–266. Type-species, *D. delicata* Collin, by monotypy.
Stenomicra Coquillett ; Sturtevant, 1954 : 560. [*Diadelops* = *Stenomicra*.] Hennig, 1958 : 633–635. [Generic characters, relationship.]

Small flies, usually 1·5–1·75 mm., with slender body. Head wider than thorax, strongly concave behind, the vertex a sharp rim above vertical occiput, in profile the head peculiarly angulate below, snoutlike, projecting forward at vibrissal angle ; eyes microscopically sparsely pubescent, in profile more or less diagonal and the length greater than the breadth, with some enlarged facets either above or below. Front devoid of hairs, depressed and emarginate anteriorly, parallel-sided above but widening at level of antennae, the face narrowing at the vibrissal angle, the eyes obviously closer together at the vibrissal angle than at the vertex, their inner margins appearing more or less emarginate at level of antennae; ocellar tubercle small, situated well in front of the vertex, commonly centred on the front. Face sloping anteroventrally from bases of antennae to vibrissal angles, usually with slight median carina, smooth in a few species, wide above and narrowing below ; vibrissal angles prominent, especially in profile, the lower end of the facial plate often forming a sharp rim above the vertical epistomal area which is continued around the oral opening as a broad to narrow peristomal area ; median plate of clypeus a long, narrow, inverted U. Haustellum and labella broad and short, tending to fill the oral opening. Palpi reduced, papilliform, difficult to discern. Antenna with large second segment, the third decumbent almost at right angles to second, and with many long hairs dorsally ; arista with several long rays dorsally near base, followed by alternating rays as in *Drosophila*. Chaetotaxy of head ; long, slightly reclinate outer verticals, weak to medium strong proclinate inner verticals, rather widely separated from the outer bristles, minute and hairlike postverticals (divergent in type-species, apparently convergent or absent in some species), no ocellars, 1 strong and long orbital, preceded by a shorter " preorbital " which may be weak and hairlike, or somewhat longer and stronger, at its maximum development almost as strong as the orbital ; true vibrissae apparently absent, but uppermost pair of facial bristles developed as porrect and slightly dorsoclinate and divergent " pseudovibrissae," followed posteroventrally on each side by a row of peristomal hairs and bristles.

Mesonotum longer than broad, almost bare of hairs, typically with only the median acrostichal and the two dorsocentral rows, the former incomplete posteriorly, the latter terminating with the dorsocentral bristles. Scutellum conical, rounded distally. Postscutellum strongly developed, convex, nearly or quite attaining apex of scutellum. Meso- and pteropleura usually bare. Chaetotaxy : 1 weak humeral, 1 presutural (posthumeral), 1 + 1 notopleural, the posterior on a callosity and well removed from notopleural rim, 1 or 2 dorsocentrals, 1 sternopleural, 1 apical scutellar.

Abdomen slender and elongate, usually seven terga visible in addition to the genital segments ; sterna becoming broader distally, the seventh segment a complete ring.

Fore femur with 1 or more strong, straight posteroventral bristles on distal half. Mid tibia apically with strong, straight, ventral spur.

Wing long and relatively narrow, usually narrowed at base with alula absent or very narrow and lacking fringe of hairs ; costa extending to apex of fourth vein ; subcosta incomplete, first vein very short, second usually very long ; third and fourth veins parallel to subparallel, often slightly converging at apex of wing, narrowing the apical cell ; fifth vein not reaching margin of

wing ; second basal and discal cells distinct, partially separated, or confluent ; anal cell and anal vein variable, ranging from distinct to absent.

Key to Species

1 Second vein long, ending near apex of wing, the third costal sector (between tips of second and third veins) slightly shorter than fourth sector (Text-fig. 1) ; discal cell long, broadened distally ; postvertical hairs absent ; preorbital bristles strong, long or moderately so 2

– Second vein ending well before apex of wing, the third costal sector several times the length of fourth sector (Text-figs. 2, 3) ; discal cell short and parallel-sided, or weakly broadened ; postvertical hairs present ; preorbitals short, weak, hairlike 3

2 Wing with conspicuous white bands over the crossveins, in addition to white basal area . . . . . ***fascipennis*** Mall.

– Wing brownish hyaline, white only at base (Text-fig. 1) . . . ***albibasis*** sp. n.

3 Wing lightly browned, marked with white (Text-fig. 2) ; mesonotum polished yellow . . . . . ***argentata*** sp. n.

– Wing entirely hyaline, unmarked ; mesonotum thinly pollinose, yellow with bluish gray infuscation laterally . . . . . ***angustiforceps*** sp. n.

Stenomicra fascipennis Malloch

(Text-fig. 4)

Stenomicra fascipennis Malloch, 1927 : 26, pl. 2, figs. 10, 11 [Philippines].
Podocera ramifera Czerny, 1929 : 94, figs. 1, 2 [Ceylon]. Probable syn.
Diadelops distinctipennis Collin, 1951 : 47, fig. 1 [Fiji]. Probable syn.

Bluish-grey, pollinose species, with conspicuously white-banded wings.

♂♀. Head and thorax brown in ground color, chiefly bluish gray pollinose ; head paler and partly yellowish, as described for *P. ramifera*, in teneral specimens, and antennae and proboscis yellow ; mesonotum broadly bright gray pollinose between dorsocentral lines, brownish on sides and scutellum, the latter sometimes yellowish apically ; pleuron brown across upper third, yellowish below ; abdominal terga and genital segments of both sexes subshining brown, thinly gray pollinose ; legs yellow except infuscated distal segment of fore and mid tarsi and basal fourth to third of hind tibia ; halteres apparently typically brownish on outer surface, but varying considerably in appearance, probably with degree of maturity of specimen ; wing brownish hyaline, darker behind the third vein, marked with a white basal area, a white band over each crossvein, and in some specimens white areas subapically in marginal and second posterior cells.

Front at vertex 1·5 times the width of an eye ; in profile, eye moderately diagonal, with greatest width opposite antennal base, so that its length is only 1·7 times the greatest width ; face nearly straight, less produced than in some species, the vibrissal angle oblique and not strongly snoutlike ; face with low median carina ; postverticals absent ; inner verticals especially weak, short, slender, and inconspicuous, almost hairlike, obviously much weaker than the preorbitals, the latter strong, bristlelike, nearly as well-developed as the orbitals, erect but curved mesad ; pseudovibrissae strong, followed on each side by 1 weak and 2 strong and well-spaced peristomal bristles, and 2 weak hairs ; postoccipital hairlike.

Mesonotum with one pair of long dorsocentrals ; presuturals weak and short, hairlike ; meso- and pteropleura bare ; postscutellum highly convex, narrower than scutellum. Mid tibial spur of moderate length, less than twice the diameter of the tibia.

Wing with second vein unusually long, ending just short of wing apex and narrowing the submarginal cell distally, the third costal sector only 0·80 times the length of the fourth sector ;

discal cell unusually long and broad, the hind crossvein twice the length of fore crossvein and situated beyond the middle of the wing ; ultimate sector of fifth vein only a short stub, distance from hind crossvein to wing margin 0·75 times the length of hind crossvein and 0·33 times the distance between the crossveins ; discal cell incompletely separated from second basal cell ; anal cell incomplete, anal vein short.

Length of body, 1·5 mm. ; of wing, 1·75 mm.

Distribution : India and Ceylon to Japan and Fiji.

East Nepal : Taplejung District : north of Sangu, about 5,000 ft., " dry grass above river bank," 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 5.i.1962 ; slope above Sangu, about 7,800 ft., " ex *Lycopodium* sp., " 1 ♂, 5 ♀, 11–14.i.1962 ; Sangu, about 6,200 ft., " mixed vegetation by stream in gully," 1 ♀, ix.–x.1961, and " mixed vegetation in deep gully," 1 ♂, 2.i.–13.ii.1962 ; below Sangu, about 4,000 ft., " mixed vegetation on sheltered slopes above river," 1 ♂, 3.i.1962 ; Dobhan, about 3,500 ft., " shady places on shrubby slope above River Tamur," 1 ♀, 21–27.i.1962. Arun Valley : below Tumlingtar, River Sabhaya, west shore, about 1,800 ft., " evergreen shrubs on sandy shore," 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 9–17.xii.1961 ; below Tumlingtar, east shore of River Arun, about 1,800 ft., " evergreen shrubs bordering dry stream beds," 1 ♀, 14–23.xii.1961 (all collected *R. L. Coe*) Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.). India : Assam : 6 mi. NW. Digboi, 1 ♂, 30–iii.1944 ; Kemi Nadi, 15 mi. NE. of Sadiya, 1 ♂, 24.ix.1943 ; Chabna, 2 ♀, 20.xii.1943 ; Duamara, NE. Doom Doom, 1 ♀, 2–xii.1943 ; Rupsi, 15 mi. NW. Dhubri, 1 ♀, 3.xi.1943 (all collected *D. E. Hardy*) U.S. Nat. Mus. Thailand : Phakhida Banlat, Chaivaphum, 1 ♂, 20.xii.1950 (*R. E. Elbel*) U.S. Nat. Mus. Malaya : Selangor, Kepong Forest Reserve, at light, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, iii–iv.1960 (*H. E. McClure*) ; Selangor, Ulu Gombak Forest Reserve, at light, 1 ♀, i–v.1960 (*H. E. McClure*) ; Selangor, Rantu Panjang, 5 mi. N. Klang, light trap, 1 ♀, ix–xii.1959 (*H. E. McClure*) ; Pahang, Kuantan, Swamp Forest on Pekan Road, at light, 1 ♀, x.1960 (*R. H. Wharton*) all U.S. Nat. Mus. Japan : Tokyo, 2 ♂, 6 ♀, 8.iv.1953 (*P. W. Oman*) ; Kyoto Prefecture, Kibune, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 10.v.1953 (*P. W. Oman*) ; Shizuoko Prefecture, Gotemba, 1 ♂, 9.x.1952 (*P. W. Oman*) all U.S. Nat. Mus. ; Bonin Islands, Chichi Jima group, Ani Jima, Sen-zan (NE. bay), 1 ♀, 28.v.1958 (*F. M. Snyder*) Bishop Mus. Philippines : Luzon, Mt. Makiling, 2 ♀ (one the holotype) (*C. F. Baker*) ; Luzon, Manila, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*Robert Brown*) U.S. Nat. Mus. North Borneo : Tambunon, 7 ♀, 12.vii.1953 (*R. E. Elbel*), and " on grass around shaded seepage pools," 1 ♂, vii.1949 (*D. H. Colless*) U.S. Nat. Mus. Guam : Yigo, 1 ♀, x.1957 (*N. Krauss*) U.S. Nat. Mus. ; Machanao, " Pandanus," 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 4.vi.1936 (*O. H. Swezey*) Bishop Mus. Palau Islands : Koror Island, 2 ♂, 6.v.1953 and 17.vi.1953 (*J. W. Beardsley*) Bishop Mus. ; Koror Island, at light, 1 ♂, 30.vi.1953 and 2 ex., at light, 14.iv and 9.vi.1953 (*P. Adams*) Mus. Compar. Zool. ; Pelelieu Island, 1 ♀, 30.viii.1945 (*H. S. Dybas*) Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus. ; Babelthuap Island, Ulimang, 1 ♀, 10.xii.1947 (*H. S. Dybas*) U.S. Nat. Mus. ; Koror Island, 8 ♂, 15 ♀, 2.v.1957, 2 ♂, 7 ♀, 29.iv.1957, and " sweeping grasses,', 1 ♂, 4 ♀, 3.v.1957 (*C. W. Sabrosky*) ; Malakal Island, 3 ♂, 7 ♀, 2.v.1957 (*C. W. Sabrosky*) U.S. Nat. Mus. and Bishop Mus.

This species, like the related *S. albibasis* sp. n., differs from other species of the genus

by wing venation (second vein ending near apex of wing, and discal cell long and broad), absence of postverticals, weak inner verticals, and strong bristlelike preorbitals. Related but distinct species, mostly undescribed, also occur in the New World and in South Africa. The fundamental venation and pattern of *fascipennis* have been figured by Malloch (1927), Czerny (1929), and Collin (1951), with only slight differences that probably reflect variation, degree of maturity of the available specimens, or generalized drawing.

Available material indicates that *fascipennis* is an extremely common and wide-ranging species. I have seen no material from Ceylon and Fiji, the type localities of *Podocera ramifera* and *Diadelops distinctipennis*, except the types themselves which I examined only in a general way some years ago ; their descriptions show no appreciable differences from the abundant material before me. However, a small series from Natal, South Africa, with a wing identical to that of *fascipennis*, proved to have quite different ♂ genitalia, and it is possible that either the Ceylon or Fiji species or both may be found to be distinct on the basis of genitalic characters. However, in view of the known wide distribution of *fascipennis*, I believe that *ramifera* and *distinctipennis* are most probably synonyms.

Stenomicra albibasis sp. n.

(Text-fig. 1)

Black, gray-pollinose species with predominantly yellow abdomen ; wings light brownish hyaline, basally white.

♀. Head and thorax black, bluish gray pollinose, dull ; antennae and proboscis yellowish to brown ; abdomen yellow, the first two terga and narrow lateral margins of three and four black ; legs yellow, distal segment of each tarsus black ; wing (Text-fig. 1) hyaline, light brown, white toward base, the veins yellow to light brown with conspicuously darker brown markings on first vein, toward base and at its apex, and on node at origin of third and fourth veins ; halteres white ; bristles of head and thorax black.

Front 1·25 times the width of an eye ; ocellar triangle midway between vertex and anterior margin of front ; in profile, eye slightly more diagonal than usual, revealing broader area of lower occiput ; postverticals absent, inner verticals short and weak, preorbitals moderately long and strong, though still obviously much less developed than the orbital bristles ; 2 strong and 3 short and hairlike peristomal bristles, in addition to the pseudovibrissae. Mesonotum with one pair of strong dorsocentral bristles ; presuturals weak and short, hairlike ; meso- and pteropleura bare. Fore femur with 2 long, outstanding posteroventral bristles on distal third.

Wing as figured (Text-fig. 1) ; the second vein very long, curving parallel to costa and ending slightly before apex of wing ; discal cell broadened distally, the hind crossvein 2·2 times the length of fore crossvein ; ultimate sector of fifth vein 0·60 times the length of penultimate sector of fourth vein (distance between crossveins), the distance from hind crossvein to margin of wing subequal to the penultimate sector of fourth vein.

Lengths of body and of wing, 1·75 mm.

Holotype ♀. JAPAN : Kyoto Prefecture, Kibune, 10.v.1953 (*P. W. Oman*) U.S. Nat. Mus., Type No. 67514.

In fundamental characters, as noted in the first couplet of the key, this species resembles *S. fascipennis* Malloch, but is easily distinguished by the absence of the conspicuous white bands over the crossveins.

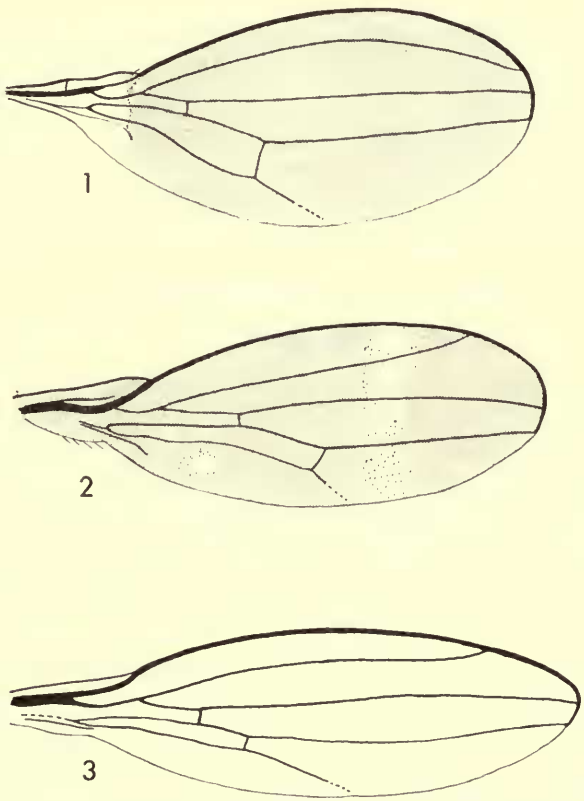
Stenomicra argentata sp. n.

(Text-fig. 2)

Shining yellow species, the wings light brownish hyaline marked with white crossband and anal spot.

♀. Almost entirely yellow; face, antennae, mesonotum, and scutellum deep yellow, almost orange; small ocellar tubercle black; cheeks and mesopleura brown in ground color, overlaid with silver pollinosity; abdomen yellow with triangular brown spot on middle of third tergum; legs yellow except for narrow black base of hind tibia; wing lightly browned, faintly grayish white apically, narrow white crossband at outer two-thirds and a white spot in anal area (Text-fig. 2), the anal spot chiefly and 3 spots in the crossband glistening white at certain angles, because of dense patches of silvery microtrichia; halteres white; bristles chiefly brown.

Front polished, at the vertex slightly wider than an eye and slightly over one-third the head width; eye with facets larger above than below; face flat, smooth, highly polished, without trace of median carina, ending broadly in a sharp rim above the pseudovibrissae; epistomal and peristomal areas below and behind the pseudovibrissae also smooth and polished; cheeks subshining with the brilliant silver pollinosity; arista with six long rays dorsally toward base; postverticals present but barely discernible, short, weak, appressed, and slightly converging; inner verticals short and weak, though distinct; preorbitals very short and weak; pseudo-



FIGS. 1–3. 1, wing of *Stenomicra albibasis*; 2, wing of *S. argentata*; 3, wing of *S. angustiforceps*.

vibrissae strong, with a pair of weak, erect bristles immediately below them, followed by strong peristomal bristles (3 strong, 1 weak on right side, 4 strong, 1 weak on left, in the lone available example).

Thorax highly polished except for silvery pollinose mesopleura; presutural bristle long and strong, equal to anterior notopleural; each mesopleuron with 2 short but distinct bristles and a weak hair or two along posterior margin.

Fore femur with strong, straight posteroventral bristle at outer two-thirds of femur, and distally from that 3 shorter, curved, preapical posteroventral bristles.

Wing as figured (Text-fig. 2); second vein ending well before apex of wing, the third costal sector 4 times length of fourth sector; discal cell weakly broadened distally, the hind crossvein slightly oblique and twice the length of fore crossvein; ultimate sector of fifth vein a short stub, only 0·20 to 0·25 times the length of penultimate sector of fourth vein (distance between crossveins), the distance from hind crossvein to margin of wing 0·55 times the length of penultimate sector of fourth vein; anal vein distinct but short; alula present but narrow, with a few short fringe hairs.

Lengths of body and of wing, 1·75 mm.

Holotype ♀. MALAYA: Selangor, Kepong Forest Reserve, at light, iii–iv.1960 (*H. E. McClure*) U.S. Nat. Mus., Type No. 67515.

The distinctive wing pattern will readily separate this species from known congeners.

The species falls in the typical section of the genus, with second vein ending well before the apex of the wing, but in several respects it is intermediate between the two groups. The discal cell is long and slightly broadened, the hind crossvein is approximately twice the length of the fore crossvein, and the ultimate sector of the fifth vein is relatively short, compared with the short, parallel-sided discal cell, subequal crossveins, and long ultimate sector of fifth vein in the species of the typical group. Furthermore, the inner vertical bristles are weak and short, as in the species of the *fascipennis* group, whereas they are moderately strong in typical *Stenomicra*.

Stenomicra angustiforceps sp. n.

(Text-figs. 3, 5)

Pale species with slender, hyaline wing, the males with slender elongate forceps (surstyli).

♂♀. Pale, predominantly yellow, only weakly shining. Head whitish yellow, except for black ocellar tubercle and aristae, and orange-yellow antennae and proboscis. Thorax yellow, darker above, the sides of the mesonotum infuscated outside the dorsocentral lines, slightly bluish gray, appearing as two dark stripes; scutellum chiefly concolorous with the dark mesonotal stripes, apically yellowish; postscutellum and metanotum dark brown. Abdomen chiefly yellow, including genital segments of both sexes; second through fourth terga in both sexes each with broad brown subapical band, most distinct on the fourth tergum, and a band across dorsum of seventh tergum in ♀ and on first genital segment of ♂. Legs pale yellow, the distal segment of each tarsus brown to blackish. Wing hyaline, faintly yellowish. Halteres whitish yellow. Bristles and hairs pale, yellowish, except for black peristomal bristles.

Front at vertex 1·7 times the width of an eye; eye strongly oblique in profile, twice as long as broad, with enlarged facets above and slightly enlarged below; postverticals present, short and hairlike, divergent; inner vertical bristles well developed, moderately strong; preorbitals short; pseudovibrissae strong, followed on each side by 1 weak, 4 strong, and 1 moderately strong peristomal bristles, plus a bristle on postocciput.

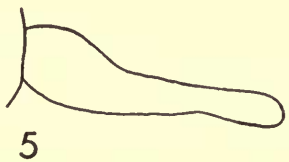
Mesonotum with 2 pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles, the dorsocentral hairs gradually increasing in length posteriorly ; presutural bristle well developed, nearly as long as the anterior notopleural ; pteropleura bare, the mesopleura presumably so but partly obscured by pin in the available specimens.

Legs : Mid tibial spur of moderate length, no more than twice the diameter of the tibia.

Wing as figured (Text-fig. 3), long and narrow, almost lanceolate toward apex ; second costal sector long, but ending well before apex of wing, the third costal sector 5 times the length of fourth sector ; crossveins only moderately separated, the distance between them (penultimate sector of fourth vein) slightly shorter than penultimate sector of third vein and slightly over 0·40 times the distance from hind crossvein to margin of wing ; discal cell small ; anal cell absent and anal vein undeveloped.

♂ genitalia as in Text-fig. 5, the forceps (surstyli) slender and elongate.

Length of body, 1·5–1·75 mm. ; of wing, 2 mm.



FIGS. 4–5. 4, left surstylus of *S. fascipennis* ; 5, left surstylus of *S. angustiforceps*.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, and paratypes ♂, 2 ♀, EAST NEPAL : Taplejung District, north of Sangu, about 5,000 ft., " dry grass above river bank," 5.i.1962 (*R. L. Coe*) Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

I have also seen a headless and crushed female, not included in the type series, from the same district of East Nepal, below Sangu, about 4,000 ft., " mixed vegetation on sheltered slope above river," 3.i.1962 (*R. L. Coe*).

Stenomicra angustiforceps belongs to the typical section *Stenomicra*, with its small and parallel-sided discal cell. The hyaline-winged species in this group are best distinguished by the ♂ genitalia. This species is particularly well marked by its slender and elongate forceps.

STENOMICRA spp.

In material from Southeast Asia are some pale individuals that resemble and will key to *S. angustiforceps*. Possibly they belong to distinct species, but present material is inadequate for decision. Micronesian collections contain two pale species that differ from *augustiforceps* only in the characters of the ♂ genitalia, and it appears that there is a complex of closely related forms which will be difficult to distinguish.

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