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NEW GUINEA

(Diptera: Ephydriidae)

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The genus *Chaetomosillus* is known only from Formosa, China, and northwest India and was erected for the reception of *Mosillus dentifemur* Cresson by Hendel in 1933.¹ Up to the present only the genotype is known but below I describe a second species and extend the distribution of the genus to New Guinea.

Chaetomosillus nigriceps, new species.

Female

A small glossy black species, with no grey dusted marks on the face, which character distinguishes it from the genotype.

Length, 1.5 mm.

Head entirely glossy black, the triangle more polished than the parts of the frons laterad of it which are slightly brownish dusted, the face entirely polished except a slight tinge of brownish dust along the extreme lateral edges; antennae and palpi black. Frons partly denuded but apparently bristled as in the genotype. Hairs on upper side of the arista about three times as long as its basal diameter at base, becoming shorter to apex, but much longer than in *Mosillus dentifemur*.

Thorax glossy black. Scutellum somewhat swollen, apex evenly rounded and quite high, with two apical bristles situated on small wart-like elevated bases and placed close to the lower edge.

Legs black, basal three segments of each tarsus fulvous yellow. Armature of the fore femur much as in *M. dentifemur*, but without serration beyond the median tooth and with much finer ventral hairs. Fore coxae with quite dense but rather short fine black curled hairs at apices.

Wings greyish hyaline, veins black, second section of costa fully twice as long as the next two combined, the split just in front of first vein in costal vein very feebly developed, in fact apparently lacking. Halteres dull yellow.

New Guinea: Minjemfluss, Kaiser Wilhelmsland, R. Schlechter, holotype.

Type in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany.

The scutellum is entirely different in structure from that of *Mosillus dentifemur*, and the orbital and lateral facial bristles are reduced to very fine setulae or hairs, much weaker than in the genotype.

¹ Arch. f. Zool., 25-A, no. 21, p. 14.

