

- smithi** Aldrich.—India [Assam, Madras], Nepal, Thailand.
1931, Proc. Hawaii. ent. Soc. 7:399 (♂). Type-loc: Bangkok, Thailand.
- spinthera** Hendel.—Formosa.
1913, Supplta ent. 2:107 (♂). Type-loc: Pilam, Formosa.
- sumptuosa** de Meijere.—India, Java, Sumatra.
1911, Tijdschr. Ent. 54:426 (♂). Type-loc: Srondol (Semarang), Java.
- unicolor** (de Meijere).—?Java (Meijere 1914); W Africa.
1906, Z. Syst. Hymenopt. Dipterol. 5:333 (sex?; *Milichia*). Type-loc: Victoria, Cameroon, Africa.

Genus PROSAETOMILICHIA de Meijere

- Prosaetomilichia** de Meijere, 1909, Tijdschr. Ent. 52:170. Type-species,
myrmecophila de Meijere, by present designation.
- Prosactomilichia**, error, 1911, Zool. Rec. (for 1909) 45, Insecta: 380.
- brevirostris** de Meijere.—Java.
1909, Tijdschr. Ent. 52:172 (♀). Type-loc: Batavia (Djakarta), Java.
- myrmecophila** de Meijere.—Java.
1909, Tijdschr. Ent. 52:171 (♂♀). Type-locs: Batavia (Djakarta) and
Semarang, Java.

Family CARNIDAE

by Curtis W. Sabrosky

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This small taxon, composed of tiny (1-2mm), more or less shining black flies, is a group of still uncertain position that has commonly been placed as a subfamily of the Milichiidae. Recently Colless and McAlpine (1970) placed the two in different superfamilies: the Milichiidae in the Drosophiloidae and the Carnidae in the Opomyzoidea. The taxon appears to deserve family rank at least as much as some others in the multifamily Acalyptrata, but it appears to me to be more appropriately placed near the Milichiidae.

The species of *Carnus* are peculiar, usually dealate, bloodsucking ectoparasites of birds. *Meoneura*, the largest genus in the family, is typically Holarctic and some species will undoubtedly be found in parts of the Oriental region that border on the Palaearctic. Species of *Meoneura* are often associated with carrion or excrement or reared from birds' nests.

References: Bequaert 1942 (*Carnus hemapterus*); Heinig 1937 (generic descriptions, keys, figs.), 1958 (comparison with Milichiidae), 1972 (generic key, characters, family position).

Genus CARNUS Nitzsch

- Carnus** Nitzsch, 1818, Magazin Ent. (Germar) 3:284, 305. Type-species, *hemapterus* Nitzsch, by monotypy.
- hemapterus** Nitzsch.—India; Widespread Europe, N America.
1818, Magazin Ent. (Germar) 3:306 (♂♀). Type-loc: Germany.
- orientalis** Maa.—Malaya.
1968, Pacif. Insects 10:33 (♂♀). Type-loc: Rantau Panjang, 8 km N of Klang, Selangor, Malaya.

Genus MEONEURA Rondani

- Meoneura** Rondani, 1856, Dipterol. Ital. Prodr. 1:128. Type-species, *Agromyzza obscurella* Fallén, by original designation.
- baluchistani** Duda.—Pakistan.
1936, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10)18:337 (♂♀). Type-loc: Quetta, Baluchistan, Pakistan.

compacta Gregor.—Pakistan.

1971, Acta ent. bohemoslov. 68:55 (♂♀). Type-loc: Shekhniyak, Tirich Valley, Hindukush, Pakistan.

hennigi Gregor.—Pakistan; Afghanistan.

1971, Acta ent. bohemoslov. 68:54 (♂♀). Type-loc: Shekhniyak, Tirich Valley, Hindukush, Pakistan.

Family CHLOROPIDAE

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Chloropids are small flies that are commonly abundant in grass, sedges, and other low vegetation. Some frequent flowers, and some, such as the "eye fly" of the Orient (*Siphunculina funicola*) and the eye gnats or *Hippelates* flies of the New World, annoy man and other animals by feeding at wounds or external body openings.

The food habits are varied. Many larvae are saprophagous, feeding especially in the frass from damage by other insects. Others are phytophagous, such as the destructive fruit flies (*Oscinella*) and the wheat stem maggots (*Mermizza*). A few are gall formers; some devour egg masses (of spiders, mantids, etc.); and some are predaceous on root aphids.

Becker (1911) monographed the Indo-Australian species, and Duda (1934b) published a paper with numerous keys to a large part of the Oriental fauna. Neither work is entirely satisfactory, however, because the Oriental fauna is so much more extensive than is revealed by the material available to these workers. Some new generic combinations have been possible after examination of types, but species in many genera are merely cataloged in their original combination, pending thorough revisionary work. Sex and localities not given in the original description have often been supplied or augmented from personal notes on types.

References: Becker 1911 (rev., Indo-Australian region); Frey 1923 (keys, Philippine spp.); Duda 1934b (keys, many Oriental genera); Sabrosky 1941 (type-species, world genera), 1951 (keys to genera of Ethiopian region but often useful for Oriental).

Subfamily OSCINELLINAE

Genus ANACAMPTONEURUM Becker

Anacampτoneurum Becker, 1903, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl. 2:155. Type-species, *obliquum* Becker, by monotypy.

novum (Frey).—Philippines [Mindanao].

1923, Notul. ent. 3:108 (♂; *Scaliophthalmus*). Type-loc: Port Banga (Banga), Mindanao, Philippines.

obliquum Becker. India [Madras]; Egypt, Israel, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania. 1903, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl. 2:155 (♂♀). Type-locs: Luxor, Assiut, and Fayum, Egypt.

robustum Duda.—Sumatra.

1934, Tijdschr. Ent. 77:84 (♂♂). Type-loc: Fort de Kock, Sumatra.