

width; tarsomere 5 of hindleg slightly shorter than wide, apical margin with 2 pairs of major setae, those of inner pair much heavier than and ca 1.5 as long as of outer pair. *Abdomen* of ♂ (fig. 15) typical for the genus; dorsal connexivum fenced by single column of bristles on each side; sternite 2 with uniform short fine setae on surface, anterolateral area bare, posterolateral marginal and submarginal setae longer, heavier than discal ones which are hardly longer in average than on ventral connexivum. Lateral connexivum with few long setae near sternite 2 and immediately below aforementioned bristle-fence of dorsal connexivum, elsewhere (including interspace between laterite 2 and sternite 2) uniformly covered with short fine setae similar to these on ventral connexivum. Pygidium in lateral view ca 1.5 as long as high, with rather sparse slender setae; surstylus slightly shorter than wide, with 3 setae. Genitalia (fig. 16-17) very long; right paramere weakly curved, blunt at apex; left one straight, acute at apex; aedeagus plus its apedeme 1.45 mm long, i.e., nearly 3/4 as long as wing. ♀ unknown.

***Brachytarsina amboinensis uniformis* Maa, new subspecies**

Fig. 20-25.

*Nycteribosca amboinensis* (misidentifications, s. str., nec Rondani): Kess., 1925: 24, rec. — Jobl., 1951: 233, key, rec. — Param., 1951: 760, key, rec.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Unnumbered specim. (Kess. 1925), ex *Miniopterus schreibersii*, "Queensland"; 1 specim. (Jobl. 1951), ex *M. schreibersii*, Chillagoe. 2 specim. (Param. 1951), no host, Biloela. Jobling (1951: 235) mentioned that it has been previously recorded from Myall Lakes, ex *M. schreibersii* but I can not find earlier reference for that record.

NEW MATERIAL. 137 ♂♂, 173 ♀♀. Holotype ♀, Possession I., in Aust. Mus., Sydney.

Ex *Miniopterus*: 101 ♂♂, 141 ♀♀, in 49 lots, Mt Amos, Ashford Cave, Avalon, Back Ck. Mine, Bamaga, Bannockburn Oval, Belfery Cave, Bonalbo Colliery, Bramston Beach, Canungra, Carrai Cave, Chillagoe Caves, Drum Cave, Elizabeth Bay House, Endless Cave, Fig Tree Cave, Goondi, Grill Cave, Helen's Hill, Herberton, Ingham, Kalumburu, Kempsey, Kuranda, Lindeman I., Mareeba, N. Sydney Rly. Tunnel, Possession I., Prospect Tunnel, Rise & Shine Mine, Rockhampton, Samford, Thursday I., Warragamba Dam, Whitsunday I., Willi-Willi Cave, Yessabah Cave.

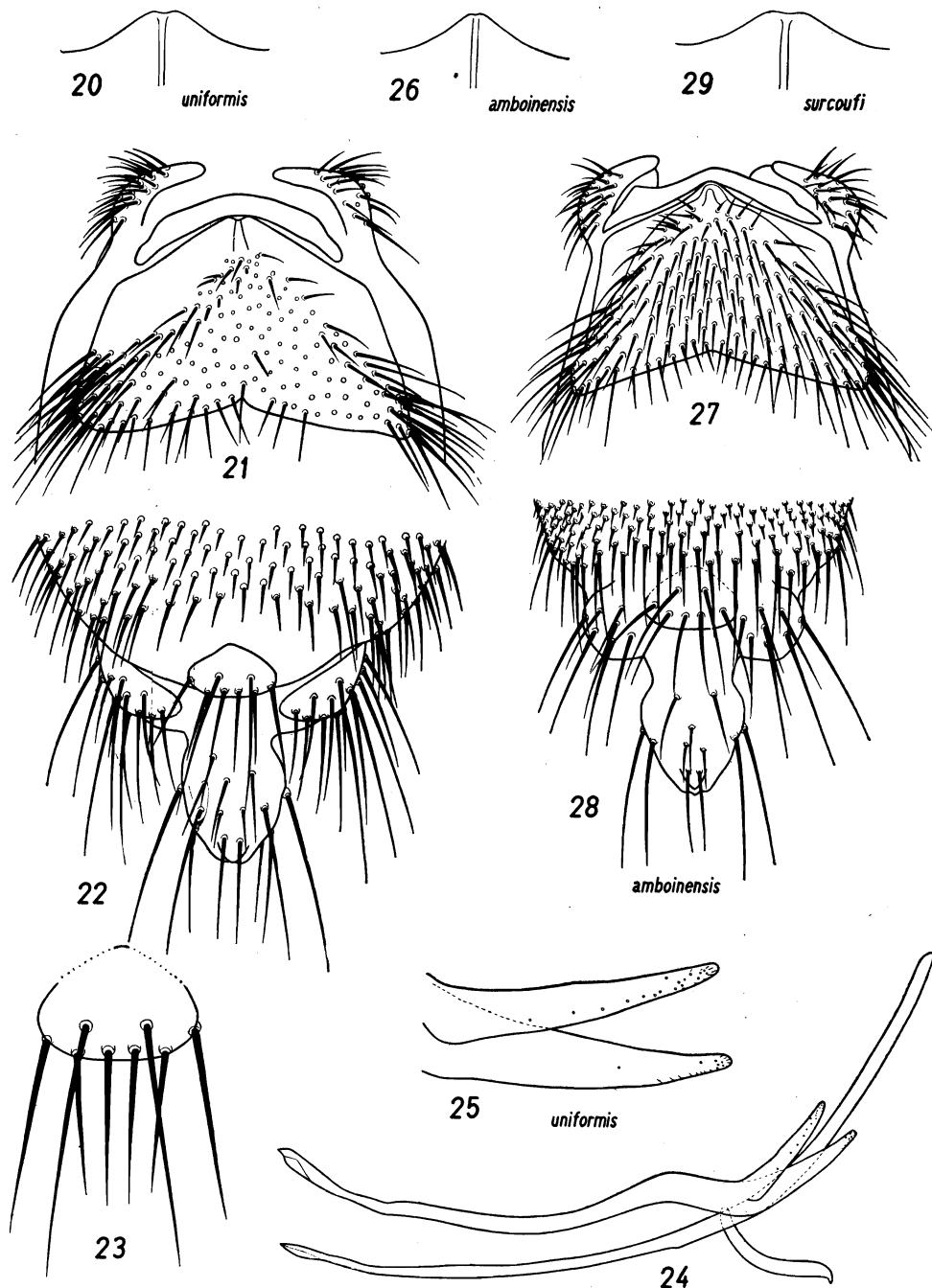
Ex *Vespadelus pumilus*: 1 ♀, Viator Cave. Ex *Rhinolophus megaphyllus*: 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, S. Johnston Stn., Willi-Willi Cave. Ex "bat": 12 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀, Biloela, Brisbane, Cairns, Carrai Cave, Finch Hatton, Fitzroy Vale, Helen's Hill, Lankelly Ck. The ♀ from Cairns was determined by Musgrave as *Br. rouxi* Falc.!

HABITAT. A cave-dwelling species. Evidently confined to *Miniopterus* (Vespertilionidae: Miniopterinae), of which 2 species, *M. schreibersii* and *M. australis* are involved and the former species may again be divided into 2 or 3 geographical races in Australia. Since original host determinations written on labels of specimens are rather confusing, I am leaving aside the specific names *schreibersii* and *australis*. It will be interesting to find out which of the 2 *Miniopterus* species is more preferred. Widespread in tropical and subtropical zones of the Subcontinent, it is at present known from Queensland (Mt Amos, Biloela, Bramston Beach, Brisbane, Cairns, Canungra, Chillagoe, Finch Hatton, Fitzroy Vale, Goondi, Helen's Hill, Herberton, Ingham, Kuranda, Lankelly Ck., Lindeman I., Mareeba, Possession I., Rockhampton, Samford, S. Johnston Stn., Thursday I., Viator Cave, Whitsunday I.), New South Wales (Ashford Cave, Back Ck. Mine,

Bannockburn Oval, Belfery Cave, Bonalbo, Carrai Cave, Drum Cave, Endless Cave, Fig Tree Cave, Kempsey, Myall Lakes, Prospect Tunnel, Rise & Shine Mine, Sydney, Warragamba Dam, Willi-Willi Cave, Yessabah Cave) and Western Australia (Kalumburu). Probably the southernmost record of distribution is from Sydney, ca 34° S.

**AFFINITIES.** As a member of the Group *Amboinensis*, this subspecies is chiefly characterized by the apically equally narrow right and left parameres and almost uniformly short hindmost-row setae on ♀ ventral connexivum, for which the name *uniformis* is suggested. The subspecies can also be distinguished from *amboinensis* Rndn. (Amboina) (fig. 26-28), *surcoufi* Falc. (New Caledonia) (fig. 29), *pretiosa* Falc. (New Hebrides) and an undescribed form from New Guinea by the moderately broad (much broader than in toptypical *amboinensis*) anterior mesosternal lobe and relatively longer lateral margins of metasternum. The shape of postvertex, labial theca and scutellum, though convenient, is not a very constant character.

**Description.** *Body* (in alcohol) 3.1-3.7 mm long. *Head* not darker than other parts of body, in dorsal view strongly narrowed caudad, in lateral view distinctly shorter than high and with posterior part very strongly convex. Eye prominent. Mediovortex moderately wide; postvertex oval, small, with 6-9 setae, posteriorly meeting occipital margin which is hardly notched at middle. Postgena anteriorly setose, posteriorly bare; occiput with single row of small setae. Arista ca 2/3 as long as head, apical 1/2 branched. Labial theca about as long as wide, evenly distinctly narrowed apicad, with straight lateral margins; labella very short. *Thorax* longer than wide (51 × 46, length measured from anterior prescutal to posterior scutellar margin), evenly setose all over, dorsal setae rather uniform in length and robustness, ventral setae moderately small, slightly longer than interspaces of their basal punctures, setae on upper 2/3 of mesepisternum as long and robust as those on mesepimerum. Relative lengths of prescutum, scutum and scutellum 26: 16: 9; prescutum anteriorly gently emarginate at middle; scutum with deep broad transverse groove immediately before posterior margin; anterior margin of scutellum concavely curved, posterior margin moderately broadly rounded, surface strongly convex, with 6-8 setal rows. Thoracic squama conical, slightly shorter, blunter in dorsal than in lateral view; calypter with 8-10 setae in 3 series. Anterior mesosternal lobe (fig. 20) moderately broad, very weakly notched at middle; metasternum (pleurotrochantines) widest before midlength, with lateral margin as long as trochanter 2. *Wing* 2.7-3.1 mm long, vein  $R_{2+3}$  apically very gently curved,  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$  hardly divergent toward wing-margin, 1st abscissa of  $M_{1+2}$  straight, distinctly longer than  $rm$ , setulae on wing-membrane extensive. *Legs* moderately robust, femora with very long dense setae, dorsal tibial setae as long as or slightly longer than profile tibial breadth; tarsomere 5 of hindleg dorsally with an apical row of setae which are subequal in length to one another. *Abdomen* of ♂ typical for the genus, lateral fence of dorsal connexivum composed of ca 5 (anteriorly) to 3 (posteriorly) columns of bristles; laterite 6 with ca 12 bristles (in 3 columns) and 4 small setae (in 1 column). Sternite 2 bare at anterolateral areas, median setae much shorter than lateral ones. Interspace of sternite 2 and laterite 2 bare, ventral connexivum covered with uniform short setae. Pygidium in profile distinctly shorter than high, lateral surface with fairly long setae, upper ones of which are stouter than lower ones. Genitalia (fig. 24-25) moderately long, left and right parameres apically similarly narrow and straight; aedeagus not definable from its apodeme, their combined length 1.2 mm; surstylus ca 2 × as long as wide, with 2 setae, genital deckplate ribbon-like. *Abdomen* of ♀ (fig. 21-23) similar; ventral connexivum in engorged specimens with L-shaped bare stripe at each side, hindmost-row setae hardly longer than those of anterior rows; lateral connexivum posteriorly with 3-4 rows of moderately long setae. Sternite 7 triangular, with 6-12, usually 8-9, setae in 2 rows. Proctiger very gently narrowed apicad, weakly curved along lateral margin, with 4 dorsal setae and 1 pair of lateral setae; cercus with 3 setae; sternite 10 pyriform, with 2, 4 and 2 setae arranged in 3 rows, median setae of 2nd row shorter than lateral ones.



**Fig. 20-29.** *Brachytarsina*. Thoracic venter, anterior part (20, 26, 29), ♀ abdominal bases, ventral view (21, 27), ♀ abdominal apices, ventral view (22, 28), ♀ sternite 7 (23), ♂ genitalia (24), parameres, more enlarged (25). Fig. 20-25, *Br. amboinensis uniformis* n. ssp., slides #1159 (♂) and 1158 (♀); fig. 26-28, *Br. a. amboinensis* Rndn., Amboina: Liangikan Cave, slide #1160; fig. 29, *Br. a. surcoufi* Falc., New Caledonia: Boulouparis, slide #1164. Each figure drawn to same scale as its counterpart.