

# Ergebnisse der Deutschen Afghanistan-Expedition 1956 der Landessammlungen für Naturkunde Karlsruhe

## Bombyliidae, Therevidae (Diptera)

by

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(With 1 Figure)

The BOMBYLIIDAE collected in Afghanistan by Dr. AMSEL comprise 51 specimens, belonging to 11 genera and 20 species. All are of Palaearctic affinities, but two of the most striking species. — *Exoprosopa pennata* NURSE and *Callistoma imperator* NURSE — were originally described from Baluchistan.

### Section *Homeophthalmae*

1. *Amictus virgatus* AUSTEN, 1937, Bombyliidae of Palestine, p. 83  
1 ♂ Kala Nao, 18. V. 1956
2. *Geron gibbosus* OLIVIER, 1789, Encycl. Méthod. 4, p. 329 (Bombylius)  
1 ♂ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956
3. *Bombylius modestus* LOEW, 1873, Beschreib. eur. Dipt. III, p. 192  
1 ♂, 1 ♀ Gulbahar, 15—25. VI. 1956
4. *Bombylius pericaustus* LOEW, 1873, Beschreib. eur. Dipt. III, p. 188  
1 ♂ Herat, 15. IV. 1956
5. *Anastoechus turkmenorum* PARAMONOW, 1930, Trav. Mus zool. Akad Sci. Ukr.  
No. 9, p. 474  
2 ♀ Daurahabad, 20. V. 1956
6. *Callistoma imperator* NURSE, 1922, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 28, p. 886  
7 ♂, 10 ♀ Gulbahar, 8.—15. VI. 1956.  
1 ♀ Herat, 15. V. 1956.

### Section *Tomophthalmae*

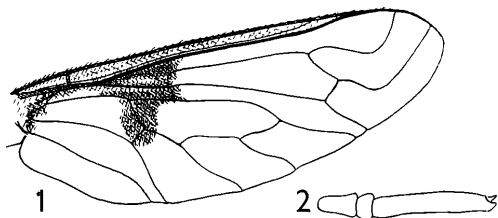
7. *Petrorossia letho* WIEDEMANN, 1828, Auss. Zweifl. ins 1, p. 566 (Anthrax)  
1 ♂ Gulbahar, 8. VI. 1956
8. *Petrorossia* sp.  
1 ♂ Gulbahar, 8. VI. 1956

This is a much bigger specimen than the preceding one, and has the hind tarsus somewhat shorter. Since both were taken on the same day, in the same place, it is probable that this is no more than a variant of *letho*. It is very greasy, with few surface markings visible.

9. *Anthrax stictica* KLUG, 1832, in EHRENBERG, Symb. phys. Dec. 3, Ins.  
Dipt., p. 3, tab. XXX, fig. 14 (ANTHRAX).  
1 ♂ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956
10. *Spongostylum tripunctatum* WIEDEMANN, 1820, in MEIGEN, Syst. Beschreib.  
2, p. 166 (ANTHRAX)  
1 ♂ Herat, 15. V. 1956  
3 ♂ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956 (melanic form).
11. *Exoprosopa pennata* NURSE, 1922, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 28, p. 635  
1 ♂ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956
12. *Exoprosopa fallaciosa* LOEW, 1873, Beschreib. eur. Dipt. 3, p. 162  
2 ♀ Gulbahar, 8. VI. 1956; 25. VI. 1956

13. *Exoprosopa interstitialis* NURSE, 1922, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 28, p. 636  
 4 ♀ Gulbahar, 8. — 15. VI. 1956
14. *Exoprosopa rutila* WIEDEMANN, 1818, Zool. Magaz. 1 (2), p. 16 (ANTHRAX)  
 1 ♀ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956
15. *Exoprosopa*? *mucoorea* KLUG, 1832, in EHRENBERG, Symb. phys. Dec. Ins.  
 Dipt., p. 14, tab., fig. 6  
 5 ♂ Gulbahar, 15.—25. VI. 1956
16. *Exoprosopa amseli*, sp. nov.

A small, decorative species, with a big head; wings as in fig. 1; body and head partly black, partly reddish in ground colour, with iridescent greenish white scales; and orange legs, with black scales on tibiae and tarsi. It seems to belong to PARAMONOW's "E. stupida-group", but differs from any of these in the wing-pattern, in the colour and arrangement of scales on the head, and in the colouring of the legs.



*Exoprosopa amseli*, sp. nov.  
 Abb. 1 wing; Fig. 2; antenna

♀ *Head*. Upper two-thirds of frons bare, shining black, with sparse whitish hairs, but no scales; lower third of frons and entire face orange, with yellowish hairs, and thickly encrusted with white scales, which have red and green iridescent lights, just as PARAMONOW describes them in *stupida*: face conically produced forwards. Vertex and occiput black in ground colour, with pale hairs, and thickly encrusted with iridescent scales like those on the face. Antennae as in fig. 2: first two segments yellow, or partly blackish, with yellow hairs; third black, narrow and strap-like, with a tiny style in a dorsoapical pit. Proboscis black, just as long as mouth-opening; palpi concealed.

*Thorax*. Mesonotum shining black, with short yellowish hairs, and encrusted with shining, iridescent, whitish scales, which are not dense enough to obscure the ground colour; extreme lateral margins with a narrow stripe of longer white scales, and with lateral bristles moderately developed, the two notopleurals on each side being yellow. Scutellum in ground colour black with red margin, and entirely covered with yellowish scales. Pleura shining black-brown: pro- meso- and meta-pleura with dense tufts of yellowish white hairs; posterior mesopleuron, upper sternopleuron, and hypopleuron, each with a tuft of long, dense white scales.

*Abdomen*. Ground colour of dorsum black: each segment with a pair of large red spots, which merge into a red hind margin on posterior segments; over this is a uniform covering of dull yellowish white scales. Sides of abdomen with long yellowish hairs. Venter red with white scales.

*Legs*. Coxae black-brown with yellow hairs and a tuft of white scales on middle and hind coxae. Femora orange, encrusted with whitish scales, except antero-apically, where there is a patch of black scales. Tibiae and tarsi also orange in ground colour, but covered with dense black scales, so that they appear black. Middle and hind tibiae with black bristles.

*Wings.* As in fig. 1. Costal, subcostal and first basal cells stained yellow, with a darker band extending across base of discal cells. Rest of wing-membrane clear and colourless. Squamae yellow, with a fringe of white scales. Halteres brown, with paler tip.

*Length.* Body 8 mm; wing 8 mm.

*Holotype* in Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe.

1 ♀ (holotype), Gulbahar, 2. IX. 1956

17. *Thyridanthrax vagans* LOEW, 1862 Berl. ent. Z. 6, p. 81 (ANTHRAX)

1 ♂ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956.

18. *Villa albifacies* MACQUART, 1840, Dipt. exot. 2 (1), p. 71, tab., XXI, fig. 1 (ANTHRAX)

2 ♀ Gulbahar, 8. VI. 1956.

19. *Villa tomentosa* BECKER, 1916, Ann. Mus. nat. Hung. 14, p. 41

1 ♂ Gulbahar, 2. IX. 1956. [Exemplar bei der Rücksendung zerstört].

20. *Spongostylum*? sp. nov.

1 ♀ N. W. -Afghanistan, Andkhui, 21. V. 1956.

A single specimen, remarkable for having three submarginal cells in each wing: the fork of  $R_{4+5}$ , besides having a right-angle and a long appendix, has a cross-vein joining it to  $R_{2+3}$ . Unfortunately the specimen is in poor condition, and cannot either be determined or adequately described as new.

The THEREVIDAE collected by this Expedition are only five in number, belonging to three species, in three different genera. All three of them are principally known from North Africa, but the Therevidae are a rather obscure Family, not very often collected, and their distribution is very incompletely known.

1. *Caenophanomyia insignis* LOEW, 1874, Z. ges. Naturwiss. IX, p. 415 (Caenophanes)

3 ♀ Gulbahar, 5. VI.—25. VIII. 1956.

2. *Orthaccia thoracica* MACQUART, 1840, Dipt. exot. (2) 1, p. 22, tab. v, fig. 1 (Thereva)

1 ♂ Gulbahar, 25. VI. 1956.

3. *Actorthia*? *frontata* KRÖBER, 1912, Deutsch. ent. Z. 1912, p. 30

1 ♀ Gulbahar, 15. VI. 56.

The poor condition of the specimen prevents it from being identified with certainty.

### References

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