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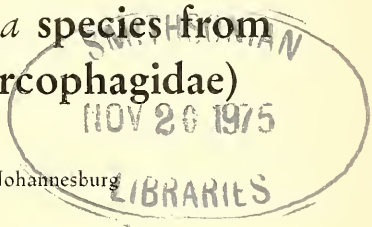
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Description of a new *Sarcophaga* species from Southern Africa (Diptera: Sarcophagidae)

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During a visit to Southern Africa in 1970, Professor E. LINDNER collected a number of Diptera which he sent to Dr. ZUMPT for identification. Amongst this material a single specimen of a new species was recognized by Dr. ZUMPT, and as there is little likelihood of further specimens becoming available in the near future, he kindly left it to me to describe.

The terminology used in this paper is explained in ZUMPT's revision of the Sarcophaginae of the Ethiopian zoogeographical region (1972).

Sarcophaga namibia nov. spec.

(fig. 1)

This fly belongs to the subgenus *Thyrsocnema*, as recognized by ZUMPT (1972), and the hypopygium closely resembles that of *S. maritima* Engel. The notable difference between the two species is that the cerci of *S. maritima* are strongly undulating when seen in lateral view, while those of *S. namibia* are more or less evenly curved.

The membranal lobi are long, curved and slightly serrated terminally. The vesicae are broad and partially serrated on the outer margin. The harpes are rod-like and serrated and the juxta has a pair of long processi.

Male — Head silvery pollinose, frontal stripe black and slightly widened towards the antennal groove. Frons at its narrowest point measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye-length, and the parafrotaia at this point about $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the frontal stripe. The row of *pa* complete and reaching the middle of the second antennal segment; *iv* long and thick, *f* and *oc* well developed, *ev* not distinguishable from the adjoining *ocb*. Parafrotaia with irregular black setae which extend onto the parafacialia where they become longer and thicker towards the bucca. Height of bucca $\frac{1}{3}$ of eye-length, vibrissa long and thick, bristles and hairs black but pale on post-bucca. Antennae with basal segments dark-brown, third segment twice as long as the second. Palpi dark-brown to black.

Thorax with a grey pollinosity and the usual pattern of three dark longitudinal stripes. Prescutellar pair of *ac* of moderate length, *dc* = 3 + 4, *ia* = 1 + 3, *prs*

present, $h = 3$; scutellum with four marginal bristles of varying length, the apicals not strongly developed, two pairs of discals present close to the margin of the scutellum; $st = 1 : 1 : 1$. Propleuron bare, pp and pst well developed and accompanied by hairs. Wing hyaline, epaulet black, basicosta yellow, veins reddish-brown, r_{4-5} with setae extending $1/2$ the way to $r-m$.

Legs black, fore-tibia with 4 ad in the upper half and one submedian pv bristle. Mid-femur ventrally with numerous bristles and long hairs. Mid-tibia with 2 ad , 4 pd , 2 av and one pv bristle, ventral hairs short. Hind-femur with bristles and long hairs. Hind-tibia with several ad bristles of varying length, 3 pv and 2 av bristles, ventral hairs short.

Abdomen black with a grey pollinosity forming the usual chess-board pattern. Tergite III without a pair of median marginal bristles. Genital segments reddish-brown, the first without stronger bristles near the posterior margin.

Length: 11 mm.

Locality: South West Africa, Walvis Bay, 31.1.1970, 1 ♂, leg. E. LINDNER. The specimen has been returned to the Natural History Museum, Stuttgart, Germany.

References

- ZUMPT, F. (1972): Calliphoridae (Diptera Cyclorrhapha). Part IV: Sarcophaginae. — Explor. Parc natn. Virunga, Miss. G. F. de Witte (1933—1935), fasc. 101, 264 pp.

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Fig. 1) *Sarcophaga nanibia* n. sp.
(a) Hypopygium in lateral view,

(b) Outline of cerci dorsally.

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