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Contribution to the Taxonomy of the Genus *Chlorops* MEIGEN, 1803 (Diptera, Chloropidae)

With 11 Figures

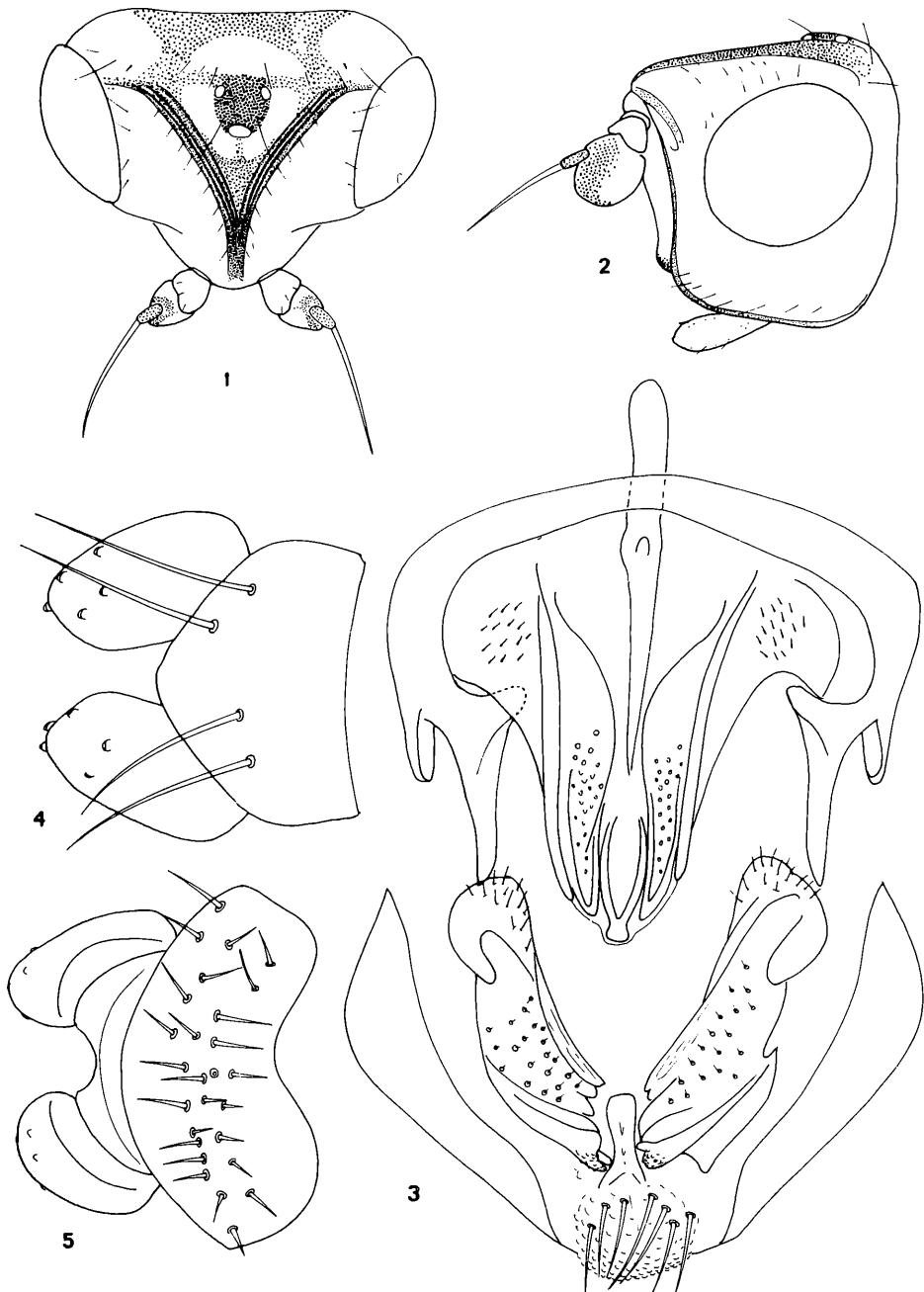
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On the basis of the male genitalia organization of *Anthracophaga strigula* and *Anthracophaga palluda* and the following description of *Chlorops quercophila* sp. n. as well, the author ascertains that there is no base for differentiating the above mentioned species in an independent genus taxon. He proposes the name *Anthracophaga* LOEW, 1866 to be a synonym of *Chlorops* MEIGEN, 1803.

1. On the Name *Anthracophaga* LOEW, 1866

ANDERSSON (1977) included rightly the genus *Anthracophaga* LOEW, 1866 with the species *Anthracophaga strigula* (FABRICIUS, 1794) and *Anthracophaga palluda* NARTSHUK, 1963 in the genus *Chlorops* MEIGEN, 1803 at the base of similarity in the male genitalia. He set apart two subgenera — *Chlorops* and *Anthracophaga*, and annotated that the differences between them are inconsiderable. Our investigations manifested also that *A. strigula* is closely related to *Chlorops ringens* LOEW and *Chlorops frontosa* MEIG. in the granulated apexes of the edyta, the narrow cerca and the comparatively wide hypandrium with a group of bristles at the base of the pregonites (fig. 7), and form together an allied group in the genus *Chlorops*.

The genitalia of *A. palluda* are similar to all *Chlorops* species genitalia with parallel situated gonites (fig. 11). For this reason the species has to remain in the genus *Chlorops*. The species peculiarity of *A. palluda* is the presence of desclerotized pregonites and lacking bristles at the pregonites base (most of the species in the genus lack bristles at the base of pregonites). This sign cannot be accepted as a satisfactory indication of the species differentiation in an independent genus taxon. The desclerotized pregonites and the triangular head of *A. palluda* (fig. 10) indicate only that the species is not so closely related to *A. strigula*. Both species belong to different groups of the genus *Chlorops*, especially to subgenus *Chlorops* (s. BESCHOVSKI 1978). For this reason the name *Anthracophaga* LOEW, 1866 derived from the type species *Anthracophaga strigula* (FABRICIUS, 1794) should be considered as synonym of *Chlorops* MEIGEN, 1803; *Chlorops* (= *Anthracophaga*: *syn. n.*).

Fig. 1-5. *Chlorops quercophila* sp. n.

1: Head from above – 2: the same in profile – 3: ♂, genitalia, anteroventral view – 4: ♀, supraanal plate and cerca, dorsal view – 5: ♀, supraanal plate and cerca, ventral view.

2. *Chlorops quercophila* sp. n.

Head trapezium-shaped in profile (fig. 2), frontal triangle dark dusted, with concave side and wrinkled, with ridges and grooves along margins (fig. 1), yellow window spots; palpi yellow; black stripes of mesonotum heavily dusted, scutellum dark; praegenites with hairs in the basis; ♀ — cerca short and broad (fig. 4, 5). Head (fig. 1, 2) broader than long (46:34), high equal of the length. Antennae: ant₂ orange-yellowish, from above darker; ant₃ round, yellow at the front above black-brown; arista with short dark basal joints and pale flagellum. Face yellow, slightly concave, higher than broad, with black facial ridges and clypeus; cheeks (facial orbits) equal of the ant₃; vibrissal angle right, round; jowls about 1.5 times higher than ant₃ with black peristomal ridges, dark and yellow peristomal hairs; instead of vi — several pale hairs. Eyes about 2 times higher than jowls. Frons yellow, a little broader than long (30:27); frontal triangle dark in the apical half as a line almost reaching front of frons; around the black ocellar tuberculum with translucent window spots. Occiput dark, at the back of eyes and frontal triangle brownish-yellow. Frons with dark hairs; bristles: 4—5 orb, 6—8 fr, 2 poc, 1 vte; dark hairs on the yellow parts behind eyes and between frons and occiput.

Thorax. Yellow with 3 heavily dusted black stripes; the last half of the middle stripes with yellow line. Scutellum frome above brown with pale bases, margins and middle line. Humerus yellow with a round black spot; notopleura with 2 black spots in the first part and black line on the second. Pleura yellow with black spots, slightly dusted. Dark hairs on the mesonotum, scutellum and humerus. Bristles: 1 h, 2 a npl (one after another), 2 p npl (one over another), 2 sc, 1 dc, 1 row of scutellar bristles, 1 ap and 4—5 la; yellowish line on the second part of the middle black stripes of mesonotum and on the scutellum without hairs. Wings genotypic. Legs predominantly yellow with longitudinal brownish spots on the antero- and posterodorsal surface of f₁₋₃; t₁₋₃ yellow, first tarsus brown, second and third tarsi with dark apical articles.

Abdomen brown with yellow lines on the apical margin of the terga.

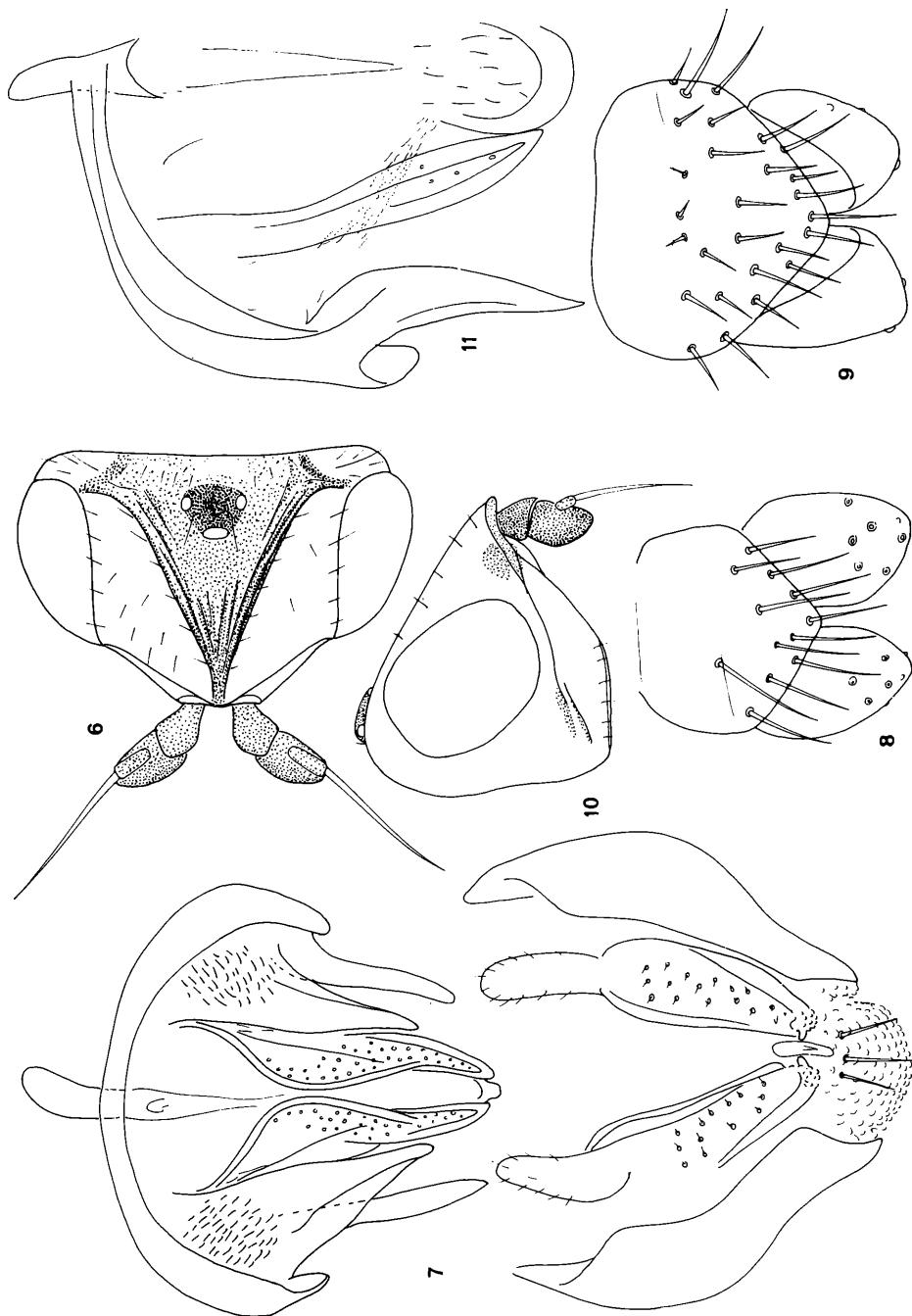
Genitalia ♂ (fig. 3) pregonites desclerotized, with short hairs on the basis; ♀ (fig. 4, 5) with short cerca broad nail shaped; supraanal plate with two pairs of bristles, subanal plate short and broad, with many bristles.

Size 4—5 mm.

Holotype 1 ♂. Black Sea coast, south from the river Veleka, near village Silistar on grass in an oak forest, 10 May 1974; paratype 1 ♀, country „Belata reka” near town Aitos, 6 May 1974, grass in an oak forest.

Ch. quercophila sp. n. is similar to *Ch. strigula*. They distinguish each other in:

Taxonomic Features	<i>Ch. strigula</i>	<i>Ch. quercophila</i> sp. n.
Frontal triangle	black with straight side (fig. 6)	black with translucent window spots and concave sides (fig. 1)
Occiput	dark	dark; yellow behind the frontal triangle and eyes
Ant ₃	black	predominantly yellowish
Palpi	dark	yellow
Genitalia ♂	fig. 7	fig. 3
Genitalia ♀	fig. 8, 9	fig. 4, 5



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Fig. 6–11.

6–9: *Chlorops strigula* (FABR.). 6: Head, dorsal view — 7 ♂, genitalia, anteroventral view — 8: ♀, supraanal plate and cerca, dorsal view — 9: ♀, subanal plate and cerca, ventral view 10–11: *Chlorops palluda* (NARTSHUK). 10: Head, lateral view — 11 hypandrium, right part, ventral view.

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