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A New Species and New Records of African Ephydriidae (Dipt.)

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I am very much indebted to Prof. Dr. ERWIN LINDNER of the "Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart" for the privilege of studying the shore flies of the family Ephydriidae which he collected on his 1958—1959 trip to Africa. Although the collection was small, it was of more than usual interest because of the new species represented. One of these is described here, but the second is not described at this time, pending a revision of the African species of *Notiphila*.

Subfamily Psilopinae

Mosillus bracteatus Schiner

Mosillus bracteatus Schiner, 1868, Reise Novara, Zool. II, Abt. 1, Dipt., p. 244 (Cape of Good Hope).
Gymnopa bracteata, Cresson, 1925, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 51: 232. — CRESSON, 1946, idem. 72: 246.
WIRTH, 1960, South African Animal Life 7: 391.

1 ♂, Capetown, South Africa, 13 Oct.—17 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

We must go back to *Mosillus* Latreille 1804 (Type-species, *arcuatus* Latreille, subm. mon. Latreille 1805: 390, = *subsultans* Fabricius) because it has priority over *Gymnopa* Fallén 1820 (Type-species, *aenea* Fallén, mon. = *subsultans* Fabricius). *M. bracteatus* can be separated from *beckeri* (Cresson), the second Ethiopian species, by its more granulose mesonotum and scutellum, by its broader cheeks and longer face, and by the pair of distinctive oblique pollinose marks at the angle between the eye margin and antenna bases.

Athyroglossa (Athyroglossa) lindneri n. sp.

♂, ♀. Length about 1.8 mm; wing 1.7 mm by 0.6 mm.

Polished black; antennae and halteres brown; tarsomeres 1—4 pale yellow; wing grayish hyaline, the veins brownish. Frons slightly broader behind, posteriorly 0.46 as broad as total breadth of head; proclinate and reclinate orbitals, ocellars, post-ocellars, and inner and outer verticals all strong. Narrowest portion of face 0.67 as broad as broadest portion of frons; facial tubercle well developed, convex; face slightly rugulose on sides; upper facials meeting on midline, two small lower facials on each side; face without pruinose markings. Arista with five long rays. Setae of entire body rather numerous, relatively long, appressed; mesonotal setulae nonseriate, mesonotum very convex. Scutellum only slightly convex, disc slightly rugulose, with coarse, scale-like, brown pollinosity around margin. Abdomen convex, polished, with very sparse setae, first and fifth terga with coarse, scalelike brown pollinosity. Legs moderately stout; fore femur not especially swollen or armed; mid and hind femora with coarse, bristlelike anterior hairs. Wing with second costal section 2.8 times as long as third.

Holotype male, Msingi, Tanganyika, 8 Feb. 1959, LINDNER leg. (deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart). Allotype female, Natal, La Mercy,

Umnloti, seashore, 24 July 1963, B. and P. STUCKENBERG (deposited in the U. S. National Museum in Washington).

This species is respectfully and affectionately dedicated to Professor ERWIN LINDNER of the Stuttgart Museum in honor of his long years of service to dipterology, and his productive field work in East and South Africa. The known African species of *Athyroglossa* can be separated by the following key:

Key to the African species of *Athyroglossa*

1. Mesonotal setulae seriate, in sparse rows; arista with short rays
(Subgenus *Parathyroglossa*) *africana* (Wirth)
- Mesonotal setulae more numerous, irregular; arista with long rays
(Subgenus *Athyroglossa*) 2
2. Halter dark; face without silvery areas (Tanganyika) *lindneri* n. sp.
- Halter pale; face with silvery areas (Egypt) *argyrata* Hendel

Allotrichoma pluvialis Soika

Allotrichoma pluvialis Soika, 1956, Boll. Mus. Civ. Venezia 9: 126 (Belgian Congo).

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Marangu, Tanganyika, 1—20 March 1959, LINDNER leg.

This species is distinguished from *perspiciendum* (Becker) by its very dark brown, almost black color, with grayish cheeks and narrow gray pollinose line from humeri to wing bases, and by the very long, slender genital appendage of the male, with capitate tip bearing 5—8 small hairs.

Discomyza dolichoceros Cresson

Discomyza dolichoceros Cresson, 1944, Notulae Nat., no. 135: 5 (Kenya).

1 specimen, Marangu, Tanganyika, 1—20 March 1959, LINDNER leg.

Psilopa angola Cresson

Psilopa angola Cresson, 1946, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 72: 257 (Angola).

1 specimen, Capetown, South Africa, 13 Oct.—7 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

Actocetor (Poecilostenia) anormalipennis Séguy

Actocetor anormalipennis Séguy, 1933, Mem. Est. Mus. Zool. Univ. Coimbra, Ser. I, No. 67, p. 38 (Mozambique; fig.).

1 specimen, Livingstone, N. Rhodesia, 16—20 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

Previously known only from the type from Mozambique. The mesonotum of the above specimen is dull reddish yellow with grayish pollen, not bright gray pollinose as I stated in my key (1955, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 31: 51).

Subfamily Notiphilinae

Hydrellia lunata Cresson

Hydrellia lunata Cresson, 1932, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 58: 3 (Cape of Good Hope).

1 specimen, Capetown, South Africa, 13 Oct.—7 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

Paralimna poecila Wirth

Paralimna poecila Wirth, 1956, Ann. Natal Mus. 13: 384 (S. Rhodesia).

2 specimens, Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, N. Rhodesia, 16 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

Notiphila sp.

1 ♀, Johannesburg, Transvaal, 8—14 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

This specimen probably represents a new species but is not described here because of the difficulty in recognizing the previously described African species in this genus. South African ephydriids are being extensively collected by Dr. B. R. STUCKENBERG and others and a revision of this genus will soon be possible.

Subfamily Parydrinae*Brachydeutera pauliani* Wirth

Brachydeutera pauliani Wirth, 1964, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 57: 3—12.

1 ♂ paratype, Makoa, Tanganyika, 18 Jan. 1959, LINDNER leg.

This species, which is closely related to the Oriental *longipes* Hendel, can be recognized by its pale color, the very faint mesonotal vittae, and the grayish color of the pleuron gradually merging into the brownish of the mesonotum. It is also known from Madagascar, Transvaal, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Ochthera chalybescens Loew

Ochthera chalybescens Loew, 1862, Oefvers K. Vet.-Akad. Forh. 19: 14 (Cape of Good Hope).

Ochthera subtilis Adams, 1905, Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull. 3: 180 (Rhodesia).

1 specimen, Makoa, Tanganyika, 18 Jan. 1959, LINDNER leg.

Ochthera insularis Becker

Ochthera insularis Becker, 1910, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien 71: 154 (Sokotra Id.). — CRESSON, 1932, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 68: 30. — WIRTH, 1955, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 31: 57.

Ochthera nigripes Enderlein, 1922, Konowia 1: 128 (East Africa).

Ochthera jos Cresson, 1939, Notulae Nat., no. 21, p. 11 (Nigeria, Kenya).

The female specimen from Torina, Tanganyika, reported by WIRTH (1955, loc. cit.) as *chalybescens* Loew was misidentified; it has been re-examined and found to belong to *insularis* Becker. The males of these two species are easily separated by the shape of the flexor callus of the fore basitarsus.

Subfamily Ephydrinae*Neoscatella stuckenbergi* Wirth

Neoscatella stuckenbergi Wirth, 1956, Ann. Natal Mus. 13: 393 (S. Africa).

1 specimen, Capetown, South Africa, 13 Oct.—7 Nov. 1958, LINDNER leg.

This is a widespread, common South African species with 5-spotted wings.

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