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A New Species of Fruit-Fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) from Spain

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With 1 figure

Summary

A new species of Tephritidae from Spain, *Noeeta hemiradiata* n. sp., is described in this paper. It was bred from larvae living in inflorescences of *Hieracium* sp. on refuse heaps near the town of Benidorm north of Alicante.

Zusammenfassung

Noeeta hemiradiata n. sp., eine neue Tephritide aus Spanien wird beschrieben. Imagines wurden aus Larven gezogen, die in Blütenköpfchen von *Hieracium* sp. lebten. Diese Wirtspflanzen wuchsen auf einer Mülldeponie in Nähe von Benidorm, nördlich Alicante.

1. Description of *Noeeta hemiradiata* n. sp.

Holotype: ♀, Spain, Mediterranean coast, Benidorm, north of Alicante, larvae August 1982, coll. J. DIRLBEK.

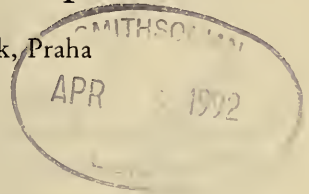
Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data, coll. J. DIRLBEK; 1 ♀, same data, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart.

Comments: Larvae collected in August 1982, flies hatching in laboratory September 1982. Host plant *Hieracium* sp., larva singly in inflorescence. Involucrum swollen. Habitat on refuse heaps near town. Puparium drop like smooth, dim, completely deep black, unmovable.

Male: Unknown.

Female: Length of body: 4.4–4.8 mm; length of wing: 4.2–4.5 mm; breadth of wing: 2.2–2.5 mm. Ground colour of body shining ochre-yellow with grey-brown to brown-black clear pattern. Pattern of wing (fig. 1) brown with hyaline spots. This pattern of wing on the whole surface brown without nuances, without a dark, macroscopically visible spot in cell r_{2+3} , typical for *Noeeta pupillata*. Legs yellow. Femur 1, 2, 3 with a brown, nearly rounded spot, elongated the margin.

Noeeta hemiradiata sp. n. is similar to *Noeeta pupillata* Fallén 1814, a species widespread in Europe (FOOTE, 1984; HENDEL, 1927; WHITE, 1988). It differs from it in the characters given below, especially in the pattern of wing (fig. 1), to which the name of this species refers.



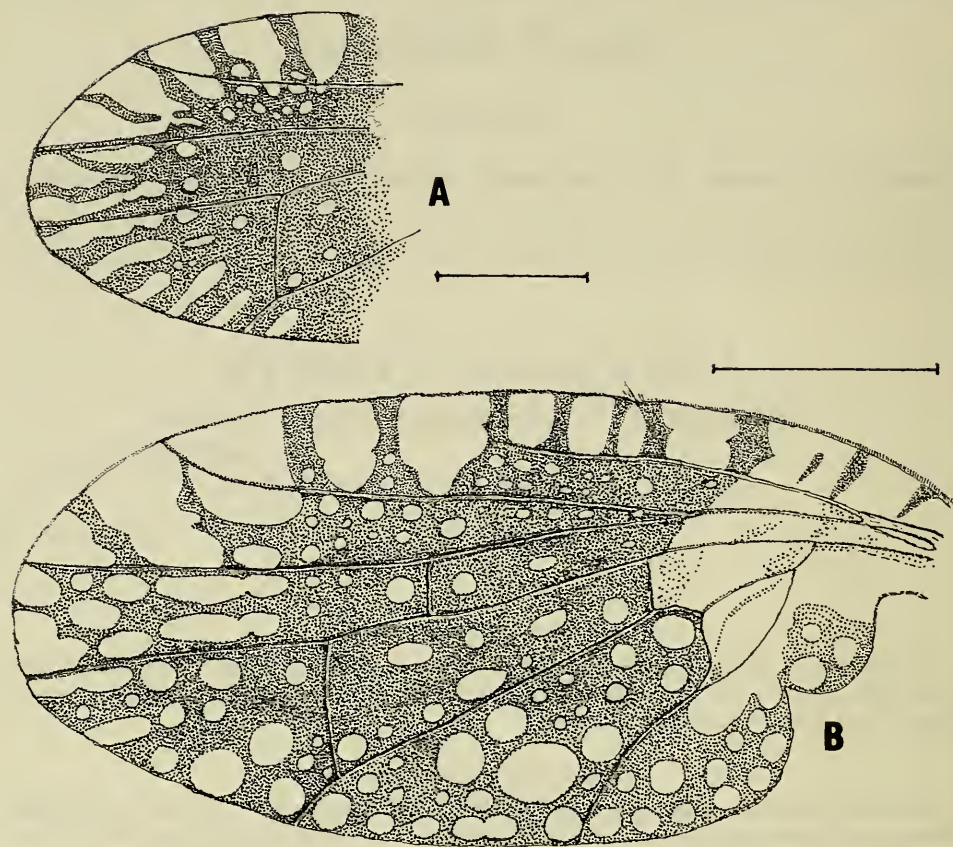


Fig. 1. Wing venation. — A. *Noeeta pupillata* Fall., — B. *Noeeta hemiradiata* n. sp. — Scale bars: 1.0 mm.

2. Comparison of characters

Noeeta hemiradiata n. sp., ♀

- 1.) Mesopleuron, pteropleuron and sternopleuron ochre-yellow with sharply bordered triangular spots.
- 2.) Bristles of thorax ia, psc-acr and dc stand on black-brown spots, ia and psc-acr mark the base and dc mark the apex of a triangle.
- 3.) Abdomen shining ochre-yellow with four rows of brown-black, sharply bordered spots.
- 4.) Sternites shining yellow.
- 5.) Pattern of wing on the whole surface brown without nuances.

Noeeta pupillata Fall., ♀

- Pleurons grey-brown, rather uniformly coloured, without a typical pattern.
- Three pairs of sharply bordered spots from two distinct longitudinal middle rows on thorax and additional spots at bristles from a marginal row.
- Colour of abdomen variable from grey-yellow to grey-brown with thick grey or brown dust.
- Sternites from ochre to light brown.
- Dark, macroscopically visible spot in cell r_{2+3} .

- 6.) Marginal radii clearly visible only on anterior margin of wing to vein R_{4+5} .
- 7.) In cell r_{4+5} two marginal hyaline spots, the former beginning in vein R_{4+5} , the latter in vein M and in the middle part of the wing margin they are separated by a brown stripe.
- 8.) Behind four hyaline rounded spots a couple of narrow elongated parallel hyaline spots can be seen pointing to vein $r-m$ and longer than $1/2$ vein M in cell r_{4+5} .
- 9.) In discoidal cell greater amount of hyaline spots in two rows alongside vein M and vein CuA_1 .
- 10.) There is no brown radiating pattern in cell m but hyaline spots arranged in rows.
- 11.) In cell cua_1 and cell a_2 a dense net of smaller or bigger rounded hyaline spots.
- Marginal radii clearly visible on the whole margin of wing.
- Two brown radii in cell r_{4+5} from the pattern of Y, the upper one beginning in the mouth of vein R_{4+5} , the lower one in the wing in the middle between vein R_{4+5} and vein M.
- Marginal radii reach as far as $2/5$ in length of vein M from the wing margin towards vein $r-m$.
- In discoidal cell two hyaline spots near anterior margin and two or usually three spots immediately near its posterior margin.
- Brown radii in cell m point to an apex formed with vein $dm-cu$ and vein M.
- In cell cua_1 the pattern a little blurred.

3. References

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- WHITE, I. M. (1988): Tephritid flies, Diptera: Tephritidae. — Handbk Identif. Br. Insects 10 (5a): 1–134; London (Royal Entomological Society).

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