

Three new species of Eumerus from South Africa

by

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Eumerus compactus n. sp.

A small, broad but short species, scarcely two and a half times as long as broad, wholly dullish black with some cupreous reflections. The six well-defined stripes on the abdomen as white as chalk.

Male. — Length 6 mm. Vertical triangle rather broad, at its base nearly one fifth the breadth of head, gradually narrowing to the very short line of contact between the eyes; ocellar triangle isosceles, long; upper occiput broad; occiput and vertical triangle with moderately long, erect, black bristly hairs. Frontal triangle equilateral, face with parallel sides; frons with heavy yellowish-white dust concealing the ground colour, the pile yellowish. Face with thin, white pollen with numerous glittering black spots and white pubescence. Antennae orange, the first two joints short, third joint about three times as long as high, its upper and lower borders parallel and the apex hardly oblique. Eyes bare.

Mesonotum about twice as broad as long, coarsely and closely punctate, with traces of a white pollinose median vitta anteriorly. The transverse suture is somewhat close to the front border, consequently the part of the mesonotum in front of the suture is about one fourth of the whole mesonotum; mesonotal pile brownish to black. Scutellum three times as broad as long, punctures and pile similar to that of mesonotum. Scutellum margined with a strongly punctate ridge. Pleural pile mostly white.

Tibiae and tarsi reddish; fore and middle femora black with red apex; hind femora short, black, extremely swollen, hind tibiae and tarsi much more robust than those of fore and middle legs but without striking particulars. Pile of the legs whitish, surface of tarsi and the middle femora with blackish hairs. Hind coxae with a tuft of long, silver-white hair exteriorly and a blunt tooth on the innerside.

Wings hyaline, somewhat darkened by villi. Stigmal cell dark orange. Upper marginal cross-vein with two stumps outwards and one inwards. Squamae white; halteres reddish white.

Abdomen broad, scarcely longer than mesonotum and scutellum together, somewhat dull due to close punctuation. First segment with a glittering black apical border. Second segment about four times as broad as long, with two very oblique, pollinose stripes, practically beginning at the same point on the front margin and directed to the hind corners of the segment; the space between these stripes and the front margin also filled up with white pollen. Third segment as long and broad as the second, the oblique lunules narrowly separated at their bases, increasing towards their apex but not reaching the hind corners of the segment. Fourth segment about twice as broad as long, with two strong stripes at the beginning widely separated, remote from the

front border of the segment and directed to the hind corners but by far not reaching them. Hypopygium large, transverse, wholly covered by the fourth tergite. The hind margin of the fourth sternite is very gently excised over its whole breadth. Venter reddish basally, black apically. Abdominal pile white, but black on the second and third segments medially.

F e m a l e. — Similar to the male. Vertex glittering black. Frons and face covered with thin white pollen in which numerous glittering black dots. Face about one fourth the breadth of head, the frons slightly narrowing from the antennae upwards. Eyes bare. Third antennal joint a little broader, the tip more rounded. Fore and middle femora a little less blackish. The white markings of the fourth segment reach the hind corners.

Holotype, male, Grahamstown, S. Africa, 15.I.1953, B. STUCKENBERG, in the Natal Museum collection, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Allotype, female, Elisabethville, Congo, Dr. M. BEQUART, and one paratype female, same data as the latter, in the collection BEQUART and the collection VAN DOESBURG respectively.

Eumerus tumidipes n. sp.

Characterized by the remarkable, dilated mid-legs of the male.

M a l e. — Length 8 mm. Head slightly broader than thorax; eyes large, very dark reddish, contiguous for a distance equal one fifth of the vertical triangle, their pubescence scattered, very short; occiput and vertical triangle shiny black with long brown pile; ocellar triangle scarcely isosceles, and placed into the front-half of the vertical triangle; base of the latter about one-sixth of the hind-border of head. Frontal triangle rather short, equilateral, black, with a deep longitudinal groove and short, dark hair. Face rather narrow, black, greyish pollinose, with rather long, white hairs. Antennae reddish with black bristles, third joint oblong, rather large (for a male) with dark upper margin. Arista bare, dark reddish, its base lighter.

Thorax black, shiny; mesonotum faintly punctate, medially with two pollinose vittae hardly visible in frontal view. Mesonotal pile rather long, blackish, in some lights with golden sheen, especially in front of the suture. Scutellum black, shiny, twice as broad as long, its flat hind-edge with extremely coarse punctures. Scutellar pile long, erect, blackish. Pleurae with mostly yellowish-white pile.

Abdomen feebly punctate; broadest at the base of the second segment. Sides of the second segment a little rounded, the apical margin a little shorter than its base; third segment with parallel sides; fourth segment tapering from base to apex. Second segment with two oblique, widely separated, red markings. These markings are oblong and rounded sub-medially, ending in a slender line which by far does not reach the hind corner of the segment. The markings of the third segment are similar but still more slender. Abdominal pile short, mostly black, but whitish along the sides, upon the red markings and partly upon the fourth segment, forming there an oblique stripe on either side. Sternites of the first three segments membranous, yellowish-white with black side-margins; fourth sternite dark. Hypopygium rather flat and small,

black with coppery reflection, its pile black. In front of the hypopygium, on either side of the sexual opening, there is a large, transverse, reddish, chitinized swelling which outwards forms a rounded knob but is inwardly cut off rectilinearly and there provided with short yellowish hair.

Legs reddish, front and middle femora with a dark streak; hind femora black, also an apical band on the hind tibiae and the last segment of all tarsi. Hind femora somewhat thickened; front and hind tibiae a little dilated. Middle tibiae and their metatarsi greatly modified, quite like the front tibia of a male *Platychirus*. The middle tibiae are evenly dilated from the base to the tip, their anterior margin is bisinuous and ends in a long, triangular projection; their posterior margin is also sinuous but ends rectangularly. The posterior third is flattened and concave. The metatarsus is greatly swollen, its shape somewhat resembles an onion with its top downwards. The remainder of the tarsus is normal, slender; the second tarsal joint, however, is just as long as the metatarsi of the fore and hind legs. The whole surface of the middle tarsi with short, erect, black bristles; the tip of the triangular projection of the tibiae with a few long, reddish hairs. Pile of the legs mostly pale reddish but black on the apical third of hind femora and dark reddish on the hind tibiae.

Wings hyaline, the stigmal cell reddish, the apex of the wing somewhat darkened by the accumulation of extremely short villi. Halteres and squamae white.

Holotype, male, Cata Forest, Keiskama Hoek, C. P., South Africa, 12.II.1953, B. STUCKENBERG coll.: in the Natal Museum Collection.

Eumerus hypopygialis n. sp.

Male. — Head shiny black. Eyes with conspicuous, moderately long, white hair and with enlarged facets in front, their line of contact about as long as seven facets together. Vertical triangle long, very coarsely punctate, its base about one-sixth the breadth of head; upper occiput broad with coarse punctures. Pile of vertical triangle and upper occiput everywhere long and black. Ocelli placed into a very long, isosceles triangle. Frontal triangle black with long, black hairs. Face not broad, punctate, black with white pollen and long, white hairs; sides of face somewhat diverging downwards, the upper mouth-edge very slightly projecting in profile. Lower occiput whitish pollinose with white pubescence. Antennae black with black bristles, third segment nearly one and a half times as long as high, the lower margin approximately straight, the upper margin rounded to the tip of the segment. Arista bare, long, reddish.

Mesonotum and scutellum black, shiny, with coarse punctures and moderately long, white pubescence, longest on the posterior half of the mesonotum and on the scutellum. On the sides of the mesonotum and the scutellum are also black hairs. Scutellum with conspicuous teeth and numerous long, white hairs along the hind margin. Pleurae black with a greenish sheen in places, and with long white hair on the sternopleurae, the pteropleurae and the posterior half of the mesopleurae.

Abdomen with nearly parallel sides, longer than mesonotum and scutellum together, black, shiny, less coarsely punctate than mesonotum or scutellum, with three pairs of white pollinose lunules, broadly separated medially. The lunules of the second and fourth abdominal segments rather oblique, those of the third segment more crescentic and nearly parallel to anterior margin of segment. Fourth segment nearly twice as long as the third segment, apparently tapering to the apex because its sides are turned down around the hypopygium. Hypopygium very large, shiny black with black pubescence. In front of the hypopygium the hind margin of the sternite is very deeply and triangularly excised, giving space to the reddish external genitalia. Dorsal surface of abdomen with brown pubescence but with white hairs along the sides, on the lunules, in the hind corners of the second and third segments and very long, white, scattered hairs on the fourth segment, the latter also with shorter, black bristly hairs to the apex of the segment.

Coxae and legs black, the tarsi reddish. Hind femora and tibiae thickened, hind tarsi a little dilated. Hind femora apically with two rows of small teeth. Pubescence of the legs white and rather long, especially on the femora and the hind tibiae.

Wings hyaline, a little darkened by villi, stigmal cell small, brown. Halteres and squamae white.

F e m a l e. — Frons and face with parallel sides, about one fifth the breadth of head, coarsely punctured and with a still coarser pit above the antennae. Pubescence of head long, white, but darker on the vertex. The lunules of the third segment less transverse. Apical half of the fourth segment with similar long white hairs as in the male. Wings hyaline, less villous than in the male.

Holotype, male, and Allotype, female, Cathedral Peak, Forestry Reserve Natal, Indumeni River, Fijnbos Consocius, 6300 ft., March 1959, B. R. & P. J. STUCKENBERG, in the Natal Museum Collection. Paratypes, four males and one female, with same data; a couple of the latter in the VAN DOESBURG collection.

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Baarn, Cantonlaan 1.

Aporophyla lüneburgensis Freyer (Lep., Noct.). In de coll.-RIJK, welke bewaard wordt in het Nat. Hist. Museum te Maastricht, bevindt zich een ♂ van deze soort. Volgens het etiket is het exemplaar als imago gevangen te Maastricht in 1921 (geen nadere datering).

Deze vlinder is uitsluitend bekend van heidevelden en uit Limburg alleen vermeld van Mook (Cat. LEMPKE, suppl. 11, blz. (703)).

Deze *lüneburgensis* van Maastricht zal wel een overvlieger zijn geweest uit de heidevelden van de Belgische Kempen.

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Personalia. Prof. J. CHESTER BRADLEY, Erelied van de Ned. Entom. Ver., is eveneens tot Erelied van de Entomological Society of America (te New York) benoemd.