

Two new species of Syrphidae (Dipt.) from Spain

by

V. S. VAN DER GOOT

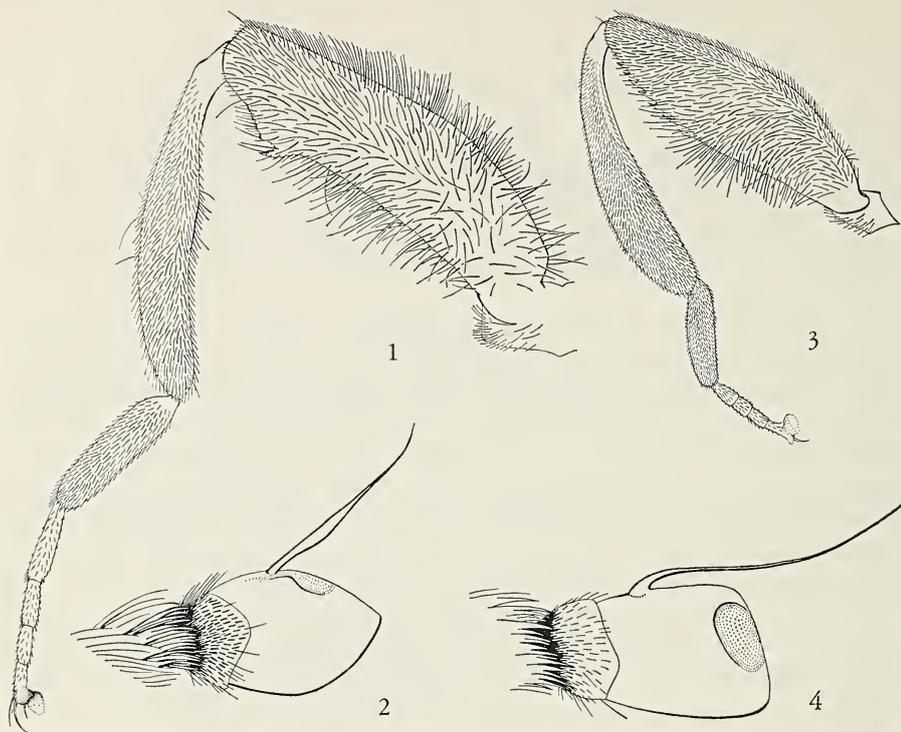
During a trip to Albarracín, province of Teruel, I found a *Lampetia* and an *Eumerus* species new to science.

Lampetia teruelensis spec. nov.

♂ — **H e a d.** Face a little cupreous, sometimes with thin cloth of yellowish brown microtrichae, mouth edge shining black, bare, without punctures and microtrichae. Hairs on face yellowish grey. Frons with rather dense cloth of greyish white microtrichae, gradually thinning out on level with antennae. Hairs on frons white. Eyes with moderately long white hairs. Occiput with greyish cloth of microtrichae and with greyish yellow hairs. Vertex black, with rather dense moderate punctures on ocellar triangle, without microtrichae, with black hairs on ocellar triangle, yellowish hairs anteriorly of front ocellus and behind hind ocelli. Antennae with first two joints black, third joint dark brown, fig. 2.

T h o r a x. Mesonotum with erect yellowish brown hairs, often intermingled with some black hairs on the middle of mesonotum; sometimes the black hairs are numerous and form a dark patch among the wing roots. Just in front of scutellum numerous white hairs among the yellowish brown ones. Scutellum with mainly white hairs and some yellowish brown ones, with long white hairs along the posterior border. Alar callus with long white hairs on posterior half and with shorter yellowish brown hairs on anterior half. Mesopleuron bare on lower half of flattened front part, with whitish hairs on posterior thickened half and on upper flattened front part. Yellowish hairs on pleurae between wing base and second leg. Often the humeral calli are dullish, an anterior edge of mesonotum of two times the width of humeral callus dullish too. Behind humeral callus until wing base the lateral parts of mesonotum also dullish because of a thin cloth of grey microtrichae. The dullish parts are sometimes more restricted: two patches left and right of the median line of mesonotum, along the anterior edge. No longitudinal bands on mesonotum. Other parts of mesonotum shining brownish black with fine scattered punctures. Wings with black veins. Legs black, but outer tips of femora I and II and basal third of tibiae I and II and basal fourth of tibiae III reddish. Leg III, fig. 1: trochanter III without tubercle, with rectangular top. Legs with grey hairs, the long ones on femora erect, on tibiae and tarsi denser shorter adpressed brownish hairs, especially on tibiae III. Hairs on triangular toothed process on the top of femora III adpressed and brownish.

A b d o m e n. Tergites bluish black, with moderate punctures arranged in little transverse rows. No reddish patches on the sides of tergite 2. Pairs of thin white clothed cross bands on tergites 3 and 4, often inconspicuous, especially on tergite 3. On tergite 2 in some specimens vestigial white cross bands. All tergites with moderately long suberect greyish white hairs. On the median part of tergites 3 and 4, between the pairs of white cross bands, bristly black hairs. These hairs



Lampetia teruelensis spec. nov. 1: hind leg; 2: antenna. *Eumerus hispanicus* spec. nov. 3: hind leg; 4: antenna.

on tergite 4 are often restricted to the part in front of the white cross bands, sometimes they are absent and one specimen had black hairs on neither tergite 3, nor on tergite 4. Hypopygium black with erect greyish white hairs. Sternites black with long greyish hairs. Sternite 4 along hind border with short brush of reddish hairs.

♀ — H e a d. Face, mouth edge, antennae and occiput as in ♂. Frons near front ocellus as wide as $\frac{1}{4}$ of width of head. Frons with moderate but scattered punctures. Microtrichae (dust) present left and right from the lines connecting lateral borders of implantation of antennae with inner eye margin on a point a little anteriorly of front ocellus. Sometimes the lateral dust band is, at the inner eye margin, as wide as the distance from front ocellus to hind ocellus, but the band always ends anteriorly of front ocellus. Other parts of frons and vertex shining black, with grey hairs on the dusted parts and with yellowish hairs on the shining areas. Black hairs from just behind hind ocelli to the part just anteriorly of front ocellus, where the lateral dust bands end. Eye hairs white, a little shorter than in ♂.

T h o r a x. Mesonotum darker than in ♂, of nearly same bluish black colour as tergites. Hairs erect, greyish white, some black ones on middle of disc. Legs as in ♂, but hairs on femora a little shorter.

A b d o m e n. Hairs a little shorter than in ♂. Tergite 2 generally with a pair of reddish brown lateral patches, sometimes only a brownish shade present. White cross bands on tergites 3 and 4 inconspicuous, sometimes difficult to discern. Sometimes a pair of vestigial white cross bands on tergite 2, as in ♂. Tergite 3 on disc mainly with black bristly hairs. Tergite 2, sides of tergites 3 and 4, except on median part, with greyish white hairs. Punctures as in ♂.

M a t e r i a l : All specimens with label "España, prov. Teruel, Aguas Amargas, 1620 m" (V. S. VAN DER GOOT or J. A. W. LUCAS). Holotype: ♂, 24.VII.1965; allotype ♀, 24.VII.1965, both in collection Zoological Museum Amsterdam. In collection VAN DER GOOT 12 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, 24.VII.1965; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, 29.VII.1965 and 1 ♀, 4.VIII.1965. In collection LUCAS 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 24.VII.1965; 2 ♀♀, 29.VII.1965. In collection LAMBECK ♂ 29.VII and ♀ 29.VII.

All specimens were caught on flowering *Senecio* in the meadow. They were all of old age, concluding from the appearance of the wings. On 4.VIII.1965 the sole ♀ was the only specimen seen, so the species was in 1965 on the wing predominantly in July.

The locality Aguas Amargas is situated at the left side, along the road to Griegos, when coming from the road Noguera-Orihuela. It is a marshy meadow with a brooklet crossing the road along the edge of the forest at the Griegos-side. We found the two species described following the brooklet upstream, where it originates in the meadow, going between two wooded hills. The locality is very good for Tabanids (Dipt.), grasshoppers and butterflies.

There are also two species of *Ascalaphus*. Syrphid flies were scarce, some species excepted.

Eumerus hispanicus spec. nov.

♂ — **H e a d.** Face with thin cloth of greyish microtrichae, not obscuring ground-colour; hairs white, half-erect. Frontal triangle small, with more dense white microtrichae and with dense white hairs. Eye suture a little longer than frontal triangle (11 : 9). Eyes with rather long, but not dense, white hairs, 1½ times as long as diameter of front ocellus (measured horizontally). Vertex without microtrichae, with scattered moderate punctures. Hairs white in front corner, black hairs from a little in front of the anterior ocellus till the hind ocelli, grey hairs on posterior part of vertex and on neighbouring occiput. Length of hairs between hind ocelli more than four times the diameter of front ocellus. Distance between hind ocellus and front ocellus 1½ times as long as distance between hind ocelli — and about equal to length of eye suture. Distance from hind ocelli to the line connecting eye hind corners a little longer than distance from hind ocellus to front ocellus (15 : 14) — and equal to the distance from the mentioned line to the posterior border of the head. So occiput above wide. At the sides of the head the occiput is very narrow. Antennae dark chocolate brown, third joint fig. 4.

T h o r a x. Mesonotum with dense moderate punctures, all apart, not in rows or otherwise connected. Distance between punctures generally equal to or less than

the diameter of a puncture. A pair of faint, thin, grey, longitudinal bands of microtrichae present from the anterior border of mesonotum until middle of disc. Other parts of mesonotum, scutellum and pleurae black, moderately shining. Hairs on mesonotum grey, suberect, on middle of disc nearly as long as two times the diameter of front ocellus. Sometimes on middle of disc, between the grey hairs, shorter black ones. On scutellum and on mesonotum just in front of scutellum white hairs. On pleurae short greyish hairs. Legs black, only outermost bases of tibiae I and II reddish. Hairs white; short and adpressed on tibiae. Shape of hind leg fig. 3.

A b d o m e n. Tergite I black, other tergites reddish, but a black median patch on anterior border of tergite II with its posterior end between the pair of white lunules, sometimes a small dark patch at the side of tergite IV and a vestigial median dark patch between the pair of white lunules on tergite III. Also a pair of white lunules on tergite IV. Tergites II—IV with adpressed short black hairs, but short white adpressed hairs on the lunules, at the sides behind the lunules on tergite III and IV and along the whole side of tergite II. Near the side-margin the white hairs are a little longer and are more erect. All tergites with moderate, dense punctures, forming small transverse rows. Hypopygium black with black hairs as long as $1\frac{1}{3}$ the diameter of front ocellus. Sternites reddish, with scattered moderately long white hairs, on sternites III and IV with some shorter black hairs between the white ones. Sternite IV broadly V-shaped at its hind margin, the V-shaped incision undeep. The longer erect hairs along the side margin between tergite IV and sternite IV are more often predominantly white, but may be all black.

♀ — **H e a d.** Face shining, without microtrichae, with scattered, rather short half-erect white hairs. Brown hairs on ocellar triangle, greyish hairs behind hind ocelli and white hairs in front of front ocellus. Eyes with scattered hairs, inconspicuous, a little shorter than in ♂. Frons near hind ocelli exactly one fifth of the width of head, with a few microtrichae just above antennae, other parts shining black. Other characters as in ♂.

T h o r a x. Hairs on mesonotum greyish, some black ones on middle of disc. Hairs short: on middle of disc as long as $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of front ocellus. Other characters as in ♂, but femora III less thickened and femora with shorter hairs than in ♂.

A b d o m e n. Tergite I black, tergites II—IV reddish, except for a median black spot along anterior border of tergite II, tergite V black. Hairs as in ♂, a little shorter. Hairs on tergite V black. Sternites reddish, sternites IV and V with black hairs, sternite II with whitish hairs, sternite III with white and black hairs. All hairs on sternites a little shorter than in ♂.

Length 8.5—10 mm.

M a t e r i a l. 14 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ bearing the label España, prov. Teruel, Aguas Amargas, 1620 m (V. S. VAN DER GOOT or J. A. W. LUCAS).

♂, 21.VII.1965 (holotype); ♂, 24.VII.1965; 12 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (allotype), 4.VIII.1965. ♂ holotype in collection Zoological Museum Amsterdam, ♀

allotype in collection LUCAS; paratypes: 1 ♂ collection LAMBECK and 10 ♂♂ collection VAN DER GOOT.

Two ♂♂ and 1 ♀ were caught when sitting on the ground near the edge of the forest. The other 12 ♂♂ were flying to and fro on stones near the water of two ponds in the open meadow.

From the other reddish *Eumerus*-species with dark antennae and with hairy eyes touching over a distance *E. hispanicus* will be immediately separated on account of its nearly wholly reddish abdomen (STACKELBERG, 1960, key ♂♂, no. 10—11).

Literature

STACKELBERG, A. A., 1961, Concise survey of the palaeartic species of the genus *Eumerus*, *Trudy Vs. ent. Obsb.* 48 : 181—229.

Correctie

door

T. H. VAN WISSELINGH

In *Ent. Ber.* 26: 154 (sept. 1966) beschreef ik een vorm van *Diloba caeruleocephala* L. met donkere middenband van de voorvleugels en noemde die f. *nigrofasciata*. De heer M. P. PEERDEMAN was zo vriendelijk mij er attent op te maken, dat de Belgische lepidopteroloog HACKRAY die naam reeds gegeven had aan een andere vorm van deze soort (1933, *Lambillionea* 33 : 54, pl. VII fig. 6). Ik noem de door mij beschreven vorm daarom nu: f. *medionigra*, nom. nov.

Summary

A new name for the form of *Diloba caeruleocephala* with black central area of the fore wings, as the name *nigrofasciata*, given in *Ent. Ber.* 26 : 154, is pre-occupied.

Bergeijk, Bremdreef 2.

Ichneumonide gekweekt uit *Nymphalis io* en *Aglais urticae* (Lep.). In 1966 verzamelde de heer H. WESTRA bij Arcen aan de Lingsforter Beek op brandnetel 50 rupsen van *Nymphalis io*, waaronder 25 kleinere exemplaren. Uit 25 grotere ontwikkelden zich de vlinders, uit de 25 kleinere kwamen de bekende ovaloïde popjes van een Campoplegine, nl. *Phobocampe uncinata* Grav. (syn. *Phob. confusa* Thoms.). Tussen 6 en 10 juli, dat is na twee tot drie weken, kwamen daaruit 8 sluipwespen van genoemde soort: 4 wijfjes en 4 mannetjes.

Aangezien zowel SCHMIEDEKNECHT als MORLEY in hun werken de gastheren niet met zekerheid hebben vermeld, geef ik hier nog enkele andere data. Ommen, 24.IV.1917 uit *Nymphalis io*; Oegstgeest, VII.1944 uit *Aglais urticae* (VAN OOSTSTROOM) en Arkel, 6.VI.1961 uit *Aglais urticae* (SLOB).

G. DEN HOED, Oude Amersfoortseweg 325, Hilversum.