

Redescription of *Eumerus hungaricus* Szilády

by

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In July 1957 my friends V. VAN DER GOOT and Brother THEOWALD made an entomological trip to the North Apennines. In Castiglione dei Pepoli they took a large number of an *Eumerus* species which is evidently not mentioned in SACK's well-known work "Syrphidae" in LINDNER's "Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region". Mr. VAN DER GOOT kindly gave me a couple for identification.

The flies proved to be *Eumerus hungaricus* Szilády. SZILÁDY (1940, *Ann. Mus. nat. Hung.* 33 : 68/69) described the species from ♂♂ from Gyon (Central Hungary) and Szaszky and the type-specimens were deposited in the Hungarian National Museum.

Since it is known that the whole Diptera collection of that Museum has been destroyed during the recent revolt it seems advisable to make neo-types for the species. This is also the opinion of Mr. V. D. GOOT and of Mr. R. L. COE, British Museum (Natural History). Moreover SZILÁDY described the male only and his description is rather short, so I am giving here a more complete description.

Eumerus hungaricus Szilády

MALE. — **Head:** Eyes in front with an area of enlarged facets devoid of hairs; remainder of the surface with short, scattered, white hairs. The eyes are holoptic, touching for a distance almost equal to the length of the frontal triangle. Vertical triangle rather broad, dark metallic; ocellar triangle isosceles, the front ocellus remote; occiput above very broad, dark metallic, somewhat swollen and separated from the vertical triangle by a depression; anterior corner of the vertical triangle with a small spot of white pollen. Frontal triangle, face and cheeks wholly covered with thick, silvery-white pollen and hairs. Frontal triangle with a small, linear groove near the apex. Vertical pile tawny, but blackish over the ocellar triangle. Pile on face and cheeks long. Antennae blackish; third segment more or less reddish on the lower half, about twice as long as wide, the lower margin straight, the upper margin broadly rounded towards the tip. Arista slender, dark with narrowly reddish base.

Thorax and scutellum brassy, the mesonotum with purple and golden reflections, coarse punctures and three vittae of white pollen not quite reaching the posterior margin; the outer two vittae broadened along the anterior margin, the middle one quite inconspicuous. Scutellum semi-circular, its posterior margin serrate. Mesonotal and scutellar pile short, erect, tawny; pleural pile long, white.

Abdomen bluish black, its sides broadly brassy, the apex of the fourth segment yellowish white. First segment black, the sides greyish pollinose. Second segment with a broad and deep impression which is coarsely punctate, its anterior border, however, is mirror-smooth and shiny; the disc of the segment with two short, oblique, rather broad stripes, well separated at their base, directed to the hind corners of the segment. Third segment less coarsely punctate, its lunulas less oblique but longer, their ends bent a little upward, ending far from the lateral

margin. Lunulas of the fourth segment a little more oblique, straight. Hypopygium small, black, wholly covered by the apex of the fourth segment. Venter black. Abdominal pile short, depressed and black on the black coloured parts; short, erect and white on the lunulas; long and white on the broad sides of the second segment, on the apical fourth or fifth of the fourth segment and on the hypopygium. There is a fringe of very long, white hairs, directed outwardly, on the lateral margin of the fourth segment and the posterior half of the lateral margin of the third segment. There is a similar fringe on the ventral lateral margin directed inwardly.

Legs shiny greenish black, the front- and middle coxae, the knees, and sometimes the extreme base of the tarsi, reddish. Hind femora (see SZILÁDY, l.c. fig. 1) much enlarged, below with a tuft of dense, long, mostly white or yellowish hairs, apically with two rows of short spines. Apical two-thirds of hind tibiae much enlarged, with in front a brush of reddish and black hairs. Hind metatarsus also enlarged, laterally flattened, about as long as the remaining joints together. All femora and tibiae with moderately long, white pile.

Wings hyaline, slightly darkened by micro-pubescence, the veins black, stigma brownish yellow. Squamae and fringe white. Halteres white with yellowish knob.

FEMALE. — Eyes with scattered, quite short hairs. Face and frons about one fourth of the breadth of head. Frons a little narrowing towards the vertex, brassy, finely punctate, with a coarse, roundish impression above the base of the antennae, and with a transverse, white pollinose band halfway between antennae and vertex. Between this band and the face the orbits are narrowly bordered with white pollen. Facial pile shorter than in the male, and the pollen does not quite cover the ground-colour. Third joint of antennae broader and more reddish. Fourth abdominal segment without the pale apical area which is at most slightly more brassy. Hind femora with much shorter pile below and hind tibiae without brush. The lateral abdominal margins without the two fringes mentioned for the male.

Length, 6—9 mm.

Neo-holotype, male and neo-allotype, female, Castiglione dei Pepoli, Bologna, Italy, 600—800 m, 17-VII-1957, v. D. GOOT & THEOWALD coll., in the author's collection. Neo-paratypes, 56 males and 13 females, same habitat and collectors, 16/26-VII-1957, in the collection of Mr. v. D. GOOT and in the author's collection.

This species strongly resembles *E. pulchellus* Loew because of the long lateral fringes of the abdomen, but is easily distinguishable by the form and the pile of the hind legs, by the red coxae of the fore- and middle legs, by the yellowish white tip of the abdomen in the male, etc. On the whole, moreover, specimens of *hungaricus* are larger, especially the males (8—9 mm). The author is indebted to Mr. v. D. GOOT for the privilege of studying this interesting species.

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