

The Genus *Chamaesyrrhus* II

by

V. VAN DER GOOT

About three species which are known of this genus in Western Europe I reported already something in a first publication, mainly concerning the two Dutch species: *Cham. lusitanicus* and *Cham. caledonicus*, and their localities in the Netherlands.

Afterwards it appeared — during a correspondence with Mr. J. E. COLLIN — that it would be worth to disclose something more about these species of *Chamaesyrrhus*. Mr. COLLIN knew some details about the differences between the three species, not mentioned in his publication of 1940, and in the Netherlands we dispose of a large number of *Chamaesyrrhus lusitanicus* Mik. caught in one limited locality. By means of this series something can be said regarding variation in the characteristics of *lusitanicus*.

With consent of Mr. COLLIN characteristics of the three species of *Chamaesyrrhus* follow hereunder.

	<i>scaevoides</i>	<i>lusitanicus</i>	<i>caledonicus</i>
frontal lunule	dusted greyish	dusted greyish	black, not dusted greyish
arista	at middle of third joint	beyond middle	beyond middle
posterior convex part of mesopleura	pale, longer bristle on hindmargin	dark, longer bristle on hindmargin	no long bristle
anterior flat part of mesopleura	clothed with microscopic pile only	with some hairs among the pile	clothed with microscopic pile only
notopleural depression	hairy without bristle	stronger bristle among the hairs	hairy, but without bristle
postalar callus	with one bristle	with two bristles	with one bristle
frons of female	without furrow	with slight furrow	with slight furrow

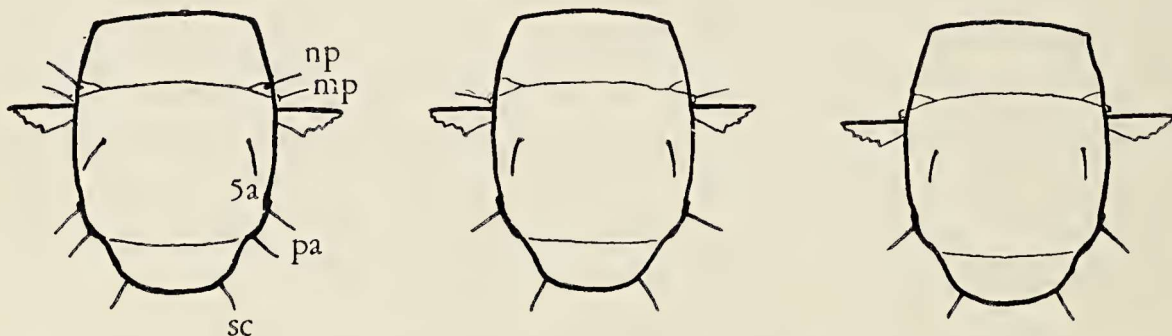
The three schemes enlighten the situation concerning the presence of bristles in the three species. Comparing these it is apparent that by means of chaetotaxy the three species can easily be separated. This is something which must be specially mentioned, because chaetotaxy is seldom used in Syrphid fly systematics.

As I concluded in my first publication the colour of the mesopleural bristle is very variable in *lusitanicus*. In about 60 specimens the relation is 7 : 10 black, 2 : 10 yellow and 1 : 10 black and yellow. The mesopleural bristle of *lusitanicus* may be rather small, but the presence of one bristle is constant as far as I know. Three specimens had two bristles.

The notopleural bristles may be absent (1 : 10), there were two specimens of *lusitanicus* with two of these bristles and one with three notopleural bristles on left side of thorax.

The number of postalar bristles in *lusitanicus* is rather variable: five specimens had three postalar bristles and I saw one with four postalar bristles.

The number of supra-alar and scutellar bristles is taxonomically not important. *C. lusitanicus* (and according to COLLIN *scaevoides* too) has normally two scutellar bristles (on whole scutellum) and sometimes four (1 : 10). One large supra-alar bristle in *lusitanicus* is the rule, but I saw two specimens with two bristles. Variations in this respect were to be expected, because the supra-alar bristle is implanted in a row of strong, black spines which, I think, easily give rise to an extra bristle.



From left to right: Thorax of *Chamaesyrrhus lusitanicus* Mik., *C. scaevoides* Fall., and *C. caledonicus* Collin (5a in the left figure should be sa).

The variation in the presence of bristles, if in other parts of Europe in the same way and degree, does not interfere much with the identification, but I should not be amazed to find for example a *lusitanicus* without mesopleural bristle. When hesitating one should use the other characteristics. Especially clear is the furrow on the frons of *C. lusitanicus*: it starts from the eyemargin opposite the front ocellus and then diverges therefrom in a straight line towards the middle of the frons. In *C. caledonicus* the furrow starts opposite the middle of the ocellar triangle, diverges from the eyemargin for a short distance, and then continues parallel to the eyemargin, but only to the end of the shining part of the frons. In *C. scaevoides* the usual furrow separating frons from eyemargin is found only (COLLIN).

Also the hairs on the foremost part of the mesopleuron are easily visible in *lusitanicus*. The implantation of the arista on the third joint of the antennae may be variable. Variation in these characteristics is not easily defined exactly.

SUMMARY. The easiest way to identify *Chamaesyrrhus lusitanicus* Mik., *Cham. scaevoides* Fall. and *Cham. caledonicus* Collin is by using chaetotaxy (figs. 1, 2 and 3). Variation may interfere in a single character. Many thanks are due to Mr. COLLIN for his valuable advice and help.

Literature

- COLLIN, J. E., 1940, "Notes on Syrphidae IV", *Ent. mo. Mag.* 76 : 157.
 GOOT, V. v. D., 1956, „Het Genus *Chamaesyrrhus* in Nederland", *Ent. Ber.* 16 : 35.

Amsterdam-O, Helmholtzstraat 18b.