

Afrotropical species of the genus *Tenuopus* Curran (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

IGOR YA. GRICHANOV

Grichanov, I. Ya. 1996. Afrotropical species of the genus *Tenuopus* Curran (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Int. J. Dipterol. Res.*, 7(2): 125–131.

Four species of the genus *Tenuopus* are described from Liberia, Uganda and Zaire. New records, catalogue and a key to Afrotropical species of *Tenuopus* are given.

I.Ya. Grichanov, All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, Poddelskogo 3, St. Petersburg-Pushkin, 189620, Russia.

Key Words. Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Tenuopus*, Africa.

Introduction

The genus *Tenuopus* was established by Curran (1924) for new species *T. univittatus* Curran nec Loew (misidentification) from South Africa. In subsequent publications he described *T. acrosticalis* and *T. frontalis* (female) and transferred *Saucropus cyanescens* Loew to the genus *Tenuopus*, relating it with the subfamily Chrysosomatinae (Curran 1927a, 1927b). Later Parent (1931, 1934, 1939) described three new species and excluded *Saucropus univittatus* Loew and *S. cyanescens* Loew from the genus. Dyte & Smith (1980) transferred *Psilopus unicolor* Becker to the genus *Tenuopus*, listing it within the subfamily Neurigoninae. All species are known from South and Tropical Africa, though an undescribed species was mentioned by Dyte (1975) from Oriental Region.

In this paper four new species of *Tenuopus* are described and new records for known species are given on the basis of the collections from the Natural History Museum, London (NHML) and the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM).

All the species examined and described have the following features. Long, mostly yellow body; one pair of ocellar, occipital and postvertical bristles; proboscis with a pair of black lateral setae and yellow hairs; scape bare, pedicel with digitated appendix upon first flagellomere, more developed in males; arista dorsal, short pubescent. Mesonotum convex,

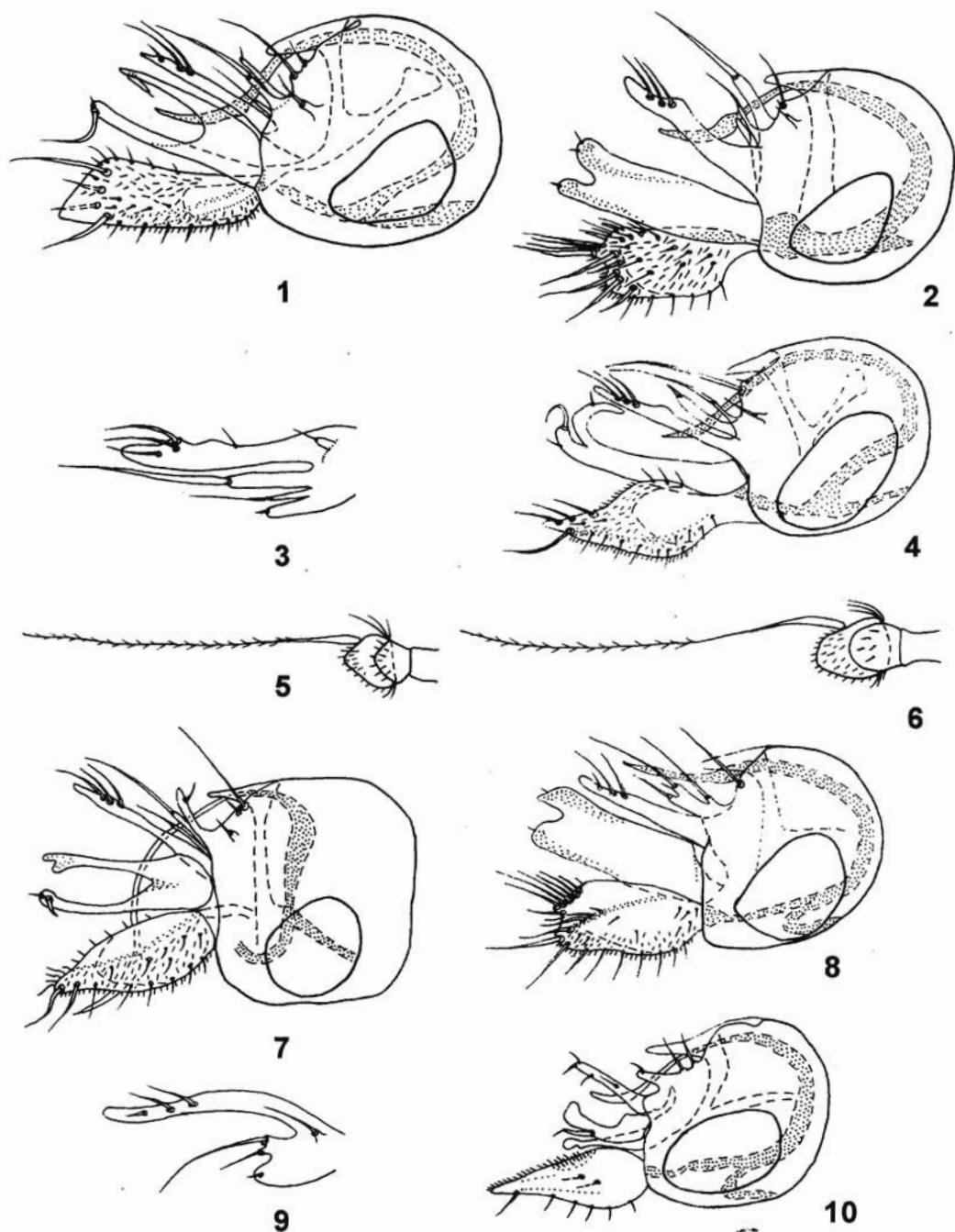
no mesoscutal flattening; six or seven dorsocentral bristles with first bristle somewhat smaller; scutellum with two strong bristles. Legs mostly yellow, coxae with yellow hairs and black bristles, hind coxa with one external bristle. Wing vein R_{2+3} reaches costa in apical fifth of wing, being nearly parallel with R_{4+5} ; M_1 with gentle arc to apex, reaching costa before wing apex, near R_{4+5} ; M_2 usually present as fold on membrane; *m-cu* straight, *bm-cu* reduced. Abdomen of six segments with strong marginal bristles, without tergal window in segment 1, and with less sclerotized "pseudotergit" between segments 1 and 2 (see Parent, 1938; Bickel, 1994); seventh segment and hypopygium small, epandrium usually concealed; cercus short and simple, surstylus usually long, often bifurcated; at least one very long and a few short epandrial lobes.

Holotypes and paratypes of the new species are conserved in the Natural History Museum (London).

List of known *Tenuopus* species from Afrotropical Region

Tenuopus Curran

Tenuopus Curran, 1924: 228. Type-species *Saucropus univittatus* Loew, 1868 sensu Curran (misident.) = *Tenuopus erroneus* Parent, 1934, by original designation.

Figs 1—10. *Tenuopus* Curran.

1, *T. kononenkoi* sp. n., hypopygium; 2, *T. xverevi* sp. n., hypopygium; 3, *T. xverevi* sp. n., right epandrial lobes, ventral view; 4, *T. fursovi* sp. n., hypopygium; 5, *T. shcherbakovi* sp. n., antenna; 6, *T. unicolor* Beck., antenna; 7, *T. acrosticalis* Curran, hypopygium; 8, *T. maculatus* Parent, hypopygium; 9, *T. maculatus* Parent, right epandrial lobes, ventral view; 10, *T. erroneus* Parent, hypopygium.

- acrosticalis* Curran, 1927: 13 — Uganda, Nigeria, Zaire, Kenya (!), Ghana (!)
cognatus Parent, 1934: 122 — South Africa
erroneus Parent, 1934: 123 — South Africa
 = *univittatus* Curran nec Loew
frontalis Curran, 1927: 265 — Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
fursovi sp. n. — Liberia
guttatus Parent, 1939: 269 — Ghana, Zaire
kononenkoi sp. n. — Uganda
maculatus Parent, 1931: 46 — Malawi, Tanzania (!)
shcherbakovi sp. n. — Uganda
unicolor Becker, 1914: 126 (*Psilopus*) — Kenya, Zaire (?)
xverevi sp. n. — Zaire

Key to known species of *Tenuopus*

1. Wings with maculations 2
 — Wings monochrome, usually hyaline 3
2. Wings with one apical spot along costa
 *maculatus* Parent
 — Wings with three rounded spots in apical half, in females somewhat diffused
 *guttatus* Parent
3. Males 4
 — Females 9
4. Acrostichals weak, in a single row on the anterior fourth of mesonotum 5
 — Acrostichals strong, arranged in two rows extending to posterior third of mesonotum . . 6
5. Hind tarsi entirely black, fore tarsi simple
 *cognatus* Parent
 — Hind tarsi yellow at base, 4—5th tarsomeres of fore tarsi with short lateral black plumage
 *erroneus* Parent
6. Middle femora with 6—8 long black ventral bristles in the middle half, longer than diameter of femora, and with some white hairs; fore basitarsomere 1.5 times as long as fore tibia, with four dorsal setae *xverevi* sp. n.
 — Middle femora with numerous hairs only, fore basitarsomere no much longer than fore tibia, with one or two dorsal setae 7
7. Middle femora with black ciliation, hind femora bare, fore basitarsomere with one dorsal seta *kononenkoi* sp. n.
 — Middle and hind femora with white hairs beneath, fore basitarsomere with 2 dorsal setae 8
8. Median green-brownish vitta of mesonotum half as wide as surface between dorsocentral bristles, surstylus not bifurcated . . *fursovi* sp. n.
 — All the surface between dorsocentrals black-green,

- surstylus bifurcated . . . *acrosticalis* Curran
9. Acrostichals in a single row or absent 10
 — Acrostichals in two rows, sometimes irregular 13
 10. Acrostichals strong, extending to posterior third of mesonotum; frons black, pollinose 11
 — Acrostichals weak and restricted to anteriormost of mesonotum, or absent, frons shining blue 12
 11. First flagellomere oval, with rounded apex *unicolor* Becker
 — First flagellomere subtriangular, with sharp or right-angle apex *shcherbakovi* sp. n.
 12. Hind tarsi entirely black; R_{4+5} and M_1 reach costa at wing apex *cognatus* Parent
 — Hind tarsi yellow at base; M_1 reach costa before wing apex *erroneus* Parent
 13. Acrostichals weak, arranged in irregular two rows; fore tibia with two basal dorsal setae only, fore basitarsomere without dorsal setae *kononenkoi* sp. n.
 — Acrostichals arranged in two regular rows; fore tibia with two basal dorsal and two dorsal setae in the middle; fore basitarsomere with 1—2 dorsal setae 14
 14. Frons entirely pollinose; fore basitarsomere 1.2 times as long as fore tibia
 *acrosticalis* Curran
 — Frons more than half shining green; fore basitarsomere as long as fore tibia
 *frontalis* Curran

Descriptions and new records

Tenuopus kononenkoi sp. n.

(Fig. 1).

Holotype. Male, Uganda: Ruwenzori Range, XII. 1934—I. 1935, B.M.E.Afr.Exp. B.M. 1935—203 / Mobuku Valley, 7300 ft (F. W. Edwards).

Paratypes. Female, Uganda: Kigezi Dist., XI. 1934, B.M.E.Afr.Exp. B.M. 1935—203 / Mt. Mgahinza, 8000 ft (F. W. Edwards); female, Uganda: Ruwenzori Range, Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft, 7—13.VII. 1952 (D. S. Fletcher) / Ruwenzory Exp. B.M. 1952—566.

Description. Male. Frons black-violet, grey pollinose. One pair of well developed ocellar, occipital and postvertical bristles, the last one present nearly at end of postocular row. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face silvery-white, narrow, 10 times as high as wide in the middle, and half as wide as first flagellomere. Epistome nearly half as wide as slightly bulging clypeus. Palpi and proboscis short, yellow, covered with white hairs, proboscis also with a pair of black lateral setae. Antennae yellow-orange, as long as height of head.

Pedicle with a crown of short black bristles. First flagellomere slightly longer than its height at base, rounded. Arista dorsal, microscopically haired, twice as long as articles of antenna together.

Mesonotum and pleura yellow-orange. Area between dorsocentrals and scutellum mostly metallic blue-green. Seven dorsocentral bristles with first bristle somewhat smaller and with a few hairs in front of them; short acrostichals in two regular rows, restricted to anterior two thirds of mesonotum. Scutellum with two strong bristles and two hairs from the outside. Propleuron with 1—2 yellow setae.

Legs yellow, apical segments of middle and hind tarsi dark. Fore and middle coxae from the front with hairs and some black apical bristles of various length. Hind coxae with one long black external bristle. Middle and hind femora with a preapical anterior bristle. Fore femora with many pale fine postero-ventral hairs, as long as diameter of femora. Fore tibia with one anterodorsal and one posterodorsal in basal part, one or two posterodorsal in the middle and one or two apical bristles. Fore basitarsomere with one dorsal cheta in the middle. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 3.0 : 3.8 : 5.1 : 5.5 : 3.8 : 1.4 : 0.8 : 0.6. Middle femora bears a row of black ventral hairs, nearly as long as diameter of femora. Middle tibia with three anterior, three dorsal, five antero-ventral, three postero-ventral, four or five apical bristles. Middle basitarsomere with a few short dorsal and ventral setae. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.0 : 4.3 : 6.9 : 5.7 : 2.2 : 1.7 : 0.8 : 0.4. Hind femora without long hairs. Hind tibia with four or five anterior, two or three anterodorsal, four or five postero-dorsal bristles, with somewhat elongated numerous postero-ventral setulae, with two or three apical bristles. Hind basitarsomere with a few short dorsal and ventral setae. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments first to second) — 1.5 : 5.9 : 9.8 : 3.6 : 3.2.

Wings slightly darkened, veins brown. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 3.3 : 0.2. M_1 with gentle arc to apex, reach costa before wing apex; M_2 present as fold on membrane; crossvein *m-cu* straight. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 — 2.0 : 5.7 : 5.3. Anal vein reduced. Anal angle obtuse. Squamae yellow, with brown apex and pale bristles. Halteres yellow with orange knob, halter stem thin and long.

Abdomen mostly yellow-brown, black setose: 1st segment yellow, 2nd and 3rd — yellow with brown edgings, 4th and 5th — mostly brown, rest of abdomen and hypopygium brown, cerci and surstyli yellow. Cercus scoop-shaped, densely haired. Surstylus

deeply bifurcated, lobes thin and long, ventral lobe with thin appendix expanded backwards, dorsal lobe with long apical bristle. Epandrial lobes prominent, with long setae.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters, otherwise as follows: frons dark-green-violet, slightly grey pollinose; face yellow-brown, silvery-grey pollinose, wide, nearly thrice as long as wide; palpi and proboscis as well as antennae dark-orange; ratio of length to height of first flagellomere to length of arista — 1.5 : 1.0 : 7.5. Acrostichals arranged in irregular two rows. Femora without long hairs. Four tibia with one anterodorsal and one posterodorsal bristles in basal fifth, without distinct dorsal setae in the middle. Four and hind basitarsomeres without bristles; middle basitarsomere with a few short ventral setae. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.4 : 3.2 : 3.7 : 3.4 : 1.6 : 1.1 : 0.8 : 0.5. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.9 : 4.2 : 6.2 : 3.7 : 1.4 : 1.0 : 0.6 : 0.4. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.3 : 5.0 : 7.2 : 2.0 : 2.2 : 1.3 : 0.7 : 0.5. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 3.5 : 0.5. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 — 2.0 : 5.6 : 4.7. All abdominal segments yellow-orange with brown edgings.

Length: male body 9.5 mm, body with antennae 11.1 mm, wing-length 6.9 mm, wing-width 2.2 mm; female body 6.1—6.5 mm, body with antennae 7.4—7.8 mm, wing-length 6.7—7.1 mm, wing-width 2.2 mm.

Distribution. Uganda.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the Russian entomologist Dr. A. P. Kononenko.

Diagnosis. *T. kononenkoi* is most closely related to *T. acrosticalis*, differing in having black ciliation on middle femora and only one dorsal seta on fore basitarsomere. Male surstylus and epandrial lobes have some similarity with those of *T. acrosticalis*. Females, contrary to male, have weak acrostichals, arranged in irregular two rows, only two basodorsal setae on fore tibia and bare fore basitarsomere, though these characters can be also used for diagnosis.

Tenuopus xverevi sp. n.

(Figs 2, 3)

Holotype. Male, Belg. Congo: Elisabethville, 22.VI. 1933 (Ch. Seydel). B.M. 1933—520.

Description. Male. Similar to *T. kononenkoi* except as noted. Six dorsocentral bristles with first bristle somewhat smaller. Fore femora with many

pale fine postero-ventral hairs, as long as diameter of femora. Fore basitarsomere with four dorsal chaetae. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.3 : 3.9 : 4.6 : 6.8 : 2.8 : 1.5 : 0.6 : 0.5. Middle femora bears a row of 6—8 black ventral bristles in the middle half, 1.5 times as long as diameter of femora, and some white hairs. Middle tibia with four anterior, two dorsal and three ventral bristles. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.6 : 4.5 : 6.8 : 5.7 : 2.0 : 1.6 : 0.7 : 0.4. Hind femora without long hairs. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.4 : 5.7 : 9.3 : 3.7 : 2.8 : 1.6 : 0.8 : 0.5. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 2.8 : 0.2. Ratio of crossvein $m-cu$ to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of M_{3+4} — 1.9 : 6.4 : 6.1. Anal vein partly reduced. Anal angle right.

Abdominal segments, except first, orange with brown edgings, hypopygium orange-brown, cerci and surstyli yellow, apex of surstyli brown. Cercus spoon-shaped, densely haired. Surstylus shallow bifurcated at apex. Epandrial lobes prominent, with long setae.

Length: body 8.2 mm, body with antennae 9.8 mm, wing-length 6.8 mm, wing-width 2.2 mm.

Distribution. Zaire.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the Russian entomologist Dr. A. A. Zverev.

Diagnosis. *T. zverevi* is close to *T. acrosticalis* group. However, male has additional 6—8 strong black ventral bristles on the middle femora. It is clearly distinguished by biseriate acrostichals, and by four dorsal setae on four basitarsomere. Details of hypopygium are quite different from those of other species except *T. maculatus*.

Tenuopus fursovi sp. n.

(Fig. 4)

Holotype. Male, Liberia: Kpaine, 1400 ft (7°10' N, 9°7' W), 7.I.1953. № L591 (Dr. W. Peters) / Pres. Dr. W. Peters. B.M. 1954—410.

Description. Similar to *T. acrosticalis* Curran except as noted. Ratio of length to height of first flagellomere to length of arista — 17 : 14 : 85. Median green-brownish vitta of mesonotum half as wide as surface between dorsocentral bristles. Second tarsomere of fore tarsus with small basoventral cicatrix covered with microscopic white hairs. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.5 : 3.5 : 4.2 : 4.9 : 1.9 : 1.9 : 0.7 : 0.5. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) —

1.5 : 4.0 : 5.7 : 4.8 : 1.7 : 1.4 : 0.7 : 0.5. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.8 : 5.0 : 8.5 : 3.2 : 2.6 : 1.7 : 0.8 : 0.6. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 2.7 : 0.2. M_{1+2} and M_1 form obtuse angle. Ratio of crossvein $m-cu$ to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 (up to the wing edge) — 2.0 : 4.9 : 3.6. Hypopygium yellow, cercus spear-shaped, with pointed apex, densely haired; surstylus dissected on apex, with curved lobes; epandrial lobes prominent, with long setae.

Length: body 7.4 mm, body with antennae 8.7 mm, wing-length 6.0 mm, wing-width 1.9 mm.

Distribution. Liberia.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the Russian entomologist Dr. V. Fursov.

Diagnosis. *T. fursovi* differs from males of the other species of *Tenuopus* by small basoventral cicatrix on second tarsomere of fore tarsus. It is very closely related to *T. acrosticalis*, being separated by the following characters. Median green-brownish vitta of mesonotum half as wide as surface between dorsocentral bristles, surstylus not deeply bifurcated.

Tenuopus shcherbakovi sp. n.

(Fig. 5)

Holotype. Female, Uganda: Namanve, 11.10.1934 (J.Ford). N 148 / Uganda, J. Ford. B.M. 1937—273 / A191.

Description. Similar to *T. unicolor* except as noted. Frons and face entirely silvery-white pollinose, ground colour of frons black, face 4 times as high as its width in the middle. Antenna yellow, first flagellomere subtriangular, with distinct sharp or right-angle apical angle (not pointed). Ratio of length to height of first flagellomere to length of arista — 11 : 11 : 80. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.3 : 3.5 : 3.9 : 3.2 : 1.9 : 1.4 : 0.7 : 0.4. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fourth) — 1.8 : 4.1 : 6.3 : 3.8 : 1.3 : 1.0 : 0.6. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.7 : 4.9 : 7.8 : 2.0 : 2.4 : 1.4 : 0.8 : 0.4. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 2.7 : 0.3. M_{1+2} and M_1 form obtuse angle. Ratio of crossvein $m-cu$ to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 (up to the wing edge) — 3 : 10 : 8.

Length: body 6.4 mm, body with antennae 7.8 mm, wing-length 6.5 mm, wing-width 1.9 mm.

Distribution. Uganda.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the Russian entomologist Dr. D. Shcherbakov.

Diagnosis. *T. shcherbakovi* differs from all the other species of *Tenuopus* by small short subtriangular first flagellomere. It is very closely related to *T. unicolor*, being separated by mentioned above characters.

Tenuopus unicolor (Becker)

(Fig. 6)

Material examined. Female, **Kenya:** 24—29.XII.1970 (A.E. Stubbs). B.M. 172—211 / Meru, 5—7 000 feet.

Diagnosis. A female from the NHML collection is most closely related to *T. unicolor* as briefly described by Becker (1914, 1923). It can be separated from the other species by uniseriate acrostichals, monochrome wings, weak pollinose black frons and short oval first flagellomere. Additional diagnostic features are as follows. Face white pollinose, 3.5 times as high as wide in the middle; ratio of length to height of first flagellomere to length of arista — 14 : 12 : 80. Scutellum brown from above, with metallic reflection, postscutum brownish; six dorso-centrals with first bristle somewhat smaller. Middle and hind femora with strong anterior preapical bristles, fore tibia with two basodorsal and two dorsal setae in the middle. Length ratio of fore tibia to first tarsomere — 4.0 : 3.5, hind basitarsomere yellow except apex. M_{1+2} and M_1 form right angle. M_1 reaches costa just before wing apex. Ratio of cross-vein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 (up to the wing edge) — 3 : 10 : 10.

Distribution. Kenya, Zaire (?).

Tenuopus acrosticalis Curran

(Fig. 7)

Material examined. Male, **Uganda:** Mukono, 1909. Rec-d from Col. Sir D. Bruce, A.M.S. 1910—154 / *Tenuopus acrosticalis* Curr., O. Parent [det.]. 2 females, **Uganda:** Ruwenzori Range, XII.1934—I.1935. B.M.E.Afr. Exp. B.M. 1935—203 / Kilembe, 4500 ft (F. W. Edwards). 2 females, **Kenya:** 18.XII.1970 (A. E. Stubbs). B.M. 1972—211 / Kakamega Forest, 5200 feet. Female, **S. Nigeria:** Ibadan, 8.XII.1913 (Dr. V. A. Lamborn) / Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. B.M. 1934—547 / *Tenuopus acrosticalis* Curr., O. Parent [det.]. Male, Gold Coast, 1913 (A. E. Evans) [NHML] / *Tenuopus frontalis* Curr., O. Parent [det.]. Male, **Ghana:** Kwadaso / 21.VII.1969 (leg. Endrody-Y) [HNHM].

Diagnosis. Frons entirely pollinose; all the surface between dorsocentrals black-green, acrostichals strong, arranged in two rows extending to posterior third of mesonotum; wings monochrome; fore, mid-

dle and hind femora with white hairs beneath, fore basitarsomere 1.2 times as long as fore tibia, with 2 dorsal setae; surstylus bifurcated. Hypopygium structure in *T. acrosticalis* male, identified by O. Parent, shows distinct difference from that in other species except *T. kononenkoi*. A male with blue label from the collection of NHML, identified by O. Parent as *T. frontalis*, is similar to male of *T. acrosticalis*, except some subtle differences in colour features; hypopygium morphology of both specimens with no difference.

Distribution. Uganda, Nigeria, Zaire, Kenya, Ghana.

Tenuopus maculatus Parent

(Figs 8, 9)

Material examined. Male, Zomba, Nyasaland (M.S. Stannus) / Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. B.M. 1933—414 / *Tenuopus maculatus* Par., O. Parent [det.]. Male, Nyasaland, Zomba, 7.V.1911 (Dr. Y. ... Gld.), 1911—250. Male, Shimba Hills, March 1941 (van Sommeren) / Com. Inst. Ent. Coll. No. 13261. Female, Ngong, Feb. 1943 (van Sommeren) / Com. Inst. Ent. Coll. No. 13261. Female, Tanganyika, Amam, 3000 ft, 1956 (J. G. Halcrow) / Com. Inst. Ent. Coll. No. 15176 / *Psilopus* not in B.M. nr. *unicolor* Beck., van Emden det. 1957 / Brit. Mus. 1957—624. Female, **Tanzania**, 2900 m, Ma. Kilimanjaro, First Bivouac on Umbwe Route / 1985.02.14, Nr.77 (L. Peregovitz) [HNHM].

Diagnosis. Males and females of *T. maculatus* can be easily identified by one dark apical spot along wing costa. Hypopygium is very different from that of the other species examined, except *T. zverevi*.

Distribution. Malawi, Tanzania.

Tenuopus erroneus Parent

(Fig. 10)

Material examined. 2 males, E.Cape Prov., Katberg, 1—13.XI.1932 / **S. Africa** (R. E. Turner). Brit. Mus. 1932—551. Male and 2 females, E.Cape Prov., Katberg, 4000 ft, XII.1932 / **S. Africa** (R. E. Turner). Brit. Mus. 1933—69. Female, Mossel Bay, Cape Province, Dec. 1921 / **S. Africa** (R. E. Turner), Brit. Mus. 1922—25 / *Tenuopus erroneus* nom. nov. = *T. univittatus* Curr. nec Lw., O. Parent [det.]. Female, E.Cape Prov., Katberg, 4000 ft, 1—15.I.1933 / **S. Africa** (R. E. Turner). Brit. Mus. 1933—79. Female, East London, 3.8.1924 (H. K. Munro) / **S. Africa:** Pres. by H. K. Munro, B.M. 1928—255 / *Tenuopus univittatus* Lw., det. C. H. Curran. Female, on lab. windows, Eshowe, Zululand (C. V. Meeser). Coll.738, 13.XI.1935 / *Tenuopus cognatus* Par., det. D. Hollis, 1962. Female, caught in lab. on window, showing a green phosphorus light / caught in lab.: Eshowe, Zululand. Coll.1774, 15.I.1937 / *Tenuopus cognatus* Par., det. D. Hollis, 1962.

Diagnosis. *T. erroneus* is a type species for the genus, but it has extremely different hypopygium morphology, comparing with the other species examined. In general hypopygium structure remains the same, except that surstylus and epandrium lobes are short, the former is curved and sclerotized. *T. erroneus* males are clearly distinguished by short lateral plumage on 4th and 5th tarsomeres of fore tarsi. Females differ from the other species in having the following complex of attributes. Acrostichals absent, frons shining blue-violet, hind tarsi yellow at base, M_1 reaches costa before wing apex.

Distribution. South Africa.

Acknowledgements

I am sincerely grateful to Dr. Brian Pitkin for his kindness in giving me the opportunity to study the collection of the Natural History Museum (London). Some specimens were kindly loaned for me by Dr. Laszlo Papp from the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest).

References

- Becker, Th.** 1923. Dipterologische Studien: Dolichopodidae. D. Aethiopische Region. *Entomol. Mitteilungen*, 12(1): 1—50.
- Bickel, D. J.** 1994. The Australian Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae), with a review of the Oriental and Australasian faunas, and a world conspectus of the subfamily. *Rec. Austral. Mus.*, 1994, Suppl. 21: 1—394.
- Curran, C. H.** 1924. The Dolichopodidae of South Africa. *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, 10: 212—232.
- Curran, C. H.** 1927a. New Dolichopodidae from the Ethiopian Region. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 9(19): 1—16.
- Curran, C. H.** 1927b. Records and description of Ethiopian Dolichopodidae. *Rev. Zool. Afr.*, 15(2): 241—266.
- Dyte, C. E.** 1975. Family Dolichopodidae. In: M. D. Delfinado & D. E. Hardy (eds). *A Catalog of the Diptera of the Oriental Region*. Univ. Haw. Press, Honolulu, II: 212—258.
- Dyte, C. E. & K. G. V. Smith.** 1980. Family Dolichopodidae. In: R. W. Crosskey (ed.). *Catalogue of the Diptera of the Afrotropical Region*. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), London: 443—463.
- Parent, O.** 1931. Quelques Dolichopodides nouveaux conserves au British Museum. *Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, B, Mem.*, 51: 39—47.
- Parent, O.** 1934. Additions a la faune ethiopienne. *Bull. Soc. Roy. Entomol. d'Egypte*, 18: 112—138.
- Parent, O.** 1938. Dipteres Dolichopodidae. *Faune de France*, 35. Paris: 1—720.
- Parent, O.** 1939. Dipteres Dolichopodides de la region ethiopienne. *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.*, 1939, 32: 256—282.

Received 4.XI.1995