

## Afrotropical species of the genus *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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*Thrypticus kataevi* sp. n. from Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon, Kenya and Swaziland, *T. mironovi* sp. n. from Ghana, *T. zagulyaevi* sp. n. and *T. sinevi* sp. n. from Kenya are described. *T. minus* Vanschuytbroeck is placed in synonymy to *T. bellus* Loew. *T. minutulus* Vanschuytbroeck is transferred to *Olegonegrobovia*. *T. fennicus* is removed from the fauna of Tropical Africa. A key to six Afrotropical species of *Thrypticus* is given.

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**Key words.** Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Thrypticus*, *Olegonegrobovia*, Tropical Africa, key, new species, new synonymy, new combination.

### Introduction

The cosmopolitan genus *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker belongs to the subfamily Medeterinae. The genus has close phylogenetic relationship with the Afro-Australian genus *Corindia* Bickel. It is the only phytophagous dolichopodid genus. *Thrypticus* includes about 70 mostly Holarctic and Neotropical species (Bickel, 1986). Five species were recorded from Afrotropical Region (Dyde & Smith, 1980). Record of Palaearctic *T. fennicus* Becker from Congo (Kinshasa) is shown here to be incorrect. In this paper *T. bellus* Loew is redescribed, descriptions for four new Afrotropical species of *Thrypticus* are also given. *T. minutulus* Vanschuytbroeck is transferred to *Olegonegrobovia* Grichanov. *T. minus* Vanschuytbroeck is placed in synonymy to *T. bellus* Loew widely distributed from Europe to the Russian Far East and Palaearctic China. Now six species of the genus are known from Afrotropics.

Holotypes and paratypes of the new species are deposited in the collections of the Royal Institute for Natural Sciences (Brussels) [RINS], the Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium) [RMCA], the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) [HNHM], the Natural History Museum

in London [NHML] and Lund University (Lund, Sweden).

### Genus *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker

*Thrypticus* Gerstaecker, 1864:43. Type species *Thrypticus smaragdinus* Gerstaecker, by monotypy.

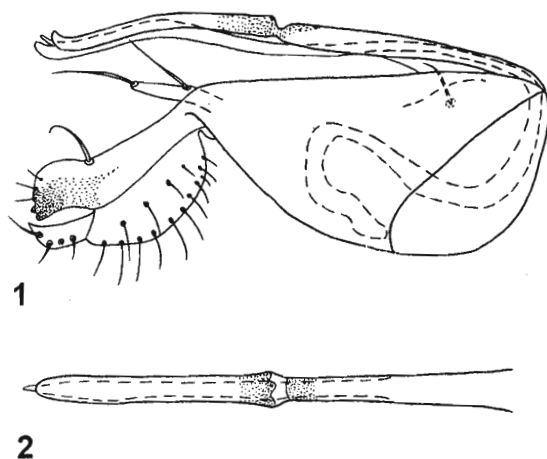
#### *Thrypticus bellus* Loew (Fig. 1)

*Thrypticus bellus* Loew, 1869: 303; Vanschuytbroeck, 1960: 321; Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1971: 255; Dyde & Smith, 1980: [443].

=*Thrypticus minus* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 96; 1952: 38, n. syn.

=*Thrypticus fennicus* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 95 nec Becker, n. syn.

**Type material examined.** Male, holotypus [red label]/ **Congo belge:** P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 16.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 884 / Coll. Mus. Congo (ex coll. IPCNB)/ Type [red label] / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 195?, *Thrypticus minus* sp.n. [RMCA].



Figs 1, 2. *Thrypticus bellus* Loew  
1, hypopygium, lateral view; 2, hypandrium, dorsal view.

*Additional type material examined* [RINS]. 2 females, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 15.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 758 / Type [red label] / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1951, *Thrypticus minus* n.sp.; 1 female, Congo belge: P.N.A. Kitondo (pres Ganjo), 2000 m, 7/23.I.1935, G.F. de Witte: 1031 / Type [red label] / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1951, *Thrypticus minus* n.sp.; 1 female, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 15.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 758 / Type [red label] / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1951, *Thrypticus minutulus* n.sp.; 1 female, Congo belge: P.N.A. Kitondo (pres Ganjo), 2000 m, 7/23.I.1935, G.F. de Witte: 1031 / Type [red label] / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1951, *Thrypticus minutulus* n.sp.

*Additional material*. 1 male (figured), Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 16.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 761 / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1950: *Thrypticus fennicus* Becker; 1 male, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 16.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 761 / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1950: *Thrypticus fennicus* Becker / *Thrypticus bellus* Lw., Negrobov det.; 1 male, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 15.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 758 / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1950, *Thrypticus fennicus* Becker; 1 male, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 16.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 761; 1 male, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 15.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 758 / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 1950: *Thrypticus fennicus* Becker; male, Congo belge: P.N.A. May ya moto, 950 m, 9.XI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 733 / P. Vanschuytbroeck det. 19??, *Thrypticus* sp.; 2 males, Congo belge: P.N.A. Nyarusambo (Kikere), 2226 m, 28—29.VI.1934, G.F. de Witte: 453 [RINS]; 1 male, Kenya: L. Naivasha, Crescent Island, 0°14' S, 36°24' E, 6200 ft, 1—3.I.1972, C.F. Huggins, B.M. 1972—468 [NHML]; 1 male, 1 female, Ethiopia: Lake Shala,

7°20' N, 39°0' E, 30.7.73, R. Baker [NHML]; 5 males, 2 females, Senegal, 3 km SSE Brin, 11 km SW Ziguinchor, 9.XI.1977, UTM 28PC J53—83, Loc. No. 22 / Lund Univ., Syst. Dept., Sweden Gambia/Senegal. Nov. 1977, Cederholm - Danielsson - Hammarstedt - Hedqvist - Samuelsson.

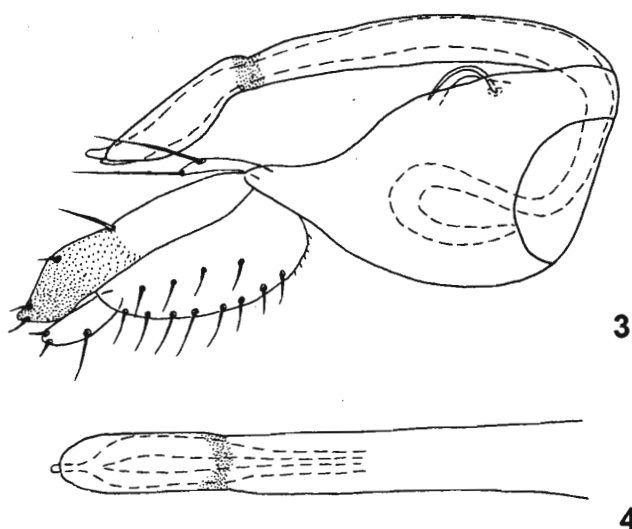
*Palaeartic material examined*. Male, Heusden, 24.5.21 / *Thrypticus bellus* Lw., O. Parent [det.] [RINS]; 1 male, [Kazakhstan:] Tselinograd env., Novoishimka, 16.06.1989, Grichanov [author's coll.].

*Description*. Male. Frons and face metallic bluish-green. One strong vertical seta laterally on frons, one fine postvertical seta present. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong setae. Face widest under antennae, narrowed downward, clypeus parallel-sided. Ratio of height of epistome to its maximal width to height of clypeus, 10 : 9 : 8. Postocular setae light. Antenna entirely black; pedicel with a ring of short apical setulae; first flagellomere higher than long, transverse-oval, practically bare. Arista apicolateral, with microscopic hairs. Palpus and proboscis short, black-brown, palpus with one black seta.

Mesonotum flattened in posterior third, metallic bluish-green, with light setae. Pleura metallic green. Five pairs of strong dorsocentral setae decreasing in size anteriorly. Acrostichal setae biseriate. One light propleural seta. Scutellum with a pair of strong setae.

Legs mostly dark; coxae black-green; trochanters yellow to brown; femora black-green except yellow or light-brown apices; tibiae brown except yellow basal fourth or third or entirely brown; tarsi brown. Fore coxa with short hairs and several light apical setae; middle coxa with hairs and one external seta; hind coxa with one strong and one fine light external setae. Fore leg without setae. Middle femur with strong posterior subapical seta. Middle tibia with one short anterodorsal at basal fourth and one strong apicoventral seta. Hind femur simple. Hind tibia with short setae. All tarsi simple. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 20 : 30 : 30 : 15 : 8 : 5 : 4 : 5. Same ratio for middle leg, 16 : 35 : 34 : 20 : 11 : 6 : 5 : 5. Same ratio for hind leg, 10 : 35 : 43 : 13 : 16 : 8 : 5 : 5.

Wing simple, hyaline, veins brown; posterior wing margin evenly convex; maximum wing-width at the end of  $CuA_1$ . Costa without long hairs.  $R_1$  1/3 as long as wing.  $R_{2+3}$  almost straight. Ratio of part of costa between  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{4+5}$  to this between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$ , from 15 : 6 to 20 : 7. Ratio of apical to basal part of  $M_{1+2}$ , 50 : 25.  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$  slightly convex anteriorly, parallel in apical part. Ratio of cross-vein  $m-cu$  to maximal distance between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$  to apical part of  $CuA_1$ , 9 : 8 : 22. Anal vein fold-like; anal lobe small. Alula undeveloped. Lower calypter yellow. Halter yellow.



Figs 3, 4. *Thrypticus kataevi* sp.n.  
3, hypopygium, lateral view; 4, hypandrium, dorsal view.

Abdomen including epandrium metallic dark-blue-green, grey pollinose, with short light setae. Hypandrium, surstylus and cercus yellow-brownish. Epandrium subtriangular, wide basally, narrowed apically; 8th segment covering large left basolateral foramen. One strong curved internal epandrial seta at base of hypandrium. Epandrial lobe elongated, thin, with 2 long setae, one apical and one midventral. Hypandrium arising basoventrally, long and thin, nearly straight, parallel-sided in distal half, with short constriction in the middle and slight basal melanization beyond constriction. Aedeagus thin, arising from base of epandrium, apically cleft. Surstylus half as long as epandrium, deflected dorsad, lying conformably with similarly deflected cerci. Surstylus (lateral view) lobate, slightly widened apicad, distally melanized, with strong ventral seta at 2/3; distal third of surstylus convex ventrally, concave dorsally, with 3 fine short apicodorsal setae and shallow excavation at extreme apex. Cercus oblong, with sparse dorsal and lateral setae and distinct apical digitiform section having angular apex and bearing 3 or 4 rather strong dorsal setae.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters.

Length (mm): body without antennae 1.4–1.8, antenna 0.5, wing-length 1.6–2.1, wing-width 0.5–0.7, postabdomen 0.6–0.8.

**Distribution.** Congo (Kinshasa), Tanzania, Kenya (!), Ethiopia (!), Senegal (!), St. Helena; Egypt, Europe, Palearctic Asia.

**Diagnosis.** Differs from *T. fennicus* Becker in smaller size, lighter legs, especially tibiae, and other characters. *T. fennicus* is characterised by much larger

size (2.5–3.0 mm), thickened and densely pubescent arista, different ratio of *m-cu* to *CuA*<sub>1</sub> etc. *T. bellus* has indistinct differences from *T. pruinus* described by Parent from Belgium (see Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1971).

**Remark.** Specimens from Congo (Kinshasa) determined and described by P. Vanschuytbroeck as *T. fennicus* Becker (RINS, examined) belong to *T. bellus*. So, *T. fennicus* should be excluded from the Afrotropical fauna.

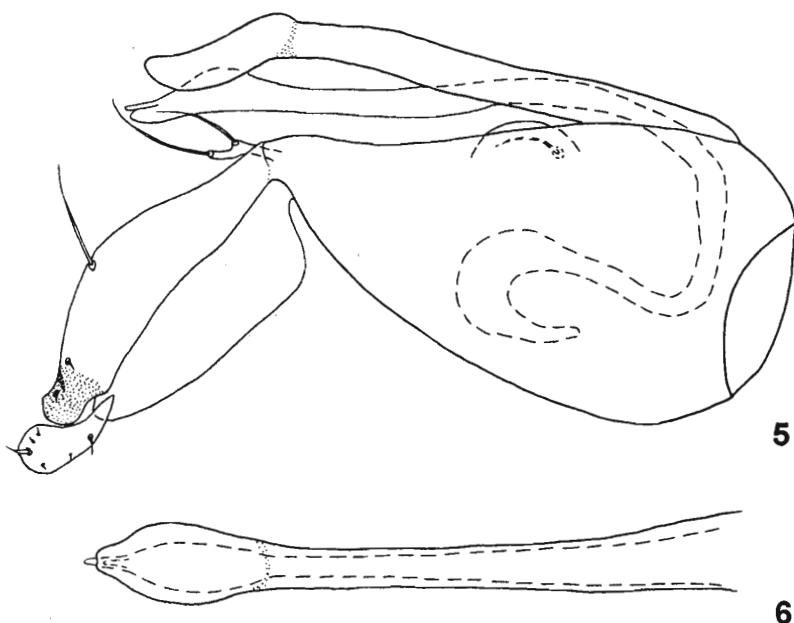
### *Thrypticus kataevi* sp. n.

(Figs 3, 4)

**Holotype.** Male, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. De Saeger, II/fd/17, 28–V–1951, Rec. H. De Saeger, 1824 [RMCA].

**Paratypes.** 1 male with the same label as holotype; 1 male with the same label, differing in the collection date and code as follows: II/gd/11, 28-VII-1951, 2160 [RMCA]; 1 male, Congo belge: Kivu, Rutshuru (riv. Fuku), 1250 m, 6.VII.1935, G.F. de Witte: 1677 [RINS]; 1 female, Congo Belge: Ruanda, Kansenze (pied Volc. Karisimbi), 2400 m, 4.III.1935, G.F. de Witte: 1202 [RINS]; 1 male, Swaziland: near Milwane Nature Reserve, 26°26' S, 31°11' E, 25.X.1994, loc. 33, leg. R. Danielsson [Lund]; 1 male, Kenya: Lake Nakuru, Njoro camp., Akacia-wood, 10.8.1981, leg. Lars Froberg [Lund]; 1 male (in alcohol), Nord Cameroon: Parc National de Waza, 5.VIII.1987 [RINS].

**Description.** Male. Similar to *T. bellus* in almost all respects except as noted. Legs mostly dark; coxae black-green; trochanters brownish-yellow; femora black-green except broad yellow apices;



Figs 5, 6. *Thrypticus mironovi* sp.n.  
5, hypopygium, lateral view; 6, hypandrium, dorsal view.

tibiae and bases of tarsi dirty yellow; apical segments of tarsi brown. Anterodorsal seta on middle tibia undeveloped. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 13 : 21 : 23 : 8 : 5 : 3 : 2 : 2. Same ratio for middle leg, 9 : 25 : 25 : 12 : 8 : 5 : 4 : 4. Same ratio for hind leg, 6 : 25 : 31 : 9 : 9 : 5 : 3 : 4. Ratio of part of costa between  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{4+5}$  to this between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$ , 14 : 6. Ratio of apical to basal part of  $M_{1+2}$ , 49 : 25. Ratio of cross-vein  $m-cu$  to maximal distance between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$  to apical part of  $CuA_1$ , 7 : 6 : 23.

Abdomen. Hypandrium, surstylus and cercus brownish-yellow. Epandrium subtriangular, wide basally, tapering apicad; 8th segment covering small left basolateral foramen. One strong curved internal epandrial seta at base of hypandrium. Epandrial lobe elongated, thin, with 2 long setae, one apical and one at 2/3. Hypandrium arising basoventrally, long and relatively broad, parallel-sided (ventral view), with short constriction and distinct flexion at distal 2/3 (lateral view); hypandrium beyond constriction with only slight basal melanization and rounded apex, inconspicuously widened in the middle and slightly narrowed at apex. Aedeagus arising from base of epandrium, following shape of hypandrium, apically cleft. Surstylus 2/3 as long as epandrium, deflected dorsad, lying conformably with similarly deflected cerci. Surstylus (lateral view) lobate, almost parallel-sided, melanized in distal third, with strong

ventral seta just behind the middle; distal third of surstylus slightly convex ventrally and dorsally, with acute apex and 2 short subapical setae. Cercus oblong, with sparse dorsal and lateral setae and distinct apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 3 rather strong dorsal and apical setae.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters.

Length (mm): body without antennae 1.1–1.3, antenna 0.4–0.5, wing-length 1.2–1.6, wing-width 0.5–0.6, postabdomen 0.4–0.5.

*Distribution.* Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon, Kenya, Swaziland.

*Etymology.* The species is named for the Russian entomologist, Dr. B. Kataev.

*Diagnosis.* The new species is similar to *T. bellus*, differing in smaller size, yellow tibiae and most part of tarsi and different characters of hypopygium. Hind basitarsus is equal in length to the 2nd segment. Hypandrium parallel-sided (ventral view), with distinct flexion at distal 2/3 (lateral view). Surstylus half as long as epandrium, with acute apex. Cercus with strong setae and digitiform apical section.

### *Thrypticus mironovi* sp. n.

(Figs 5, 6)

*Holotype.* Male, **Ghana**: Kwadaso / 26.II.1969, leg. Endrody-Y. [HNHM].

*Description.* Male. Similar to *T. bellus* in almost all respects except as noted. Ground colour of body

brown with blue-violet and greenish reflections. Legs mostly yellow; coxae brown with metallic reflection; fore coxa yellow in apical half; trochanters brownish-yellow; femora yellow or dirty yellow with weak metallic greenish reflection; fore and hind tibiae and bases of tarsi light-yellow; other podomeres broken. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to basitarsus, 23 : 29 : 29 : 12. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to basitarsus to 2nd tarsomere, 11 : 34 : 38 : 11 : 14. Wing hyaline, veins yellow. Ratio of part of costa between  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{4+5}$  to this between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$ , 14 : 6. Ratio of cross-vein  $m-cu$  to maximal distance between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$  to apical part of  $CuA_1$ , 9 : 7 : 22.

Abdomen. Epandrium pyriform, wide basally, narrowed apically; 8th segment covering small left basolateral foramen. One strong curved internal epandrial seta at base of hypandrium and at middle of epandrium. Epandrial lobe short, thin, with 2 long setae, one apical and one at 2/3. Hypandrium arising basoventrally, long and thin, gradually narrowed (ventral view) to distinct flexion at distal 3/4 (lateral view); hypandrium beyond flexion with rounded apex, strongly widened in the middle and slightly narrowed at apex (ventral view). Aedeagus arising from base of epandrium, following shape of hypandrium, apically cleft. Surstylus 3/5 as long as epandrium, deflected dorsad, lying conformably with similarly deflected cerci. Surstylus (lateral view) lobate, almost parallel-sided, evenly convex ventrad, melanized in distal 1/5, with strong ventral seta just behind the middle; apex of surstylus rounded, with shallow ventral subapical emargination and 2 short subapical setulae. Cercus oblong, with short fine dorsal and lateral cilia and distinct apical pyriform section having broad rounded apex and bearing about 6 short marginal setulae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body without antennae 1.5, wing-length 1.5, wing-width 0.6, hypopygium 0.5.

*Distribution.* Ghana.

*Etymology.* The species is named for the Russian entomologist, Dr. V. G. Mironov.

*Diagnosis.* The new species is similar to *T. bellus*, differing in dark coxae and different characters of hypopygium. *T. mironovi* is closely related to *T. kataevi*, differing in almost entirely yellow legs and the following characters. Hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than 2nd segment. Hypandrium gradually narrowed (ventral view) to distinct flexion at distal 3/4 (lateral view); hypandrium beyond flexion strongly widened in the middle and slightly narrowed at apex (ventral view). Surstylus 3/5 as long as epandrium, with rounded apex. Cercus with fine cilia and pyriform section having broadened rounded apex and bearing about 6 short marginal setulae.

### *Thrypticus sinevi* sp. n.

(Figs 7, 8)

*Holotype.* Male, Kenya: 15—16.XII.1970, A.E. Stubbs, B.M. 1972—211 / Lake Nakuru, 5767 feet [NHML].

*Paratypes.* 5 females with the same labels as holotype.

*Description.* Male. Similar to *T. bellus* in almost all respects except as noted. Legs mostly dark; femora in apical 1/3 and tibiae in basal 1/3 yellow. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 23 : 31 : 31 : 15 : 9 : 5 : 4 : 4. Same ratio for middle leg, 16 : 31 : 32 : 21 : 12 : 7 : 5 : 5. Same ratio for hind leg, 12 : 35 : 39 : 13 : 15 : 8 : 5 : 5.

Abdomen. Epandrium pyriform, wide basally, tapering apically; 8th segment covering small left basolateral foramen. One strong curved internal epandrial seta at base of hypandrium. Epandrial lobe long and thin, 2/5 as long as surstylus, with 2 setae, one long apical and one shorter midventral. Hypandrium arising basoventrally, long and broad, with constriction before the middle and strong basal melanization beyond constriction; basal part widest in basal half; distal part of hypandrium broad at base, gradually narrowed apicad, rounded at apex. Aedeagus thin, arising from base of epandrium, apically cleft, with ventral row of short denticles in basal half as measured from base of hypandrium. Surstylus 7/10 as long as epandrium, deflected dorsad, lying conformably with similarly deflected cerci. Surstylus (lateral view) lobate, slightly widened apicad, distally melanized, with strong ventral seta at 3/4, two short subapical ventral setae, shallow subapical ventral and dorsal excavations and rounded apex. Cercus oblong, with sparse dorsal and lateral setae and distinct apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 5 rather strong dorsal setae.

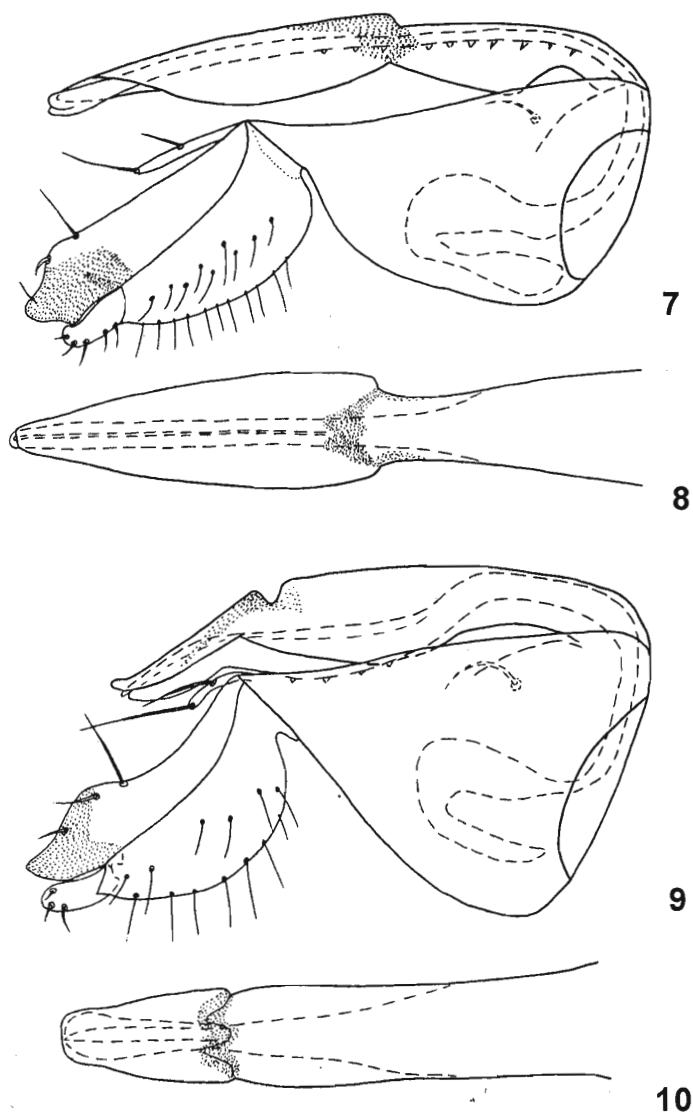
Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Sometimes females with lighter legs than male.

Length (mm): body without antennae 1.8–2.0, antenna 0.5, wing-length 1.8–2.1, wing-width 0.7–0.8, postabdomen 0.7.

*Distribution.* Kenya.

*Etymology.* The species is named for the Russian entomologist, Dr. S. Yu. Sinev.

*Diagnosis.* The new species is similar to *T. bellus*, differing in characters of hypopygium. Epandrial lobe 2/5 as long as surstylus. Hypandrium broad, with constriction before the middle and strong basal melanization beyond constriction; distal part of hypandrium broad at base, gradually narrowed apicad, rounded at apex. Aedeagus with ventral row of short denticles in basal half. Surstylus 7/10 as long as

Figs 7-10. *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker.

7-8, *T. sineci* sp.n.: 7, hypopygium, lateral view; 8, hypandrium, dorsal view; 9-10, *T. zagulyaevi* sp.n.: 9, hypopygium, lateral view; 10, hypandrium, dorsal view

epandrium, with strong ventral seta at 3/4 and rounded apex. Cercal apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 5 rather strong dorsal setae.

*Thrypticus zagulyaevi* sp. n.  
(Figs 9, 10)

*Holotype*. Male, Kenya: 18.XII.1970, A.E. Stubbs, B.M. 1972—211 / Kakamega Forest, 5200 feet [NHML].

*Description*. Male. Similar to *T. bellus* in almost all respects except as noted. Legs mostly dark;

femora in apical 1/3 and tibiae in basal 1/3 yellow. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 20 : 25 : 25 : 12 : 6 : 4 : 4 : 4. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 27 : 12 : 7 : 5 : 4 : 4. Same ratio for hind leg, 34 : 8 : 11 : 6 : 4 : 4. Ratio of part of costa between  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{4+5}$  to this between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$ , 17 : 8.

*Abdomen*. Epandrium subtriangular, wide basally, tapering apically; 8th segment covering small left basolateral foramen. One strong curved internal epandrial seta at base of hypandrium. Epandrial lobe short, thin, 1/5 as long as surstylus, with 2 setae, one long

apical and one shorter midventral. Hypandrium arising basoventrally, long and broad, with indentation at distal 2/3 and strong basal melanization beyond indentation; basal part widest in distal half; distal part of hypandrium broad at base, weakly narrowed apicad, rounded at apex. Aedeagus broad, arising from base of epandrium, apically cleft, with ventral row of four short denticles in middle third as measured from base of hypandrium. Surstylus 7/10 as long as epandrium, deflected dorsad, lying conformably with similarly deflected cerci. Surstylus (lateral view) lobate, widened towards third quarter, then narrowed, acute-angular at apex, distally melanized, with strong ventral seta beyond the middle, two shorter subapical ventral setae as figured. Cercus oblong, with sparse dorsal and lateral setae and distinct apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 2—3 short dorsal setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body without antennae 1.2, antenna 0.4, wing-length 1.4, wing-width 0.5, postabdomen 0.4.

*Distribution.* Kenya.

*Etymology.* The species is named for the Russian entomologist, Dr. A. K. Zagulyaev.

*Diagnosis.* The new species is similar to *T. bellus*, differing in characters of hypopygium. *T. zagulyaevi* is closely related to *T. sinevi*, differing in ratio of middle tibia and basitarsus and the following characters. Epandrial lobe 1/5 as long as surstylus. Hypandrium with indentation at distal 2/3. Aedeagus broad, with ventral row of four short denticles in middle third. Surstylus 7/10 as long as epandrium, widened towards third quarter, then narrowed, acute-angular at apex, with strong ventral seta beyond the middle. Cercus with apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 2—3 short dorsal setae.

### *Thrypticus afer* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951

Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 94.

*Type material examined.* Male, holotypus [red label]/Congo belge: P.N.A. Kanyabayongo (Kabasha), 1760 m, 8.XII.1934, G.F. de Witte: 884 / Coll. Mus. Congo (ex coll. IPCNB) / Type [red label] / *Thrypticus afer* n.sp. Type. [RMCA].

*Diagnosis.* Coxae and legs yellow, middle coxa brown externally; cerco-surstylar capsule broad, rounded, narrowed apicad, truncated at apex; hypandrium thin and straight. *T. afer* also differs from other Afrotropical species in larger size, about 2.6 mm.

*Distribution.* Congo (Kinshasa).

### *Olegonegrobovia minutula* (Vanschuytbroeck), n. comb.

*Thrypticus minutulus* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 94.

*Remark.* *T. minutulus* Vanschuytbroeck (female holotype examined, RMCA) should be transferred to the genus *Olegonegrobovia*. Paratypes deposited in RINS belong to *T. bellus* Loew, *Olegonegrobovia barkalovi* Grichanov and *Acropsilus* sp.

*Distribution.* Congo (Kinshasa).

### Key to Afrotropical species of *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker

(males)

1. Coxae and legs yellow, middle coxa brown externally; hypandrium thin and straight; larger species: about 2.6 mm ..... *afer*  
— At least middle and hind coxae black-brown or dark-green, femora partly brown or black-green; smaller than 2.0 mm ..... 2
2. Legs usually dark, sometimes knees and tibiae at base yellow; hypandrium straight, parallel-sided, thin, no more than twice wider than epandrial lobe, with indentation at the middle; surstylus with small excavation apically; cercal apical section angular at apex; 1.4—1.9 mm ..... *bellus*  
— At least knees widely yellow; hypandrium at least 4 times wider than epandrial lobe, with flexion at 2/3 or 3/4 (if hypandrium with flexion before middle, then it very broad); surstylus without excavation apically; cercal apical section with rounded apex ..... 3
3. Femora partly, all tibiae and bases of tarsi yellow; hypandrium approximately 4 times wider than epandrial lobe, with flexion at 2/3 or 3/4, parallel-sided (lateral view) or dilated at apex (ventral view) ..... 4  
— Legs usually mostly dark; femora in apical 1/3 and tibiae in basal 1/3 yellow; hypandrium much wider than epandrial lobe, very broad in middle part (lateral view), with flexion at 2/3 or before middle ..... 5
4. Hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than 2nd segment; hypandrium gradually narrowed (ventral view) to flexion at distal 3/4 (lateral view); hypandrium beyond flexion strongly widened in the middle and slightly narrowed at apex (ventral view); surstylus with rounded apex; cercus with fine cilia and pyriform section having broad rounded apex and bearing about 6 short marginal setulae; 1.5 mm ... *mirovi*

apical and one shorter midventral. Hypandrium arising basoventrally, long and broad, with indentation at distal 2/3 and strong basal melanization beyond indentation; basal part widest in distal half; distal part of hypandrium broad at base, weakly narrowed apicad, rounded at apex. Aedeagus broad, arising from base of epandrium, apically cleft, with ventral row of four short denticles in middle third as measured from base of hypandrium. Surstylus 7/10 as long as epandrium, deflected dorsad, lying conformably with similarly deflected cerci. Surstylus (lateral view) lobate, widened towards third quarter, then narrowed, acute-angular at apex, distally melanized, with strong ventral seta beyond the middle, two shorter subapical ventral setae as figured. Cercus oblong, with sparse dorsal and lateral setae and distinct apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 2—3 short dorsal setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body without antennae 1.2, antenna 0.4, wing-length 1.4, wing-width 0.5, postabdomen 0.4.

*Distribution.* Kenya.

*Etymology.* The species is named for the Russian entomologist, Dr. A. K. Zagulyaev.

*Diagnosis.* The new species is similar to *T. bellus*, differing in characters of hypopygium. *T. zagulyaevi* is closely related to *T. sinevi*, differing in ratio of middle tibia and basitarsus and the following characters. Epandrial lobe 1/5 as long as surstylus. Hypandrium with indentation at distal 2/3. Aedeagus broad, with ventral row of four short denticles in middle third. Surstylus 7/10 as long as epandrium, widened towards third quarter, then narrowed, acute-angular at apex, with strong ventral seta beyond the middle. Cercus with apical digitiform section having rounded apex and bearing 2—3 short dorsal setae.

### *Thrypticus afer* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951

Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 94.

*Type material examined.* Male, holotypus [red label]/ **Congo belge:** P.N.A. Kanyabayongo (Kabasha), 1760 m, 8.XII.1934, G.F. de Witte: 884 / Coll. Mus. Congo (ex coll. IPCNB) / Type [red label] / *Thrypticus afer* n.sp. Type. [RMCA].

*Diagnosis.* Coxae and legs yellow, middle coxa brown externally; cerco-surstylar capsule broad, rounded, narrowed apicad, truncated at apex; hypandrium thin and straight. *T. afer* also differs from other Afrotropical species in larger size, about 2.6 mm.

*Distribution.* Congo (Kinshasa).

### *Olegonegrobovia minutula* (Vanschuytbroeck), n. comb.

*Thrypticus minutulus* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 94.

*Remark.* *T. minutulus* Vanschuytbroeck (female holotype examined, RMCA) should be transferred to the genus *Olegonegrobovia*. Paratypes deposited in RINS belong to *T. bellus* Loew, *Olegonegrobovia barkalovi* Grichanov and *Acropsilus* sp.

*Distribution.* Congo (Kinshasa).

### Key to Afrotropical species of *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker

(males)

1. Coxae and legs yellow, middle coxa brown externally; hypandrium thin and straight; larger species: about 2.6 mm ..... *afer*  
— At least middle and hind coxae black-brown or dark-green, femora partly brown or black-green; smaller than 2.0 mm ..... 2
2. Legs usually dark, sometimes knees and tibiae at base yellow; hypandrium straight, parallel-sided, thin, no more than twice wider than epandrial lobe, with indentation at the middle; surstylus with small excavation apically; cercal apical section angular at apex; 1.4—1.9 mm ..... *bellus*  
— At least knees widely yellow; hypandrium at least 4 times wider than epandrial lobe, with flexion at 2/3 or 3/4 (if hypandrium with flexion before middle, then it very broad); surstylus without excavation apically; cercal apical section with rounded apex ..... 3
3. Femora partly, all tibiae and bases of tarsi yellow; hypandrium approximately 4 times wider than epandrial lobe, with flexion at 2/3 or 3/4, parallel-sided (lateral view) or dilated at apex (ventral view) ..... 4  
— Legs usually mostly dark; femora in apical 1/3 and tibiae in basal 1/3 yellow; hypandrium much wider than epandrial lobe, very broad in middle part (lateral view), with flexion at 2/3 or before middle ..... 5
4. Hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than 2nd segment; hypandrium gradually narrowed (ventral view) to flexion at distal 3/4 (lateral view); hypandrium beyond flexion strongly widened in the middle and slightly narrowed at apex (ventral view); surstylus with rounded apex; cercus with fine cilia and pyriform section having broad rounded apex and bearing about 6 short marginal setulae; 1.5 mm ... *mironovi*



- Hind basitarsus equal or nearly equal in length to 2nd segment; hypandrium parallel-sided (ventral view), with flexion at distal 2/3 (lateral view); surstylus with narrow apex; cercus with strong setae and digitiform apical section having rounded apex and bearing 3 rather strong dorsal and apical setae; 1.1—1.3 mm ..... *kataeui*
5. Epandrial lobe 1/5 as long as surstylus; hypandrium with indentation at distal 2/3; aedeagus with ventral row of four short denticles in middle third; surstylus acute-angular at apex, with strong ventral seta just beyond the middle; 1.2 mm ..... *zagulyaevi*
- Epandrial lobe 2/5 as long as surstylus; hypandrium with constriction before the middle; aedeagus with ventral row of short denticles in basal half; surstylus with strong ventral seta at 3/4 and rounded apex; 1.8—2.0 mm ..... *sinevi*

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