

A brief review of the Afrotropical fauna of the subfamily Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with descriptions of new species

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Sciapus endrodyi sp. n. from Ghana, *Mesorhaga mahunkai* sp. n. from Tanzania are described. Keys to the Afrotropical sciapodine genera and subgenera, and to the known species of *Plagiozopelma* and *Mesorhaga* are given.

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Introduction

The world fauna of sciapodine genera was recently revised by Bickel (1994). In his big work he proposed 21 valid genera, of which 8 occur in Afrotropical Region. Grichanov (1995, 1996a-g and this paper) reviewed all African sciapodine genera, described two new genera, and published catalogs and keys to their species from the Region. Now ten genera are known from Afrotropical zoogeographical Region, of which *Ethiosciapus* and *Gigantosciapus* are endemic for Continental Africa and Madagascar, and *Bickelia* and *Mascaromyia* are confined to West Indian Ocean islands. Catalogue and a key to all African genera and subgenera are represented below. Totally 196 Afrotropical species are known today (see Table). Plenty of those species were briefly or incompletely described. Some of them are known from females, others — only from males. Authors in their descriptions often omitted important characters regarded now as having generic level. That is why no less than 20 species are awaiting to be synonymized or be declared *Nominae Dubia* in future revisions of type material. A few dozens of species are probably left undescribed. The most interest distribution of species are as follows:

Chrysosoma leucopogon (Wiedemann) — Tanzania, Kenya (!), Madagascar, Seychelles, Reunion, Mau-

ritius, Rodriguez, Aldabra, Maldives (!), Chagos Archipelago, Burma, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, India, Indochina, Java, Sumatra, Thailand, Queensland, New Caledonia, Tahiti;

Mascaromyia librativertex (Lamb) — Seychelles, Mauritius (!), Chagos Archipelago (!);

Bickelia subparallela Grichanov — Chagos Archipelago, Seychelles;

Amblysilopus munroi (Curran) — South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mosambique, Sri Lanka;

Amblysilopus pallidicornis (Grimshaw) — Seychelles, Hawaiian Islands, Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Guam, Belau, Taiwan.

Treating unidentified material from the collections of the Natural History Museum, London (NHML), the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM), and Lund University (Lund), we found many interest sciapodine species. In this paper descriptions of *Mesorhaga mahunkai* sp. n. from Tanzania, *Sciapus endrodyi* sp. n. from Ghana and new records for known African species are given. Catalogs and keys to known species of *Mesorhaga* and *Plagiozopelma* are also present.

Holotypes of the new species are conserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest), paratype of *S. endrodyi* is deposited in the Natural History Museum (London).

Table. Number of species and distribution of Afrotropical Sciapodinae

Genus Subgenus	Number of known species	Possible synonyms (estimate)	Undescribed species (estimate)	Geographical distribution
<i>Mesorhaga</i>	3	0	1—3	Equatorial zone; Madagascar
<i>Sciapus</i>	1	0	2—5	Ghana
<i>Condyllostylus</i>	12	1	0—3	Africa south of 10 cent. North; Madagascar
<i>Mascaromyia</i>	21	3	2—5	West Indian Ocean islands
<i>Bickelia</i>	3	2	0—1	West Indian Ocean islands
<i>Amblypsilopus</i>	43	4	5—9	Africa south of Sahara; West Indian Ocean islands; St.Helena
<i>Chrysosoma</i> <i>Chrysosoma</i>	66	12	7—15	Africa south of Sahara; West Indian islands
<i>Kalocheta</i>	5	1	0—2	Equatorial zone
<i>Gigantosciapus</i>	11	3	0—3	West Africa; Equatorial zone; Madagascar
<i>Ethiosciapus</i> <i>Ethiosciapus</i>	8	2	0—2	Africa south of 5 cent. North; Seychelles; Madagascar
<i>Bickeliolus</i>	6	1	0—2	Africa south of Equator; St.Helena; Seychelles; Madagascar
<i>Plagiozopelma</i>	17	4	1—5	Tropical forests of Africa & Madagascar
Total	196	35	18—55	

List of Afrotropical genera and subgenera of Sciapodinae

- Mesorhagini
Mesorhaga Schiner, 1868
 Sciapodini
Sciapus Zeller, 1842
Condyllostylus Bigot, 1859
Mascaromyia Bickel, 1994
Bickelia Grichanov, 1996a
 Chrysosomatini
Amblypsilopus Bigot, 1889
Chrysosoma Guérin-Meneville, 1831
Kalocheta Becker, 1923
Gigantosciapus Grichanov, 1996g
Ethiosciapus Bickel, 1994
Bickeliolus Grichanov, 1996d
Plagiozopelma Enderlein, 1912

Key to Afrotropical genera and subgenera of Sciapodinae

- Middle and/or hind femora with distinct anterior preapical setae 2
 — Femora without strong anterior preapical setae 3
- Hind femora only with anterior preapical seta; propleuron without strong ventral setae *Sciapus*
 — Both middle and hind femora with anterior preapical setae; propleuron with more or less

- strong ventral setae *Bickelia*
- Vein M_2 absent, without fold or indication on membrane; dorsocentral bristles strong in both sexes; arista usually dorsal; strong vertical seta present in both sexes; clypeus adjacent to margin of eyes *Mesorhaga*
 — Vein M_2 present, even if as fold or indication on membrane; other features various 4
 - Both pairs of scutellar setae long; wing often with dark brown band; arista dorsal or dorso-apical; pedicel with long dorsal and ventral setae; frons of both sexes with raised mound bearing strong vertical seta and sometimes numerous hairs *Condyllostylus*
 — Scutellum usually with one pair of strong setae, lateral setae short, hairlike or absent; frons with vertical seta present or absent, but without vertical seta arising on setose mound; other features various 5
 - Arista usually apical on triangular first flagellomere; $m-cu$ often sinuous; arista usually long, and more than half body length in females; male arista sometimes with apical flag; fore tibia often with long setae 6
 — Arista usually distinctly dorsal on subrectangular first flagellomere and rarely longer than head width, or if apical or dorsoapical, then always with following characters: male arista rarely with apical flag, tibial chaetotaxy often weak, especially on males; $m-cu$ usually straight 10
 - Vertical setae or hairs absent in both sexes, $m-cu$ straight or slightly convex, pleura usually yellow, first flagellomere very long, frons

List of Afrotropical species of *Plagiozopelma* (for references see Dyte & Smith, 1980)

- angulitarse* Parent, 1933: 18 (*Chrysosoma*) — Zaire
bequaerti Curran, 1926: 2 (*Chrysosoma*) — Zaire,
 Uganda (!Male, Kalinzu Forest, T.H.E. Jackson
 [NHML])
capilliferum Parent, 1933: 22 (*Chrysosoma*) — Zaire
collarti Curran, 1927: 249 (*Chrysosoma*) — Congo,
 Malawi, Uganda, Zaire
conjectum Parent, 1934: 116 (*Chrysosoma*) — Ghana
daveyi Parent, 1939: 261 (*Chrysosoma*) — Malawi
du Curran, 1929: 2 (*Chrysosoma*) — Liberia, Zaire
flacum Vanschuytbroeck, 1962: 353 (*Megistostylus*)
 — Madagascar
ghesquierei Parent, 1936: 2 (*Chrysosoma*) — Zaire
grahami Parent, 1939: 264 (*Chrysosoma*) — Ghana
inops Parent, 1929: 202 (*Chrysosoma*) — Liberia, Benin,
 Tanzania, Zaire
lindneri Vanschuytbroeck, 1964: 3 (*Megistostylus*) —
 Tanzania, n. comb.
nalense Curran, 1926: 6 (*Chrysosoma*) — Zaire, Ni-
 geria, Tanzania
njalense Parent, 1934: 118 (*Chrysosoma*) — Sierra Leone
piliseta Parent, 1936: 4 (*Chrysosoma*) — Zaire
ramiseta Parent, 1939: 266 (*Chrysosoma*) — Sierra
 Leone, Zimbabwe, Zaire
tritiseta Parent, 1929: 271 (*Chrysosoma*) — Cameroon,
 Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire

Key to Afrotropical species of *Plagiozopelma*

1. Pleura yellow; all coxae yellow; *m-cu* straight *njalense*
 — Thorax entirely dark 2
2. Arista bare and simple 3
 — Arista apically haired and/or flattened 8
3. All coxae yellow *flava*
 — Posterior four coxae black or having broad black
 spot 4
4. Cercus with thin basodorsal apophysis . . . *lindneri*
 — Cercus with ventral apophysis or simple . . . 5
5. Vein *m-cu* straight; fore tibia without long setae
 *inops*
 — Vein *m-cu* sinuate; fore tibia with long apical
 setae 6
6. Cercus with short apical cilia
 *nalense*; *angulitarse*
 — Cercus with long apical cilia 7
7. Cercus with short basoventral apophysis; fore
 tibia with 1 long apical seta . . . *capilliferum*
 — Cercus with long basoventral apophysis; fore tibia
 with 3–4 long apical setae *piliseta*
8. Fore tibia without long apical setae; arista with
 3 flattened nodes *tritiseta*
 — Fore tibia with a few long apical setae 9

9. Fore coxa without lateral spines; second tarsomere
 of fore tarsus strongly sinuate . . . *conjectum*
 — Fore coxa with a row of lateral spines . . . 10
10. Arista simple but having small apical brush of
 hairs *grahami*
 — Arista distinctly flattened 11
11. Arista widely flattened at apex 12
 — Arista narrow, lanceolate in apical half . . . 13
12. Fore tibia with long fine antero-ventral seta
 slightly beyond the middle and two small one
 preceding it *bequaerti*
 — Fore tibia with 2 ventral rows of fine cilia in
 middle part *ramiseta*
13. Cercus having ventral prominence in basal half
 and only short hairs *ghesquierei*
 — Cercus with distinct basoventral apophysis . 14
14. Cercus with long apical hairs, as long as cercus
 *daveyi*
 — Cercus with short hairs on apex 15
15. Arista with longest cilia in front of long flat-
 tened lamella; third tarsomere of fore tarsus
 half as long as following one *collarti*
 — Arista with longest cilia on the short flattened
 lamella; third tarsomere of fore tarsus as long
 as following one *du*

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***Bickelia subparallelata* Grichanov**

Additional record. 5 males and 4 females, **Seychelles**: Mahe, Beau Vallon, 24.III.—9.IV.1965, Tams and Nye, B.M. 1966—72.

Distribution. Chagos Archipelago, Seychelles.

***Amblypsilopus* Bigot**

See Grichanov (1996e) for catalogue and key to species of *Amblypsilopus*.

***Amblypsilopus parilis* (Parent)**

Material examined. Male, **RSA**: Natal, Richards Bay, 28°46'S, 32°04'E, 24.X.1994, loc. 31, leg. R. Danielsson [Lund].

Diagnosis. *A. parilis* differs by the following combination of characters. Face white pollinose; palpus and proboscis black; all femora with two rows of short white ventral hairs in basal half; first tarsomere of fore tarsus 2.65 times as long as second article and nearly as long as rest; fore tarsus with simple setulae; middle tibia and tarsus with short erected setulae. Cercus blackish, whip-like, with light and dark dense hairs, at most 1/10 as long as cercus. Epandrial lobe reduced, with its setae raising on the ventral side of surstylus base.

Distribution. South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zaire, Nigeria.

***Chrysosoma* Guerin-Meneville**

See Grichanov (1996f) for catalogue and key to species of *Chrysosoma*.

***Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) gemmeum* (Walker)**

Material examined. Male, **Gambia**: Outside Abuko Nature Reserve at Waterworks, in and at Lamin Stream, 25—26.II.1977. Loc. No. 6. UTM 28PCK215812 / Lund Univ., Syst. Dept., Sweden Gambia/Senegal. Febr.—March 1977, Cederholm - Danielsson - Larsson - Mirestrom - Norling - Samuelsson. Male, **Senegal**: in Forest 1 km NE Djibelor about 7.5 km SW Ziguinchor, swept along roadside, 8.XI.1977. UTM 28PCJ5687. Loc. 29 / Lund Univ., Syst. Dept., Sweden Gambia/Senegal. Nov. 1977, Cederholm - Danielsson - Hammarstedt - Hedquist - Samuelsson.

Diagnosis. *C. gemmeum* is associated with a group of species having more than four long setae and a white preapical ring on middle basitarsomere. Frons with one whitish vertical hair; fore basitarsomere with ventral pile of short hairs; middle basitarsomere

with white ring covered with very short yellow pectination on dorsal side. Cercus dorsally setose, with thin pointed apophysis in basal half and leaf-like apical projection. Surstylus with fine apical setae and distinct apico-dorsal dens.

Distribution. Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia (!), Senegal (!).

***Ethiosciapus* Bickel**

See Grichanov (1996d) for catalogue and key to species of *Ethiosciapus*.

***Ethiosciapus (Ethiosciapus) flavirostris* (Loew)**

Material examined. 5 males, 9 females, **RSA**: Natal, Richards Bay, 28°46'S, 32°04'E [and "17 km NE Empangeni, Nseleni River, 28°42'S, 32°01'E"], 24.X.1994, loc. 31 [& 32], leg. R. Danielsson [Lund].

Diagnosis. Male with a group of hairs laterally on frons, 2 strong posterior and hairlike anterior dorso-central setae; 3 long acrostichals. Fore coxa yellow except base, other coxae black; femora yellow, with long black ventral hairs, fore tibia with 2 long postero-ventral bristles; fore basitarsomere ventrally flattened. Lower calipter with light cilia. Third sternum with 2 strong black setae. Cercus yellow, with brown border on apex, pale ventral hairs and black lateral and apical hairs, with thin basoventral hook. *E. flavirostris* is very closely related to *E. bicalcaratus* Parent and the two species can be separated using the following key:

1. Middle femora with a row of black ventral hairs no longer than femora diameter; male cercus with apical hairs nearly as long as cercus *E. flavirostris*
- Middle femora with a row of black ventral hairs 1.5 times longer than femora diameter; male cercus with apical hairs approximately half as long as cercus *E. bicalcaratus*

Distribution. South Africa, Mozambique, ?Ethiopia.

***Plagiozopelma* Enderlein**

The name *Plagiozopelma* was raised from synonymy by Bickel & Dyte (1989) for a number of species, most of which were originally described in *Chrysosoma* Guerin-Meneville. See generic diagnosis in Bickel (1994). The genus occurs widely across the Oriental, African and Australian tropics. Most Afrotropical species of *Plagiozopelma* are confined to Equatorial zone. Below there are catalogue and first key to Afrotropical species of *Plagiozopelma*.

2. Hind leg entirely black *M. pauliani*
 — Hind femora brownish except yellow apex, hind
 tibia dark-yellow except brownish apex, hind
 basitarsomere brownish *M. africana*

Sciapus Zeller

There is a first reliable record of the genus *Sciapus* (sensu Bickel, 1994) from Africa south of Sahara. *S. endrodyi* sp. n. is most close to *S. adumbratus* Becker from Egypt, being separated by smaller size, yellow and slightly pollinose thorax, hyaline wing, fold-like M_2 , shorter hind basitarsomere and tibia, and probably by ornamented middle tarsus. *S. adumbratus* has thickly pollinose thorax, dark spot at wing apex, distinct M_2 , hind tibia twice as long as femora, hind basitarsomere slightly shorter than second tarsomere (Becker, 1902). Indication of *S. adumbratus* from Zaire (Vanschuytbroeck, 1959) probably referred to the new species. Two Gambian females from the collection of Lund University possibly belong also to *S. endrodyi*. Records of Palearctic species such as *S. longimanus* Becker from Zaire, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar and *S. sylvaticus* Becker from Madagascar (Vanschuytbroeck, 1951, 1952, 1959) should be belonged to undescribed species of *Sciapus* or *Amblysilopus*.

Sciapus endrodyi sp. n.

(Fig. 2)

Holotype. Male. Ghana: Kumasi / 24.VI.1967, leg. Endrody-Y.

Paratype. Male with the same label.

Description. Frons black, gray pollinose. A strong long front vertical bristle bends forward, 2 post-ventrals are positioned as a linear continuation of the postocular setal row. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong bristles. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face white pollinose, greatly narrowed in the middle. Proboscis and palpi brownish-yellow, with light hairs, palpus with short brown seta. Antennae shorter than height of head. Scape and pedicel yellow, the last with short setae. First flagellomere brownish, rounded, as long as its height, densely pubescent. Arista dorsoapical, microscopically haired. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista — 3 : 3 : 5 : 24. Mesonotum, scutellum and pleura yellow-brownish, slightly gray pollinose. 5 dorsocentral bristles present, a few short acrostichals in two rows, restricted to anterior half of mesonotum. Scutellum with a pair of strong bristles and a pair of lateral hairs. All the bristles brown-black. Legs including coxae yellow. Fore and middle coxae with yellow hairs and a few yellow apical setae. Hind coxa with a brownish external seta. Fifth

segment of all tarsi brown and slightly flattened. Fore femora with 3 short light basoventral setae. postero-dorsal bristle. Fore tibia and tarsus simple, but tibia with small apical antero-ventral scale. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 3.3 : 5.1 : 4.9 : 3.6 : 1.3 : 0.8 : 0.8 : 0.6. Middle tibia with 1 short antero-dorsal and 2 apical setae; basitarsomere with two apico-ventral setae. Second, third and fourth tarsomeres each with a group of short but strong ventral erect setulae. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.3 : 6.1 : 6.8 : 4.3 : 1.9 : 1.0 : 1.0 : 0.7. Hind femora with distinct anterior preapical seta. Hind tibia and basitarsomere slightly thickened, with small posterior apical scale. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.6 : 6.5 : 8.0 : 2.2 : 3.2 : 1.5 : 0.9 : 0.7. Wings hyaline, veins yellowish-brown. R_{2+3} going parallel with costa. R_{4+5} faintly curved to M_1 in apical fifth. M_1 with gentle arc to apex. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 12 : 3. M_2 as evanescent 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 — 16 : 20 : 17. Anal vein absent, anal lobe reduced. Anal angle obtuse. Lower calipter yellow, with brown apex and dark hairs. Halteres yellow with short thin stem. Abdomen mostly yellow, with brownish borders of first four tergums. First tergum with long dark disto-lateral setae. Unmodified segments together nearly 4 times as long as mesonotum. Hypopygium yellow, with short hairs. Apex of cercus and surstylus, base of hypandrium brownish. Epandrium with massive ventral prominence bearing disto-apical seta. Epandrial lobe with 1 long and 1 short setae. Surstylus simple, with short apical setulae. Cerci fused at base, as long as surstylus, pointed on apex, with strong basal setae.

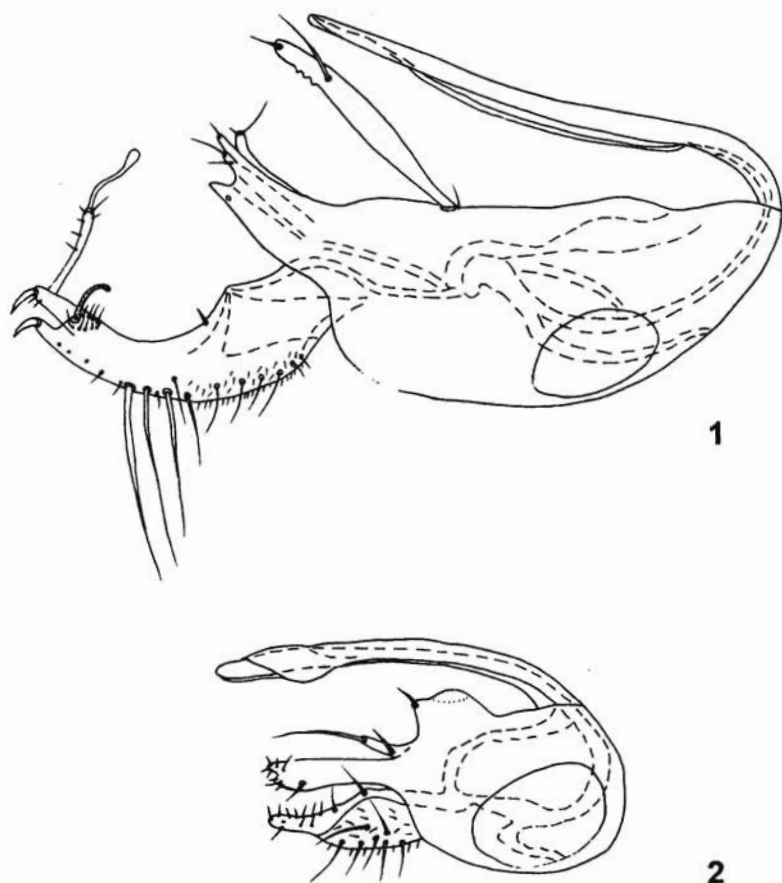
Female. Unknown.

Length: body 2.2 mm; antenna 0.5 mm; wing-length 2.2 mm; wing-width 0.6 mm.

Distribution. Ghana.

Bickelia Grichanov

See Grichanov (1996a) for diagnosis and key to species of *Bickelia*. *Bickelia* is endemic genus from West Indian Ocean islands. A number of males and females of *B. subparallela* Grichanov were collected from Chagos Archipelago and Seychelles, while females of other species, *B. parallela* (Macquart) and *B. guerini* (Parent) were described from Mauritius. It is quite possible that all these species will be synonymized, when males of *Bickelia* will be found on Mauritius.



Figs 1—2. Hypopygium, lateral view.
1, *Mesorhaga mahunkai* sp. n.; 2, *Sciapus endrogyi* sp. n.

Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.5 : 6.8 : 9.8 : 6.4 : 2.4 : 1.6 : 0.9 : 0.9. Hind leg bare. Last tarsomere of hind tarsus slightly flattened. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 1.8 : 9.0 : 12.0 : 4.0 : 3.7 : 2.3 : 1.7 : 0.9. Wings hyaline, smokey in anterior half, veins brown. R_{2+3} straight. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 at apex. M_1 with gentle curvature. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 — 42 : 7. M_2 absent. Crossvein m-cu straight. Ratio of crossvein m-cu to apical part of M_{1+2} (up to curvation) to apical part of CuA — 25 : 45 : 37. Anal vein and lobe present. Lower calipter brown, with dark setae. Halter stem yellow, halter knob brown. Abdomen bronze-black, with short black hairs. First tergum with narrow membranous excavation and a few long black disto-lateral bristles. Fifth tergum ventrally swollen; sixth and seventh segments shortened; first to sixth segments together nearly 4 times as long as mesonotum.

Hypopygium brown, epandrium elongate. Cercus mostly brown, dorso-laterally with numerous long black bristles in the middle, apically with 3 strong spines and thin ventral apophysis bearing soft thin appendix on apex. Surstylus elongate, with four thin apical lobes, each of them bearing 1—2 setae. Epandrial lobe long, flattened, serrate at apex and bearing 2 setae in apical third.

Female. Unknown.

Length: body 3.7 mm; antenna 0.8 mm; wing-length 3.8 mm; wing-width 1.3 mm.

Distribution. East Tanzania.

Diagnosis. The new species can be separated from other Afrotropical species using the following key:

1. M_{1+2} with gentle curvature; apical part of CuA_1 1.5 times as long as m-cu; hind femora brown, hind tibia and basitarsomere yellow *M. mahunkai*
- M_{1+2} with two nearly right angle bends; apical part of CuA_1 no longer than m-cu; hind basitarsomere brown or black 2

- and face narrow, acrostichal setae weak and short, all tibiae and first tarsomeres with strong bristles in both sexes; cercus simple *Gigantosciapus*
- Strong (at least in female) or hairlike vertical setae present, m-cu often sinuous, first flagellomere usually short, frons and face usually broad, acrostichal setae often long . . . 7
7. Crossvein m-cu usually straight, 2 or 3 long acrostichal setae present, legs elongate, with a few major setae, male fore tibia sometimes with strong curved posterior subapical seta; cercus simple *Amblypsilopus* (part)
- Crossvein m-cu usually sinuous; tibiae often with major setae; cercus usually deeply forked . . 8
8. Frons highly polished metallic blue-green; male frons bare or with single weak vertical seta only; male scape often swollen and vaselike; fore coxa with either 3—7 strong lateral spine-like setae (stronger in females than males), or fore coxa with 3 strong black distolateral setae *Plagiozopelma*
- Vertex and frons usually with pruinosity; male frons often with hairs on lateral slope; male scape rarely swollen and vaselike; fore coxa without strong lateral spine-like setae; pedicel often with long ventral and dorsal setae . . 9
9. Male and female arista strongly flattened and strap-like with hairlike apical part *Chrysosoma* (*Kalocheta*)
- Arista usually simple, sometimes with apical flag *Chrysosoma* (*Chrysosoma* s.s.)
10. Male cercus with distinctive sclerotized basal hook; male fore basitarsomere flattened and forming ventral cushion with dense pale pile; lateral scutellar absent 11
- Male cercus without sclerotized basal hook; other features various 12
11. Male with strong vertical seta; femora usually bare; cercus usually with apical brush of long hairs; acrostichals short or absent; alula reduced *Ethiosciapus* (*Bickeliolus*)
- Male with group of hairs laterally on frons; femora usually with long black ventral hairs; cercus usually with short or long hairs, but without apical brush; 3 long acrostichal setae; alula well developed *Ethiosciapus* (*Ethiosciapus* s.s.)
12. Male usually with some anterior dorsocentrals weak and hairlike; vertical setae in males usually strongly reduced, or lateral frons with dense hairs; female fore femora rarely with strong basoventral setae; cercus usually simple *Amblypsilopus* (part)
- 4—5 dorsocentrals, all strong in both sexes; strong vertical setae present either in both sexes

or in females only; proclinate vertical setae sometimes absent in males; cercus usually with two strong ventral projections; female fore femora often with stout basoventral setae *Mascaromyia*

Mesorhaga Schiner

There is a first record of male *Mesorhaga* in Ethiopian Region. *M. mahunkai* sp. n. could be comprised in canberrensis Group of Australian *Mesorhaga* (Bickel, 1994), being separated by white hairs on ventral postcranium, dark setae on lower calipter and hypopygium morphology. The new species cannot be associated with known females of *M. pauliani* and *M. africana*, strongly differing by wing morphology and legs coloration.

List of Afrotropical species of *Mesorhaga*

africana Curran, 1927: 264 — Zaire
mahunkai sp. n. — Tanzania
pauliani Vanschuytbroeck, 1952: 137 — Madagascar

Mesorhaga mahunkai sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Holotype. Male. **Tanzania**: Kwamgumi, Tanga region / 17.II.1987, leg. Mahunka.

Description. Frons and face metallic blue-green, mostly gray pollinose. A hair-like front vertical seta bends forward; ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong bristles and a pair of weak posterior hairs; 2 long and 2 shorter postvertical setae are positioned as a linear continuation of the postocular setal row. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face narrowed, clypeus adjacent to margin of eyes. Proboscis orange, palpi brown, with light hairs and black apical seta. Antennae black. Pedicel with short dorsal and ventral bristles. First flagellomere rounded, as long as its height. Arista dorsal, microscopically haired. Length ratio of pedicel to first flagellomere to its height to arista — 5 : 4 : 6 : 46. Mesonotum and scutellum metallic blue-green, slightly gray pollinose. Pleura bronze-black, gray pollinose. 5 dorsocentral bristles, 3 acrostichals, 2 pairs of scutellar bristles. Most of bristles broken. Legs. Coxae dark-brown, gray pollinose, with light hairs and brownish setae. Fore legs broken. Middle femora except apical fourth and hind femora, narrow apex of hind tibia brown, second to fifth segments of tarsi dark-brown, tibiae and basitarsomeres yellow. Middle femora with fine brownish ventral hairs, as long as femora diameter. Middle tibia bare, tarsus simple.

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