

New species and new records of Afrotropical Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

by Igor Ya. GRICHANOV

Abstract

A new abundant material has been examined mainly from the collections of the Royal Institute for Natural Sciences (Brussels), the Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren) and Natal Museum (Pietermaritzburg). Descriptions of 10 new species, new records for known African species are given, 4 species are replaced, and several species are excluded from the fauna of Madagascar, St. Helena or central Africa. Genus *Parentia* HARDY is recorded for Africa for the first time. Subgenus *Mesoblepharia* BIGOT (*Chrysosoma*) and *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN are raised from synonymy. The following pairs of species are synonymized: *Plagiozopelma vagator* (BECKER) [= *P. ghesquieri* (PARENT)]; *Amblypsilopus munroi* (CURRAN) [= *A. parilis* (PARENT)]. A key to Afrotropical species of *Condylostylus* with modified wing venation is also present. Now 13 genera and 214 Afrotropical species of Sciapodinae are known.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Sciapodinae, new species, new synonym, new combination, Tropical Africa.

Introduction

The world fauna of sciapodine genera was recently revised by BICKEL (1994). Afrotropical species of the subfamily were reviewed by GRICHANOV (1998), NEGROBOV and GRICHANOV (1998). Treating material from the collections of Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa [NMP], the Royal Institute for Natural Sciences, Brussels [RINS], the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren [RMCA], Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt, [SMFD], Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart [SMNS], Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Israel [TAU] and Zoological Museum, Amsterdam [ZMA], I have found a new abundant material on the subfamily Sciapodinae. Descriptions of 10 new species, new records for known African species are given here, 4 species are replaced, several species are excluded from the fauna of Madagascar, St. Helena or central Africa. The genus *Parentia* HARDY is recorded for Africa for the first time. The subgenus *Mesoblepharia* BIGOT (*Chrysosoma*) and *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN are raised from synonymy. The following pairs of species are synonymized: *Plagiozopelma vagator* (BECKER) [= *P. ghesquieri* (PARENT)]; *Amblypsilopus munroi* (CURRAN) [= *A. parilis* (PARENT)]. A key to Afrotropical species of *Condylostylus* with modified wing venation is also present. Now 13

genera and 214 Afrotropical species of Sciapodinae are known. It is the largest subfamily in the Region. The number of Afrotropical species belonging to sciapodine genera are as follows: *Chrysosoma* (69), *Amblypsilopus* (46), *Mascaromyia* (21), *Plagiozopelma* (16), *Condylostylus* (16), *Gigantosciapus* (13), *Ethiosciapus* (9), *Bickeliolus* (6), *Mesorhaga* (6), *Dytomyia* (4), *Parentia* (4), *Bickelia* (3) and *Sciapus* (1).

Deposition of types of the new species is mentioned under the new names. Diagnoses are given for species not listed in the previous reviews (GRICHANOV, 1998; NEGROBOV and GRICHANOV, 1998). Bibliography includes works published after the "Catalogue of the Diptera of the Afrotropical Region" (DYTE and SMITH, 1980).

TRIBE MESORHAGINI (SCHINER) BICKEL

Genus *Mesorhaga* SCHINER

1. *Mesorhaga demeyeri* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 3 ♂♂, South Africa, Natal, Zululand, Ndumu Game Reserve, 26.X.1972, ME IRWIN, 2632Cc [NMP]; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Kwango: Kiniati-Yasa, 5.XII.1951, R.P.J. RUELLE / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 19??, *Mesorhaga africana* CURR. [RMCA]; 1 ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, I/a/3, 13.III.1950, Réc. H. DE SAEGER, 304 [RMCA]; 1 ♂, Fort Dauphin, R.P. / Institut Scientifique Madagascar [RINS]; 1 ♂, Mailaka, I.1952 (N.S.H. KRAUSS) / Institut Scientifique Madagascar [RINS].

Distribution. Madagascar, South Africa (!), Congo (Kinshasa) (!).

2. *Mesorhaga garamba* GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Holotype. ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, Aka/2, 22.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, 3514 [RMCA].

Paratypes. 2 ♂♂, Kenya, Taita hills, Rouge forest, 26.II-

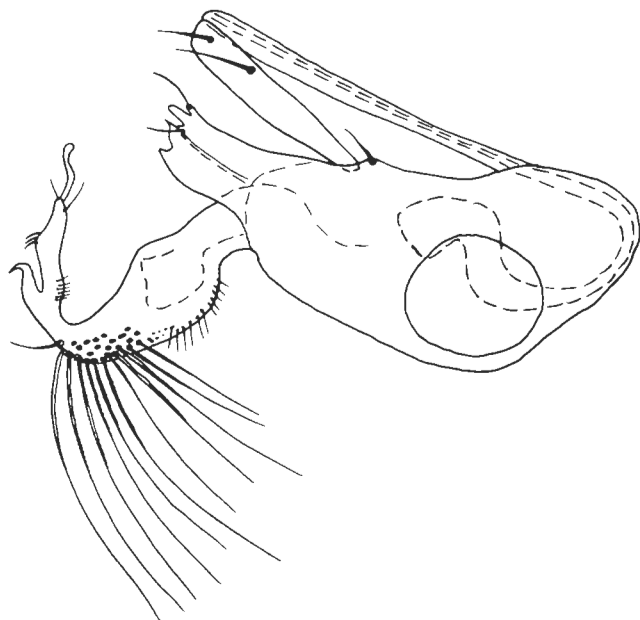


Fig. 1 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Mesorhaga garamba* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

3.III.1999, site 1, Malaise trap [RMCA]; 1 ♀, Kenya, Taita hills, Ngangao mixed forest, 21.II-8.III.1999, S 03°22'013'', E 038°20'609'', Malaise trap, R. Mwakodi [RMCA].

Description. Male. Vertex deeply excavated. Frons and face metallic dark-green, whitish pollinose. A fine front vertical seta bends forward on each side; ocellar tubercle with 1 pair of strong bristles (broken) and 1 or 2 pairs of weak posterior hairs; 2 long postvertical setae positioned as a linear continuation of the postocular setal row. Ventral posteranum covered with irregular white hairs. Face narrowed, approximately 1.3 times as high as wide under antennae. Proboscis and palpus brown, with short light hairs; palpus with 1 black seta in addition. Antennae black. Pedicel with ring of short setae; 1 or 2 ventral and dorsal setae longer than pedicel. First flagellomere broken.

Mesonotum and scutellum metallic bronze-green. Pleura bronze-black, whitish pollinose. 5 strong dorso-central setae, several weak acrostichals anteriorly, a pair of strong and pair of fine scutellar setae (broken).

Legs mostly yellow; fore coxa yellow, middle coxa mostly dark-brown, hind coxa yellow-brown, hind femur with small brown spot at apex, apical segments of tarsi brown (middle tarsus mostly broken). Fore and middle coxae with numerous light cilia anteriorly; hind coxa with black external seta. All femora with light ventral hairs, most of hairs not longer than diameter of femora. Fore tibia bare; last tarsomere of fore tarsus slightly flattened. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 40: 75: 88: 53: 21: 12: 9: 7. Middle tibia and basitarsus without strong setae, tarsus

simple. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to basitarsus, 30: 90: 115: 78. Hind tibia without strong setae. Last tarsomere of hind tarsus slightly flattened. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 20: 110: 145: 55: 48: 27: 15: 10.

Wings yellowish; veins pale brown. R_1 reaching mid-wing. R_{2+3} straight. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 at apex. M_1 with gentle bend halfway between $m-cu$ and wing apex. Ratio of parts of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to those between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 46: 10. 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_1 , 30: 55: 50. Alula weakly developed. Fold-like anal vein and anal lobe present. Anal angle acute or right. Lower calypter yellow with brownish rim and fan of black cilia. Halter pale yellow.

Abdomen bronze-black, with short, though laterally long, black hairs. First tergite with several long black distolateral bristles. Sixth and seventh segments shortened. Hypopygium entirely black-brown, epandrium elongate. Cercus hook-like, strongly curved ventrad, thick at base, with long black dorsolateral setae, thin in distal half; thin part with strong curved dorsal tooth, long and fine apical process or flat seta, and several setae as figured. Surstylus bi- or trilobate, with several distal setae. Epandrial lobe long, flattened, bearing one strong seta in the middle and second seta at apex.

Female similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters.

Length (mm): body 4.0; wing 3.7/1.3.

Distribution: Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya.

Etymology. The species is named after the river Garamba, the type locality for *M. garamba*.

Diagnosis. The new species is related to *M. tsurikovi* GRICHANOV, 1998, differing in smaller size, almost entirely yellow legs and hypopygium morphology.

TRIBE SCIAPODINI (ZELLER) BICKEL

Genus *Dytomyia* BICKEL

3. *Dytomyia deconinckae* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 1 ♂, Fort Dauphin, Inst. Scient. Madagascar, VIII.1948, R.P. / R.I.Sc.Nat. Belg., I.G. 18441 / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1950, ♂ *Chrysosoma inops* PARENT [RINS].

Distribution. Madagascar.

4. *Dytomyia lutescens* (VANSCHUYTBROECK), n. comb.

Sciapus lutescens VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1952:139

Ethiosciapus lutescens (VANSCHUYTBROECK) BICKEL, 1994:142

Bickeliolus lutescens (VANSCHUYTBROECK) GRICHANOV, 1998:82

Dytomyia lutescens (VANSCHUYTBROECK), **n. comb.**

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Madagascar, NW Nosy Be, Beach, Ambatoloaka, 4.7.IV.1991, A. FREIDBERG & Fini KAPLAN [TAU]; 1 ♂, Sainte Hélène: Centre, High Central Ridge, 2300-2600 ft., II.1967 / Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Seconde Mission zoologique à Sainte-Hélène / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det 1971, *Sciopus* ♂ *lamellatus* PARENT [RMCA].

Distribution. Madagascar, St. Helena (!).

Genus *Bickelia* GRICHANOV

5. *Bickelia subparallela* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 4 ♀♀, Iles Séchelles Mahé Sud: Anse à la Mouche, 16/31.VII.1972; 1/15.VIII.1972 / Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Miss. Zool. Belge aux Séchelles, PLG BENOIT et JJ VAN MOL.

Distribution. Seychelles, Chagos Archipelago.

Genus *Condylostylus* BIGOT

6. *Condylostylus burgeoni* PARENT

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Uganda: S.W., Kisoro, 2000 m, 26.XII.1995, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG [TAU]; 4 ♂♂, Urundi, Bururi, 4.XII.1950, 2000 m [25.XII.1948, 1950 m; 20.II.1948, 1950 m; 24.XII.1949, 1950 m], F.J. FRANCOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda (!).

7. *Condylostylus congensis* CURRAN (Fig. 2)

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Kenya: Nairobi, #58, Karura State Forest, 01°15' S, 36°53' E, 1700 m, Date: 19.XI.1992, 5 km NE city, J. LONDT & A. WHITTINGTON, Indigenous forest/edges; Kenya: Baringo, #64, Lake Bogoria Nat. Res., 00°11' N, 36°08' E, 1100 m, South end, 21.XI.1992, 5 km NE city, J. LONDT & A. WHITTINGTON, Fig Tree camp site [NMP]; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Ruanda: contref. Est Muhavura, 2100 m, P. BASILEWSKY, 28.I.1953 [RMCA]; 1 ♂, Musée du Congo, Rutshuru, I.1934, Dr. DE WULF / *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN, [Det.] O. PARENT [RMCA]. 70 ♂♂, 116 ♀♀, Congo (Kinshasa): Rutshuru, Lac Kivu, Shamuheru, Lac Edouard, P.N.A., P.N.G.; Ruanda; Uganda [most part of specimens with additional label: P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1951, *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN [RMCA]; 6 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Urundi, alt. 1950 m, 20.II.1948 [Kitaba, 11.II.1950, 1700 m; Terr. de Rutana, 10.XI.1951, 1400 m and 25.XII.1951, 1850 m; Terr. de Kitega, 13.I.1952, 1750 m; Bubanza, 23.VI.1953, 900 m], F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452; 2 ♂♂, Congo belge, P.N.U., Kiamokoto-Kivakishi, 1070 m, 4-16.X.1948, Mabwe, r; E. lac Upemba, 585 m, 1.II.1949, Miss. G.F. de Witte, 1886a & 2300a / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1952, *Condylostylus selectus* PARENT; 1 ♂, Ngaruka, 9.I-14.II.1952, D.O. Afrika Exp. / R.I.Sc.N.B., I.G. 22942 / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 19??, *Condylostylus Burgeoni* PARENT [RINS]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Äthiopien, Lake Tana, Bahor Dar, Schäuuffele leg. [SMNS].

Diagnosis. *C. congensis* belongs to a group of species with modified wing venation, being closely related to *C. imitator*. Wing venation, leg setation and even hypopygium structures are almost identical in those species. I have reexamined the holotype of *C. congensis* deposited in RMCA. The only reliable difference between the species is leg coloration. All femora and tibia are yellow in *C. imitator*, at most hind femur black at extreme apex, whereas middle and hind legs are almost entirely black-brown in *C. congensis*. The last character seems to be

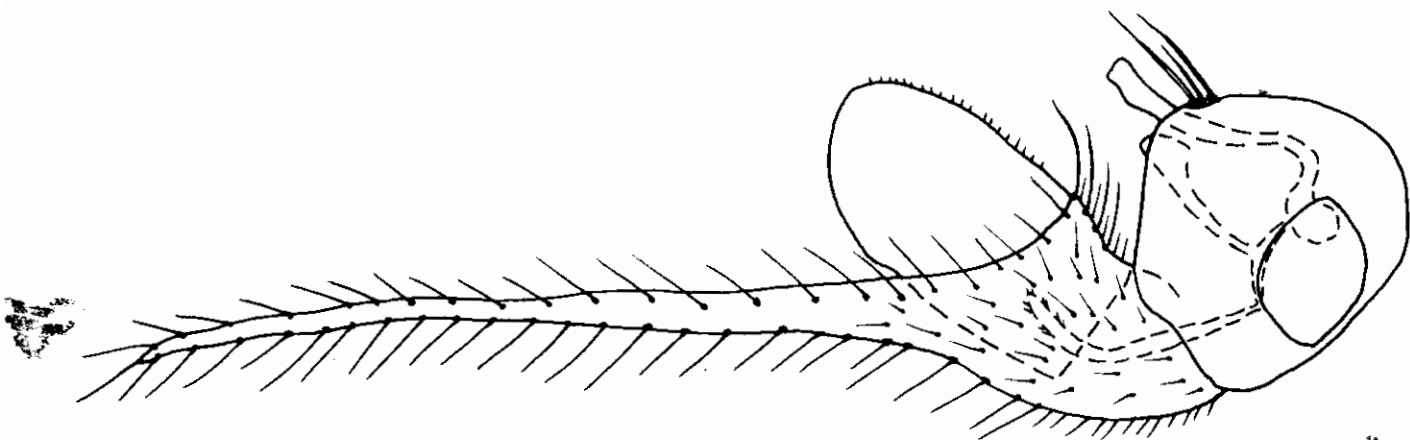


Fig. 2 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Condylostylus congensis* CURRAN

rather stable around the whole area of the species, though the fore leg may be entirely yellow or partly blackish-brown. The holotype of *C. congensis* has rounded apex of inner large lobe of cercus, contrary to examined males of *C. imitator* (see below) having somewhat angular apex of that lobe. However, several males with mostly black-brown legs from the National Park Upemba also have angular apex of inner cercal lobe. In addition, males of *C. congensis* are usually slightly larger than males of *C. imitator*. A new abundant material is necessary to study intraspecific variation in those two species.

Distribution. Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda (!), Burundi (!), Ethiopia (!), South Africa (?).

8. *Condylostylus imitator* CURRAN (Fig. 3)

Condylostylus imitator CURRAN, 1924:221, nec *imitans* CURRAN, 1926:391

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, Botswana: Xugana Island, 19°04' S, 23°03' E, 22-26.XI.1979, Lamoral, ex Malaise Trap [NMP]; 1 ♂, Botswana: Third Bridge, 19°14' S 23°21' E 10.III.1993, E. MARAIS [Namibian Museum].

Remark and diagnosis. The species was described from a single female from Kandahar (Zimbabwe) as *C. imitator* (CURRAN, 1924), but was immediately renamed by the author in his two papers (CURRAN, 1925, 1926). Subsequently the species had long been discussed as *C. imitans* before DYTE & SMITH (1980) rehabilitated the name *C. imitator*. They placed *C. imitans* in synonymy to *C. imitator* as unnecessary replacement. In fact, the situation is much more complicated than it seems at a first glance. I have found a male from Kiniati (Congo-Kinshasa) deposited in Tervuren and mentioned by CUR-

RAN (1925) under the new name for the first time. A specimen has nothing to do with original description of *C. imitator*, being conspecific with *C. selitskayae* GRICHANOV. So as CURRAN in his paper did not give any character for the new species, the name *C. imitans* CURRAN, 1925 should be regarded as *nomen nudum*. CURRAN (1926) renamed *C. imitator* one more time, accompanying the new name *C. imitans* with a good description of males from southern Mozambique and drawings of a wing and hypopygium. The description of male *C. imitans* CURRAN, 1926 is rather different from the original description of female *C. imitator* CURRAN, 1924, as well as from *C. selitskayae*. Probably, feeling the specific difference, CURRAN placed "*C. imitans*" in different parts of his keys to species of the genus *Condylostylus* (CURRAN, 1926, 1927). He described apparently new species in his 1926 paper. PARENT (1935, Figs. 13-16) described a material from Congo (Kinshasa) also under the name *C. imitans* (RMCA, examined). However, his description belongs to *C. congensis* CURRAN. This misidentification was repeated by VANSCHUYT-BROECK (1959).

A new for me material collected from Botswana in the same river basin as the original type locality of *C. imitator* allows to divorce the two species, *C. imitator* and *C. imitans*. I consider the following characters from the description of female *C. imitator* as key features (the same characters for *C. imitans* are in brackets). Body length is 5 mm (about 6 mm); legs with femora and tibia yellow (middle and posterior legs mostly brown-black); middle tibia with one subbasal anterodorsal bristle (usually 2 dorsal setae in basal half); arista middorsal (arista rising at its basal third). Two males collected from Botswana differ from the description of female *C. imitator* in blackish apex of hind femur only, the sexual difference very common in *Condylostylus*.

Distribution. Zimbabwe, Botswana (!).

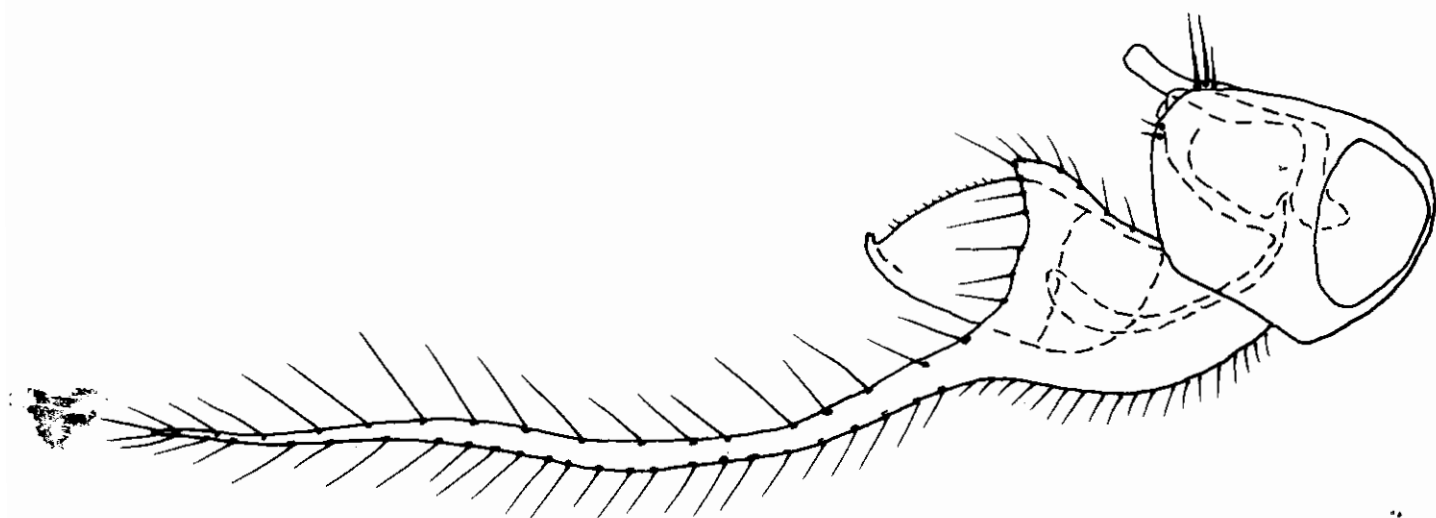


Fig. 3 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Condylostylus imitator* CURRAN

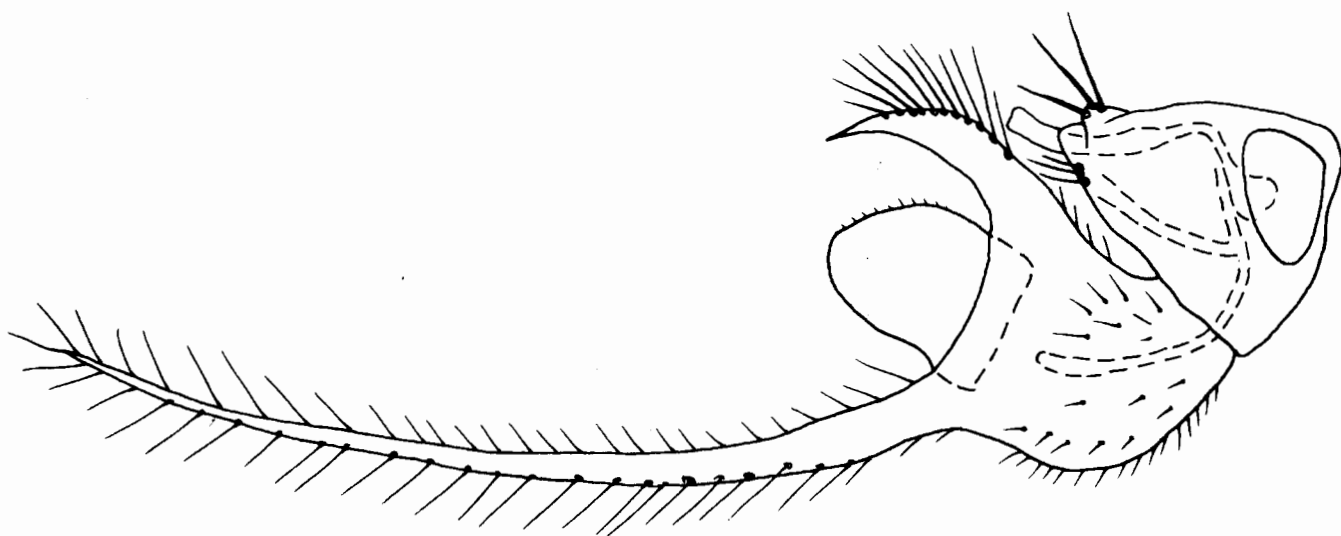


Fig. 4 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN

9. *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN (Fig. 4)

Condylostylus imitans CURRAN, 1925:114, *nomen nudum*
Condylostylus imitans CURRAN, 1926:391, *nec imitator*
 CURRAN, 1924:221.

Material examined. 6 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, S. Africa, Natal, #6, Kubi Yini Game Res., 27°48' S, 32°14' E, 360 m, Date: 10-14.I.1994, Natal Musm. Expedition; S. Africa: Natal, #8'', Moor Park, 29°05' S, 29°49' E, 1300 m, Date: 28.XII.1993, Coll.: J.G.H. LONDT, Riverine savanna; South Africa: Natal, #50, St. Lucia, Estuary area, 28°23' S, 32°25' E, 10 m, Date: 05-10.X.1992, Coll. J.G.H. LONDT, Coastal Bush and Forest; S. Africa: Natal, #17, Virginia Bush, 29°46' S, 31°02' E, 100 m, 27.II.1992, BARRACLOUGH & WHITTINGTON, indigenous forest, due W. Airoport; So. Africa: Natal, a. 60 m, Charters Creek camp, St. Lucia G. Res., 2832Ab, 23.I.1980, seepage area, R. MILLER & P. STABBINS; South Africa: Natal, Mtunzini Malaise Tr., 28°58' S, 31°46' E, *Barringtonia Raphia* swamp forest, III.1990, Coll. P.E. REAVELL; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Swaziland, #45, 13 km N of Ngogolo, 26°19' S, 31°38' E, 300 m, Date: 22-24.IV.1991, J. LONDT & L. SCHOEMAN, Penata Ranch/Bushveld; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Malawi, Chimaliro, forest reserve, 1200 m, 1233Bc, STUCKENBERG & LONDT, 9.XII.1980, *Brachystegia* woodland; Malawi, Kasungu Nat Park, Lifupa Camp, 1333Aa, 9-10.XII.1980, 1100 m, STUCKENBERG & LONDT, *Brachystegia* [NMP].

Remark and diagnosis. *C. imitans* is raised here from synonymy (see discussion under *C. imitator*). The species is close to *C. imitator*, differing in larger size, mostly black-brown posterior four legs, 2 dorsal setae on middle tibia, basodorsal arista and morphology of hypopygium. The material determined by C.H. CURRAN, O. PARENT, P. VANSCHUYTBROECK and deposited in RINS and RMCA was reexamined (see the list of material under *C. con-*

gensis and *C. selitskayae*). The species records from Congo (Kinshasa) and Burundi are shown in this paper to be incorrect. Because of the new concept of the species I consider all previous records of *C. imitans* and *C. imitator* northwards of latitude 10°S as doubtful (most of them were based on females).

Distribution. Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, Angola, Namibia, Swaziland (!).

10. *Condylostylus pateraeformis* BECKER (Fig. 5)

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kenya, 20 km S Kapsabet, 10.V.1991, A. FREIDBERG & FINI KAPLAN; 1 ♂, Kenya, Cheymen, Rt B1, 10 km East Kericho, 19.IX.1992, A. FREIDBERG; 2 ♂♂, Kenya, 8 km NE Kericho, 9.V.1991, A. FREIDBERG & FINI KAPLAN; 1 ♀, Kenya, Kakamega Forest, 11.V.1991, A. FREIDBERG & FINI KAPLAN; 1 ♂, Uganda: S.W., Fort Portal, 5 km SE, 10.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♀, Uganda: S.W., Rwenzori Mts., 5 km W Kilembe, 2500 m, 6.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♂, Uganda: S.W., Rwenzori Mts., Ibanda, 1900 m, 4.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG [TAU]; 1 ♂ [figured], Congo Belge: PNA, 28.IX.1956, P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det., VS 738 / Massif Ruwenzori, riv. Kakalari, affl. Bombi, 1680 m [RINS].

Distribution. Cameroons, Nigeria, Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, (?) Madagascar.

11. *Condylostylus pseudoparicoxa* GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 6)

Holotype [on pin]. ♂, Col. Mus. Tervuren, Kenya, Taita Hills, Mbololo forest (col. 9), 22.VI.1999, M. DE MEYER [RMCA].

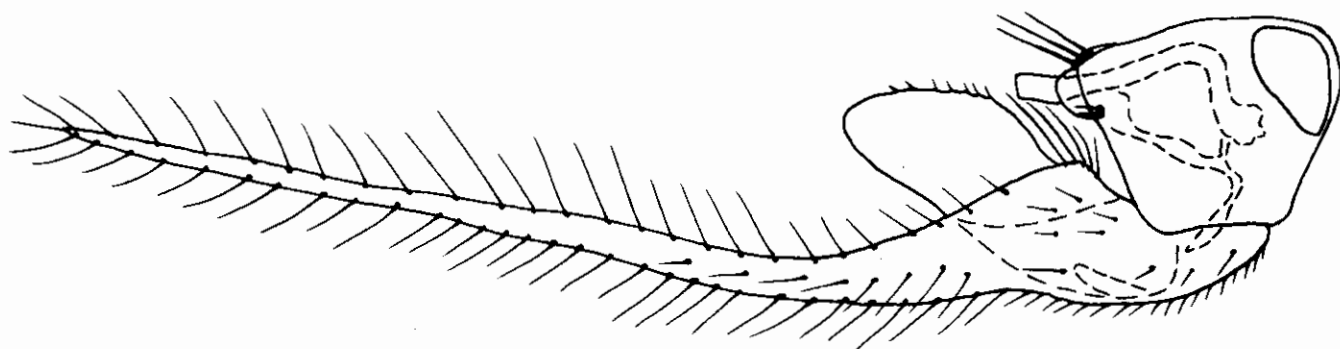


Fig. 5 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Condyllostylus pateraeformis* BECKER

Paratypes [mostly on pins]. 1 ♀, same label. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [in alcohol], Kenya, Taita Hills, Chawia, site 8, 6-9.VIII.1997, M. DE MEYER; 2 ♂♂, Kenya, Taita Hills, Macha, 8.I-14.I.I.1999, Dolichopodidae, M. DE MEYER; 7 ♀♀, Col. Mus. Tervuren, Kenya, Taita Hills, Macha forest (col. 4), 20.VI.1999, DE MEYER, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Col. Mus. Tervuren, Kenya, Taita Hills, Chawia forest (col. 11), 25.VI.1999, DE MEYER, 1 ♀, Col. Mus. Tervuren, Kenya, Taita Hills, Kichuchenyi forest (col. 12), 25.VI.1999, DE MEYER [RMCA].

Description. Male. Frons metallic blue-green, shining. A strong front vertical bristle bends forward, arising from hairy mound; postvertical bristle is positioned as a linear continuation of the postocular setal row. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong setae and pair of hairs. Ventral posteranum covered with irregular white hairs. Face greenish-black, silvery-white pollinose, broad, narrowed apicad, 2 times as high as wide under antennae. Bulging clypeus half as wide as epistome under antennae. Proboscis yellow, palpi black, with yellow hairs and 2 black setae. Antennae black. Pedicel with a ring of short bristles. First flagellomere broken.

Mesonotum and scutellum metallic green. Pleura bronze-green. Five dorsocentral bristles. 2-3 pairs of acrostichals, restricted to anterior 1/3 of mesonotum.

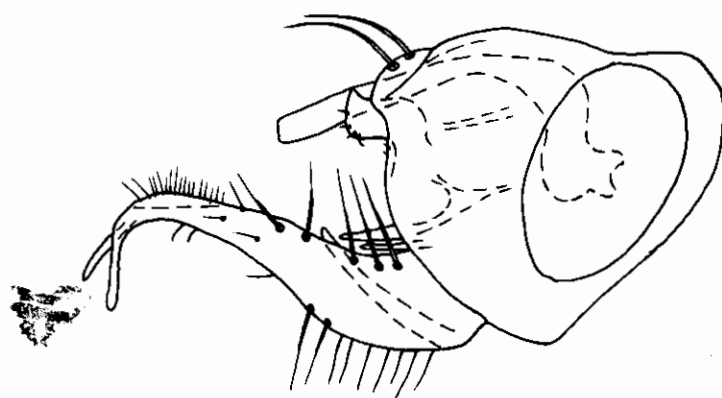


Fig. 6 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Condyllostylus pseudoparicoxa* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

Scutellum with two pairs of strong setae. (All setae broken).

Legs including coxae mostly yellow. Middle coxa with brown longitudinal external stripe. Hind tibia and apex of anterior four tarsi brown, other tarsomeres black. Fore coxa from the front with numerous yellow hairs and 3 black subapical setae. Middle coxa from the outside with light hairs and black cilia. Hind coxa with one black external seta. Femora without strong or long setae. Fore and hind femora with posteroventral hairs, at most half as long as femora diameter. Fore tibia with long fine ventral seta. Fore basitarsus slightly swollen in middle half, ventrally flattened along entire length, with one short and two long basoventral thick setae, half as long as basitarsus. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 65: 145: 180: 100: 55: 45: 27: 15. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 1 short ventral and 2-3 apical setae. Tarsus simple. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 55: 165: 245: 195: 45: 37: 20: 10. Hind leg simple. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 40: 195: 290: 180: 50: 35: 23: 12.

Wings suboval, yellowish along costa in basal half, widely brown in distal half, with hyaline transverse stripe behind *m-cu*; veins brown. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 in apical fifth. M_{1+2} almost straight. M_1 strongly curved basad, forming acute angle with M_{1+2} . M_2 as a continuation of M_{1+2} . Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 77: 10. Crossvein *m-cu* straight. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 67: 124: 27. Anal vein foldlike, anal lobe and alula developed. Anal angle acute. Lower calypter yellow, with black cilia. Halter yellow, halter stem thin, 2 times longer than knob, with row of setulae in front of knob.

Abdomen thin and long, metallic green-black, posteriorly entirely black, with short black hairs and fine setae. First tergite with membranous excavation, longitudinal dorsal furrow and white lateral hairs. 5-6th segments swollen, 7th tergite short. Unmodified segments combined 2 times as long as mesonotum. Hypopygium black, with short black hairs. Cercus short, narrowed apicad, black, split at apex, with numerous fine hairs along entire

length and several strong basolateral setae. Cercus slightly longer than epandrium. Surstylus and epandrial lobe small but distinct.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Antenna nearly as long as head height; 1st flagellomere light brown. Fore basitarsus with 2-3 short ventral setae; middle tibia with 3 strong anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal, 2 posteroventral setae; hind tibia with short but distinct dorsal and ventral setae.

Length (mm): male body 6.9; female body 6.8; female antenna 2.0, postabdomen 1.0; wing 6.9/2.2.

Distribution. Kenya.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *C. paricoxa* PAR-ENT as described by GRICHANOV (1996), differing in larger size, mostly black antenna with brownish 1st flagellomere, brown hind tibia, leg setation and hypopygium morphology. *C. pseudoparicoxa* is the second species in Africa with two long setae on fore basitarsus. Frons with white hairs; fore tibia with a long black preapical ventral cilia. First tarsomere slightly swollen in middle half, with short dense ventral hairs and one thin apicodorsal seta.

12. *Condylostylus selitskayae* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Musée du Congo, Mayumbé: Kiniati, 7.VI.1911, R. MAYNÉ [one of the males with additional label: *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN, Det. C.H. CURRAN] [RMCA].

Distribution: Congo (Kinshasa).

13. *Condylostylus yaromi* GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 7)

Holotype. ♂, Uganda: S.W., Semiliki Forest, 1250 m, 8.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG [TAU].

Description. Male. Frons metallic blue-green, shining. A strong front vertical bristle bends forward, arising from small bare mound; strong postvertical bristle is positioned as a linear continuation of the postocular setal row.

Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong setae and pair of posterior hairs. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face greenish-black, silvery-white pollinose, narrow, 10 times as high as wide in the middle and 3.7 times as high as wide under antennae. Bulging clypeus nearly half as wide as epistome under antennae. Proboscis black, palpi black, with black hairs. Antennae black, nearly as long as height of head. Pedicel with several dorsal and ventral bristles, which not much longer than 1st flagellomere. First flagellomere rounded, as long as high, with short hairs. Arista dorsal, microscopically haired. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista, 7: 6: 8: 90.

Mesonotum and scutellum metallic green, slightly pollinose. Pleura bronze-black, white pollinose. Five dorso-central bristles gradually decreasing in size anteriorly with two strongest posterior pairs. Short acrostichals in two rows, restricted to anterior 2/3 of mesonotum. Scutellum with two pairs of strong setae.

Legs mostly black. Fore coxa mostly black, yellow in apical 1/3; fore trochanter yellow; fore femora mostly brown, yellow at apex; fore tibia mostly yellow, progressively brownish in apical half; fore basitarsus black. Fore coxa from the front with numerous yellow hairs and 3 black subapical setae. Middle coxa from the outside with light hairs and black cilia. Hind coxa with one black external seta and several yellow hairs. Femora with white fine ventral hairs, at most as long as femora diameter. Fore tibia with short black subapical ventral seta. Fore basitarsus 3.6 times longer than wide, flattened and widened except basal 1/4, with ventral pile, 2 short apicodorsal setae and 5-6 elongate posteroventral setulae in basal 1/4. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 55: 90: 100: 61: 26: 17: 12: 9. Middle tibia with 2 short posterodorsals in basal half and several apical setae, without remarkable hairs. Third and fourth tarsomeres with elongate setulae; fourth and fifth tarsomeres slightly enlarged and flattened. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 40: 110: 140: 80: 24: 16: 15: 15. Last tarsomeres of hind tarsi slightly thickened. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 30: 142: 196: 86: 30: 19: 15: 10.

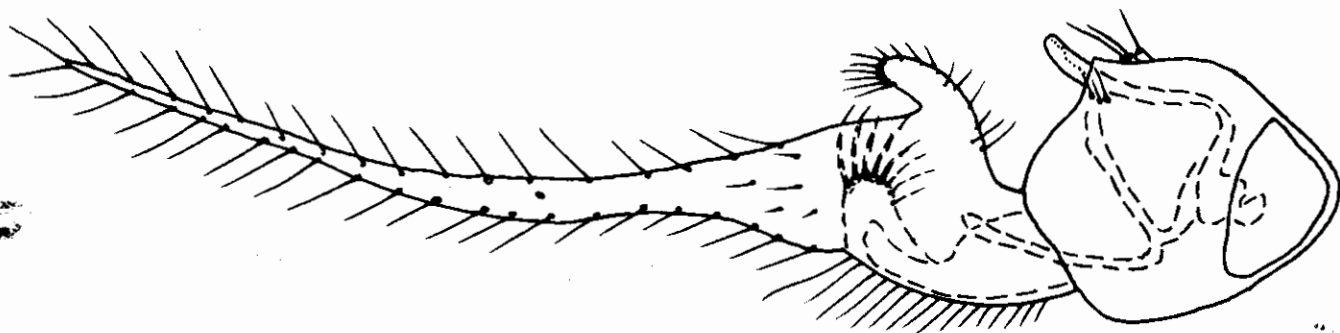


Fig. 7 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Condylostylus yaromi* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

Wing almost parallel-sided, mostly hyaline, with brownish stripe along costa in apical half and smoky spot at *m-cu*, veins brown. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 in apical fifth. M_{1+2} convex posteriorly in basal half, convex anteriorly in apical half. M_1 slightly convex basad, forming right angle with M_{1+2} . M_2 short, forming wide arc with M_1 . Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 88: 5. Crossvein *m-cu* straight. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 28: 96: 26. Anal vein and lobe reduced. Anal angle absent. Lower calypter brown, with mostly dark cilia. Halter brown-black, halter stem thin, 1.5 times longer than knob, with row of setulae in front of knob.

Abdomen thin and long, metallic green-blue-black, posteriorly entirely black, with short black hairs and setae. First tergite with membranous excavation, longitudinal dorsal furrow and white lateral hairs. Unmodified segments combined 2 times as long as mesonotum. 5-6th segments swollen, 7th tergite short. Hypopygium black, with short black hairs. Cercus long, filiform, swollen at base, black, with distinct inner lobe at base and numerous short black hairs along entire length. Cercus nearly 3 times as long as epandrium. Outer basoventral margin of cercus with small lobe at base, projecting distad; inner lobe small, invisible in lateral view, with strong but short marginal setae. Surstylus and epandrial lobe greatly reduced.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body 5.7; antenna 1.2; postabdomen 1.8; wing 4.1/1.0.

Distribution: Uganda.

Etymology. The species is named for one of the collectors, I. YAROM.

Diagnosis. Males of the new species are related to *C. selitskayae* GRICHANOV, 1998 and *C. kivuensis* VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1964, differing in simple setulae on middle tibia and weakly developed basoventral lobe of cercus; basoventral outer margin of cercus forming short thumblike process directed distad. Fore coxa yellow in apical third; fore femora mostly brown, fore tibia mostly yellow; fore basitarsus shorter than 2nd to 5th tarsomeres combined. M_{1+2} and M_1 forming right angle. Venation abnormal: M_{1+2} curved towards posterior wing margin, M_2 short, forming wide arc with M_1 .

Key to Afrotropical species of *Condylostylus* with modified wing venation (males)

1. Inner lobe of cercus large, suboval, projecting distoventrally, nearly as large as epandrium 2
 - Inner lobe poorly developed, invisible in lateral view 5
2. M_{1+2} and M_1 forming acute angle; basoventral outer margin of cercus right-angular ... *C. pateraeformis*

- M_{1+2} and M_1 forming right angle; basoventral outer margin of cercus as acute lobe more or less projecting distoventrally 3
- 3. Basoventral outer margin of cercus forming long strip-like pointed lobe reaching apex of inner lobe; middle tibia with 2 short dorsal setae in basal half ... *C. imitans*
- Basoventral outer margin of cercus forming short lobe not reaching midlength of inner lobe; middle tibia with 1 subbasal anterodorsal bristle in addition to 2 very short dorsal setae in basal half 4
- 4. All femora and tibia yellow, at most hind femur black at apex *C. imitator*
- At least hind leg entirely black *C. congensis*
- 5. Middle tibia with row of erect ventral setulae in apical half, longer than diameter of tibia *C. selitskayae*
- Middle tibia without erect ventral setulae 6
- 6. Basoventral outer margin of cercus forming short thumblike process directed distad; fore basitarsus shorter than rest tarsomeres combined ... *C. yaromi*
- Basoventral outer margin of cercus evenly convex, without process; fore basitarsus longer than rest tarsomeres combined *C. kivuensis*

TRIBE CHRYSOSOMATINI (GUERIN-MENEVILLE) BICKEL

Genus *Parentia* HARDY

This is the first record of the genus for the Afrotropical Region. *Parentia* is numerous in Australia and adjacent islands with about 60 known species (BICKEL, 1994). It is the dominant sciapodine element in the New Zealand fauna, showing its possible Gondwanan origin. *Parentia* with 2 pairs of strong scutellar setae is distantly related to *Condylostylus*, differing from Afrotropical species of the last genus in unmodified wing venation with M_1 gently arched to apex, not recurved basad; short abdomen; well developed basoventral hypandrium, pronounced surstylus and epandrial lobe. Descriptions of the following species correspond to generic concept of the genus *Parentia* (BICKEL, 1994), significantly differing from the habitus of known Afrotropical *Condylostylus*, though their redescription is necessary because of the authors omitted important characters regarded now as having generic level value.

angustipennis LOEW, 1858:372 (1860:346) (*Psilopus*) South Africa, **n. comb.**

degener PARENT, 1934:119 (*Condylostylus*) South Africa, **n. comb.**

stenurus LOEW, 1858:377 (1860:346) (*Psilopus*) South Africa, Zimbabwe, **n. comb.**

= *sicatrix* CURRAN, 1926:389 (*Condylostylus*), **n. comb.**

14. *Parentia substenurus* GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 8)

Holotype. ♂, South Africa, Natal, Zululand, Nduma Game Reserve, 26.X.1972, ME IRWIN, 2632Cc [NMP].

Paratypes. 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same label.

Description. Male. Frons metallic blue-green, shining. A strong front vertical bristle bends forward, arising from small bare mound; shorter postvertical bristle is positioned as a linear continuation of the postocular setal row. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong setae and pair of hairs. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face (including clypeus) bluish-green, white pollinose, narrowed toward palpi, 3.4 times as high as wide in the middle and 1.6 times as high as wide under antennae. Weakly bulging clypeus not reaching lower margin of eyes. Proboscis black, palpus black, with light hairs and 2 black setae. Antennae black, as long as height of head. Pedicel globular, with several long dorsal and ventral bristles, 2-3 times longer than pedicel. First flagellomere rounded, as long as high, with short hairs. Arista dorsal, microscopically haired. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista (1st to 2nd segments), 5: 5: 6: 3: 51.

Mesonotum and scutellum metallic blue-green, slightly pollinose. Pleura bronze-green, white pollinose. Five or six dorsocentral bristles gradually decreasing in size anteriorly and 1-2 anterior hairs. Three or fore pairs of long acrostichals, nearly as long as anterior dorsocentrals. Scutellum with two pairs of strong setae with lateral setae 2/3 the length of medial.

Legs mostly yellow. Fore coxa yellow, middle coxa dark-brown, hind coxa light-brown, hind femora with brownish dorsal spot at apex; hind tibia brown at extreme apex, anteriorly at basal 1/5 with small shining brown flat or slightly depressed areole having ordinary setulae situated somewhat thicker than usually; fore tarsus black from tip of basitarsus, middle tarsus black from middle of basitarsus, hind tarsus entirely black. Fore coxa from the front with numerous yellow hairs and 3 yellow subapical setae. Middle coxa from the outside with white hairs and cilia. Hind coxa with about 10 white cilia in addition to one yellow external seta. Femora without strong or long setae, with short yellow hairs ventrally. Fore tibia with 1-2 short dorsal and 3-4 short apical seta. Fore tarsus simple.

Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 42: 65: 73: 46: 20: 13: 9: 8. Middle tibia with ordinary setae: 2-3 anterodorsal, 2-3 posterodorsal and 4-5 apical. Middle tarsus practically simple, with simple setulae; only patient examination may reveal a narrow shining areole at distal 1/3 of ventral side, occupying approximately 1/5 the length of basitarsus and free of setulae. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 31: 80: 105: 53: 26: 19: 11: 8. Hind tibia with a callus described above, several inconspicuous dorsal and 2-3 apical setae. Last tarsomeres of hind tarsi slightly thickened. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 25: 90: 120: 45: 29: 21: 13: 9.

Wings elongate-oval, hyaline, veins brown. Venation undisturbed. R_1 reaching 2/5 of wing length. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 in apical fifth. M_{1+2} straight. M_1 with wide arc, forming almost right angle with M_{1+2} . M_2 as faint fold on membrane, continuing M_{1+2} . Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 24: 6. Crossvein *m-cu* straight. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 25: 29: 25. Anal vein foldlike, anal lobe and alula developed. Anal angle acute. Lower calypter yellow-brownish, with fine black cilia. Halter yellow, halter stem thin, 1.5 times longer than knob, with row of setulae in front of knob.

Abdomen short, metallic green, with short black hairs and marginal setae. First tergite with narrow membranous excavation, longitudinal dorsal furrow and short white lateral hairs. Unmodified segments combined 1.5 times as long as thorax. Hypopygium brown-black, with black hairs. Hypandrium basoventral, long. Cercus brownish, short, slightly swollen at base, narrow at apex, with numerous black hairs along entire length. Surstylus long and thin, half as long as cercus, black; epandrial lobe reduced, with a row of 5-6 epandrial setae.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Hind femur and tibia entirely yellow, hind basitarsus yellow at base.

Length (mm): body 3.1-3.3; antenna 0.9; hypopygium 0.6; wing 2.8-3.0; wing-width 1.0.

Distribution: South Africa.

Diagnosis. *P. substenurus* is closely related to *P. stenurus* (LOEW, 1858) (described also by CURRAN, 1926 as *Condylostylus sicatrix*), differing in smaller size, almost entirely yellow hind tibia, practically simple middle leg. The new species has some similarity with the Australian *P. nudicosta* BICKEL, 1994.

Genus *Ethiosciapus* BICKEL

15. *Ethiosciapus bicalcaratus* (PARENT)

Material examined. 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Kenya: Trans. Nzôia, #70, Mount Elgon Nat Park, 01°05' N, 34°49' E, 2320 m,

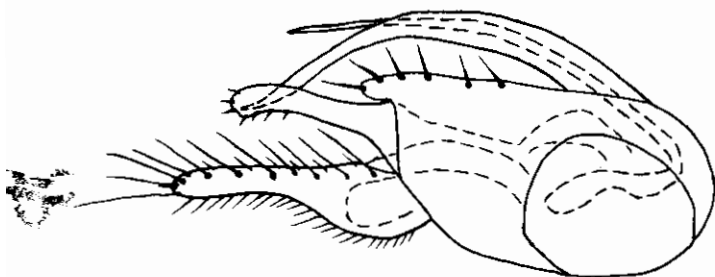


Fig. 8 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Parentia substenurus* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

Date: 23.XI.1992, J. LONDT & A WHITTINGTON, Kitum Cave/forest path; Kenya, W Kakamega, #73, Kakamega Forest Reserve, 00°22' N, 34°53' E, 1620 m, Date: 24.XI.1992, A. WHITTINGTON & J. LONDT, Indigenous forest paths; Kenya: Trans. Nzoia, #72, Mount Elgon Nat Park, 01°05' N, 34°49' E, 2320 m, grassy glade, 23.XI.1992, J. LONDT & A WHITTINGTON, Saltlick Campsite [NMP]; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Urundi, Bururi, alt. 1950 m., VI.1948, F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS]; 1 ♀, Sainte Hélène: Centre, Peak Hill, 1400 ft., 8.I.1966 / Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Miss. Zool. Ste-Hélène (P. BASILEWSKY, P.L.G. BENUIT et N. LELEUP) / P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK det 1971, *Sciopus lamellatus* PARENT [RMCA].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda, Burundi, Kenya (!), Madagascar, Comores, St. Helena.

16. *Ethiosciapus exarmatus* (PARENT)

Material examined. 6 ♂ ♂, 11 ♀ ♀, Kenya, Taita Hills, Ngangao, sites 1, 3, 7, Malaise trap, 19-21.II.1997, 24.II-2.III.1997, 11-17.III.1997, GITAO & TITUS [RMCA]; 2 ♂ ♂, Tanzania, Marangu, 9-11.I.72, A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Uganda, Impene trable Forest, S.W. Uganda, 27.I.72, A. FREIDBERG [TAU].

Remark. *E. exarmatus* determined by P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK as being from Madagascar (examined, RMCA) belongs to *Amblypsilopus kraussi* (male) and indeterminate species of *Chrysosoma* (female) and should be excluded from the fauna of the island.

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya (!), Uganda (!), Tanzania (!).

17. *Ethiosciapus finitimus* (PARENT)

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, RSA: Natal, #112, Ballito, 29-37° S, 31-15° E, 160 m, Date: 11.VI.1995, Coll.: JGH LONDT, Indigenous patch; 1 ♂, Malawi, SE 1333BD, Ntchisi Forest res., 24-25.II.1987, J. & A. LONDT, Margins of indigenous forest [NMP].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda, Malawi (!), South Africa (!).

18. *Ethiosciapus flavirostris* (LOEW)

Material examined. 7 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀, South Africa: Natal, #50, St. Lucia, Estuary area, 28°23' S, 32°25' E, 10 m, Date: 05-10.X.1992, Coll. J.G.H. LONDT, Coastal Bush and Forest; South Africa: Natal, Empangeni, Malaise Tr., 28°38' S, 31°42' E, 5-15.I.1990, REAVELL; South Africa: Natal, Mtunzini Malaise Tr., 28°58' S, 31°46' E, *Barringtonia Raphia* swamp forest, III.1990, Coll. P.E. REAVELL; S. Africa: Cape, #15, 12 km N of De Rust,

33°25' S, 22°34' E, 900 m, Date: 23.XI.1990, WHITTINGTON & LONDT, Meiringspoort area; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, South Africa: Natal, Mtunzini Malaise Tr., 28°58' S, 31°46' E, *Barringtonia Raphia* swamp forest, III.1990, Coll. P.E. REAVELL; 1 ♀, South Africa: Natal, Mkuzi Game Reserve, ca. 27°35' S, 32°13' E, JGH LONDT, 100 m, 1.II.1988, Main Camp & Caravan Park areas. [NMP].

Distribution. South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar, ?-Ethiopia.

19. *Ethiosciapus inflexus* (BECKER)

Material examined. 1 ♂, Madagascar, Mandraka, 75 km E Antananarivo, 16.IV.1991, Rt2, A. FREIDBERG & FINI KAPLAN [TAU]; 4 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Urundi, Bururi, alt. 1950 m, III.1948 [Terr. de Kitega, 23.II.1952, 1750 m], F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452. [RINS]; 2 ♂ ♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Urundi: Bururi, 1800-2000 m, 5/12.III.1953, P. BASILEWSKY; Coll. Mus. Congo, Urundi: Rumongo, 800 m, 7.III.1953, P. BASILEWSKY [RMCA].

Distribution. Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Congo (Kinshasa), Madagascar, South Africa, St. Helena.

Genus *Bickeliolus* GRICHANOV

20. *Bickeliolus lamellatus* (PARENT)

Material examined. 1 ♀, Coll. Mus. Congo, Ruanda: contref. Est Muhavura, 2100 m, P. BASILEWSKY, 28.I.1953; 1 ♀, Coll. Mus. Congo, Terr. Rutshuru, 30.VIII.1937, Miss. Prophylactique [RMCA]; 1 ♂, Kisenyi (Kivu), 13-15.IV.35, Dr. H. DAMAS, Parc. Nat. Albert / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1951, *Condylostylus imitans* CURRAN [RMCA].

Remark. *B. lamellatus* determined by P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK as being from St. Helena (1 ♂, 1 ♀ examined, RMCA) belongs to *Dytomyia lutescens* (VANSCHUYT-BROECK, 1952) and *Ethiosciapus bicalcaratus* (PARENT, 1933) and should be excluded from the fauna of the island.

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda.

20a. *Bickeliolus maslovae* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 3 ♂ ♂, Botswana: Third Bridge, 19°14'S 23°21'E 10.III.1993, E. MARAIS [Namibian Museum].

Diagnosis. *B. maslovae* is an allied species for *B. lamellatus*. Males of the species differ by having thicker hairs on fore coxa, longer hairs on fore and middle femora, and in having a club-shaped cercal hook. Both species are

similar to *B. trochanteralis*, which is distinguished by a fringe of long hairs on middle trochanter and by hypopygium morphology.

Distribution: Angola; Botswana (!).

21. *Bickeliolus trochanteralis* (CURRAN)

Material examined. 1 ♂, S. Africa: Natal, #106, Mhlopheni Nature Res., 29°00' S, 30°25' E, Date: 8-9.II.1991, R.M. MILLER; 1 ♂, South Africa: Transvaal, Kruger Park, 4.I.1974, Sabie River 4 km E Skukuza, Ficus gallery forest, B. & P. STUCKENBERG, 2431Dc [NMP].

Diagnosis. Male with strong vertical seta; acrostichals very short. Antenna black. Legs including trochanters yellow, middle trochanter with a fringe of long yellow ventral hairs, middle femora with a few fine yellow ventral hairs at base, fore basitarsus ventrally flattened. Cercus narrowed in the middle, with apical brush of long setae and subtriangular basoventral sclerotized process on thin stem. *E. trochanteralis* is very close to *E. alluaudi* PARENT, 1935, and the two species are possible synonyms (BICKEL, 1994).

Distribution. South Africa.

Genus *Chrysosoma* GUERIN-MENEVILLE

Subgenus *Chrysosoma* GUERIN-MENEVILLE

22. *Chrysosoma* (*Chrysosoma*) *aequatoriale* PARENT

Material examined. 1 ♂, Uganda, S.W. Maramagambo Forest, 1900 m, 5.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG [TAU].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda.

23. *Chrysosoma* (*Chrysosoma*) *alboguttatum* PARENT

Material examined. 2 ♂, 12 ♀, Urundi: Bururi, alt. 1950 [1900; 1950 à 2050] m, III.1948 [V.1948; 8.I.1949; 5.III.1953], F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS]; 2 ♂, 14 ♀, Coll. Mus. Congo, Urundi: Bururi, 1800-2000 m, 5/12.III.1953, P. BASILEWSKY; 1 ♀, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Cameroun: Nkolbisson, Dept. Nyong-Sanaga, IX.1963, L.G. SEGERS leg. [RMCA].

Distribution. Camerouns, Burundi, Guinea.

24. *Chrysosoma* (*Chrysosoma*) *bicoloratum* GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 9)

Holotype. ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER,

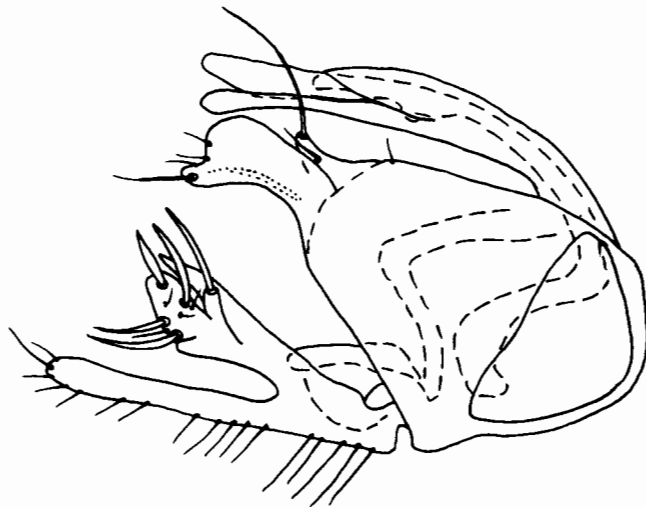


Fig. 9 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Chrysosoma* (*Chrysosoma*) *bicoloratum* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

PFNK, 7/9, 28.VII.1952, H. DE DE SAEGER, 3842 [RMCA].

Additional material [damaged]. ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, II/fd/17, 31.VII.1951, Réc. J. VERSCHUREN, 2182; ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, II/c/3, 16.VII.1951, Réc. H. DE SAEGER, 2102 [RMCA].

Description. Male. Head wider than high. Frons broad, metallic blue-green, with one fine white lateral seta; one black postvertical seta; upper postocular setae short, black. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong curved setae and one pair of microscopic hairs. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face metallic blue-green; clypeus densely whitish pollinose, bulging, separated from eyes; face narrowed, 1.25 times as high as wide under antennae. Palpi and proboscis brown, with pale hairs; palpus also with a pair of black bristles. Antenna black, nearly 2 times as long as height of head. Scape simple. Pedicel globular, with a ring of short bristles, one of the dorsal bristles longer than 1st flagellomere. First flagellomere subtriangular, asymmetric, as long as high. Arista apical, bare and simple. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista, 6: 6: 6: 115.

Mesonotum metallic blue-green; pleura bronze-black, grey pollinose. Two strong posterior and 4 hairlike anterior dorsocentral setae; 3 pairs of strong long acrostichals. Scutellum with two strong bristles, without lateral hairs.

Legs mostly yellow. Black: all coxae, fore and middle femora at base; hind femur in basal 1/3, 5th segment of fore tarsus, middle tarsus from tip of 2nd segment, hind tarsus from tip of basitarsus. Fore coxa from the front with numerous white hairs and several white subapical setae. Middle coxa with white anterior cilia; hind coxa with several white external cilia. All femora

with light ventral hairs in basal half, most of them longer than femora diameter. Fore tibia with 1 short anterodorsal and 1 or 2 apical setae. Fore tarsus with ventral pad of very short white hairs along entire length. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 55: 90: 100: 80: 21: 15: 10: 10 (paratype). Middle tibia with 1 short anterodorsal at base and 2 or 3 apical setae, covered dorsally with semierect setulae, shorter than diameter of tibia. Middle basitarsus with the same setulae on all sides except posterior surface; other tarsomeres without rows or brushes of remarkable hairs. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 40: 115: 162: 139: 37: 27: 20: 16. Hind tibia with 7 dorsal, 1 anterior, 6 ventral and 3 apical short setae. Hind basitarsus with one basoventral seta. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 30: 140: 220: 102: 36: 22: 15: 10 (paratype).

Wing hyaline; veins brown. R_1 0.4 times as long as wing. M_1 convex anteriad. M_{1+2} and M_1 forming obtuse angle. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 27: 7. M_2 present as short stub vein and faint curved fold on membrane. Crossvein *m-cu* moderately sinuate. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu*, measured along sinuation, to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle), 50: 51. Anal vein faint, anal lobe and alula present. Anal angle acute. Lower calypter mostly yellow, with fine light cilia. Halteres brown, halter stem thin, 3 times as long as knob, with short row of black setulae.

Abdomen metallic blue-green, whitish pollinose, with black sutures, short black hairs and long setae. First tergite with pale lateral hairs; sternites with pale hairs. 1st to 6th segments combined more than twice longer than mesonotum. 7th segment as long as epandrium, with 2 pairs of setae; 7th and 8th tergites with long black cilia. Hypopygium small, black. Cercus black, bifurcated; dorsal lobe longer than ventral, thin, with dorsal hairs and oval apex; ventral lobe slightly widened at apex, with 3 short subapical processes, 2 apical and 3 subapical long flattened setae. Surstylus black, shallow excavated on apex, with 1 long, several short apical setulae and short apicodorsal process. Epandrial lobe developed, with 2 setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body 4.4; antenna 1.7; hypopygium 0.5; wing 4.7/1.3.

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

Diagnosis. Having partly black femora, the new species may be keyed to either *C. cilifemoratum* PARENT with yellow femora or *C. gromieri* PARENT with mostly black femora. *C. bicoloratum* differs from the 1st species in poorly developed semierect setulae on middle tibia and basitarsus and absence of long dorsal cilia on middle femur, from the 2nd species in bifurcated cercus and ratio of tarsomeres.

25. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) corruptor* PARENT

Material examined. 1 ♂, Malawi: Zomba, 1535Ad, 24-27.XI.1980, 1100 m, LONDT & STUCKENBERG [NMP].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Malawi (!).

26. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) kwangense*

GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 10)

Holotype. ♂, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Zaire: S-Kwango, Kasongo-Lunda, VII.1971, Père V. VAN HAELST [RMCA].

Description. Male. Body depressed of shrinkage. Frons broad, metallic blue-violet, with one or two black lateral setae; postvertical seta positioned as a linear continuation of postocular setal row. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong curved setae and one pair of short hairs. Ventral postcranium covered with dense irregular white hairs. Face metallic greenish-violet, mostly whitish pollinose; clypeus bulging, separated from eyes; face slightly narrowed. Palpi and proboscis brown, with pale hairs; palpus also with a pair of black bristles. Antenna black, 1.6 times as long as height of head. Scape simple. Pedicel with a ring of short strong bristles and one dorsal bristle as long as 1st flagellomere. First flagellomere subtriangular, approximately as long as high. Arista apical, bare and simple.

Mesonotum metallic blue-green; pleura bronze-blue, grey pollinose. Two strong posterior, 6 hairlike median and 2 comparatively strong anterior dorsocentral setae; 3 pairs of strong long acrostichals. Scutellum with two strong bristles, without lateral hairs.

Legs mostly black. Yellow: fore and middle femora at extreme apex, fore tibia, base of fore basitarsus, middle tibia (dark at apex), hind tibia in basal 1/3. Fore coxa from the front with numerous white hairs and 3 black subapical setae. Middle coxa with white anterior hairs and 2-3 black subapical setae; hind coxa with several

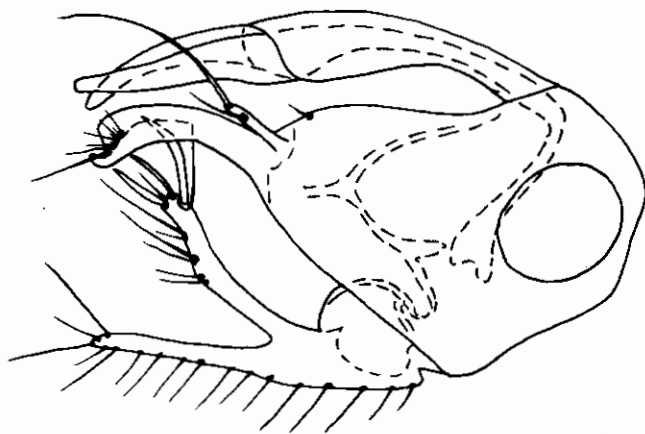


Fig. 10 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) kwangense* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

white external hairs and one black seta in the middle. All femora with light ventral hairs in basal half, middle femur also with ventral row of black cilia in distal half, longer than diameter of femur. Fore tibia with 1 dorsal and 1 very short anterodorsal at base and 1 or 2 very short apical setae. Fore basitarsus with posteroventral row of elongate setulae, at most equal in length to basitarsus diameter. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 70: 130: 158: 115: 38: 23: 15: 12. Middle tibia with short row of several anteroventral cilia at base, posteroventral row of cilia in basal half and posterodorsal row of cilia in basal 1/3; those cilia the longest at base, where they 1.5-2 times longer than diameter of tibia, decreasing in length distad; middle tibia also with 1 long anterior at distal 1/4, 1 ventral at distal 1/5 and short erect dorsal and semierect ventral setulae in distal 1/5. Middle tarsus densely covered entirely with very short erect hairs. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 45: 160: 370: 95: 35: 25: 16: 14. Hind tibia with 4 strong and several short dorsal setae. Hind basitarsus with one basoventral seta. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 25: 175: 295: 130: 48: 30: 19: 13.

Wing with smoky limbs along veins, mostly hyaline; veins brown. R_1 0.4 times as long as wing. M_1 widely convex anteriorly. M_{1+2} and M_1 forming obtuse angle. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 20: 4. M_2 present as short stub vein and faint curved fold on membrane. Crossvein *m-cu* strongly sinuate. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu*, measured along sinuation, to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle), 60: 48. Anal vein faint, anal lobe and alula present. Anal angle acute. Lower calypter brown, with black cilia. Halteres black-brown, halter stem lighter at base, thin, with short row of black setulae.

Abdomen metallic blue-green, whitish pollinose, with short black hairs and long setae. First tergite with pale lateral hairs; sternites with pale and dark hairs. 7th segment with 2 pairs of strong setae; 7th and 8th tergites with long black cilia. Hypopygium small, brown. Cercus black, bifurcated at middle, with thin lobes of equal length; dorsal side of cercus densely covered with short cilia; apex of ventral lobe with 3 long and thick and several simple setae. Surstylus black, narrow, shallow excavated on apex, with 1 long seta, short apical setulae and short apicodorsal process. Epandrial lobe long and thin, bearing 2 setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): antenna 2.5; hypopygium 0.65; wing 7.0/1.6.

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

Diagnosis. The new species has some similarity with *C. gromieri* PARENT, 1930, well differing in bifurcated cercus and long fore and middle tibia. It is keyed to *C. minusculum* BECKER, 1923, and *C. petersi* DYTE, 1957 (GRICHANOV, 1998), differing in erect pectination on

middle tibia and tarsus, hypopygium morphology and many other characters.

27. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) minusculum* BECKER

Material examined. 1 ♂, Cameroon, Rt. N9, 20 km E, Sangmelima, 8.XI.1987, A. FREIDBERG [TAU].

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo (Kinshasa), ?Sierra Leone.

28. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) norma* CURRAN

Additional material. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kasai: Terr. de Dekese, Itunda, XI.1959 [XII.1959], F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS]; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Lovanium (Kinshasa), I.1968, P.M. ELSEN; 1 ♀, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Oubanghi-Chari: Fort Sibut, 1968, ex col. BREUNING [RMCA].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

29. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) praelatum* BECKER

Material examined. 1 ♂, Zambia, Kasanka Nat. Game Res., Lake Wasa area, 12°30' S, 30°15' E, 18-21.XII.1989, Coll.: P.E. REAVELL [NMP].

Diagnosis. Middle basitarsus with simple setulae; fore coxa yellow, other coxae black; fore basitarsus with several white ventral hairs at base; 3-5th segments of fore tarsus and 4th segment of middle tarsus with elongate setulae; 5th segment of middle tarsus with several white hairs dorsally. Antenna black; 2 strong posterior and 4 hairlike anterior dorsocentrals; 3 long acrostichals.

Distribution. Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania, Congo (Kinshasa), Malawi, Zambia (!).

30. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) singulare* PARENT

Material examined. 1 ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. SE SAEGER, Akam, 19.V.1950, Réc. H. DE SAEGER, 529 [RMCA];

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

31. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) snelli* CURRAN

Material examined. 2 ♀ ♀, Kenya, Mombasa, 13.VII.1983, A. FREIDBERG [TAU]; 1 ♀, Iles Séchelles Mahé, Centre: La Misère, forêt mélangée humide, 46/17.VI.1972; 2 ♀ ♀, Iles Séchelles Mahé Sud: Anse à la Mouche, 15/30.VI.1972; 1 ♀, Iles Séchelles Mahé Sud:

Anse à la Mouche, 1/5.VII.1972; [2nd label under all specimens: Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Miss. Zool. Belge aux Séchelles, PLG BENOIT et JJ VAN MOL] [RMCA].

Distribution. Tanzania, Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles, Reunion, Rodriguez; Maldives, Chagos Archipelago.

32. *Chrysosoma (Chrysosoma) tenuipenne* CURRAN

Material examined. 1 ♂, Cameroon, Bambalang Area, 50 km E Bamenda, off Rt N11, 21.XI.1987, A. FREIDBERG [TAU]; 1 ♂, Congo Belge, P.N.G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, Akam, 19.V.1950, Réc. H. DE SAEGER, 529 [RMCA];

Diagnosis. *C. tenuipenne* is associated with a group of species having black coxae and simple middle basitarsus. Frons with one vertical and one postvertical whitish hairs; antenna black; wing hyaline, but with a brown round spot at apex; M_2 as faint fold; lower calypter with white cilia. Males have a remarkably similar with *C. petersi* DYTE ornamentation of middle tarsus: 3rd segment with squamose black plume turning into white plume on 4th segment; 5th segment also bearing several short white setae. Cercus bifurcated, with densely setosed branches, ventral branch with bladeliike setae.

Distribution. Senegal, Nigeria, Cameroon (!), Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda.

Subgenus *Mesoblepharia* BIGOT, new status

Mesoblepharius BIGOT, 1859:215. Type species *Psilopus senegalensis* MACQUART, 1834, by original designation.

= *Eudasypus* BIGOT, 1889:24. Type species *Psilopus senegalensis* MACQUART, 1834, by original designation.

The subgenus *Mesoblepharia* is raised here from synonymy to separate the clearly identifiable species of *senegalense* group (BICKEL, 1994) from a large massif of highly diverse and widely distributed species of *Chrysosoma* s.s., some of them being doubtful or known from females only. Males of *Mesoblepharia* species have very long posterior or posterodorsal setae on middle basitarsus and usually tibia. As BICKEL noted in his monograph, other *Chrysosoma* groups also have very long leg setae but in both sexes, and on different legs. Body is somewhat darker and more stout than that in other groups. 1st flagellomere short, with simple arista. Wings often have dark maculations and strongly sinuate *m-cu* vein. 7th segment of abdomen not longer than epandrium; cercus densely setosed with short setae and cilia, usually short, often with short dorsal tooth or short apical or subapical projection. The subgenus is a sister group for the subgenus *Kalocheta* characterizing by flattened arista in both sexes. *Mesoblepharia* and *Kalocheta* are endemic groups for humid tropics of Africa.

Included species: *C.(M.) aequilobatum* PARENT, *C.(M.) albilimbatus* (BIGOT), *C.(M.) albocrinatus* CURRAN, *C.(M.) angolense* PARENT, *C.(M.) bacchi* DYTE, *C.(M.) bredoi* PARENT, *C.(M.) consentium* CURRAN, *C.(M.) continuum* CURRAN, *C.(M.) gemmeum* (WALKER), *C.(M.) hargreavesi* CURRAN, *C.(M.) hirsutulum* PARENT, *C.(M.) katangense* CURRAN, *C.(M.) lavinia* CURRAN, *C.(M.) liberia* CURRAN, *C.(M.) mesotrichum* (BEZZI), *C.(M.) pseudorepertum* GRICHANOV, *C.(M.) repertum* BECKER, *C.(M.) schoutedeni* CURRAN, *C.(M.) senegalense* (MACQUART), *C.(M.) stolyarovi* GRICHANOV, *C.(M.) tanasijtshuki* GRICHANOV, *C.(M.) tarsiciliatum* PARENT, *C.(M.) tractatum* BECKER, *C.(M.) tricrinatum* PARENT, *C.(M.) triumphator* PARENT, *C.(M.) varivittatum* CURRAN, *C.(M.) vividum* BECKER, *C.(M.) zinovjevi* GRICHANOV.

33. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) albilimbatus* (BIGOT)

Material examined. 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Banco Nat. Park, N. Abidjan, S. side, 23 & 27.IV.1989, 05°22' N, 04°03' W, JGH LONDT, Edges of wide track in forest [NMP].

Diagnosis. *C. albilimbatus* is associated with a group of species having yellow antenna and numerous long setae on middle tibia and basitarsus. Frons with a group of black lateral hairs; fore tarsus with ventral pile of very short hairs; femora entirely yellow; cercus strongly curved, gradually thinned towards apex, without apophysis; wings mostly blackish.

Distribution. Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa).

34. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) katangense* CURRAN

Material examined. 1 ♂, Luano n°881, Près de l'eau, 22.X.55 / Coll. Mus. Congo, M. LIPS [RMCA].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Sudan.

35. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) lavinia* CURRAN

Material examined. 8 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, Urundi, [Mont] Bururi, alt. 2000 m, 4.IX.1948 [28.VIII.1948; 3.IX.1949; 10.X.1948], F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Tanzania, Burundi.

36. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) mesotrichum* (BEZZI)

Material examined. 1 ♂, Belg. Kongo, Duma, 20.X.1910 [SMFD]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Uganda: S.W., Fort Portal, 5 km SE,

10.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♂, Uganda: S.W., Ishaka, 25 km N, 1900 m, 5.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Uganda: S.W., Buhoma, Burindi, NP, 1500 m, 31.XII.1995, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀, Uganda, Impene trable Forest, S.W. Uganda, 27.I.72, A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♂, Kenya, Kericho, 16.XI.1986, A. Freidberg; 1 ♂, Cameroon, Bambalang, 1200 m, Off Rt. N11, 35 km E, Bamenda, 18.21.XI.1987, Amnon FREIDBERG [TAU]; 3 ♂♂, Kenya, W Kakamega, #73, Kakamega Forest Reserve, 00°22' N, 34°53' E, 1620 m, Date: 24.XI.1992, A. WHITTINGTON & J. LONDT, Indigenous forest paths [NMP]; 1 ♂, Congo: FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS]; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Bambesa, 10.X.1938, J. VRIJDAGH; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Tshuapa: Bamanya, 23.IV.1967, Rév. P. HUIS- TAERT; 3 ♂♂, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Rwanda: Rubona, 14-15.XII.1968, G. PIERRARD; 3 ♂♂, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Sankuru: M'Pamba, Zeo (Gandajika), 22.V.1966, Don R. MARÉCHAL [RMCA].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Sierra Leone, Cameroon (!), Kenya (!), Rwanda (!), Uganda.

37. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) pseudorepertum*
GRICHANOV

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, Musée du Congo, Ituri: Sensesse, Beka (Faradje), 14.III.1930, A. COLLART / R. Det. L. 2412 / *Chrysosoma liberia* CURRAN, O. PARENT [det.] [RMCA].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

38. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) senegalense*
(MACQUART)

Material examined. 1 ♂, Stanley Pool, Kimenenza, IX-X.1910 [SMFD]; 1 ♂, Cameroon, Rt. N4, 120 km NW Yaounde, 5.XI.1987, Fini KAPLAN [TAU].

Diagnosis. Males of *C. senegalense* can be well recognized by deeply bifurcated cercus with thin equal lobes. Vein *m-cu* strongly sinuate; middle tibia with 5 to 8 long setae; middle basitarsus yellow, with 5 to 7 long setae. Females (contrary to males) with entirely yellow femora; *m-cu*, measured along sinuation, approximately as long as fork-handle M_{1+2} .

Distribution. Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Gabon, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Cameroon (!).

39. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) stolyarovi*
GRICHANOV

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀. Ruanda: Shangugu, alt. 1460 m, 14.XI.1949, F. FRANÇOIS / Le long riv. Ru-

zizi / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS]; Ruanda: Shangugu, alt. 1500 m, 2.XI.1948, [23.X-15.XI.1948], F. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS]; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Congo belge, Costermansville, 17-18.XII.1952, L. REMY (fauchage) [RINS].

Distribution. Burundi, Rwanda (!), Congo (Kinshasa) (!).

40. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) tanasijtshuki*
GRICHANOV

Material examined. 1 ♂, Kasai: Terr. de Dekese, Itunda, XII.1959, F.J. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS].

Distribution. Kenya, Congo (Kinshasa).

41. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) triumphator* PARENT

Material examined. 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Zaire (Haut-Ituri): 1750 m, Nioka, Jan./Febr. 1975, F. Schäuuffele leg. [SMNS].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

42. *Chrysosoma (Mesoblepharia) vividum* BECKER

Material examined. 1 ♂, Zaire: Prov. Kivu, Irangi, 950 m, 20.9-7.10.1993, leg. C. LEIGENROTH [SMNS].

Distribution. Equatorial Guinea, Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon.

Subgenus *Kalocheta* BECKER

43. *Chrysosoma (Kalocheta) collarti* (PARENT)

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Uganda, Impene trable Forest, S.W. Uganda, 27.I.72, A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♂, Uganda: S.W., Kibale Forest NP, 1400 m, 10.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG; 3 ♀♀, Kenya: Kakamega Forest, 14.I.1996, I. YAROM & A. FREIDBERG [TAU]; 3 ♂♂, Kenya, W Kakamega, #73, Kakamega Forest Reserve, 00°22' N, 34°53' E, 1620 m, Date: 24.XI.1992, A. WHITTINGTON & J. LONDT, Indigenous forest paths [NMP]

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda.

44. *Chrysosoma (Kalocheta) cucana*
(NEGROBOV et KULIBALI)

Material examined. 1 ♀, Zaire: Prov. Kivu, Irangi, 950 m, 20.9-7.10.1993, leg. C. LEIGENROTH [SMNS].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda.

45. *Chrysosoma (Kalocheta) neoliberia* BICKEL

Material examined. 1 ♂, Cameroon, Rt. N6, Balibatibo, West of Bamenda, 20.XI.1987, Fini KAPLAN [TAU].

Distribution. Liberia, Cameroon (!).

Genus *Gigantosciapus* GRICHANOV

46. *Gigantosciapus africanus* (PARENT)

Material examined. 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, Belg. Kongo, Libenge, Ubangi distr., Duma, Ubangi, 10.X.1910, 20.X.1910, 25.X.1910, D.H. SCHUBOTZ leg. [SMFD]; 1 ♀, Cameroon, Rt. N9, 20 km E, 6-7.XI.1987, A. FREIDBERG; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Cameroon, Rt. N11, Bafut, 20 km N Bamenda, 17,24.XI.1987, A. FREIDBERG, Fini KAPLAN [TAU].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon (!).

47. *Gigantosciapus kamerunensis* (BECKER)

Material examined. 2 ♀♀, Cameroon, Rt. N9, 20 km E, Sangmelima [80 km SE Yaounde]; 6-7.XI.1987, A. FREIDBERG, Fini KAPLAN; 1 ♀, Cameroon, Rt. N6, Balibatibo, West of Bamenda, 20.XI.1987, Fini KAPLAN [TAU].

Distribution. Cameroon, Guinea, Congo (Kinshasa), ?Madagascar.

48. *Gigantosciapus nataliae* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Cameroon, Rt. N9, 20 km E, Sangmelima [80 km SE Yaounde]; 6-7.XI.1987, A. FREIDBERG, Fini KAPLAN [TAU]; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Bafwasende (Stan.), 30.X.1945, G.F. FRANÇOIS [RMCA].

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon (!).

Genus *Plagiozopelma* ENDERLEIN

49. *Plagiozopelma daveyi* (PARENT)

Material examined. 14 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Malawi: Ntchisi forest reserve, 1334Ac, 1500m, LONDT & STUCKENBERG, 3-4.XII.1980, Montane forest & woodland; Malawi: Chimaliro forest reserve, 1200 m, 1233Bc, STUCKENBERG & LONDT, 9.XII.1980, *Brachystegia* woodland; Malawi: Zomba, 1535Ad, 24-27.XI.1980, 1100 m, LONDT & STUCKENBERG; Malawi: Zomba Plateau, 12-14.XII.1980,

1500m, LONDT & STUCKENBERG, 1535Ad, Montane forest; Malawi: Mulanje Mnt., Likabula river valley, 28-30.XI.1980, 1535Dc, 1000m, STUCKENBERG & LONDT, Riverine, *Brachystegia* woodland [NMP]; 3 ♂, 8 ♀, F.J. FRANÇOIS, 1951, Dekese, Itunda, VIII.1959 / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS].

Diagnosis. Scape swollen, 1st flagellomere typical for the genus. Arista flattened in apical 1/3 or 1/4, slightly widened, at apex 2 times wider than in middle, with short hairs not longer than 2 diameters of arista. Fore tibia with 2 long apicoventral setae; basitarsus swollen, ventrally flattened, with pale pile. Wing slightly darkened anteriorly along costa in distal half; *m-cu* sinuate, often with short outer stub-vein in middle. Cercus with basoventral lobe nearly half as long as cercus.

Distribution. Malawi, Congo (Kinshasa) (!).

50. *Plagiozopelma njalense* (PARENT) (Fig. 11)

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Côte d'Ivoire, Banco Nat. Park, N. Abidjan, S. side, 23&27.IV.1989, 05°22' N, 04°03' W, JGH LONDT, edges of wide track in forest [NMP]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Côte d'Ivoire, Akoupe, 25 km N Abidjan, J. DECELLE, VIII.1961, IX.1962 / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 195?, *Sciopus bevisi* CURR. [RMCA].

Description. Male. Frons broad, metallic blue-violet, with one microscopic black lateral seta; postvertical seta positioned as a linear continuation of postocular setal row. Ocellar tubercle with a pair of strong curved setae and one or two pairs of short hairs. Ventral postcranium covered with dense irregular white hairs. Face metallic blue-green, entirely whitish pollinose; clypeus bulging, separated from eyes; face narrowed, 1.5 times as high as wide under antennae. Palpi and proboscis reddish-yellow, with dark hairs; palpus also with a pair

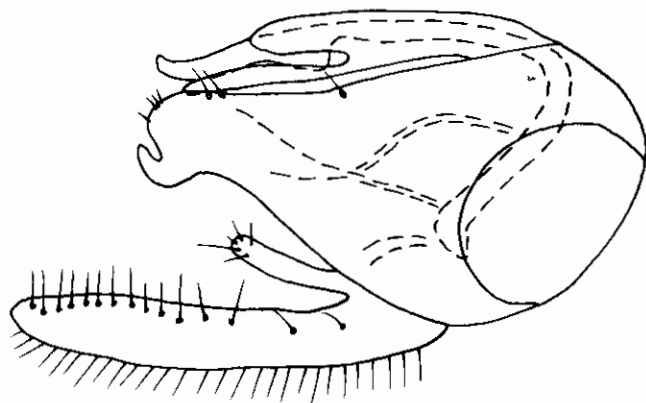


Fig. 11 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Plagiozopelma njalense* (PARENT)

of black bristles. Antenna mostly orange-brownish, 2.4 times as long as height of head. Scape swollen, vase-like. Pedicel with a ring of strong bristles, 1 ventral and 1 dorsal setae as long as 1st flagellomere. First flagellomere dark-brown, subtriangular, asymmetric, 1.5 times longer than high. Arista apical, simple, microscopically pubescent. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista, 9: 6: 11: 210.

Mesonotum metallic copper-green; pleura mostly yellow, white pollinose. Two strong posterior and 4-6 hair-like anterior dorsocentral setae; 2-3 pairs of strong long acrostichals. Scutellum with two strong bristles, without lateral hairs.

Legs mostly yellow. Middle coxa with brown external spot, apical segments of tarsi brownish. Fore coxa from the front with white and dark hairs and 5 yellow lateral setae. Middle coxa with white black hairs; hind coxa with several white external hairs and one light seta in the middle. Fore and middle femora with light and dark ventral hairs, at most as long as diameter of femora. Fore tibia with 1 dorsal at base, 2-3 short subapical and 3 strong and long apicoventral setae. Fore basitarsus flattened ventrally, with ventral pad. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 70: 100: 110: 45: 50: 18: 14: 11. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal, 1 anteroventral, 1 ventral, 4 apical setae. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 50: 110: 180: 103: 40: 25: 14: 9. Hind tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 5 posterodorsal, 3-4 short ventral and 3-4 short apical setae. Hind basitarsus with one basoventral seta. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 40: 140: 205: 70: 47: 28: 17: 10. 5th tarsomere of all tarsi slightly flattened ventrally.

Wing yellowish; veins brown. R_1 0.4 times as long as wing. M_1 weakly convex anteriad. M_{1+2} and M_1 forming right angle. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 30: 4. M_2 present as short stub vein and faint curved fold on membrane. Crossvein *m-cu* straight. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu*, measured along sinuation, to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle), 50: 68. Anal vein faint, anal lobe present, alula poorly developed. Anal angle acute or right. Lower calypter mostly yellow, with fine dark cilia. Halter with yellow stem and brown knob.

Abdomen metallic copper-green, whitish pollinose, widely black along sutures, with short black hairs and long marginal setae. First tergite with pale lateral hairs; basal sternites with pale hairs. 1st to 6th segments combined twice longer than mesonotum. 7th segment nearly as long as epandrium; 7th and 8th tergites with black cilia. Hypopygium small, brown-black. Hypandrium black. Cercus black, digitiform, 6-7 times longer than wide, with thin basoventral apophysis, 1/2 as long as cercus; cercus as long as epandrium, densely covered with short cilia. Surstylus black, broad, with short apical setulae and short apicodorsal process. Epandrial lobe reduced.

Length (mm): body 5.0; antenna 3.1; wing 5.0/1.5; hypopygium 0.7.

Distribution. Sierra Leone; Ivory Coast (!).

Diagnosis. *P. njalense* was described by a female (PARENT, 1934). The species differs from other Afrotropical species in yellow pleura and straight *m-cu* vein. Males are specific in long thick apicoventral setae on fore tibia.

51. *Plagiozopelma vagator* (BECKER)

Chrysosoma vagator BECKER, 1923:36

Plagiozopelma vagator (BECKER) NEGROBOV, GRICHANOV, 1998:148

= *Chrysosoma ghesquieri* PARENT, 1936:2, n. syn.

= *Plagiozopelma ghesquieri* (PARENT) BICKEL, 1994:231; GRICHANOV, 1998:110

Type material examined. Holotype, ♂, Congo Belge: Eala, 14.VI.1935, J. GHESQUIERE / R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I.G. 10.482 / *Chrysosoma ghesquieri* n.sp. Type. O. PARENT det., 1935 / Type [red label]; paratypes, 4 ♀♀, same locality [RINS].

Remark. I have reexamined the holotype of *P. ghesquieri*. All measurement as well as other characters correspond to those listed for type of *P. vagator* by NEGROBOV and GRICHANOV (1998). So, I consider the first name as a junior synonym of the second.

Distribution. Equatorial Guinea, Congo (Kinshassa), Togo.

Genus *Amblypsilopus* BIGOT

52. *Amblypsilopus ankaratrensis* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

(Fig. 12)

Holotype. ♂. Manjakatempo, forest station / Ankaratra massif, Madagascar, Jan. 1956, B. STUCKENBERG / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1957, *Chrysosoma minusculum* BECKER [RINS].

Description. Male. Frons moderately broad, shining metallic blue-green, pollinose. Ventral postcranium covered with dense irregular white hairs. Face blue-green, whitish pollinose, slightly narrowed at lower third, approximately 2 times as high as wide under antennae; clypeus separated from eyes, not coming down eyes. Palpi and proboscis yellow, with light hairs, palpus also with two black bristles. Scape and pedicel black-brown; pedicel with a ring of short setulae and one dorsal seta longer than pedicel. First flagellomere broken.

Mesonotum and scutellum shining blue-green, with copper and ink-violet reflection. Pleura mostly bronze-green, brown in places; metaepimere yellow. Six strong

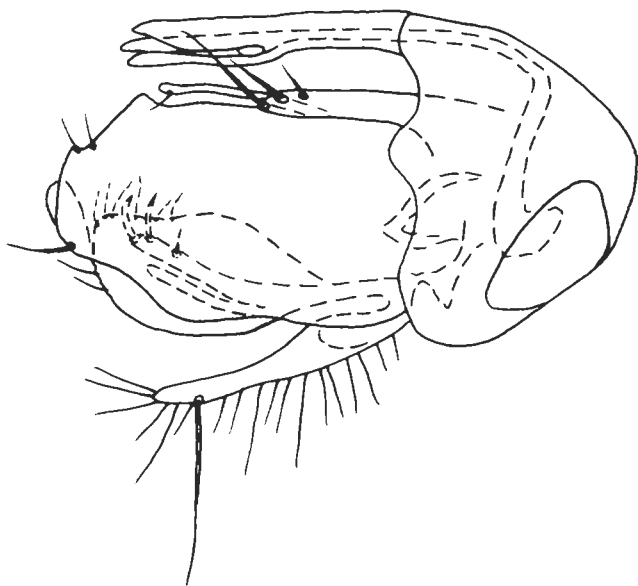


Fig. 12 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Amblypsilopus ankaratrensis* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

dorsocentral setae with the 1st shortest and 6th longest; several pairs of short acrostichals present. Scutellum with two strong bristles and two lateral hairs.

Legs and coxae yellow; middle coxa brown externally, fore and hind tibia apically, and hind femur dorsally brownish; fore tarsus entirely, middle and hind tarsi from tip of basitarsus brown. 5th segment of all tarsi slightly flattened. Fore and middle coxae from the front with short hairs and several black apical setae. Hind coxa from the outside with one black external seta. Femora without strong or long setae, but fore femora with several anteroventral and posterodorsal black cilia in basal third, as long as femur diameter. Fore tibia and tarsus without strong setae; fore tibia and basitarsus with posterodorsal row of semierect setulae, as long as podomere diameter; otherwise tarsus simple. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 50: 83: 97: 85: 35: 30: 21: 11. Middle tibia with 2 strong anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal, 1 short ventral, 4 apical setae. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 35: 86: 130: 98: 36: 23: 15: 8. Hind tibia with 3-4 dorsal and 2-3 apical setae. Hind basitarsus with 1 short posteroventral seta at base. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 25: 110: 180: 70: 45: 26: 16: 11.

Wing hyaline, narrow; veins brown. R_1 reaching first third of wing. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 at apex. M_1 with nearly right-angular curvation and forming the right angle with M_{1+2} . Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 39: 6. M_2 distinct. Crossvein *m-cu* straight. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 27: 59: 22. Anal vein foldlike, anal lobe narrow; alula undeveloped. Anal angle obtuse. Lower calypter yellow, with brown apex and light cilia. Halteres broken.

Abdomen with short black setae; 1st to 4th segments mostly yellow; abdomen otherwise greenish-violet-black. Unmodified segments combined 2.5 times as long as mesonotum; 7th segment short. Hypopygium black. Cercus yellow at base, yellow at apex, trilobate; dorsal lobe with simple dark dorsal hairs and one dorsal subapical seta, nearly as long as cercus; median and ventral lobes of cercus bearing apical brush of short strong setae. Surstylus black, broad, with several distal setae and apicodorsal lobe bearing several short setae. Epandrial lobe adjacent to ventral margin of surstylus, half as long as surstylus, with 3 setae.

Length (mm): body 3.75; hypopygium 0.5; wing-length 4.0; wing-width 1.1.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Diagnosis. *A. ankaratrensis* is closely related to *A. groo-taerti* GRICHANOV, 1998, differing in smaller size, ornate fore tibia and basitarsus, quantitative and color characters; middle tibia with simple setulae and numerous setae rather than only 2 short posterior setae in *A. groo-taerti*; hind basitarsus with simple setulae. However, it is keyed to *A. cuthbertsoni* (PARENT, 1937) due to black antenna, differing from the last species in simple claws on fore tarsus, ornate fore leg and hypopygium morphology.

53. *Amblypsilopus auratus* (PARENT).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Senegal PM, Ziguinchor, 11.VIII.1979, A. PAULY rec. / Coll. Mus. Tervuren [RMCA]; 4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Congo belge, Costermansville, 17-18.XII.1952, L. REMY (fauchage) [RINS].

Distribution. South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Congo (Kinshasa), Tanzania, Nigeria, Guinea, Senegal (!).

54. *Amblypsilopus basilewskyi* (VANSCHUYTBROECK)

Material examined. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kenya, Taita Hills, Mbololo, site 3, Malaise trap, 26.III-1.IV.1997, GITAO & TITUS [RMCA]; 1 ♂, Tanzania, Marangu, 9-11.I.72, A. FREIDBERG; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kenya, Mt. Elgon Lodge, 1-6.XI.83, A. FREIDBERG [TAU]; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kenya: Kiambu, #82, 50 km NNW of Nairobi, 00°57' S, 36°40' E, 2260 m, Date: 28.XI.1992, J. LONDT & A. WHITTINGTON, Gatamuyu forest (indig.); Kenya: Trans. Nzoia, #70, Mount Elgon Nat Park, 01°05' N, 34°49' E, 2320 m, Date: 23.XI.1992, J. LONDT & A. WHITTINGTON, Kitum Cave/forest path [NMP]; 2 ♀♀, Äthiopien, Lake Tana, Bahor Dar, Schäuffele leg. [SMNS]; 1 ♀, Congo/Kivu, Lwiro, XII.1966, Dr. Jitly leg. [SMNS].

Distribution. Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia (!), Congo (Kinshasa) (!).

55. *Amblypsilopus bipectinatus* (PARENT)

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kenya, Uplands, 15.XI.1986, A. FREIDBERG; Kenya, Kericho, 16.XI.1986, I. Susman; Kenya, 25 km NE Kericho, 17.XI.1986, A. FREIDBERG [TAU].

Diagnosis. *A. bipectinatus* is associated with a group of species having black antenna and mostly brown-black posterior four coxae. It can be distinctly separated by anterior and ventral erected and thickened chetulae on middle tibia and basitarsus. Additional diagnostic features are as follows. All coxae with yellow hairs and bristles; last segments of fore tarsus with some remarkable hairs; hind tibia with 6 to 8 anterior bristles and a few weak posterior and dorsal setae; hind basitarsus with a few weak anteroventral setae; cercus with long yellow dorsoapical hairs. Female is keyed to *A. nartshukae* GRICHANOV, 1996, differing in 3 anterior, 1 anterodorsal and 4-5 short posterodorsal setae.

Distribution. Kenya.

56. *Amblypsilopus bonniae* (IRWIN)

Material examined. 1 ♂, South Africa, Natal, Eshowe distr., Ntumeni Forest, 6.X.83, A. FREIDBERG [TAU].

Diagnosis. *A. bonniae* belongs to a group of species of the former genus *Sciopolina* CURRAN characterizing by modified wing. It differs from other species of the group in yellowish 1st flagellomere and well developed apical sclerotized spot on wing. The species is related to *A. macularivenus* (IRWIN, 1974), differing in simple arista, definitely thickened vein M_1 beyond fork M_{1+2} and 2 darkened patches in the middle of wing.

Distribution. South Africa.

57. *Amblypsilopus cilifrons* (PARENT)

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Rép. Malgache, Tananarive, 1300 m, 28.XII.1971 [Ifandiana, Ranomafana, 900 m, 1.I.1972], L. & R. BLOMMERS [ZMA]; 4 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Congo Belge: P.N.G. Miss H. DE SAEGER, 6.II.1951, 23.VII.1951, 30.VII.1951, 26.VIII.1951, 7.V.1952, 19.V.1952, 6.VI.1952, 16.VI.1952, 11.VI.1952, 20.VI.1952, 23.VII.1952, 24.VII.1952, 28.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER [RMCA].

Distribution. Nigeria, Togo, Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Madagascar.

58. *Amblypsilopus cuthbertsoni* (PARENT)

Material examined. 7 ♀♀, Urundi, Terr. Bururi, Ku-

muyunge, alt. 2050 m, 19.V.1948, F. FRANÇOIS / R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 24.452 [RINS].

Distribution. Zimbabwe, Burundi.

59. *Amblypsilopus flavus* (VANSCHUYTBROECK)

Material examined. 1 ♂, Madagascar N, Ambohitra, 800 m, Joffreville, 9-12. IV.1991, A. FREIDBERG & Fini KAPLAN [TAU]; 1 ♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Madagascar: Ambodiwanga, XII.1949, J. VADON / P. VANSCHUYTBROECK det. 1950, *Sciopus* ♂ *tropicalis* PARENT [RMCA].

Distribution. Madagascar.

**60. *Amblypsilopus kaplanae* GRICHANOV, sp. n.
(Fig. 13)**

Holotype. ♂, Madagascar N, Ambohitra, 800 m, Joffreville, 9-12. IV.1991, A. FREIDBERG & Fini KAPLAN [TAU].

Description. Male. Head wider than high. Frons broad, strongly concave, shining metallic blue-green, weakly pollinose. A small front vertical bristle positioned close to a strong postvertical one laterally on frons. A pair of strong ocellar setae and 1 microscopic hair raising on tall ocellar tubercle. Upper postocular setae black, short, in one row. Ventral postcranium covered with dense irregular white hairs. Epistome dark-green, white pollinose, slightly narrowed toward clypeus; clypeus yellowish, separated from eyes, not coming down eyes, rounded at apex; face 1/3 higher than wide under antennae. Palpi and proboscis yellow-brownish, with light hairs, palpus also with one pair of black bristles. Antenna including 1st segment of arista yellow, nearly 3 times as long as height of head. Scape small, vase-like; pedicel short, with a ring of short setulae, 1 long ventral and 1 shorter dorsal setae. First flagellomere short and small, subtriangular, asymmetric, as long as high, bare. Arista apicodorsal, simple

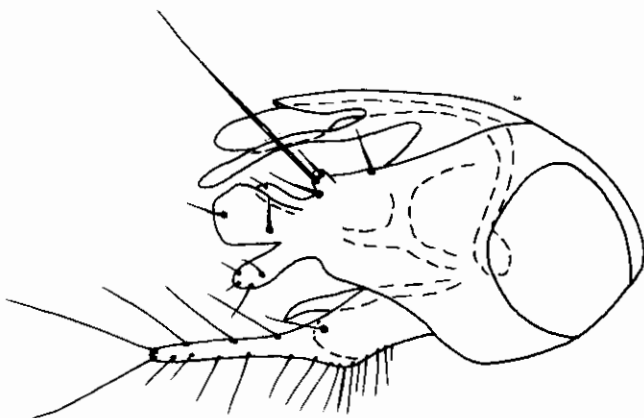


Fig. 13 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Amblypsilopus kaplanae* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

and practically bare. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista, 8: 7: 12: 370.

Mesonotum and scutellum mostly shining blue-green, pollinose; mesonotum with 2 pairs of yellow lateral subtriangular spots, one of them on anterior slope, the other near suture. Pleura mostly whitish-yellow, with small rhombic black spot below notopleura, small oval spot between middle and hind coxae, small semicircular spot above halter. 2 strong dorsocentral setae with several microscopic setae anteriorly; 2 rows of acrostichals decreasing in size anteriorly, posterior pair rather long. Scutellum with two strong setae and two lateral hairs.

Legs including coxae and trochanters yellow, apical segments of tarsi brown. Fore coxa from the front with short white (laterally) and black (anteriorly) hairs and 4 or 6 black apical setae. Middle coxa anteriorly with black cilia in apical half, hind coxa with one black external seta. Fore femur bare. Fore tibia without setae. Fore tarsus simple. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 55: 79: 90: 120: 44: 33: 19: 9. Middle femur bare. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 1 posterodorsal, 1 posterior, 1-2 ventral, 4 apical setae. Middle tarsus simple. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 40: 87: 130: 117: 40: 22: 11: 4. Hind femur bare. Hind tibia with 5 very short dorsal and 1 subbasal anterodorsal setae. Hind basitarsus with short posteroventral seta at base; 3-5th tarsomeres ventrally flattened and bare. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 30: 115: 175: 75: 46: 15: 11: 10.

Wing almost hyaline, yellowish along costa; veins brown. R_1 0.4 wing length. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 at apex. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 52: 12. M_1 with rather strong curvation, forming acute angle with M_{1+2} . M_2 present as short stub-vein and fold on membrane, $m-cu$ slightly concave. Distinct pseudovein running along the whole length of M_{1+2} anteriorly. Ratio of crossvein $m-cu$ to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 65: 90: 28. Anal vein foldlike, anal lobe and alula present. Anal angle acute. Lower calypter yellow, with black cilia. Halteres yellow with brown knob; halter stem thin, bone-like, 5 times longer than knob, with group of black setulae in distal 1/3.

Abdomen shining bluish-green with copper reflection, pollinose, thin, with short hairs and fine setae. Ventrums brown; first segment mostly yellow; unmodified segments combined 2.0 times as long as mesonotum; 6th segment with strong marginal setae; seventh segment short, 3 times shorter than 6th. Hypopygium small, yellow-brownish. Cercus yellow, narrow, simple, shorter than epandrium, with simple dark hairs. Surstylus yellow-brown, with broad ventral and thin dorsal lobes. Epandrial lobe short, with 1 very long and 2 short setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body 7.25; antenna 5.0; male hypopygium 0.5; wing 7.0/2.1.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Etymology. The species is named for one of the collectors, Fini Kaplan.

Diagnosis. The new species shares some features with *A. rosaceus* (WIEDEMANN, 1824) and *A. barkalovi* GRICHANOV, 1998, differing in larger size, mostly blue-green mesonotum, yellow pleura, very long arista, fore basitarsus 1/3 longer than respective tibia, short yellow cercus and other characters.

61. *Amblypsilopus knorri* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

(Fig. 14)

Holotype. ♂. Kamerun, 5 km s.d. Muell, 21.II.1958, 580 m, leg. H. KNORR [SMNS].

Description. Male. Head wider than high. Frons broad, shining metallic blue-green, weakly pollinose. A hairlike front vertical bristle laterally on frons. A pair of strong ocellar setae raising on ocellar tubercle. Upper postocular setae sort, black. Ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs. Face 1/3 higher than wide under antennae; epistome bluish-green, weakly pollinose, bulging in upper 1/3; clypeus violet, white pollinose, separated from eyes, not coming down eyes, with angular apex. Proboscis yellow-brownish, with dark hairs, palpus brown, with one black bristle and dark hairs. Antenna black, slightly longer than height of head. Scape simple; pedicel globular, with a ring of short setulae. First flagellomere as large as pedicel, with rounded apex, slightly higher than long, with short hairs. Arista dorsal, almost bare. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to first flagellomere to arista, 5: 5: 5: 82.

Mesonotum and scutellum shining blue-green, weakly pollinose. Pleura bronze-green, grey pollinose. 4 (?) strong dorsocentral setae (partly broken); no (?) acrostichals. Scutellum with two strong setae and two microscopic lateral hairs.

Legs including coxae and trochanters mostly yellow; middle coxa with brown external spot; 3-5th segments of fore tarsus, 1-4th segments of middle tarsus and 5th seg-

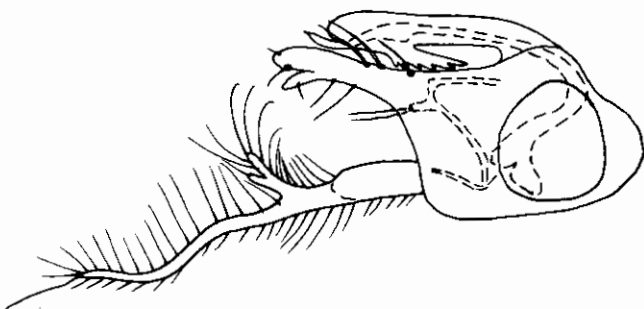


Fig. 14 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Amblypsilopus knorri* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

ment of hind tarsus brownish; 5th segment of middle tarsus light yellow. Fore coxa from the front with short white hairs and 3 or 4 black apical setae. Middle coxae from the outside with 1-2 dark hairs, hind coxa with one fine external seta. Fore femur with 2 ventral setae at basal 1/3, slightly longer than femur diameter. Fore tibia without setae. Fore tarsus simple, fifth tarsomere flattened, with simple claws. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 52: 88: 86: 70: 25: 34: 26: 11. Middle femur bare. Middle tibia with 2 apical setae, flattened dorsally and ventrally; flattened areas almost devoid of setulae along entire length of tibia. Middle tarsus simple. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 31: 94: 165: 100: 40: 30: 17: 10. Hind femora bare. Hind tibia with several very short dorsal, ventral and apical setae. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 22: 123: 160: 75: 47: 28: 15: 7.

Wings hyaline, veins brown. R_1 0.43 wing length. R_{4+5} gently curved to M_1 at apex. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 36: 8. M_1 with nearly right-angular curvation, forming right angle with M_{1+2} . M_2 not reaching wing margin; *m-cu* slightly concave, forming right angle with CuA_1 and acute angle with M_{1+2} . Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 36: 43: 23. Anal vein and lobe present. Anal angle right. Lower calypter brown, with black cilia. Halteres brown; halter stem 3 times longer than knob.

Abdomen shining blue-green, with copper reflection, blackish along sutures, weakly pollinose, thin, with short hairs and fine setae. Ventrums brown; first segment with longer setae and dark hairs laterally; unmodified segments combined 2 times as long as mesonotum; seventh segment nearly as long as sixth. Postabdomen brown. Hypandrium with large dentate dorsal lobe with strong teeth. Cercus yellowish-brown, narrow, with short narrow bifurcated ventral process at proximal third of cercus, densely covered with dark hairs in apical half and dorsal hairs in basal 2/3. Surstylus brown, long, straight. Epandrial lobe reduced to 2 strong setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body 3.75; antenna 1.2; postabdomen 1.0; hypopygium 0.8; wing 4.1/1.1.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Etymology. The species is named for the collector, H. KNORR.

Diagnosis. *A. knorri* sp. n. resembles *A. gorodkovi* GRICHANOV, 1996, differing in two ventral setae on fore femur instead of brush of long hairs. It is keyed to *A. barkalovi* GRICHANOV or *A. cuthbertsoni* (PARENT) and *A. nartshukiae* GRICHANOV (GRICHANOV, 1998), differing in branched cercus and simple tarsi with only 5th segment of middle tarsus yellow.

62. *Amblypsilopus kraussi* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, Coll. Mus. Congo, Madagascar: Roger, VII.1937, A. SEYRIG / R. Det. 7630A [RMCA].

Distribution. Madagascar.

63. *Amblypsilopus longifilis* (BECKER)

Material examined. 1 ♂, Malawi: Zomba Plateau, 12-14.XII.1980, 1500 m, LONDT & STUCKENBERG, 1535Ad, Montane forest [NMP].

Remark. *A. longifilis* determined by P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK as being from St. Helena (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ examined, RMCA) belongs to *Ethiosciapus inflexus* (BECKER, 1923) and should be excluded from the fauna of the island.

Distribution. Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Congo (Kinshasa), Malawi (!).

64. *Amblypsilopus munroi* (CURRAN)

Chrysosoma munroi CURRAN, 1924:218

Amblypsilopus munroi (CURRAN) BICKEL, 1994:352

= *Chrysosoma ernestus* CURRAN, 1924:218 [GRICHANOV, 1996:286 synonymized]

= *Chrysosoma parilis* PARENT, 1931:44, n. syn.

= *Amblypsilopus parilis* (PARENT) BICKEL, 1994:373; GRICHANOV, 1996:292

Material examined. 1 ♂, Musée du Congo: Zululand: Mpongosi (JONES) Ex coll. CURRAN / Mpongosi, Zululand, W.E. JONES / R. Det. U1284 / *Chrysosoma munroi* CURRAN, det. C.H. CURRAN [RMCA]; 1 ♂, South Africa, Cape Prov., Umngazi Mouth, 3129Da, 20-X-1972, ME IRWIN, 3 to 10 m, coastal dunes [NMP].

Remark. A male determined by C.H. CURRAN as *Chrysosoma munroi* is identical to descriptions of *Amblypsilopus parilis* by PARENT (1931) and GRICHANOV (1996). *Amblypsilopus cephalodinus* described recently by D. YANG (1998) from Southern China is possible synonym to *A. munroi*.

Distribution. South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Congo (Kinshasa), Nigeria; Sri Lanka.

65. *Amblypsilopus nartshukae* GRICHANOV

Material examined. 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Gabon, Estuaire, Owendo, ind. Zone, 11.XII.1989, J.J. WIERINGA [ZMA].

Diagnosis. *A. nartshukae* is related to *A. cuthbertsoni*

(PARENT), differing in only two or three strong dorsocentral setae; erect ciliation on fore and middle tarsi; simple tibia; small hypopygium and 7th segment, short cercus with small distodorsal apophysis. Wings hyaline. Females are closely related to *A. nubilis* (PARENT, 1935), differing in wholly black antenna, shorter posterior tarsus, and hind tibia setation. Examined males from Gabon differs from holotype in presence of semierect setulae on middle tibia, fore and middle basitarsi, in addition to erect setulae on 2-5th tarsomeres.

Distribution. Angola, Gabon (!).

66. *Amblysilopus rosaceus* (WIEDEMANN)

Material examined. 1 ♂, South Africa, Cape, Kirstenbosch, III.1988, J. MANNING; 1 ♀, South Africa, Bellville, 4 May 1959, J.H. GILIOME; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sth Africa: Cape Prov., Kommetjie, 13.XII.1988, Hill overlooking town, 34°08'S, 18°19'E, JGH LONDT, Macchia Sandy ground & rocks [NMP].

Diagnosis. Body with mostly yellow thorax, abdomen, legs and antenna; all coxae yellow; halteres yellow; lower calypter with white cilia. Lateral frons with strong seta in both sexes, one postvertical seta relatively short; arista basodorsal. Six strong dorsocentrals; some short biseriate acrostichal setae, restricted in anterior part of mesonotum; scutellum with two strong and two hairlike lateral setae. Wing venation undisturbed. Legs simple; fore tibia with two weak dorsal setae; fore basitarsus not much longer than tibia, and 4 times as long as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere of all tarsi slightly flattened; middle and hind tibiae with strong setae; hind basitarsus with short basoventral seta. Cercus with short hairs, filiform, nearly thrice as long as hypopygium.

Distribution. South Africa.

67. *Amblysilopus stuckenbergorum* (IRWIN)

Material examined. 1 ♂, South Africa: Natal, Giant's Castle Game Res., in jasuti area, SE2929AB, JGH LONDT, 5-11.XII.1983; 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on *Protea caffra* (19 & 21), Mike's Pass, 1640 m, Cathedral Peak area, Natal Drakensberg, 64, 65, 65/55, Natal, South Africa, IAJOR, ISTVÁN, 9.X.1988; South Africa: Natal, Karkloof Nature Res., 29°18'10" S, 30°13'40" E, JGH LONDT, 1260 m, Mixed *Podocarpus* For. Edge, Date: 11.XI.1988; South Africa: Natal, Cathedral Peak Area, 2829CC, 14-18.IX.1982, D. & C. BARRACLOUGH, Forest & Grassland. [NMP].

Diagnosis. *A. stuckenbergorum* differs from other species of the former genus *Sciopolina* CURRAN in mostly dark-brown antenna, numerous postocular hairs, elongate cercus with flattened area at tip. The species is closely

related to *A. retrovenus* (IRWIN, 1974), differing in lightly infusate wing, M₁ strongly recurved basad, and other subtle characters.

Distribution. South Africa.

68. *Amblysilopus subfascipennis* (CURRAN)

Remark. *A. subfascipennis* determined by P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK as being from Madagascar and St. Helena (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ examined, RMCA) belongs to *Ethiosciapus inflexus* (BECKER) and *Ethiosciapus* sp. and should be excluded from the fauna of the islands.

Distribution. Uganda, Congo (Kinshasa).

69. *Amblysilopus weii* GRICHANOV, sp. n. (Fig. 15)

Holotype. ♂. Coll. Mus. Congo, Tshuapa: Ikengo, 7.XII.1952, P. BASILEWSKY / P. VANSCHUYT-BROECK det. 195? *Sciopus setifrons* PAR. [RMCA].

Description. Male. The species is almost identical in habitus to *A. knorri* sp. n. (see description of this species), differing in leg setation and coloration mainly.

Legs including coxae and trochanters mostly yellow; middle coxa with brown external spot; fore tibia and tarsus whitish on posterodorsal and anteroventral surfaces along entire length, 1-5th segments of middle tarsus black, 4-5th segments of hind tarsus brownish. Fore coxa from the front with short white hairs and 4 or 5 black apical setae. Middle coxae from the outside with dark cilia, hind coxa with one black external seta. Fore femur with 2 long ventral setae at basal 1/3, 1-1.5 times longer than femur diameter, and 3-4 short ventral or anteroventral hairs in basal half, not longer than half diameter of femur. Fore tibia without setae, flattened posterodorsally and anteroventrally; flattened areas devoid of setulae. Fore tarsus simple, fifth tarsomere flattened, with simple claws. Length ratio of fore coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus

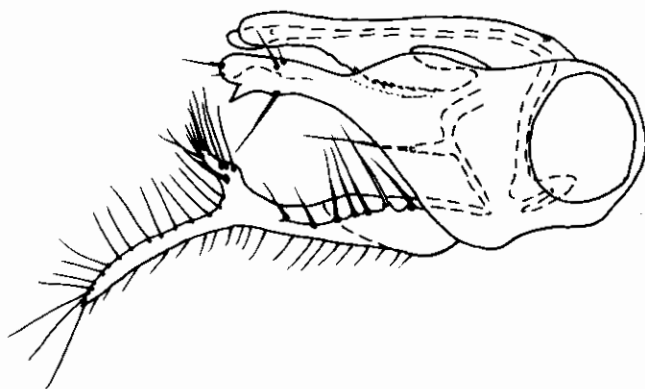


Fig. 15 — Hypopygium, left lateral view. *Amblysilopus weii* GRICHANOV, sp. n.

(segments from first to fifth), 55: 97: 111: 79: 32: 33: 20: 10. Middle femur almost bare. Middle tibia with 2 apical setae, flattened dorsally and ventrally; flattened areas almost devoid of setulae along entire length of tibia. Middle tarsus with 1-4th segments riblike or costiform, flattened along anterior and posterior surfaces; 5th segment flattened dorsoventrally. Length ratio of middle coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 35: 115: 190: 115: 49: 33: 15: 10. Hind femora with 3 black accumbent ventral cilia in basal half, increasing in length distad; 3rd cilia 2-3 times longer than diameter of femur. Hind tibia with several very short dorsal, ventral and apical setae. Length ratio of hind coxa to femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 20: 135: 185: 88: 54: 30: 16: 8.

Wings hyaline, veins brown. R_1 0.41 wing length. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 38: 9. Ratio of crossvein *m-cu* to apical part of M_{1+2} (fork-handle) to apical part of CuA_1 , 36: 68: 25.

Abdomen with short hairs and comparatively strong setae. Postabdomen black-brown. Hypandrium with large dorsal lobe crenulate along dorsal margin. Cercus brownish, black at apex, narrow, with short narrow ventral process at middle, densely covered with dark hairs. Surstylus black, long, straight. Epandrial lobe reduced to 2 setae.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body 4.0; antenna 1.5; postabdomen 0.9; hypopygium 0.8; wing 4.4/1.2.

Distribution. Congo (Kinshasa).

Etymology. The species is named for the Chinese dipterologist, Dr. L. WEI.

Diagnosis. *A. weii* sp. n. is a sister species to *A. knorri* sp. n., differing in presence of three ventral setae on hind femur, modified fore tibia and middle tarsus.

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