

A New Species of *Coelomyia* Hal. (Dipt., Muscidae) from the Faroes.

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Amongst a large amount of material of *Coelomyia mollissima* Hal. from three localities in the Faroes some male specimens of an undescribed species were found. The new species is closely related to *mollissima*, which in the past decennium has been redescribed in detail by Hennig (1955, p. 95) and Chillcott (1960, p. 232). In the following diagnosis the new species will be compared with *mollissima*.

Coelomyia faroensis n. sp.

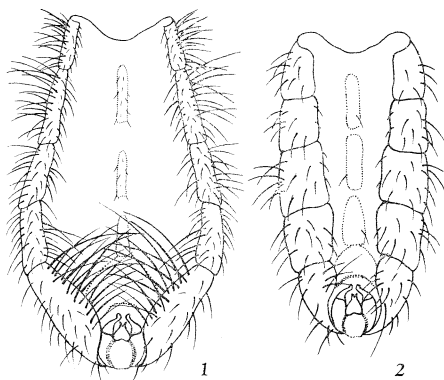
♂: Head. 10—12 frontal bristles. Orbits (parafrontals) as broad as 3rd antennal joint, increasing from 0.05 to 0.15 mm. Frontal stripe (vitta) 0.10 mm at its narrowest part, broadened above the antennae (a measurement touching the ptilinal suture gives 0.40 mm). The frons is thus distinctly broader than in *mollissima* and can be illustrated as follows: seen from frontal view, a line between the outer eye-margins which crosses frons a little above the ptilinal suture will be divided into the following ratios: 7 (eye): 11 (frons): 7 (eye); in *mollissima* the same ratios will be about 10:7:10. Parafacials bare, as broad as 3rd antennal joint. Oral margin not as produced as in *mollissima*, but genae more swollen. Occipital bristles shorter, and in particular, the post-ocular bristles distinctly shorter, stouter, fewer and in one distinct row only (in *mollissima* long, thin, dense and mainly in two rows). Third antennal joint only slightly longer than broad (8:7). Arista short (0.5 mm) and subpubescent. Palpus short, weakly spatulate apically. Theca a little shorter than in *mollissima*, pollinose. The head blackish with greyish pollinose and without the reddish coloration surrounding the face which is often found in *mollissima*.

Thorax. As in *mollissima*.

Abdomen. Not strongly spatulate as in *mollissima* (fig. 1), but more oval, i. e. with more parallel sidemargins (fig. 2). Seen

from the under side the curved margins of the tergites are broad, covering on each side about one third of the total width; in *mollissima* these margins are narrower, each of them only $\frac{1}{7}$ of the total width. The marginal bristles of 5th tergite normal, not long and curved as in *mollissima*. Sternites less reduced than in *mollissima* (in the latter they are 4 times longer than broad on 3rd and 4th segments), being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times longer than broad. Coloration as in *mollissima*.

Legs. f_2 with 8—10 av bristles, which become gradually shorter distally and do not form a comb as in *mollissima* (in



Figs. 1—2. Abdominal under side of the male of 1. *Coelomyia mollissima* Hal. and 2. *C. faroensis* n. sp.

the latter there are 16—18 av bristles). t_2 rounded and slender at the base, becoming gradually thicker towards the tip and not constricted near the middle. The hairs on the under side of the apical swollen part half as long as the tibial diameter (in *mollissima* as long as the tibial diameter). f_3 with av bristles on apical two thirds and no strong pv bristles (in *mollissima* a full row of av and pv on basal two thirds). Coloration as in *mollissima*.

Hypopygium. The differences from *mollissima* are very small.

Length: about 5 mm.

Female. Not known.

Holotype: ♂, Vestmanhavn, Strömö, Faroe Islands, 24. 6. 1926, in Gjøv (in meadow), leg. J. P. Kryger. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Thorshavn, Strömö, 3. 6. 1926, leg. J. P. Kryger, taken on *Caltha* together with *Coelomyia mollissima* Hal. and *Pegohylemyia fugax*

Meig. — 2 ♂♂, Lervig, Österö, 29. 6. 1926, leg. J. P. Kryger. All types in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

Remarks. Neither Hennig (l. c., p. 95) nor Chillcott (l. c., p. 234) mention anything about the Haliday types to *mollissima*. In order to secure the correct identification of that species before describing the new one, the author wrote to Dr. J. S. Jackson of the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin. Due to his assistance the specimens in the Haliday collection were lent to Dr. M. V. R. de V. Graham, Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford, who has very kindly tendered the following information (in litt. 20th July 1961): "There are 7 specimens in a row in Haliday's collection and evidently these are syntypes. The first in the series has a green label (indicating Irish origin) on which is written "*mollissima*" in Haliday's handwriting; it is a male and would seem to be the appropriate one to take as lectotype. It seems to agree with *mollissima* in your sense. The frons is exactly as broad as 3rd antennal joint, the orbits do not quite touch, but are separated only by an extremely narrow stripe. The third antennal joint as measured in profile is 12:8 (exactly 1.5). I am not absolutely sure about the bristles of the last tergites, but they look pretty long".

Up to the present four species of *Coelomyia* have been described, i. e. *mollissima* Haliday 1840, *subpellucens* Zetterstedt 1845, *supergressa* Hennig 1955 and that described above. The two first species are holarctic in distribution, while *supergressa* is known only from the type locality: Tadschikistan. The males of the four species can be separated by means of the following key:

1. Abdomen with yellow markings on 2nd—4th, 3rd—4th or only 3rd tergite 2.
- Abdomen blackish 3.
2. Frons as broad as 3rd antennal joint. 2 pra. The margins of 5th tergite with normal bristles *subpellucens* Zett.
- Frons twice as broad as 3rd antennal joint. 1 pra. The margins of 5th tergite with a cluster of long, curved bristles . *supergressa* Hennig
3. Frons as broad as 3rd antennal joint. The margins of 5th tergite with long, curved bristles; abdomen spatulate (fig. 1) . *mollissima* Hal.
- Frons 3 times broader than 3rd antennal joint. The margins of 5th tergite with normal bristles; abdomen oval (fig. 2).... *faroensis* n. sp.

As pointed out by both Hennig (l. c., p. 84) and Chillcott (l. c., p. 231) it is doubtful whether the genus *Coelomyia* can be maintained. According to Chillcott the only exclusive characters by

which the genus can be separated from *Fannia*, are the projecting oral margin and broadly spatulate abdomen in the males. This latter character is not applicable to the here described species which has an oval abdomen, as seen from fig. 2. Nevertheless, because of the projecting oral margin it is a species of *Coelomyia*. This view is supported by the structure of the genitalia.

Literature.

- Chilcote, J. G., 1960: A Revision of the Nearctic Species of Fanniinae (Diptera: Muscidae). — Canad. Ent. Suppl. 14 p. 231—237, figs. 153—154.
 Hennig, W., 1955-56: Muscidae, in Lindner: Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region 63 B p. 94—99.

Anmeldelse.

N. Thydsen Meinertz: **Mosskorpioner og Mejere (Pseudoscorpionides og Opiliones)**. Danmarks Fauna 67, 1962, 193 Sider, 98 Figurer. Pris kr. 37,50.

Formelt kan meget indvendes mod denne Bog. Den er alt andet end fri for Trykfejl, har mange Inkonsekvenser i Stavemaade og formelle Inkonsekvenser (bl. a. i Omtalen af ikke-danske Arter), mærkelige Ordformer (en Cephalothorax, en Abdomen, en Chelicere). Figurerne er ofte formindsket saa meget, at det kniber at se det, de skal vise. Eller hvad er *Nemastoma lugubre-bimaculata* nomenklatorisk for en Form? Og hvorfor er den almindeligt brugte Fællesform *Chelonethi* slet ikke nævnt?

Reelt maa Bogen derimod hilses med stor Glæde. Disse smaa eller større Spindlere, som enhver har set, ikke mindst fordi der findes adskillige Arter i Huse, men ogsaa fordi man ofte ser dem i det fri, har hidtil været vanskelige at bestemme. Meinertz's Bog bygger paa et enormt Materiale, som han selv har indsamlet gennem 20-30 Aar, og ligeledes paa et stort Materiale indsamlet af Lohmander; der er ingen Tvivl om, at alle i vort Land forekommende Arter er nævnt, enkelte som forventelige. De anvendte Karakterer er gode og klare; Tegningerne er i hvert Fald fra Forf.s Haand meget smukke og anskuelige, ikke mindst vil Habitusfigurerne hjælpe Bestemeren meget.

Desværre er "Danmarks Fauna" ofte gammeldags præget, og Forf. har i Indledningerne hverken i Udtryk eller Indhold fundet den rette Balance mellem det rent videnskabelige og det populære. Man savner i høj Grad biologiske Oplysninger, ikke mindst Mosskorpionernes Parringsleg og indirekte Sædooverføring, der vel omtales med et Par Citater, burde have fundet meget udførligere og illustreret Omtale. Netop disse to Grupperes Biologi er jo saa uhyre fængslende. Til Gengæld burde meget af Anatomien, som hverken giver Forskeren eller Lægmanden noget, være udeladt (Nervesystemet, Blodkarsystemet, Kønsorganernes Bygning (og hvorfor fortælle, at de ydre Kønsorganer er af ektodermal Oprindelse?) etc.). Desværre er det noget, der gælder mange entomologiske Bind af "Danmarks Fauna".

Men "Faunaen" er jo først og fremmest oprindelig tænkt som et Hjælpe-middel til Bestemmelse til Fremme af Kendskabet til vort Lands Fauna (skønt det biologisk morsomste Bind er Jungersens i Bind 1), og som saadant opfylder nærværende Bind i højeste Grad sin Mission.

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