

Some Pipunculidae (Diptera) from Southern Spain, with description of a new species.

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This small collection of Pipunculidae from Southern Spain has made an interesting study. It is the result of two collecting trips to this area, the one in 1960 by Dr. J. R. Vockeroth, Ottawa, the second in 1966 by Dr. Leif Lyneborg, Copenhagen and his assistants. I am particularly pleased to find among the material three examples of the hitherto unknown male of *Alloneura nigronitida* Collin (1958: 96—97), described from a unique female taken by myself on the shrub-covered island of Korcula in the Southern Adriatic. Also included is an apparently undescribed species of *Alloneura* which resembles the common *sylvatica* Meigen, but has the legs almost completely black among other distinguishing characters.

Five specimens of *Eudorylas* spp. (2 ♂, 3 ♀) and two specimens of *Alloneura* (1 ♂, 1 ♀) have not been specifically named. Three of these are headless and a fourth greasy. None agree with British species that I have studied, and pending more material becoming available I would not attempt to determine these more precisely.

The specimens dating from 1960 are in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, those from 1966 in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

***Chalarus spurius* Fallén, 1816.**

Material. — GRANADA: Rio Guadalfeo, Orgiva, 300 m, 1 ♀, 5 April 1966.

Distribution. — *C. spurius* is the commonest British *Chalarus*. I have also taken it in Northern Jugoslavia, and in the British Museum there is further material from Germany and Northern Italy.

Remarks. — In my recent Handbook dealing with the British species of Pipunculidae (1966) I separate *spurius* primarily from the other eight species of *Chalarus* that I recognize by its having the posteroventral fringe along the mid femora black or brownish instead of white (or very pale golden in a single species, *griseus*).

Chalarus ?pughi Coe, 1966.

Material. — GRANADA: Granada, 700 m, 1 ♀, 13 July 1960.

Distribution. — Originally described on British material.

Alloneura palliditarsis Collin, 1931.

(= *flavitarsis* Collin, preocc.)

Material. — ALMERIA: Albufera, 0—50 m, 1 ♀, 23 March 1966.

Distribution. — This is the first example of *A. palliditarsis* Collin that I have seen from the European Continent. It occurs uncommonly in Britain.

Remarks. — The species is distinct from other British *Alloneura* in having the humeri black instead of yellow.

Alloneura lyneborgi sp. n.

Material. — ALMERIA: Tabernas 8 km N, 200—500 m, 1 ♂ holotype, 14 March 1966. — GRANADA: Sierra de Contraviesa 5 km SE Orgiva, 500 m, 1 ♀ paratype, 18 April 1966. (A further ♀ without abdomen is probably this species). Types in Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

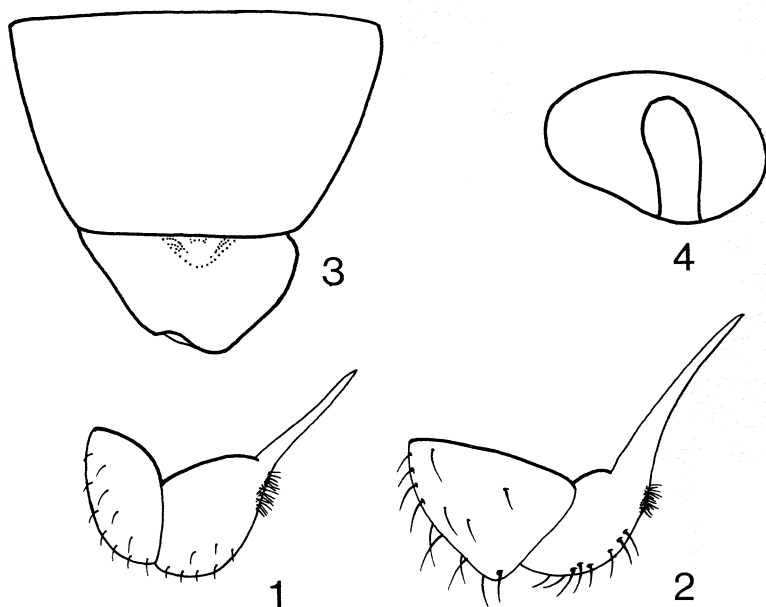
Description. ♂ ♀. — Most obviously differ from *A. sylvatica* as follows: Legs black apart from the narrowly yellow knees. In *sylvatica* the tibiae are broadly yellow towards base and the tarsi yellow except at most for last segment. Hind trochanters with only two tiny black spines ventrally instead of the three to six present in *sylvatica*. Besides, the third antennal segment in *lyneborgi* is distinctly darker and the body pubescence mainly shorter, more obviously so in ♀. Wing length 3.25—4 mm.

♂, Holotype. Hind tibiae strongly and abruptly bent towards middle, these being nearly straight in *sylvatica* ♂. Abdominal segment 8 (pregenital) with the membraneous area almost as slit-like as in *sylvatica* ♂.

♀, Paratype. Viewed from in front, thorax with less obvious

brownish dusting anteriorly than in *sylvatica* ♀. Ovipositor (Fig.1) somewhat smaller, the base more globular and piercer proportionately shorter than in *sylvatica* (Fig. 2).

Closely related to the common *A. sylvatica*, which is widely distributed in Europe.



Figs. 1—4. 1. *Alloneura lyneborgi* sp.n., ♀ paratype, ovipositor; 2. *A. sylvatica* Meigen, ♀ ovipositor; 3. *A. nigritula* Collin, ♂, abdominal tergite 5 and segment 8, from above; 4. Same, segment 8, from behind, showing apical membranous depression.

***Alloneura nigritula* Zetterstedt, 1844.**

Material. — ALMERIA: Cabo de Gata, 0—50 m, 1 ♂, 24 March 1966; Rioja 10 km N, 200—500 m, 1 ♂, 12 March 1966. — GRANADA: Torrenueva E Motril, 0—50 m, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12—14 April 1966; Barranco de Miranda 8 km SW Orgiva, 300 m, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23 April 1966; Rio Guadalfeo, Orgiva, 300 m, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 and 11 April 1966.

Distribution. — *A. nigritula* Zett. is widespread in Europe. I have taken it in Macedonia, and there are specimens in the Bri-

fish Museum from the Dolomites. Mr. J. E. Collin has seen specimens from Scandinavia.

Remarks. — ♂ ♀: Humeri yellow. ♂: Eyes touching for a fairly long distance, thorax absolutely without whitish grey dusting, abdominal segment 8 (pregenital) roundish, sternites clothed with brown, velvet-like pile.

♀: Tergites with dark hairs, frons brightly shining on upper part; front and mid femora without a ventral pair of short spines soon after base; claws small; ovipositor with piercer almost straight, considerably longer than base.

Alloneura sp. near **nigritula** Zetterstedt.

Material. — ALMERIA: Rioja 10 km N, 200—500 m, 1 ♀, 12 March 1966.

Remarks. — This single ♀ without antennae differs from *nigritula* in having the tibiae yellow apart from a black band at the middle, and tarsi entirely yellow; in *nigritula* the legs are entirely black apart from the more or less broadly yellow knees. The ovipositor is smaller than in *nigritula*, the base roundish instead of oval and the piercer shorter.

Alloneura nigronitida Collin, 1958.

Material. — ALMERIA: Alhama 5 km W, 200—500 m, 1 ♂, 28 March 1966. — GRANADA: Barranco de Miranda 8 km SW Orgiva, 300 m, 1 ♂, 20 April 1966; Mecina Bombarón, 800 m, 1 ♂, 8 May 1966.

Remarks. — Previously known from ♀ only, see above.

♂. As in the female, very distinct by reason of its shining black colour and black knobbed halteres. Eyes actually in contact for a distance greater than the length of the long narrow shining black vertex. Frons quite long, nearly twice as long as antennae, silvery as seen from above, but greyish from front view. Face silvery. Antennae silvery grey from most viewpoints, with quite long pointed whitish tip; arista long, black, considerably thickened for about basal quarter, then thread-like. Postocular orbits shining black, broadly silvery below as in female, but differing from that sex in also having a short narrow silvery strip against eyes towards vertex. Thorax shining black, rugulose, with a transverse prescutellar silvery patch as in female, but viewed from in front the anterior part appears greyish yellow dusted; humeri

very pale yellow as in female; scutellum shining black, rugulose, its base narrowly silvery. Pleurae scarcely dusted, rugulose, moderately shining. Tergites black, moderately shining; tergites 1 and 2 with a more or less narrow light band just after base, this appearing obscurely greyish from above, but distinct and silvery from in front; sublaterally, at least from front view, the tergites are slightly dusted brownish grey or grey; body hairs short, fine, scanty, brownish; abdominal segment 8 (pregenital) (Fig. 3) slightly less than half as long as tergite 5; the posteroventrally directed apical membranous depression (Fig. 4) extending rather obliquely down from left to right, rather narrow, occupying considerably less than right half of segment. Legs black, obscurely and narrowly pale at knees, extensively shining; front and mid femora with a conspicuous silvery patch behind towards tip; hind femora with a posteroventral row of hairs, which become very long and more numerous towards tip; all tibiae appear extensively silvery from some angles; claws quite small, pulvilli pale yellow, about as long as last tarsal segment. Wings narrower and more pointed than in female. Halteres with brown stalk and black silver tinged knob. Wing length 3.5 mm.

Alloneura kuthyi Aczel, 1944.

Material. — GRANADA: N. slope Veleta, Sierra Nevada, 2800—3000 m, 1 ♂, 20 July 1960.

Distribution. — Central and South Europe, Great Britain.

Alloneura ?minima Becker, 1897.

Material. — GRANADA: N. slope Veleta, Sierra Nevada, 2400 m, 1 ♀, 30 July 1960.

Remarks. — The specimen is damaged and cannot be identified with certainty.

Eudorylas montium Becker, 1897.

Material. — ALMERIA: Alhama 5 km W, 200—500 m, 1 ♂, 17 March 1966. — GRANADA: Barranco de Miranda 8 km SW Orgiva, 300 m, 1 ♂, 16 April 1966.

Distribution. — Apart from three males from Germany, the only material that I have previously seen of *E. montium* Becker is from Great Britain, where it occurs from the Scottish Highlands southwards to Central England.

Summary

10 species of Pipunculidae collected in Southern Spain in 1960 and 1966 are listed. *Alloneura lyneborgi* sp. n. is described on both sexes, and the hitherto unknown male of *A. nigronitida* Collin, 1958, is described.

References.

- Coe, R. L., 1966: Pipunculidae, in Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects. Vol. 10, part 2 (c). Royal Entom. Soc. London.
- Collin, J. E., 1958: Pipunculidae collected by Mr. Ralph L. Coe in Yugoslavia in 1955, with descriptions of two new species. — Entomologists, 91 (No. 1139): 96—99.
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