

A NEW SPECIES OF SPILOMYIA FROM SICILY (DIPTERA,  
SYRPHIDAE)

by

J. A. W. LUCAS

*Spilomyia boschmai* nov. spec.

Female. — Length about 16 mm. The eyes are bare, brown, with a dark marginal area and a dark longitudinal band just behind the middle; furthermore a number of dark specks is present, especially in the anterior half. The face is bright yellow, without a dark median line; it is covered as far as the bases of the antennae with rather long, erect, yellow hairs. The frons is yellow with a black median stripe extending from the black vertex to the implantation of the antennae on the antennal tubercle; in the paratype, however, the base of the antennal tubercle is yellow, interrupted in the middle with black. The pubescence of the frons is shorter than that of the face and is of a black colour. The black median stripe broadens ventrally; over its entire length the breadth is about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total breadth of the frons. The vertex is covered with longish black hairs which have the upper half curved forwards. The ocelli are brown and are arranged in an equilateral triangle. The occiput is dusty gray and bears a row of short black bristles, behind which there is a row of longer black hairs. The antennae are brown; the third segment being slightly darker dorsally, it is rounded and about as long as the second segment. The arista is pale brown, it is longer than the antenna.

The thorax is dull black with the usual colour-pattern. The yellow longitudinal lines are about parallel, their tops, which are somewhat narrowed, are slightly converging; the two posterior lines are fused to a crescent-shaped spot. The pubescence is short, largely black and about erect; at the yellow areas the hairs are yellow. The pleura are black, somewhat shining, with 5 yellow spots; the pubescence is of a predominantly pale colour. The last yellow spot is much larger than the second last. The pteropleuron shows a large yellow spot; the upper margin of the hypopleuron is also yellow. The scutellum is dull black with a broad yellow posterior margin; the black portion has erect long black hairs, the yellow part has yellow hairs which are still somewhat longer.

The legs are yellow, except for the first pair in which all but the last segment of the tarsus and the distal part of the tibia are black. The ventral

surface of the femora is darker than the dorsal; this difference is most distinct in the first, least distinct in the third pair. The legs have a short and as a rule yellow pubescence; the black parts, the ridges and the ventral parts of the femora, however, bear black hairs. The femora of the third pair of legs are slightly widened; their tooth is rather broad and short; the coxae are yellow, but rather dark.

The posterior parts of the wings are hyaline. The anterior margin is pale brown with a hyaline line over the middle and one along the anterior edge. The squamae are yellowish white, the halteres are yellow.

The abdomen is oval in shape. The upper surface of the first segment is entirely black. That of the second to fourth segments is yellow with a black anterior margin and a black transverse line over the middle. The black lines do not reach the side margin and are not connected with each other; they are broadest in the middle, being there about as wide as the yellow bands inbetween. The fifth segment is dorsally yellow with a more or less dark median band, which is darkest in the middle and laterally. The pubescence of the black areas is black, strongly mixed with yellow; the yellow parts have yellow hairs, except for the posterior part of the fourth segment and the fifth, where numerous black hairs may be observed. The abdominal sternites are black with the posterior margins yellow and with broad yellow lateral margins.

The male is unknown.

Holotype: Cesaro, Monte Soro, Sicily, Italy; altitude 1500-1700 m; 3 August 1961; leg. J. A. W. Lucas. — 1 female (in private collection J. A. W. Lucas).

Paratype: Monte Nebrodici near Biviere di Cesaro, Sicily, Italy; altitude 1250-1350 m; 6 August 1961; leg. J. A. W. Lucas. — 1 female (in collection Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).

Near the locality where the paratype was taken another specimen of the same species was seen on 31 August 1961, but it escaped.

I take a great pleasure in naming this new species for Professor Dr. H. Boschma as a token of appreciation for his help and encouragement during my studies at Leiden University.

The present new species is closely related to *Spilomyia integra* Kuntze, at least judging by Kuntze's (1913) description of the latter. According to this description the colour-pattern of that species strongly resembles that of *Spilomyia saltuum* F., which certainly is not true for *S. boschmai*. Furthermore in *S. integra* the last two yellow spots on the pleura are of the same size, while in *S. boschmai* the last spot is distinctly larger than the previous. On these grounds it seems better not to identify the present Sicilian animals

with Kuntze's species, which so far is only known from Corsica. According to Stackelberg (1958) *S. integra* is synonymous with *S. manicata* Rondani. *S. manicata* differs from *S. boschmai* among other characters by the presence of a black median line over the face and by the different colour-pattern of the pleura and the abdomen.

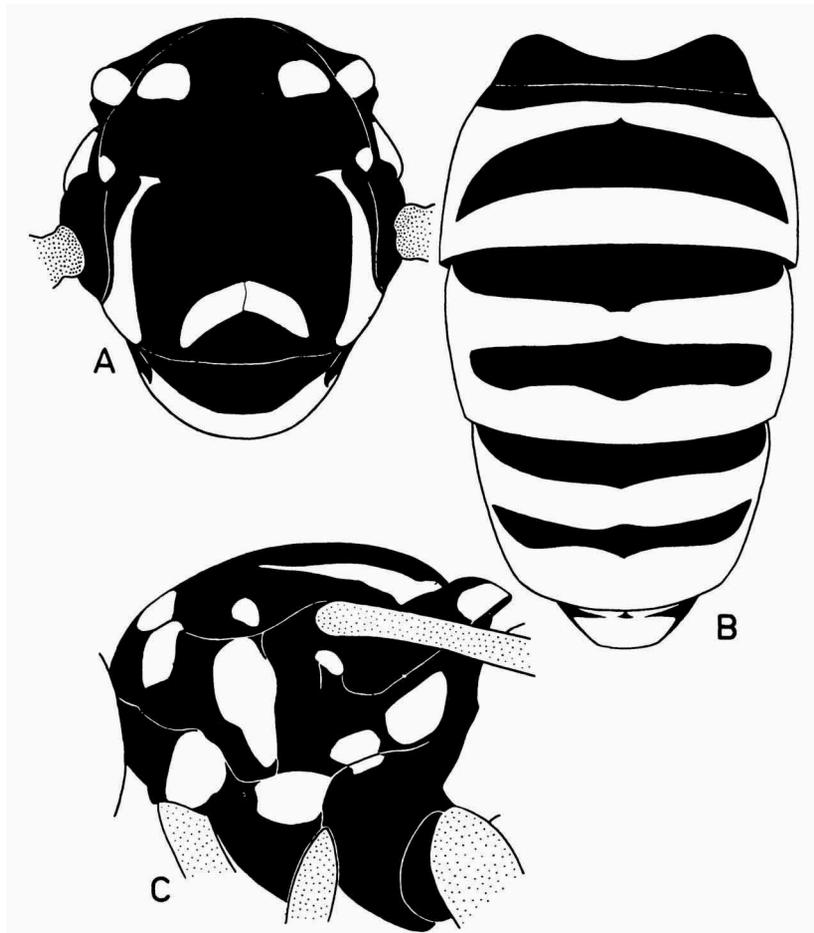


Fig. 1. *Spilomyia boschmai* nov. spec., female holotype. A, thorax and scutellum in dorsal view; B, abdomen in dorsal view; C, thorax in lateral view.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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