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New species and new records of *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from Tropical Africa

Новые виды и новые находки *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) в тропической Африке

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Abstract. A new material for the genus *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874 has been recently collected and/or identified. The present research gives new records, including *T. munroi* (Curran, 1925) found for the first time in the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. *Telmaturgus silvestris* sp. n. from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and *T. mulleri* sp. n. from the Republic of South Africa are described. The new species differ from other members of the genus in modification and setation of male fore and mid tarsi mainly.

Ключевые слова: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Sympycninae, Afrotropical, new species, new records.

Material and methods

Material cited in this work is housed at the National Museum (BMSA, Bloemfontein, South Africa), the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (IRSNB, Brussels, Belgium), the Natal Museum (NMSA, Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa) and the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (ZMUM, Moscow, Russia). Specimens have been studied and photographed with a ZEISS Discovery V-12 stereo microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera. Genitalia preparations have been photographed with a ZEISS Axiosstar stereo microscope and an AxioCam ICc3 camera. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Cumming and Wood [2017] and Grichanov and Brooks [2017]. The relative lengths of the antennomeres and podomeres should be regarded as representative ratios and not measurements. Body length is measured from the base of antenna to the tip of abdominal segment 6. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. The figures showing the hypopygium in lateral view are oriented as it appears in the intact specimens, with the morphologically ventral surface of the genitalia facing upwards, dorsal surface downwards, anterior end facing left and posterior end facing right.

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**Telmaturgus silvestris** Grichanov, sp. n.  
(Figs 1–4)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂ (IRSNB), in ethanol, 30038: D.R. Congo, Kona, primary swamp forest, sweeping, 2°03′.32.97″N / 22°47′.26.09″E, 13.05.2010 (P. Grootaert). Paratypes: 1 ♂ (IRSNB), in ethanol, same label; 1 ♂ (IRSNB), in glycerol, mounted in a vial on pin, 30026, D.R. Congo, Yaekela, primary forest, Malaise trap, 0°48′.37″N / 24°17′.21″E, 2–7.05.2010 (P. Grootaert).

**Description.** Male (somewhat lightened due to long-term storage in ethanol). Head. Frons shining violet-black; face black, strongly narrowing downward; face under antennae about as wide as height of postpedicel, clypeus half as wide as height of postpedicel; palpi and proboscis black; antenna black; scape bare, with pointed inner process; pedicel simple, globular, with ring of short setae; postpedicel with broad base, very narrow along its length, with drawn-out apex, 2.5 times as long as high at base, densely long pubescent; stylus simple, regularly pubescent, basodorsal; postoculars in single row, upper setae black, lower postoculars white; length ratio of scape to pedicel to postpedicel to stylus (1st and 2nd segments), 8 : 7 : 20 : 4 : 36.

Thorax mostly black, grey pollinose; pleura brown in lower half; setae black; proepisternum without strong setae, with 2 short cilia; 3 (2 + 1) pairs of strong doriocentrals of approximately equal length with short seta in front of the 1st pair; no acrostichals; 1 pair of strong scutellar setae (broken) and one pair of microscopic lateral hairs.

Legs including coxae mostly brown; fore and mid tibiae and tarsi dark yellow; fore coxa covered with short anterior hairs, with some strong dark apical setae. Fore femur with 1–2 posteroventral subapical stiff cilia; fore tibia slightly thickened, with weak anterodorsal serration along distal 2/3, with 1–2 apical setae; fore basitarsus with rather distinct anterodorsal swelling at basal 1/3, thickened and slightly projected posteroventrally on distal 1/3; fore tarsus with 2–4th segments shortened. Mid femur with 1 anterior and 1 posterior subapical setae, with 2–3 short semi-erect ventral cilia at base and with 1 posteroventral subapical cilia; mid tibia with 2 anterodorsal, 1 anterodorsal, 1 ventral and 3–4 apical setae; mid tarsus simple. Hind femur without strong apical setae, with 1 anterodorsal and 1 anterodorsal posteroventral setae, with ventral row of short sparse setae; hind tibia with 2 anterodorsal, 3 dorsal setae, 5–7 posteroventrals decreasing in length distally from middle of tibia, 2 ventral and 2–3 apical setae; hind tarsomeres simple. Tibia and tarsomere (from 1st to 5th) length ratio: fore leg: 42 : 19 : 9 : 7 : 5 : 7; mid leg: 35 : 25 : 10 : 8 : 7 : 7, hind leg: 59 : 15 : 13 : 8 : 6 : 6.

Wing greyish; ratio of cross-vein dm-m to apical part of M₁: 15–24; distal part of M₁, weakly convex, parallel to R₁; lower calyptr brown with black setae; halter with yellow stem and brown knob.

Abdomen mostly brown, lighter ventrally, with black vestiture; hypopygium brown. Epandrium rounded. Epandrial seta undevaginated. Aedeagus simple, thin. Ventral surstylius with 3 ventral and 1 very short apical setae, as wide as dorsal surstylius. Cercus rounded, with long setae.

Length (mm; in ethanol): body 1.7, antenna 0.5, wing 1.4/0.5.

Female unknown.

**Diagnosis.** The new species is close to *T. garambaensis* Grichanov, 2008 (see key in Grichanov [2011a]), differing in the modified fore basitarsus, the absence of the midventral seta on the hind basitarsus, much longer antennal postpedicel, 2.5 times longer than high. *Telmaturgus garambaensis* has simple fore basitarsus, ornamented hind basitarsus, short triangular postpedicel, 1.2 times longer than high. Grichanov, 2008. It is worth noting that the hypopygium morphology is quite uniform in the most of Afrotropical species, differing mainly in the length and number of setae on surstylus and cercus (see figures in Grichanov [2008, 2011a, b]).

**Etymology.** From Latin silvestris – inhabiting woods.

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**Telmaturgus mulleri** Grichanov, sp. n.  
(Figs 5–7)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂ (NMSA), in glycerol, mounted in a vial on pin: South Africa, KZN, PMB Karkloof, 1325 m, 29°19.1′S / 30°15.5′E, 25.09–22.12.2005, MT (M. Mostovski).

**Description.** Male (strongly discolored due to long-term storage in ethanol). Body mainly yellow with major bristles brown; frons brown; mesonotum brown except anterior and posterior angles; pleura with small blackish spot under wing base; abdomen brownish dorsally; antennae and legs yellow.

Head. Face strongly narrowing downward; face under antennae nearly as wide as height of postpedicel, linear below; eyes distinctly separated in lower half of face; antenna with scape bare, with pointed inner process; pedicel simple, globular, with ring of short setae; postpedicel with broad base, with drawn-out apex, 1.3 times as long as high at base, densely long pubescent; stylus simple, regularly pubescent, middorsal; postoculars in single row; length ratio of scape to pedicel to postpedicel to stylus (1st and 2nd segments), 9 : 8 : 16 : 9 : 48.

Thorax with major setae mostly broken; proepisternum without strong setae, with 2 short cilia; 5 (3 + 2) pairs of strong dorsocentrals of approximately equal length with short seta in front of the 1st pair; no acrostichals; 1 pair of strong scutellar setae (broken) and one pair of microscopic lateral hairs.

Legs. Fore coxa covered with short anterior hairs, with some strong apical setae. Fore femur with 1–2 posteroventral subapical stiff cilia; fore tibia with anterodorsal serration along distal 2/3; fore tarsus with 3rd–4th segments shortened; 4th segment with small distoventral projection bearing 2 strong setae reaching claws. Mid femur with 1 anterior and 1 posterior subapical setae, with 1 posteroventral subapical cilia; mid tibia with 1 anterodorsal, 3 posteroventral and 3–4 apical setae; mid basitarsus bearing 2 strong distoventral setae and 2 very long posterior preapical cilia; 2nd segment with about 5 posterior hairs, about 5 ventral hairs; 3rd and 4th segments each with 1 distoventral seta. Hind femur with strong anterior subapical seta, with 1 short ventral setulae; hind tibia with 2 anterodorsal, 4 posteroventral, 3 ventral and 3–4 apical setae; hind tarsomeres simple. Tibia and tarsomere (from 1st to 5th) length ratio: fore leg: 82 : 54 : 28 : 15 : 8 : 9; mid leg: 125 : 66 : 27 : 15 : 11 : 10; hind leg: 157 : 34 : 36 : 22 : 12 : 10.

Wing. Ratio of cross-vein dm-m to apical part of M₁: 22/38; distal part of M₁, weakly convex, parallel to R₁. Abdomen with dark vestiture; epandrium rounded; phallic simple, mostly thin, thick at apex; ventral surstylius with 4 ventral setae decreasing in length distally, about as wide as dorsal surstylius; dorsal surstylius with 2 dorsal setae, basal seta stronger and longer than distal seta; cercus rounded, with moderately long setae.

Length (mm; in ethanol): body 2.8, antenna 0.8, wing 2.7/0.8.

Female unknown.

**Diagnosis.** The new species keys to either *T. kenyensis* Grichanov, 2008 or *T. kovali* Grichanov, 2008 (see key in Grichanov [2011a]), both known from Equatorial Africa, differing in the absence of acrostichal setae on mesonotum, in species-specific modification and setation of fore and mid tarsi and other characters.

**Etymology.** The species is named for the South African entomologist, Dr. Burgert Muller (NMSA).

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**Telmaturgus kwandensis** (Grichanov, 2008)

**Material.** 5♂, 34♀ (BMSA), Namibia, Katima Muillo Dist., Mavunje campsite at 17°55.141′S / 23°19.073′E, 22–26.11.2012, 945 m, Malaise trap, Kwando River floodplain (A.H. Kir-Spriggs); 1♂, 6♀ (BMSA), Namibia, Katima Muillo Dist., Kaligo Lodge area at 17°32.808′S / 24°33.829′E, 14–17.11.2012, 941 m, Malaise trap, open savanna floodplain (A.H. Kir-Spriggs).
Distribution. Type locality: Madagascar, Tamatave Province, Ambatondrazaka. Namibia, Madagascar.

Telmaturgus munroi (Curran, 1925)

Material. 1♂ (ZMUM), in ethanol, Ethiopia, Ambo PPRC, neighbour cowshed, MT, 18.10–5.11.2011 (L. Rybalov); 1♂ (ZMUM), Ethiopia, Oromya, Awasa L., 7.079°S / 38.478°E, 1690 m, 15–16.03.2012 (N. Vikhrev); 1♂ (BMSA), Kenya, Eastern Prov., Njuki-Ini forest station, 0.51660°S / 37.41843°E, remnant indigenous upland forest, 1455 m, 19–20.04.2011 (A.H. Kirk-Spriggs); 2♂ (ZMUM), Kenya, Laikipia Co., Thomson’s Falls, 2350 m, 0.05°S / 36.38°E, 29–30.12.2013 (N. Vikhrev); 1♂, 1♀ (BMSA), South Africa, RSA, Free State, Harrismith, Scotland Farm at 27°58’59.5”S / 29°37’09.8”E, Malaise trap, dense Leucosidea dominated scrub, 26–29.02.2012 (A.H. Kirk-Spriggs); 3♂, 1♀ (BMSA), Cameroon, Meram, Sincosa village at 5°45.119”N / 10°09.589”E, 1614 m, sweeping grasses and other vegetation, 20.08.2013 (A.H. Kirk-Spriggs).


Telmaturgus simplicipes (Becker, 1908)

Material. 6♂ (BMSA), Kenya, Eastern Prov., Njuki-Ini forest station, 0.51660°S / 37.41843°E, 1455 m, remnant indigenous upland forest, 19–20.04.2011 (A.H. Kirk-Spriggs).

Sri Lanka, Nepal, China (Henan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guizhou, Fujian, Taiwan, Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macau), Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia (Flores). Palaearctic: Spain including Canary Islands, France, Germany, Czech, Austria, Italy, Greece including Crete, south of Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar), Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Turkey (Afyonkarahisar, Kutahya, Uşak), Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Uzbekistan. Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, north of Kazakhstan, Korea [Grichanov, 2018].

Telmaturgus triseta (Grichanov, 2008)


Distribution. Type locality: “Côte d’Ivoir, bord M. G., Loc.: Fopo Bonake”. Ivory Coast, Namibia, Mauritius [Grichanov, 2018].

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