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Species of the genus *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

Виды рода *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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Ключевые слова: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Telmaturgus*, *Lamprochromus*,Тропическая Африка, Д.Р. Конго, новый вид, определитель.

Abstract. The genus *Telmaturgus* Mik is reviewed. It comprises eighteen species including a new species *Telmaturgus congensis* **sp. n.** from DR Congo. A check list of species of this genus and a revised key to Afrotropical species are provided. The following new combinations are proposed: *Lamprochromus belousovi* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.** (from *Sympycnus*), *Telmaturgus abidjanensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. garambaensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. kenyensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. kovali* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. kwandensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. mastigomyoformis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. munroi* (Curran, 1925), **comb. n.**, *T. pseudoviolaceus* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. triseta* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. uzungwa* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.** (all from *Sympycnus*).

Резюме. Приведен обзор рода *Telmaturgus* Mik. В него включено восемнадцать видов, в т.ч. *Telmaturgus congensis* **sp. n.** из Д.Р. Конго. Составлены список описанных видов рода и определитель видов тропической Африки. Предложены новые комбинации для афротропических видов: *Lamprochromus belousovi* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.** (из рода *Sympycnus*), *Telmaturgus abidjanensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. garambaensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. kenyensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. kovali* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. kwandensis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. mastigomyoformis* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. munroi* (Curran, 1925), **comb. n.**, *T. pseudoviolaceus* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. triseta* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**, *T. uzungwa* (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.** (все из рода *Sympycnus*).

Introduction

The subfamily Sympycninae was defined mainly by male genital morphology, comprising about 40 genera worldwide [Yang et al., 2006]. Many of these genera are in fact marginal groups or satellites of a few large genera, such as *Campsicnemus* Haliday in Walker, 1851, *Chaetogonopteron* De Meijere, 1913, *Sympycnus* Loew, 1857, *Syntormon* Loew, 1857, and *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857, being distinguished by remarkable apomorphies or by male secondary sexual characters. The broad bulging face is a female secondary sexual character found in e.g. *Syntormon*, *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874, monotypic genera *Hercostomoides* Meuffels et Grootaert, 1997, and *Ceratopos* Vaillant, 1952, in some species of *Sympycnus* (e.g. *S. simplicipes* Becker, 1908) and *Teuchophorus* (e.g. *T. longifrons* Bickel, 1983, and *T. queenslandicus* Bickel, 1983). Regarding the Afrotropics, the genus *Sympycnus* was divided into three species groups [Grichanov, 2008]. Afrotropical *Sympycnus* Group II is considered to be part of the nominotypical *Sympycnus pulicarius* lineage (*Sympycnus* sensu stricto). Species Group I is in fact an intermediate group between *Sympycnus* and *Lamprochromus* Mik, 1878, but having typical *Sympycnus*-like hypopygium. Afrotropical *Sympycnus* Group III is proposed here to unite with the genus *Telmaturgus*. *Sympycnus belousovi* Grichanov, 2008, was included into this group, but having habitus and hypopygium rather similar to Palaearctic species of *Lamprochromus* [Parent, 1938; Negrobov, Chalaya, 1988]. Despite the presence of a few uniseriate (rather than biseriate) acrostichals, the species fits better the concept of the latter genus (*Lamprochromus belousovi* (Grichanov), **comb. n.**).

In this paper the genus *Telmaturgus* is reviewed. A new species *Telmaturgus congensis* **sp. n.** from DR Congo is described. A check list of species of this genus and a revised key to Afrotropical species are provided. The holotype and paratypes of new species are deposited in the National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa (BMSA) and Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium (IRSNB). Morphological terminology mainly follows Cumming and Wood [2009]. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of abdominal segment 7. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. The relative lengths of the tarsomeres should be regarded as representative ratios and not measurements.

Genus *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874

Telmaturgus Mik, 1874: 349. Type species: *Sympycnus tumidulus* Raddatz, 1873 (original designation).
Sympycnus Group III: Grichanov, 2008: 19.

Diagnosis. Body small (about 2 mm); occiput convex; male face narrowed gradually downward; female clypeus broad, strongly bulging; antennal scape bare; distal inner margin of pedicel straight; arista-like stylus dorsal, sometimes lanceolate at apex in male, long pubescent in female; notopleural depression without black or brown lateral spots (but present in *T. kovali*); acrostichals distinct, even though sometimes small; usually uniseriate; 5

dorsocentral bristles with 1st and/or 2nd pairs being greatly reduced to hairs; so, only 3 or 4 pairs of strong dorsocentrals present (but 5 or 6 pairs in Indonesian species known from females); scutellum with 1 pair of strong setae and pair of microscopic lateral hairs; metepimeron without hairs; male fore tarsomeres rarely simple, usually shortened, some of them often flattened or ornamented with processes, spines or remarkable hairs; last four segments of hind tarsi regularly decreasing in length; male hind basitarsus sometimes ornamented with remarkable setae or hairs; epandrial seta on male epandrium undeveloped; phallus usually simple and thin.

Telmaturgus can be defined by a combination of such synapomorphies as modified male fore tarsomeres and strongly bulging female clypeus in addition to bare antennal scape and regularly decreasing in length last four segments of hind tarsus, but any of the character states may also occur in other Sympycninae.

This genus comprises eighteen species including eleven Afrotropical, four Oriental, one Palaearctic, one Nearctic and one Neotropical species:

Telmaturgus abidjanensis (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus abidjanensis Grichanov, 2008: 48. HT and 12 PT [ZMUK]. Type locality: [Ivory Coast:] W' Abidjan, CSRS, Adiapo-Doume. Afrotropical: Ivory Coast.

Telmaturgus costaricensis Robinson, 1967: 122.
HT [USNM]. Type locality: Costa Rica: Turrialba. Neotropical: Costa Rica.

Telmaturgus congensis Grichanov, **sp. n.**
Afrotropical: DR Congo.

Telmaturgus garambaensis (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus garambaensis Grichanov, 2008: 50.
HT and 28 PT [RMCA], 2PT [IRSNB]. Type locality: Congo Belge: P.N.G., II/ge/7. Afrotropical: DR Congo, Gabon.

Telmaturgus kenyensis (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus kenyensis Grichanov, 2008: 51. HT [BMNH]. Type locality: Kenya, Lake Nakuru. Afrotropical: Kenya.

Telmaturgus kovali (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus kovali Grichanov, 2008: 52. HT [MNHN], 2 PT [IRSNB]. Type locality: Ethiopia, Awash nat. Res. Afrotropical: Ethiopia, DR Congo, Gabon.

Telmaturgus kwandensis (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus kwandensis Grichanov, 2008: 53. HT and 3 PT [IRSNB], 2 PT [NMNW]. Type locality: Madagascar, Tamatave Province, Ambatondrazaka. Afrotropical: Madagascar, Namibia.

Telmaturgus mastigomyoformis (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus mastigomyoformis Grichanov, 2008: 54. HT and 1 PT [RMCA]. Type locality: Congo Belge: P.N.G., II/Pp.K.52/d/9. Afrotropical: DR Congo.

Telmaturgus munroi (Curran, 1925), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus (*Calyxochaetus*) *munroi* Curran, 1925: 177. HT [NMSA]. Type locality: South Africa: Mpumalanga: Barberton. Afrotropical: Burundi, DR Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.
Sympycnus munroi Curran, 1925: Curran, 1926: 36.
Syntormoneura discolor Curran, 1926: 19. HT and 1 PT [NMSA]. Type locality: South Africa: Mpumalanga: Barberton [Grichanov, 2008: 22].
Chrysotus superbus Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 117. HT and 19 PT [RMCA and IRSNB]. Type locality: Congo Belge: Ruanda, Kundhuruya Tsuve [Grichanov, 2008: 22].

Telmaturgus nodicornis (Becker, 1922).
Sympycnus nodicornis Becker, 1922: 100. LT [ZMHB; des. Maslova et al., 2008: 44], 5 PLT [MZPW and (presumed destroyed) HNHM]. Type locality: [China:] Formosa, Tainan. Oriental: China (Taiwan).

Telmaturgus nodicornis (Becker, 1922): Maslova et al., 2008: 44.

Telmaturgus parvus (Van Duzee, 1924).
Chrysotus parvus Van Duzee, 1924: 45. HT [CAS]. Type locality: USA: New York, Erie Co., Protection. Nearctic: Canada: British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec; USA: Michigan, Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania.
Telmaturgus perparvus: error by Johannsen, 1928: 773.
Telmaturgus parvus (Van Duzee, 1924): Robinson, 1964: 148.

Telmaturgus pseudoviolaceus (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus pseudoviolaceus Grichanov, 2008: 58. HT and 5 PT [ZMUK]. Type locality: [Ivory Coast:] W' Abidjan, CSRS, Adiapo-Doume. Afrotropical: Ivory Coast.

Telmaturgus pulchrithorax Hollis, 1964: 263.
HT [ZMAN]. Type locality: Indonesia: Java, Toentang. Oriental: Indonesia.

Telmaturgus semarangensis Hollis, 1964: 266.
HT [ZMAN]. Type locality: Indonesia: Java, Semarang. Oriental: Indonesia.

Telmaturgus triseta (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus triseta Grichanov, 2008: 59. HT [MNHN], 2 PT [NMNW]; 10 PT [BMNH]. Type locality: Cote d'Ivoir, bord M.G., Loc.: Fopo Bonake. Afrotropical: Ivory Coast, Namibia, Mauritius.

Telmaturgus tumidulus (Raddatz, 1873).
Sympycnus tumidulus Raddatz, 1873: 326. Type locality: Germany: Mecklenburg. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Romania, N Russia: Leningrad, Pskov; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey, UK, Middle Asia.
Telmaturgus tumidulus (Raddatz, 1873): Mik, 1874: 349.

Telmaturgus uzungwa (Grichanov, 2008), **comb. n.**
Sympycnus uzungwa Grichanov, 2008: 59. HT et 1 PT [ZMUC]. Type locality: Tanzania: Uzungwa Mts., Mwanihana Forest, Sanje River. Afrotropical: Tanzania.

Telmaturgus wonosoboensis Hollis, 1964: 266.
HT [ZMAN]. Type locality: Indonesia: Java, Wonosobo. Oriental: Indonesia.
Telmaturgus wonosobensis: error by Dyte, 1975: 257.

Abbreviations:
HT – holotype; PT – paratype; LT – lectotype; PLT – paralectotype;

BMNH – Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

BMSA – National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa;

CAS – California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA;

HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

IRSNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium;

MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;

MZPW – Polish Academy of Science, Museum of the Institute of Zoology, Warszawa [=Warsaw], Poland;

NMNW – National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia;

NMSA – Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa;

RMCA – Royal Muséum de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium;

USNM – National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA;

ZMAN – Universiteit van Amsterdam, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands;

ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany;

ZMUC – University of Copenhagen, Zoological Museum, København [= Copenhagen], Denmark;

ZMUK – Universität Kiel, Zoologisches Museum, Kiel, Germany.

Telmaturgus congensis Grichanov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 16: fig. 1–5; fig. 6)

Material. Holotype ♂, D.R. Congo, Oriental Prov., Eyolo forest, ca. 2 km E Lieki, 0.69642, 24.24186, 2.06.2010, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs / Sweeping, lowland evergreen swamp forest [BMSA]. Paratypes 2♂, D.R. Congo, Oriental Prov., Eyolo forest, ca. 2 km E Lieki, 0.69642, 24.24186, 25–29.05.2010, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs / Malaise traps, lowland evergreen swamp forest [BMSA and IRSNB].

Description. Male. Head. Frons shining violet-black, weakly pollinose; face black, densely grey pollinose, strongly narrowing downward; face under antennae nearly as wide as height of postpedicel, linear below; eyes distinctly separated in lower half of face; palpi and proboscis black; antenna black; scape bare; pedicel simple, globular, with ring of short setae; postpedicel with broad base, very narrow along its length, with drawn-out apex, 2 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, 4 : 4 : 18 : 47.

Thorax mostly black, grey pollinose; pleura brown in lower half; metepisternum partly yellow; setae black; proepisternum without strong setae, with 2 short cilia; 4 (2+2) pairs of strong dorsocentrals of approximately equal length with somewhat shortened 3rd pair and with 2–3 short hairlike setae in front of the 1st seta; 5–6 distinct acrostichals in one row; 1 pair of strong scutellar setae and one pair of microscopic lateral hairs.

Legs including coxae mostly yellow; mid coxa with brown vertical stripe; 3 apical segments of fore tarsi black; mid tarsus brown from tip of basitarsus; hind femur in distal 1/4 and hind tibia brownish-yellow; hind tarsus brown; 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 strong anterodorsal serration along distal 2/3; fore basitarsus with 3 long ventral setae in basal 1/3 in one row; fore tarsus with 2nd–4th segments shortened, 2nd segment flattened and dilated, as long as wide. Length ratio of fore femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 51 : 41 : 38 : 7 : 4 : 4 : 5. Mid femur with 1 anterior and 1 posterior subapical setae, with 1–2 erect cilia at base and with 1 posteroventral subapical cilia; mid tibia with 3 anterodorsal setae at base, at 1/3 and 2/3, with 1 posterodorsal seta at base, without ventral setae and with 3–4 apical setae; mid tarsus simple. Length ratio of mid femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fourth), 68 : 79 : 35 : 14 : 13 : 9 : 7. Hind femur without strong anterior subapical seta, with 1 fine dark erect ventral seta at basal 1/4, 1.5 times as long as diameter of femur; hind tibia with 1 anterodorsal at 1/3, 1 dorsal at 2/5, and 2–3 apical setae; hind basitarsus with subapical ventral seta, 2 times as long as diameter of the segment; other tarsomeres simple. Length ratio of hind femur to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fourth), 72 : 92 : 17 : 21 : 13 : 8 : 8.

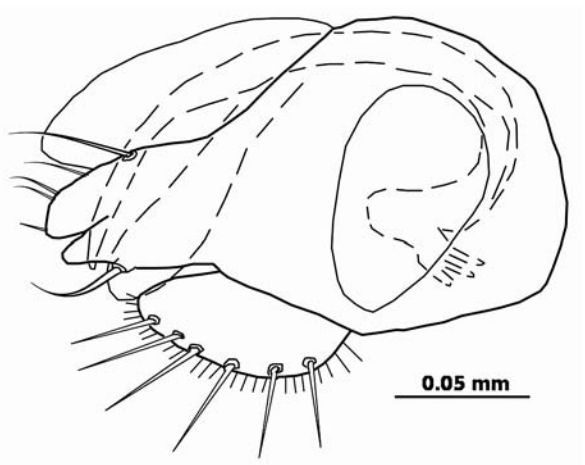

Fig. 6. *Telmaturgus congensis* Grichanov, **sp. n.**, hypopygium.
Рис. 6. *Telmaturgus congensis* Grichanov, **sp. n.**, гипопигий.

Wing greyish; ratio of cross-vein *dm-cu* to apical part of CuA_1, 12 : 33; distal part of M_{1+2} weakly convex, almost parallel to R_{4+5}; lower calypter brown with black setae; halter with yellow stem and blackish knob.

Abdomen mostly black, brownish ventrally at base, with black vestiture; hypopygium black with black cerci. Epandrium rounded. Epandrial seta undeveloped. Aedeagus simple, thin. Ventral surstylus with 3 ventral and 1 very short apical setae, as wide as dorsal surstylus. Cercus rounded, with short setae.

Length (mm): body 1.5, antenna 0.55, wing 1.6/0.55.

Female unknown.

Etymology. The species is named for the country of origin.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *T. mastigomyoformis* (see key below). All coxae yellow; at most mid coxa brownish externally; hind basitarsus without midventral seta, but with apicoventral seta. Fore basitarsus more than twice longer than rest segments; 2nd segment of fore tarsus flattened and widened.

Key to Afrotropical species of *Telmaturgus* and *Lamprochromus*

1. Hind basitarsus ornamented with spines or long setae **2**
– Hind tarsus without ornamentation **5**
2. Fore basitarsus very short, with process nearly as long as 2nd tarsomere; hind basitarsus with tuft of long hairs; 2–2.25 mm ..... ***T. munroi***
– Fore basitarsus without process **3**
3. Hind basitarsus with basoventral tubercle bearing 2–3 spines; fore tarsus simple; 2.5 mm ..... ***T. uzungwa***

– Hind basitarsus without basoventral tubercle bearing spines; fore tarsus modified **4**
4. Hind basitarsus with 1 midventral semierect seta, 1.5 times longer than diameter of basitarsus; 2nd–4th segments of fore tarsus shortened; 1.8 mm ..... ***T. garambaensis***
– Hind basitarsus with two long apicoventral setae; 2nd–3rd segments of fore tarsus flattened and widened; 2nd segment of same tarsus with leaflike seta; 1.2–1.4 mm ..... ***T. pseudoviolaceus***
5. Abdomen yellow ventrally and laterally at base **6**
– Abdomen entirely dark **11**
6. 3 strong dorsocentral setae; 2nd–5th segments of fore tarsus shortened **7**
– 4 strong dorsocentral setae **10**
7. 2nd segment of fore tarsus strongly modified **8**
– 2nd segment of fore tarsus practically simple, at most with elongate hairs **9**
8. 2nd segment of fore tarsus with basoventral tubercle and short apicoventral hooked spine; mid and hind femora with 1–2 basoventral erect cilia; 1.2 mm ..... ***T. triseta***
– 2nd segment of fore tarsus flattened and widened, bisegmented, with several short remarkable spines; fore basitarsus with 4–5 ventral setae in basal half; fore femur with ventral row of 7 strong and long erect setae; 1.7 mm ..... ***T. kwandensis***
9. Distal part of M_{1+2} strongly convex, distinctly divergent with R_{4+5}; hind femur with 1 long erect ventral cilia at 2/5; 1.8 mm ..... ***T. garambaensis***
– Distal part of M_{1+2} very weakly convex, almost parallel to R_{4+5}; hind femur without erect ventral cilia; 1.9 mm ..... ***T. kovali***
10. 2nd–5th segments of fore tarsus shortened; 2nd segment widened; fore basitarsus with 2–3 ventral setae in basal 1/4; mid basitarsus simple; 1.2 mm ..... ***T. abidjanensis***
– 2nd to 4th tarsomeres of fore tarsus shortened, each with 1 dorsal seta; 2nd segment of fore tarsus with ventral apex slightly projecting distad; mid basitarsus with 5 short ventral setae; 2.8 mm ..... ***T. kenyensis***
11. Mid and hind coxae mostly brown; hind basitarsus with 1 short midventral seta; 1.8 mm ..... ***T. garambaensis***
– All coxae yellow; at most mid coxa brownish externally; hind basitarsus without midventral seta **12**
12. Fore basitarsus more than twice longer than rest segments; 2nd segment of fore tarsus flattened and widened ..... ***T. congensis***
– Fore basitarsus about as long as rest segments **13**
13. 2nd and 3rd segments of fore tarsus flattened and widened ..... ***T. mastigomyoformis***
– Fore tarsomeres not flattened and widened **14**
14. Fore tarsus simple ..... ***L. belousovi***
– 2nd segment of fore tarsus with short apical process ..... ***T. kovali***

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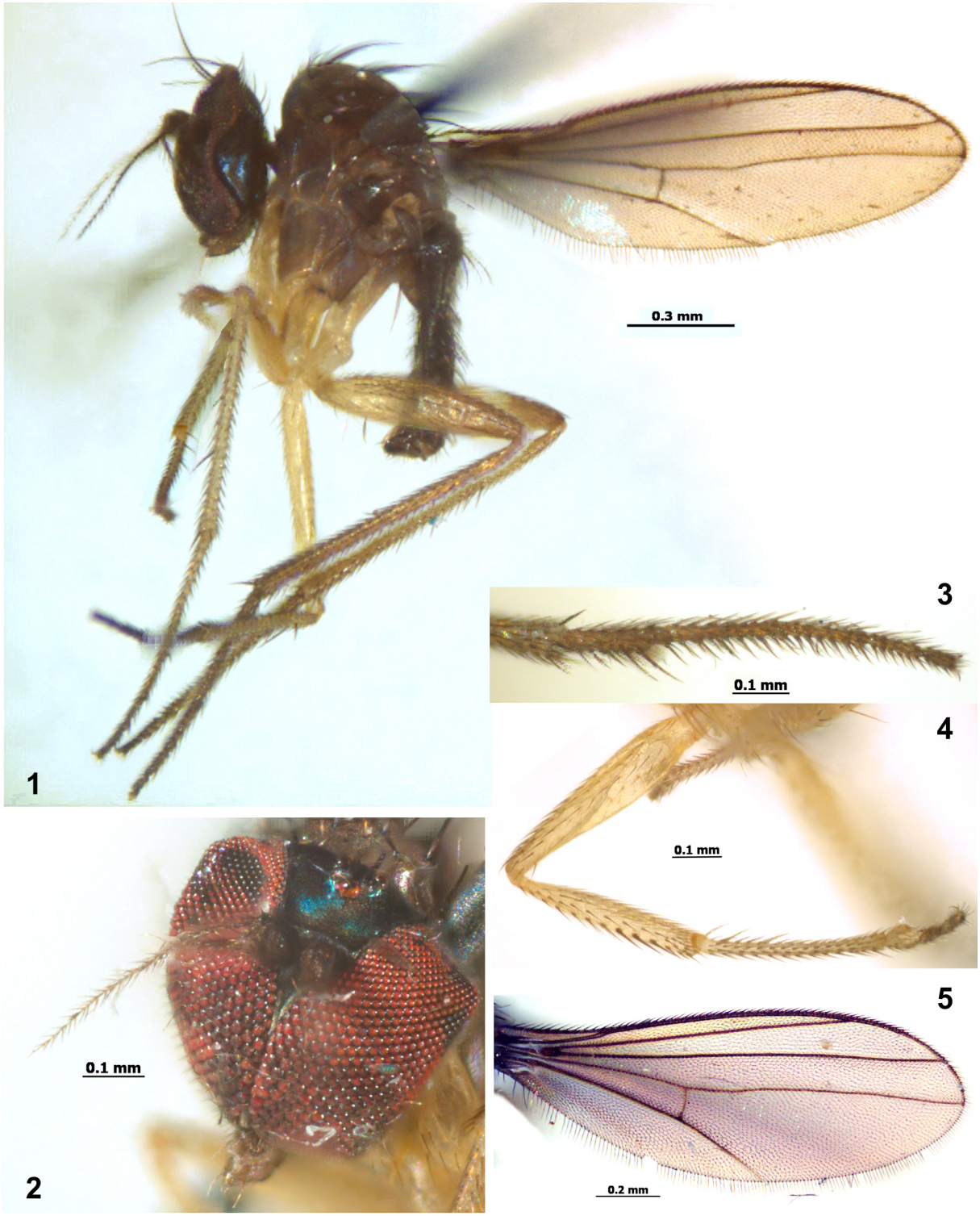

Fig. 1–5. *Telmaturgus congensis* Grichanov, **sp. n.**
1 – habitus; 2 – head; 3 – hind tarsus; 4 – fore leg; 5 – wing.
Рис. 1–5. *Telmaturgus congensis* Grichanov, **sp. n.**
1 – внешний вид; 2 – голова; 3 – задняя лапка; 4 – передняя нога; 5 – крыло.

Fig. 6. *Telmaturgus congensis* Grichanov, **sp. n.**, hypopygium.
Рис. 6. *Telmaturgus congensis* Grichanov, **sp. n.**, гипопигий.

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