

ON THE STRATIOMYIDAE (DIPTERA)
OF THE NEAR EAST

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A B S T R A C T

A collection of Stratiomyidae from Israel, collected mainly by Prof. J. Kugler and Prof. O. Theodor was examined. 35 species have been identified, including 5 new species and a new subspecies: *Nemotelus theodori*, *N. punctirostris*, *N. kugleri*, *Pycnomalla splenderts jordanica*, *Heiacilna orientalis*, and a new species of the genus *Exochostomum*, *E. ornatum*. This genus was described in 1842 by Macquart and has not been collected again.

INTRODUCTION

Through the kindness of Prof. J. Kugler, I had the opportunity to examine material of Stratiomyidae from Israel, collected mainly by Prof. J. Kugler and Prof. O. Theodor. The collections give a picture of the fauna of the country which shows many similarities with that of southern Europe, the Near East (Asia minor, Iran) and of North Africa to the Canary Islands.

The large genus *Nemotelus* is well represented in Israel and 3 new species were found. This is a natural consequence of the climatic conditions and the orographic variety and its specific characteristics (Dead Sea!) which favoured the development of the mainly halophilic species of this genus.

Species of Pachygasterinae, the larvae of which live in the moulded wood of trees, are absent in the collections, probably because of the scarcity of trees in the area.

The Clitellariinae, with the genera *Nemotelus* and *Heraclina*, form the greater part of the Stratiomyidae of Israel.

LIST OF SPECIES

B E R I D I N A E

Chorisops tibialis Meigen, 1820

- Zefat, Upper Galilee, 17.X.1972, (1 ♂, 1 ♀), coll. Freidberg
En.Gev, near Lake Tiberias, 4.XI.1965 (1 ♂), coll. Freidberg
Tel Aviv, 26.X.1971 (1 ♂), coll. Kugler.

Beris chalybeata Forster, 1771.

- Zefat, Upper Galilee, 17.X.1971 (1 ♀), coll. Freidberg

This is a North and Central European species which has apparently not been recorded from the Near East. The antennae of this specimen are slightly longer than in specimens from Central Europe, but the length of segment 3 is rather variable in this species.

S A R G I N A E

Chloromyia melampogon Zeller, 1842

- Elon, Upper Galilee, 15.V.1960, (1 ♂), coll. Fishelson

Sargus maculatus Lindner, 1938

- Montfort, Upper Galilee, 22.XI.1969 (1 ♀); Carmel,
21.XI.1970, (1 ♂), coll. Kugler, Terra typica: Cyprus

Sargus(?) nigripes Zetterstedt, 1842 (without head)

- Zefat, Upper Galilee, 14.IX.1971 (1 ♀), coll. Kugler

The legs of the specimen are black, except for the articulations of femora and tibiae. Zetterstedt described the species from northern Europe and this specimen apparently belongs to this species.

C L I T E L L A R I I N A E

Nemotelus argentifer Loew, 1846

- Qiryat Byalik, Haifa, 2.IV.1939 (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀); Benjamina,
central Coastal plain, 6.IV.1953, (7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), coll. Theodor.
Btecha, near Lake Tiberias, 24.III.1973, (1 ♂), coll. Kaplan.

The species has been recorded from Greece, Asia Minor, the Caucasus and Turkestan and I have examined specimens from Nahalal, valley of Yisreel, collected by Aharoni, 26.III.1935.

Nemotelus theodori n.sp. (Fig. 1)

Hazeva, Arava valley, 10.IV.1972, (5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀), coll. Kugler; Kalia, Dead Sea area, 16.III.1970 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), coll. Bytinski-Salz.

Female. Rostrum long, nearly as long as the longitudinal diameter of the eyes. Head black, with silvery adpressed hairs. A small, white spot at sides of frons which is only indistinctly visible below the silvery hairs in dark specimens. Antennae situated on an oblong, white spot which covers the apex of the rostrum and is wider below the base of the antennae than the black mouth margin. Thorax and scutellum black, with silvery hairs. Shoulder spot and postalar spot whitish, notopleural suture narrow, widening towards base of wing. Wings whitish, halteres white. Legs yellowish, tarsi white. Femora and tibiae slightly brownish in the middle. Abdomen whitish yellow, with broad, dark stripes at the anterior margin of the tergites which do not reach the lateral margin. The stripes become orange posteriorly at the sides and leave a whitish triangle in the middle of the posterior margin on the anterior tergites which widens into broad, whitish margins on the posterior tergites. Venter pale yellowish. The brownish black transverse stripes of the tergites are more strongly developed in the darker female from Kalia so that only the small triangles in the middle remain.

Male. The pointed rostrum is about a third as long as the longitudinal diameter of the eyes. As in the female, there



Fig. 1. *Nemotelus theodori* n.sp., head, a. Male, b. Female.

is a pale stripe to the apex which is connected with the yellowish white, with a rudimentary black transverse stripe with a small, pointed posterior process at the base. There is also a narrow, black, transverse stripe at the base of tergite 4.

Length: 3.5 - 5 mm.

Two specimens which I had earlier determined as *N. bipunctatus* also belong to this species.

Holotype (Hazeva 10.1972) and most paratypes in Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University. Two paratypes in the Staatl. Museum f. Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

Nemotelus nigrifrons Loew, 1846

Jericho, Dead Sea area, 30.VI.1970 (1 ♂), coll. Kugler. The species has been recorded from Sicily and from Tunisia to Morocco.

Nemotelus anchora Loew, 1846

Arad, northern Negev, 30.VI.1970, (1 ♀), coll. Kugler. Recorded from North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, Caucasus, Turkestan etc.

Nemotelus punctirostris n.sp.

Yoqneam, valley of Yisreel, 1.VIII.1970 (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀), coll. Kugler.

Na'aman, northern Coastal Plain, 16.V.1967, (1 ♂, 1 ♀), coll. Kugler.

Mehola, Jordan Valley, 21.IV.1973, (1 ♂), coll. Furth.

A small species with very short rostrum and with a small, pale spot at the apex of the rostrum.

Male. The large eyes are nearly contiguous. Head black, with large, shining white frontal triangle. Rostrum a fifth or sixth as long as length of an eye and with a small pale spot at the apex. A row of small, anteriorly directed, brass-coloured hairs on the genae. Ventral side of the head with whitish hairs. Antennae blackish brown, with a fine hair at the end. Thorax and scutellum shining black, with anteriorly directed, erect, silvery or brass-coloured hairs.

Shoulder spot and notopleural suture white, the latter not widening towards the wing base. Wings colourless, veins at the anterior margin yellowish. R_4 present. Fore and hind femora black, broadly white distally, mid-femora completely whitish yellow. Fore tibiae slightly brownish yellow, mid and hind tibiae whitish yellow, with a broad brownish black ring in the middle. Abdomen with a broad median black spot at the base which reaches to the anterior margin of tergite 3.

Female. Head black, shining, with partly silvery, partly brass-coloured hairs at the sides of the frons and at the broad margin of the occiput. Frons nearly half as wide as the head. Frontal spots absent, but there is a pale spot at the apex of the rostrum. Rostrum about half as long as the eye. Thorax and legs as in the male, but the hairs on the mesonotum are slightly shorter and more adpressed. Halteres white, with slightly darker stalk. Abdomen black, with rather uniform whitish yellow margin and 3 triangular whitish spots at the posterior margin of tergites 2 - 4.

Length 4 mm.

Holotype male (Yoqneam, 1.VIII.1970) and 3 paratypes in Department of Zoology. Tel Aviv University; other paratypes in the Staatl. Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

Nemotelus punctiventris Becker, 1902.

Akko, northern Coastal Plain, 4. - 10.1970 and 30.X. 1971 (5 ♀♀); Na'aman, northern Coastal Plain, 16.V.1967 (2 ♀♀), coll. Furth.

Described from Egypt.

Nemotelus syriacus Lindner, 1938

Kadoorie School, Lower Galilee, 26.IV.1969 (1 ♀), coll. Kugler.

Bet Shemesh, Judean foothills, 26.IV.1973 (3 ♀♀), coll. Furth.

Male unknown.

Nemotelus cypriacus Lindner, 1938.

Benjamina, central Coastal Plain. 6.IV.1955, (2 ♂♂), coll. Theodor.

Both sexes were described after a pair in the collection Oldenberg in the German Entomological Institute. I have examined also 2 males collected by Aharoni in Jerusalem.

Nemotelus pantherinus Linnaeus, 1783

Hula, northern Galilee, 14.IV.1970 (1 ♂), coll. Kugler.

There is a rudiment of the usual black pattern on tergite 2 of the abdomen. The black first abdominal segment (tergite and sternite) is characteristic for the species. Widely distributed in Eurasia and North Africa.

Nemotelus kugleri n. sp. (Fig. 2)

Akko, salt marsh, northern Coastal Plain 17.IV.1969, (1 ♂, damaged), coll. Penner.

Na'aman, near Akko, 16.V.1967, (3 ♂♂), coll. Kugler;
Akko, 17.V.1972 (1 ♀) coll. Freidberg.

The species closely resembles *N. notatus* Zetterstedt. However, comparison with specimens from Europe shows that the specimens from Israel are different. In addition to the very characteristic pattern of the abdomen, the hairs on the thorax are fine, soft and whitish gray in *notatus*, while they are much stronger and silvery in the specimens from Israel.

Male. Head rounded, black, with large, contiguous eyes. Frontal triangle very small, white, with 2 narrow, pale spots which are partly covered by the silvery hairs which become denser on the genae. (The triangular double spot is larger in *notatus*, half as high as the frontal triangle). Rostrum short and pointed, shorter than the frontal triangle, hardly a sixth as long as the eye. Antennae black, but 2nd segment brownish yellow. Thorax black, with silvery, anteriorly directed hairs. Shoulder spot whitish. Notopleural suture gradually widening towards the spot at the wing base. A white postalar spot absent. Wings: R_4 present, transparent, veins pale yellowish. All legs with distinct dark markings. Femora black, except for the yellow apex. Hind tibiae with a dark ring, fore and mid tibiae less distinctly marked. Abdomen white dorsally and ventrally, with a black spot at the base which is rounded posteriorly and passes onto tergite 2 which is otherwise white. Tergite 3 completely white, tergite 4 with a broad, black transverse stripe at the anterior margin which is about half as long as

the tergite or less. A narrow black stripe also at the anterior margin of tergite 5 which is longer than the stripe on tergite 4.

Female. Head black, with adpressed, silvery hairs. Rostrum about half as long as the width of an eye. Frons shining black, wider than an eye in anterior view. A small yellow triangle above the antennae at both sides, touching the margin of the eyes with its short base. Genae with dense, silvery hairs, like the frons and the margins of the occiput. Antennae as in the male, basal segments black, compound 3rd segment brown. Shoulder spot, notopleural suture as in the male. White postalar spot absent. Abdomen yellow, with 4 broad, blackish spots at the anterior margin dorsally which do not extend to the lateral margin. Venter yellow, with 4 large, blackish brown spots at the lateral margin of the sternites.

This description of the female is provisional. More material, collected together with males, would be necessary to be certain of the identification.

Length 4.5 mm.

Holotype (Na'aman, 16.V.1967) and 2 paratypes in Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University. Two paratypes in the Staatl. Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

Nemotelus ?balearicus Lindner, 1938.

Akko, northern Coastal Plain, 10.X.1971 (1 ♂), coll. Kugler.

Benamina, central Coastal Plain, 6.IV.1953 (2 ♀♀), coll. Theodor.

It is not certain that the specimens are *balearicus* as I have no material for comparison. Both, male and female, have a very characteristic pattern on the abdomen (see my drawing of 1938), with a narrow yellow margin of the abdomen and ovoid white spots on tergites 2 - 4. Both females examined have a strong radius which I have not seen in any other species.

Male. Head rounded, with very short, pointed rostrum. It reaches only to the middle of the second segment of the

antennae and has a pale spot at the apex which is easily overlooked. There are 2 white triangles in the frontal angle which are separated by a black line. Thorax and scutellum black, with erect, shining, silvery-white hairs. Shoulder spot large, white, connected by the white notopleural line with the white triangle before the wing base, A pale postalar spot absent. Wings slightly whitish opaque. Halteres whitish, coxae and basal 2/3 of the femora black. Tibiae brownish in the middle, hind tibiae black in the apical half, except at the apex. Abdomen white dorsally and ventrally, with a black pattern dorsally which is nearly identical with Fig. 68 on plate VI in my revision of the Stratiomyidae (1938).

Length 4 mm.

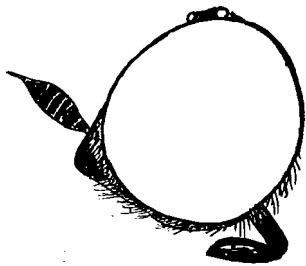


Fig. 2

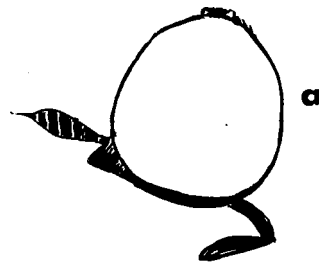


Fig. 3

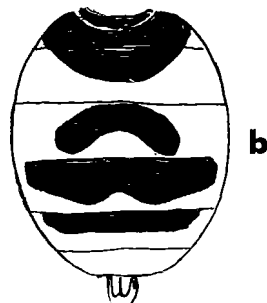


Fig. 2. *Nemotelus kugleri* n.sp., male, head.

Fig. 3. *Nemotelus ? balearicus*, male, a. Head, b. Abdomen.

Nemotelus notatus Zetterstedt, 1842

Hazeva, Arava Valley, 3.III.1971 (1 ♀), coll. Kugler.

This halophile species is widely distributed in Europe. The single female shows some minor differences, but resembles specimens from Central and South Europe (Greece) so closely that the identification seems certain.

Nemotelus perplexus Becker, 1915

Ein Tureibe, Dead Sea area, 17.V.1972 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) coll. Kugler. Swarming on flowers of *Prosopis farqta* (Mimosaceae).

Only the male has been described from Tunis.

Female. Head black, without yellow pattern, with silvery white, adpressed hairs around the eyes and on the rostrum which is as long as the width of an eye. Frons wider than an eye. Thorax and scutellum shining bluish black, with silvery hairs on the pleurae and along the margins. Antennae nearly as long as an eye, brown, segment 1 black. Shoulder spot white. Notopleural suture narrow, white, not widened. Postalar callus not white. Wings transparent, veins at the anterior margin and in the basal half yellow. Legs yellow, femora more or less brownish in the middle, tibiae brownish apically. Hind tibiae dark brown in the apical half. Halteres white. Abdomen whitish yellow, with 4 broad, brown anterior margins on the tergites which do not extend to the sides. Sternites with broad, brown stripes at the anterior margin which extend to the lateral margin.

Length 5 mm.

Lasiopa villosa Fabricius, 1794

Rosh Pina, Upper Galilee, 15.IV.1941 (1 ♀), coll. Theodor.

Ramot. Naftali, Upper Galilee, 21.V.1964, 4.V.1966,
8.V.1969, (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀) coll. Kugler.

Bet Alfa, valley of Yisreel, 12.IV.1953, (1 ♂), coll.
Costa

Daverat, valley of Yisreel, 18.IV.1970, (1 ♂), coll.
Kugler

Yoqneam, valley of Yisreel, 20.IV.1968 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) coll.
Kugler

Tiberias, 18.IV.1941, (1 ♂), coll. Bytinski-Salz

Degania, near Lake Tiberias, 19.IV.1941 (1 ♀), coll.
Bytinski-Salz

The species has been recorded from Central and South Europe and Anatolia. The larvae live in old leaf rosettes of *Verbascum*.

Adoxomyia cinerascens Loew, 1873

Wadi Kelt, Dead Sea area, (1 ♀). Antennae broken, but they show some reddish coloration also in the female. It was left undetermined by van Emden.

En Gedi, Dead Sea area, 1.V.1957 (2 ♂♂), coll. Kugler
4.IV.1952. (1 o), coll. Theodor

The species has been recorded from Turkestan, Transcaspia and Iran.

Pycnomalla splendens Fabricius, 1787

Carmel, 10.IV.1962 (1 ♂)

Daverat, valley of Yisreel, 18.IV.1970 (1 ♀), coll.
Kugler

The species has been recorded from Tunisia to Morocco and South Europe, but was not known from Israel.

Pycnomalla splendens jordanica n. subsp.

Wadi Shu'eib, Jordan valley, - 250 m, 23, III. 1952, (1 ♀) coll. Waterston. A well preserved specimen. It agrees in size, wing venation and coloration with specimens of *P.splendens* from North Africa, but has only silvery hairs, instead of the golden hairs of the nominate subspecies.

Holotype in Department of Zoology, Tel-Aviv University.

Oxycera calceata Loew, 1862.

Tel Dan, Upper Galilee, 16-18.VI.1971, (1 ♂, 1 ♀),
Kugler.

Only the female has been described.

Male. Eyes sparsely hairy. Frontal triangle with longer silvery hair stripes at the lateral margins. Face with sparse white hairs, white spots are nearly absent. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae pale yellow, segment 3 dark brown and slightly longer than segments 1 and 2 together. Arista thick, black, nearly as long as the antenna. Hairs on vertex and ventral side of head whitish. Thorax black, with short, anteriorly directed, erect hairs with a brassy sheen. Shoulder spot and notopleural suture distinct, yellow, notopleural suture continuing in a stripe below the wing base and hind legs. Scutellum and spines yellow, scutellum with a narrow black margin, Spines half as long as the scutellum. Wings transparent, with yellow stigma. R_4 present. Abdomen black, with yellow lateral margins which are widened into rather large lateral spots. The anal spot occupies the posterior 2/3 of the length of the tergite in the middle. Venter black, slightly yellow only apically.

Length 4 mm.

Oxycera morrisi Curtis, 1833

Elon, Upper Galilee, 4.X.1971, (1 ♀), coll. Kugler
The species had been recorded only from Central and Western Europe.

Oxycera trilineata Fabricius, 1781

Tel Aviv, 27.IV.1971 (1 ♂), coll. Kugler.

En Gedi, Dead Sea area, 20.IX.1971 (1 ♀), coll. Kugler

The species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region, in Europe, Asia minor, Iran, North Africa and Manchuria.

Oxycera prope muscaria Fabricius, 1794

Jerusalem, 26.V.1940. (♀), coll. Theodor

The specimen is damaged. It resembles *muscaria*, but differs in some characters. The posterior margins of the eyes are completely pale yellow, without the black stripe of *muscaria*. A description cannot be given because of the bad condition of the specimen.

Heraclina orientalis n.sp.

Wadi Watir, Sinai mountains, 1.IX.1970 (1 ♀), coll.
Kugler

En Gedi, Dead Sea area, 27.IV.1973 (1 ♀), coll.
Freidberg.

Wadi Faria, Jordan valley, 21.V.1970 (1 ♂), coll.
Kugler

Kertész described the male of *H. stigmosa* in 1916 (*Ann. Musei Nation. Hungar.* 14 p. 217) from the Canary Islands. I identified the specimens from Israel at first as *H. stigmosa*, but closer examination showed that this is a new species. Particularly, the examination of the female from En Gedi showed distinct differences, although the differences, in the male are not very marked.

Kertész states that the antennae are black, but the specimens from Sinai and Israel have light reddish brown antennae which are darker only apically and the apex of the antennae and the bristle are blackish. This is also the case in the female from En Gedi and is certainly not due to darkening after death or to geographical variation.

Female. (holotype). Head black, frons as wide as an eye in anterior view. Eyes with sparse, short hairs. A small, yellow, triangular spot at each side of the frons, adjacent to the eye margin. A narrow yellow stripe begins on each side below the middle of the frons at the eye margin and continues slightly wider on the face, where it is covered with long white hairs, like the whole face. These hairs continue over the genae to the posterior margin of the eye and cover a broad yellow stripe which reaches to the upper third of the eyes. The posterior margin of the eyes is broadly keel-shaped dorsally and has also a small, yellow triangle on both sides of the median dorsal sclerite of the occiput (cerebrale). Antennae light brown, apex and bristle dark. Thorax and scutellum as in *H. stigmosa*. The erect hairs on the mesonotum are sparser and the yellow pattern at the sides of the thorax is more extensive than in *stigmosa*. The yellow apical spot on the black scutellum is small. The yellow spines of the scutellum are erect and as long as the scutellum. Legs resembling those of *stigmosa*. The tarsi of the fore legs are completely black, only the last 3 tarsal segments are dark brown on the mid and hind legs. Fore and hind tibiae are black, the mid tibiae have a distinct postero-dorsal stripe. The coxae of the fore legs and all femora are yellow. Abdomen with a continuous lateral yellow margin in the posterior half which narrows posteriorly and reaches the yellow pattern at

the end of the last segment. Wings clear, with dark brown radius proximal to the yellow pterostigma. This is dark only at the base, at the connection with the dark, second basal cell.

Male. Eyes contiguous, more distinctly hairy than in the female. Lateral stripe of abdomen widened into a spot on tergite 4.

Length 4.-4.5 mm.

Holotype ♀ (Wadi Watir, 1.IX.1970), one paratype in Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University. One ♂ paratype in the Staatl. Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

S T R A T I O M Y I N A E

Oplodonta viridula Fabricius, 1775

Akko, 22.VIII.1970, (1 ♂), coll. Kugler

Hula, Upper Galilee, 8.VI.1958 (1 ♂), coll. Fishelsohn

Yoqueam, valley of Yisreel, 5.IV.1969, (1 ♂), coll. Kugler.

Odontomyia hydroleon Linnaeus, 1758

En Gedi, Dead Sea area, 29.VII.1968, (1 ♀), coll. Samocha

A widely distributed species.

Odontomyia megacephala Olivier, 1811.

Lakhish, Judaeal foothills, 9.IX.1970, (1 ♂), coll. Kugler

Yeroham, northern Negev, 20.VIII.1961, (1 ♂), coll. Wollberg

Mellaha, Upper Galilee, 20.VIII.1940 (1 ♀, 1 ♂), coll. Theodor

Wadi Qelt, Dead Sea area, 16.VI.1970, (1 ♀), coll. Bytinski-Salz

The species was described from Egypt and is widely distributed in North Africa.

Odontomyia xanthopus Bezzi, 1905

Wadi Hiberan, southern Sinai, 16.VII.1969 (1 ♀), coll.
Kugler

El Tur, southern Sinai, 15.V.1968 (1 ♂), coll. Kugler.

Odontomyia (Stratiomyopsis) ornata signata Loew, 1846

Yesod Hama'ala, Upper Galilee, 27.IV.1940 (1 ♀), coll.
Theodor.

Described from Asia Minor.

Odontomyia damascena Villeneuve, 1912

Ramot Naftali, Upper Galilee, 21.V.1964, (1 ♂), coll.
Kugler

Hula, Upper Galilee, 14.IV.1970 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), coll. Kugler

Atlit, northern Coastal Plain, 22.IV.1956, (1 ♂), coll.
Theodor

Gaaton, Upper Galilee, 21.IV.1973 (2 ♀♀), coll. Kaplan.

Compared with the type in the Museum in Stuttgart. The species
was described from Syria.

Odontomyia flavissima Rossi, 1790

Ramat Hadassa, M. Carmel, 3.IV.1963 19.IV.1956 (2 ♂♂,
2 ♀♀), Oranim, 20.IV.1959 (1 ♀), coll. Kugler.

Haifa, 30.III.1899

Qiryat Tivon, valley of Yisreel, 23.IV.1953, (1 ♀)
coll. Swirsky; 13.IV.1962, (8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀) coll. Theodor.

Widely distributed in the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Pontus
and Caucasus.

Stratiomys hispanica cypria Pleske, 1902

Syn. *kervillei* Villeneuve

The type of *Stratiomys kervillei* Villeneuve and a pair
from Jaffa, coll. Aharoni are in the Museum in Stuttgart. I
made *kervillei* a synonym of *S. hispanica cypria* in my revision
of 1938.

Ramot Naftali, Upper Galilee, 7-17.V.1966, (2 ♂♂) coll.
Kugler

- Oranim, Carmel, 10.V.1963 (1 ♂), coll. Sandler
Daverat, valley of Yisreel, 27.V.1968, (2 ♀♀) coll.
Kugler
Jerusalem, 4.IV.-957, (1 ♀), coll. Theodor
Zikhron Yaakov, northern Coastal Plain. 3-29.IV.1955
(3 ♂♂, 1 ♀) coll. Kugler, Lewinsohn.
Hadassim, central Coasta Plain, 19.I.1954, (♀), coll.
Levenwirt
Qiriat Gat, southern Coastal Plain, 23.IV.1970 (2 ♂♂,
1 ♀) coll. Kugler.

Stratiomys (Hirtea) longicornis Scopoli, 1793, with the forms *anubis* Wiedemann and *palaestinensis* Lindner.

A large material from Israel and Egypt. Examination of the material proved that *S. anubis* is only a local form of *longicornis* and that *S. longicornis palaestinensis* is also a synonym of *anubis*.

The species is distributed throughout Israel, from Upper Galilee to the Negev, including the Dead Sea area, both in the hills and in the plains. The records are from March to the beginning of October. 12.X.1970 from En Tureibe, Dead Sea area. About 50 specimens examined.

Exochostoma ornatum n.sp. (Fig. 4)

Galed, Samaria. 24.III.1973 (1 ♀), coll. Furth.

This is a new species of Macquart's genus which was described with the species *E. nitidum* from the Provence, France and which has not been collected again. The specimen is a female and thus permits comparison with the description of Macquart (*Ann. Soc. Ent. France* 11; 41, 1842).

The specimen closely resembles *E. nitidum*, but the characteristic pattern of the abdomen is distinctly different. The long proboscis differs from that of *E. nitidum* as described by Macquart. This is probably not a specific character and Macquart may have drawn a specimen in which the proboscis was not completely extended.

The form of the head, the structure of the antennae, the small spines on the scutellum, legs, wing venation and coloration closely resemble those of *E. nitidum*. The nose-like prominence on which the antennae are situated is very characteristic

and exactly as drawn by Macquart. This is a "primitive and without significance" as I wrote in 1938 in the revision of the Palaearctic Stratiomyidae. The two spines on the scutellum are exactly as described by Macquart. They are so small, that they were at first thought to be broken-off.

Female. Head rounded, with a prominence on which the antennae are situated and with slightly produced peristome, which has on each side a small, rounded, slightly shining process in the middle of the margin. The labella are nearly as long as the fulcrum. The hairs on the frons are short, black, those on the occiput longer and not very dense ventrally. Genae and peristome with shining, light hairs. The shining black, slightly convex frons is $\frac{3}{5}$ as wide as an eye in anterior view. Antennae as described by Macquart: segment 1 about 3 times as long as segment 2. The compound segment 3 is as long as segments 1 and 2 together and ends in a pointed style. Palps thin, long, slightly widened before the end. Thorax black, slightly shining, with sparse hairs which are paler anteriorly and with black, slightly erect hairs posteriorly and on the scutellum. The spots of hairs on the pleurae are pale, glistening. Wings: R_4 present, media with 3 branches, m-cu well developed, wings distinctly gray. Legs black, knees brownish yellow. Fore tibiae thin at the base, pale, slightly thickened and black from the bend in the middle. Abdomen yellowish brown (perhaps green in life?), black at the base and apex, particularly ventrally and with a median longitudinal row of rounded, black spots dorsally.

Length 6 mm.

Holotype ♀ in Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University.

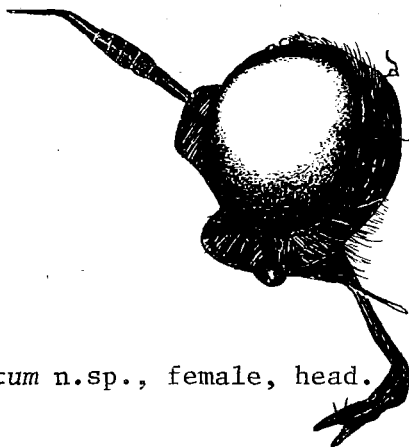


Fig. 4. *Exochostoma ornatum* n.sp., female, head.