

REDESCRIPTION OF *PANDELLEIA MACULATA* (BELANOVSKIJ) (DIPTERA:
TACHINIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

The male of *Graphogaster maculata* Belanovskij, now in *Pandelleia*, is redescribed.
KEY WORDS: *Graphogaster maculata* Belanovskij, *Pandelleia*, Tachinidae.

Belanovskij (1937) described *Graphogaster maculata* from North Caucasus, probably overlooking the fact that *Paracyrillia maculata* Strobl, 1893 was already assigned to *Graphogaster* (Stein, 1924). Thus a case of secondary homonymy was apparently established. However, Article 59 (c) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature states that "If, in a case of secondary homonymy, the junior species-group name has not been replaced, and the taxa in question are no longer considered congeneric, the junior name is not to be replaced". This is exactly the case here, since Herting (1984:160) lists *maculata* Belanovskij as a "species dubia" under *Pandelleia*, whereas *maculata* Strobl is listed as a synonym of *vestita* Rondani, under *Graphogaster* (Herting, 1984:120).

The author of the present paper has studied four male specimens that agree with the description of *G. maculata* Belanovskij. These specimens were collected in the Caucasus, near the type locality of this species, and in the mountain range Koppeh Dagh in Turkmen SSR. This study has confirmed the validity of this species which is related to *Pandelleia pilicauda* Mesnil (1975:1364). The species is redescribed and the head, wing and abdomen are figured.

This paper is dedicated to Professor Jehoshua Kugler, a reknown dipterist, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Pandelleia maculata (Belanovskij)

Graphogaster maculata Belanovskij, 1937:217, nec *Graphogaster maculata* Strobl, 1893:95.

Male. Length: 3-5 mm.

Colour. Occiput black, dusted silvery grey, covered with black hair. Frontal stripe yellow. Parafrontals and parafacials yellow, covered with silver dusting. Antennae black, the end of the second segment brown on the inside. Arista black at

the base, then dark brown. Palpi black, the inside brown at the base. Proboscis black-brown. Thorax black, with grey dusting. In the middle of the mesonotum two narrow, elongate, black stripes before the suture and two broader ones on the sides. Scutellum black, dusted grey, the apex and sometimes half of the scutellum yellow-brown. Prothoracic and metathoracic spiracles yellow-brown. Halteres yellow-brown at the base the knob black-brown with silver dusting. Wings transparent, light, the veins tawny. Epaulet black, basicosta brown-black. Thoracic squamae transparent, white, the outer edge a little darkened. Alar squamae white, transparent, milky-white at the base. Legs brown-black, the terminal parts of the femora and the basal parts of the tibiae yellow-brown. The first segments of the tarsi dark brown, the others black. Abdomen black, covered with thick light grey dusting. On the dorsal side of each of tergites II-IV there is a pair of black, velvety spots. On the sides and the ventral part of tergites III-V there are tawny spots of different size.

Head (Fig. 1,2). Frons before the vertex narrower or almost as wide as the ocellar triangle. Frontal stripe before the ocellar triangle slightly wider than the parafrontal. Parafacials and parafrontals bare. At mid-height the parafacials almost as wide as the third segment of the antennae. Arista slightly thickened at the base. Third antennal segment 1.5 times longer than the second. Peristome as high as one-third of the height of the eye. Occipus slightly concave in its upper part and distinctly convex in the lower part. Mouth-opening longer than wide. Ocellar and vertical bristles fine and bent forward. Frontal setae thin, directed upwards. Vibrissae not differentiated among the facial bristles.

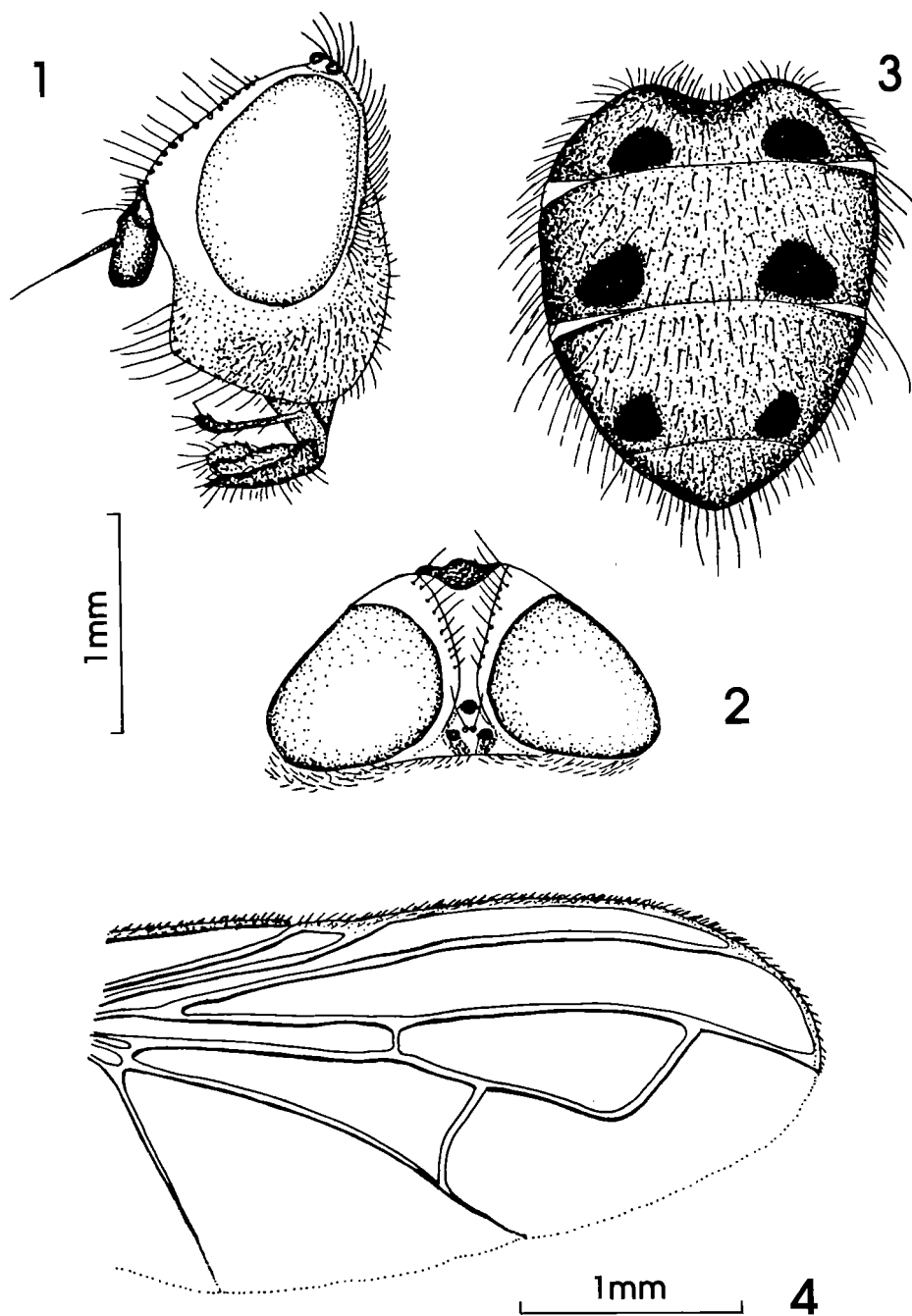
Thorax. Three to six hypopleural setae. On the sternopleuron one seta (st) and numerous long hairs. Scutellum with basal, lateral, apical and discal bristles. Among the hairs covering the mesonotum, there can be distinguished acrostichal, dorsocentral and postalar bristles.

Legs. Fore tibiae with one posterior bristle; mid tibiae with one anterodorsal and 3-5 posterodorsal bristles; hind tibiae with 3-5 anterodorsal, 3-5 posterodorsal and 2 anteroventral bristles of various size.. Claws and pulvilli shorter than the last tarsal segment.

Wings (Fig. 3). Petiole of R_5 almost as long as the last section of cu_1 . Costal spine not differentiated. No bristle at the base of r_{4+5} . Abdomen (Fig. 4) covered with relatively coarse, subequal hairs arranged in irregular rows.

NOTE. The specimen from Turkmenia is more lightly coloured than the other studied specimens: Two-thirds of the scutellum light ochre-yellow, with only the basal part black, basicosta light brown, and a considerable part of the tibiae of the middle and hind pair of legs also yellow-brown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. USSR, Armenia, Uzuntala, 21.V.1956, leg. L.V. Zimina (1♂); Western Azeribaidzhan, Alpout, 11.V.1960, leg. G. A. Viktorov (2♂♂); Turkmenia, Koppeh Dag, Kara-Kala, 30.IV.1960, leg. A.N. Zhelokhovtsev (1♂). All material is deposited in the Museum of Moscow University.



Figs. 1-4. *Pandelleia maculata* (Belanovskij). 1. Head in profile. 2. Head from above. 3. Abdomen. 4. Wing.

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