

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

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**M. G. Krivosheina. NEW DATA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHORE-FLY *DRYXO WOODI* CRESSON, 1936 (DIPTERA, EPHYDRIDAE). – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2014. N 273: 15-17.**

**Summary.** New data on the distribution of the shore-fly *Dryxo woodi* Cresson, 1936 in Sudan are given. This species was previously known only from its type locality (Malawi, Cholo).

**Key words:** Diptera, Ephydriidae, *Dryxo woodi*, fauna, new record, Sudan.

**М. Г. Кривошеина. Новые данные о распространении мухи-береговушки *Dryxo woodi* Cresson, 1936 (Diptera, Ephydriidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2014. N 273. С. 15-17.**

**Резюме.** Приведены новые данные о распространении мухи береговушки *Dryxo woodi* Cresson, 1936 на территории Судана. Вид ранее был известен только из типового местообитания (Малави, Чоло).

### INTRODUCTION

The tribe Dryxini was proposed by Zatwarnicki (1992) and consists of ten genera, distributed both in the Old and New Worlds, with Afrotropical Region being especially rich in genera and species. Phylogenetic study of the tribe Dryxini reduced the number of genera to eight genera, the two of which, *Omyxa* Mathis et Zatwarnicki, 2002 and *Papuama* Mathis et Zatwarnicki, 2002, were described as new (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002). Later the genus *Dryxella* Krivosheina, 2012 was described from India. This genus is close to *Dryxo* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but differing from it by brightly maculate wings, tuberculate scutellum, katapisternum lacking a row of slender setae near dorsal margin, reduced setae of frons and arista bearing 9 rays (Krivosheina, 2012).

The genus *Dryxo* includes species which are considered to be the largest among the representatives of the shore-flies. The length of the body is about 11 mm, sometimes exceeding this size in female specimens. The genus was described from the specimens of *D. lispoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, collected on the territory of Sumatra (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

Specimens of *Dryxo* are distinguished from the close genera *Corythophora* Loew, 1862 and *Omyxa* Mathis et Zatwarnicki, 2002 by the absence of ocellar setae and reclinate fronto-orbital setae; notopleuron bearing 1 large seta, presutural supra-alar seta lacking, anepisternum bearing 2 to 3 thin, long, hair-like setulae along posterior margin; katapisternum bearing 1 well developed seta (secondary reduced or absent) and a row of slender setae near dorsal margin; vein *R*<sub>1</sub> bearing several setulae along dorsum; *R* stem vein basad of humeral crossvein bearing several pale, thin setulae; crossvein *dm-cu* long, sinuous, parallel to the posterior margin of wing, with obtuse inner angle with vein *M*; forefemur of both sexes lacking row of short, peg-like setulae apically along anteroventral surface; and mid- and hindfemora elongate, subequal to length of abdomen (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002). Nine species are included in the genus. Some of them, like *Dryxo lispoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 or *D. ornata* (Macquart, 1844), are known for their wide distribution, though some others are extremely rare.

Up to now one of these species, *D. woodi* Cresson, 1936, has been known from its type locality only (Malawi, Cholo). The investigation of Ephydriidae materials kept in Zoological Museum of Moscow University allowed us to discover two more specimens of this species.

#### NEW RECORD

##### *Dryxo woodi* Cresson, 1936

Figs 1, 2

*Dryxo woodi* Cresson, 1936: 266.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Sudan:** 1♂, 1♀, r. Dinder, 5-10.IV [19]13, Vik von («р. Диндерь, Египетский Судан, 5-10.IV [19]13, ф. Виск») (Zoological Museum of Moscow University).

DIAGNOSIS. Large shore flies with body length 7.50–7.80 mm, light grayish-tan general coloration and 2 spots on wings near dm-cu – vein *CuA1* and near vein *A1+CuA2* (Figs 1, 2). This species is easily distinguished from the congeners by the following combination of characters: parafacial uniformly concolorous, mesonotum uniformly grayish-tan to brownish,



Figs 1-2. *Dryxo woodi* Cresson: 1 – female, lateral view; 2 – wing of male, dorsal view.

lacking dark brown spots or areas, postsutural supraalar setae well developed; anepisternum with weakly developed moderately long slender setae along posterior margin; katepisternal seta moderately well developed but weaker than notopleural seta; femora and tibia concolor tan, with sparse white microtomentum, male hind tarsi lacking long slender setae on dorsal surface; tergites with dark band toward anterior margin, at most with very thin, dark area along posterior margin (Mathis, Zatwarnicki, 2002); tergite 1 with sparse inconspicuous dorsally erect setulae. Figures of male terminalia are presented in the work by Mathis and Zatwarnicki (2002).

NOTES. Genitalia of the discovered male specimen completely answer the description and figures of the specimen studied by Mathis & Zatwarnicki (2002: 39, figs 51–53). Female are characterized by less distinct pale spots on wings. Besides, abdomen of the female is characterized by tergite 1 having grayish coloration, tergites 2–5 greyish-tan with dark anterolateral semicircle spots, tergite 6 with narrow anterior dark band.

NATURAL HISTORY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Sudan: Malawi.

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