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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DRYXO* ROBINEAU- DESVOIDY 1830 (DIPTERA, EPHYDRIDAE) FROM INDONESIA

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*Dryxo fantastica* sp. n. (Diptera, Ephydridae) is described from Indonesia. New species belongs to *lispoidea* species-group. From the other species of this group it differs by lacquer-black frons at anterior half, grey anepisternum and coloration of legs and abdomen.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Ephydridae, *Dryxo*, new species, key, Indonesia.

М. Г. Кривошеина<sup>1)</sup>, А. Л. Озеров<sup>2)</sup>. Новый вид рода *Dryxo* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 (Diptera, Ephydridae) из Индонезии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2015. N 291. С. 1-6.

Из Индонезии описан *Dryxo fantastica* sp. n. (Diptera, Ephydridae). Новый вид входит в группу *lispoidea* и отличается от близких видов блестяще-черным в передней части лбом, серыми анэпистернами, окраской брюшка и ног.

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## INTRODUCTION

The tribe Dryxini of the family Ephydriidae was proposed by T. Zatwarnicki (1992). This tribe comprises 9 genera distributed both in the Old and New Worlds with Afrotropical Region being especially rich in genera and species (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002; Krivosheina, 2013, 2014). Attention of many dipterologists was attracted to this tribe because they discovered the largest and remarkable specimens among Ephydriidae with body length to 12 mm in this group. The genus *Dryxo* is more similar to *Corythophora* Loew, 1862 and *Omyxa* Mathis et Zatwarnicki, 2002 and distinguishes from them and the other genera of the tribe Dryxini by the following combination of characters. Frons projected forward as a shield-like nearly flat plate, as a rule densely setulose; ocellar setae lacking; reclinate fronto-orbital setae lacking; notopleuron bearing 1 large setae; presutural supra-alar seta lacking; anepisternum bearing 2-4 setae or setulae along posterior margin; katapisternum bearing one long setae (sometimes reduced or absent) and a row of slender setae near dorsal margin; vein R<sub>1</sub> bearing several setulae along dorsum; crossvein dm-cu sinuous and parallel to posterior margin of wing with obtuse inner angle with vein M; fore femur of both sexes lacking row of short peg-like setulae apically along anteroventral surface; mid and hind femora elongate, subequal to length of abdomen.

*Dryxo lispoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 is the type species of the genus. Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) described this species from the specimens collected on Sumatra Island. Additional species were described by Macquart (1844, *D. ornata*), Osten Sacken (1882, *D. digna*), Cresson (1936, *D. woodi*), Cogan (1968, *D. margaretae*) and Miyagi (1977, *D. nudicorpus*). The revision of the tribe Dryxini (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002) allowed to discover three new species (*D. brahma*, *D. freidbergi*, *D. india*) what increased the number of *Dryxo* species from six to nine. The studying of materials from Indonesia allowed us to discover one more new species belonging to this genus, the description of which is given below.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

### *Dryxo fantastica* Krivosheina et Ozerov, sp. n.

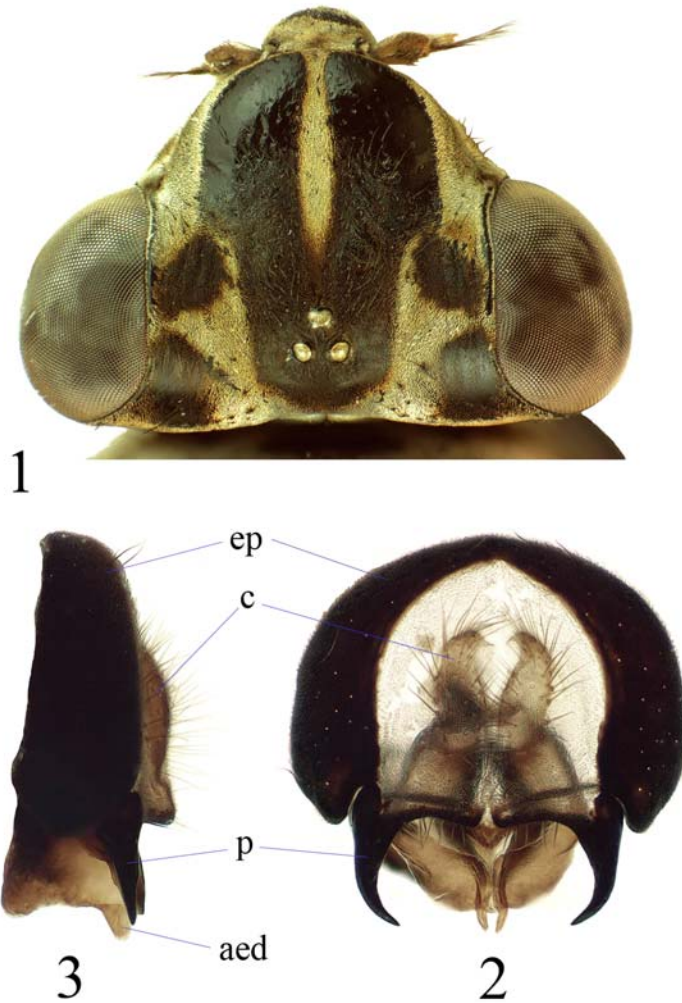
Figs 1–3

**MATERIAL.** Holotype – male, **Indonesia:** Lombok Is., Senggigi, 8.51°S, 116.06°E, 20–25.II 2014 (O. Kosterin). Paratypes: 3 females, the same date and place (all type-specimens are kept in Zoological Museum Moscow University).

**DIAGNOSIS.** Frons lacquer-black at anterior half, with golden narrow medial microtomentose spot (Fig. 1); thorax brown-black with some grey to yellowish grey; anepisternum grey with narrow apical brown margin; 2 long and thick anepisternal setae along posterior margin; katapisternal seta hair-like and short; male hindtarsi lacking long setae on dorsal surface; dark band on tergites 3-5 wide, with narrow medial extension to posterior margin, tergites seem black except 2 narrow posterior grey spots; postpronotal setae absent; tergites 2-5 with black ventral spots.

DESCRIPTION. Large shore flies, body length 7-9 mm, wing 6-8 mm; legs bicolored.

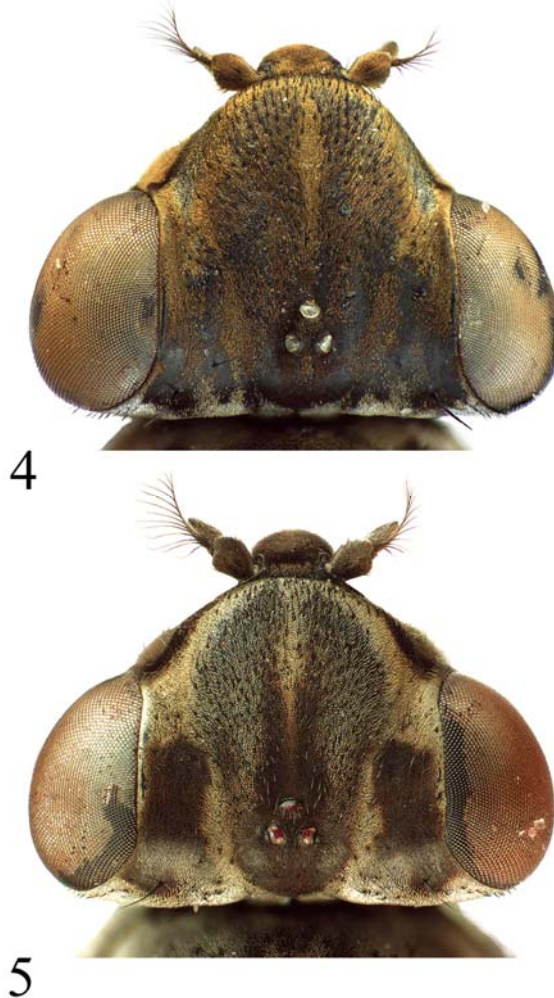
Head. Generally densely microtomentose. Frons mostly black with golden areas (Fig. 1), with 2 large black spots at orbital areas, lacquer-black at anterior half; inner vertical seta in male is subequal to outer vertical seta; in female it is varying in size, the same as in male or shorter and thinner. Ocelli arranged in elongate triangle.



Figs 1-3. *Dryxo fantastica* sp. n., male, holotype: 1) head, dorsal view; 2) male terminalia, lateral view, postsurstylus removed; 3) male terminalia, posterior view: aed – aedeagus; c – cercus; ep – epandrium; p – presurstylus.

Antennae blackish-brown with golden pubescence, arista dark with 14 rays. Face without setae. Face, parafacials and clypeus grey, palpus brown. Parafacials with golden stripe at level of antennal base contrasting to black coloration of frons and grey coloration of lower face. Eyes a little elongate. Genae heigh, equal to the height of eye.

Thorax. Scutum blackish-brown with golden areas marginally and medially; anepisternum grey without brownish central spot or band; scutellum with medial golden spot and light lateral margins; halter yellow. Anepisternum with 2 strong setae, the lower subequal to notopleural seta, the upper is a little thinner and shorter; there are



Figs 4–5. Head of *Dryxo lispoidea* R.-D., dorsal view: 4) male from Thailand; 5) male from Indonesia (Sumatra)

two more thin hair-like setae below these strong setae; katapisternal seta hair-like and very short. Wings brownish with darker cell R<sub>1</sub>. Femora black with yellow apical parts, which are larger in females reaching ¼ of the length of femur; tibiae bicolored, yellow with black medial or apical bands; tarsi yellow, darkened apically; fore basitarsus of male normally developed; mid tarsi with long spines lateroapically.

Abdomen. Tergite 1 grey with indistinct central spot; tergite 2 with two dark lateral spots with long upcurved black hairs; tergites 3-5 each with broad anterior dark band, occupying the whole width of the segment and about 2/3 of its length, connected with black posterior margin of the segment by narrow medial posterior band. Generally the tergites seem to be black except 2 narrow posterior transverse grey spots. Lateral margins of tergites grey with black spots, forming wide stripe through all abdominal segments. Male terminalia (Figs 2, 3): epandrium in posterior view rounded arch-shaped, narrow dorsally; arms wider at dorsolateral level, ventrally becoming narrower; cercus ovoid, wider subventrally and pointed dorsomedially; presurstylus in posterior view deeply bifurcate, each arm long and slender, medial arm oriented medially, apex turned dorsomedially and bearing 6 setulae extended ventrally; lateral arm of presurstylus oriented ventrally, long, tapering apically; postsurstylus bifurcate with unequal lobes; aedeagus close to *D. lispoidea*; aedeagal apodeme without well developed keel.

DISTRIBUTION. Indonesia (Lombok Is.).

## DISCUSSION

Mathis and Zatwarnicki (2002) wrote that the subdivision of *Dryxo* in subgenera is unwarranted. However they designated two informal but clear species groups: *ornata* and *lispoidea*, though the rest of species were not united.

*Lispoidea* species group according to Mathis, Zatwarnicki, includes following species: *D. digna* Osten Sacken, 1882, *D. lispoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and *D. nudicarpus* Miyagi, 1977. This group is characterized by the following characters: parafacial with wide blackish brown to golden-brown stripe immediately laterad of antennal base, contrasting distinctly with silvery-grey remainder of parafacial; femora except apices grey, concolorous with pleural areas, contrasting with yellow tibiae; scutum with numerous small dark brown spots at bases of setae and setulae, with 2 large, somewhat triangular dark brown spots at posterior margin of scutum and with 2 spots on scutellum around bases of apical scutellar setae. Presurstylus long and relatively slender, sometimes pointed apically, with basomedial arm. The new species undoubtedly belongs to *lispoidea* species-group. The structure of male terminalia of the new species is very close to those of *D. lispoidea*, however clear external characters (see diagnosis) allow to determine this species and distinguish it undoubtedly from all other known species of the genus.

### Key to species of *lispoidea* group of the genus *Dryxo*

1. Dark bands on tergites 3-5 lacking narrow medial extension to posterior margin; postpronotal seta present (Palearctic) ..... *D. nudicarpus* Miyagi, 1977
- Dark bands on tergites 3-5 with narrow medial extension to posterior margin; postpronotal seta absent ..... 2

2. Anterior half of frons black, lacquer shining; orbital area with 2 isolated black spots; femora with yellow-orange apices; tibiae yellow with black bands (Oriental) ..... *D. fantastica* sp. n.  
 – Frons dark, in grey or golden microtomentum (Figs 4, 5), orbital area with 1 spot; femora and tibiae dark ..... 3
3. Katepisternal seta well developed, subequal to notopleural seta; tergites 2-5 grey on ventral side; 1 well developed anepisternal setae on posterior margin (Oriental) ..... *D. digna* Osten Sacken, 1882  
 – Katepisternal seta weakly developed, much thinner and shorter than notopleural seta; tergites 2-5 with black spots on ventral side; 2 weakly developed anepisternal setae on posterior margin (Australasian/Oceanian, Oriental) .....  
 ..... *D. lispoidea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

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