REDESCRIPTION OF **ONESIHOPLISA UMBROSA** VILLENEUVE

(Diptera : Calliphoridae)*

by F. ZUMPT**

Onesihoplisa umbrosa VILLENEUVE, Bull. Ann. Soc. R. Ent. Belg. *66*, 1926, p. 270 ; ZUMPT, Explor. Parc. natn. Albert Miss. G.F. de Witte, *87*, 1956, p. 177.

In my revision of the calliphoridae of the Ethiopian geographical region (ZUMPT, 1956), I listed the genus *Onesihoplisa* VILLENEUVE (1926) with the only recorded species *O. umbrosa* under « doubtful or wrongly placed genera of Calliphorini », not having seen a specimen. *O. umbrosa* had been based on two males from Stanleyville, former Belgian Congo, one of which had been sent to Villeneuve by M. Curran, Ottawa. Dr. P. Wygodzinsky, American Museum of Natural History, New York, was kind enough to check the collection for the presence of this species and found one male from the type locality, leg. Lang and Chapin, 12.IV.1915, which he sent to me for study. He informed me that he did not know whether or not this specimen had been seen by Curran, though he assumed that it had been.

This male fits Villeneuve's description very well, it shows quite characteristic features, and it may even represent a syntype, but it does not bear a type label. In the meantime, I have received a further 3 males and 4 females on wich the following re-description is based. I was also able to dissect the male gentialia, which are outstanding, but they still do not allow one to reach a definite conclusion as to whether *Onesihoplisa* finds its rightful place in the *Calliphorinae* (*Calliphorini* sensu ZUMPT, 1956), or not.

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* Déposé le 5 juin 1974.

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MALE.

— Eyes bare, facets including the inner ones small. Frons at vertex measuring 7/17 of eye-length (frontal index = 0.4), widened towards the lunula. Parafrontalia and -facialia densely silvery pollinose, the former sparsely beset with black setae, frontal stripe red brown, subparallel, at the tip of the black ocellar-triangle nearly twice as broad as the neighbouring parafrontalium. Vertex with a pair of long and black *iv*, but *ev* are not distinguished from the postocular bristles ; *oc* divaricate and accompanied by several black hairs. There are 6 pairs of cruciate *paf* and 2 pairs of procli-

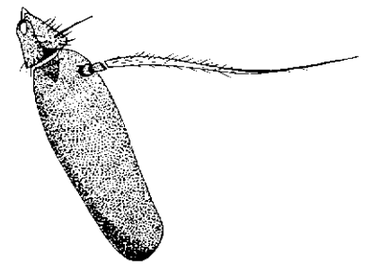

FIG. 1 : *Onesihoplisa umbrosa* Villeneuve
Male antenna.

nate *fo* present, *f* long and thick. Antennal groove orange, with a dense white pollinosity, without carina, first two antennal segments small and red-brown, the third is 4 times as long as the second and blackish. Arista with two small basal segments and a long terminal part reaching the vibrissa. In the basal two thirds, the arista is on both sides densely beset with short setae, some of them being only a little longer than the aristal basal part. Facial ridge in the basal part with a number of bristles of various lengths above the long vibrissa, peristomal bristles and occipital hairs black, bucca and occiput densely white pollinose, height of bucca about 1/4 of eye-length. In addition to the peristomal bristles, only a few black buccal hairs are present. Palpi yellow-brown, slightly enlarged terminally.

Thorax predominantly metallic blue, partly covered with a white polinosity, pro- and poststigma dark-brown. Chaetotaxy :

ac = 3 + 3, *dc* = 3 + 3, *ia* = 0 + 2, *prs* present, *ph* = 3, *h* = ʌ, *n* = 2, *sa* = 3, *pa* = 2, *sc* = 4 + 1, *pp* and *pst* present and accompanied by a second shorter bristle, *st* = 1 : 1. Prosternum, propleuron and alar-declivity bare. Wing brown-tinged the

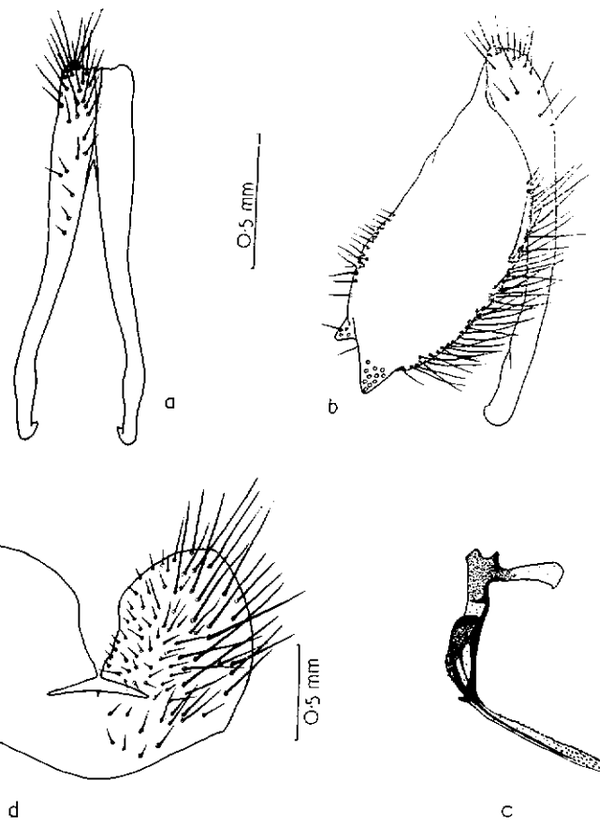

FIG. 2 *Onesiohoplisa umbrosa* Villeneuve
(a) Cerci dorsally, (b) cercus and paralobus laterally, (c) phallosome laterally, (d) 5th sternite (specimen from Uganda, Ruwenzori Range)

costal area down to r_{4+5} darker than the lower part. Veins yellow-brown, costal spine very short, r_{4+5} at base with a few setae, R_1 open, *m* broadly curved. Squamae light yellow. Legs brown, fore-

tibia with 4 *ad*, 2 *pd*, and a submedian ventral bristle ; mid-tibia with a submedian *ad* and *pd* and with 3 *pv* ; hind-tibia with 3 *ad*, 3 *pd*, ventral bristles wanting.

Abdomen longer than broad (7 : 5), metallic blue like the thorax and provided with a white pollinosity forming ill-defined broad transverse bands on the anterior half of tergites III to V. Hind margin of tergite IV with a pair of long median bristles, tergite V with a row of hind marginal bristles. Further long, irregularly placed bristles are found on the lateral parts of the tergites. Hypopygium (fig. 2) with long and slender cerci, paralobi very broad, phallosome with a long terminal protrusion.

FEMALE.

It is very similar to the male and also shows a frontal-index of 0.4. The chaetotaxy of the head coincides too, except that the number of *paf* varies between 5 and 6 pairs. On the mesonotum, there are 1-2 + 3 *ac* developed, indicating that the number of these bristles is subject to variation, which is also to be expected in the male sex. The other thoracic bristles agree with those counted in the males. With reference to the chaetotaxy of the legs, in the females an additional *av* on the mid-tibia, and a submedian ventral bristle on the hind-tibia, were detected.

The three males before me and two of the females are not in a very good condition, but the two other females are in an excellent state of preservation. They have black legs and palpi, and apparently reveal that the males are not fully hardened.

Length : 6-7 mm.

Localities : Former Belgian Congo, Stanleyville, 12.IV.1915, 1 ♂, leg. Lang & Chapin (American Museum of Natural History, New York) ; Parc National Albert, May ya Moto, 9.XI.1934, 1 ♀, leg. G. F. de Witte ; and Kivu, riv. Rodahira, 1.VIII.1935, 1 ♂ (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren). Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, XII.1934 — I. 1935, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, leg. F. W. Edwards (British Museum of Natural History, London) ; and Ankole, 25 miles South of Kichwamba, 2 ♀♀, leg. P. J. Spangler (U. S. National Museum, Washington).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to thank Dr. J. Decelle (Museum Tervuren), Dr. R. J. Gagné (Museum Washington), Mr. A. C. Pont (British Museum) and Dr. P. Wygodzinsky (Museum New York) for sending the above-discussed fly material. Furthermore thanks are due to Professor J. F. Muray, Director of the South African Institute for Medical Research, for providing the necessary working facilities, and to the South African Medical Research Council for subsidizing the research work in the Department of Entomology.

Last, but not least, I am greatly indebted to Mrs. E. Nesbitt née Bauristhene for making the drawings, to Mrs. J. Segerman for reading the manuscript and to Mr. M. Ulrich for his photographic work.

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A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF GLYCYPHAGINAE FROM AUSTRALIA

(Acarina : Glycyphagidae)*

by A. FAIN** and Jacoba W.J. LOWRY***

We describe here a new genus and two new species of *Glycyphaginae,* collected by the junior author in two caves of Western Australia.

The types of these new species have been deposited in the CSIRO Canberra collection. Paratypes in the collection of the authors.

Famille **GLYCYPHAGIDAE**

Subfamily **Glycyphaginae**

Austroglycyphagus gen. n.

Definition : With the main characters of the subfamily *Glycyphaginae* : cuticle colorless, soft and covered by very numerous and very small spiniform cutilar surelevations as in the genus *Glycyphagus* ; tarsi I-IV long and narrow ; sejugal furrow absent ; setae of the dorsal surface long and thickly barbed ; genus I with two solenidia.

The tarsi I-IV are ensheahed by a finely barbed scale almost as long as the tarsi and there is no *crista metopica.* Tarsi III-IV very long and extremely narrow. Tarsal suckers without a distinct claw. All the tibiae are very short. Genital orifices situated in the middle of the venter, between coxae III and IV. Epigynium and genital suckers absent in female. Male organ situated on a broad oval punctate plate. Gnathosoma small. Epimera I very poorly

* Déposé le 4 septembre 1974.
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