

trouvée pour la première fois dans l'Adrar. C'est une relique importante, d'origine paléarctique.

SUMMARY

In January-February 1976, I collected 11 species of Dragonflies in Mauretania. Four are new to the fauna of that country, that now amounts to 18 species. Most of them are ubiquitous Ethiopian species, although there are two exceptions. *Pseudagrion whellani*, widespread in the mountainous areas of the country, seems to be isolated from the rest of the Ethiopian stock. For *Agriocnemis zerafica* the Tagant is the northernmost outpost now known. *Ischnura saharensis* (AGUESSE) is reported from the Adrar. It is an important relict of paleartic origin.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF **PSEUDORHYNCOMYIA** PERIS FROM SOUTH WEST AFRICA* (Diptera : Calliphoridae)

by F. ZUMPT and Dorothee ARGO**

The genus *Pseudorhyncomyia* PERIS (1952), based on *Rhyncomyia braunsi* VILLENEUVE (1920) was so far monotypic. This species is recorded from several localities in the Republic of South Africa and also from Tanzania (comp. ZUMPT, 1958). A second species has now been found in South West Africa. It is quite different from *P. braunsi*, as a comparison with the description given by Zumpt, reveals.

The terminology of the morphological features is explained by ZUMPT (1956).

Pseudorhyncomyia deserticola n. sp.

MALE

Eyes bare, inner facets in the upper two thirds larger than the outer and lower ones. Frons at the narrowest point about as broad as the anterior ocellus ; frontal stripe yellow, line-shaped in the upper part, narrow-triangular in the lower part ; ocellar triangle black, densely beset with white hairs, but no pair of thicker bristles present ; *iv* long, *ev* shorter, *f* and *fo* wanting. Parafrontalia and -facialia white and densely beset with long white hairs, there are only 4 pairs of black parafrontal bristles present, and at the lower margin of the parafrontalia, a further

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black bristle is located. Bucca 4/11 as high as the eye is long, coloured like the parafacialia and with a glossy black spot near the eye margin. Peristomal bristles black, but buccal hairs white, those on the postbucca very dense and long. Antennal groove white and bare, basal antennal segments dark-brown, third segment about 3 times as long as the second, light-brown except in the terminal third which is dark-brown as the basal segments. Palpi white, with black setae in the terminal part.

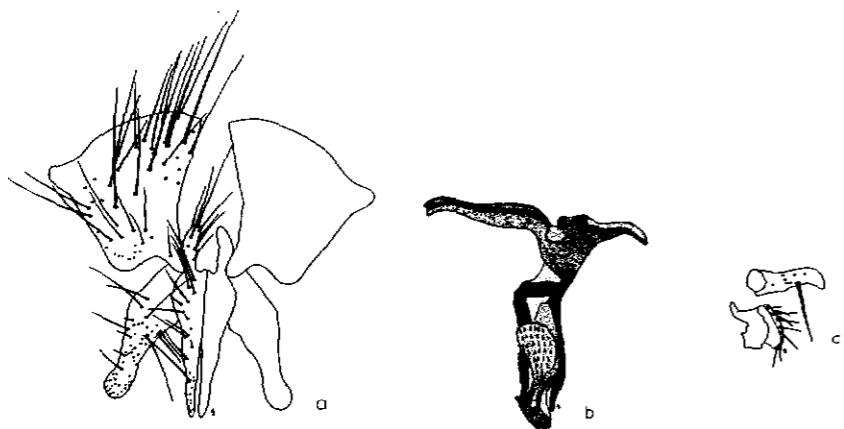


FIG. 1. — *Pseudorhyncomyia deserticola* n. sp.
(a) Cerci and paralobi in dorsal view; (b) phallosome laterally;
(c) parameres.

Thorax black, densely beset with long white hairs, between which the black bristles are difficult to detect. Dorsocentrals = 2 + 4, scutellars = 3 : 1. Wing hyaline, stem-vein with several white hairs which are rather deciduous. Costal spine distinct, R_s open, bend of m broadly rounded. Legs with black femora and red-brown tibiae and tarsi; fore-tibia with a submedian pv ; mid-tibia with a submedian ad and pd and 2 av ; hind-tibia with a row of short ad and pd .

Abdomen slightly longer than broad, predominantly reddish-yellow and covered with a thick whitish pollinosity, which leaves free a broad, but ill-defined median longitudinal stripe as well as the imprints of hairs and medium sized bristles (setiferous spots). Hypopygium (fig. 1) with slender cerci as in *P. braunsi*, but with club-shaped paralobi.

Length: 8 mm.

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Holotype: ♂ from Gobabeb, South West Africa, 3.X.1967; paratype ♂ (on slides) from 100 mls West of Windhoek, 2.X.1967.

FEMALE: not known.

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