

Etymologie: du grec phallos (phallus) et kratys (fort).

Localisation et types: holotype femelle, allotype mâle, 6 paratypes femelles, Peru, Tucuman-Chiclayo, 7.VII.1967, coll. S. H. RISCO (dans les collections du U. S. national Museum, à Washington); 17 paratypes femelles, 9 paratypes mâles (et des individus fragmentaires): Brazil, Sao Paulo State, Araras, 13.V.1980, coll. P. S. M. BOTELHO (dans les collections de l'I.R.S.N.B.).

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A new *Tachydromia* species from Papua New Guinea (Diptera, Empidoidea, Hybotidae)

by P. GROOTAERT °

The genus *Tachydromia* MEIGEN, 1803 is the best known in the Palearctic region (CHVÁLA, 1970) with some 45 species. According to DYTE (1975) only two species are known from the Oriental region while none are reported yet from Papua New Guinea. The taxa described from New Guinea, Sumatra and Java as *Tachydromia* are now considered as *Platypalpus*.

CHVÁLA (1970) distinguished two natural groups within the palearctic *Tachydromia*: on one hand those species with a silvery grey dusting on the prothorax combined with a straight radial vein (vein r2+3), on the other hand species with a shining prothorax and a radial vein being slightly arched in its middle. The present new species is probably most related to the first group. However, the silvery dusted patch is very small and confined only to the anterior part of the prothorax above the front coxae. Further it is quite peculiar with its very small cerci. A thorough study of material from adjacent regions is needed to establish its affinities with any known species.

The species described below was caught during the beginning of the dry season in the lowland of the Madang province at the North East coast of Papua New Guinea. It seemed to be rather rare although much attention was paid to the Tachydromiinae.

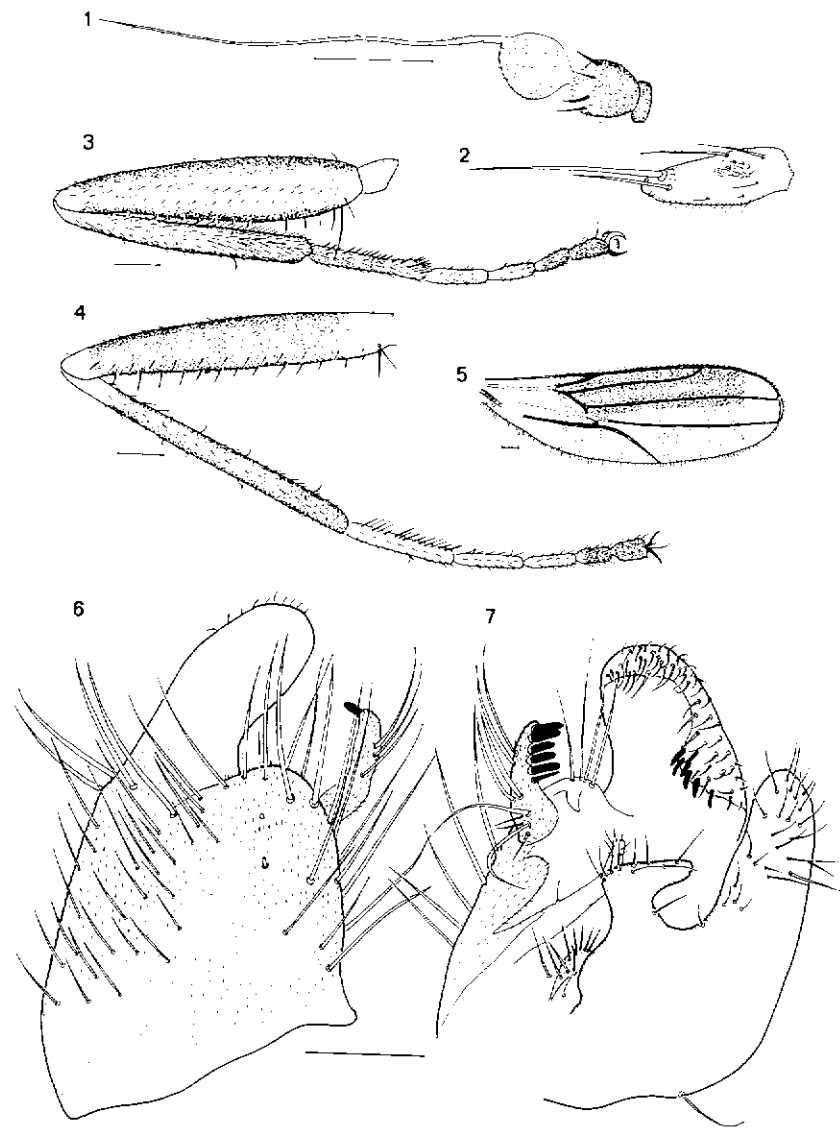
Tachydromia papuana sp. n.

A medium-sized *Tachydromia* species with a partly dusted prothorax and a straight radial vein. Palpi black. All legs simple. Second and third tarsal segment of front and middle leg whitish; other segments yellowish brown to black.

Male: Frons shining black; in front narrower than second antennal segment; parallel sided. Face linear; eyes touching over the whole length. Vertex and occiput shining black except for a triangular patch behind the vertical bristles towards the neck. A pair of long black ocellar bristles and two slightly longer, crossed vertical bristles. Behind the verticals

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Figs 1-7. *Tachydromia papuana* sp. n. male paratype: 1. antenna; 2. palpus; 3. front leg; 4. middle leg; 5. wing; 6. right periandrial lamella; 7. view on exterior side of left periandrial lamella and interior of right lamella.

a few long black bristles on occiput. Postoculars bristles short, uniseriate. Antennae dark; basal segments a little darker than the third segment. Third segment (fig. 1) almost globular. Arista nearly three times as all long as the antennal segments together. Palpi (fig. 2) black in ground-colour with a strong black subterminal bristle.

Thorax shining black except for a silvery grey dusted patch anteriorly above the front coxae on prothorax. Scutellum also covered by a fine grey dust. All hairs and bristles black. No acrostichals. Four dorsocentrals; anterior one very short, second one longer, third one very long while hind one short again. No humeral bristle but two very short hairs present. A long posthumeral, two long notopleurals (anterior one just beneath posthumeral). A supraalar, a postalar and a pair of strong scutellars.

Legs black with yellow and white markings. Front coxae completely yellow; posterior four coxae brown. Anterior femora blackish brown, posterior four femora yellowish at base. All tibiae blackish brown. Front metatarsus brown, second and third segment whitish, fourth and terminal segment blackish brown. Hind tarsi all yellowish brown. Legs simple in structure. Front femora (fig. 3) thickened on basal half; a single row of very short black ventral bristles present. Middle femora (fig. 4) more slender than front femora, with short ventral bristles. Hind femora and tibiae very slender.

Wing (fig. 5) membrane brown except for the basal quarter, wing tip and a triangular patch from the base of m_1 till tip of Cu that are hyaline. Veins brown but pale in the hyaline zones of the membrane. Radial vein (vein r_{2+3}) straight. Veins r_{4+5} and m_1 slightly diverging near middle, converging again just before ending in the costa. Halteres white.

Abdomen blackish brown. Tergites faintly grey dusted. Sternites shining black. Hypopygium (figs 6-7) globular with black bristles. Cerci very small. Right periandrial lamella with a fine grey dusting. Left lamella shining. Length: body: 2.1 mm; wing: 2.1 mm.

Female unknown.

Type material

Holotype male: Papua New Guinea, Madang province, Bogia district, Masawara (alt. 100-150 m; type-locality), 15 June 1982 (leg. P. GROOTAERT, sample 1314). On pin in collection of the K.B.I.N. Paratypes: two males with same data as holotype. One male partly dissected: hypopygium and head in slide no. 84.02.21.01; wing in slide no. 84.02.21.02; legs in slide no. 84.02.21.03.

Remarks

T. papuana sp. n. was caught by sweeping the net a few centimeters above the fine gravel along the banks of a small river that flows through partly cultivated land.

Acknowledgements

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***Digitanura quadrilobata* gen.n., sp.n.** Collembole Neanurinae de Thaïlande

par Louis DEHARVENG[°]

Résumé

Description de *Digitanura quadrilobata* gen.n., sp.n. de Thaïlande (Collembole Neanurinae), espèce hyperévoluée caractérisée par le développement de quatre longues digitations tégumentaires sur l'arrière du corps.

Mots clés: Collembola - Neanurinae - Thaïlande - Taxonomie

Summary

Description of *Digitanura quadrilobata* gen.n., sp.n. from Thailand (Collembola: Neanurinae), an hyperevolved species characterized by the presence of four long tegumentary digitations at the posterior part of the body.

Key words: Collembola - Neanurinae - Thailand - Taxonomy

Parmi les nombreux Neanurinae inédits récoltés en Thaïlande lors de l'expédition Thaï-Maros 85 (DEHARVENG et al., 1986), nous avons rencontré une espèce à morphologie spectaculaire, rappelant certains Uchidanurinae (CASSAGNAU, 1980). Plusieurs caractères importants isolent cette forme des Neanurinae décrits jusqu'à ce jour et justifient la création d'un nouveau genre: *Digitanura* gen.n.

1. *Digitanura* gen.n.

Espèce-type: *Digitanura quadrilobata* sp.n. (Thaïlande).

Diagnose: coloration rouge sur le vivant, blanche en alcool. 2+2 cornéules non pigmentées. Habitus caractéristique: quatre lobes digitiformes prolongent l'arrière-corps, correspondant à l'élongation des tubercules (De+Dl) d'abd.V et des tubercules d'abd.VI. Tubercules dorsaux bien développés, marqués par une bosse tégumentaire, réticulés, sans

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