

pennina and *P. calabra* were taken on stony road verges, *P. zeneggenensis* was most common on dry, sunny and rocky hay meadows. All species are most numerous among the vegetation on hot and very sunny afternoons. The above records show that in many localities two, three or even four of these species fly simultaneously.

Addendum: On the status of *Pipizella beckeri* BRADESCU

Among the numerous ♀♀ *Pipizella* collected in the Alps by the author one individual (Châteauroux: Rabius Valley, 1700 m) stood out because of the highly original shape of the third antennal segment. This characteristic does not figure in any of the descriptions of the females of newly discovered species (LUCAS, 1976; CLAUSSEN, 1991), nor in any keys except BRADESCU, 1991. This author does not only list this feature (illustrated by a line drawing), he also raises it to the status of species, *Pipizella beckeri* n. sp., on the evidence of two individuals, one from the Romanian mountains, the other from Zermatt (1600 m). He adds a few morphological characteristics that are not very convincing, as they are shared by many *Pipizella* specimens, both male and female. The antennae of the Châteauroux ♀, however, correspond perfectly with the figure in BRADESCU, 1991. Re-examination of the several other *Pipizella* taken in the Rabius Valley that day (17.VI.1996) and on 4.VI.1996, belonging to 4 species, yielded no result: the antennae are all normal. Deformations of various body parts is not unknown in Syrphidae. In some genera (*Chrysotoxum*, *Eupeodes*,...) it is fairly frequent, but I know of no such deformations in *Pipizella*. Whether *P. beckeri* can be accepted as bona species until a ♂ specimen is discovered is not for me to decide. A second reference to it may be useful to the author of a future key for the identification of ♀♀ *Pipizella*.

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On the identity of *Chalcidoptera appensalis* var. *aethiops* GAEDE, 1917 (Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea, Crambidae)*

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Abstract

The type specimens of *Chalcidoptera appensalis* SNELLEN, 1884 and *Chalcidoptera appensalis* var. *aethiops* GAEDE, 1917 are compared. The variation *aethiops* is considered a good species and a lectotype is designated. Male and female genitalia of this species are described and illustrated for the first time.

Keywords: Crambidae, Spilomelinae, *Chalcidoptera aethiops* GAEDE, 1917 Stat. nov.

Samenvatting

De types van *Chalcidoptera appensalis* SNELLEN, 1884 en *Chalcidoptera appensalis* var. *aethiops* GAEDE, 1917 worden vergeleken. De variatie *aethiops* wordt als een goede soort beschouwd. Het lectotype wordt aangeduid. De mannelijke en vrouwelijke genitalia van deze laatste soort worden voor de eerste maal beschreven.

Abbreviations used: ABSRF: AgroBioSys Reference Collection, Wetteren. MHUB: Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin. MNHL: Museum Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden. GPKM: Genitalia preparation K.Maes.

Introduction

Most Crambidae of the Ethiopian region were described in the late 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Species were placed in genera al-

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ready established for other zoogeographical regions. The number of described endemic genera for the Ethiopian region is rather limited when compared with other regions.

Some peculiar synonyms and combinations came to my attention while compiling a checklist of the Crambidae of the Ethiopian region. This paper is meant to clarify the identity of *Chalcidoptera appensalis* var. *aethiops* GAEDE, 1917, not to solve questions concerning the genus *Chalcidoptera* BUTLER, 1887. The species mentioned here are placed in the Spilomelinae.

Discussion

GAEDE (1917: 393) described *aethiops* from Togo (W. Africa) as a variation of the species *appensalis* described by SNELLEN (1884: 41) from Java (Indonesia).

In order to establish the correct identity, the type material was examined and compared. What GAEDE described as the variation *aethiops* is considered here a distinct species. The distinction is based on differences in the wing pattern and the coloured bands on the legs. Abdominal structures (tympanal organs, genitalia) could not be compared since the type of *appensalis* lost its abdomen and no additional material could be identified with certainty. The type of *aethiops* is a female. Additional material from the accessions of different museums made it possible to describe the male.

Table with differences.

	<i>appensalis</i>	<i>aethiops</i>
labial palps:	first and third segment: grey-whitish; Second segment: brown near the middle	first segment: white; second and third segment: brown
legs:	darker coloured near the tibia and tarsus	dark-grey band on femur of all legs
wing:	reniform stigma very large orbicular stigma absent	reniform stigma narrow orbicular stigma clearly visible
median field near Cu and A vein:	broad	narrow
fringe:	lighter than ground colour	same as ground colour

Description

Chalcidoptera aethiops GAEDE, 1917 Stat. nov.

GAEDE, 1917: 393 (*Chalcidoptera appensalis* SNELLEN, 1884 as var. nov.)

Head: (Fig. 2) frons slightly bulbous; labial palps thin, upturned white at the base, brown from the middle of the second segment upwards, third segment small, clearly visible; maxillary palps small, hidden by the upturned labial palps; antenna filiform.

Legs: ground colour grey-whitish with a small dark-grey band: front legs near the base of the femur and the joint with the tibia, middle and hind legs with a small dark band near the joint with the tibia; spurs: 0,2,4, inner spur about 3 times as long as the outer spur. ♂ and ♀ with an epiphysis; ♂ have a tuft of elongated scales on the tibia of the hindlegs.

Wing coupling mechanism: frenulum double in ♀, simple in ♂; retinaculum in both sexes consisting of a densely scaled zone near the M-stem. Wings: ground colour dark brown; forewings elongated triangular, slightly rounded near the apex; antemedial line concave, broadest near the costa; postmedian line convex, delimiting a whitish inner zone where the brown reniform stigma can be distinguished, orbicular stigma less obvious, the line is strongly bent inwards near the base of M3 towards the base of CuA2 where it becomes parallel with the antemedial line; subterminal line and interneural spots absent; fringe not different from ground colour.

hindwings dark brown, somewhat lighter brown as the forewings; antemedial and postmedial line from the forewings continuing on the hindwings, the former ending in the anal margin, the latter near CuA2; the antemedial line forms a small reniform circle in the distal cell; the edge of the hindwing is delimited by black scales.



Fig. 1. Lateral view of the head of *C. appensalis* SNELLEN (LT).



Fig. 2. Lateral view of the head of *C. aethiops* GAEDE.

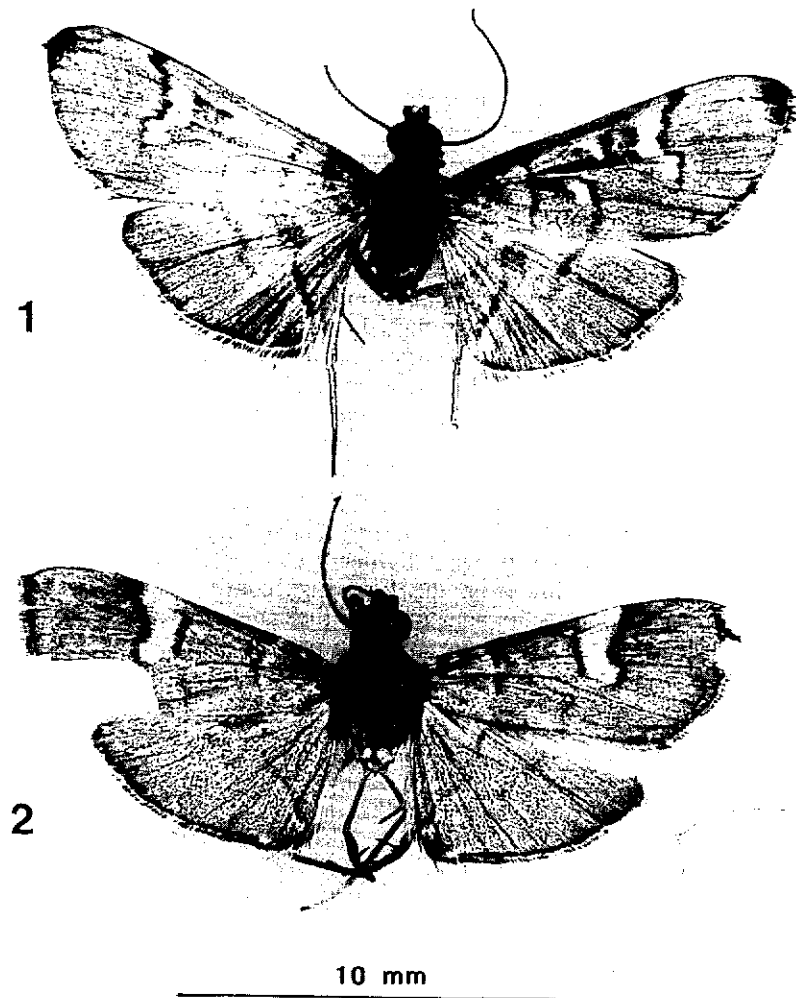


Plate A. 1: *Chalcidoptera aethiops* GAEDE, 1917 (LT); 2: *C. appensalis* SNELLEN, 1884 (LT).

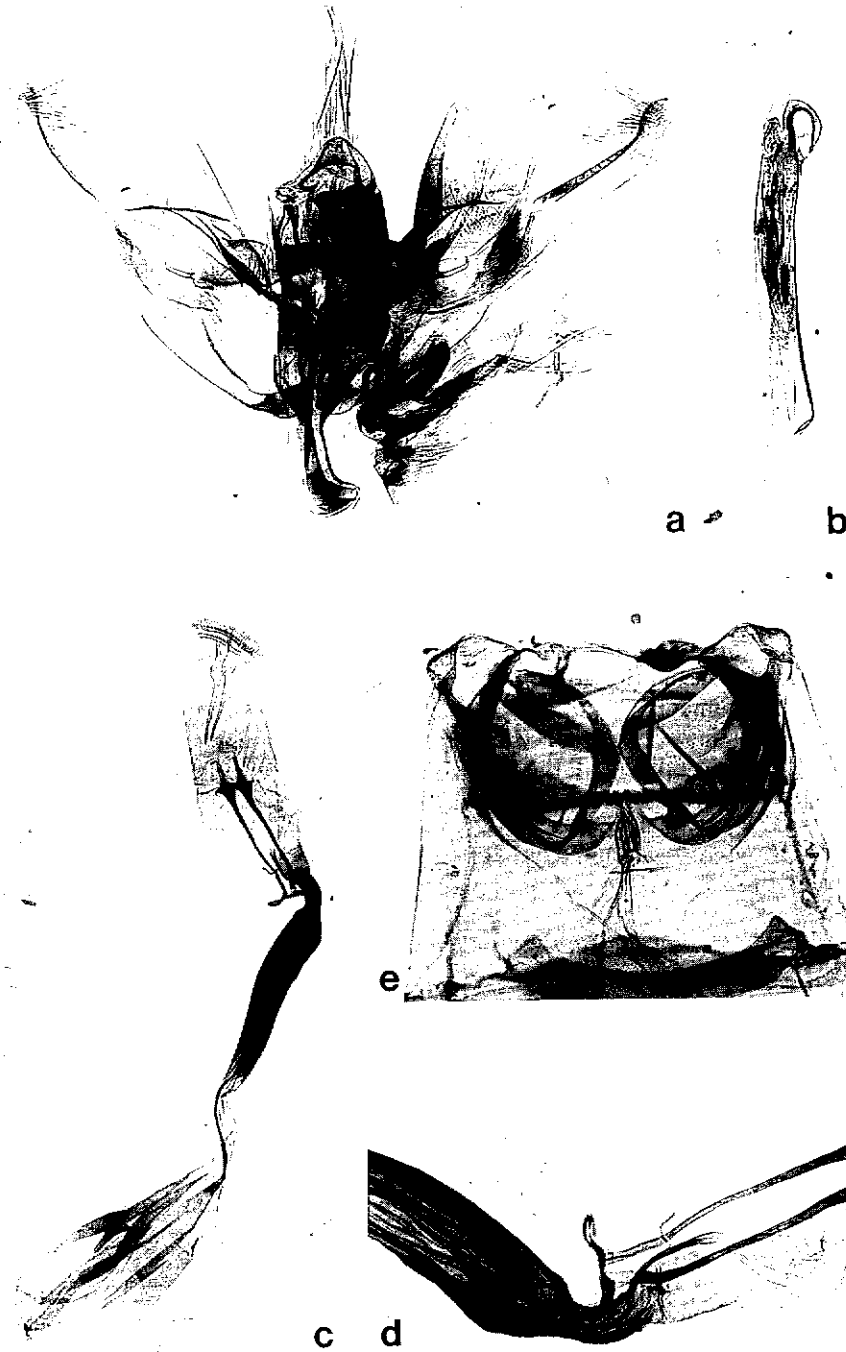


Plate B. Genitalia and tympanal organs of *Chalcidoptera aethiops* GAEDE.
 a: male genitalia GPKM 476♂; b: aedeagus; c: female genitalia GPKM 20046♀ (LT);
 d: detail of ductus bursae; e: tympanal organs GPKM 476♂.

Underside of the wings: the same pattern as on the upperside can be found on fore- and hindwings but the overall ground colour is brown-yellowish.

Wing span: 18-19 mm.

Tympanal organs: (Plate B:e) praecinctorium bilobed; tympanal organ slightly invaginated; fornix tympani broad, curving inwards forming the processus tympani; spinula clearly present in the middle of a small oval sclerotization; venula prima membranous; venula secunda short, delimiting part of the zona glabra tympani.

Male genitalia: (Plate B:a,b) uncus very short, rounded, covered with some long, simple hair-like setae; an U-shaped gnathos articulates with the base of the uncus, the structure is medially fused and attached to the subscaphium; the valvae are rectangular with a rounded tip bearing some setae at the ventral outer side; typical fibula present; transtilla present, with simple, lateral setae; juxta plate-like, U-shaped; vinculum rather narrow compared with tegumen and with a long terminally broad saccus; coremat present with long filiform setae; aedeagus elongate, with a fishhook-like structure at the apex and a series of pointed cornuti; ductus ejaculatorius at the end of the aedeagus.

Female genitalia: (Plate B:c,d) Papillae anales membranous with long and short setae; apophyses posteriores about half the length of the apophyses anteriores; ostium bursae membranous; antrum rather broad; ductus seminalis just anterior to antrum; ductus bursae slightly broadened anterior to ductus seminalis and carrying some minute sclerotizations; corpus bursae with a single cone-shaped signum covered with small spines.

Material examined: LT: Togo, Bismarckburg April 91 R.Bütner S., Zool. Mus Berlin; GPKM nr. 20046 ♀; "Chalcidoptera appensalis var. aethiops Type Gaede" lectotype here designated (MHUB); 1♂, CAMEROON East Prov. Somalomo Dja River 17.IV.1993 K.Maes; GPKM ♂476 (ABSRF).

Chalcidoptera appensalis SNELLEN, 1884

SNELLEN, 1884:41 (*Entephria*).

Note: the following description is based on the type-species. No additional material was found in the collections of MNHL. The type is a ♂. The abdomen is lacking.

Head: (Fig. 1) frons rounded; labial palps thin, upturned, grey-whitish at the base, second segment brown near the middle, third segment grey-whitish; maxillary palps clearly visible, grey-whitish, last segment brown; antenna filiform.

Legs: Ground colour grey-whitish, darker coloured near the tibia and tarsus, no dark bands present; epiphysis present in ♂.

Wing coupling mechanism: simple frenulum in ♂, retinaculum consisting of a densely scaled zone near the M-stem. Wings: ground colour dark brown, base of the wing somewhat lighter; a dark basal spot near the base of the costa, some white scales lateral to spot; antemedian line concave,

well marked near the costa; postmedian line convex, delimiting a white reniform spot, the line is strongly bent inwards between M3 and CuA2 from where it continues as a straight line towards the inner margin of the wing; subterminal and interneural spots absent; outer margin of the wing slightly darker coloured; fringe somewhat lighter.

Hindwings same ground colour as the forewings; antemedian line continuing towards the anal margin; postmedian line incomplete, terminating near 1A; fringe dark brown, interspersed with longer, white scales.

Wing span: 18.5mm.

Tympanal organs, male and female genitalia: no data available (abdomen lacking).

Note: the original description by SNELLEN mentions two specimens. MUNROE *et al.* (1958) designated the lectotype but only one specimen is mentioned. I could only find the specimen MUNROE mentioned in the Snellen Collection in Leiden. I believe that the second specimen mentioned by SNELLEN is lost.

Material examined: LT: Java Rembang ♂ (abdomen missing) (MNHL).

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