

**Additional notes and records on the subgenus
Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) BEZZI, 1918
(Diptera : Tephritidae)**

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Summary

Additional distribution and host plant data are given for representatives of the subgenus Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) (Diptera, Tephritidae), as a follow up on an earlier revision of the subgenus by the author. Type material of C. breinii and C. punctata could be studied and was compared with the redescription given earlier. The male and host plant of C. semipunctata are recorded for the first time.

Key words : Tephritidae, *Ceratitis*, *Pardalaspis*, Afrotropical.

Introduction

DE MEYER (1996) revised the subgenus *Pardalaspis* BEZZI, 1918 as part of a comprehensive revision of the genus *Ceratitis* MACLEAY. The subgenus *Pardalaspis* comprises 10 species, all with Afrotropical distribution. Since this publication, the author had the change to study some additional collections including type material of *C. breinii* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE and *C. punctata* (WIEDEMANN) from the following institutions :

CIRAD : Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement, Montpellier, France (J.F. VAYSSIERES);
KMMA : Koninklijk Museum voor Midden Afrika, Tervuren, Belgium;
MNHN : Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (L. MATILE);
NMSA : Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa (D. BARRACLOUGH);
USNM : United States National Museum, Washington D.C., U.S.A. (A. NORRBOM);
ZMK : Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark (R. MEIER).

This resulted in some additional taxonomic, distributional and host plant data.

Taxonomic notes

Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) semipunctata DE MEYER, 1996

This species was described by the DE MEYER (1996) based on a series of females from the collection of the KMMA. Further investigation of the collection revealed a series of six males (together with another eight females) from the type locality, who were identified by H.K. MUNRO as *C. punctata* (WIEDEMANN), as well as additional material from Yangambi. After comparison with the female series they appear to be conspecific. They also bear the same locality and date information as the type series.

Material examined : CONGO, 6♂♂ 8♀♀, Tumba Lake, Mabali, 17.IX.1952, M. MAMET (KMMA); 1♂ 2♀♀, Yangambi, 12.IX.1956, 'récolté dans fruits de *Chrysophyllum*', R. DAMOISEAU (KMMA).

They resemble the female except for the following characters : Frons silvery over entire length but not outspoken. Face orange (same colour as thin antennal segment), antennal grooves somewhat more silvery, occasionally with darker red patches in lower part. Anepisternum with 2-3 bristles (in on specimen four on one side).

Male *semipunctata* closely resembles *punctata* but can be differentiated by the black pilosity in the lower half of the anepisternum. The key as published in DE MEYER (1996) has to be altered accordingly in order to key out the male of *semipunctata* :

8. Scutellum with distinct dark basal spots *edwardsi* (MUNRO)
 - Scutellum without dark basal spots, at most darker colouration ... 8bi
 8bis. Anepisternum completely dark pilose. Mesonotum with conspicuous orange tinge. Fore femur with posterior row of pale bristles .. species
 - Anepisternum with dark pilosity only in lower half, and along upper margin. Mesonotum very pale colour. Fore femur with posterior row of dark bristles *semipunctata* DE MEYER

Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) bremsii GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1843

At the time of the revision (DE MEYER, 1996) the holotype could not be studied. Courtesy of Dr. L. MATILE (MNHN) this type was now put at my disposal. It concerns a female. The specimen is labelled as follows : white rectangular label, handwritten in ink : "Ceratitis / Bremsii [sic] / G.M. [uncertain illegible] (type) / Senegal ♀". A blue round label, printed : "Guérin / Méneville [sic] / ville".

The specimen is in fair condition except third antennal segments missing, all cephalic bristles missing except for one black orbital. Mesonotum abraded with pruinosity partly removed and exposing shining orange ground colour. General habitus covered with dusty debris. The type corresponds to the de

scription given for the species in DE MEYER (1996), the frons is not silvery and the marginal band is partly interrupted. The aculeus was dissected and the shape of the tip corresponds to the drawing presented in DE MEYER (1996).

Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) punctata (WIEDEMANN, 1824)

The holotype could be studied, courtesy of Dr. R. MEIER (ZMK). It concerns a male specimen in the WIEDEMANN collection of ZMK. The specimen is labelled as follows : a red rectangular label, printed : "type". A white rectangular label, handwritten in ink : "Tephritis punctata Wied. 4129/Guinea DK"; on the back of the same label is written : "Dacus/punctatus/Wied. [all three words crossed out] 4129 / Guin. DK".

The specimen is in good condition except third antennal segments and ocellar and orbital bristles missing (only one black orbital present). It corresponds to the redescription given in DE MEYER (1996) except that the frons is silvery in the lower third only. The anepisternum has two bristles on one side, while three on the other side. According to PONT (1995), specimens from 'Guinea' in WIEDEMANN's publications probably refer to collecting efforts around the Danish settlement of Christiansborg which is now Teshi, close to Accra in Ghana.

Distribution records

The following distribution data can be added to the known records as listed in DE MEYER (1996) :

C. bremsii : Guinea (see under host plant records) and Democratic Republic of Congo (Parc National de Garamba, coll. KMMA). This is a widespread species, known from several localities in western and eastern Africa but hitherto not reported from Guinea or Congo.

C. cuthbertsoni (MUNRO) : Kenya (Embu) and Tanzania (Lushoto) as recorded in MUNRO (1957). These records were omitted in the revision, although material was seen from both countries.

C. hamata DE MEYER : Ivory Coast (Adiopodoume, V.1957, DESSART) based on 1♀ in the KMMA collection; and Cameroon (Yaoundé) based on 1♀ in the USNM collection, reared from *Conopharyngia* sp. (VI.1936, VAN ZWALUWENBURG & MCGOUGH). The aculeus was dissected in both females, and corresponds largely with that of type material, except that the supapical teeth are situated higher up on the tip in the Cameroon specimens. Also the anepisternum is partly dark coloured below in the latter. However, these differences could be merely due to intraspecific variation and it is therefore suggested to list this specimen under *C. hamata*. The species was known so far only from Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

C. punctata : Ghana (Kumasi) (2♂♂ collected on 17.III.1947 by J. BOWDEN in coll. NMSA. These specimens were identified as *C. silvestrii* BEZZI (a species belonging to the subgenus *Ceratalaspis* HANCOCK) by BOWDEN. This is a

widespread species but distribution has to be verified because of the recent description of several related species.

Host plant records

Ceratitidis (*Pardalaspis*) species are mainly recorded from Apocynaceae and Sapotaceae. *C. punctata* is also recorded from a number of commercial hosts. A few host records can be added, based on material recently studied :

C. breinii is recorded from mango plants (Anacardiaceae, *Mangifera indica* L.) from Guinea, based on material collected by J. VAYSSIERES (CIRAD). This seems to be the first record for this species from a commercial host fruit (WHITE & ELSON-HARRIS, 1992).

C. edwardsi is recorded from *Conopharyngia durissima* STAPF. (Apocynaceae) as recorded in MUNRO (1957). This reference was missed in DE MEYER (1996).

C. hamata is recorded from *Conopharyngia* sp. (Apocynaceae) from Cameroon, based on the above mentioned specimen. The species was so far only known from *Pouteria usambarensis* (Sapotaceae).

C. semipunctata is recorded from *Chrysophyllum* (Sapotaceae) from the Democratic Republic of Congo, based on material collected by R. DAMOISEAU. This is the first host plant record for this species.

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Les collections d'Osoriinae et de Steninae (Coleoptera : Staphylinidae) de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique

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Abstract

The rearrangement of the collections of Coleoptera Staphylinidae housed in the "Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique" has allowed the finding or retrieval of 391 types of species of Osoriinae (belonging to 35 genera) and 192 types of species of Steninae (belonging to 2 genera). These species have been mainly described by Albert FAUVEL, by Gaston FAGEL and Max BERNHAUER. We have also discovered types described by BLANCHARD, BORDONI, CAMERON, CASEY, CASTELNAU, COIFFAIT, ERICHSON, FAIRMAIRE, HELLER, IRMLER and SHARP.

Key words : list of types, Steninae, Osoriinae, Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Résumé

La mise en ordre des collections de Coleoptera Staphylinidae de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique a permis de trouver ou de retrouver 391 types d'espèces d'Osoriinae (répartis entre 35 genres) et 192 types d'espèces de Steninae (répartis entre 2 genres). Ces espèces ont été décrites en majorité par Albert FAUVEL, par Gaston FAGEL et par Max BERNHAUER. Nous avons également découvert des types de BLANCHARD, de BORDONI, de CAMERON, de CASEY, de CASTELNAU, de COIFFAIT, d'ERICHSON, de FAIRMAIRE, de HELLER, d'IRMLER et de SHARP.

Introduction

Les conservatoires de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique recèlent l'une des plus importantes collections de Coleoptera Staphylinidae au monde. Pendant plusieurs dizaines d'années, ces collections sont cependant