

well as in the upper arid zone (ca. 1530 m) of Volcán Cerro Azul (Isla Isabela).

Sitticus tenebricus is found in the western part of the archipelago (Isla Isabela and exceptionally Bahía Tortuga South of Isla Santa Cruz) while *S. phaleratus* has a more eastern distribution (Isla Santiago, Isla Santa Cruz, Isla Marchena, Isla Santa Fé, Isla Floreana and Isla San Cristóbal). *Sitticus uber* has a central distribution (Isla Santa Cruz and Isla Isabela). The new species, *Sitticus vanvolsemorum*, is confined to the south-eastern island Española (map 4).

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Two new species of *Ommatomyia* Scarbrough and Tomasovic 2010 from Thailand (Diptera: Asilidae)

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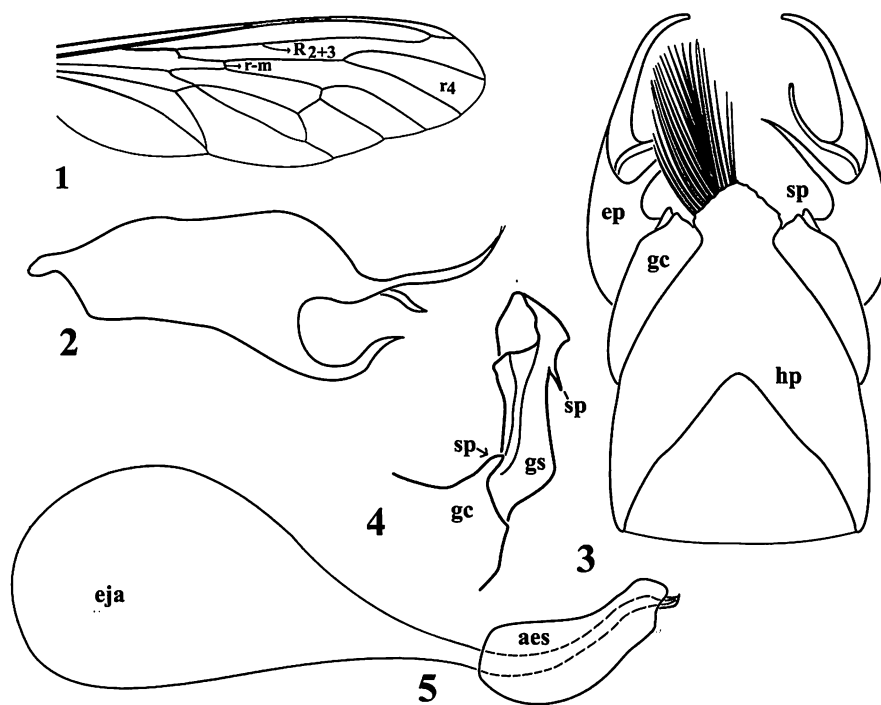
Summary

Two new species of *Ommatomyia*, *O. grootaerti* n. sp. and *O. maculata* n. sp. from Thailand are described. The male genitalia and wings of each species are illustrated. These species are the first records of the genus in Thailand. A key is given for the three currently recognized species.

Keywords: Asilidae, Ommatiinae, *Ommatomyia*, Thailand, new species.

Résumé

Deux nouvelles espèces d'*Ommatomyia* de Thaïlande, *O. grootaerti* sp.n et *O. maculata* sp.n sont décrites. Leurs genitalia mâles ainsi que leurs ailes sont illustrés et une clé des trois espèces connues d'*Ommatomyia* est fournie.



Ommatomyia grootaerti n. sp. 1) wing; 2) epandrium; 3) terminalia with epandrium (ep), gonocoxite (gc), and hypandrium (hp), ventral view; 4) gonocoxite (gc) and gonostylus (gs), lateral view; 5) aedeagus with sheath (aes) enclosing distiphallus, and ejaculatory apodeme (eja).

Introduction

This is a fifth report on the Asilidae collected in Thailand by Dr. P. GROOTAERT of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (TOMASOVIC 2003, 2005, 2008). Recently, SCARBROUGH & TOMASOVIC (2010) described the genus *Ommatomyia* with the species *O. cera* from Vietnam and included a key to the Ommatiinae genera from the Oriental Region. The new species reported herein were discovered among undetermined material deposited in the IRSNB collection. They are readily associated with that genus by the three-segmented stylus which is mostly bare and a pair of unusually short plume-like setae along the ventrolateral angles of apical segment, a sclerotized metacoxa, and distinctive wing venation. The genus is now recorded from Vietnam and Thailand.

Materials

All specimens in this study were collected from the Loei Province, Na Haeo (Biological Station), Thailand, between 2000 and 2004. Data for holotypes are recorded as they appear on the labels. Only dates, number, and sex are given for paratypes. Types are deposited in the Royal

Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (IRSNB) unless indicated otherwise.

Key to the known species of *Ommatomyia*

1. Black species with 3 spots on the wings (Fig. 6); hypandrium with scattered setae only; terminalia (Figs. 7-9) *maculata* n. sp.
- Brown or yellowish-brown species, wings hyaline (Fig. 1), without spots; terminalia differs 2
2. Legs entirely yellow with yellow vestiture; r-m crossveins before middle of discal cell (Fig. 1); epandrium with three long claw-like digits apically (Figs 2, 3); gonocoxite much shorter than epandrium, apical margin with minute spine at base of gonostylus; gonostylus with minute spine posteriorly (Figs. 3, 4); hypandrium narrow apically, constricted before apex, triangular-shaped apically, apical margin with numerous long yellow bristles (Fig. 3); aedeagus long, aedeagal sheath small, much shorter and smaller than ejaculatory apodeme (Fig. 5) *grootaerti* n. sp.
- Legs with brown bands and brown setae; r-

m crossvein beyond middle of discal cell; epandrium with only one short digit apically, never claw-like; gonocoxite as long as epandrium, spine at base of gonostylus absent; gonostylus without minute spine posteriorly; hypandrium wide somewhat rectangular in shape, apical margin truncate, without numerous long yellow bristles and preapical constriction; aedeagus not unusually long, aedeagal sheath subequal in length to ejaculatory apodeme

. *cera* Scarbrough & Tomasovic

New species

Ommatomyia grootaerti n. sp.

(Figs 1-5)

Etymology: The species is named in honour of Patrick Grootaert in recognition of the important contributions to our understanding of sexual selection and speciation in Diptera. Gender feminine.

Type: **Holotype male**, Thailand, Loei [Province], Na Haeo Biological Station, Malaise trap, 13-20.V.2001. Leg. P. Grootaert.

Paratypes, 2 males, 2 females, same data as holotype; 1 male, 1 female (USNM), 24.V-01.VI.2000, Leg Constant & Grootaert; 1 male (USNM), Na Haeo (field res. stat.), 24.IV.2003, Leg. P. Grootaert; 1 male (USNM), Malaise Trap 4, 22-29.V.2003, Leg. P. Grootaert; 1 male, Malaise Trap 3, 29.V-5.VI.2003, Leg. P. Grootaert; 1 female, Malaise Trap 2, 1-14.V.2004, Leg. P. Grootaert; 1 female, 14-20.V.2000, Constant & Grootaert.

Description

Male: Body 9.5-11.0 mm; wing 6.3-7 mm.

Body: Yellow, scutum and apical apical tergites dorsally brownish-yellow, iridescent wings, yellowish legs.

Head: Black, facial gibbosity scarcely visible in lateral view. Face white tomentose, mystax with 6 long, slender white setae and sparse smaller hairs along lower facial margin. Palpi white setose. Antennae diagnostic of genus, pale yellowish, scape twice as long as pedicel with sparse short white and black setae, pedicel black setose dorsally, postpedicel [=1st flagellomere or flagellum] lanceolate, as long as scape; stylus tripartite, basal segment longer than scape, pedicel, and 1st flagellomere combined, 2nd segment minute, apical segment about as long as scape and pedicel combined, white setose, two rows of slightly longer setae ventrolaterally.

Frons grayish tomentose. Ocellar tubercle shiny brown. Occiput whitish tomentose, 1 postocular bristle white.

Thorax: Polished, brownish-yellow dorsally: anterior postpronotum with sparse white setae and hairs. Black bristles: 2 notopleurals, 1 supraalar, 1 postalar. Scutum with darker brown paramedian stripe, presutural and postsutural spots with blackish marking. Scutellum with only sparse pale setae and preapical marginal groove; marginal bristles absent. Pleura with 5 katatergal slender bristles, usually pale. Metacoxa sclerotized. **Wing** (Fig. 1): Hyaline without spots, veins brown. **Legs:** Slender, yellow with mostly white vestiture. Femora and tibiae with long slender setae, brownish or whitish. Empodium yellow, claw yellow with black tip.

Abdomen: Segments polished brownish-yellow, segments 5-8 darker brown, mostly yellow setose, tergite 1 with sparse black setae laterally. Scattered long thin setae on sternites 7-8.

Terminalia (Figs 2-5): Brown. Epandrium short, 3 long thin digits apically. Gonocoxite simple, spine present at base of gonostylus. Gonostylus and aedeagus distinctive. Hypandrium constricted apically, triangular, margined apically with numerous long yellowish bristles, bristles somewhat short and sparser medially.

Females: Body 8.7-9.2 mm; wing 6.5-8.7 mm. As male except terminalia. Not dissected.

Remarks. Recognized from congeners by wing venation (Fig. 1) and combined structures of the male terminalia (Figs 2-5)

Ommatomyia maculata n. sp.

(Figs 6-9)

Etymology. The species name, *maculata* L. meaning 'spotted' refers to the three spots on the wing. Gender feminine.

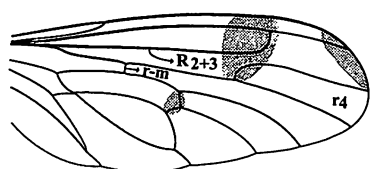
Type: **Holotype male**, Thailand, Na Haeo, Loei Province, Malaise trap 4, 22-29.V.2003. Leg. P. Grootaert.

Description

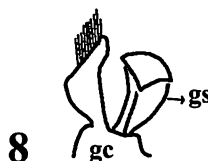
Male: Body 9 mm, wing 6.5 mm.

Body black, wings with brownish markings, legs black and yellow.

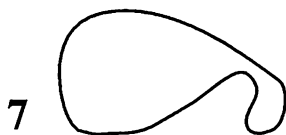
Head: Face gently convex with greyish tomentum. Mystax with 8 black setae; 2 superior, 2 medially and 4 along lower facial margin. Palpus with 3 long slender setae apically. Proboscis shiny black. Antennae typical of



6



8



7



9

Ommatomyia maculata n. sp. 6) wing, 7) epandrium, 8) gonocoxite (gc) and gonostylus (gs); 9) aedeagus with sheath (aes) enclosing distiphallus, and ejaculatory apodeme (eja).

genus, black setose, scape brown, pedicel yellowish-brown, 3 times larger than scape, postpedicel brown, stylus tripartite and pale yellowish, basal segment as long as postpedicel and pedicel combined, 2nd segment contrastingly short, apical segment as long as basal segment with minute plume ventrally. Frons grayish tomentose. Ocellar tubercle shiny black. Occiput grayish tomentose, postocular bristles black.

Thorax: Scutum black with sparse yellowish tomentum, 2 long, black notopleural bristles. Scutellum black with whitish tomentum, bristles absent. Anepisternum, proepimeron and procoxa with strip of white tomentum at the fort part, pleura otherwise with brownish tomentum; 4 katatergal bristles relatively long, stout and black. Halter white. Metacoxa sclerotized. **Wing** (Fig. 6): Iridescent with 3 dark spots. Cell R_1 closed and stalked, vein R_{2+3} recurved almost at right angle with R_1 . Cell R_4 almost rectangular. **Legs:** Slender, femora black, metathoracic femora with narrow yellow stripe basally, mesothoracic femora with two black bristles ventrally, metathoracic femora with ventral fringe of bristles and 2 setae on 1/3 distal. Tibiae yellow, Pro and mesothoracic tibiae with inconspicuous brown stripe, metathoracic tibiae brown on apical 1/2 and with dense yellow hairs which extend to metathoracic tarsi. Empodium white, claws black.

Abdomen: Tergites shiny black with white stripe at apical margin, dull back sternites with white stripe at apical margin. Tergite 1 with tuft of black setae laterally.

Terminalia male (Figs 7-9): Pale brown with black and yellow hairs. Epandrium short, wide basally, strongly constricted with deep notch preapically, wider, bulb-like or oval apically. Gonocoxite with broad apical process rounded and flattened. Gonostylus curved anteriorly, pointed apically. Hypandrium without transverse sheet of numerous bristles.

Female. Unknown.

Remarks. Readily recognized from congeners by the spotted wings (Fig. 6) and combined characters of the terminalia (Figs 7-9).

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