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SEPEDONINAE (SCIOMYZIDAE, DIPTERA) FROM AFRICA
AND SOUTHERN ARABIA,

by George C. STEYSKAL (Grosse Ile, Mich.)
and Jean VERBEKE (Brussels).

The material which forms the basis of the present study is part of a collection loaned to us by the British Museum (Natural History) and by the « Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique » where the types of *Sepedon acrosticta* sp. n. and *Sepedonella straeleni* sp. n. will remain; all other types are returned to the British Museum. We are deeply grateful to Messrs H. OLDROYD and A. COLLART, for the privilege of working with this material.

Knowledge of African *Sciomyzidae* (with which the South Arabian fauna must be reckoned) was but fragmentary until the publication in 1950 of J. VERBEKE's report on the *Sciomyzidae* of the Parc National Albert (1). VERBEKE has laid a sound and careful foundation for the study of the African forms of the family. The present work owes much to that basis and should be considered but an addition to it. The number of new species here described, ten, would seem to indicate a rich development of the group south of the Sahara and that probably many more species still await discovery.

Sepedomyia VERBEKE.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 32.

Sepedomyia nasuta VERBEKE.

Sepedomyia nasuta VERBEKE, 1950, p. 33.

Sepedomyia filiformis VERBEKE, 1950, p. 35.

(1) VERBEKE, J., *Sciomyzidae*. Exploration du Parc National Albert. Mission G. F. DE WITTE (1933-1935). Fasc. 66, pp. 1-97. Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, Bruxelles, 1950. Hereinafter referred to as « VERBEKE, 1950 ».

A strong sexual antigeny, which is unusual in the *Sepedoninae*, led VERBEKE to describe the two sexes as separate species. It is obvious, however, from the material we have examined, and confirmed by VERBEKE, that but one species is involved. The British Museum has specimens of both sexes from Port St-John, Pondoland, South Africa, 18/31-III-1924.

Sepedon LATREILLE.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, p. 196.

Subgenus Mesosepedon VERBEKE.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 38.

Mesosepedon is founded largely upon differences in the terminalia and is but one of a considerable number of species groups within the genus which are to be found in various parts of the world. The following forms seem to be closely related to the subgeneritype, *S. (M.) schoutedeni* VERBEKE (2). There is little besides the male genitalia to distinguish the species from each other.

Sepedon (Mesosepedon) dispersa VERBEKE.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 88.

Pale pruinosity in the middle of the face extends to oral margin in width equal to that of second antennal segment. Parafrontal velvety black spots strong, distinctly outlined. Tibiæ yellowish brown, not blackish at tip. Two males from Port St. John, South Africa, 15/31-V and 12/30-VI-1923 (R. E. TURNER) (British Museum).

Sepedon (Mesosepedon) ethiopica sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL). (Figs. 1, 2.)

Middle of face with pruinosity ending below in a blunt point at or almost at oral margin. Parafrontal spots small but distinct. Tibiæ brown, blackish at tip. Male genitalia as figured, the forceps with a digitate terminal process.

Holotype, allotype, and paratypes (four males, one female), Abyssinia, Wagira, Gara mulata (G. KRISTENSEN); paratypes (seven males, two females), Abyssinia, Mulu, above Muger Valley, c. 8000 ft., from marshy ground, 18/23-XII-1926 (Dr. H. SCOTT); paratype (female), Abyssinia, Djem-Djem Forest, c. 8000 ft., 5/10-X-1926 (Dr. H. SCOTT); paratype (female), same locality, 23-IX-1926 (J. Omer COOPER); paratypes (three males), Kenya, Mt. Elgon, Kapretwa, 6500 ft., II-1935

(2) Type by present designation.

(F. W. EDWARDS); paratype (male), Kenya, Aberdare Range, Thompson's Falls, 7500 ft., X-1934 (F. W. EDWARDS) (British Museum).

Sepedon (*Mesosepedon*) *turneri* sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

(Figs. 3, 4.)

Pruinosity of face extending in middle to oral margin in width equal to that of second antennal segment. Parafrontal spots not as distinct as in other species, fading out towards eyes. *TP* (posterior crossvein of wing) arcuate, perpendicular to penultimate section of fourth vein. Tibiae yellowish brown, not distinctly darker at tip. Male genitalia as figured, forceps bluntly tapering to tip, without process.

Holotype, male, South Africa, Cape Province, Worcester, 27/30-III-1921 (R. E. TURNER) (British Museum).

Subgenus *Parasepedon* VERBEKE.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 37.

The type species of this group, which includes all other African *Sepedon* species, is designated here as *S. notambe* SPEISER. VERBEKE has arranged the species in seven groups designated by letters of the alphabet, but a few species do not fit well in any group, and it seems preferable not to make use of group designations; in the descriptions of new species which follow we will make comparisons with other species on available characters.

Sepedon (*Parasepedon*) *adamsi* sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

Sepedon scapularis VERBEKE, 1950, p. 62 (*non* ADAMS, 1903).

This evidently one of the more abundant and widespread species of the region. Since examination of the types of *Sepedon scapularis* ADAMS reveals that VERBEKE redescribed that species as *S. bequaerti*, the present form needs a name. VERBEKE has adequately described the species and we can only add to his description the note that there are a few hairs on each side of the metanotum just above the lateral calli. No such hairs can be discerned in the types of *S. scapularis* ADAMS.

The British Museum has specimens from Yemen (Wadi Ghailama, tributary of Wadi Siham); West Aden Protectorate (Wadi Dareija, southeast of Dhala, c. 4500 ft.); Abyssinia (Loddo Hawash; R. Akaki; Hawash R., west of Mt. Zaquala); and Northern Nigeria (Zungeru). A pair from Wadi Dareija have been labeled as holotype (male) and allotype (female); the others are paratypes. VERBEKE lists localities in the Belgian Congo.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *convergens* LOEW.

In the collection from Pretoria; Port St. John; Swellendam, Cape Province; Eshowe, Zululand; Malvern, Natal; and southeastern slopes of Kenya, 6000 to 7000 ft. (British Museum).

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *edwardsi* sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

(Figs. 5, 6.)

Head yellowish brown, upper occiput, ocellar regions and sides of front dark brown to blackish. Parafrontal velvety black spots oblique, cuneiform, pointed posteriorly, somewhat more than twice as long as wide. Mid-facial pruinosity not attaining oral margin, ending below in a rounded tip. Antennae wholly black, except brown first segment and slender white apical three-fifths of the arista. The antennal joints from base outward in length are as 1 : 6.5 : 3.75.

Thorax and middle and hind coxae black; humeri, postalar calli, and sides of scutellum brown. Entire thorax strongly pruinose, gray above with a complete pair of dorsal bronzy yellow stripes and lateral margins of same color. The uppermost pleural region is narrowly dusky, but the pleura and sternum are otherwise whitish pruinose. There is one posterior notopleural bristle and one rather strong sublateral (presutural) bristle. There are no hairs on any part of the metanotum.

Legs shining (or very slightly pruinose) horn-colored, the hind femora grading into brown in the apical third, the tibiae are scarcely darkened apically, and the tarsi are blackish. Hind femora without dorsal bristles, but with strong ventral bristles in apical half. Middle and fore femora with four or five very small spinules ventrally near tip. Fore coxae yellowish, grayish pruinose. Wings uniformly light brown.

Genitalia as figured, the forceps flattish and triangular, with a short quadrate apical process which appears roundish in full profile.

Length of body 7 mm; length of wings 6 mm.

Holotype and one paratype, males, Kenya, Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 9000 ft., 1-XI-1934 (F. W. EDWARDS) (British Museum).

The presence of a sublateral bristle (presutural of VERBEKE) places this species in VERBEKE's group A, but the genitalia do not closely resemble the species of that group. As noted below, the sublateral bristle is also found in the group E of VERBEKE, comprising *S. trichrooscelis* SPEISER and several related forms. *S. edwardsi* sp. n. also recalls members of this group in the conformations of the genitalia, and also has much in common in color and size with *S. filata* VERBEKE (group A), which was described from a single female.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *maculifemur* VERBEKE.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 45.

VERBEKE described this species from two males, one from Katanda, 950 m., the other from Ndeko (near Rwindi, 1082 m). The British Museum has material agreeing well with VERBEKE's description and figures from Natal, Van Reenen, Drakensberg, 1/22-I-1927; Port St. John, Pondoland, 16/28-IV-1924; Abyssinia, Mulu, above Muger Valley, c. 8000 ft., 18/23-XII-1926; Umtata, Transkei, 18-II to 18-III-1923; Yemen, El Asr, abt. 3 mi. west of San'a, c. 8100 ft., 27/28-II-1938.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *neavei* sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

(Fig. 7.)

Head yellowish, darkened only at vertex. Mid-facial pruinosity light, but extending broadly to oral margin. Frons almost shining, the parafacial black spots lacking or but very small and poorly developed. Antennae quite slender, the length of the segments as 1 : 7.5 : 3.5, first and second segments brownish, the third darker.

Thorax black, humeri frequently reddish. Mesonotum dull bluish black with a somewhat duller pair of mesal stripes and a sublateral stripe on each side. Notopleural margin of pleura blackish, remainder of pleura and sternum whitish pruinose. Metanotum with a group of approximately a dozen hairs on each side anteriorly just dorsad of lateral calli, which are wholly bare. One posterior notopleural bristle present and no sublateral.

Legs yellowish, usually with a reddish stain on distal half of femora. Hind femora blackened at far tip. Only fore tibiae blackish distally (for about one-quarter the length). Middle and hind tarsi brown, fore tarsi blackish. Hind femora lacking dorsal bristles, ventral bristles extending three-fourths the distance to base; middle femora with ventral spinules at least three-fourths the distance to base; fore femora with spinules ventrally about halfway to base. Middle and hind coxae brown, fore coxae yellowish. Wings light brownish, sometimes with indistinct apical cloud. *Tp* usually quite straight and at 90° to penultimate section of fourth vein.

Abdomen largely reddish in female and sometimes in male, in latter sex always with ultimate few segments reddish. Male genitalia as figured, aedeagus with a long slender tube anteriorly.

Length of body 7-8 mm; length of wings 6.5-7 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and 19 male and seven female paratypes, British East Africa (Kenya), Masongaleni, 3000 ft., 29-III-1-IV-1911 (S. A. NEAVE); one female paratype, British East Africa, Kibwezi, 3000 ft., 2/4-IV-1911 (S. A. NEAVE); one female paratype, Gold Coast, 1911 (W. P. LOWE) (British Museum).

On the basis of general external characters, especially that of the metanotal hairs, this species finds its closest affinities with *S. senega-*

lensis MACQUART, *S. scapularis* ADAMS, and *S. adamsi* sp. n. (Group D of VERBEKE), but differs from them rather strongly in the shape of the aedeagus. The species may be the same as *S. ruficeps* BECKER, the description of which provides little of moment in a structural way.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) ochripes VERBEKE.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 66.

This species was described from numerous specimens from Ruanda. The collection includes a pair from Uganda, Kigesi Dist., Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft., 20-XI-1934 (E. W. EDWARDS). The mid-facial pruinosity is light but extends broadly to the oral margins. There are no metanotal hairs.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) ophiolimnes sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

(Fig. 10.)

Male. Length of wing, 7 mm.

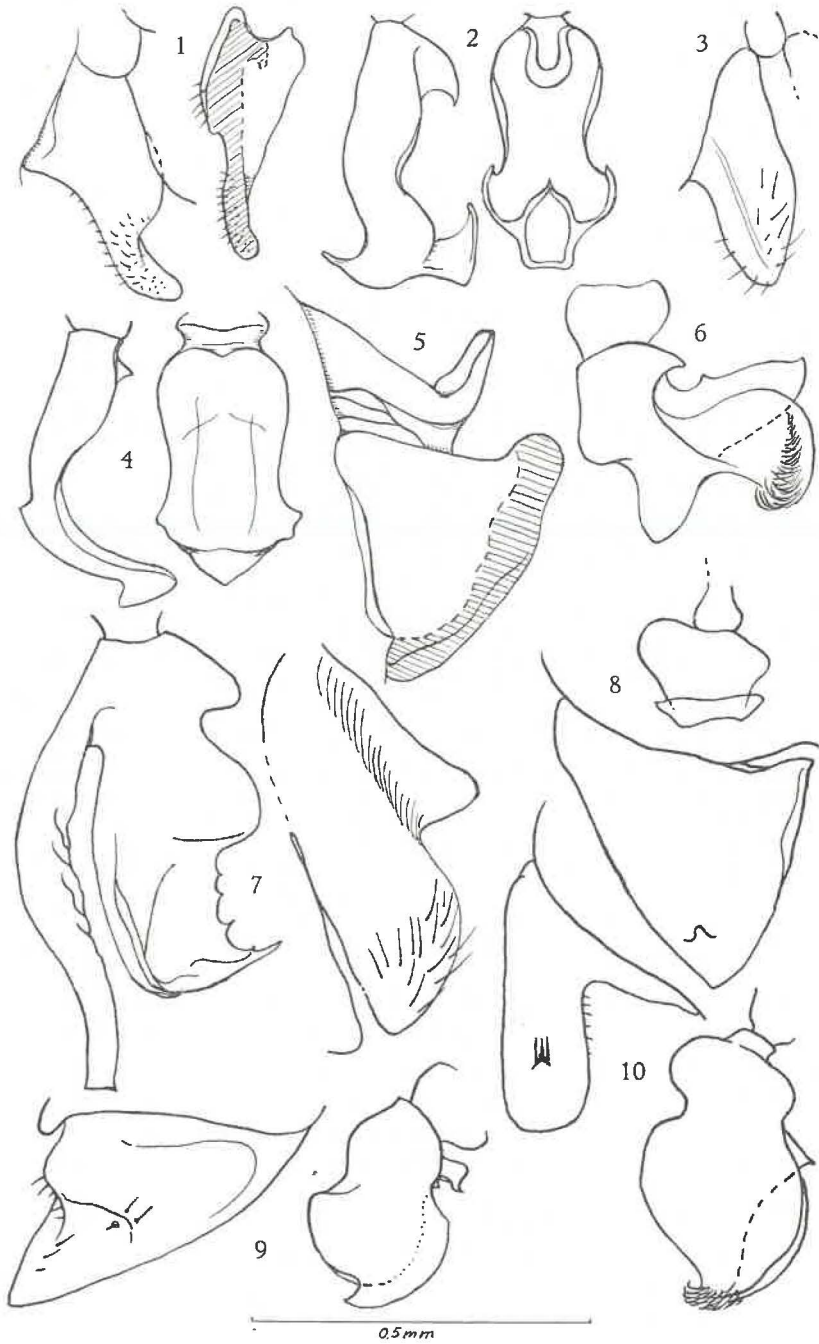
Head yellowish to brown, heavily whitish pruinose, pruinosity of face extending broadly to oral margin. Parafrontal black spots obliquely oval, about twice as long as broad, touching eyes. Second antennal segment cylindrical for most of length, approximately four times as long as diameter (only first two segments of one antenna remaining).

Thorax black with reddish humeri. Mesonotum heavily grayish pruinose with four brown stripes; pleura and sternum whitish pruinose. One strong sublateral and one strong posterior notopleural bristle present. Metanotum without evident hairs.

Legs yellowish; middle and hind femora brown in apical two-fifths and black at tip; fore femora and all tibiae practically wholly yellowish; middle and hind tarsi brownish; fore tarsi blackish. Ventral spinules of middle femora small but extending a little more than halfway to base.

Wings rather uniformly light brown, crossveins very lightly infuscated, no apical infuscation. Third and fourth veins convergent so that first

- Fig. 1. — *Sepedon* (*Mesosepedon*) *ethiopica* sp. n., forceps, posterior and mesal view.
 Fig. 2. — *S.* (*M.*) *ethiopica* sp. n., aedeagus.
 Fig. 3. — *S.* (*M.*) *turneri* sp. n., posterior view of left forceps.
 Fig. 4. — *S.* (*M.*) *turneri* sp. n., aedeagus.
 Fig. 5. — *S.* (*Parasepedon*) *edwardsi* sp. n., profile of forceps and claspers.
 Fig. 6. — *S.* (*P.*) *edwardsi* sp. n., aedeagus.
 Fig. 7. — *S.* (*P.*) *neavei* sp. n., aedeagus and posterior view of right forceps.
 Fig. 8. — *S.* (*P.*) *parvipenis* sp. n., aedeagus and posterior view of right forceps.
 Fig. 9. — *S.* (*P.*) *pelex* sp. n., posterior view of right forceps and profile of aedeagus.
 Fig. 10. — *S.* (*P.*) *ophiolimnes* sp. n., posterior view of right forceps and profile of aedeagus.



posterior cell is 0,6 as wide at apex as at *tp*. *Tp* outwardly arcuate, angle of *tp* with penultimate section of fourth vein distinctly less than 90°.

Abdomen brownish; genitalia as figured.

Holotype, male, Abyssinia, Wouramboulchi, Serpent Lake, c. 9000 ft., 5-X-1926 (J. OMER COOPER) (British Museum).

This is evidently a member of VERBEKE's group A and related to *S. umbrosa* VERBEKE, *S. maculifemur* VERBEKE, and *S. filata* VERBEKE (this latter known from female only), but differs from these species in lacking the dorsal dark spot on hind femur, details of genitalia, etc.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *ornatifrons* ADAMS.

ADAMS, 1906. Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull. 3 : 166.

VERBEKE, 1950, p. 43.

Through the kindness of Dr. R. H. BEAMER, of the University of Kansas, one of the authors (G. STEYSKAL) has been allowed to examine the cotypes of this species. They now consist of two specimens without abdomen. One has the shell of the thorax, no head, the basal half of the wings, a fore femur and tibia, both middle legs and one hind leg. The other has a head, but no antennae; the wings are complete; and there are three complete legs, both fore legs and one hind leg.

The « small blackish dot centrally just above base of antennae » is no more than a shadow of some internal tissue. The remainder of ADAMS' description agrees very well. The coloration of the hind femora and of the face is distinct. There are but two small spinules on the posteroventral apical part of the middle femur. The third and fourth veins of the wing are strongly convergent, but little farther apart at tip than the length of *ta*. There are apparently no metanotal hairs at all.

It is quite likely that if the male of this form can be recognized it will prove to be but a variant of *S. maculifemur* VERBEKE.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *parvipenis* sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

(Fig. 8.)

Male and female. Length of wing, 7 mm.

Head yellowish brown, piceous on vertex, upper orbits, and between antennal bases and eyes. Pruinosity light, that of face especially so, but extending narrowly to oral margin. Parafrontal black spots moderate in size, roundish, broadly contiguous to eyes. Antennae missing in holotype, only first two segments of one antenna present in allotype, the second of which is slender and terete, approximately seven times as long as the diameter.

Thorax dull blackish above, humeri, propleura, region of wing bases, and all coxae, reddish yellow. Pleura and sternum light grayish pruinose, notopleural sutural regions brown pruinose, dorsal stripes inconspicuous.

Sublateral bristle absent, one posterior notopleural present, no metanotal hairs.

Legs yellowish brown; middle and hind femora a little browner in apical third, hind femora with extreme tip black; all tibiae only a little browner apically; middle and hind tarsi dark brown, fore tarsi black. Ventral spinules of middle femora small, extending to mid-femur.

Wings light brown, slightly darker toward apex; crossveins not infuscated; third and fourth veins convergent so that first posterior cell at tip is 0,55 as wide as at *tp*, which is straight and forms a right angle with penultimate section of fourth vein.

Abdomen blackish in male, with reddish yellow hypopygium; in female largely dark brown. Male genitalia as figured, the aedeagus unusually small, pot-like, with apical margin thin and reflexed all round. Forceps triangular, with a pronounced subapical retrorse denticle.

Holotype, male, and allotype, female (Belgian Congo, Katanga) 150-200 miles west of Kambove, 3500-4500 ft., 22-X-1907 (NEAVE Coll. 1907 — 230) (British Museum).

A form which is not readily compared with other members of the African fauna.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) pelex sp. n. (G. STEYSKAL).

(Fig. 9.)

Male and female. Length of wing 5 mm.

Head yellowish, upper occiput and parafrontal stripes blackish. Pruinosity heavy, that of face wide above, tapering almost to oral margin. Parafrontal spots small, roundish, not touching eyes. Antennae blackish, rather short and thick; second segment a little compressed, only a little longer than third and approximately 3.2 times as long as wide in profile; third segment ovate; arista slightly longer than second segment, thickened and blackish in basal third.

Thorax wholly black, surface with considerable pruinosity, the usual stripes evident, and some greenish aeneous ground in male, especially on humeri and scutellum. There is a strong sublateral and one posterior notopleural bristle, but no metanotal hairs. Ordinary hairs of mesonotum somewhat larger than in other species.

Legs nearly wholly yellowish brown, only hind femora becoming a little darker close to tip, and fore tarsi with only the last one or two segments blackish. Ventral spinules of middle femur moderate, developed to mid-femur.

Wings uniformly light brown with a trace of infuscation about crossveins. *Tp* outwardly arcuate, forming a 90° angle with penultimate section of fourth vein. Third and fourth veins convergent to make first posterior cell 0,45 as wide at apex as at *tp*.

Abdomen blackish, the genitalia as figured.

Holotype, male, and allotype female, Abyssinia, Wouramboulchi, Serpent Lake, c. 9000 ft., 5-X-1926 (J. OMER COOPER) (British Museum).

This is apparently a member of VERBEKE's group A, but is aberrant in several respects.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *scapularis* ADAMS.

ADAMS, 1904, Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull. 2 : 46.

Sepedon bequaerti VERBEKE, 1950, p. 64. New synonym.

The cotypes, examined through the kindness of Dr. R. H. BEAMER, are one male and one female which may be considered respectively holotype and allotype. They are in fair condition. The male, in addition to the published locality data, Salisbury, S. Africa (Northern Rhodesia), also has a label stating « May 1901, 5050 ft., in swamp ». The genitalia show clearly that VERBEKE redescribed the species as *S. bequaerti*. The species VERBEKE identified as *S. scapularis* ADAMS is here on a previous page given the new name *S. adamsi* sp. n. The spinules on the middle femora of *S. scapularis* ADAMS, although well developed practically to the base of the femur, are hardly « assez longues ». In neither of the types are any metanotal hairs discernible. *Sepedon bequaerti* VERBEKE was described from a single male from Elisabethville. The British Museum collection contains no specimens.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *senegalensis* MACQUART.

This species is a widespread form originally described from Senegal and reported from Kilimanjaro and several places in the Belgian Congo. The British Museum has a male specimen from Port St. John, Pondoland, South Africa.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *testacea* LOEW.

The British Museum collection includes three specimens from Uganda (Budongo Forest; Mahira Forest, Chagwe; and northwest shores of Victoria Nyanza).

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *trichrooscelis* SPEISER group.

This is VERBEKE's group E and is a complex of at least six very closely forms : *S. trichrooscelis* SPEISER, *S. lippensi* VERBEKE, *S. uelensis* VERBEKE, *S. saegeri* VERBEKE, *S. ruhengeriensis* VERBEKE and *S. simulans* VERBEKE. The first four of these are extremely similar. VERBEKE found in the Belgian Congo material *S. lippensi* VERBEKE in the greatest abundance (371 spms.), followed by *S. trichrooscelis* SPEISER (166), *S. saegeri* VERBEKE (140), and *S. uelensis* VERBEKE (92).

The British Museum material in this group is as follows.

Abyssinia : Djem-Djem Forest, 8000-9000 ft., six males, five females; Mulu, above Muger Valley, c. 8000 ft., 14 males, 13 females; Addis Abeba, two females; between Addis-Allem and Djem-Djem, one male; Doukham, 6500-7000 ft., one male. These are close to *S. uelensis* VERBEKE, but all except one male from Mulu and one female from Addis Abeba have strong sublateral bristles.

Kenya : Mt. Kinangop, 9000 ft., one male; Aberdare Range, Kata-mayo, 8000 ft., two males; Mt. Elgon, Kapretwa, 6500 ft., two males. These also resemble *S. uelensis* VERBEKE, but are a little larger and the sublaterals are usually absent, if present there may be but one on one side only and never large, usually hair-like.

Uganda : Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3400 ft., one male; Ruwenzori Range, Kyarumba, 4500 ft., one male; Kigezi Dist., Kanaba, 7800 ft., one male; Kigezi Dist., Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft., one male. The remarks under the Kenya list apply here also.

Gold Coast : Obuasi, Ashanti, one pair. No sublaterals.

Natal : Durban, one male. No sublaterals.

British East Africa : Ilala, Maramas Dist., 14 miles east of Mumias, 4500 ft., one male. A large specimen resembling *S. lippensi* VERBEKE. No sublaterals.

Sepedon (Parasepedon) *acrosticta* sp. n. (J. VERBEKE).

(Fig. 11, 12.)

♂ : Espèce très caractéristique qui se rapproche de *P. convergens* LOEW par les génitalia, la teinte générale, l'absence d'une soie pré-suturale, etc. Elle s'en distingue par la présence d'une seule soie notopleurale, par la tache noire sur le premier segment génital et surtout par la disposition très spéciale du scutellum qui est dirigé vers le bas, couché sur le méthanotum et soudé à ce dernier sur toute sa longueur. Par ce caractère cette espèce se distingue de tous les *Sepedon* connus. Teinte générale brun-roussâtre.

Tête. — Front brun, lisse et luisant; taches frontales veloutées noires, 2 1/2 fois aussi longues que larges, ne touchant pas le bord de l'œil. Toute la face, gênes et joues couverts d'une dense pruinosité argentée, excepté une bande brune luisante s'étendant du bord inférieur de l'œil jusqu'à la cavité buccale. Occiput brun, avec quelques cils épars. Une seule soie orbitale. Palpes jaunes garnis de quelques cils à l'apex; trompe brune. Antennes : articles 1 jaune; 2 et 3 ainsi que l'arista brun foncé; troisième égal aux trois quarts de la longueur du deuxième; épaissement basal du chète égal à la moitié environ de la longueur du troisième article antennaire.

Mésanotum : brun roussâtre avec 2 stries latérales grisâtres à peine marquées. Soies dorsocentrales préscutellaires fines, très réduites mais bien distinctes. Tous les pleures couverts d'une pruinosité jaune,

excepté un bord supérieur étroit devenant plus large autour de la base de l'aile. Pro-, méso-, ptéro et sternopleure avec quelques cils épars, très courts. Scutellum comme décrit plus haut, appliqué contre le métanotum, portant quelques cils très courts au centre, à pruinosité grisâtre très faible, plus foncée latéralement. Prosternum jaune, non cilié.

Pattes jaunâtres; apex des tibias I et III, ainsi que les tarsi I plus foncés. Tous les fémurs jaune pâle dans la 1/2 basale, jaune rougeâtre à rougeâtre dans la 1/2 apicale; l'extrême apex des fémurs III rembruni dorsalement. Deux soies antéro-médianes aux fémurs II. Deux rangées de 10-13 épines assez fortes sur les 2/3 apicaux de la face ventrale des fémurs III. Deux rangées de 2-4 épines courtes sur la face ventrale des fémurs I, près de l'apex.

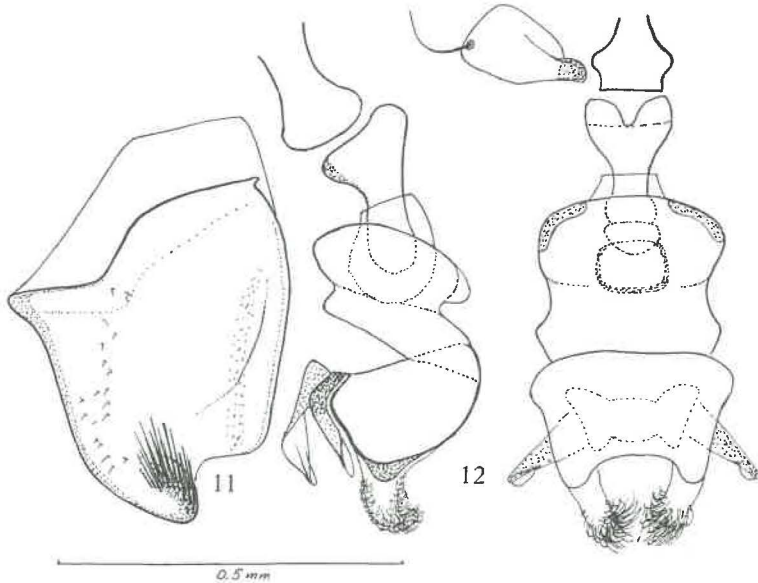


Fig. 11. — *S. (P.) acrosticta* sp. n., face externe du forceps.

Fig. 12. — *S. (P.) acrosticta* sp. n., profil et face postérieure de l'édéage.

Aile à membrane jaunâtre au-dessus de R 4 + 5; légèrement enfumée dans le quart apical, plus fortement près de l'apex de la nervure R1 et autour des nervures transverses r-m et m-cu, qui sont rembrunies. Nervure transverse r-m placée au milieu de la cellule discoïdale; section apicale de Cu1, égale aux trois quarts de m-cu. Section discale de la nervure médiane à peine plus courte que sa section apicale; cette dernière et la nervure R 4 + 5 nettement convergentes à l'apex; la section costale délimitée par ces deux nervures subégale à la section apicale de Cu1.

Abdomen entièrement jaune excepté le premier segment génital qui présente une grande tache d'un brun noir luisant dans les 2/3 apicaux; ce segment porte quelques cils espacés noirâtres excepté sur les marges antérieure et postérieure; le bord antérieur est d'un jaune clair et lisse.

Segments génitaux moyennement gonflés; le premier environ trois fois aussi long que le deuxième (9 T). Ce dernier ainsi que les génitalia jaunâtres. Forceps : fig. 11; édéage : fig. 12.

Longueur du corps 7,5 mm; de l'aile 6 mm.

Type. — 1 ♂ étiqueté : Ruanda, Shangugu (près du pont sur la Ruzizi), 11-IV-1953, (J. VERBEKE), déposé à l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Sepedonella VERBEKE.

VERBEKE 1950, p. 88.

Génotype. — *S. nana* VERBEKE.

Sepedonella straeleni sp. n. (J. VERBEKE).

♀ : Espèce un peu aberrante de celles décrites précédemment et qui, par son aspect général, se rapproche de *Parasepedon*; la structure de la tête est pourtant exactement la même que chez les autres *Sepedonella*. Elle s'en distingue par la présence de taches frontales, le deuxième article des antennes non aminci, les ailes non rétrécies, à nervure anale normale, la présence de quelques spinules ventrales dans la moitié apicale des fémurs III et par la taille plus forte.

Autres caractères distinctifs : coloration entièrement roussâtre, le quart apical des ailes assez fortement enfumé; l'occiput, le front et la plus grande partie de la face d'un bleu noir luisant. L'excavation du bord de l'œil au niveau de la lunule est bien distincte, la courbure des yeux en dessous des antennes nette.

Taches frontales noires veloutées, semi-ovales, s'étendant entre la base de la lunule et les 2/3 supérieurs du front. Une fine pilosité argentée sur les gènes, longeant l'œil. Péristome jaunâtre, latéralement; trompe et palpes jaunâtres. Une seule soie orbitale; soies postverticales absentes.

Antennes : premier article jaune; deuxième brun foncé, excepté l'apex du côté supérieur; (le troisième article manque).

Thorax roux avec une ombre centrale foncée au-dessus du cou; suture transverse assez marquée. Chétotaxie : soie présuturale nulle; une seule soie notopleurale; pas de soies dorsocentrales préscutellaires.

Aile à membrane jaunie; nervures transverses légèrement ombrées; nervures R4 + 5 et M1 + 2 parallèles à l'apex; section apicale de la nervure médiane subégale à sa section discale.

Pattes roussâtres; moitié apicale des fémurs I, les fémurs III, les tarses I et III noirâtres; les tarses II d'un jaunâtre pâle.

Abdomen entièrement roux.

Longueur du corps : 5,75 mm; de l'aile : 5,0 mm.

Type. — 1 ♀ étiquetée : Congo Belge, Uele, Mapolo, riv. Sase, 18-XII-1950 (Ch. VERBEKE), déposé à l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

RÉSUMÉ.

Dix espèces nouvelles de *Sepedoninae* (*Sciomyzidae*) sont décrites de l'Afrique et du Sud de l'Arabie :

1. *Sepedon* (*Mesosepedon*) *ethiopica* STEYSKAL : Abyssinie, Kenya.
2. *Sepedon* (*Mesosepedon*) *turneri* STEYSKAL : Afrique du Sud, Cap.
3. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *adamsi* STEYSKAL : Yemen, Aden, Abyssinie, Nord Nigeria, Congo Belge.
4. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *edwardsi* STEYSKAL : Kenya.
5. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *neavei* STEYSKAL : Kenya.
6. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *ophiolimnes* STEYSKAL : Abyssinie.
7. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *parvipenis* STEYSKAL : Congo Belge (Kantanga).
8. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *pelex* STEYSKAL : Abyssinie.
9. *Sepedon* (*Parasepedon*) *acrosticta* VERBEKE : Congo Belge (Kivu).
10. *Sepedonella* *straeleni* VERBEKE : Congo Belge (Uele).

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