

BEAUFORTIA

SERIES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM - AMSTERDAM

No. 47

Volume 5

September 9, 1955

**Report on the Syrphid Flies, collected by the
„Fourth Dutch Karakorum Expedition, 1935“*)
(Mededelingen over Syrphidae XIII)**

by

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Dr. G. KRUSEMAN, Head of the Department of Entomology of the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, kindly entrusted me the examination of the Syrphid flies collected by Mr. A. PETER during the 4th Dutch Karakorum Expedition, 1935. Leader of this expedition was the well-known alpinist and geographical explorer Dr. Ph. C. VISSER. I am indebted to Dr. G. KRUSEMAN who gave me the opportunity to study this material. I also wish to thank my son, Mr. P. H. VAN DOESBURG, Jr., who has readily made the drawings and the photograph.

Previously the following species of Syrphid flies had been recorded from the Karakorum-region (SACK 1935):

Orthoneura nobilis FALL., 1 female.

Platychirus angustatus ZETT., 1 male.

Lasiptericus albomaculatus MACQ. var. *sulphureus* SACK, 2 males and 2 females.

Eristalis nemorum L., 3 males and 1 female.

The flies collected by Mr. PETER have been fairly well mounted. They are in good condition with full data. The collection contains 27 specimens among which are representatives of what I think to be one new genus, two new species and one new variety. The collection, including the types, is deposited in the Zoological Museum, Department of Entomology, Amsterdam; some of the paratypes and duplicates are in the author's collection.

Chilosia songarea BECKER.

Two males, four females: „Aghil-Gebirge, Polu. 5220 m. 19/29. VII. 1935. Bei Blüten. A. Peter leg.“. The flies answer fairly well to description and figure, given by BECKER (1894).

*) Received March 6, 1953.

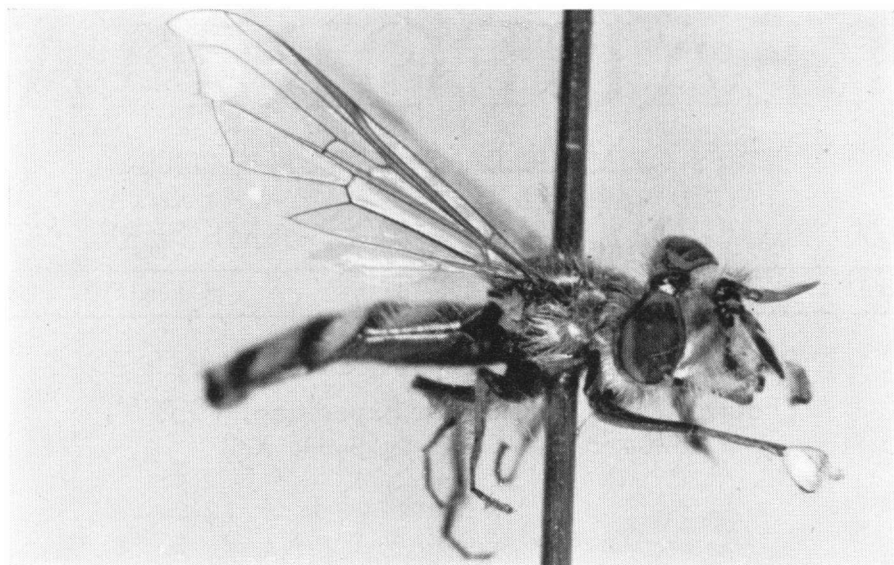


FIGURE 1. *Pseudoplatychirus peteri* — male.

Rohdendorfia dimorpha SMIRNOW.

Three females: „Aghil-Gebirge. Polu. 5220 m. 17/26.VII.1935. Bei Blüten. A. Peter leg.”.

Pseudoplatychirus nov. gen.

Antennae elongated. Face projecting, cheeks with a deep furrow. Eyes and body with long pile. Eyes of male dichoptic. Front tarsi of male dilated. — Monotypic. Genotype: *Pseudoplatychirus peteri* (see below).

This new genus is related to *Rohdendorfia*, *Rhysops*, *Tuberculanostoma* and *Platychirus*; from the first three it differs in the dilated front tarsi; from *Platychirus* it differs in the elongated antennae and the pilose eyes, being dichoptic in the male.

Pseudoplatychirus peteri nov. spec.

MALE. Eyes large, broadly separated, with long, white pile. Vertex bluish black, separated from the front by a groove line. Ocellar triangle equilateral, with long hairs, white and black intermingled. Front rather coarsely punctured; front and face covered by silvery-white dust, which conceals the black ground-colour. A broad band along the inner eye-border, a space above the base of antennae, as well as two stripes, connected with the lunula and running down over the face are glossy black. With the exception of these glossy parts, face and front are provided with very long, scattered hairs. Facial tubercle low, nose-like; the extreme point black and glossy. Cheeks with a very broad and deep furrow, running down from the lower eye-border to the oral opening. Occiput with very long hairs. Behind the eye is a row of black, overhanging bristles. Antennae black, second joint short, third joint enormously elongated, stretching beyond the facial knob, covered with dark-yellow

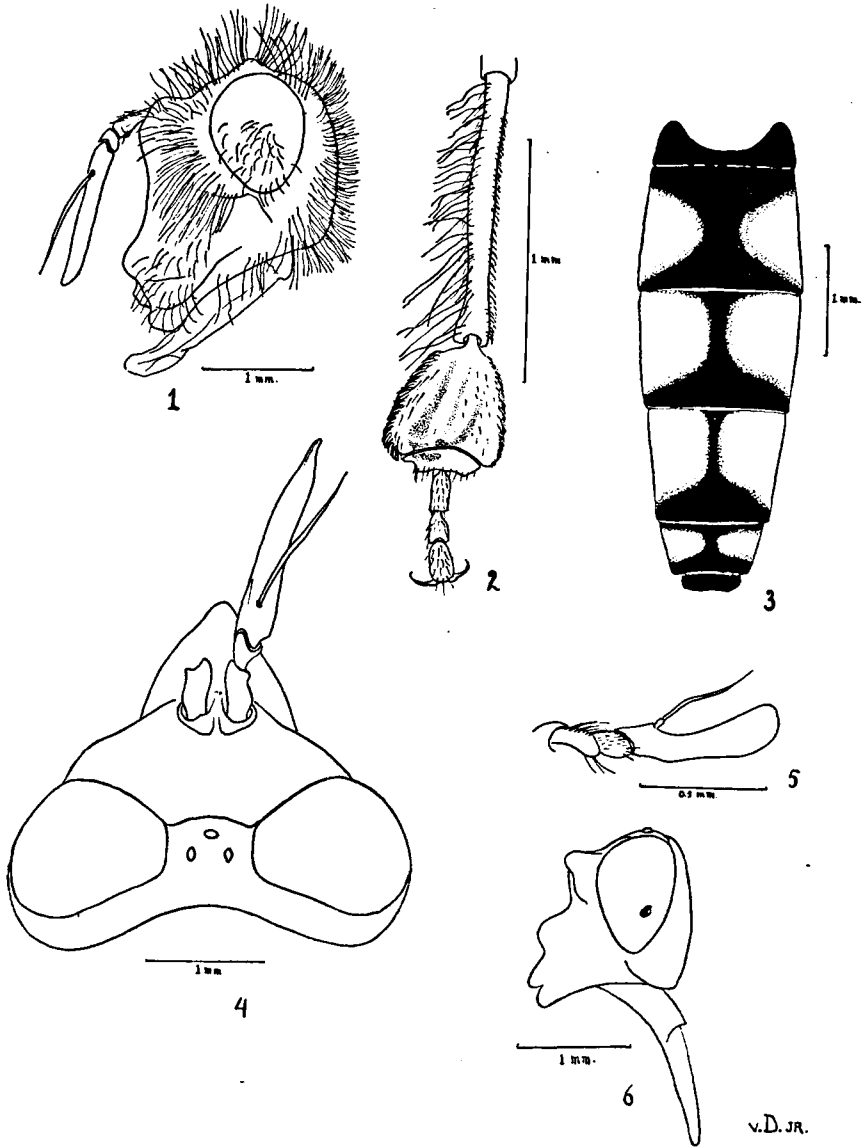


FIGURE 2. *Pseudoplatychirus peteri*, male; 1. profile of head; 2. front tibia and tarsus; 3. abdomen; 4. head of male, dorsal view. *Tuberculanostoma solitarium*, female; 5. antenna; 6. profile of head.

dust. Arista stout, yellow, not reaching the tip of the antennae. — Thorax and scutellum bluish black, glossy, provided with coarse, scattered punctures and very long, mostly white, upstanding hairs. These hairs are scarce on the disc of the thorax, abundant and somewhat curled at the sides and on the pleurae. — Abdomen ovate, dull black, the segments II—V with bluish glossy markings, which are separated along the middle-line.

Hypopygium black, rather large. Venter black, the sternites with yellow-brown hind borders. The abdomen everywhere with long, white hairs, longest on the venter and at the sides of the base. — Legs black. Front legs: Femora thickened towards the base, decreasing to the thin apex; there are very long, white hairs behind; at the base a tuft of thick, stiff, black bristles and towards the apex a group of dark, curled and curved hairs, decreasing in length to the apex. Tibia scarcely dilated in the middle and at the apex, with long, white hairs behind, to the tip mingled with still longer, black hairs. First joint of tarsus much enlarged, silvery glossy, with three black stripes of dust; second joint white, dilated, short; the remaining joints common, black. Middle legs: Femora somewhat less thickened than the front femora, for the rest femora and tibiae of the same shape. First joint of tarsus long, nearly as long as the remaining joints together. Femora and tibiae with long, white hairs behind. Hind legs: Femora and tibiae about of the same shape as in the middle legs. Hind tarsus elongated, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ time as long as tibiae; metatarsus strongly thickened. Femora and tibiae with long hairs behind; these hairs are white on femora, black, much longer and somewhat stronger, on the tibiae. — Wings hyaline, stigma yellow. Squamulae whitish, halteres brownish.

FEMALE. Like the male, but differing in the following respects: vertex very broad; antennae a little thicker; the groove between vertex and front shallower; legs without enlargements and the hairs all white.

Length 6—10 mm.

HOLOTYPE: male. ALLOTYPE: female, with the data „Aghil Gebirge. Polu. 5220 m. Bei Blüten. 24 (♂)—19 (♀). VII.1935”.

PARATYPES: two males and one female with the same data; one female: „Aghil Gebirge, Burtsa. 4500 m. Bei Blüten. 27.VI.1935”.

Melanostoma ambiguum FALL.

One male: „Aghil Gebirge. Polu. 5220 m. 24.VII.1935. Bei Blüten. A. Peter leg.”.

Tuberculanostoma solitarium nov. spec.

FEMALE. Head broader than thorax; vertex bluish black, very broad, covered with greyish yellow dust, except for a shining cross-band between the eyes, running over the ocellar triangle. Face snout-like produced, glossy black, dusted below the antennae and on a broad area between eye and mouth-edge. Central tubercle large, very prominent, shining. Front and vertex with long, black hairs; hind border of eye with a row of long, black hairs; the slopes of the face and the cheeks with long, white hairs. Antennae black, first and second joint glossy, third joint longer than the first two combined and also broader, covered with yellowish dust. Arista bare, black, stout, not quite reaching the tip of the third joint. — Thorax and scutellum bluish black, coarsely punctured, with short, dense, whitish pubescence, intermixed with some long, black hairs. Notopleurae without a distinct tubercle. Pubescence on the pleurae whitish. — Abdomen bluish black, glossy, without markings; the pile rather short, white. Venter brownish black, glossy, hind border of the sternites whitish. — Legs black; femora with some long, white hairs;

apart from that the legs are inconspicuously hairy. Hind metatarsus thickened, longer than half of the tibia. — Wings hyaline, the stigma large, brownish. Length \pm 7 mm.

HOLOTYPE: female, „Aghil Gebirge, Polu. 5220 m. 17.VII.1935. Bei Blüten. A. Peter leg.”.

PARATYPES: two females, same data.

The genus *Tuberculanostoma* has been based by FLUKE (1943) on *Melanostoma*-like flies, having the face produced forward into a snout, with a very prominent tubercle, and missing a distinct tubercle on the notopleurae. Till now the species have only been collected at high altitudes in Ecuador. It is remarkable to find a representative of this genus in Central-Asia at about a corresponding altitude.

Lasiopticus albomaculatus MACQ.

Four females: „Shyok-Tal, Shokpa Kunglang ca. 3750 m. 2/3.VI. 1935. A. Peter leg.” Three females: „Shyok-Tal, zw. 3750—3850 m. 6.VI.1935. A. Peter leg.”.

The abdominal markings of the first four specimens are light-yellow; these specimens, therefore, are considered to belong to the variety *sulphureus* SACK (1935). In the other three specimens the markings are varying between orange and dark-red. The author believes that in specimens belonging to the genus *Syrphus* and its allies, the variation in the colour of the abdominal markings is often dependent on the fact whether the animals have eaten some coloured pollen or not.

Eumerus ammophilus PARAM. var. *quadrinotatus*, nov. var.

One male: „Shyok-Tal, Shokpa Kunglang, ca. 3750 m. 1.VI.1935. Bei
Four females: „Shyok-Tal, Shokpa Kunglang, ca. 3750 m. 2/3.VI.

This new variety differs from *ammophilus* s.s. by also having distinct red side-markings on the third abdominal segment.

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