

THE GENUS *EUPHYA* WULP, WITH A NEW SPECIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES (Diptera: Pyrgotidae)

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Abstract: The genus *Euphya* Wulp (*Eumorphomyia* Hendel, unjustified replacement name) is reviewed. All 3 previously cited occurrences are considered as referring to distinct species. *E. davisi*, n. sp., is described from the Philippines.

The genus *Euphya* Wulp (1885) was considered to be preoccupied by *Euphyia* (or *Euphia*) Hübner (1825) and given the replacement-name *Eumorphomyia* Hendel (1907). Under the present rules *Euphya* is valid.

Until now the genus has apparently been known only from the following ♀ specimens:

Tetanocera tripunctata Doleschall, 1857: 415, pl. VIII, fig. 5, 5a; *Eumorphomyia tripunctata* (Doleschall) Hendel, 1907: 98; idem, Hendel, 1908: 20, pl., fig. 15, 16. 2 ♀♀ in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, 1 bearing a label "Doleschall, 1859, Amboina." These specimens are apparently the types of *Tetanocera tripunctata*. I am grateful to Dr Ruth Lichtenberg for furnishing notes on these specimens and comparing them with the Hendel (1908) description and figures, apparently made from them and supplementing the very poor original figures by Doleschall.

Euphya tripunctata (Doleschall) Wulp, 1885: 221-222, pl. 7, fig. 6, 7. 1 ♀, "Java," presumably in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands. Wulp identified this specimen with Doleschall's species, for which he erected the genus *Euphya*.

Eumorphomyia bistrigata Enderlein, 1942: 108. 1 ♀, Nias Island, presumably in the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (D. D. R.).

In the U. S. National Museum collections there are 3 previously unreported specimens of *Euphya* from Mindanao, Philippine Islands, collected by Donald R. Davis.

There are differences in the material from the 4 places. It is possible that only 1 species is represented, but it is equally likely that 4 distinct species are involved. I believe that until more data from additional specimens and localities are available it is best to consider them as distinct species. I would tabulate the differences between the ♀♀ as follows:

- 1 (2). Abdomen dorsally with transverse black bands ("transversim nigro fasciato"); ovipositor equal in length to preabdomen.....*E. tripunctata* (Doleschall)
- 2 (1). Abdomen with lateral longitudinal black stripes or rows of spots; ovipositor equal to or greater than length of preabdomen.
- 3 (4). Abdomen with basal syntergum brown in basal 1/2, succeeding terga with large lateral spots of same color; cheek without black spot below eye; posterior end of

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- tp* (posterior crossvein) slightly basad of stump vein on 2nd vein; apex of 1st posterior cell wider than discal cell at anterior end of *tp*..... *E. sp.* (Java; Wulp, 1885)
- 4 (3). Basal abdominal syntergum not brown basally, other terga with black lateral stripes; cheek with black spot below eye; wing venation otherwise, width of apex of 1st posterior cell equal to that of discal cell at anterior end of *tp*.
- 5 (6). Last preabdominal tergum wholly yellowish; metanotum with 2 round brown spots; ovipositor equal in length to preabdomen; wing 7.5 mm long; details of wing venation not known *E. bistrigata* (Enderlein)
- 6 (5). Last preabdominal tergum with pair of blackish spots; metanotum wholly yellowish; ovipositor 1.25-1.3 times as long as preabdomen; wing 5.4-6.3 mm long, posterior end of *tp* distinctly apicad of stump vein on 2nd vein *E. davisii* n. sp.

***Euphya davisii* Steyskal, new species**

Fig. 1-6.

♀. Length of wing 5.4-6.3 mm. Tawny, with the following black markings; anteriorly pointed V-shaped mark in middle of front; spot in middle of upper occiput extending anteriorly onto ocellar triangle; a spot each at lower and upper ends of face and 1 below eye (Fig. 2); mesoscutal markings consisting of U-shaped postsutural mark with base at scutellum, pair of roundish presutural spots, and roundish spot in each anterior corner of postsutural area (also brownish indication of pair of stripes, fused at anterior margin of thorax and slightly diverging to end in middle of postsutural area); oval spot in anterior 1/2 of pteropleuron; oval spot in center of mesopleuron faintly connected with large spot (one of a pair) in anterolateral part of pectus; row of rectangular spots along sides of preabdominal terga, basal one in apical 1/3 of basal syntergum, each one narrowly failing to attain either lateral or posterior margins of terga; base of hindfemur for a distance equal to diameter of femur at end of marking. Antenna blackish, basal 1/2 or a little more of 3rd segment brown, arista tawny. Wing hyaline with narrow costal browning as in Fig. 4, veins blackish, except tawny costa and stem vein basad of humeral crossvein and tawny apical 1/2 of anal vein. Bristles and hairs black, except plantar brushes of tarsi.

Head as in Fig. 2; narrowest part of front 0.33 of total width of head; ocellar triangle ogival, extending into sinus of V-mark; chaetotaxy: 1 inclinate vertical, 1 hairlike orbital just beyond end of V-mark; scattered setulae on front, back of head, tip of 1st antennal segment, rather thickly on all of 2nd antennal segment, palpus, and proboscis.

Thorax nearly wholly shining; scutellum as in Fig. 6; chaetotaxy: 3-4 propleurals in vertical row; a few scattered posterior mesopleural setulae; a few small pteropleural setulae in black area; 1 sternopleural; O humeral; (1) + 1 notopleural; 1 supra-alar; 2 postalars; O dorso-central; O acrostichal; 1 apical and 1 sublateral scutellar (the latter variably placed); 2 small hairs on posterior margin of posterior spiracle; all bristles fine and short.

Wing as in Fig. 4; costa and 1st vein setose in entire length; other veins bare.

Legs with double row of short stout spinules ventrally on apical 1/2 of all femora; legs everywhere covered with moderately long but fine and sparse setae.

Abdomen with terga shining, with fairly long setae, especially long at margins; length of preabdominal terga from base as 100, 11, 10, 7.5, 5; postabdomen (ovipositor) as in Fig. 5, tip of sheath curved upward, normally withdrawn ovipositor parallel-sided, expanded basally to 2 × medial width, and with sharp 50° point.

♂. Length of wing 6.3 mm. Black pattern more extensive than in ♀; pair of distinct blackish marks on head along middle part of sutures below vertical bristles; facial pattern as in Fig. 1; mesoscutal pattern including pair of black medial stripes fused anteriorly and diverging posteriorly (only indicated by browning in ♀), extending posteriorly nearly to base of

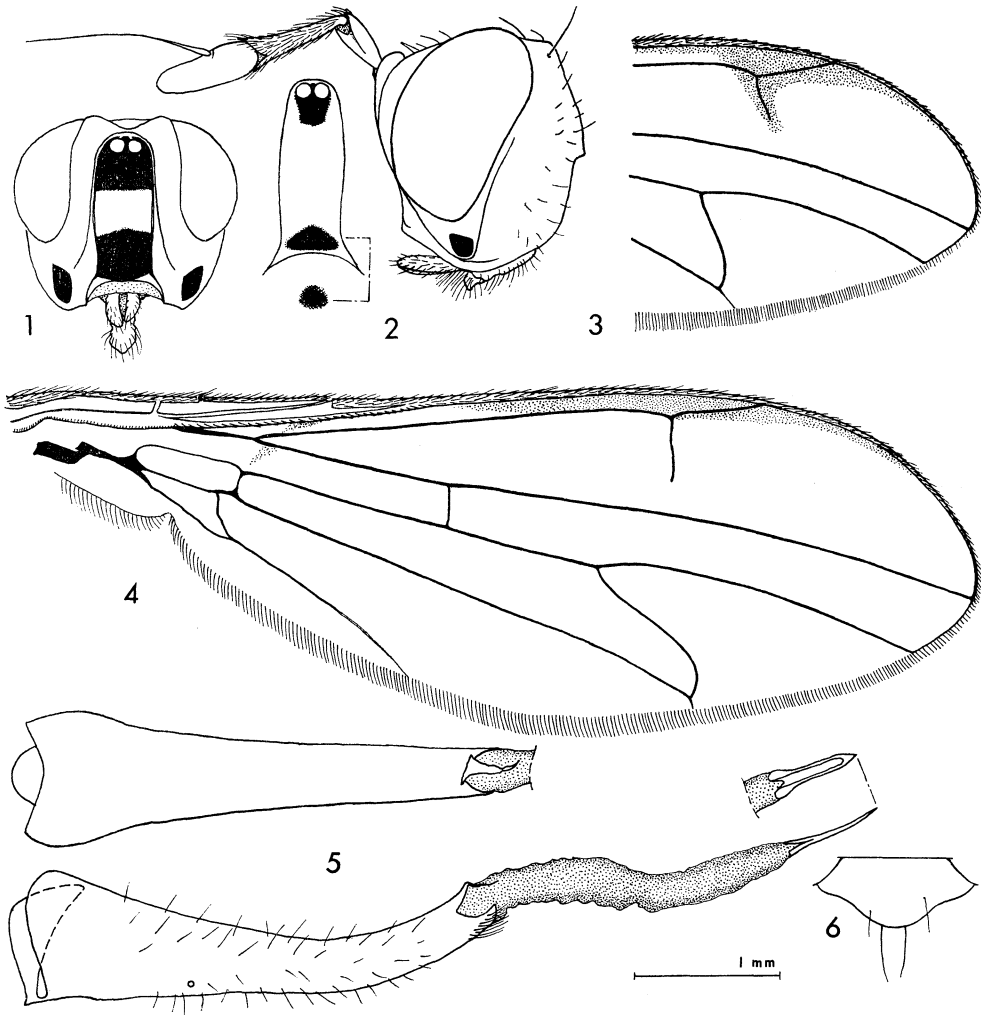


Fig. 1-6. *Euphya davisi*, n. sp. 1, ♂, head, anterior view; 2, ♀, head, sinistral profile with anterior view of face of holotype and lower facial spot of paratype; 3, ♂, wing, apical part; 4, ♀, wing (from slidemount); 5, ♀, postabdomen (ovipositor), sinistral profile with dorsal view of sheath and ovipositor tip; 6, ♀, scutellum, dorsal view.

squarish U-mark and contiguous laterally with arms of that mark as well as with large oval presutural spots; pteropleuron yellowish only along posterior border; only posterior 0.4 of mesopleuron and oval posterodorsal corner of sternopleuron contiguously yellowish, these parts otherwise black; large black spot above midcoxa; metanotum, exclusive of lateral calli and postscutellum, black; lower 1/2 of basal 1/3 of hindfemur black; wing basally as in ♀, apically as in Fig. 3; medial yellowish stripe of abdominal terga nearly $2\times$ as wide as one of the lateral stripes, which extend continuously from midlength of basal tergum to tip of preabdomen; last preabdominal sternum black; postabdomen tawny. Antennae missing.

Head with cheeks broader than in ♀ (Fig. 1).

Wing venation basally as in ♀, apically as in Fig. 3, 2nd vein and its stump extending apicad of *tp*.

Abdomen with preabdominal tergal lengths from base as 100, 25, 25, 52; venter with 1st and last preabdominal sterna cuneate, broad at base and apex respectively, intermediate sterna very narrow; postabdomen small, without obvious distinctive characters.

Holotype ♀ (USNM 72372) and allotype, Philippines, Mindanao, Mount Apo School, 15 km SW of Davao, 500 m, 22-31.X.1965 (D. R. Davis); paratype ♀, same area, Tudaya, 30 km SW of Davao, 750 m, 11.XI.1965 (D. R. Davis); all in U. S. National Museum.

The relationships of *E. davis* are as stated in the introductory paragraphs and key. The name is a Latin genitive dedicating the species to its collector.

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