

A new species of *Stomylomyia* from Turkey (Diptera: Bombyliidae)

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Abstract. In the present paper a new species of *Stomylomyia* Bigot, 1887 is presented.

Samenvatting. De auteur beschrijft een nieuwe soort uit het genus *Stomylomyia* Bigot, 1887.

Résumé. L'auteur décrit une nouvelle espèce dans le genre *Stomylomyia* Bigot, 1887.

Key words: Description – Distribution – Faunistics – New taxon.

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Introduction

Stomylomyia Bigot, 1887 is a Palaearctic genus with seven known species in which the face has a protruding snout as in *Plesiocera* Macquart, 1840 and *Antonia* Loew, 1856. *Plesiocera* has two submarginal cells and *Stomylomyia* has three submarginal cells. Engel (1938), in his *Plesiocera* key, combined *Plesiocera* (*algira* Macquart, 1840 and *flavifrons* Becker, 1915) with *Stomylomyia* (*araxana* Paramonov 1925, *europaea* Loew 1969, *pusilla* Bezzi 1925, *tenella* Loew 1869 and *turkestanica* Paramonov 1929).

Type material is deposited in JDPC = Jozef Dils Personal Collection, Hoevenen, Belgium, but in the future all the specimens will be deposited in the RBINS = Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium.

Stomylomyia theodori sp. n.

Material studied: Holotype ♂, Turkey, Ağrı, Tutak (Road 270), 25/06/2005, 1605 m, N39°31'42.0" E42°43'39.7", leg. J. Dils & J. Faes.

Paratypes 3♂, 10♀, same locality as Holotype; 2♂, 11♀, Turkey, Karaman, Balkusan (Yelibeli Geçidi), 18/06/1996, 1850 m, N 36°49'41" E 32°55'57", leg. J. Dils & J. Faes; 1♂, Turkey, Kaiseri, Yesilkent, 02/07/2004, 1530 m, N 38°16'44.5" E 036°24'15.5", leg. J. Dils & J. Faes; 1♂, Turkey, Adiyaman, Nemrut Dağı, 30/06/2004, 1650 m, N 37°31'09.2" E 037°26'06.3", leg. J. Dils & J. Faes.

Diagnosis: *Stomylomyia theodori* sp.n. is distinct from the other *Stomylomyia* species in the more brownish tinted wings in both sexes, and also in the presence of only stiff black hairs on the face of the males which are very striking. All the other *Stomylomyia* species have white mystaxes or a mixture of both, black and white hairs.

The genitalia of *Stomylomyia europaea* Loew, 1969, *S. tenella* Loew, 1869 and *S. nigrirostris* Bezzi, 1925 have a slender, pointed aedeagus tip, in *S. theodori* the tip of aedeagus is blunt in lateral view. Genitalia of *S. europaea* Loew, 1869 are also figured in Oskar Theodor's book the "genitalia of Bombyliidae" pag. 161. Illustrations of the genitalia of *S. tenella* can be found in Frans (1969: 140).

Description

Male

Head (Figs. 1 & 2): ground colour black, beneath the ocellar tubercle somewhat shining, frons brownish dusted

above antennae, face grey dusted, stiff black hairs on frons, ocellar tubercle and on the edge of the buccal cavity. Eyes separated from the ocellar tubercle by a distance equal to the width of the front ocellus. Bare grey dusted section below the antennae. Occiput dusted greyish, a tuft of yellowish and black hairs near the bisecting line of the eyes, the occipital cavity surrounded by a row of yellowish hairs. Antennae black, scape with stiff black hairs as on frons, pedicel closely applied to scape with a few exteriorly placed black hairs, flagellum bare, with a central biparted stylus.



Fig. 1. Male head, dorsal view. © Jos Dils.

Thorax and scutellum: ground colour black, all hairs and bristles yellow, anepisternum with tuft of yellow hairs, anepimeron and laterotergite bare. Haltera ivory with small dorsal brownish stain.



Fig. 2. Male head, lateral view. © Jos Dils.

Wings (Figs. 3 & 4): tinted light brown, the distal part somewhat lighter. R5 and cup open on wing edge. Vein R2 interradiial crossvein present accordingly forming three submarginal cells. Squama alaris white with pure white fringes.



Fig. 3. Male wing. © Jos Dils.



Fig. 4. Male, dorsal view. © Jos Dils.

Legs (Fig. 5): with blackish femora, yellow at knees except F3 yellowish adjacent scales and spines mixed yellow and black. Tibia yellow, lower tarsi blackened. Pulvilli well developed. Spines black.



Fig. 5. Male, lateral view. © Jos Dils.

Abdomen (Fig. 6): ground colour black except the lateral bended edges yellow. All tergites with yellow hairs and posterodorsal from T2 to T6 with sparse black hairs, T7 also dorsally with black hairs. Sternites with adjacent whitish elongated scales. Genitalia brownish yellow.



Fig. 6. Male abdomen. © Jos Dils.

Genitalia (Fig. 11). Gonocoxae with typical *Stomylomyia* formed distylae with a row of lateral setae. Epiphallus pointed and aedeagus with blunt T shaped extremity in side view.

Female

Head (Figs. 7 & 8): as in male, with the difference that there are only a few black hairs on the edge of the upper buccal cavity and around the occipital cavity. Occiput dusted greyish, a tuft of yellow hairs near the bisecting line of the eyes. Eyes separated by 3 times the width of the ocellar tubercle.



Fig. 7. Female head, dorsal view. © Jos Dils.



Fig. 8. Female head, lateral view. © Jos Dils.



Fig. 10. Female, lateral view. © Jos Dils.



Fig. 9. Female, dorsal view. © Jos Dils.

Legs (Fig. 10): as in male, but all femora yellow.

Thorax and scutellum (Fig. 9): ground colour black, all hairs and bristles yellow, anepisternum with tuft of yellow hairs, katepisternum with hair like white scales, anepimeron and laterotergite bare. Haltera ivory with small dorsal brownish stain.

Abdomen (Fig. 9): same as in male, first sternites darker (as in some *Lomatia*).

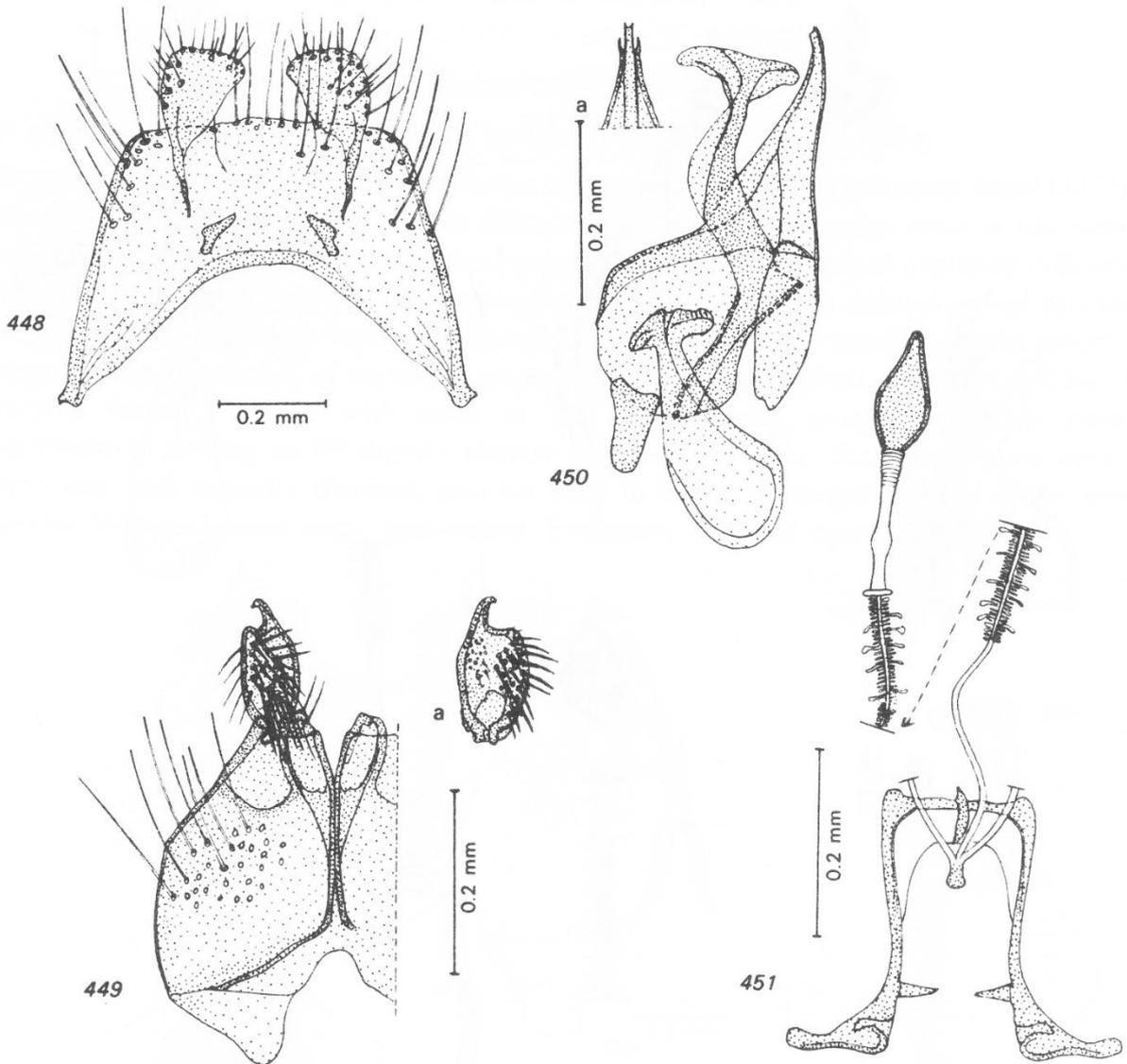
Wings (Fig. 9): as in male.

Genitalia (Fig. 11): spermathecal reservoir pointed at apex, subgenital plates quadrate well sclerotized and at the underside bended outwards. Papillae well developed.

Etymology: The species is named after Oskar Theodor who published in his book "*The Genitalia of Bombyliidae*" the genitalia of an unknown *Plesiocera* sp. (1983: 160, figs 448–451. Those genitalia turned out to be those of this new *Stomylomyia* species.

References

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Figs. 448–451: *Plesiocera* sp. no. 1
448. epandrium; 449. gonopod; (a) dististylus, lateral; 450. aedeagus;
(a) same, apex, dorsal; 451. spermatheca

Fig. 11. Genitalia of *Stomylomyia theodori* sp. nov. following Theodor (1983: 160).