

***Olegonegrobovia* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae), new genus from Uganda**

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Grichanov, I. Ya. 1995. *Olegonegrobovia* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae), new genus from Uganda. *Int. J. Dipterol. Res.*, 6(2): 125—128.

Olegonegrobovia, a new genus of dolichopodid subfamily Campsicneminae with *O. zlobini* and *O. barkalovi* spp.n. from mountain area of Uganda are described.

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Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Olegonegrobovia*, new genus, Africa, Uganda.

***Olegonegrobovia* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Olegonegrobovia zlobini* sp.n.

Description (male). Occiput concave, frons not concave. One pair of well developed ocellar and external vertical bristles. Postocular bristles in one row. Eyes with short white hairs, joined in the middle of face. Face extremely narrow; Epistome as a small triangle under antennae and narrow strip in lower part; clypeus half as wide as epistome. Face does not come down eyes. Cheeks undeveloped. Palpi and proboscis short. Antennae black, with short articles, inserted in the upper third of head; scape bare, pedicel with short setae, transverse-oval, without appendices. First flagellomere as long as high, bud-shaped, with rounded apex, densely haired. Arista dorsal, basal article long, with short setulae, apical article densely pubescent, with increasing length of hairs towards apex.

Mesonotum metallic green, pleura dark-green or brown; 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *ntpl*, 1 *ia*, 1 *sa*, 1 *pa*. Six pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles with a few hairs in front of them; a few sparse uniserial acrostichals. Mesonotum flattened near scutellum. Scutellum with two strong bristles and one or two pairs of marginal hairs. Postnotum high and well developed. Wings oblong-oval, slightly darkened, with strong costal bristle near base. Veins simple. Costa reaches m_{1+2} near wing apex; r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} almost parallel in apical

half. Posterior transversal vein approximately perpendicular to m_{1+2} and m_{3+4} , as long as apical part of m_{3+4} , placed in the middle of wing. m_{1+2} unbranched; cu_1+a reduced. Anal lobe small, but clearly developed, with sclerotized distal edge, bearing a comb of long black compact bristles.

Fore and middle coxae with hairs, hind coxae with strong bristle. Fore legs without strong bristles or spines; 2nd-4th articles of fore tarsi shortened. Middle femora and tibiae slightly thickened, curved and pressed, with a few long unusual ventral setae. Middle and hind femora with preapical bristles. Hind tibiae with developed bristles.

Abdomen dark, short, laterally compressed; unmodified segments together slightly longer than mesonotum. 1st-5th abdominal tergites well developed, 2nd-5th sternites shortened. Hypopygium with short hairs, big, sessile, attached to the tip of abdomen, concealed in basal part, expanded down under the abdomen. Appendices short, strongly sclerotized.

Diagnosis. Some features of new genus look like ones of *Campsicnemus* Walker (legs and wings), *Telmaturgus* Mik (arista), *Campsicnemoides* Curran (face), *Anomalopyga* Oldenberg (abdomen and hypopygium), *Sympycnus* Loew (6 pairs of dorsocentrals and shape of first flagellomere) and others, but it is clearly distinguished from any genus of Campsicneminae and related subfamilies by the complex of characters. Furthermore *Olegonegrobovia* has such

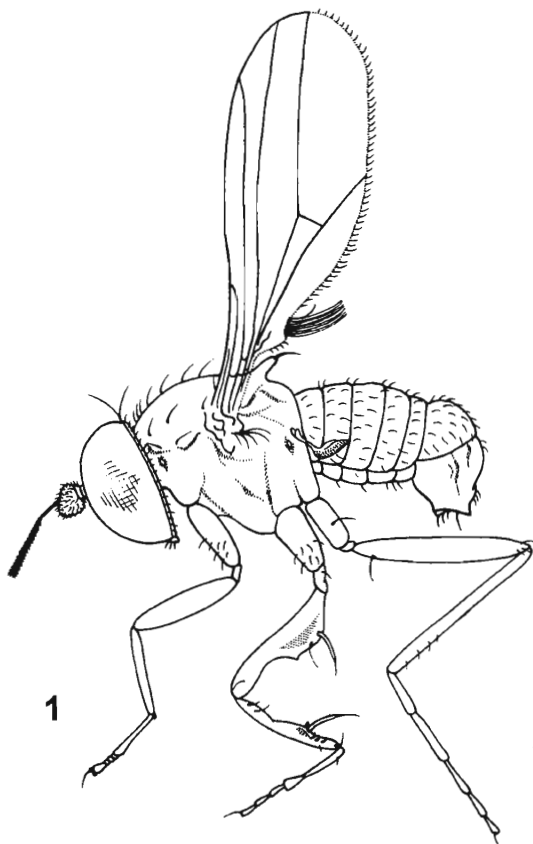


Fig. 1. *Olegonegrobovia zlobini* sp. n.

unique for the family attribute (may be male secondary sex character) as sclerotized wing anal lobe with a comb of long bristles.

Etymology. The genus named after the Russian dipterologist Prof. Oleg Negrobov.

Holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the Natural History Museum (London).

Olegonegrobovia zlobini sp.n.

(Figs 1, 2)

Holotype. ♂, **Uganda:** Ruwenzori Range, XII.1934-I.1935, B.M.E.Afr.Exp. B.M. 1935-203 / Kilembe, 4500 ft (F. W. Edwards).

Description. Frons metallic green, with violet reflection. Eyes joined in middle fifth of face. Face bronze-black, grey pollinose, very narrow, 4 times as high as wide under antennae. Epistome as a small triangle with height/base ratio 7:4, and narrow strip lower, twice as wide as clypeus. Palpi and proboscis very short, black, covered with small hairs. Antennae black, slightly longer than height of head. First flagellomere as long as height at base, with rounded apex, densely pubescent. Arista dorsal, thrice

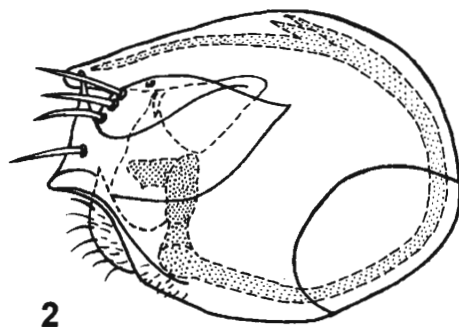


Fig. 2. *Olegonegrobovia zlobini* sp. n., hypopygium;

as long as articles of antenna together. Basal article of arista with short setulae, apical article of arista 2.5 times as long as basal part, very densely pubescent, with increasing length of hairs towards apex of arista, which seems thickened therefore.

Mesonotum metallic dark-green, with blue reflection, pleura and scutellum bronze-green, grey pollinose. Scutellum with two strong bristles and two hairs from the outside.

Legs dirty-yellow, coxae and apical segments of tarsi brown, femora mostly brownish. Fore and middle coxae with yellow-brown hairs in apical half, hind coxae with one black strong external bristle. Fore femora with a dark fine posterior preapical bristle. Fore tibiae with small pale apicoventral scale of fine hairs. Fore basitarsi slightly pressed in apical third. Second to fourth articles of fore tarsi shortened. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) — 2.1 : 3.4 : 2.6 : 1.5 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.4. Middle femora slightly curved, pressed, and strongly thickened on ventral surface in basal half; one of the ventral tubercles bears a few black short hairs and a bundle of dirty-yellow hairs stuck together, nearly as long as diameter of femora; one strong preapical bristle. Middle tibiae slightly curved and pressed, with one contraction in the middle and other in the middle of apical half of tibia. One strong anterior, one fine ventral bristles in basal half, one curved ventral and one dorsal apical bristles; dirty-yellow ventral seta, as long as middle basitarsus, and irregular row of short strong, partly hooked, strong bristles in apical third. Second segment of middle tarsi slightly squeezed and enlarged. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 1.7 : 4.3 : 3.4 : 1.7 : 0.7 : 0.5 : 0.5 : 0.5. Hind femora with one fine basal anteroventral and a few fine preapical bristles. Hind tibiae with a row of three or four dorsal bristles in apical third. Length

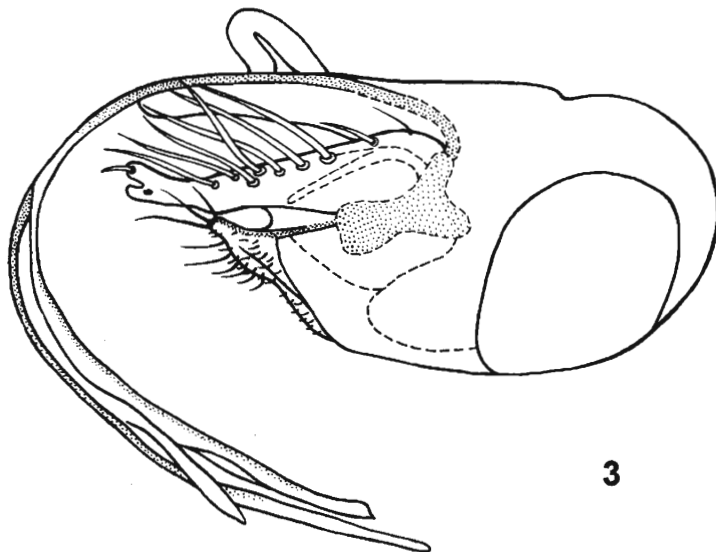


Fig. 3. *Olegonegrobovia barkalovi* sp. n., hypopygium.

ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 1.4 : 5.2 : 5.4 : 1.3 : 1.6 : 1.0 : 0.7 : 0.6.

Wings slightly darkened, veins brown. Ratio of parts of costa between r_{2+3} and r_{4+5} to those between r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} , 1.9 : 0.9. Ratio of apical to basal part of m_{1+2} , 6.5 : 4.5. Anal lobe small and short, but clearly developed, almost triangle, with sclerotized distal edge, bearing a black compact comb of 10 long strong wavy bristles and one shortened separate bristle. This comb three or four times as long as its width, twice as long as posterior transversal vein and nearly as long as apical part of m_{3+4} . Anal angle obtuse. Squamae dark-yellow, with brown edging and black bristles. Halteres brown.

Abdomen bronze-green-black, with dark hairs, pressed from lateral sides, twice as long as high. Hypopygium bronze-black, big, massive, twice as long as high and nearly as long as abdomen; basal third concealed. Appendices short, black, with dark and light hairs.

Female. Unknown.

Length: body 1.3 mm, wing 1.8 mm.

Distribution. Mountain area of Uganda (Ruwenzori Range).

Etymology. The species named after the Russian dipterologist Dr. Vladimir Zlobin.

Olegonegrobovia barkalovi sp. n.

(Fig. 3)

Holotype. ♂, Uganda: Badongo Forest, 7.II.1935 (F. W. Edwards)/ B.M.E.Afr.Exp. B.M. 1935-203.

Description. Frons bronze-green. Eyes joined in middle third of face. Face very narrow, 6 times as high as wide under antennae. Epistome as a small bronze-green equilateral triangle under antennae, and densely pollinose narrow strip in lower part. Clypeus metallic black, square, nearly half as wide as epistome. Palpi and proboscis short, black, covered with dark hairs. Antennae black, slightly longer than height of head. First flagellomere as long as height at base, with rounded apex, densely pubescent. Arista dorsal, 3.5 times as long as articles of antenna together. Basal article of arista with short setulae, apical article of arista nearly four times as long as basal part, densely pubescent, with increasing length of hairs towards apex of arista.

Mesonotum metallic blue-green, slightly pollinose, pleura dark bronze-brown, grey pollinose. Scutellum metallic green from above and dark yellow-brown from below, posterior edge with two strong bristles, two hairs inside and two hairs from the outside.

Legs and coxae yellow, middle coxae, hind femora from above and last joints of tarsi slightly darkened. Fore and middle coxae with brown hairs in apical half, hind coxae with one brown strong external bristle. Fore legs without bristles. Fore tibiae with small yellow apicoventral scale of fine hairs. Second to fourth articles of four tarsi slightly shortened. Length ratio of fore coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) - 2.0 : 3.2 : 2.7 : 1.6 : 0.3 : 0.2 : 0.2 : 0.4. Middle femora slightly curved and thickened on ventral surface in basal half; one of the two ventral tubercles bears a long dark

bristle and a complex yellow horn of stuck hairs, twice as long as diameter of femora; one anterior preapical bristle. Middle tibiae with a contraction in the middle and slightly thickened apicad. Three anterodorsal and one posterodorsal bristles in middle third, three or four short strong black anterior bristles and one yellow ventral seta, as long as middle basitarsus, in apical third, two or three apical bristles. Length ratio of middle coxa to femora to tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth), 1.8 : 4.0 : 3.5 : 1.9 : 0.9 : 0.7 : 0.6 : 0.6. Hind femora with one strong anteroventral preapical bristle and a few posterior preapical hairs. Hind tibiae with two or three dorsal bristles in apical third, with two or three apical bristles, and with a row of posteroventral hairs, as long as diameter of tibia. Length ratio of hind coxa to femora to tibia to basitarsus, 1.3 : 4.9 : 5.2 : 1.3.

Wings slightly darkened, veins brown. Ratio of parts of costa between r_{2+3} and r_{4+5} to those between r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} , 2.5 : 1.1. Ratio of apical to basal part of $m_1 + 2$, 6.7 : 4.5. Ratio of posterior transversal vein to apical part of m_{3+4} , 0.9 : 2.1. Anal lobe long and narrow, but clearly developed, slightly longer than apical part of m_{3+4} with fairly sclerotized distal edge, bearing a bundle of 5 long and 3 short strong black bristles. This bundle nearly as long as posterior transversal vein. Anal angle obtuse. Squamae dirty-yellow, with brown edging and black bristles. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen metallic dark bronze-brown, with dark hairs, pressed from lateral sides, twice as long as

high. Hypopygium brown, big, massive, twice as long as high and nearly as long as abdomen, with dark and pale hairs. Appendices short, brown, with pale hairs. Visible part of hypandrium and aedeagus brown.

Female. Unknown.

Length: body 1.3 mm, wing 1.8 mm.

Distribution. Mountain area of Uganda.

Etymology. The species named after the Russian dipterologist Dr. Anatoly Barkalov.

Diagnosis. Males of the new species can be separated by many attributes, the main of which are following:

- coxae brown, scutellum completely bronze-green, second article of middle tarsi enlarged *O. xlobini* sp. n.
- coxae yellow, scutellum yellow-brown from below, middle tarsi simple *O. barkalovi* sp. n.

Acknowledgements

I am sincerely grateful to Dr. Brian Pitkin for his kindness in giving me the opportunity to study the collection of the Natural History Museum (London). I appreciate the help I have received from Mrs Galina Grichanova in doing the illustrations.

Received 21.III.1995