

**OLDROYDIA HULL AND CYRTOPOGON LOEW
(DIPTERA:ASILIDAE) FROM INDIA**

P. PARUI*

Zoological Survey of India, M-Block, New Alipore, Calcutta-700 053

INTRODUCTION

A new species of *Oldroydia* Hull viz. *O. josephi* is described and the male genitalia and wing of *Cyrtopogon ornatus* Oldroyd illustrated, the later species being the first record from India. Key to the species from India of both the genera are provided. The paper deals with the material collected by Shri D. K. Mondal of this department during Neora Valley Survey, 1982. Type specimens will be deposited to the National Zoological Collection of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Genus *Oldroydia* Hull

1956. *Oldroydia* Hull, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (12) 9 : 398. Type-species : *Oldroydia hamata* Hull.
1990. *Oldroydia* Hull : Joseph & Parui, *Rec. zool. Surv. India* Occ. paper No. 113 : 26.

Flies of *Oldroydia* are medium sized resembling *Cyrtopogon* Loew for its characteristically produced and round face which is fully covered with dense piles or bristles. The former can be readily distinguished by its dense mesonotal mane in both sexes, exceptionally long first flagellomere terminated by a spatulate or disciform plate with a small spine or a three segmented style with pointed apex and the generally presence of hamate anterior femur in male.

So far four species have been recorded from India and a new species is described here.

Key to the species

- 1 Fore femur with a hammar or chisel-like process in male.....2
Fore femur without such process.....4
2. First flagellomere ends in a spatulate or disciform plate with a small spine...*hamata* Hull
First flagellomere ends in three segmented style with pointed apex.....3

* Retired : Present address : 297, Bangur Avenue, Block-B, Calcutta-700 055

3. Wing with three dark spots; leg black..... *josephi* n. sp.
 Wing with a black spot at apex, femur black; tibia red with black apex
*scatophagoidea*(Walker)
4. Wing with dilated fore border; male genitalia black and yellowish brown
*costata* Joseph and Parui
- Fore border of wing not dilated; male genitalia black.....*femorata* Joseph and Parui

***Oldroydia josephi* n. sp.**

A black species with black and yellowish-brown bristles and light brown wing. Male length 11-12 mm., wing 10 mm.

Male Head black, yellowish tomentose; face entirely highly gibbous; mystax black; ocellar and postocular bristles black and long; postgena black bristly pilose. Antenna black, scape and pedicel with black bristles, proportional length of segments 2 : 1 : 6, style three segmented, as long as pedicel. Palpus and proboscis black with concolourous piles and bristles.

Thorax black, pronotum with dense golden yellow piles, scutum with a pair of golden yellow tomentose longitudinal stripes extending entire length, mane dense and composed of black bristles; chaetotaxy not distinguishable; pleura black, anepisternum and ketepisternum with black piles; epimeron with long golden-yellow piles; scutellar disc with mixed black and golden yellow piles, hind border with dense long black bristles. Haltere brownish-yellow.

Leg black, fore femur with a hamate process, all femora with dense black bristles ventrally; all tibiae laterally with some golden yellow bristly piles, fore tibia with mixed black and golden-yellow bristles, mid and hind tibiae with prominent golden yellow bristles and a few black ones.

Wing membrane as in *hamata* Hull, brownish with dark brown infuscation at apex anteriorly, at radial sector and at base of discal cell; all cells wide open; microtrichia evenly distributed over wing surface.

Abdomen black, terga 1-5 with dense black bristles dorsally and golden-yellow bristles laterally up to tergum 4; terga 5-7 laterally covered with golden-yellow scales, sterna with dense black bristles. Male genitalia (Fig.1) with eight sternite bearing a bunch of black bristles.

Holotype (M), India : West Bengal Darjeeling District Naora Valley, 10. ix. 1982, Coll. D. K. Mondal; Paratype (M) other details as in holotype.

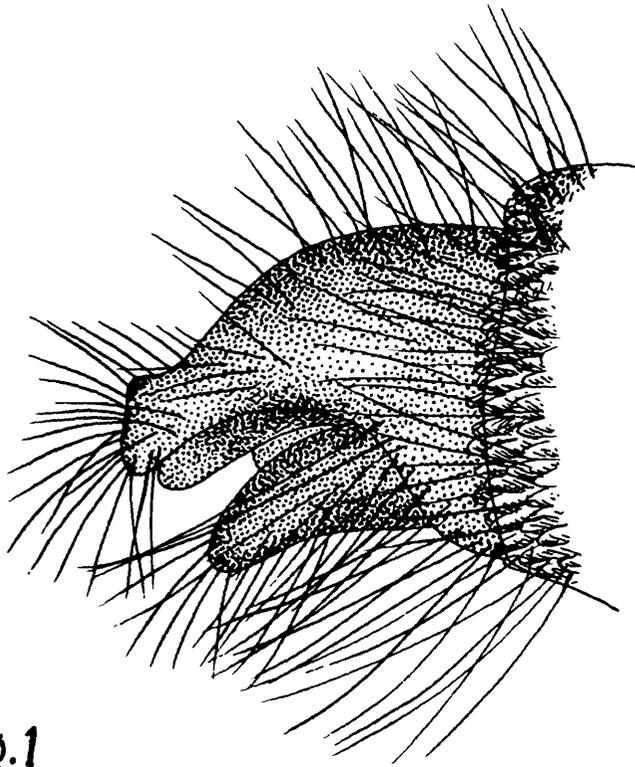


Fig.1

0.5mm.

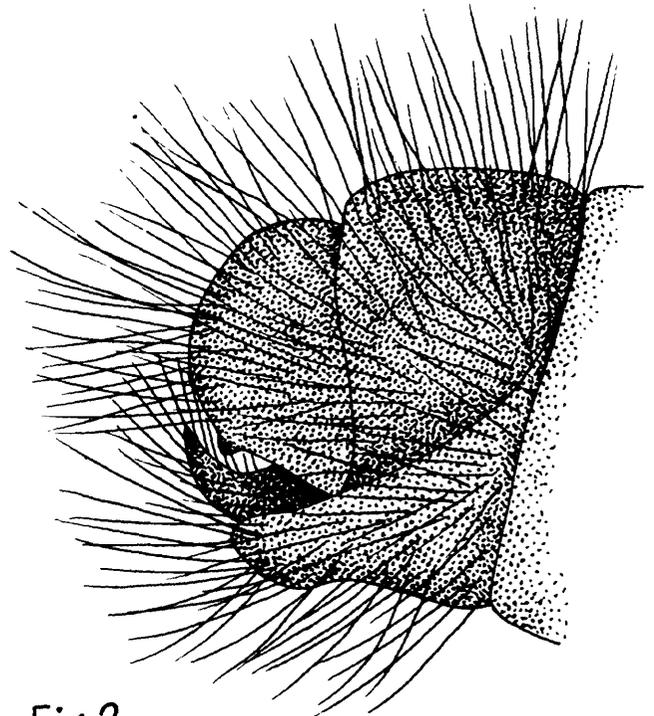
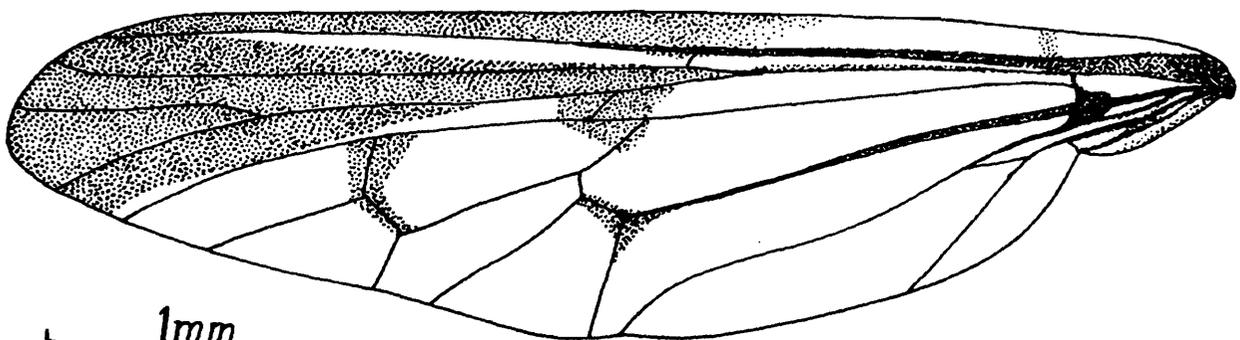


Fig.2

0.5mm.



1mm.

Fig.3

The present species superficially resembles to *O. hamata* Hull but differs from it in the shape of antennal style and in the details of male genitalia. As regards antennal style it is similar to *O. scatophagoides* (Walker) from Nepal, otherwise a distinct species. The species is named after Dr. A.N.T. Joseph, retired Jt. Director of the same institution who is an outstanding student of Indian Asilidae.

Genus *Cyrtopogon* Loew

1807. *Cyrtopogon* Loew, *Linn. Ent.*, 2 : 515. Type-species : *Asilus ruficornis* Fabricius.

1990. *Cyrtopogon* Loew : Joseph and Parui, 1990. *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, Occ. paper No. 110 : 23.

Medium sized flies with highly produced face; humeri with abundant long piles; marginal and all posterior cells widely open; epandrium of male genitalia obtuse, fully cleft; female with 5-6 pairs of spines on acanthophorites.

Key to the species

- 1 Leg wholly black; scutum without stripe or spot.....2
 - Leg black except base of tibiae brownish; sutum with two median black longitudinal stripes and two lateral black spots on each side.....*khasiensis* Bromley
2. Wing hyaline or uniformly greyish or yellowish stained.....3
 - Wing anteriorly brown stained with dark brown spots at base and apex of discal cell.....*ornatus* Oldroyd
3. Mystax consists of yellow bristles in the middle surrounded by black ones.*laphroides* Bromley
 - Mystax consists of black bristles dorsally and yellow ventrally.....*laxenecera* Bromley

Cyrtopogon ornatus Oldroyd

1964. *Cyrtopogon ornatus* Oldroyd, *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 15 : 242.

Oldroyd (1964) described the species from Nepal and the description of it is fairly adequate but it lacks illustration of the genitalia. So, I take the opportunity of illustrating the male genitalia (Fig. 2) and the wing (Fig. 3). The species is recorded here for the first time from India. There is no marked difference in the character of the present specimen with the original description.

Material examined 1(M), India West Bengal Darjeeling District Neora Valley, 10.ix.1982, Coll. D. K. Mondal.

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