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## A FOURTH SPECIES OF *Cnemodon* (DIPTERA, SYRPHIDAE) IN BRITAIN

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The presence of a fourth species of *Cnemodon* in Britain has long been suspected (v., 1921, *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, **67**: p. 156, and 1953, *Handb. Brit. Ins.*, Syrphidae, p. 60), it was therefore interesting to find that a valuable paper by Delucchi and Pschorn-Walcher, published in 1955 (*Zeits. f. angew. Ent.*, **37**: pp. 492-536), has made it possible to identify that species with certainty. It is a species which will be found in British collections under the name of *vitripennis* Mg., and is almost certainly the *Cnemodon fulvimanus* of Lundbeck but *not* of Zetterstedt, has been given the name of *pubescens* by the authors of that paper, and may be recognised by the unusual extent of microchaetae on wing surface of basal cells of wings, while the pubescence on thorax and abdomen of male is usually more extensively darkened, and there are small but distinct differences in the genitalia.

Delucchi and Pschorn-Walcher have proved by an examination of the type of Zetterstedt's *fulvimanus* that it is *not* the species described by Lundbeck under that name but a species resembling *latitarsis* in having a similar, though smaller, projection on the male third abdominal sternite; in addition it is a smaller species with basal joint of male front tarsi not dilated and only a little modified. It therefore resembles the male of my *verrucula*, in which however the abdominal projection is on the fourth not the third tergite, and is reduced in size to a small "wart", while the first joint of front tarsi is entirely unmodified, and the paralobes of male genitalia are more slender.

The second species mixed with the above *pubescens* in British collections under the name *vitripennis* is one the larvae of which were found by Delucchi and Pschorn-Walcher to be predacious (in company with larvae of *latitarsis*) on the Aphid *Dreyfusia piceae*, and was therefore given the name of *Cnemodon dreyfusiae*. Further proof that the species *pubescens* was distinct from *dreyfusiae* was forthcoming from the fact that not a single specimen of *pubescens* was bred from such predacious larvae.

In the examination of specimens in various collections Delucchi and Pschorn-Walcher found that several different species of *Cnemodon* had been identified as *vitripennis* Mg. For this reason and because the type of Meigen's species could not be found in order to ascertain the correct use of the name, they decided to refrain from using that name for any species of *Cnemodon*. The correctness of this action may well be questioned. The fact that *Pipiza vitripennis* Mg. was a *Cnemodon* has never been disputed. It was described from an Austrian male sent to Meigen by Megerle von Mühlfeld under the MS. name of *Scava* (probably a misprint for *Scaeva*) *dubia*, was quoted as being "Stark 3 Linien" in size, and having a "kleinen Höcker" at middle of middle tibiae. Though

apparently rather larger than either of the two new species described by Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher, the small size of the swelling on middle tibiae appears to over-rule the possibility of its being either of the larger species *latitarsis* and *brevidens*, and in view of three facts:—(1) that since 1865 all descriptions of *vitripennis* have been based upon one or the other, or both, of the new species described by those authors; (2) that while there are several Austrian specimens of *dreyfusiae* in the Vienna Museum identified as *vitripennis*, there are no specimens of *pubescens* so identified; and (3) that one of these specimens of *dreyfusiae* (labelled as *vitripennis*) was selected by Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher as "type" of their species, I consider that the name of *vitripennis* Mg. should be used in place of *dreyfusiae* D. & P.-W.

The British species and their synonymy would therefore be as follows:—1. *Cnemodon latitarsis* Egger (1865), 2. *C. verrucula* Coll. (1931), 3. *C. vitripennis* Mg. (1822) (*anthracina* Zett. nec Mg., *brevidens* Kow. nec Egger, *dreyfusiae* D. & P.-W.), and 4. *C. pubescens* D. & P.-W. (1955) (*fulvimanus* Lundbk. nec Zett., *vitripennis* Mg. pp. Auct. pl.).

In regard to the suggested synonymy of *Pipiza acuminata* Lw., with *vitripennis* M., I would call attention to Verrall's statement in 1901, *British Flies*, viii., p. 181, that he sent a female of the British *Cnemodon vitripennis* to Loew which was returned as being *acuminatus*, though at the same time Loew also returned a male of the British *vitripennis* as *Pipiza carbonaria*, which is not even a *Cnemodon*.

According to records given by Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher of specimens of *Cnemodon* found in the Vienna Museum Collection, there is no specimen identified by either Schiner or Egger as *latitarsis*, which is strange because Egger appears to have described that species from several specimens. There is, however, a male of *latitarsis* captured in 1863 near Vienna which, though labelled as identified by Egger as *vitripennis*, might well have been one of his original specimens of *latitarsis*, and I suggest should have been selected as "type" by the above authors when they examined these collections, and not the specimen caught by Mik in 1866.

In regard to *brevidens* Egger, again there is no specimen in the Vienna Museum labelled as so identified by Egger, but there is a male in Bergenstamm's Collection taken on 7.iii.1863, and identified by Bergenstamm as *vitripennis*, which might be one of Egger's original specimens of his species *brevidens*, and has been selected by Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher as "neotype" of that species.

At present I can record the additional British species (*pubescens*) from only Cambs. and Suffolk, but it will certainly be found to have a much wider distribution.

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