ANNALES
UNIVERSITATIS MARIAE CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA
LUBLIN — POLONIA
VOL. XXIV, 16 SECTIO C 1969

Z Katedry Zoologii Systematycznej Wydziału Biologii i Nauk o Ziemi UMCS
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A New Species of the Genus *Meromyza* M g. *(Diptera, Chloropidae)* from Poland

Nowy gatunek rodzaju *Meromyza* M g. (*Diptera, Chloropidae*) z Polski

Новый вид рода *Meromyza* M g. (*Diptera, Chloropidae*) в Польше

A new, so far unknown species of *Diptera* of the genus *Meromyza* M g. descerибed below, has been detected in the grassy regions of the Lublin and Opole districts.

Meromyza coronoseta sp. n.

Length of body 3.5——4 mm. Basic colour — yellow. Pattern — dark brown or orange, light brown and dark in places. Head higher than wide and wider than thorax. Height of head almost equal to that of thorax. Arista of antennae has 3 visible brown segments (Fig. c). Middle segment of flagellum cylindrical in shape, three times as long as wide. Third antennal segment longer than wide, with anterior part rounded at bottom and straight at top adge. Tempora narrower than half width of the third antennal segment. Frons protrudes (side view) at a distance smaller than width of third antennal segment. The angle between tempora and genae 90—100°. Maxillary palpus, cylindrical in shape (Fig. d), rounded at the end, darkened at the distal part or merely at the end. Hetae on genae are bright. Height of ocellar triangle surpasses width of its basis; its top does not reach anterior edge of frons. Ocellar spot is triangular or oval or pear-like in shape, black in colour. It is included within ocellar plate or extends beyond it.

Ocellar spot joins the other spot in the middle of occiput. This central spot on occiput, of triangular or irregular rhomboidal shape, with its

top directed towards the base of occiput, is surrounded with oblong lanceolate, brown streaks. Besides the pattern in central part of occiput, darker specimens occasionally have single dark brown spots on the opposite of tuber anterioris. In bright specimens occiput may show no pattern.

Mesonotum slightly longer than wide. Length of scutellum, when compared with the rest of mesonotum, is 1 : 3. Pattern visible on mesonotum is composed of mono- or polychromatic stripes. Central stripe has a black spot at the base, becomes orange in the middle and black or dark brown in ante-scutellum and scutellum. There are semicircular or oblong orange spots on top inner parts of the side stripings, while the rest of the surface is black or dark brown. Single spots black or brown in colour appear on *tuber anterioris*. *Sternopleurae* and *hypopleurae* are light brown with their edges darkened. *Pteuropleurae* are quite bright or covered with light brown spots and dashes. Femora of third pair of legs are 4—4.5 times as thick as tibiae. Initial segments of third pair of tarsi are equal in length to the sum of the two further segments. Ratio of wing's length to its width is 3 : 1. Vein c extends outside veins r_{4+5}. Distance between the ends of veins *c* and *m* is equal to 7/8 of the length of wing margin between veins r_{4+5} and *m*. Vestigial vein *sc* is visible at wing base below vein c. Distance between vein *r—m* and vein *m—cu* is 2.5 times as large as the length of vein *r—m*.

Abdomen. In the middle of all tergums there are oblong brown spots in the form of a stripe broken at intervals. On margins, single, irregular blurred spots are found.

Anal segment in the male has bright and black bristles set wreath-like in several rows. Gonopods are visibly split, covered with several rows of black prickles on inner lobes (Fig. f). Parameres of hyopygium are small, slightly sclerotized, brown in colour (Fig. e). Anterior parameres are arch-like curved. They are oblong at top and covered with numerous hairs in the middle. At the base there is an oval incision and a little slat. Posterior parameres are small, situated at the bottom of the base of anterior parameres.

Width of oval plates at the end of the female ovipositor is almost equal to length. Dorsal plate has a slight incision at sides. Genital plate is longer and wider than dorsal plate. Cerci are twice as long as wide and cone-like in shape.

Material. Holotype: ♂ found on 25 July 1964 on a meadow in Lublin. Paratypes: Białka, Lublin district, 11 July 1967, 1 ♀. Jelowa, Opole district, 11 August 1965, 1 ♀. Lublin, 7 August 1954, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀; 28 July 1959, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; July 1961, 2 ♂♂; July 1963, 5 ♂♂; June and August 1964, 32 ♂♂ and 46 ♀♀; July and August 1965, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; June and July 1966, 20 ♂♂ and 12 ♀♀. Kaplonosy, Lublin district, 17 July 1965, 1 ♀. Krasnystaw, Lublin district, 11 July

1967, 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀. Sosnowice, Lublin district, 29 July 1965, 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀. Szczekarków, Lublin district, 29 July 1965, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀. Wisznice, Lublin district, 17 July 1966, 1 ♀. Wola Korybutowa, Lublin district, 28 July 1966, 1 ♂. Złocień, Lublin district, 18 August 1966, 1 ♀.

More abundant catchings were obtained in July each year. In July and at the beginning of August, females were filled up with eggs (Fig. a).

Meromyza coronoseta sp. n. resembles *Meromyza nigriseta* F e d (1). Gonopods and parameres of both the species are generally alike in shape, while individual features of these parts differ. On inner lobes of gonopods *M. nigriseta* F e d. has about 10 black prickles in two rows, while *M. coronoseta* sp. n. has much more prickles set in several rows. Anterior parameres have at the bottom a slat which does not exist on anterior parameres in *M. coronoseta* sp. n. Moreover, proportions of the body, the hairing of anal segment and colour of pattern are different in *M. coronoseta* sp. n. as compared with those in *M. nigriseta* F e d.

REFERENCES

1. F i e d o s i e j e w a Ł. I.: Podmoskowskaja fauna *Meromyza* M g. (*Diptera Chloropidae*), Entomoł. Oboz., 39, 455—456 (1960).

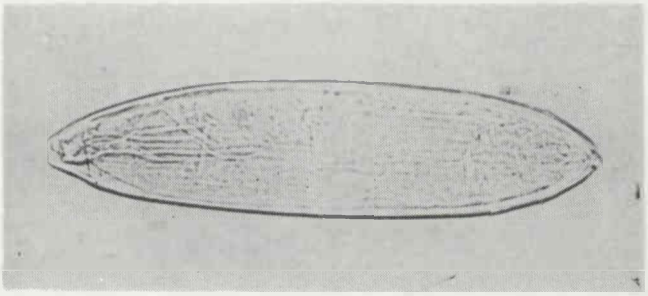
РЕЗЮМЕ

На травяных покровах Люблинского и Опольского воеводств был обнаружен не описанный до сих пор вид рода *Meromyza* M g., названный автором *Meromyza coronoseta*. В работе приводятся его описание и некоторые биологические данные. По мнению автора этот вид близок к *M. nigriseta* F e d.

STRESZCZENIE

Na obszarach trawiastych województw lubelskiego i opolskiego znaleziono nowy gatunek z rodzaju *Meromyza* M g. Gatunek ten nazwano *Meromyza coronoseta* i podano jego opis wraz z uwagami o biologii. Według autorki, opisany gatunek jest bliski *M. nigriseta* F e d.

Papier druk. sat. III kl. 80 g | Format 70 × 100 | Druku str. 3+2 tabl.
Annales UMCS Lublin 1968 | LZGraf. im. PKWN, Lublin, Unicka 4 | Zam. 2647. 18.VII.69
1100 + 125 egz. F-1 | Manuskrypt otrzymano 18.VII.69 | Data ukończenia 31.XII.69



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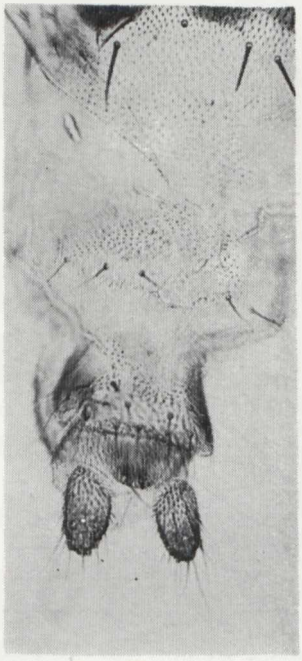

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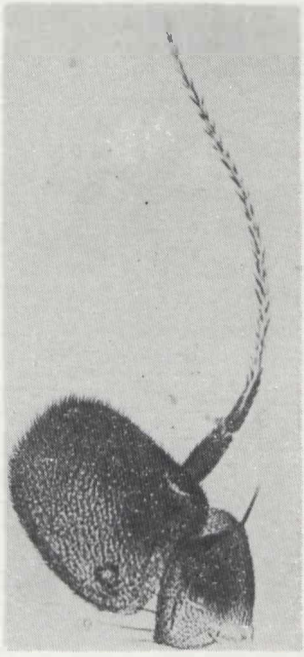

c

Meromyza coronoseta sp. n.: a — egg; b — ovipositor; c — antennae

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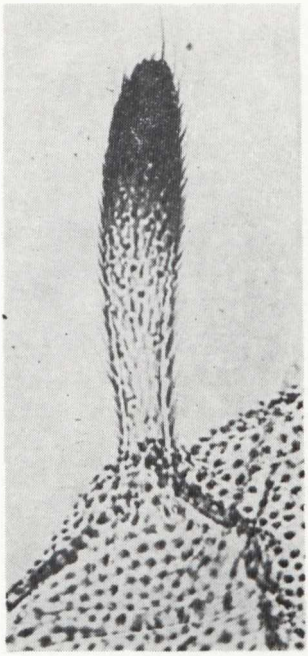

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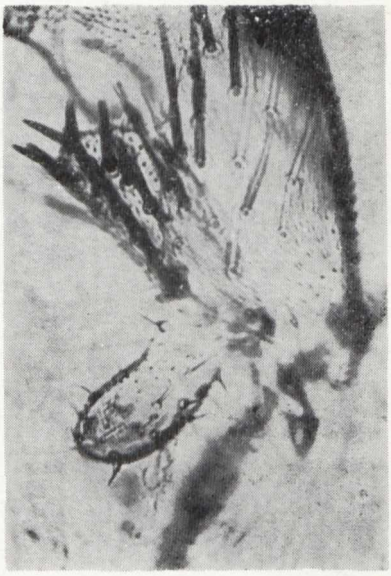

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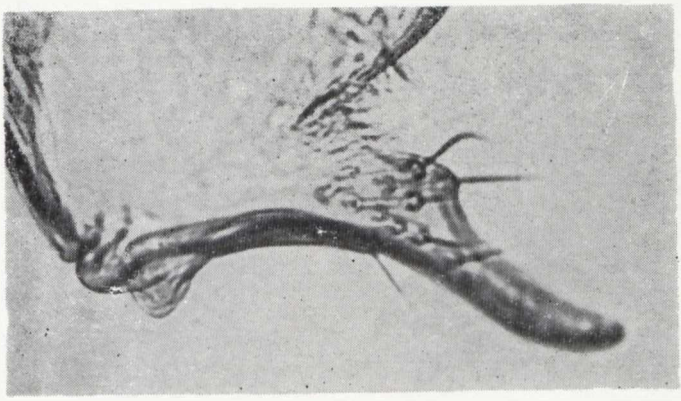

e

Meromyza coronoseta sp. n.: d — *palpus maxillaris*; e — male parameres; f — male gonopods