

A new species of *Idiocelyphus* Malloch (Diptera, Celyphidae) from the Philippine Islands

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A new species *Idiocelyphus freyi* is described from Mindanao, the Philippine Islands. Male genitalia are illustrated. The new species is included in the key of the species of *Idiocelyphus*.

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Celyphidae is a fairly small family of beetle-like flies occurring almost exclusively in tropical regions of the Old World (Nartshuk 1992). The Oriental fauna of the family comprises seven genera or subgenera (Tenorio 1972). The genus *Idiocelyphus* is the most generalized genus within the family. Species of *Idiocelyphus* have a much shorter scutellum, about as long as the thorax, with two pairs of strongly developed scutellar bristles. They have also moderately developed head and thoracic bristles and hind tibia with long terminal spur. The genus is subendemic to the Philippine Islands. From nine described species eight are recorded only on the Philippine Islands and one occurs on Borneo. The Philippine species are externally almost identical and can be separated only by the structures of male genitalia. The genus was recently revised by Tenorio (1969, 1972), who gave illustrations of the male genitalia for each species. The structures of male genitalia (surstyli, gonites, apodemes) are specific.

In the collection of the Zoological Museum, Helsinki University, I found 38 undetermined *Idiocelyphus* specimens from the Island Mindanao, the Philippine Islands. The male genitalia of these specimens differ in many respects from the corresponding structures of all known species of the genus *Idiocelyphus*. In addition 12 specimens with the

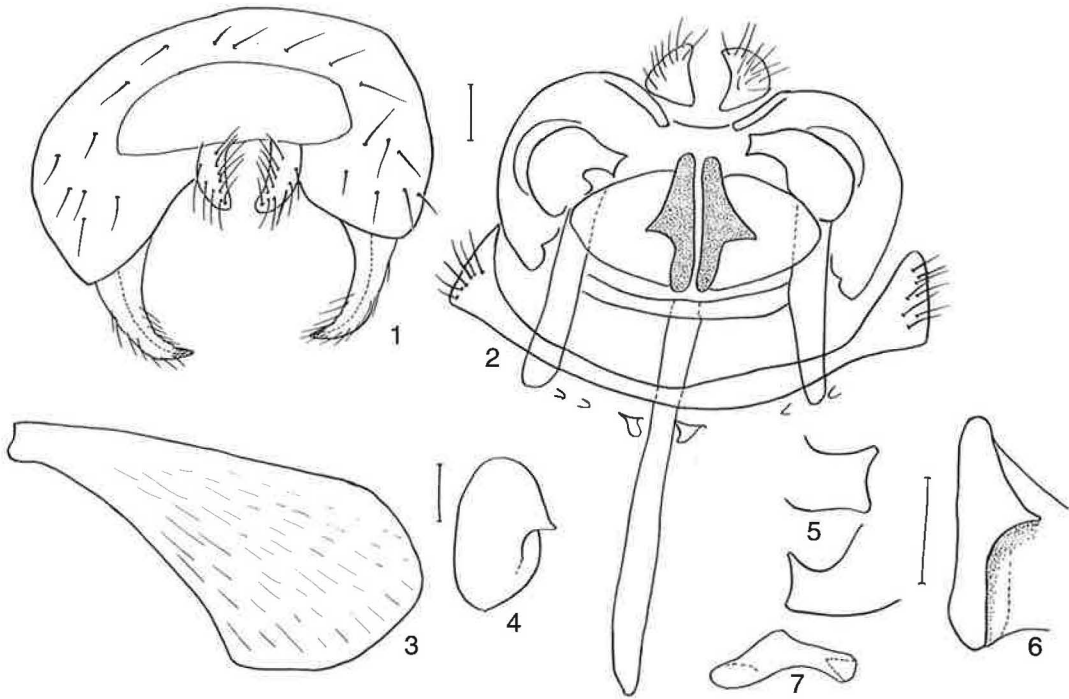
same male genitalia are separately kept in R. Frey's collections with the label "*Idiocelyphus bakeri* Malloch det R. Frey." Under specific name "*bakeri*" all these specimens are mentioned in the paper of R. Frey (1941). Investigated specimens differ from *I. bakeri* by structures of surstyli and gonites in male genitalia. The new species belongs to the group of species with relatively long surstyli which includes all known species of the genus except *I. parviceps* Tenorio and *I. reniformis* Tenorio.

Idiocelyphus freyi sp.n.

Type material. Holotype: ♂, Philippine Islands, Mindanao, Suridao, May 1915. Paratypes: 49 ♂ and ♀, the same locality, July, August 1914, May 1915, May 1916 (G. Boettcher).

Additional material not included in the type material. There are two female with labels: "Dapa (Siargao), November 1916" and "Luzon, Limay 12.10.1914 leg. G. Boettcher" which seem to belong to the new species, but are not included in the list of paratypes because I have not seen a male from these localities.

The holotype and 44 paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Museum, Helsinki University,



Figs. 1–7. Male genitalia of *Idiocelyphus freyi* sp.n. — 1: Epandrium; — 2: epandrium and hypandrium, ventral view; — 3: apodeme of aedeagus, lateral view; — 4: part of gonite lateral view; — 5: tip of surstyli; — 6: part of gonite, ventral view; — 7: ejaculatory apodeme. — Scale lines = 0.1 mm.

and 5 paratypes in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg.

Description.

Male, female. Body light brown with a strong violet tinge. The clypeus is projecting and dark violet. New species is superficially similar to the other Philippine *Idiocelyphus*, but has distinct male genitalia (Figs. 1–7). Epandrium rather big. Surstyli long, curved inward, the tip being slightly excavated with two small points, sometimes the tip of surstylus is a little asymmetrical (Figs. 2 and 5). Gonites consist of nearly half-round basal plate and central plate which are situated perpendicularly to the basal plate. Central plate has rounded apex and acute project on outer side (Figs. 4 and 6). Aedeagal apodeme long and wide in lateral view (Fig. 3). Ejaculatory apodeme as in Fig. 7. Apodemes of hypandrium are wide in lateral view and slightly sclerotized. Length: head and thorax with scutellum 3.2 mm, wings 3.7 mm.

Diagnosis.

The new species is similar to *I. steyscalli* Tenorio in the structure of epandrium, but surstyli longer and with bipointed tip. Gonites shorter, not forked, without sclerotized spine-like process and yellow hairs. From the other species with long surstyli the new species is distinguished by bipointed tip of surstyli and the structures of gonites.

The new species can be included in the key to the species of *Idiocelyphus* proposed by Tenorio (1969, 1972) as follows:

2. Epandrium large and thickened, expanded lateroventrally, the expansion tapered and directed inward; expansions of epandrium terminated by surstylus which is broad basally, apically pointed or excavated and curved inward 2a
- Epandrium not as above 3
- 2a. Surstyli short and apically pointed; gonites forked in lateral view and each with 3 long yellow hairs (Fig. 5a, b in Tenorio, 1969) *steyscalli* Tenorio
- Surstyli longer with excavated tip (see ventrally) (Figs. 1, 2 and 5). Gonites not forked and without long hairs;

apex of gonites rounded and outer side with acute projection (Figs. 2, 4 and 6) *freyi* sp. n.

The species is named in honour of Prof. R. Frey, a famous Finnish dipterist, who investigated Celyphidae of the Philippine Islands.

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