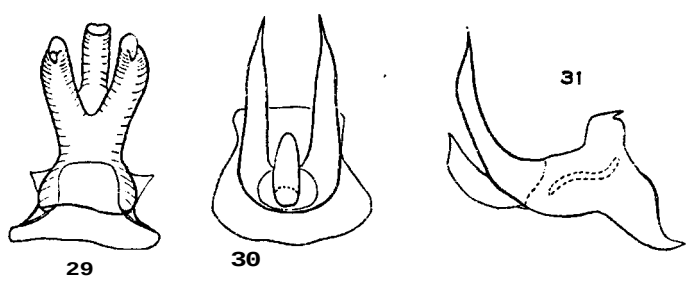
X Strickenberg, B. 1960.
Diptera (Brachycera) Rhagionidae
S. Afr. anim. Life, 7: 216-308.
Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksells (1960)



Figs. 29–31. *Lampromyia* **(*L.*) *flavida*. Aedeagus in dorsal, posterior and lateral view.**

longer laterally. Apical tergites and sternites with quite abundant suberect, stiff, black hairs, these quite strong and more erect on 7th sternite.

S. Rhodesia: Vumba Mountains, Umtali district, 4 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, one of the ♂ dated 23.111.1936, the remainder February, March or April 1941, reared or captured by A. CUTHBERTSON. In collection of Department of Agriculture, Salisbury.

The male genitalia of *L. canariensis* MACQ., *L. pallida* MACQ. and *L. cylindrica* (FABR.)

From the structure of tlie genitalia it is apparent that tliese three Palaearctic species of *Lampromyia* belong to a distirictive group which is related to tlie *pilosula* group. Typical features are tlie development of tlie 9th tergite, tlie variable developniciit of tlie accessory processes of the aedeagus, and tlic simple nature of tlie transverse bridge of the synsternite In *L. cylindrica* (FABR.) tlie 9th tergite is enormously long, the proctiger greatly elongatecl **aiid** prominent, and the aedeagus bears a pair of sniall, lobe-like, semi-oval accessory processes. *L. pallida* MACQ. likewise has the tergite greatly enlarged and projecting beyond the apex of the dististyles, but tlie proctiger (in the one specinien examined) is small. The aedeagus is without accessory processes **aiid** resembles the type found in *Vermipardus* In *L. canariensis* MACQ. tlie 9th tergite is enlarged though not elongated, and the proctiger is of the type found in tlie *pilosula* group. The aedeagus has a well-developed pair of accessory processes The genitalia of *canariensis* are unique in one respect; tlie articulatioii of tlie tergal portion is by a pair of sclcrotized condyles on the ventral margins of tlie proctiger, which engage **a** pair of erect protuberances arisiiig from the dorsal inner margin of tlie synsternite jiist anterior to the transverse bridge (figs. 32, 35 *cd*). In genitalic characters *canariensis* is closest to *pilosula* aiid *flavida*, while *pallida* and *cylindrica* are more distantly related though close to oiie aiiother

Lampromyia (s. str.) *canariensis* MACQUART, 1838

(Figs. 32–36;

Lampromyia canariensis MACQUART, 1838, in WEBB & BERTHELOT, Hist. Sat. d'iles Canaries, Entom.. Dipt. 105, Pl. 4, fig.

which the articulating surfaces of the proctiger engage. Aedeagus with a stout basal portion on which arise a pair of well-developed accessory processes, these dark and prominent, upcurved, the lower inner surface flattened, with a pronounced "head" when seen in front or back view, The aedeagal tube is strongly flattened laternlly, iri shape as in fig. **36.** There is a weak, semicircular keel on the underside of the base.

Canary Islands: 1 ♂, **Orotava, Teneriffe,** 1909, GRAHAM-SMITH leg. (B.M.)

Lampromyia (s. str.) *pallida* MACQUART, 1835

(Figs. 35–41)

Lampromyia pallida MACQUART, **1833, Suit. à** BUFFON, 1, 662, pl 24, fig. **18.**
Lampromyia mikii MARCHAL, 1897, **Mem Sor** zool **Fr., 10, pp** 5–25, pi. 1.

Tergite 9 (figs. **37–38)** exceptionally large and elongate, exceeding the apex of the dististyles and about twice as long as greatest width; width almost equal throughout, apex truncated. Over a little more than basal third the tergite is very deep and strongly arclied. but thereafter it decreases rapidly in depth and is only half as deep over the apical third, the outer margin being strongly sinuous in profile. Near the middle on the dorsum is a sligiit deprcssion. Proctiger in the specimen exaniined is rery weak and of about the same size as in *canariensis*, the details difficult to discern but probably similar striicturally to that species. Transverse bridge a narrow, strong. chitinous bow, not strongly arched, inclined obliquely and unlike ***cylindrica,*** concave basally; at each end the bridge expands into a triangular terminal portion applied to the synsternite. Dististyles simple, firiger-like, with a slight basal swelling, curved very slightly towards median line. Synstcrnite narrowly trough-shaped, elongated, with a sliglit constriction at middle, ventral aperture short, narrowly U-shaped, occupying only about $\frac{1}{5}$ of total length At apex of synsternite on inner surface is a curious structure, shown in fig. 39, formed by folding in and over of the integument bordering the ventral aperture; this structiire continucs apicad in a short, pointed protuberance on each side of the ventral aperture; it is deeply grooved in median line, the concavity being as wide as, nnd continuous with, tlie ventral aperture. Aedeagus (figs. 40, 41) a simple tube shaped in side view rather like a saxophone, i.e. with a stout, short, flaring basal piece leading into a dorsoventrally flattenod tube via a sharp beiid of more than a right-angle. At the mid-point of its length this tube is curved again a little in the opposite direction, after which it beconies more strongly flattcned. The apex, seen in posterior view, is rounded. There is a weak, semicircular, median keel on ventral surface of base. The position of the aedeagus in fig. **38** is possibly unnatural, and it is likely that it normsllg lies in repose between the dististyles.

Spain: Barcelona. reared from larva in 1928, dct D AUBERTIN, 1 ♂ (B M.).

Lampromyia (s. str.) *cylindrica* (FABRICIUS), 1794

(Figs 42–45)

Empis cylindrica FABRICIUS, 1794, Entomol. System., *4*, p 403.
Lampromyia funebris DUFOUR, 1850, Ann Soc ent Fr., (2) 8, p. 152, pl. VI, fig. 14.