

A new species of *Milichiella* GIGLIO-TOS from Spain (Diptera, Milichiidae)

[Eine neue Art der Gattung *Milichiella* GIGLIO-TOS aus Spanien (Diptera, Milichiidae)]

by
Miguel CARLES-TOLRÁ

Barcelona (Spain)

Abstract	A new species of <i>Milichiella</i> GIGLIO-TOS, <i>M. iberica</i> spec. nov., is described from Spain and is compared with <i>M. lacteipennis</i> (LOEW, 1866).
Key words	Diptera, Milichiidae, new species, Spain.
Zusammenfassung	Eine neue Art aus der Familie der Milichiidae, <i>Milichiella iberica</i> spec. nov., wird aus Spanien beschrieben. Die neue Art wird mit <i>M. lacteipennis</i> (LOEW, 1866) verglichen.
Stichwörter	Diptera, Milichiidae, neue Art, Spanien.

Introduction

Milichiella GIGLIO-TOS, 1895 is a widespread genus of the family Milichiidae represented in the Palaearctic Region, by at least 4 described species (PAPP 1984, PAPP & WHEELER 1998). It is a very easy distinguishable genus characterized by the notched posterior margin of eye.

During the study of dipterological material collected by Drs PUJADE (Barcelona) and TSCHORSNIG (Stuttgart) in Spain, a very interesting new species of *Milichiella* has been found. The new species, which was mainly collected by sweeping on Umbelliferae, is described below. It is related to *M. lacteipennis* (LOEW, 1866), consequently, material of this species has been kindly loaned by Drs BÁEZ (La Laguna) and MATHIS (Washington) for comparison.

Systematic account

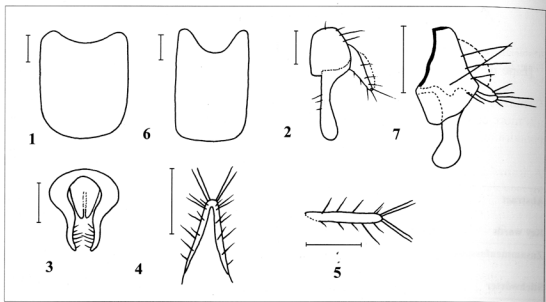
Milichiella iberica spec. nov.

(Figs 1-5)

Type material: Holotype ♂: SPAIN, Badajoz: Herrera del Duque, 26.8.1995, J. PUJADE leg. Paratypes: SPAIN, Salamanca, Aldea del Obispo, Prado Caño, 30.6.1995, 1 ♂; Villar de Ciervo (6-8 km N), 30.5.1999, 1 ♂ (swept from flowers of *Thapsia villosa*); Villar de la Yegua, Vado de la Viña, 24.6.1995, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (swept from Umbelliferae), 27.6.1995, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (swept from Umbelliferae); all H.-P. TSCHORSNIG leg. Type material preserved in alcohol. Holotype and 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ paratypes deposited in the author's collection, other paratypes deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart. Total: 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀.

Male. Head dark brown. Frons slightly convergent to the antennae. Antennae dark brown. Palpi dark brown. Chaetotaxy: 3 ori (anterior much shorter), 2 ors, oc, vte, vti, pvt.

Thorax blackish. Chaetotaxy: 1 hu, 2 np, 1 prst, 2 dc (anterior shorter), 1 prsc, 1 sa, 2 pa, 0 mp, mesopleura bare, 2 st, sternopleura bare, 2 sc. **Wing** transparent, very slightly brownish, veins r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} convergent (costal section between veins r_{4+5} and m_{1+2} slightly longer than anterior transversal vein). Haltere dark brown. **Legs** dark brown. Fore and mid tibiae more or less yellowish apically. Tarsi: all basitarsi yellow, other joints darkening to the apex. Fore basitarsus brownish apically. One male with all tarsi yellowish, only slightly darkening to the apex.



Figs 1-5. *Milchiella iberica* spec. nov. – 1: male sternite 5 in ventral view; – 2: male genitalia in lateral view; – 3: male genitalia in posterior view; – 4: female cerci in dorsal view; – 5: left female cercus in lateral view.

Figs 6-7. *Milchiella lacteipennis* (LOEW, 1866). – 6: male sternite 5 in ventral view; – 7: male genitalia in lateral view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Abdomen brown, without silver-white shining (checked with dried material). Tergites 1 and 2 fused and long, tergites 3 and 4 equal in length, normal, tergite 5 very long, 2.5 times as long as tergite 4, with posterior and lateral long bristles. Sternite 5 (Fig. 1) slightly rectangular, pilose, posterior margin concave. Epandrium small, with short hairs. Surstylus (Figs. 2, 3) longer than epandrium, narrow, slightly dilated distally and posteriorly, with some long internal hairs, slightly S-shaped in posterior view.

Female. As the male except: Eyes margins parallel. Haltere whitish. Tarsi yellow, only last joints more or less darkening. One exemplar with tarsi as most of the males. Sternite 5 large, quadrangular, lateral margins convex, pilose, posterior and posterolateral hairs longer. Cerci fused (Figs 4, 5), with 2 pairs of long apical and 1 pair of ventral preapical hairs. Total body length: males: 2.4–2.8 mm; females: 2.0–2.4 mm.

Discussion

Milchiella iberica spec. nov. is closely related to *M. lacteipennis* (LOEW, 1866). Both species clearly differ on the colour of the legs (*M. lacteipennis* has completely blackish legs, including all tarsi), as well as in genital characters. *Milchiella iberica* spec. nov. shows some variability in the colour of the tarsi, but at least the basitarsi are yellow.

Biology. Unknown. Specimens were mainly collected on Umbelliferae.

Distribution. Hitherto known only from Spain.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the peninsula where the new species was collected.

Milchiella lacteipennis (Loew, 1866)

(Figs 6–7)

Material studied: 4 ♂♂ from Canary Islands loaned by Dr Marcos BAEZ, Canary I.: Fuerteventura, Puerto de la Peña, 20.2.1980 1 ♂; Tenerife, La Cuesta, 15.10.1972 2 ♂♂, 13.5.1973 1 ♂; all M. BAEZ leg. and J. C. Deeming & BAEZ, M. det.; 3 ♂♂ from U.S.A. loaned by Dr Wayne N. MATHIS.

Remarks. Sternite 5 (Fig. 6) distinctly rectangular, longer than wide, pilose, posterior margin more concave than in *M. iberica* spec. nov. Male genitalia (Fig. 7): surstylus shorter than epandrium, wide, distinctly dilated apically and anteriorly; straight in posterior view.

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Literature

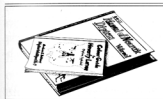
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Author's address

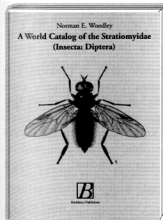
Miguel CARLES-TOLRA
Avda. Príncipe de Asturias 30, ático 1
E-08012 Barcelona
España (Spain)

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Die Wafflenfliegen oder Stratiomyidae bilden eine weltweit verbreitete Familie der Diptera Brachycera mit etwa 2.650 beschriebenen Arten. Die meisten Spezies sind aus der Neotropis bekannt (987), die wenigsten aus der Nearktis (267); die Zahl der paläarktischen Stratiomyiden beläuft sich auf 426 Spezies.

Die Familie zeigt eine große morphologische und ökologische Vielfalt. Zahlreiche Imagines sind auffällig gefärbt und/oder weisen