

Notes on Syrphidae

By SVEN GAUNITZ

I here give some notices about rare species.

Epistrophe tarsata Zett. — Variation. In the table of species of *Epistrophe* in Lindner's Fauna (4) it is noticed at *E. tarsata* Zett. that the abdominal spots are going over the side margin. I have examined a suite of ten specimens of this species from Sorsele, Lapland, and observed that the extension of the markings is varying. I have examined the spots and have chosen another characteristic for examination, namely the colour of the hind legs and have found that by six specimens the spots are reaching or passing the side margin, the first pair of spots having the broadest connection. The hind femora are mostly yellow in the apical $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$, or they are black at the base or quite yellow. By the other four specimens the spots are isolated from the side margin; hind femora are black at the base or quite yellow. In his description of the species (6) Zetterstedt says, that the abdominal spots extend to the side margin. A single specimen from Sorsele is more obscure with more abundant hairiness; hind femora with the apex yellow; hind tibiae yellow, darkened at the middle; coarse hairs on the frons and occiput; thorax with a longer and closer hairiness than the other specimens; abdominal spots reaching the side margin. This specimen forms an intermediate link to another type which is represented by three specimens caught by Karl Herman Forsslund in Dalecarlia. These specimens have numerous strong hairs on the frons, occiput and thorax. Epistoma is much broader than the eye. Frons and epistoma inflated. Hind femora yellow in the apical $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$. Abdominal spots passing the side margin. These specimens are very similiar to *Ep. dryadis* Holmgr.

From Spetsbergen Holmgren in 1899 (3) described a syrphid fly, which he named *Scaeva dryadis*. At the Riksmuseum in Stockholm there is a set of these flies. They are very similar to *Ep. tarsata* and the specimens from Dalecarlia, but differ in being darker. The abdominal spots are isolated. The female is melanoid; the abdominal spots are wanting or small, red and translucent. These specimens from Spetsbergen may be considered as an obscure, longhaired type of *Ep. tarsata*. That the specimens from Dalecarlia can not simply be joined with them is clear from the fact that the female of the Dalecarlian specimens has great, distinct abdominal spots. These specimens are forming a Scandinavian variety. In Entomologisk Tidskrift (5 a) under the name *Syrphus latifrons* Ringdahl has described a species from Jämtland,

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which he says is very similar to *Ep. tarsata*. Later (5 b) Ringdahl mentions *latifrons* as a synonym to *dryadis*. Ringdahl's specimens may be referred to the same type as the specimens from Dalecarlia. Here I give a survey of some characteristics of *Ep. tarsata*, of var. *dryadis* and the Scandinavian variety, which I call var. *scandinavica*, n. var.

Ep. tarsata. Epistoma and frons rather broad. Frons and occiput with black hairs. Abdominal spots isolated or passing the side margin. Hind legs bright at least to $\frac{1}{4}$. Halteres yellow.

Var. *scandinavica*. Epistoma much broader than the eye. Coarse hairs on the frons and occiput. Thorax and scutellum long and densely haired. Abdominal spots well defined, extending over the side margin. Hind femore yellow at the tip to $\frac{1}{4}$. Halteres yellow.

Var. *dryadis*. Similar to the preceding. Abdominal markings isolated, in the female wanting or small, red and translucent. Hind femora yellow at apex only. Tibiae dark at the middle. Halteres with obscure knob.

Epistrophe tarsata Zett. var. *scandinavica*. Dlr. Särna Fulufjäll reg. subarc. 9/7 27. (Forsslund); Dlr. Fulufjäll Ripflokten reg. arc. 17/7 27. (Forsslund); Norway. Hedemarken Härjehogna reg. arc. 26/7 27. (Forsslund). I have seen the specimens of *dryadis* at the Riksmuseum and express my thanks to Director Professor Brundin for permitting me to examine them.

Syrphus claviger Frey. Ly. Lpm. Sorsele, the village, Pansborg 16/7 57; Ly. Lpm. Ammarnäs, meadow near the stream Tjulån 19/7 58; Sorsele, the mountain Peruken, the bluff, on flowers of *Sorbus aucuparia* 24/6 59; Sorsele, the mountain Svarthällan, meadow, on a flower of *Geranium silvaticum*, licking on the anthers 24/6 59; Svarthällan the bluff 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ 26/6 59. *S. claviger*, being near allied to *Syrphus venustus* Meig., is new for Sweden; it is earlier recorded from Finland.

S. melanostoma Zett. This species is found at Gällivare on the mountain Dundret (Torne Lpm.), in the village of Sorsele and on the south bluffs of the mountains Luossavare and Svarthällan at Lake Storvindeln (Ly. Lpm.). In the region of Storvindeln the species was seen rather often in the years 1954—59. My dates are 20/6—17/7. *S. melanostoma* is also caught on the highland in the south of Sweden in Korsberga (Jönk. län) and Ryssby (Kronob. län).

Cinxia undulans S. Gaun. — In the year 1937 (2) I have in a "Vorläufige Mitteilung" described a flowerfly under the name *Bulboscrobia undulans* n.g., n.sp. After a careful examination I have now found that the species ought to be placed in the genus *Cinxia*. The name will then be *Cinxia undulans*. A short description of the species follows: Frons black, black-haired with grey side dustspots. Occiput with light hairs. Antennae brown. Epistoma yellow with a broad stripe and the lower side parts black. Thorax at the humeri with a pair of white pruinose spots. Scutellum reddish, translucent. Halteres with yellow peduncle and blackish knob. All segments of the abdomen blackish with depressed yellow hairs forming slight bands. Some black hairs on the middle behind 2nd and 3rd segment. The hind margin of the segments with short, yellow hairs. Deep transverse depressions on the 2nd—4th segment. The end of the abdomen obscure. Legs reddish, front

femora black on the basal half. Tarsi yellow, the two last joints black. Legs to a large extent yellowhaired. Squamulae yellowhaired.

References

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