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Resurrection of a Madagascan *Dichaetomyia* Species (Diptera: Muscidae) and Proposal of a New Replacement Name

With 1 table

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Summary

Dichaetomyia scutellaris (Zielke, 1974) is recognized as a good species, distinct from *Dichaetomyia rangeri* (Zielke, 1973). The differences between the two species are described and listed in a table. As the name of *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* is preoccupied by *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* Malloch, 1928, *Dichaetomyia perineta* nom. nov. is proposed as replacement name. Amendments for the existing key to Madagascan *Dichaetomyia* species are proposed.

Key words

Dichaetomyia scutellaris, replacement name, *Dichaetomyia perineta* nom. nov., key

Zusammenfassung

Dichaetomyia scutellaris (Zielke, 1974) kann eindeutig von *Dichaetomyia rangeri* (Zielke, 1973) unterschieden werden und ist als eigenständige Art zu betrachten. Die Unterschiede zwischen den beiden von Madagaskar stammenden Arten werden beschrieben und in einer Tabelle erfasst. Da der Name *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* bereits von *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* Malloch, 1928 besetzt ist, wird *Dichaetomyia perineta* nom. nov. als Ersatz vorgeschlagen. Für die existierende Bestimmungstabelle für Madagassische *Dichaetomyia* Arten werden entsprechende Ergänzungen empfohlen.

Introduction

When Pont (1980) synonymized the genus *Annaria* Zielke, 1972 with the genus *Dichaetomyia* Malloch, 1921 the names of three *Annaria* species became secondary junior homonyms. Couri et al. proposed replacement names for two of these homonyms. The junior homonym of the third species, *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* (Zielke, 1974) was not replaced, as the species was synonymized by the same authors (Couri et al. 2006) with *Dichaetomyia rangeri* (Zielke, 1973) without any explanation. Thus it is also not mentioned which material of *D. rangeri* has been investigated and which observations have been decisive for synonymizing these two species. However, it is very unlikely that the authors have compared the type material of the two species they synonymized. The holotype of *Annaria scutellaris* Zielke (now *D. scutellaris* (Zielke)) has been deposited in the entomological collection of the California Academy of Sciences, whereas the holotype of *Annaria rangeri* Zielke (now *D. rangeri* (Zielke)) was

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permanently located in the entomological collection of the Tropical Institute, Hamburg until early 2015 and is deposited since then in the entomological collection of the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research in Sofia, Bulgaria. As the two species differ distinctly from one another the validity of this synonymization has to be questioned. The strong evidence for treating *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* as a separate species is detailed below.

Results

Resurrection of *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* (Zielke) from synonymy:

The original descriptions for *D. rangeri* and *D. scutellaris* are based on the male holotype of each species only. The differences between the two species extracted from the descriptions (Zielke 1973 and 1974) are summarized in Table 1. The most striking difference is seen in the colour of the scutellum. In *D. scutellaris* there is a conspicuous contrast between the metallic blue violet scutum and the yellow scutellum, whereas in *D. rangeri* the scutellum is concolorous with the metallic blue violet scutum. This and the other stated differences in Table 1 document, that *D. scutellaris* and *D. rangeri* are not synonymous and that they have to be recognised as two different species.

Replacement name for *Dichaetomyia scutellaris* (Zielke) spec. rev.:

Annaria scutellaris Zielke, 1974 is preoccupied in *Dichaetomyia* by *D. scutellaris* Malloch, 1928 and is herewith given the new replacement name *Dichaetomyia perineta* nom. nov.

Etymology: The new name of the species is derived from the type locality, the Perinet Reservation in Madagascar.

Conclusions

The key to Madagascan *Dichaetomyia* species (Couri et al. 2006) did not include the species *Dichaetomyia rangeri* (Zielke), but misapplied that name for the present species *D. perineta* nom. nov. Their key should be amended at couplet 12 and adapted at couplet 14 as follows:

Table 1: Taxonomic differences between the holotypes of *D. rangeri* (Zielke) and *D. scutellaris* (Zielke) compiled from the published descriptions (Zielke 1973 and 1974).

	D. rangeri (Zielke, 1973)	*D. scutellaris* (Zielke, 1974) nec Malloch, 1928
Head:		
Face	Uniformly grey white dusted	Red-brown, poorly grey dusted
Slightest distance between eyes	About as broad as anterior ocellus	About twice as wide as anterior ocellus
Thorax:		
Presutural part of scutum	Three broad, white dusted longitudinal vittae	Poorly grey-white dusted, from some points of view with three indistinct greyish white longitudinal vittae
Acrostichal setae	0+1	0+2
Scutellum	Concolorous with metallic blue violet scutum	Yellow, contrasting to metallic blue violet scutum
Legs:		
Mid femur	Three posterior setae	Two posterior setae
Hind femur	No hair-like anteroventral setae in basal half	3-4 hair-like anteroventrals in basal half
Wings:		
Calypters	Yellowish with orange-brown margin	Upper one whitish, lower one brownish transparent
Abdomen:		
Tergite 1+2	Basal half brownish-yellow, apical half blue violet	Ground-colour green with violet reflections
Last tergite	Metallic blue violet with a narrow median yellowish longitudinal vitta and a weakly developed yellow apical margin	Basal half blue with violet reflections, apical half yellow

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11. Postpronotum distinctly yellow and in striking contrast to the colour of the rest of the thorax 12

– Postpronotum concolorous with thorax 15

12. Scutellum concolorous with mesonotum. 12a

– Scutellum yellow 13

12a Tergites 3 and 4 with a yellowish median longitudinal vitta; apical half of tergite 5 yellow; sternites yellow (Madagascar) ..... *D.* (*Dichaetomyia*) *humeralis* (Zielke)

– Tergites 3 and 4 without median vitta; tergite 5 with a narrow yellow median longitudinal vitta and narrow yellow apical margin; sternites dark (Madagascar) ..... *D.* (*Dichaetomyia*) *rangeri* (Zielke)

13. At least anterior half of notopleuron and anepisternum and posterior half of katepisternum yellow; 2 yellow vittae along the dorsocentral rows, reaching the first postsutural dorsocentral seta (Madagasca) .... *D.* (*Dichaetomyia*) *harlekini* (Zielke)

– Anterior half of notopleuron, anepisternum and posterior half of katepisternum metallic green, concolorous with the rest of the mesonotum; without yellow vittae along the dorsocentral rows of setae 14

14. Hind tibia with 2 anteroventral setae (Madagascar) ..... *D.* (*Dichaetomyia*) *perineta* nom. nov.

– Hind tibia with 1 anteroventral seta (Madagascar) ..... *D.* (*Dichaetomyia*) *scutellata* (Séguy)

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