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New records of *Acrocerina sanguinea* (MEIGEN) and some other Acroceridae species (Diptera)

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New records are given for *Acrocerina sanguinea* (MEIGEN), *Ogcodes pallipes* LATREILLE, *Cyrtus gibbus* (FABRICIUS), *Opsebius inflatus* (LOEW), and *Acrocera orbicula* (FABRICIUS). The synonymy of *Acrocerina sanguinea* (MEIGEN) and *Acrocerina trigramma* (LOEW) is corroborated.

Keywords: Acroceridae, *Acrocerina sanguinea*, *Acrocerina trigramma*, synonymy, new records, *Ogcodes pallipes*, *Cyrtus gibbus*, *Acrocera orbiculus*.

INTRODUCTION

Based on specimens of the nominal species *Acrocerina sanguinea* (MEIGEN) and *Acrocerina trigramma* (LOEW) identified by us as well as on various records in the literature (SÉGUY 1926, GIL COLLADO 1929, SACK 1936, WEINBERG 1968, CHVALA 1980, WEINBERG & BÄCHLI 1996, 1997; DE JONG et al. 2000; as far as the sex was indicated), we realised that they all belong to a single sexually dimorphic species (WEINBERG & BÄCHLI 1997): MEIGEN (1804) described the female as *A. sanguinea* and LOEW (1845) the male as *A. trigramma*. Unfortunately, SACK (1936) did not correctly recognise either the male or the female genitalia of both nominal species mentioned and, therefore, has interchanged them. Recently, DE JONG (2001) formally established the synonymy of both nominal species, based on specimens collected in copula.

Having now got additional information, we want to publish new records and comments below.

MATERIAL

A list of identified specimens of *Acrocerina sanguinea* / *Acrocerina trigramma* was provided by Martin HAUSER. Furthermore, 12 specimens of Acroceridae were made available by Hans-Peter TSCHORSNIG and 21 specimens by Christian SCHMID-EGGER. Christian KASSEBEER sent us 38 unidentified specimens collected with Malaise traps at two different localities in Morocco in the years 1996–1997: one at the altitude of 1000 m (19 samples) and the other at 1850 m (1 sample).

Besides providing new distributional records, the specimens checked enabled us to make some morphological clarifications, completing the respective species descriptions.

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RESULTS

Acrocerina sanguinea (Meigen, 1804)

Martin HAUSER sent us a list of 44 specimens identified by him as *A. sanguinea* and *A. trigramma*, according to the usual key characters which proved that all females belong to *A. sanguinea* and all males to *A. trigramma*. It was evident that in some cases both sexes had been collected at the same date and place, which we consider as confirmation of their specific identity.

To further confirm these facts, a series of 40 specimens was checked (Tab. 1). The specimens of *A. sanguinea* have been collected between 1912 and 1996, predominantly in southwestern Germany. Some of them are historically interesting, as they have been studied by the eminent dipterists E. ENGEL and P. SACK.

The colour characters of the males are relatively constant, but in the females we found the following variation: the scutellum has a yellow band in the middle, enlarged towards its edge (8. 1912), or a yellow zone in the middle of the apex (2 specimens, 20. 8. 1991) or is brownish-yellow (19. 7. 1996), or has three yellow apical spots, which are fused at their base (29. 7. 1992).

In one female (10. 8. 1919) there is a bilateral-symmetrical wing abnormality, expressed by the lack of 1/3 of the vein R4 before its union with R5. Another female with the same data has a well marked abdomen, but the black spots are very small, almost being points. Another female (27. 8. 1991) has a very small black spot on tergite 4.

Length: Male and female 3–5 mm. Distribution: widespread in Europe.

Ogcodes pallipes LATREILLE, 1812

One male of this species was collected in southwestern Germany (Tab. 2).

Cyrtus gibbus (Fabricius, 1794)

We have seen one male from the French Pyrenees and one male from eastern Spain (Tab. 2).

Opsebius inflatus (Loew, 1857)

At 2 localities in Morocco, 18 males and 11 females were collected on 15 different dates (1996–1997), 2 females at 1850 m, the remaining 27 specimens at 1000 m (Tab. 2). All specimens were captured with a Malaise trap by C. KASSEBEER.

SCHLINGER (1972) gives a very good description of *Opsebius* as well as of the type species *O. inflatus*. The male has the hypopygium rotated between 90–180°. Our specimens fit the description given by SCHLINGER (1972).

Length: male 3–5 mm, female 4–6 mm. Distribution: France, Spain, Morocco.

Acrocera orbiculus (Fabricius, 1787)

Nine females were collected by C. KASSEBEER in Morocco (Tab. 2). CHVALA (1980) wrote: "Abdomen in the female is usually extensively black; ... Sternites mostly black, rarely yellow, cerci yellow or dark brown."

In all nine females studied the scutellum is completely black, but the abdomen and legs are variable in colour: In seven specimens (4. 9. 1996–18. 4. 1997) the abdomen is black in the basal half and yellow in the apical half, the sternites 1–3 are yellow, the others black; in 2 specimens (6.–13. 3. 1997 and 9.–18. 4. 1997) all

Tab. 1. Specimens of *Acrocerina sanguinea* MEIGEN provided by H.-P. TSCHORSNIG (SMNS), M. HAUSER (MH) and C. SCHMID-EGGER (SE).

sex	date	other label data
1 ♀	8.1912	Spittal S.Tirol Coll. H FISCHER / <i>A. sanguinea</i> LATR. / <i>Oncodes zonatus</i> ERICHS. / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> MG. det. SACK / <i>A. sanguinea</i> / SMNS
2 ♀ ♀	10.8.1918	Schwanenbg. b. Iphofen, Dr. TRAUTMN. / Sammlung E. ENGEL / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> det. SACK / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> / SMNS
2 ♀ ♀	10.8.1919	Iphofen Dr. TR. / Sammlung E. ENGEL / <i>A. sanguinea</i> MG. SACK det. / <i>A. sanguinea</i> / SMNS
1 ♂	10.8.1919	Würzburg, Dr. ENSLIN leg. / Sammlung E. ENGEL / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> LW. ENGEL det. / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> / SMNS
2 ♂ ♂	15.8.1981	Kaiserstuhl, TSCHORSNIG leg. / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> / SMNS
2 ♀ ♀	30.8.1987	leg. DETZEL, Wuertt TK 6623/6624 NSG Rautel u. Brühl b. Unterginsbach 300 m / <i>A. sanguinea</i> / SMNS
2 ♀ ♀	13.8.1989	D-Pforzheim, Niefern Lattenw., leg. SCHMID-EGGER / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> M. det. MIKSCH / SE
1 ♂	30.7.1991	I-Vintschgau, Tannas, 1700 m, leg. HAUSER / MH
1 ♀	3.8.1991	Niefern, 61m / SE
2 ♀ ♀	20.8.1991	Niefern, 9ms / SE
1 ♀	20.8.1991	Niefern, 9ms / MH
1 ♀	27.8.1991	D-BW: Niefern, Lattenwald, leg. SCHMID-EGGER / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> det. MIKSCH / <i>A. sanguinea</i> / SMNS
1 ♀	27.8.1991	Niefern, 9m5 / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> Mg. det. MIKSCH / SE
1 ♀	29.7.1992	Niefern, 9ms / SE
1 ♂	7.8.1992	Ochsenbach, 4ms / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> LW. det. MIKSCH / SE
1 ♀	7.8.1992	Ochsenbach, 4ms / MH
1 ♀	19.8.1992	Niefern, 9ms / SE
1 ♀	4.8.1993	D-RP Grünstadt, 1 km W Asselheim, Höllenberg 150-220 m, 6144 NO; UTM MV39, leg. SCHMID-EGGER / SE
1 ♀	28.7.1994	Bensheim, Loswand, leg. TISCHENDORF / MH
1 ♀	10.8.1995	Wachenheim, leg. SCHMID-EGGER / MH
1 ♀	19.7.1996	D-BW Singen/Hegau Hohentwiel 8128N01 leg. SCHMID-EGGER / <i>Acrocera sanguinea</i> det. M. HAUSER 1996 / SE
6 ♂ ♂	9.8.1996	D-RP, 5 km S Bad Dürkheim Wachenheim, leg. SCHMID-EGGER / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> det. M. HAUSER 1996 / SE
5 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀	9.8.1996	D-RP, 5 km S Bad Dürkheim Wachenheim, leg. SCHMID-EGGER / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> det. M. HAUSER 1996 / MH
1 ♂		Blankenburg i.Th., det. SCHMIEDEKNECHT / <i>Acrocera globulus</i> / <i>Acrocera trigramma</i> LW. det. SACK / <i>A. trigramma</i> / SMNS

Tab. 2. Specimens of *Ogcodes pallipes* LATREILLE and *Cyrtus gibbus* (FABRICIUS) collected by C. SCHMID-EGGER and of *Opsebius inflatus* (LOEW) and *Acrocera orbiculus* (FABRICIUS) collected by C. KASSEBEER.

sex	date	other label data
<i>Ogcodes pallipes</i> LATREILLE		
1 ♂	13.6.1994	D-BW Kaiserstuhl, Schelingen, Ohrberg, leg. SCHMID-EGGER, MUO2, 236 / <i>Oncodes pallipes</i> LATR. det. MIKSCH
<i>Cyrtus gibbus</i> (FABRICIUS)		
1 ♂	14.9.1987	F-Pyrénées, Prades, Vinça, leg. SCHMID-EGGER / <i>Cyrtus gibbus</i> F. det. TSCHORSNIG
1 ♂	31.3.1999	E-60km NE Alicante, Vall de Laguar, Fleix 38°47'N 0°06'E, leg. SCHMID-EGGER
<i>Opsebius inflatus</i> (LOEW)		
2 ♀ ♀	14.-21.7.1996	Marokko, Azrou, Umgebung Timahdit, Ighboula Ulaichuor, 1850 m, 33°10'N, 5°05'W, leg. C. F. KASSEBEER
1 ♂	13.-18.5.1996	Marokko, Marrakech, Ouirgane, 1000 m, 31°08'N 8°05'W, leg. C. F. KASSEBEER
1 ♀	24.-30.5.1996	same data
1 ♀	5.-11.6.1996	same data
1 ♀	11.-17.6.1996	same data
1 ♀	17.-23.6.1996	same data
3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀	28.8.-4.9.1996	same data
3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀	10.-16.9.1996	same data
5 ♂ ♂	16.-22.9.1996	same data
1 ♂, 1 ♀	22.-28.9.1996	same data
1 ♂	28.9.-4.10.1996	same data
1 ♂	4.-11.10.1996	same data
1 ♂, 1 ♀	25.3.-1.4.1997	same data
2 ♂ ♂	1.-9.4.1997	same data
1 ♀	9.-18.4.1997	same data
<i>Acrocera orbiculus</i> (FABRICIUS)		
1 ♀	18.-24.5.1996	Marokko, Marrakech, Ouirgane, 1000 m, 31°08'N 8°05'W, leg. C. F. KASSEBEER
1 ♀	5.-11.6.1996	same data
2 ♀ ♀	4.-10.9.1996	same data
1 ♀	19.-25.2.1997	same data
1 ♀	6.-13.3.1997	same data
2 ♀ ♀	13.-19.3.1997	same data
1 ♀	9.-18.4.1997	same data

sternites are black and the legs yellow; in two specimens (5.-11. 6. 1996 and 9.-18. 4. 1997) the latter are slightly darker; in all specimens the acropods are dark and the cerci yellow, apically brown.

One female (18.–24. 5. 1996) has a completely dark abdomen and conspicuous, very dark zones on the legs, reminiscent of the characters found in *Acrocera globulus*. One female (5.–11. 6. 1996) has two round, yellow spots in the middle of the black abdomen and striking dark zones on the legs.

Length: Females 3–5 mm. Distribution: widespread, holarctic.

Nomenclatural note on Acrocera MEIGEN

There was some confusion regarding the type species of *Acrocera* MEIGEN and its proposed subgenus *Paracrocera* MIK, which led to nomenclatural uncertainties (e.g. NARTSHUK 1988, WEINBERG & BÄCHLI 1997). Recently, NARTSHUK (2000) has compiled the respective data and, after checking all relevant original publications, we agree with the decisions taken by her. Therefore, we want to correct our view of 1997 by stating that *Paracrocera* MIK, whether treated as separate genus or as subgenus of *Acrocera*, is a junior synonym of *Acrocera* MEIGEN. This has to be reconsidered in related publications (e.g. CHANDLER 1998, WEINBERG & BÄCHLI 1998, SCHUMANN 1999, DE JONG et al. 2000).

The status of Acrocerina GIL COLLADO

CHVALA (1980) wrote “... a new genus would have to be erected for the group of species with vein R2+3 present ...”. WEINBERG (1984) and WEINBERG & BÄCHLI (1996, 1997, 1998) formally split the genus *Acrocera* into two genera, based on wing characters. Now, NARTSHUK (2000) states that *Acrocera* must be used for species with vein R2+3 and cell r1 absent (e.g. *Acrocera orbiculus*), and *Acrocerina* for species with vein R2+3 and cell r1 present (e.g. *Acrocerina sanguinea*).

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