Synopsis of the European species of *Sphegina* Meigen (Diptera: Syrphidae)

F. CHRISTIAN THOMPSON and ERNST TORP


The European species of *Sphegina* are reviewed, including a new key, complete synonymies, diagnoses, distributional and biological data for all species. The nomenclatural history of the European species is reviewed and revealed that modern workers revise their predecessors’ species concepts but rarely do the same for their predecessors’ nomenclature. One new species is described (*atrolutea* Lucas from Spain); five new synonymies are proposed (*kimakowiczi* Strobl, 1897 = *elegans* Schummel, 1843; *eoa* Stackelberg, 1953 and *Julignosa* Gouldin, 1974 = *montana* Becker, 1921; and *loewii* Zeller, 1843, *rubripes* Becker, 1921 = *spheginea* Zetterstedt, 1838); and eight lectotypes are designated (for *eoa* Stackelberg, *germanica* Becker, *kimakowiczi* Strobl, *nigra* Meigen, *sibirica* Stackelberg, *rafitventris* Strobl, and *verecunda* Collin).


E. Torp, Nørrevang 19, DK-7300 Jelling, Denmark.

**INTRODUCTION**

The genus *Sphegina* is a small group of syrphid flies that breed under the bark of trees. The adults are common pollinators of spring flowers in the northern forests. The group is largely north temperate in distribution with a limited extension into the Orient (21 Nearctic, 31 Palaearctic and 10 Oriental species). The European species are fairly well known, but their names are not. Unfortunately, this is typical of many groups of European flower flies (Thompson 1980, 1981). The currently used of 2 or 3 of the most common and widespread species of *Sphegina* are incorrect — A result of modern workers questioning the species concepts of their predecessors and revising them, but at the same time blindly accepting their predecessors’ nomenclature as truth (or once a synonym always one). The history of the European *Sphegina* species is reviewed to document this phenomenon. This paper also presents a new key, one new species, four new synonyms, eight lectotype designations, complete synonymies, diagnoses, and distributional and biological data for all the European species.

**Taxonomic history of *Sphegina***

The history of *Sphegina* began with Meigen’s (1822) description of the genus. Meigen included two species in his genus, which he separated on the basis abdominal color. Meigen used the name *Milesia clunipes* Fallén for one of his species and described the other as new (*nigra*). Already confusion was introduced as Meigen’s *clunipes* ( = *elegans* Schummel) was not the same as that of Fallén, and he didn’t emphasize the key character of his new species (the entirely black face). In a paper on the Syrphidae of northern France, Macquart (1829) included two species in *Sphegina*. One species was *clunipes* sensu Meigen and the other, described as new (*nigricornis*), was the true *clunipes* of Fallén. In 1834, Macquart described another new species (*flava*), the identity of which is uncertain as it was based on a teneral specimen and the type is now lost. Zetterstedt in his *Insecta Lapponica* (1838) included only one species in *Sphegina*, *clunipes* Fallén, but he described a new species (*spheginea*) in the genus *Ascia*. In his definitive work, *Diptera Scandinaviae* (1842–1860), Zetterstedt transferred his species *spheginea* to
Sphegina as a synonym of nigricornis Macquart and added a third species, “nigra Meigen”. His concept of “clunipes” at first (1843) included only elegans Schummel, but he later (1859) enlarged it to include the true clunipes of Fallén as his variety “b”. His nigra were clunipes specimens without abdominal markings. Schummel (1843) recorded 3 species from Silesia. He followed Meigen’s species concepts and called the specimens with abdominal fasciae “clunipes” and those without them “nigra”. He noted that his “clunipes” didn’t exactly agree with Meigen’s because it had blackish brown, not reddish-yellow antennae. This statement indicates that Schummel correctly identified clunipes Fallén. He then described a new species (elegans) which had pale antennae and is clearly “clunipes” of Meigen. Schummel also placed a question mark after nigra as his material had the 5th abdominal tergum brownish yellow. Zeller (1843) also reviewed the Silesian species. He listed the same 3 species as Schummel and added a new one. Like Schummel, his “clunipes” was correctly identified, and his descriptive notes on “nigra” indicate that he and Schummel used this name for the species later described as montana Becker. Zeller noted that Zetterstedt’s nigricornis wasn’t the same as that of Macquart, but he didn’t recognize that his new species (loewii) was the same as Zetterstedt’s nigricornis.

Loew (1840) and Walker (1851) recognized only a single Sphegina species, clunipes Fallén. As Loew didn’t give any descriptive data, it isn’t possible to tell how many species and which species were included in his concept of “clunipes”. Walker described 3 varieties of his “clunipes”, and both the true clunipes and elegans are included in his concept. Westwood (1840: 136) designated clunipes Fallén as the type species of Sphegina.
Rondani (1857) recorded 2 Sphegina species as occurring in Italy and separated them as did Meigen. His nigra is clavata Scopoli and his "clunipes" included both that species and the true clunipes. Schiner (1857) reviewed the previous work on Sphegina, listing as valid 6 species; treating only clunipes in detail, and merely listing the others. Sphegina nigra Meigen was placed as a synonym of clunipes as Schiner considered abdominal coloration to be variable. He also introduced zetterstedti as a new name for nigricornis of Zetterstedt. His treatment of the genus in his Fauna Austriaca (1861) and Catalogus... dipteron Europae (1864) was the same. Previous to Schiner's work there were citations to various Sphegina species other than clunipes Fallén, but after Schiner almost all the 19th century citations to Sphegina species refer to clunipes. Egger (1865) merely described a new species (latifrons) in comparison to clunipes. Strobl (various papers, 1880–1910), alone among post-Schiner workers, recognized clunipes as a complex of species and/or varieties. He recognized latifrons Egger and spheginea Zetterstedt, redescribed elegans as kimakowicz, discovered limbennus, and treated clunipes as a cluster of at least 2 varieties (nigra and the typical form). The post-Schiner period (1857–1921) was best exemplified by Verrall (1901). He suggested that there was perhaps only one species of Sphegina in the World ("I should not be surprised if the whole genus resolved into one species..." 1901: 464). Hence, Verrall considered most names to be synonymous with clunipes Fallén. The modern period of Sphegina systematics began with Becker (1921). He and subsequent workers (Collin 1938, Stackelberg 1953, 1956) rejected Verrall’s simplistic species concept and discovered "new species". Unfortunately, these authors didn’t question Verrall’s synonymy. Thus, two valid names were lost.

The taxonomic history of Sphegina for the European fauna is summarized in Table 1 and documented in the detailed synonymies of the various species involved. This history illustrates 3 important points. First, very little comprehensive work has been done on Palaeartic Syrphidae. Meigen (1822) attempted to study all European flies, but almost all subsequent work has been restricted geographically (Macquart 1829 (northern France), Zetterstedt 1838, 1842–60 (Scandinavia), Walker 1851 (Great Britain), Rondani 1857 (Italy), Schiner 1860–62 (Austria), Strobl 1880–1910 (Austria, Spain, the Balkans), Verrall 1901 (Great Britain), Seguy 1961 (Western Europe) & Stackelberg 1970 (European USSR)).

Table 1. Systematic statistics for European workers on the genus Sphegina Meigen. Column 1, author; 2, date(s) of publication; 3, area of coverage; 4, number of species known to occur in that area; 5, number of species (= names) recognized by the author; 6, number of junior synonyms established by the author (also = number of names used by the author except for Becker were both are given); 7, number of incorrect names used by the author; 8, taxonomic score; and 9, nomenclature score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species Known</th>
<th>Species Recognized</th>
<th>Junior Synonyms</th>
<th>Incorrect Names</th>
<th>Taxonomic Score</th>
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<td>3</td>
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detail for an area where 10 species are now known to occur. He merely listed the other names. Before Schiner, at least six of these species were recognized and cited by various authors. For some 60 years after Schiner, almost all authors recognized only one Sphegina species. Third, while subsequent workers may question and revise the species of their predecessors, they rarely do the same for their predecessors’ nomenclature. When Becker (1921) revised Sphegina and named four new species, he didn’t recognize that three of them had been previously characterized and two had available senior synonyms. Becker rejected Verrall’s concept of only one species in the genus Sphegina, but he didn’t question Verrall’s synonymy of nigra Meigen and elegans Schummel under clunipes Fallén. When Collin (1937) revised Verrall’s “clunipes”, he identified one of its components as kimakowiczii Strobi. He also identified the recently described germanica Becker as the same. If Collin was able to identify both of these names on the basis of their original descriptions, why wasn’t he able to also identify nigra Meigen and elegans Schummel? As these names were listed as synonyms of clunipes Fallén by Verrall, we suspect that Collin didn’t try to identify them. Stackelberg described numerous new species. However, not only didn’t he check the status of the names hidden under clunipes by Verrall, he didn’t even recognize or cite the work of his immediate predecessors, Becker and Szilady.

The table is self explanatory except for the taxonomic and nomenclatural scores. These scores are measures of a worker’s ability to discover and identify species (taxonomy) and their names (nomenclature). The taxonomic score is defined as the number of species recognized divided by the total number of species known to occur in the area treated. The nomenclatural score is the number of correct names used divided by the total number of names used. The range of the raw scores is from 0 to 1 except for splitters who recognize more species than actually exist. For these raw scores, the reciprocal is used. The taxonomic score is 100 (1/10). He used the name clunipes Fallén for that species. However, the oldest name for an Austrian species of Sphegina is clavata Scopoli. So the correct name for the taxonomic concept of 1 Austrian Sphegina species would be clavata, not clunipes Fallén, and, thus, Schiner’s nomenclatural score is 0 (0/1). The result shown in this table should not be extrapolated as the sample they are based on is very small. For example, Schiner’s low taxonomic score doesn’t necessarily mean that he was a poor taxonomist nor does Walker’s perfect nomenclatural score mean that he didn’t establish any synonyms. Sphegina was only 1 out of some 700 genera treated by Schiner, and Sphegina clunipes was only 1 out of some 100,000 species Walker treated in his lifetime.

TAXONOMY

Genus Sphegina Meigen


1 The format used for each generic name is: Name Author Date: Page of original description. Type-species, Specific name in its original combination (Author of subsequent type-designation Date: Page of designation). Author Date: Page of subsequent reference(s) (Notes on contents of reference). Abbreviation used in the synonymy are (except for those used for the location of types that are given in the acknowledgment): A = Adult or Adult structures; E = Egg; HT = Holotype; IS = Immature stages; L = Larva; LT = Lectotype; MG = Male genitalia; P = Puparium; ST = Synonyms; T = Type(s); and* = illustrated or examined.

*Sphecina* Agassiz, 1846: 347 (unjustified emendation).

*Sphegina*; Rondani 1857: 102 (misspelling).

*Humatrix* Gistel, 1848: 154 (unjustified new name for *Sphegina* Meigen).

Small, elongate flies (4–8 mm). Head: face strongly concave, bare; cheek linear; eyes bare, dichoptic in both sexes; antenna short, as long as face, with 3rd segment orbicular; arista bare or pubescent. Thorax: anterior mesopleuron, posterior pteropleuron, hypopleuron (including barrette), metasternum all bare; scutellum usually with marginal bristles, without subscutellar face, with 3rd segment orbicular; arista bare or pubescent. Thorax: anterior mesopleuron, posterior pteropleuron, hypopleuron (including barrette), metasternum all bare; scutellum usually with marginal bristles, without subscutellar face, with 3rd segment orbicular; arista bare or pubescent. Thorax: anterior mesopleuron, posterior pteropleuron, hypopleuron (including barrette), metasternum all bare; scutellum usually with marginal bristles, without subscutellar face, with 3rd segment orbicular; arista bare or pubescent.

*Sphegina* belongs to the subfamily Eristalinae, tribe Brachypolini, subtribe Spheginina (sensu Thompson 1972: 114 – 115). The genus is separated from all other syrphid flies by the following combination of characters: 1) postmetacoxal bridge is complete and broad; 2) the face is strongly concave; 3) 3rd antennal segment is oval; and 4) the apical crossvein is oblique, forming an acute angle with the 3rd vein. The phylogenetic relationships of *Sphegina* are discussed and diagrammed by Thompson (1972: 114 – 115, 1976); the sister group of *Sphegina* is *Neusoria* Williston.

When Meigen described *Sphegina*, he included two species, *Milesia clunipes* Fallen and his new species, *nigra* Meigen. As noted above, Meigen misidentified *clunipes* Fallen, as his description of that species applies to *elegans* Schummel. Both *clunipes* Fallen and *elegans* Schummel belong to *Sphegina*, sensu stricto, as presently defined. Hence, present definition of *Sphegina* will not change regardless of which species is declared the type of the genus. However, the Code requires that zoologists, who consider that a type species was misidentified, to refer the cases to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for designation of a type species. We are not doing so, because, as indicated, the question is trivial, that is, either answer gives the same results. Also, an appeal to the Commission is very costly in both time and money.

### Key to the European species of *Sphegina* Meigen

1. First sternum absent; face and humerus black; sternopleuron shiny (*Asiosphegina*)
   - First sternum present, oval (*Sphegina*)
   - First sternum present, oval (*Sphegina*)
2. Sternopleuron shiny, without pollenosity; hind coxa black; face usually entirely black; male genitalia, Figs. 17, 18 .......... montana Becker
   - Sternopleuron dull, gray pollinose
3. Face entirely dark, brownish to black ..........
   - Face pales yellow to orange on ventral 1/4 or more
4. Hind coxa dark, brownish to black ..........
   - Hind coxa partially pale, yellow to orange ....
5. Front and middle legs extensively pale, whitish to yellow, with at least femora and tibiae entirely pale, only apical tarsomeres dark; d mid tibia greatly expanded on apical 1/4 (Fig. 43); d front tarsus flattened (Fig. 41); d hind femur sinuate ventrally (Fig. 42) .......... platychirus Szlady
   - Front and middle legs extensively dark, brownish to black, with femora entirely and tibiae on apical 1/2 dark; without other characters ...........
6. Front and middle tarsi unicolorous, entirely dark
   - Front and middle tarsi bicolorous, with basal 2 tarsomeres white and apical tarsomeres black
7. d front with long white hairs, with some hairs longer than 3rd antennal segment width; apical cell acute apically; apical crossvein (upturned portion of M 1–2) processive, forming an acute angle with 3rd vein (Fig. 30); d surstyle angulate in lateral view, inner margins subparallel in dorsal view (Figs. 21,22) (widespread)
   - d front with short pale hairs, all hairs much shorter than 3rd antennal segment width; apical cell obtuse apically; apical crossvein perpendicular at junction with 3rd vein; d surstyle straight in profile, with inner margins concave in dorsal view Caucaisia
8. Humerus yellow; wing tip brown (Fig. 29); front and middle tarsi with dark brown to black tarsomeres (Spain)
   - Humerus dark, brown to black; wing hyaline (Figs. 27, 28); front and middle tarsi yellow ....
9. Antenna pale orange; Sc joining C before r-m crossvein (Fig. 27); d surstyle narrowed and pointed apically; d aedeagus blunt apically (Figs. 3, 4) (Europe south of Northern Germany)
   - Antenna darker, brownish black to black on basal segments, 3rd segment may be paler brown;
Subgenus Sphegina Meigen

Sphegina atrolutea Lucas, sp. n.

Figs. 1, 2.

Description

MALE. Head: Face yellow on ventral 1/2, black dorsally; white pollinose; cheek yellow except black on posterior 1/3, white pollinose; frontal lunule black; front and vertex narrow, 1/5 as wide as head, black, brownish-gray pollinose, yellow pilose; occiput black, gray pollinose, yellow pilose; antenna black, yellow pilose; 3rd segment small, oval, hardly longer than broad.

Thorax: Black, gray pollinose except shiny disc of mesonotum and scutellum, yellow pilose; squama white; halter yellow. Legs: Front coxa yellow except brown on basal 1/3, sparsely white pollinose, yellow pilose; middle coxa yellow medially, brown laterally; hind coxa brown, except slightly more yellowish medially; front and middle trochanters yellow; hind trochanter brown; front and middle femora and tibiae yellow orange, yellow pilose; front and middle tarsi yellow except brown on apical 3 – 4 tarsomeres, yellow pilose; hind femur black except yellow basal 1/4, sparsely grayish white pollinose, yellow pilose, with black ventral spines on apical 3/4; hind tibia black except yellow basal and subapical annuli, with a posterior apicoventral spur, with a medial ventral carina on basal 1/2, yellow pilose; hind tarsus brownish black, yellow and black pilose; wing hyaline, entirely microtrichose, with r-m crossvein beyond end of sc.

Abdomen: Black except yellow basal 2/3 of 3rd tergum and 3rd sternum, pale pilose, shiny except grayish pollinose on 1st tergum; 2nd tergum slightly wider apically than basally (1.5) and about 4 (4.5) times as long as wide basally; 4th tergum wider apically than basally; 4th sternum with an obvious incurvation; genitalia (Figs. 1, 2).

Female similar to male except for normal sexual dimorphism and: Front broader, about 1/4 as long as broad; 2nd tergum shorter and broad, about twice as broad apically as basally; 4th and 5th sternum much broader than long; 3rd to 5th segments completely yellow.

Types: Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀, SPAIN, Oviedo, Puerto de Pajares, 1650 – 1700 м, 22 July 1972, J. A. W.
Lucas, in the private collection of Lucas; 1♂ paratype with same data except collected 21 July 1972, in U. S. National Museum.

Lucas discovered a new *Sphegina* species in Spain and has graciously provided us with the description and name of his new species. The species is quite similar to *clunipes* Fallen differing only in the structure of the male genitalia (Figs. 1, 2) and the other characters given in the key. The name is derived from *atro* meaning black and *lutea* meaning yellow as these are the prominent colors of the species. The specimens were collected along a small stream in a steep canyon on flowers, where they flew together with *Sphegina latifrons*.

**Sphegina clavata** (Scopoli)

Figs. 3, 4, 27, 31.

*Conops clavatus* Scopoli, 1763:

1. 357. Type-loc.: (Carinola). Type adult (sex unknown) Scopoli Coll. (now destroyed).

*Sphegina clavata*; Thompson 1981: 472 (identity).

*Sphegina nigra* Meigen, 1822: 195. Type-loc.: (Germany, Aachen, Stolberg). Lectotype ♂ Meigen Coll., MNHN, Paris. Subsequent references: Lepeteter & Serville 1825: 453 (descr.) in: Latreille et al. 1825–28; Macquart 1834: 576 (deser.); Roser 1840: 54 (Germany, Württemberg); Rossi 1848: 56 (Austria), Am Stein 1857: 97 (Switzerland, Graubunden); Rondani 1857: 104 (Italy); Morge 1975: 406, pl. 70 (Meigen's color figure); Thompson 1981: 472 (notes on type).

*verecunda* of: Lambeck 1968: 99 (Yugoslavia, Slovenia); Goeldlin 1975: 163 (Switzerland).

*verecunda* of: Anikina 1966: 145 (USSR, Ukrainian Transcarpathia); Baškowska 1967: 386 (H* Bulgaria); Bradescu 1972: 152 (Romania).

*clunipes* of: Kittel & Kriechbaumer 1872: 74 (Germany, Bavaria); as var. *nigra*; Strebel 1880: 60 (Austria), 1893: 160 (var. 2, Austria); Morge 1974: 256 (specimens in Strebel Coll.).

Erroneous references to *nigra*: Stephens 1829, Curtis 1831, 1837 (= *verecunda*); Zetterstedt 1843, 1849, 1859 (= *clunipes*); Schummel 1843, Zeller 1843 (= *montana*); Siebke 1877: 74 (= *clunipes*); Strobl 1893: 160 (var., = *clunipes*); Morge 1975: 256 (var., = *clunipes*).

**Description**

Body 6.0 mm, wing 5.1. **Head**: Black except brownish orange frontal lunule, gray pollinose; face narrow, about 1/3 as wide as head at its maximal; front narrow, about 1/5 as wide as head at its maximal, partly shiny, shiny above antenna, short yellow haired; check and occiput yellow haired; antenna orange, black haired, 3rd segment round; arista pubescent.

**Thorax**: Black; humerus gray pollinose; mesonotum shiny except gray pollinose notopleuron, apressed short yellow haired; scutellum shiny, yellow haired, apical scutellar bristles approximate, orange; pleuron pollinose; sternopleuron bare; squama, plumula, halter orange. **Legs**: Front 2 legs orange, orange haired; hind coxa orange except more brownish posteriorly; hind trochanter orange; hind femur orange on basal 1/3 and apex, brownish black on medial 1/3, with ventral spines on apical 1/2 only; hind tibia brownish except yellow basal 1/4 and subapical 1/4, pale haired; hind tarsus brownish, black haired. **Wing**: Microtrichose, hyaline except brownish apically; venation (Fig. 27).

**Abdomen**: Black except orange basal 2/3 of 3rd tergum and all of 3rd sternum, yellow haired, shiny except gray pollinose 1st and base of 2nd terga; 4th sternum not unusually modified. **Male genitalia** (Figs. 3, 4): Cercus small, oval; surstyle elongate, narrowed apically; 9th sternum short; lingular area concave; superior lobe haired, with a basoventral and dorsoapical projections; aedeagus elongate, footshaped apically.

**Distribution** (Fig. 31): Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R (SW-part).

When Thompson (1981) reviewed the names that had been applied to *Neoascia* species, he identified *Conops clavatus* Scopoli as a *Sphegina* species. While he noted that the name *clavatus* could apply to a number of *Sphegina* species because description was a teneral specimen, he used the name *clavata* for the species previously called *verecunda* Collin as that name had to be changed in anycase. Unfortunately, at that time he was unaware that *verecunda* was a complex of two very closely related species, distinguishable only by distribution and male genital characters. We hereby use the name *clavata* Scopoli for the species of the complex which is widespread and occurs in Austria and Yugoslavia, the area from which Scopoli described his species. The name *verecunda* is restricted to the more northern spe-
Sphegina clavata (Scopoli)  

Fig. 31. Sphegina clavata Scopoli. Distribution map.

Species as this is the only species found at the type locality of that name.

Sphegina nigra Meigen was based on 2 females, one collected by Meigen and the other by Baumhauer. A single female remains in the Meigen collection, is here designated as lectotype, and has been so labelled. While Meigen mentioned no specific locality for nigra, the species was probably collected in the Aachen area as both Baumhauer and Meigen lived and collected there. Hence we have restricted the type-locality. A specimen of clunipes now in the Naturhistorische Museum Wien may be the other syntype. It is labelled with a small pink square, a locality label in Meigen’s hand (“Stolberg”), a determination label (“nigra/det. Wiedemann.”) and a collection label (“Coll. Winthem”). While this is undoubtedly a specimen collected by Meigen, we doubt that it is the second syntype as Meigen would have kept his first specimen (the lectotype) and the Baumhauer specimen should be in Baumhauer’s collection, now deposited in Leiden(?).

Sphegina clavata is related to verecunda Collin, but differs in the structure of male genitalia.

Sphegina claviventris Stackelberg

Figs. 5, 6.

Sphegina clunipes (Fallén)

Figs. 7, 8, 32.


Sphegina clunipes (unverified references): Lepeletier & Serville 1823: 453 (descr., France) in: Latreille et al. 1825–28; Stephens 1829: 281 (Britain); Curtis 1831: 217, 1835: 250 (Britain); Haliday 1833: 150 (Ireland, Downshire); Roser 1834: 9 (Germany, Württemberg); Locw 1840: 28 (Poland, Posen); Schummel 1843: 166 (Silesia, Breslau); Zeller 1843: 302 (descr., Silesia); Rossi 1848: 36 (Austria; flower Caltha palustris)); Walker 1849: 547 (England), 1851: 302 (descr., 4 var., England); Schenck 1850: 36 (Germany, Nassau); Boheman 1852: 199 (Sweden); Rondani 1857: 105 (Italy); Schiner 1857: 381 (syn. nigra Meigen, biol. notes, Austria), 1861: 323 (descr., Austria), 1864: 103 (cat. cit.); Osten Sacken 1858: 144 (USSR, Leningrad Region); Malm 1860: 77 (Sweden; flowers Geum rivale, Lamium album, Prunus padus)); Bonsdorff 1861: 297 (descr., Finland, flower Angelica sylvestris); Gredler 1861: 13 (Austria, Tirol); Puls 1865: 13 (Germany, Berlin); Storch 1865: 118 (Austria, Salzburg); Palm 1869: 443 (Austria, Tirol), 1872: 26 (Austria); Raddatz 1873: 112 (Germany, Mecklenburg); Grezgorzek 1873: 36 (Poland, West Galicia); Kowarz 1873: 459 (Hungary), 1885: 105, 133 (diff. setzertsi, Bohemia), 1894: 17 (Bohemia); Priivalsky 1873: 240 (Romania); Fritsch 1875: 52 (Austria); Schnabl 1877: 10 (Poland); Mocsary 1877: 59 (Hungary, Romania, Siebecke 1877: 74 (Norway); Kittel & Kriechbaumer 1872: 74 (Germany, Bavaria); Strobl 1880: 15 (Austria), 1893: 159 (var. nigra & 2, Austria), 1897: 39 (Romania, Transylvania), 1898a: 222 (syn.), 1898b: 436, 1900: 591 (Yugoslavia), 1901: 38 (Carinthia), 1902: 482, 1904: 542 (Yugoslavia); Sznahl 1881: 379 (Poland); Neuhäus 1886: 91 (Germany, Brandenburg); Beutin 1887: 38 (Germany, Hamburg); Gobert 1887: 73 (France); Tief 1888: 11 (Carinthia; flower Saxifraga rotundifolia)); Schoch 1889: 35 (Switzerland); Becker 1889: 191 (Switzerland).
Sphegina nigricornis

Diagnosis: Body 7.0 mm, wing 6.9 mm, face yellow on ventral 1/2; front pollinose, with short pale pile; antenna black, with 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 2 apical yellow bristles; front legs yellow, rarely partially dark basally; hind leg mainly black, with trochanter yellow, with femur yellow on basal 1/4 and narrowly on apex; with tibia yellow on basal 2/3 and narrowly medially; hair pale; wing hyaline; subcosta long, ending beyond r-m crossvein; last section of apical crossvein (M 1+2) approximately perpendicular to R 4+5; alula narrow, about as wide as costa cell; abdomen mainly black, usually orange on basal 1/2 of 3rd tergum, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about 4 (4.0) as wide at base as apically and about 1 (1.3) time as long as wide basally; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 7, 8). Male and female similar.

Distribution (Fig. 32): Eire, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Lichtenstein, Germany (West & East), Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Andorra, Spain, Corsica, Sicily, Italy, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R. (NW, W, C, E, SW European, Caucasus).

The types of nigricornis and flava Macquart are presumed to be destroyed. These types were part of Macquart’s personal collection, which he left to the Museum at Lille. The Macquart Collection was left untended for about 60 years during which time it was extensively attacked by Anthrenus beetles. When the collection was recatalogued a list of its contents was prepared, but unfortunately the list didn’t catalog specimens that were totally destroyed (Matile, in litt.) This list doesn’t include nigricornis nor flava. The original description of nigricornis leaves little doubt that it is of clunipes Fallén. Unfortunately, the description of flava is of a tenerial species, and thus no characters of specific importance are mentioned.

Sphegina cornifera

Figs. 11, 12, 33, 35.

Sphegina cornifera Becker, 1921: 34. Type-loc.: Switzerland, Purka. Holotype ♀ Becker Coll., ZMB, Berlin. Subsequent references: Sack 1929: 121 (MG* descr., Alps); Stackelberg 1953: 381 (MG* key ref.), 1956a: 708 (key ref.); Goeldlin 1974: 163 (Switzerland); Aubert et al. 1976: 133 (Switzerland).

e ronous references to cornifera: Száli 1939: 139 (=latifrons); Goot 1969: 91 (Italy).

latifrons (in part) of Strobl 1893: 160, 1910: 96 (Austria).
Diagnosis: Body 6.9–7.9 (7.4 average) mm, wing 5.1–6.1 (5.6 average) mm, face on ventral 1/2 and cheek yellow; front shiny except for a gray pollinose fascia on ventral 1/3, with short pale pile; antenna black, with 3rd segment medium sized, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short brownish yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 2 short apical yellow bristles; front legs yellow; hind leg mainly black, with coxa, trochanter yellow, with femur yellow on basal 1/2 and narrowly on apex; with tibia yellow on basal 1/4 and subapical 1/4; leg hair pale; wing hyaline, venation as in clunipes; abdomen (Fig. 33) black except narrowly brownish laterally on 3rd tergum, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about (1.1) as wide at base as apically and about 3 (3.1) times as long as wide basally; 4th sternum with submedial tufts of yellow bristles on apical margin; surstyle elongate and not concealed under 4th sternum; male genitalia (Figs. 11, 12). Male and female similar.

Distribution (Fig. 35): Switzerland, Austria.

The holotype of cornifera Becker was examined and found to agree with the present concept of that name.

Sphegina dogieli Stackelberg


Fig. 35. *Sphegina cornifera* Becker. Distribution map.

Diagnosis: Body 6.0 mm, face black; front gray pollinose, approximately 1/5 head width, with short pale pile; antenna black, with 3rd segment moderately large, oval; thorax black, shiny; mesonotum shiny, short brownish-yellow haired; pleuron gray pollinose; wing brownish; front legs black, except yellow on base and apices of femora and tibiae, white on basal 2 tarsomeres of fore tarsus; hind leg black except yellow basal 1/3 of tibia; leg hair pale; wing hyaline, venation as in clunipés; abdomen black, moderately long and slender. Female unknown.


Sphegina dogieli is known only from the holotype collected by Volukhin in the European part of the Caucasus Mountains (Province Kuban) on 14 May 1911. The diagnosis given here is adapted from the original description.

Sphegina elegans Schummel

Figs. 1, 9, 10, 28, 36.


Diagnosis: Habitus (Fig. 1); body 7.0 mm, wing 4.9 mm, face on ventral 1/2 and cheek yellow; front pollinose, with short pale pile; vertex subshiny; antenna black, except brownish 3rd segment, with 3 rd segment large, trapezoid; thorax mainly black; prothorax including humerus yellow; mesonotum shiny medially, short yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; metasternum frequently yellow; scutellum shiny, with 2 apical yellow bristles; front legs yellow; hind leg mainly black, with coxa, trochanter yellow, with femur yellow on basal 1/3 and narrowly on apex; with tibia yellow on basal 2/3, with tarsus brownish; leg hair pale; wing (Fig. 28); abdomen black except brownish orange on basal 2/3 of 3rd and basal 1/2 of 4th terga, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about (1.1) as wide at base as apically and about 4 (4.0) times as wide at base as apically; 4th sternum normal; male genitilia (Figs. 9, 10). Male and female similar.

Distribution (Fig. 26): Eire, England, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany (West), Poland, Czechoslovakia.
Sphegina elegans Schummel

Fig. 36. Sphegina elegans Schummel. Distribution map.

The holotype of *elegans* is assumed to be lost. Schummel's collection was damaged by insects, with the remains being auctioned off in 1849 (Horn & Kahle 1936: 251). Schiner (1857: 280) acquired Schummel's Diptera, but not the type of *elegans* as he stated that he didn't know the species (1861:323). Thus, we assume it was destroyed by insects. Despite the loss of the type of *elegans*, there can be no doubt of the identity of this species. Schummel mentions all the critical characters (face yellow below, antenna yellowish brown, humerus pale reddish yellow and notopleuron brownish). *Sphegina kimakowiczi* Strobl was described from two males and one female. We have studied 2 males doubled mounted on the same pin and next to a Strobl label (“Spheg. Kimakowiczi m. / $\delta$ 96 29/7 / Transsylv. / Strobl”). We dissected one of the males, which we designate lectotype and have so labeled it, and find it in agreement with *elegans* Schummel. *Sphegina germanica* Becker was described from 4 males, one of which we designate lectotype. The lectotype is a male specimen of *elegans* and has the following labels “Wildungen / 54191. VII”, “Sammlung/Dr. Th. Becker”, “Typus”, “germanica / Beck”, “Sphegina ‘59. / kimakowiczi Str. / Stackelberg det.”. We are unsure of the location, “Wildungen,” but assume that it is a locality in “Germany” as that is what Becker's specific name implies.
**Sphegina latifrons** Egger

Figs. 13, 14, 34, 37.


**Diagnosis:** Body 6.6 mm, wing 5.5 mm, face on ventral 1/2 and cheek yellow; front shiny except for a gray pollinose fascia on ventral 1/3, with short pale pile; antenna black, with 3rd segment large, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 2 apical yellow bristles;
front legs yellow except brownish on apical tarsomeres; hind leg mainly black, with coxa, trochanter yellow, with femur yellow on basal 1/2 and narrowly on apex; with tibia yellow on basal 1/4 and subapical 1/4; leg hair pale; wing hyaline, venation as in *clunipes*; abdomen blackish brown, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about (1.3) as wide at base as apically and about 3 (2.9) times as long as wide basally; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 15, 16). Male and female similar except 3rd antennal segment smaller, face entirely dark.

**Distribution** (Fig. 37): Germany (West), Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R. (SW European).

**Sphegina latifrons** Egger

Figs. 15, 16, 29, 38.

*Sphegina latifrons* Egger was described from an unspecified number of males and females. Egger simply referred to the species as an alpine animal which was not rare. In the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, there are 2 males and 1 female determined as *latifrons* by Egger. The male labelled as “Coll. Egger / Austria”, “latifrons / det. Egger” is here designated lectotype and has been so labelled.

**Distribution** (Fig. 38): France, Spain.

The type of *limbipennis* Strobl is apparently lost. The type was collected by Czerny, but is not now in his collection which was deposited in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, nor is the type in the Strobl Collection (*Morge in litt.*). However, the species is distinctive and easily recognized from the original description.

**Sphegina montana** Becker

Figs. 17, 18, 39.


*Sphegina eoa* Stackelberg, 1953: 384 (H* W* MG*). Type-loc.: U.S.S.R., Siberia, Irkutskaya Oblast, Pri-baykal'e, River Kitoy opposite mouth of River Kitoykina. Lectotype 6 ZIAS, Leningrad. Subsequent references: Stackelberg 1956a: 709 (key ref.)

*Sphegina fuliginosa* Goeldlin, 1974: 240. Type-loc.: Switzerland, Vaud., Jorat, 800 m. Holotype 8 MZ, Lausanne

*nigra* of: Schummel 1843:167 (Wolfelsgrunder Thale am Schneeberg); Zeller 1843: 304 (descr., Silesia).

*verecunda* of: Frey 1941: 13 (Finland).

**Diagnosis:** Body 5.5 mm, wing 4.4 mm, face dark; front pollinose, with long dark pile; antenna black, with 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short black haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum pollinose, with 2 short apical yellow bristles; front legs yellow except brownish on apical two tarsomeres; hind leg mainly brown, with coxa, trochanter yellow, with femur yellow on basal 1/3 and narrowly on apex; with tibia yellow on basal 1/4 and narrowly medially; leg hair pale; wing hyaline except apex brown (Fig. 29), venation and alula as in *clunipes*; abdomen blackish brown, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about (1.3) as wide at base as apically and about 3 (2.9) times as long as wide basally; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 15, 16). Male and female similar except 3rd antennal segment smaller, face entirely dark.

**Distribution** (Fig. 38): France, Spain.
ral-tibial joint; leg hair pale; wing hyaline, venation as in *clunipes* except sc ending at level of r-m crossvein; abdomen black, black haired; 2nd tergum about (1.1) as wide at base as apically and about 2 (2.4) times as long a wide basally; frequently with indistinct brown maculae on 3rd tergum; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 17, 18). Male and female similar except front legs usually yellow except for black apical tarsomeres; front, mesonotum and abdomen more extensively yellow pilose; and 3rd tergum with dark reddish submedial maculae on basal 1/3.

*Distribution* (Fig. 39): Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany (West), Switzerland, Austria, Romania, U.S.S.R. (Baikal & Maritime areas).

The holotype of *montana* Becker was examined and found to agree with the present concept of that name. The holotype bears a 1959 Stackelberg determination label which identifies it as "*violovitshi* St." *Sphegina violovitshi* and *eoa* Stackelberg are very similar and most readily distinguished by the male genitalia (Violovitsh 1980: 109). Why Stackelberg tentatively identified *montana* as *violovitshi*, a species which occurs in the Russian Far East and Japan, rather than with *eoa*, which occurs in western Siberia, is curious. Males found associated with females of *montana* and assumed to be of that species agree with *eoa* Stackelberg. Apparently on the basis of Stackelberg’s determination of *montana*, the name *violovitshi"
vitshi was introduced in the European syrphid literature. Goeldlin (in litt.) wrote us that his fuliginosa was the same as violovitshi, but accepted our identification when we informed him of the confusion with eoa Stackelberg (Lucas (in litt.) also concurs).

When Stackelberg described eoa he designated a type male and a type female. We here designate his type male as lectotype.

The identity of nigra of Schummel and Zeller is uncertain, but, on the basis of Zeller's emphasis on the infuscate wings and his mention of brown maculae on the abdomen, we assign their usage of nigra to montana Becker.

The facial color of montana is variable, varying from partially yellow to entirely black. Sphegina montana is readily distinguished from all European Sphegina by the shiny sternopleuron and presence of a 1st abdominal sternum.

**Sphegina negrobovi** Skufjin

*Sphegina negrobovi* Skufjin, 1976: 931 (MG* H* W*).

Type-loc.: U.S.S.R, Northern Caucasus, River Bezimjannaja at foot of Mount Tibga. Holotype $\delta$ ZIAS, Leningrad.

*Diagnosis:* Body 7 mm, face dark; front pollinose, with short pale pile; antenna black, except narrowly reddish on base of 3rd segment, with 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 2 apical yellow bris-
Sphegina verecunda Collin

Fig. 40. Sphegina verecunda Collin. Distribution map.

Sphégina negrobovi Skufjin is known only from the holotype. The diagnosis given here is adapted from the original description. The facial profile and leg color characters used by Skufjin to separate his species from sphégina Zetterstedt do not work.

Sphégina verecunda Collin

Figs. 25, 26, 40.


verrecunda of: Stackelberg 1953: 384 (H* MG* key

Diagnosis: Body 4.9–5.1 mm, wing 3.9–4.2 mm, face dark; front pollinose on ventral 2/3, shiny on dorsal 1/3, with short pale pile; antenna brownish black, with 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 2 apical yellow bristles; front legs yellow; hind leg mainly black, with coxa, trochanter yellow, with femur yellow on basal 1/3 and narrowly on apex, with tibia yellow on basal 1/4 and narrowly medially; leg hair pale except black on apical tarsomere; wing hyaline, venation as in clunipes; abdomen brownish black, usually broadly orange on basal 1/2 of 2nd, 3rd and 4th terga, rarely all dark, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about (1.2) as wide at base as apically and about 3 (3.4) times as long as wide basally; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 25, 26). Male and female similar.

Distribution (Fig. 40): England, Denmark, Germany (West), Poland?, U.S.S.R. (NW European).

Sphegina verecunda Collin was described from 2 males and 1 female. The dissected male labeled "W. Grossmont, 14.8.34" is here designated the lectotype and has been so labeled.

The records of verecunda from Poland and European U.S.S.R. need to be verified as they may refer to clavata Scopoli.

Sphegina platychira Szilády

Figs. 19, 20, 41–44.
Fig. 44. *Sphegina platychira* Szilády. Distribution map.

1970: 43 (legs* European USSR); Brădescu 1979: 294 (Romania); Goot 1981: 128 (Legs*, eastern Europe).
*Sphegina lindneriana* Stackelberg, 1963: 1 (W* legs*).

Diagnosis: Body 7.8 mm, wing 5.9 mm, face dark; front pollinose, with short pile; antenna black, except narrowly reddish on base of 3rd segment, 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, short yellow haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 2 apical yellow bristles; front leg yellow except black on apex of tarsomeres and all of last tarsomere, with tarsus flattened (Fig. 41); middle leg yellow except brownish on coxa and dark brown on apical 4 tarsomeres, with tibia greatly enlarged on apical 1/3 (Fig. 43), with apical comb of black spinules on tibia; hind leg black except reddish on femoral base and femoral-tibial joint, with femur sinuate ventrally (Fig. 42); leg hair pale; wing hyaline, venation as in *clunipes*; abdomen black except brownish basolaterally on 3rd tergum, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about (1.2) as wide at base as apically and about 3 (2.7) times as long as wide basally; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 19, 20). Female similar to male except the leg modifications are not as great.

Distribution (Fig. 44): Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Romania, USSR (Ukraine).

*Sphegina platychira* is undoubtedly more widespread than the present records show. The type of
platychira was destroyed when the Diptera collection of the Budapest museum burned. However, the species is distinctive and easily recognized on the basis of the original description.

**Sphegina spheginea** (Zetterstedt)

Figs. 21, 22, 30, 45.


kowska 1963: 207 (H* Poland); Andersson 1966: 180 (Lectotype design., Sweden); Lehrer & Lehrer 1967: 17 (Romania); Brîdescu 1971: 40, 1972a: 151, 1977: 35 (Romania); Gocdelin 1974: 163 (Switzerland); Hackman 1980: 123 (Finland); Goot 1981: 125 (H*, W*, Poland, Germany).

erroneous reference to *spheginea*: Kröber 1949: 81 (=*Neoascia podagrica* (Fabricius) vide Claussen in litt.).

*Sphegina Loewii* Zeller, 1843: 305. Type-loc.: Poland, Silesia, “Weistritzthai near Reinerz”. Holotype & Osten Sacken Coll., ZIAS, Leningrad (lost?). Subsequent references: Schiner 1857: 382, 1861: 323, 1864: 103 (cit.); Tief 1888: iii (Carnithia); Schoch 1889: 35 (Switzerland); Verrall 1901a: 466 (syn. note), 1901b: 72 (cat. cit.); Kertész 1910: 173 (cat. cit.); Becker 1921: 36 (descr. note) **syn. n.**

*Sphegina Zetterstedti* Schiner, 1857: 382. Unjustified new name for *Ascia spheginea* Zetterstedt. Subsequent references: Schiner 1861: 323, 1864: 103 (cit.). Kowarz 1885: 105, 133 (diff. clunipes Fallén,
Bohemia), 1894: 17 (cat. cit.); Verrall 1901a: 466 (syn. note). 1901b: 72 (cat. cit.); Wahlgren 1909: 57 (Sweden); Becker 1921: 36 (desc. note); Morgé 1974: 256 (as "nigripes m. zetterstedti Schiner", material in Strobl Coll.).


**Diagnosis:** Body 7.4–7.7 (7.6 average) mm, wing 6.5–7.2 (6.7 average) mm, face dark; front pollinose on ventral 1/2, shiny dorsally, with long dark pile; antenna black, with 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesonotum shiny medially, yellow to black haired; pleuron pollinose; scutellum shiny, with 4–6 apical black bristles; legs dark, black except yellow tibial bases; leg hair pale except some black hair apically on hind femur; wing (Fig. 30); abdomen black, yellow haired; 2nd tergum about as wide at base as apically and slightly (1.2) longer than wide basally; 4th sternum normal; male genitalia (Figs. 21, 22). Male and female similar.

**Distribution** (Fig. 45): Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (West), Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Romania, U.S.S. R. (N. Europe, Caucasia, Siberia).

We examined the lectotype of spheginea Zetterstedt and found it to be of the present concept. Sphegina zetterstedti variety rufiventris Strobl was described from one male and three females. We designate as lectotype a male labeled "Sph. nr n. sp. / Admont / pow [illegible] 14/6 5" and have so labeled it. We also examined the holotype of rubripes Becker and determined it to be the material specimens of spheginea. The type of variety sanguinea Becker could not be found by Dr. Schumann and is presumed to be lost.

The status of loewii Zeller has not been definitely settled. All authors (Schiner, Verrall and Kertész) prior to Becker listed it as a valid name, but considered the species dubious. Becker (1921) suggested that the name was probably a synonym of spheginea (also Stackelberg 1953: 380). Sphegina loewii was described from a unique female collected in what is present day Poland. The holotype should be in the Zeller Collection, the "remains" of which was bought by Osten Sacken (1903: 9). However, Osten Sacken (1903: 140) also noted that Zeller gave much material to Herman Loew. The curators of Zoologisches Museum, Berlin (Loew Collection) and Zoological Institute, Leningrad (Osten Sacken Collection) have written that the type is not in their care. Thus, the type is presumed to be lost. The name can, however, be unequivocally identified from its original description. Zeller mentioned 4 characters which restrict his name to spheginea: 1) entirely black hind leg; 2) black face; 3) apical crossvein oblique; and 4) broad, short, and only slightly constricted 2nd abdominal segment.

**Subgenus Asiosphegina Stackelberg**

**Sphegina**, subgenus Asiosphegina Stackelberg, 1974: 446 (1953: 376). Type-species. Sphegina sibirica Stackelberg (Stackelberg 1974: 446). The name Asiosphegina is available from 1974 when Stackelberg designated a type-species, not 1953 when he described the subgenus.

Asiosphegina is recognized, even though this action may leave Sphegina proper as a paraphyletic group, because it is distinctive and therefore useful.

**Sphegina sibirica** Stackelberg

Figs. 23, 24, 46.


freyana of: Brădescu 1972: 152 (Romania).

**Diagnosis:** Body 7.4 mm, wing 5.1 mm, face dark; front shiny except for gray pollinose fascia on subventral 1/4, with short pale pile; antenna black, except narrowly reddish on base of arista, with 3rd segment small, oval; thorax black; mesono-
Thompson, F. C. & Torp, E.

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Fig. 46. Sphegina sibirica Stackelberg. Distribution map.

turn shiny medially, pollinose laterally (may have narrow submedial pollinose vittae), short black haired except yellow haired laterally; pleuron partly pollinose; sternopleuron shiny; scutellum shiny with 2 apical yellow bristles; front legs yellow except black apical 2 tarsomeres; hind leg mainly black, hind femur yellow on basal 1/4; hind tibia yellow on basal 2/3; hind tarsus brownish basomere, brownish yellow on next 2 tarsomeres, black on apical 2 tarsomeres; leg hair pale on pale areas, black elsewhere; wing hyaline, venation as in clunipes; abdomen black, yellow haired laterally, black haired medially; 2nd tergum about (1.4) as wide at base as apically and about 5 (4.6) times as long as wide basally; 4th sternum normal except for some apical black spinules on medial 1/3; male genitalia (Figs. 23, 24). Male and female similar.

Distribution (Fig. 46): U.S.S.R. (north and northwest European, Caucasus), Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania.

When Stackelberg described sibirica he designated a type male and a type female. We here designate his type male as lectotype. We examined the male specimen on which Brădescu's record of freyana is based and found it to be a specimen of sibirica.

Nomen nudum
"S. craipes Meig." in Desmarest 1848: 743 (France).

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Warszawa.


Desmarets, E. 1848. Spheginie. — P. 743, in: d’Orbigny, Dictionnaire universel d’histoire naturelle, etc. 11.


Genera Scatina ordinis dipterorum ordinatim disposita et distincta et in familiaris et stirpes aggregata. — 228 pp. Parmae [=Parma].


1857. Dipterologiae Italicae prodromus. 2. Species. — Lehr, Fliegen.


1857. Dipterologiae Italicae prodromus. 2. Species. — Lehr, Fliegen.


1857. Dipterologiae Italicae prodromus. 2. Species. — Lehr, Fliegen.


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1857. Dipterologiae Italicae prodromus. 2. Species. — Lehr, Fliegen.


1857. Dipterologiae Italicae prodromus. 2. Species. — Lehr, Fliegen.


1857. Dipterologiae Italicae prodromus. 2. Species. — Lehr, Fliegen.
Yerbury, J. W. 1902. A list of the Diptera met with in Cork and Kerry during the summer of 1901, with some notes on their habits, etc. — Ir. Nat. 11: 74-93.
— 1842-1860. Diptera Scandinaviae. Disposita et descripta. — 1, pp. iii-xvi + 1-440 (1842); 2, pp. 441-894 (1843); 3, pp. 895-1280 (1844); 4, pp. 1281-1738 (1845); 5, pp. 1739-2161 (1846); 6, pp. 2163-2580 (1847); 7, pp. 2581-2934 (1848); 8, pp. 2935-3366 (1849); 9, pp. 3367-3710 (1850); 10, pp. 3711-4090 (1851); 11, pp. v-xii + 4091-4546 (1852); 12: Sup. 3, pp. v-xx + 4547-4942 (1855); 13: Sup. 4, pp. v-xvi + 4943-6190 (1859); 14, pp. 6191-6609 (1860). Lundae [=Lund].

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