# OLD WORLD SEPSIDAE IN NORTH AMERICA, WITH A KEY TO THE AMERICAN GENERA

(Diptera)

## BY GEORGE STEYSKAL Detroit, Michigan

#### SEPSIS SIMPLEX GOETGHEBUER AND BASTIN

Sepsis simplex Goetghebuer and Bastin, 1925, Bull. et Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 65:128, 132, pl. 1, f. 7.

S. simplex Frey, 1925, Notulae Ent., 5:71-75, f. 9.

A male specimen captured on Isle Royale, Michigan, August 3-7, 1936, by Curtis W. Sabrosky, was found to agree well with

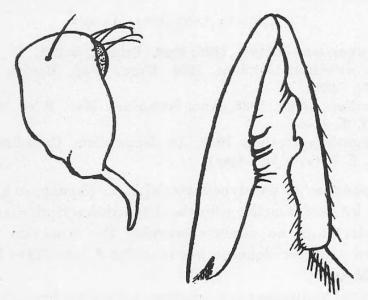


Fig. 1. Decachaetophora aeneipes De Meijere, left profile of hypopygium and anterior view of right fore femur and tibia of male.

the original description of S. simplex and with Frey's figure of the male hypopygium. The species was described from Belgium and was stated by Frey to occur throughout Finland.

#### DECACHAETOPHORA AENEIPES DE MELIERE

Sepsis aeneipes De Meijere, 1913, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 11:119. Decachaetophora aeneipes Duda, 1925, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 39:27, 40 (Decachaetophora keyed and described); 1926, 1. c., 40:45, pl. 5, f. 54 (species described and figured).

Two male Sepsidae of a species found abundant on Iris plants

in a garden in the vicinity of White Swan, Washington (southeast of Yakima), on October 8, 1941, were kindly submitted by D. Elmo Hardy to the writer for determination. The specimens, in good condition, agree very well with De Meijere's and Duda's descriptions. Duda's figure of the fore leg of the male agrees well with our specimens, but inasmuch as no figure of the male hypopygium has been published figures of both a fore leg and the hypopygium of one of our male specimens is here given to facilitate recognition of the species and a check of its identity with Oriental material. Duda states that the scutellum is twice as long as broad, but this must be erroneous, the reverse being intended. The species has been recorded from Formosa, Japan and northern India.

#### ENICITA ANNULIPES MEIGEN

Sepsis annulipes Meigen, 1826, Syst. Beschr., 5:292.

Enicita annulipes Johnson, 1925, Occas. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 7:266.

- E. annulipes Duda, 1925, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 39:70, 142, pl. 1, ff. 3, 4b.
- E. elegantipes Ouellet, 1940, Le Naturaliste Canadien, 67:225-228, f. 1 (new synonym).

Comparison of paratype material of *E. elegantipes* kindly furnished by Prof. Ouellet with the detailed description and figures of Duda leaves no doubt concerning the synonymy with this European species. Johnson has recorded *E. annulipes* from Fort Kent, Maine.

For the convenience of students who may have difficulty in gaining access to the literature of the Sepsidae the following key to the American genera is given. The rather narrow generic limits of Duda are largely followed and some of the genera included may prove untenable. *Palaeosepsis* has been rejected by Malloch and Curran, but the distinction has proven useful for the separation of neotropical material.

#### KEY TO THE AMERICAN GENERA OF SEPSIDAE

3.	Humeral bristle long and strong
4.	Occiput in profile shallowly rounded, front and occipital tan-
	gents crossing at a very obtuse angle; thorax dully shining5
	Occiput swollen; frontal and occipital tangents crossing at
	almost a right angle; thoracic dorsum shining black, sometimes
	more or less lightly brown pruinose
_	[One species, E. minor Haliday.]
5.	Abdomen shorter than wings; sternopleura entirely pruinose; fifth abdominal tergite of male with strong marginal bristles.
	Enicita Westwood
	Abdomen longer than the short, narrow wings; sternopleura
	shining black; fifth tergite of male without strong marginal
	bristles
	[One species, C. leachi Mg. (Europe).]
6.	One strong orbital bristle on each side; abdomen of both sexes
	without macrochaetae
_	Orbital bristle minute or absent; humeral bristle present9
7.	Humeral bristle lacking; vibrissae duplicate; abdomen not con-
	stricted laterally between second and third segments
	[One species, D. aeneipes De Meijere.]
	Humeral bristle present
8.	
	strong vibrissae; abdomen without constriction between second
	and third segments
	[One species, M. stercorarius RobDesv.]
	Three pairs each of strong dorsocentrals and vibrissae; ab-
	domen constricted between second and third segments
	[One species, M. sexsetosa Duda (Costa Rica).]
9.	Fore femur of both sexes not emarginate, with or without
	bristles in rows
	Fore femur of male more or less cut out below11
10	. Second longitudinal vein with a large, oval black spot at end;
	venter and mid and hind femora of male with long, thick hairs
	Sepsidimorpha Frey
	[One North American species, S. secunda Melander and Spuler.]
	Second longitudinal vein not spotted at end
	[One recognized North American species, N. cylindrica Fabr.]
11	. Abdomen of both sexes without distinct macrochaetae, although
11	sometimes with somewhat longer and stronger hairs on the
	hind margins of the tergites and strong anal bristles; end of
	second longitudinal vein not spotted; sternopleura pruinose
	only on upper border
	Abdomen of the male, often the female also, with distinct mac-
	rochaetae; end of second longitudinal vein with a dark spot;
	sternopleura entirely pruinose



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