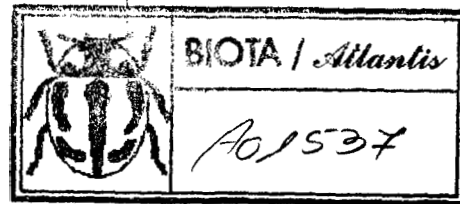


A REDESCRIPTION OF BECKER'S PHRONIA FROM THE
CANARY ISLANDS (DIPTERA: MYCETOPHILIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Phronia abbreviata* and *P. biarcuata*, described by Becker from the Canary Islands, are redescribed, and lectotypes are designated. *Phronia johannae* Steenberg is considered a junior synonym of *P. biarcuata* in spite of slight genital differences.

While revising the Nearctic *Phronia*, I found that most species in the genus are actually Holarctic in distribution. Consequently, I have had to see as many species described from the Palearctic region as possible. In so doing, I had occasion to study types of the two species described by Becker (as *Telmaphilus*) from the Canary Islands. Those species were described solely on the basis of color characters and wing proportions, none of which is of much diagnostic value, and their identity could not be determined without seeing the genitalia. Neither species has been found in the Nearctic area, but one occurs in Europe if a broad definition of the species is taken. The genitalia of both Becker species are described here, and lectotypes are designated.

I am grateful to Dr. H. Schumann of the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University in Berlin for the loan of the Becker types.

Phronia abbreviata (Becker), 1908:67 (*Telmaphilus*)

The wings are darkened apically, the mesanepisternum bears 2 setae along the dorsocaudal edge, and the hind tibia lacks a ventral row of setae. The genitalia are illustrated in figures 1-5. *P. abbreviata* is unique among *Phronia* for the setae-covered caudoventral lobe of the basimere. The lateral portion of the telomere is uniformly covered with setae laterally and apically; in lateral view it tapers slightly from base to apex. The genitalia are so distinct from other *Phronia* that positive relationships with any other species in the genus are not apparent. Since its original description, *abbreviata* has been recorded again from the Canary Islands (Santos 1920) and from Madeira (Frey 1949).

The specimen whose genitalia I have illustrated is here designated the lectotype and is deposited in the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University in Berlin. It bears the following information: "Tenerife, Laguna, 17-I-1903, 43610." *Phronia abbreviata* was based on several

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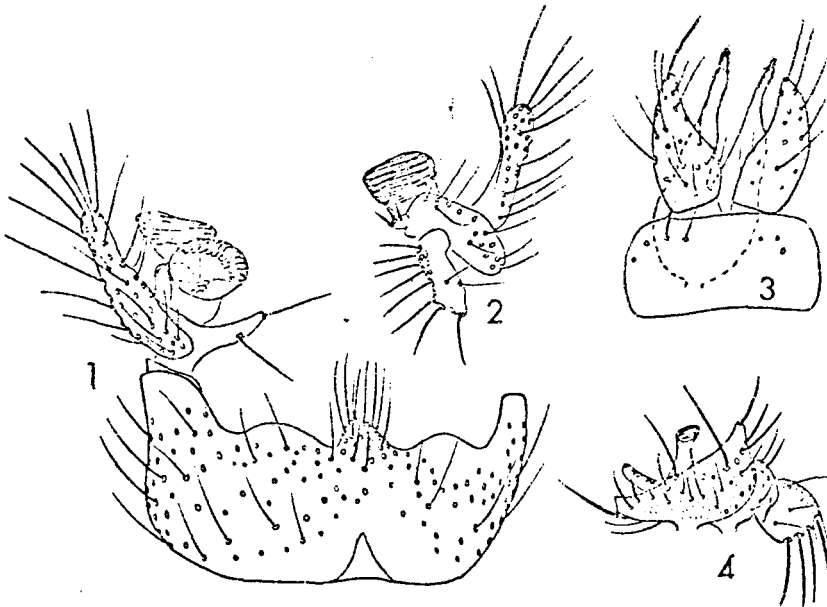


Fig. 1-3, *Phronia abbreviata*. 1, basimere and left telomere (ventral view). 2, left telomere (dorsal). 3, tergum **IS**, ceteri, and aedeagus (dorsal). Fig. 4, *Phronia biarcuata*, right telomere (lateral).

males and females from Tenerife and Grand Canary, but I have seen only the lectotype.

Phronia biarcuata (Becker), 1908:67 (*Telmaphilus*)

The wings are darkened apically, the mesanepisternum bears 2 setae along the dorsocaudal edge, and the hind tibia lacks the ventral row of setae. Except in the shape of the lateral portion of the telomere, the male genitalia are exactly as in the common European *P. johannae* Steenberg. The telomere of *biarcuata* (fig. 4) is shorter than that of *johannae* and lacks the row of strong, uniformly long setae along the caudal edge of the lateral portion. This is, I have found, the most intraspecifically variable portion of *Phronia* genitalia: in a Nearctic species, *P. nebulosa* (Johannsen), the telomere shows differences that apparently correspond to a division of the species range during Pleistocene glaciation. Because affinities between the two forms are so obvious, giving them even subspecific names adds nothing to our knowledge of *Phronia*. Thus I concur with Edwards (1925) that *johannae* (as *praecox*) should be considered only a geographic form of *biarcuata*.

The specimen whose telomere is illustrated below is here designated

the lectotype and is deposited in the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University in Berlin. It bears the following information: "Laguna, 51506-VI." *Phronia biarcuata* was based on several males and females from Laguna on Tenerife, but I have seen only the lectotype.

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CLIVINA TEXANA LECONTE, A SYNONYM OF *C. PLANICOLLIS* LECONTE (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE: SCARITINI)

Through the courtesy of J. C. White, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, I was able to examine type specimens of *Clivina texana* LeConte and *C. planicollis* LeConte and to confirm the suspected synonymy. Lectotypes are designated herein, since LeConte did not explicitly state that his descriptions were based on single individuals.

Clivina planicollis LeConte.

Clivina planicollis LeConte (1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:75-83). Lectotype male, here designated, labelled "(orange disc)," "6103" (on green paper), "Type 541" (on red paper), and "*D. planicollis* Lec." (in LeConte's script). Type-locality "South Carolina."

Clivina texana LeConte (1863, Smiths. Misc. Collections 6(167):1-86). Lectotype male, here designated, labelled "(red disc)," "Type 5170" (on red paper), "*D. texana* Lec." (in LeConte's script), and CLIVINA PLANICOLLIS LeConte det. T. Ilavac 1966." Type-locality "Texas," here restricted to Bentsen State Park, Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas. New synonymy.

Clivina planicollis is distinguished from other Nearctic members of the *fossor* group by having antennal article II plurisetose rather than unisetose. In addition to the 2 lectotype specimens, I examined 9 specimens in the National Museum of Natural History from Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Texas.

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