



New species and records of *Euphranta* Loew and other Adramini (Diptera: Tephritidae: Trypetinae) from south and southeast Asia

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Abstract

Seven new species of *Euphranta* Loew are described, viz., *Euphranta dysoxyl* David, sp. nov., *E. hyalipennis* David & Freidberg, sp. nov., *E. diffusa* David, sp. nov., *E. haldwanica* Hancock & Goodger, sp. nov. and *E. thandikudi* David, sp. nov. from India; *E. neochrysopila* David, Freidberg, Hancock & Goodger, sp. nov. from Sri Lanka and *E. ridleyi* Hancock & Goodger, sp. nov. from Singapore. Notes are provided on the identities of *E. corticicola* (Hering) and *E. klugii* (Wiedemann); *E. signatificacies* Hardy is synonymised with *E. klugii*; *E. dissoluta* (Bezzi) and *E. burtoni* Hardy are synonymised with *E. crux* (Fabricius) and *Dimeringophrys parilis* (Hardy) is reinstated as a valid species. *Coelotrypes latilimbatus* (Enderlein), *Dimeringophrys pallidipennis* Hardy, *D. parilis* (Hardy) and *Hardyadrama excoecariae* Lee are newly recorded from India, *E. crux* from Sri Lanka and *E. klugii* from Indonesia. An unnamed species of *Coelopacidia* Enderlein from India is illustrated. An illustrated key to species of *Euphranta* Loew from India is also provided.

Keywords: *Coelopacidia*, *Coelotrypes*, *Dimeringophrys*, *Euphranta*, *Hardyadrama*

Introduction

Fruit flies of the Tribe Adramini are characterized by the presence of long, fine, erect hair-like setulae on the anatergite (Korneyev, 1999). About 181 species in 26 genera are reported from the world, of which 16 genera are known to occur in the Oriental region. The genus *Euphranta* Loew is the most widely distributed (Thompson, 1999). It is represented by more than 100 species in the world and eight in India (Thompson, 1999; Hancock and Drew, 2004; Agarwal and Sueyoshi, 2005). This genus is widespread in the Oriental, Palaearctic and Australasian Regions but has only two species known from the New World, which are the only representatives of Adramini in that part of the world. Members of *Euphranta* are characterized by the absence of presutural setae, presence of fine long hairs on anatergite, dorsocentral setae, postpronotal and katepisternal setae, long surstyli and proctiger and fused phallapodeme vanes (Hardy, 1983; Korneyev, 1999; Permkam and Hancock, 1995). Indian species of *Euphranta* were studied by Bezzi (1913), Kapoor (1993), Hancock and Drew (2004) and David and Ramani (2011). Hancock and Drew (2004) classified the 102 known species of *Euphranta* into 20 species groups. Seven new species are described here, of which five are from India, one from Sri Lanka and one from Singapore. In addition, three new synonymies are proposed in *Euphranta*, two species are newly recorded from Sri Lanka and Indonesia and four further species of Adramini are newly recorded from India.

Material and methods

Specimens deposited in the following museums were examined for this study:

BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom