



Discovery of *Setihercostomus* Zhang et Yang in the Afrotropical Region (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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Setihercostomus Zhang et Yang, 2005 is separated from the genus *Hercostomus* Loew, 1857, by the following combination of characters: clypeus short and narrow, not reaching lower margin of eyes, bearing one pair of strong bristles in both sexes; pteropleuron (= anepimeron) with group of fine hairs in front of posterior spiracle; male cercus large and thick, nearly as long as epandrium (Zhang & Yang 2005). Prior to this study, the genus has been recorded from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Zhang & Yang 2005; Yang *et al.* 2011), with two species from Oriental China, one known from both Palaearctic and Oriental China, one from Taiwan, and one from the Far East of Russia (Primorskii Territory). A female specimen of *Setihercostomus* has been recorded from Slovakia (Pollet 2009), which may be conspecific with *S. setifacies* (Stackelberg 1933) from the Russian Far East.

Recently the senior author examined new material from Tanzania in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Denmark, Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC). A male of *Hercostomus scharffi* Grichanov, 1999, was found, bearing characters not listed in the original description (setose clypeus and haired anepimeron), but fully corresponding with the generic diagnosis of *Setihercostomus* (Yang *et al.* 2011). Therefore, we propose a new generic combination for this species and consequently *Setihercostomus* is newly reported from the Afrotropical Region.

Setihercostomus scharffi (Grichanov), comb. nov.

(Figs 1–3)

Hercostomus scharffi Grichanov, 1999: 36.



FIGURE 1. Wing of *Setihercostomus scharffi* (Grichanov, 1999).

Additional material examined. Tanzania: 1 ♂, data as holotype (ZMUC, genitalia missing); 1 ♂, Morogoro Reg., Udzungwa Mts. National Park, Sanje trail, 22–24.i.2014, 850 m, Malumbres Olarte, T. Pape & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

Diagnosis. Using the key of Yang *et al.* (2011), *Setihercostomus scharffi* seems close to *S. huangi* (Zhang *et al.*, 2004) from Yunnan, but differs from that species by its entirely yellow abdominal segment 1 and partly yellow segments 2 and 3, entirely yellow hind coxa and femur, and different shape and setation of the epandrial appendages (compare Grichanov 1999, fig. 29 and Zhang *et al.* 2004, figs 3, 4; Yang *et al.* 2011, fig. 673). *Setihercostomus huangi* has an entirely dark abdomen, hind coxa mainly dark, and hind femur with black apex.

Setihercostomus scharffi is known only from four males, including two types from the type locality, Udzungwa Mountains (Tanzania). *Setihercostomus* is part of the *Dolichopus* generic group (*sensu* Brooks 2005), being close to *Gymnopternus* Loew, 1857 (Yang *et al.* 2011). Most species appear to be rare in collections, but the genus as a whole is now documented to be widely distributed in the Old World, occurring in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Palearctic regions.

Couplet 9 of Grichanov's key to Afrotropical genera of Dolichopodinae (Grichanov 2011) should be modified as follows to facilitate the identification of *Setihercostomus*:

- 9 Clypeus bearing one pair of strong bristles in both sexes; anepimeron with group of fine hairs right in front of posterior spiracle; mid tibia with at least one strong ventral seta; male cercus simple.....*Setihercostomus* Zhang et Yang
- Clypeus bare; anepimeron bare, at most with one fine black seta anteriorly; mid tibia with at most one row of few weak ventral setae; male cercus often ornamented with processes or bunches of long cilia.....
..... *Neohercostomus* Grichanov

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