

New records of Afrotropical *Syntormon* Loew, 1857 species (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with description of a new species from South Africa

Новые находки видов рода *Syntormon* Loew, 1857 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) тропической Африки с описанием нового вида из Южной Африки

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KEY WORDS: Sympycninae, Tropical Africa, South Africa, new species, new record.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Sympycninae, тропическая Африка, Южная Африка, новый вид, новое указание.

ABSTRACT: A new material of Afrotropical *Syntormon* has been recently found in collections of some museums, and includes six species. *Syntormon kirkspriigsi* sp.n. from the Free State of South Africa is described and illustrated and associated with the *Syntormon* species group with modified segments of the hind tarsus. The new species is remarkable in the male hind basitarsus bearing two apicoventral wormlike setae, the next tarsomere having 4–5 erect ventral cilia, and especially the apical flag on arista-like stylus. Male *Syntormon caffer* Curran, 1925 is described and illustrated for the first time. Palearctic *Syntormon triangulipes* Becker, 1902 is discovered in Afrotropics (Ethiopia). *Syntormon longistylus* Grichanov, 2001 and *S. triangulipes* males are illustrated for the first time. A revised key to Afrotropical *Syntormon* species is provided. Now 16 long-legged fly species of the genus are known in the Afrotropical region.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Изученный в коллекциях некоторых музеев новый материал по роду *Syntormon* из тропической Африки включает шесть видов. *Syntormon kirkspriigsi* sp.n. из провинции Фри-Стейт Южной Африканской Республики описан и иллюстрирован; он относится к группе видов *Syntormon* с модифицированными сегментами задних лапок. Новый вид примечателен первым члеником задних лапок самца, несущим две апиковентральные червеобразные щетинки, и вторым члеником тех же лапок, имеющим 4–5 торчащих вентральных ресничек, а также вершинным расширением аристы третьего членика усика. Впервые описан и иллюстрирован самец *Syntormon caffer* Curran, 1925. Палеарктический вид *Syntormon triangulipes* Becker, 1902 обнаружен в Эфиопии. Впервые приведены фотографии самцов *Syntormon longistylus* Grichanov, 2001 и *S. triangulipes*. Составлен новый определитель афротропических видов *Syntormon*. Всего в Афротропической области известно 16 видов мух-зеленушек этого рода.

Introduction

The genus *Syntormon* Loew, 1857 is a member of the dolichopodid subfamily Sympycninae with approximately 115 species worldwide, being the most numerous in the Palearctic, numbering there 56 species [Grichanov, 2025]. Fifteen Afrotropical species and subspecies of the genus *Syntormon* were reviewed and keyed by Grichanov [2001]. Subsequently, *Saucropus cyanescens* Loew, 1858 was transferred to this genus [Grichanov, 2006], *Syntormon longistylus* Grichanov, 2001 was raised to species status [Grichanov, 2020], a new species *S. drakei* Grichanov, 2023 was described, and Palearctic *S. fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840) was excluded from Afrotropics [Grichanov, 2023].

The aim of this paper is to describe a new species of the genus *Syntormon* from South Africa, to give new records for known Afrotropical species of the genus found in the collections of three museums and to provide a revised key to Afrotropical *Syntormon* species.

Material and methods

Specimens were studied and photographed with a ZEISS Discovery V-12 stereo microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera. Preparations of the male genitalia were photographed with a ZEISS AxioStar stereo microscope and an AxioCam ICc3 camera, and are stored in glycerol in a microvial attached to the insect pin. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Cumming & Wood [2017] and Grichanov & Brooks [2017]. The lengths of the podomeres are given in millimetres. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of abdominal segment 6. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. The figures showing the hypopygium in lateral view are oriented as it appears on the intact specimen, with the morphologically ventral surface of the genitalia facing upwards, dorsal surface downwards, anterior end facing right and posterior end facing left.

Abbreviations: BMSA — National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa; KZN — KwaZulu-Natal; NMSA — KwaZulu-Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa; RSA — Republic of South Africa; ZMUM — Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Results

Syntormon Loew, 1857

Syntormon Loew, 1857: 35. Type species: *Rhaphium metathesis* Loew, 1850 (designation by Coquillett, 1910: 611).

Usually small species; antennal scape with or without dorsal setation; pedicel with a finger-like apical process projected into basal inner concavity of postpedicel; male postpedicel distinctly elongated, rarely short (short in females); arista-like stylus apical or subapical (sometimes dorsal in females); male tarsi often modified and/or ornamented; metepimeron more or less haired or bare [Grichanov, 2013]. Females of close species are poorly distinguishable [Drake, 2021].

KEY TO AFROTROPICAL SPECIES OF *SYNTORMON* (MALES)

NOTES. *Syntormon cyanescens* from South Africa is not included. Grichanov [2006] noted close relations of male and female *S. longipes* and female *S. cyanescens* including their body colour and the presence of 3–5 pairs of short but strong marginal setae on scutellum (holotypes of the two species were examined). Grichanov *et al.* [2011b] reported a male of *S. cyanescens* from South Africa, giving no comments. The two names are possible synonyms.

1. Hind tarsus simple 2
- First or second segments of hind tarsus modified 9
2. Scutellum with 3–5 pairs of short but strong marginal setae in addition to major setae; body length 4 mm (DR Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda) *S. longipes* Parent, 1938
- Scutellum with 2 or more pairs of short fine marginal hairs in addition to major setae 3
3. First and second segments of fore tarsus with 2 dorsal rows of long and strong erect setae; mid femur with 2 long ventral setae at base; body length 2.9 mm (Madagascar) *S. tamatave* Grichanov, 2001
- Fore tarsus without rows of long setae dorsally 4
4. Fore basitarsus enlarged at least apically 5
- Fore basitarsus simple 6
5. Fore basitarsus enlarged, with small subapical ventral protuberance forming anterior convexity; hind basitarsus with

- white subapical ring; body length about 3 mm (DR Congo, Rwanda) *S. parvus* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951
- Fore basitarsus enlarged at apex, projecting ventrally, equal in length to tarsomeres 2–5 combined; mid femur with 3–4 ventral setae at base; body length 2.5 mm (Tanzania) *S. peregrinus* Parent, 1954
6. Mid femur with regular ventral row of setae along entire length; body length 3 mm (South Africa) *S. caffer* Curran, 1925
- Mid femur with irregular ventral row of fine setae in basal 1/4 or 1/2 7
7. Fore tarsomere 2 with apical triangular lobe; tarsomeres 3–5 shortened, equal in length; body length 2–2.5 mm (Ethiopia; southern Palaearctic) ... *S. triangulipes* Becker, 1902
- Fore tarsomeres 2–5 simple, evenly decreasing in length 8
8. Fore femur with posteroventral row of short hairs in distal half; fore tibia with ventral row of hairs along entire length, as long as diameter of tibia; hind tibia with 3 dorsal setae and with some short ventral setae; body length 2.3 mm (DR Congo, Uganda) *S. papei papei* Grichanov, 2001
- Fore femur and tibia with ordinary very short ventral hairs; hind tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 dorsal setae and with 1 ventral seta at middle; body length 2.5 mm (Madagascar) *S. papei madagascarensis* Grichanov, 2001
9. Hind basitarsus simple; hind tarsomere 2 very short, with small process; body length 3.2–3.6 mm (St Helena; Australasia, western Nearctic, Oriental China, eastern Palaearctic) *S. flexibilis* Becker, 1922
- Hind basitarsus with remarkable setae, hooks or processes; hind tarsomere 2 simple 10
10. Hind basitarsus with only two bare ventral hooks, without long setae or process; mid femur without strong ventral setae 11
- Hind basitarsus with either long remarkable setae or process bearing short setae 12
11. Postpedicel 3–3.5 times longer than high, nearly 2 times longer than stylus; body length 3.0–3.75 mm (Tanzania, Yemen, St Helena; Oriental China, Palaearctic Region) .
..... *S. pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794)
- Postpedicel 2 times longer than high, 2/3 length of stylus; body length 3.5 mm (Madagascar)
..... *S. longistylus* Grichanov, 2001
12. Hind tibia in apical 1/2 or 1/3 strongly thickened, with very long ventral setae; hind basitarsus with ventral process in middle bearing several short remarkable setae 13
- Hind tibia simple, without long ventral setae 14
13. Mid tibia with 1 ventral seta behind middle; hind tibia with stiff ventral cilia, 2 times longer than diameter of tibia; postpedicel 2.5–3 times longer than high; body length about 3 mm (DR Congo)
..... *S. opimus* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951
- Mid tibia without ventral seta; hind tibia with fine ventral cilia, 3 times longer than diameter of tibia; postpedicel 2–2.5 times longer than high; body length 2.4–3.2 mm (DR Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda)
..... *S. straeleni* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951
14. Hind basitarsus with 2 apicoventral wormlike setae; tarsomere 2 with 4–5 erect ventral cilia; arista-like stylus with apical flag; body length 3.3 mm (South Africa)
..... *S. kirkspriggsi* sp.n.
- Hind basitarsus without apicoventral wormlike setae; tarsomere 2 without erect ventral cilia; arista-like stylus simple 15
15. Hind basitarsus 1/3 to 1/2 length of tarsomere 2, densely ciliated ventrally, with short lateral process at apex; body length about 3 mm (DR Congo, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda) *S. dorsalis* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951

- Hind basitarsus at most slightly shorter than tarsomere 2 ... 16
- 16. Hind basitarsus with row of several erect spines of glued setae, otherwise simple; body length about 3 mm (DR Congo, Rwanda) *S. wittei* Vanschuytbroeck, 1951
- Hind basitarsus with basoventral tubercle bearing bunch of modified setae; body length 3.5 mm (Burundi, Kenya, South Africa) *S. drakei* Grichanov, 2023

Syntormon kirkspriggsi sp.n.

Figs 1–8.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (BMSA) labelled: “RSA, Free State, Brandfort, Florisbad Res. Stat., 28°46.039' S, 26°04.234' E, 25–29.X.2010, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs leg., Malaise traps, Acacia savanna”. Paratypes (BMSA): 15 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same labels as for holotype, with collection dates 4–6.IV.2009 and 25–29.X.2010. One male paratype with terminalia dissected and stored in glycerin in microvial pinned with the specimen. Holotype in good condition.

DESCRIPTION. **Male** (Fig. 1). *Head.* Frons metallic violet-black; ocellar triangle raised above level of flat upper frons; face white pollinose, very narrow; occiput metallic, grey pollinose; eyes dichoptic, finely hairy; lower and front facets about two times diameter of upper facets; palpus small, oval, brownish, with black hairs and one seta; antenna (Fig. 2) dark brown, with yellow scape and postpedicel ventrally; scape bare, with apical inwardly directed conical projection; pedicel with ring of apical short setae and long conus nearly as long as scape; postpedicel long, 2.4 times longer than high, wide in basal half, tapered in apical half to pointed tip; entirely covered with short dense pale hairs; arista-like stylus apical, with microscopically pubescent stylomere 1 and finely haired stylomere 2 bearing apical flag; ratio of lengths (mm) of scape: pedicel to tip of conus: postpedicel: arista-like stylus (stylomeres 1 and 2) 0.2 : 0.12 : 0.4 : 0.13 : 0.58; 2 long ocellars, 2 long upper verticals, 2 short postverticals, upper postoculars black, lower postoculars white, several long white setae on lower occiput behind postocular row. *Thorax.* Mesonotum metallic brown-black, pleura mainly yellow, dark along upper margin; scutellum black; about 7 uniserial acrostichals, row ending between 4th and 5th dorsocentral setae; 6 dorsocentrals with 1st and 5th setae short; anterior slope of mesonotum with fine short black setulae in front of dorsocentrals; 2 strong notopleurals; few fine short white lower proepisternals; katapisternum and metepimeron without hairs; scutellum with 2 long strong lateral setae, 2 very short fine lateral hairs. *Legs.* All pale yellow with last tarsomeres brown to blackish; all setae and vestiture black except where otherwise stated; fore leg: coxa with pale hairs and black apical setae; femur with preapical posteroventral seta, ventral vestiture of tiny yellow hairs; tibia with 1 posterodorsal at basal 1/3, 1 posterior preapical seta; anterodorsal pecten of short setulae in apical half; anterior apical comb well developed; basitarsus slightly thickened apically, where there are minute light hairs ventrally; tarsomeres 2–4 cylindrical, with minute light hairs ventrally; tarsomere 5 slightly flattened (Fig. 3); mid leg: coxa with anterior hairs and apical setulae black, 1 black lateral seta; femur with anterior and posterior preapicals, 1 shorter posteroventral preapical, 3 or 4 long erect anteroventral setae before middle (Fig. 4); tibia with pair of antero- and posterodorsals at base, 1 dorsal below middle, 2 strong apicals; tarsus unmodified; hind leg: coxa with 1 strong black outer seta; femur with strong preapical anterior seta; tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsals more-or-less equally spaced, 4 apicals; basitarsus slightly thickened, bearing two apicoventral wormlike setae, the next tarsomere having 4–5 erect ventral cilia; remaining tarsomeres unmodified (Fig. 5);

claws, pulvilli and empodium small on all tarsi. Length ratios of femur, tibia, tarsomeres 1–5 (in mm): fore leg 0.84 : 0.83 : 0.33 : 0.28 : 0.21 : 0.16 : 0.14, mid leg: 1.03 : 1.27 : 0.55 : 0.32 : 0.23 : 0.14 : 0.14, hind leg 1.34 : 1.54 : 0.29 : 0.42 : 0.31 : 0.2 : 0.14. *Wing* (Fig. 6). Entirely hyaline, grey-tinged, without spots; veins dark but yellow at base; venation typical of *Syntormon*; microtrichia distributed evenly over all cells; calypter yellow with black cilia; halter yellow, with few dark setulae at knob. *Abdomen* (Figs 1, 7, 8). Tergites brown dorsally, yellow laterally; all setae and vestiture black; segment 8 dark brown; hypopygial capsule and appendages yellow-brown; cercus elongate-ovate; phallus simple, thin, not tortuous.

Measurements (mm). Body length 3.3; wing length 3.3, wing width 1.1, antenna length 1.3.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high; face wide, without setae; clypeus bulging. Body length 3.5 mm; wing length 3.9 mm, antenna length 1.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the collector of the type series, Dr. Ashley Kirk-Spriggs (Leominster, UK).

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is remarkable in the male hind basitarsus bearing two apicoventral wormlike setae, the next tarsomere having 4–5 erect ventral cilia, and especially the apical flag on arista-like stylus. I know only two *Syntormon* species with modified arista-like stylus, Mediterranean *S. seguyi* (Vaillant, 1952) with broad black and white apical flag and Micronesian *S. boninensis* Bickel, 1994 with two flattened nodes at 1/2 and apex [Vaillant, 1952; Bickel, 1994; Evenhuis & Bickel, 2021]. Females are probably indistinguishable from other close species.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: South Africa: Free State, Brandfort, Florisbad Research Station.

Syntormon caffer Curran, 1925

Figs 9–15.

Syntormon caffer Curran, 1925: 177 (female).

REFERENCES: Grichanov, Mostovski, 2009: 42; Grichanov, 2011: 96 (photo of wing); Grichanov *et al.*, 2011a: 8 (females).

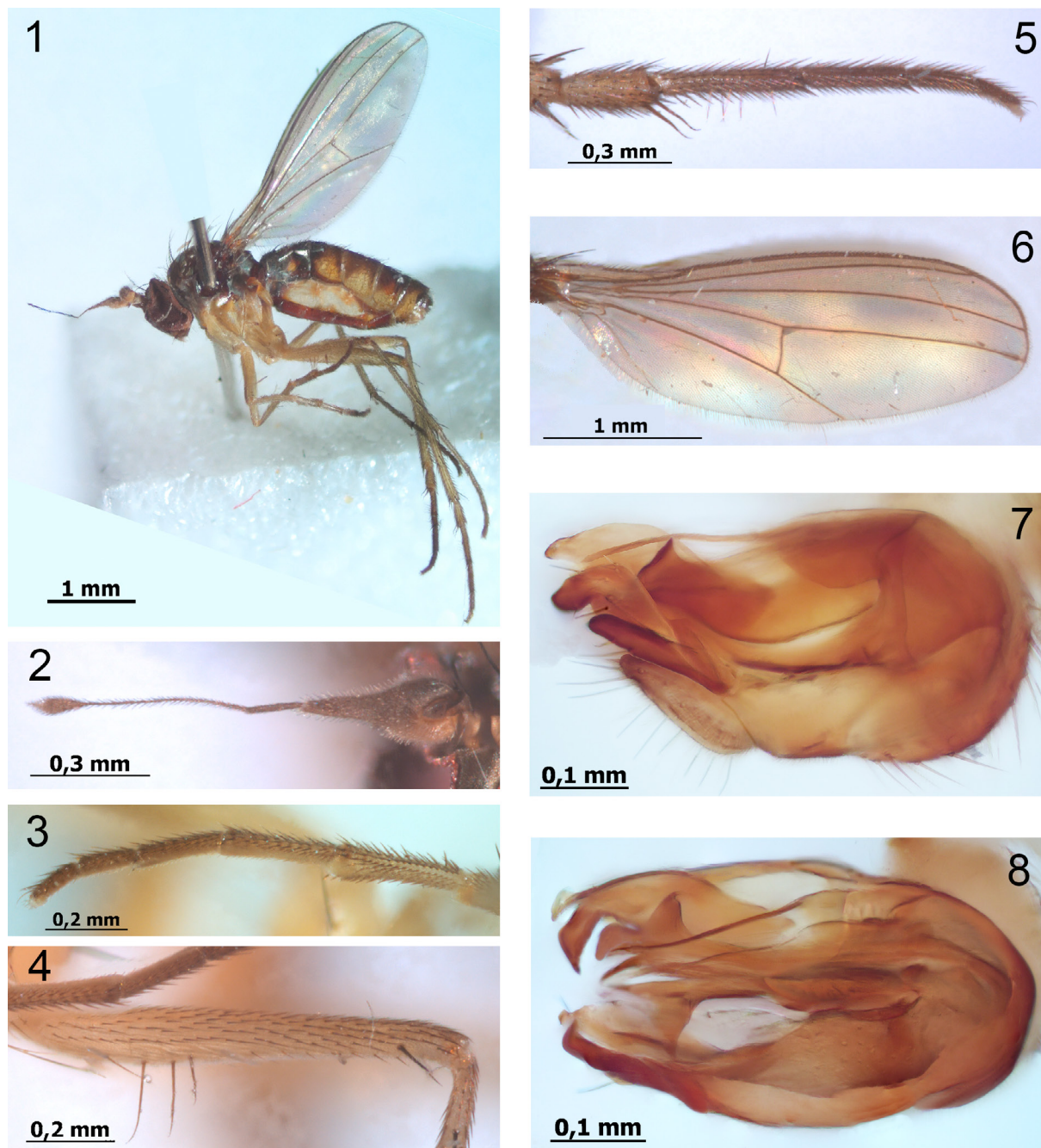
TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype ♀, 1 ♀ paratype (NMSA) labelled: “Barberton, Stentor [25°33'S:31°24'E], 23.8.[19]24, H.K. Munro”.

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂ (NMSA), RSA, KZN, Drakensberg Mts., Royal Natal National Park, from montane forest, 1500 m, 13.16.9.1963, B.R. Stuckenberg & P. Stuckenberg.

DESCRIPTION. **Male** (Fig. 9). Generally similar to *Syntormon kirkspriggsi* sp.n. and *S. caffer* females described by Curran [1925] except as noted. *Head.* Frons metallic violet-black; face white pollinose, narrow; clypeus with white pubescence; palpus small, oval, brown, with black hairs and one seta; antenna (Fig. 10) black; scape with dorsal setae; pedicel with ring of apical short setae, 1 longest dorsal seta and long conus; postpedicel short, 1.5 times longer than high, pointed at apex; entirely covered with short dense pale hairs; arista-like stylus strictly preapical, with microscopically pubescent stylomere 1 and finely haired stylomere 2; ratio of lengths (mm) of scape: pedicel to tip of conus: postpedicel: arista-like stylus (stylomeres 1 and 2) 0.12 : 0.11 : 0.21 : 0.09 : 0.48; upper postoculars black, lower postoculars white. *Thorax.* Mesonotum metallic violet-black, pleura black, grey pollinose; scutellum black; acrostichals absent; 6 dorsocentrals with 1st and 5th setae short; few fine short white lower proepisternals; metepimeron yellow-brown, with pale hairs; scutellum with 2 long strong lateral setae, 2 short fine lateral hairs. *Legs.* Mainly yellow; mid coxa brownish; hind femur brownish dorsally

in distal half; last two tarsomeres of fore leg, mid and hind tarsi from tip of basitarsus brown; all setae and vestiture black except where otherwise stated; fore leg: coxa with pale hairs and black apical setae; femur with preapical posteroventral seta, irregular posteroventral row of fine cilia, at most slightly longer than height of femur; tibia without strong setae, with somewhat elongate posterior setulae; anterior apical comb well developed; tarsus simple, with somewhat elongate dorsal

setulae; mid leg: coxa with anterior hairs and apical setulae black, 1 black lateral seta; femur with anterior and posterior preapicals, 1 shorter posteroventral preapical, regular row of 10–12 ventral setae, about as long as height of femur (Fig. 11); tibia with pair of antero- and posterodorsals at 1/3, 1 dorsal at 2/3, 2 strong apicals, 2 ventral rows of erect cilia, about as long as diameter of tibia (Fig. 12); tarsus unmodified; hind leg: coxa with 1 strong black outer seta; femur with strong preapi-



Figs 1–8. *Syntormon kirkspriggsi*, **sp.n.**, male holotype (1–6) and paratype (7–8): 1 — habitus; 2 — antenna; 3 — fore tarsus; 4 — mid femur; 5 — hind tarsus; 6 — wing; 7 — hypopygium, lateral view; 8 — hypopygium, ventral view.

Рис. 1–8. *Syntormon kirkspriggsi*, **sp.n.**, голотип, самец (1–6) и паратип (7–8): 1 — внешний вид; 2 — усик; 3 — передняя лапка; 4 — среднее бедро; 5 — задняя лапка; 6 — крыло; 7 — гипопигий сбоку; 8 — гипопигий снизу.

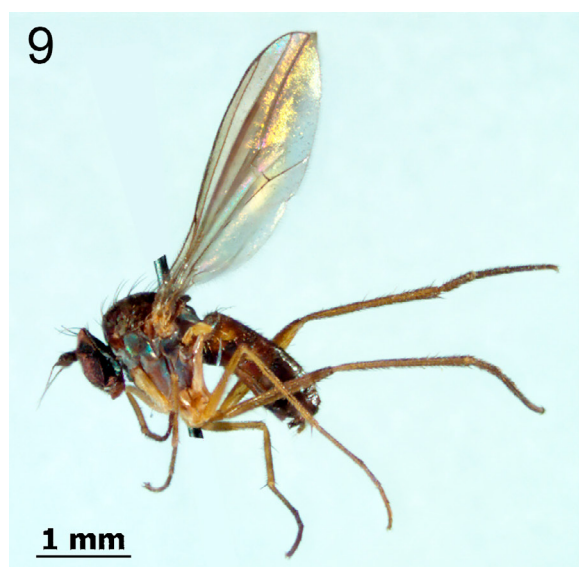
cal anterior seta, about 5 ventral setae in middle third, about as long as height of femur; tibia with 2 dorsal at 1/2 and 2/3, 1 posterodorsal at 1/3, 4 apicals; tarsus unmodified, with somewhat elongate dorsal and posterior setulae; claws, pulvilli and empodium small on all tarsi. Length ratios of femur, tibia, tarsomeres 1–5 (in mm): fore leg 0.88 : 0.89 : 0.45 : 0.25 : 0.18 : 0.13 : 0.12, mid leg: 1.15 : 1.19 : 0.67 : 0.31 : 0.23 : 0.14 : 0.12, hind leg 1.35 : 1.54 : 0.29 : 0.39 : 0.39 : 0.15 : 0.11. *Wing* (Fig. 13). Entirely hyaline, grey-tinged, without spots; veins dark; venation typical of *Syntormon*; microtrichia distributed evenly over all cells; calypter yellow with black cilia; halter yellow, with few dark setulae at knob. *Abdomen*. Tergites brown-black, tergites 2 and 3 with large orange-yellow spots laterally; all setae and vestiture black; segment 8, hypopygial capsule and appendages black; hypopygium typical of *Syntor-*

mon (Figs 14, 15); cercus elongate-ovate; phallus simple, thin, curved.

Measurements (mm). Body length 3; wing length 3.5, wing width 1.1, antenna length 0.9.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is associated with the *Syntormon* species group with hind tarsus simple, without remarkable setae. Fore and hind femora with long fine cilia or setae ventrally; mid femur with regular ventral row of 10–12 setae along entire length, about as long as height of femur; fore tarsus unmodified, with simple setulae; scutellum has two pairs of short fine marginal hairs in addition to two major setae. The other species of the group have variously modified and setose fore tarsus, differently setose femora.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: South Africa: Mpumalanga, Barberton. South Africa (Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal).



Figs 9–15. *Syntormon caffer* Curran, male: 9 — habitus; 10 — antenna; 11 — mid femur; 12 — mid tibia; 13 — wing; 14 — hypopygium, lateral view; 15 — hypopygium, ventral view.

Рис. 9–15. *Syntormon caffer* Curran, самец: 9 — внешний вид; 10 — усик; 11 — среднее бедро; 12 — средняя голень; 13 — крыло; 14 — гипопигий сбоку; 15 — гипопигий снизу.

Syntormon dorsalis Vanschuytbroeck, 1951

Syntormon dorsalis Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 101.

Syntormon ruandanus Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: 105. Type locality: Congo belge: Parc National Albert [=Virunga], vers Rweru (volcan Mike-no) (synonymized by Grichanov, 2001: 182).

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, Kenya: Kikuyu env., Ondiri Wetland, 2001 m, 1.25697°S, 36.66682°E, 14.XI.2012, D. Gavryushin (ZMUM).

DIAGNOSIS. Male hind tibia simple, without long ventral setae; hind basitarsus 1/3 to 1/2 length of tarsomere 2, densely ciliated ventrally, with short lateral process at apex; antennal postpedicel short [Grichanov, 2001].

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: DR Congo: Parc National Albert [=Virunga], Nyabitsindi (entre volc. Visoke-Musule). DR Congo, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda.

Syntormon drakei Grichanov, 2023

Syntormon drakei Grichanov, 2023: 313.

Syntormon fuscipes Grichanov, 2001, nec von Roser, 1840 (mis-identification).

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (NMSA): RSA, KZN, Drakensberg Mts., Giant's Castle Reserve, 2929AD, 5800 ft, 28.X.1971, B.R. Stuckenberg & M.E. Irwin.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is the only Afrotropical one with basal ventral bunch of setae on male hind basitarsus. It differs from the European *S. fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840) in the trifold tip of phallus [Grichanov, 2001: fig. 1] in contrast to simple helical tip of phallus in *S. fuscipes* [Drake, 2021, fig. 1b]. *Syntormon drakei* male has simple fore tarsus.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Kenya: Mt. Kenya, Sirimon, Higher Moorland. Burundi, Kenya. New species for South Africa.

Syntormon longistylus Grichanov, 2001

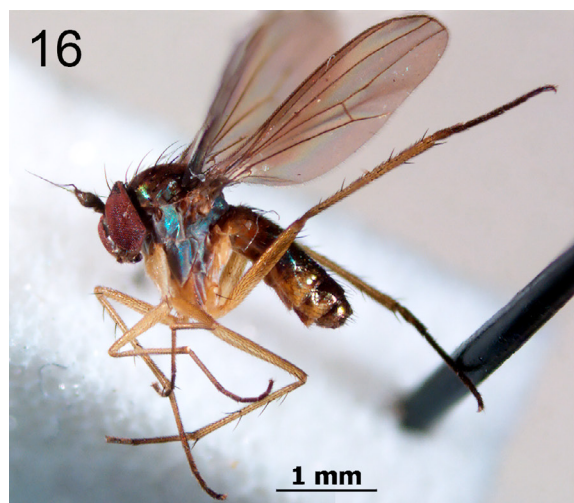
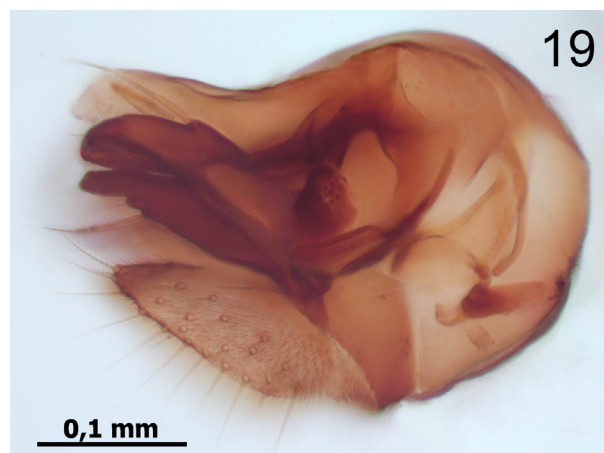
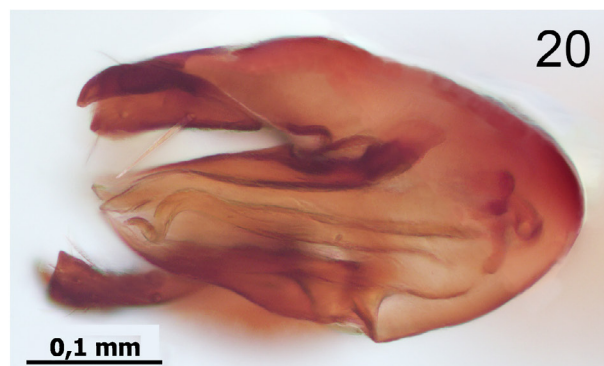
Figs 16–20.

Syntormon pallipes longistylus Grichanov, 2001: 187; Grichanov et al., 2011b: 95.

Syntormon longistylus: Grichanov, 2020: 409.

MATERIAL. 7 ♂♂ (BMSA): RSA, Free State, Brandfort, Florisbad Res. Stat., 28°46.039' S, 26°04.234' E, 25–29.X.2010, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs leg.; Malaise traps, Acacia savanna.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely related to *S. pallipes* (*pseudospicatus* phenotype), differing in many fine characters of the habitus. *S. pallipes* males have antennal postpedicel 3–3.5 times longer than high, nearly two times longer than stylus; six strong dorsocentral setae; scutellum having at most



Figs 16–20. *Syntormon longistylus* Grichanov, male: 16 — habitus; 17 — antenna; 18 — hind tarsus; 19 — hypopygium, lateral view; 20 — hypopygium, ventral view.

Рис. 16–20. *Syntormon longistylus* Grichanov, самец: 16 — внешний вид; 17 — усик; 18 — задняя лапка; 19 — гипопигий сбоку; 20 — гипопигий снизу.

two pairs of microscopic marginal hairs in addition to major setae; fore coxa with yellow apical setae; hind coxa yellow; and hind basitarsus bearing hooks strictly at 1/4. *Syntormon longistylus* males have postpedicel two times longer than high, 2/3 length of stylus; five strong dorsocentral setae; 4–5 pairs of fine pale hairs along scutellar margin; fore coxa with black apical setae; hind coxa grey with yellow tip; and hind basitarsus with ventral hooks just before its middle. The hypopygium of *S. longistylus* is similar (including tortuous phallus), but slightly differs from the hypopygium of *S. pallipes* (as figured by Maslova *et al.* [2019], and Drake [2020]). The basal setae on surstylus are somewhat stronger and the cercus has different shape in *S. longistylus*.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Madagascar: Manyakatempo. Madagascar, South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal). New species for Free State.

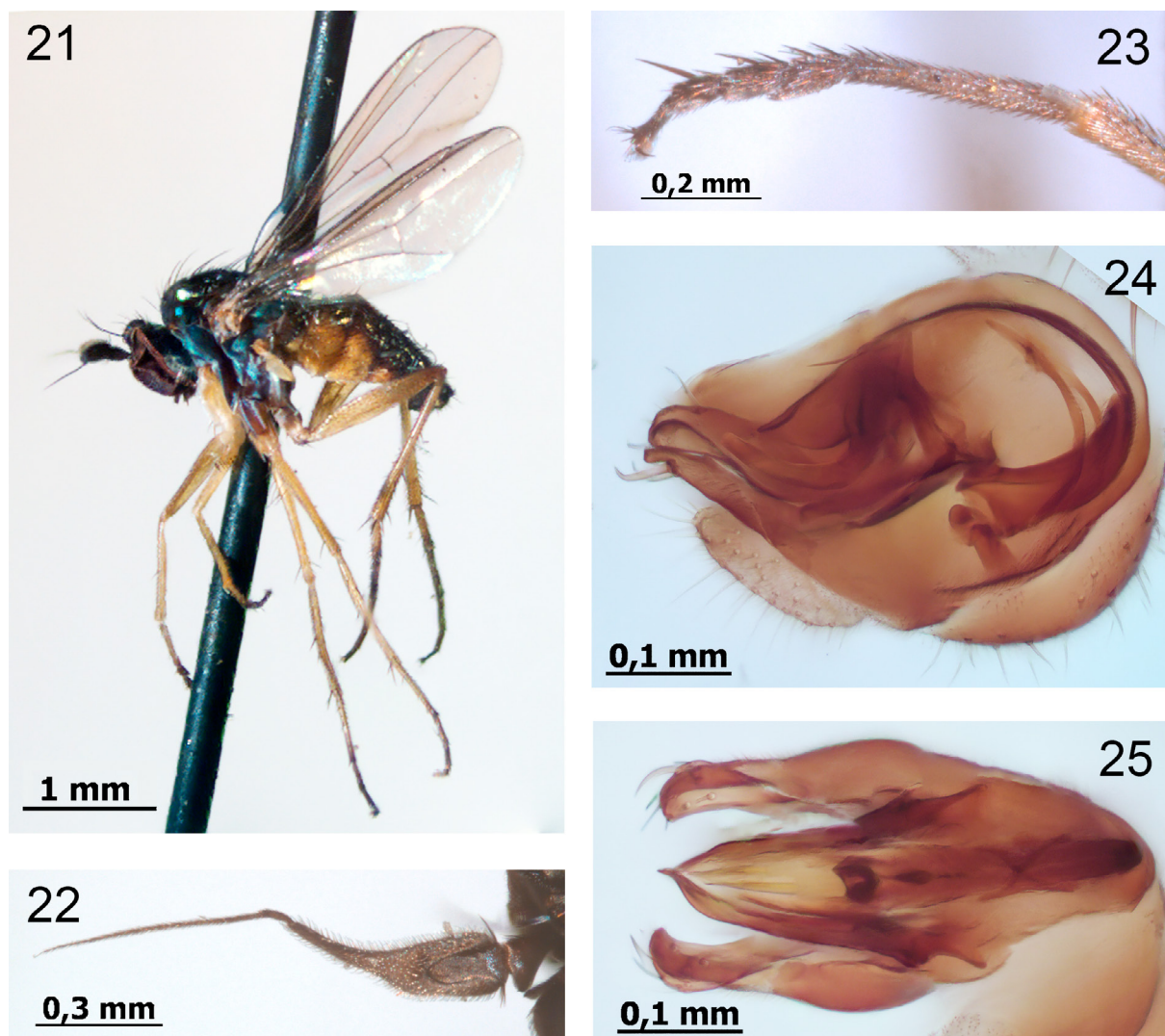
Syntormon triangulipes Becker, 1902
Figs 21–25.

Syntormon triangulipes Becker, 1902: 54.

MATERIAL. Ethiopia: Oromia [Region]: 1 ♂ (ZMUM), Ziwai L[ake], 7.91°N, 38.73°E, 1640 m, 11–13.III.2012, N. Vikhrev; 1 ♂ (ZMUM), Langano L[ake], 7.646°N, 38.706°E, 1590 m, 13–15.III.2012, N. Vikhrev.

DIAGNOSIS. Antenna black; scape with few short dorsal setae; scutellum with 2 pairs of short fine marginal hairs in addition to major setae; fore femur with group of 4–5 ventral black setae at base; mid femur with irregular anteroventral row of fine setae in basal 1/3 or 1/2; fore basitarsus simple, without dorsal rows of long setae; fore tarsomere 2 with apical lobe; tarsomeres 3–5 shortened, equal in length; hind tarsus simple; abdomen dark, with yellow lateral spots.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Egypt: Fayūm [=Faiyum], in der Wüste bei Siala. Palearctic: Egypt, France, Spain. New species for Afrotropical Region.



Figs 21–25. *Syntormon triangulipes* Becker, male: 21 — habitus; 22 — antenna; 23 — hind tarsus; 24 — hypopygium, lateral view; 25 — hypopygium, ventral view.

Рис. 21–25. *Syntormon triangulipes* Becker, самец: 21 — внешний вид; 22 — усик; 23 — задняя лапка; 24 — гипопигий сбоку; 25 — гипопигий снизу.

NOTES. Unfortunately, the holotype of *Syntormon triangulipes* (in "Berliner Zoologischen Museums") was never re-examined and illustrated, and was probably lost. Becker [1902] wrote apparently in error that the scape was bare, and the hind tibia had only four posterior setae in his specimen. Actually, the scape has a few very short dorsal setae, and the hind tibia bears four posterodorsal (including apical) setae in addition to three anterodorsal setae. Negrobov [1975] incorrectly diagnosed *Syntormon triangulipes*, *S. giordanii* Negrobov, 1974 and *S. samarkandi* Negrobov, 1975 in his key to Palaearctic species. *Syntormon triangulipes* mid femur was described without distinct ventral setae in contrast to Becker's description ("die Schenkel mit einigen längeren Haaren auf der Vorderseite ihrer Wurzelhälfte"). *Syntormon samarkandi* fore femur was diagnosed as bearing few light long ventral hairs (5 strong black setae in the description), and *S. giordanii* fore femur was keyed as bearing 4–5 strong black setae (1–2 long ventral setae in the description). In addition, the postpedicel and arista-like stylus length ratio in *S. samarkandi* was correctly figured and incorrectly described, and the scape of this species was described as bare in the description and setose in the key. As a result, records of *S. triangulipes* from Azerbaijan, Russia (Krasnodar) and Tajikistan [Grichanov, 2013] must be referred to *S. samarkandi*. Paragraphs 11 and 12 in Negrobov's key [1975] must be written as follows according with the studied material and original descriptions [Becker, 1902; Negrobov, Matile, 1974; Negrobov, 1975]:

11. Fore femur with 1–2 ventral setae; dorsal lobe of surstylus without strong setae; body length 1.7 mm (Iran)
..... *S. giordanii*
- Fore femur with group of 4–6 ventral black setae at base; dorsal lobe of surstylus with two strong setae 12
12. Hind tibia with 2 anterodorsal setae; male cercus small, subtriangular; two long epandrial setae present at base of surstylus; dorsal lobe of surstylus with broad apex; body length 2–2.1 mm (the Caucasus, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)
..... *S. samarkandi*
- Hind tibia with 3 anterodorsal setae; male cercus large, rounded-oval; epandrial setae undeveloped; dorsal lobe of surstylus with narrow apex; body length 2–2.5 mm (Ethiopia; southern Palaearctic) *S. triangulipes*

Acknowledgments. The author expresses sincere gratitude to Dr. Ashley Kirk-Spriggs (African Natural History Research Trust, Leominster, UK), Dr. Mike Mostovski (the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv, Israel), Drs Andrey L. Ozerov and Nikita E. Vikhrev (ZMUM) for their kindness in providing material for study. The work was supported by All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection project No. FGEU-2025-0001.

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