

Studies of Afrotropical Sepsidae (Diptera). V.
Key and diagnoses of genera of Afrotropical Sepsidae

К изучению афротропических Sepsidae (Diptera). V.
Определительная таблица и характеристики родов
афротропических мух-муравьевидок

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KEY WORDS: Diptera, Sepsidae, Afrotropical region, genera.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Diptera, Sepsidae, Афротропическая область, роды.

ABSTRACT. The Sepsidae fauna of Afrotropical Region includes 18 genera and 122 species. The key to genera and diagnosis for each of them are given. *Meroplius pallidispinifer* Ozerov, 1999 is removed to the genus *Dicranosepsis* Duda.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Фауна Sepsidae Афротропической области включает 18 родов and 122 вида. Приводится определительная таблица родов афротропических Sepsidae и характеристика для каждого рода. *Meroplius pallidispinifer* Ozerov, 1999 перенесен род *Dicranosepsis* Duda.

Introduction

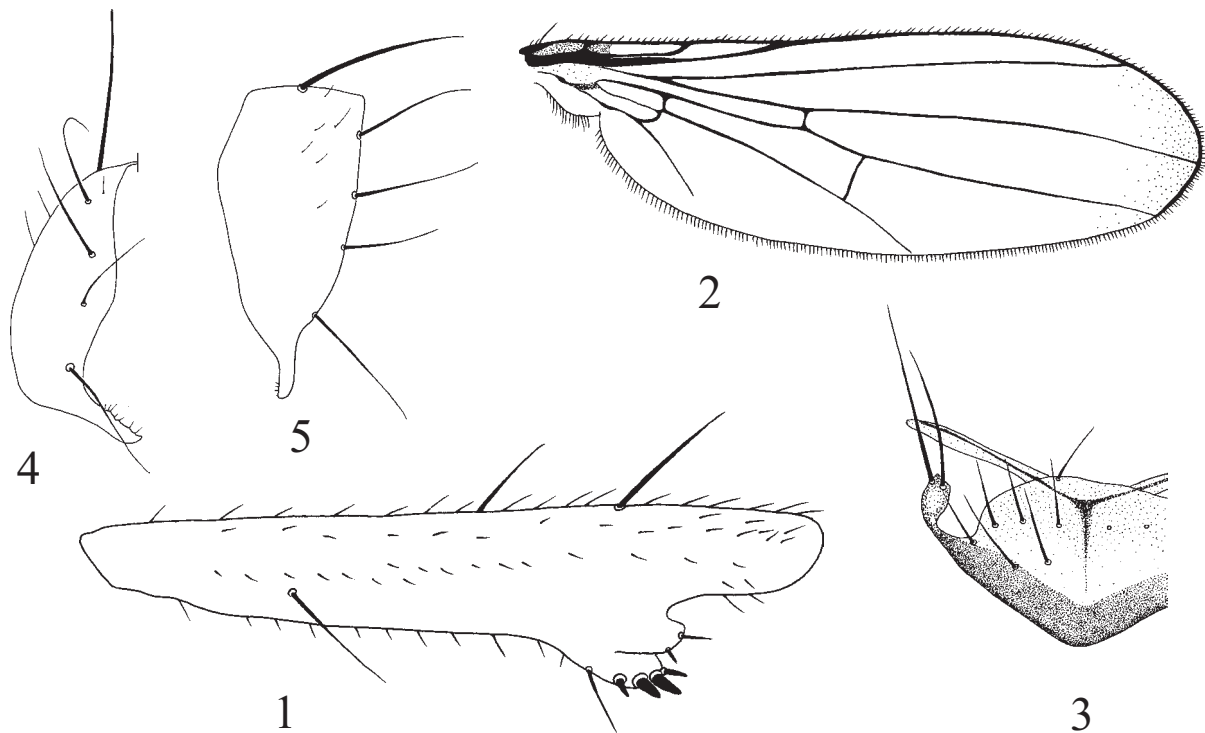
Since Zуска's Catalogue of Afrotropical Sepsidae [1980], 8 genera, 1 subgenus and more than 50 species have been described [Iwasa, 1996; Munari, 1982, 1994; Ozerov, 1990, 1991, 1996, 1997a, 1997b, 1998, 2000b, 2000c, 2004], including revisions of species of 4 genera [Ozerov, 1993, 1999a, 1999b, 2000a]. Now the fauna of Afrotropical Sepsidae involves 18 genera and 122 species [Ozerov, 2005]. This is more than in any other Zoogeographical Region. However the key to genera of Afrotropical Sepsidae has not been created to this day.

The present work fills this interval. It contains the key to genera of Afrotropical Sepsidae and diagnosis for each of them.

Taxonomy

KEY TO GENERA OF AFROTROPICAL SEPSIDAE

1. Metepimeral bridge absent: posteroventral area of thorax behind and above hind coxae between metepimera membranous 6
- Metepimeral bridge present: posteroventral area of thorax behind and above hind coxae between metepimera sclerotized 2
2. *ivt* absent; margin of lower calypter without hairs *Toxopoda* Macquart
- *ivt* present; margin of lower calypter with hairs 3
3. *ovt* absent *Paratoxopoda* Duda
- *ovt* present 4
4. Mediotergite grey pruinose; surstyli not fused to epandrium *Brachythoracosepsis* Ozerov
- Mediotergite at least in centre shining; surstyli fused to epandrium 5
5. Katepisternum completely greyish pruinose *Adriapontia* Ozerov
- Katepisternum shining in lower half *Dicranosepsis* Duda
6. Cells *bm* and *br* fused (Fig. 23) 7
- Cells *bm* and *br* separate (Fig. 2, 7) 8
7. Scutellum strikingly flattened, approximately as long as broad *Saltella* Robineau-Desvoidy
- Scutellum slightly convex, approximately half as long as broad *Australosepsis* Malloch
8. Arista with 3 long branches on upper margin (Figs 52, 53) *Idiosepsis* Ozerov
- Arista bare (Fig. 21) 9
9. Coxa of midleg in upper half with strong seta (Fig. 85) ... 10



Figs 1–5. *Adriapontia* spp., ♂♂ (after Ozerov, 2000a): 1 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *A. capensis* (Hennig); 2 — wing of *A. tanzanica* Ozerov; 3 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *A. ibongeroensis* Vanschuytbroeck; 4, 5 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (5) and dorsal view (4) of *A. kyanyamaensis* (Vanschuytbroeck).

Рис. 1–5. *Adriapontia* spp., ♂♂ (по Ozerov, 2000a): 1 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади *A. capensis* (Hennig); 2 — крыло *A. tanzanica* Ozerov; 3 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *A. ibongeroensis* Vanschuytbroeck; 4, 5 — эпандрий и сурстий, сбоку (5) и сверху (4) *A. kyanyamaensis* (Vanschuytbroeck).

- Coxa of midleg in upper half without a seta: bare or with a vertical row of thin setulae (Fig. 93a) 11
- 10. 1 *dc* *Nemopoda* Robineau-Desvoidy
- 1+3 *dc* *Afromeroplus* Ozerov
- 11. Scutum dorsally approximately as broad as long. Coxa of male foreleg with osmeterium (Fig. 40)
..... *Diplosmeteriosepsis* Ozerov
- Scutum dorsally approximately as half as broad as long. Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium 12
- 12. *or* present 13
- *or* absent 15
- 13. R_{4+5} and M almost parallel; C between R_{4+5} and M approximately equal to *dm-cu*. (Fig. 64) 14
- R_{4+5} and M convergent; C between R_{4+5} and M shorter than *dm-cu* (Fig. 12) *Afromopoda* Ozerov
- 14. *poc* present. Alula entirely covered with microtrichiae completely *Meroplus* Rondani (part)
- *poc* absent. Alula almost completely bare, entirely covered with microtrichiae only on lower margin
..... *Xenosepsis* Malloch
- 15. Face narrow; width of postpedicel is larger than distance between eyes at level of vibrissae (Fig. 21)
..... *Afrosepsis* Ozerov
- Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel 16
- 16. Mediotergite grey pruinose 17
- Mediotergite at least in centre shining 18
- 17. 2 *dc* *Leptomerosepsis* Duda
- 1 *dc* *Dudamira* Ozerov

- 18. Only 1 vibrissa (sometimes small). Femur of male foreleg posteriorly with 2 or 3 black spines (Fig. 63). Sternite 4 of male modified (Figs 65, 66)
..... *Meroplus* Rondani (part)
- 2–4 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae. Femur of male foreleg posteriorly with tubercles, stout spines or setae (Figs 88, 89). Sternite 4 of male simple (Figs 92, 93). Wing often with black spot near apex R_{2+3} (Fig. 96)
..... *Sepsis* Fallén

Genus *Adriapontia* Ozerov, 1996

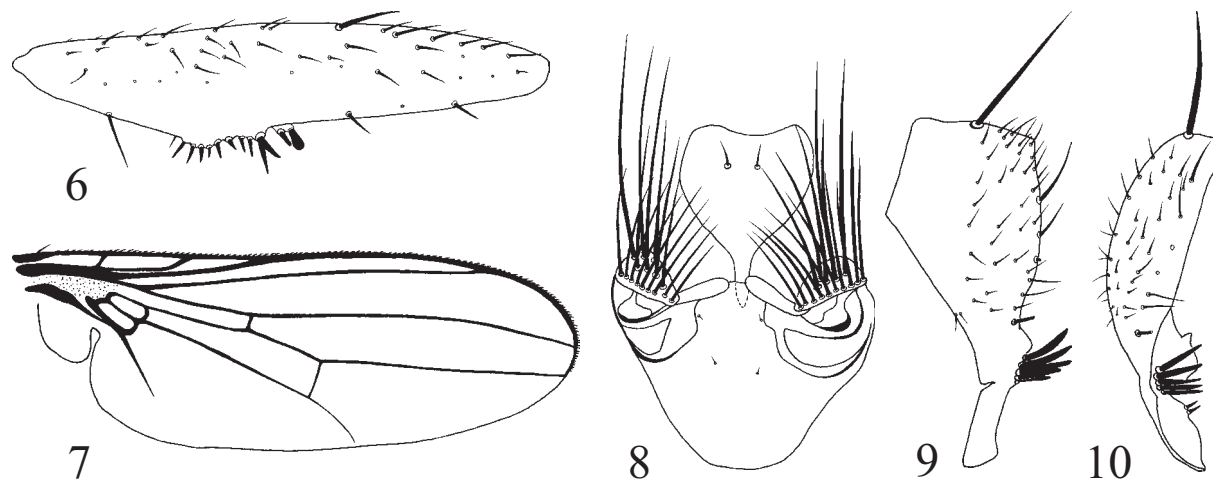
Figs 1–5.

Adriapontia Ozerov, 1996: 139. Type-species: *Sepsis capensis* Hennig, 1960.

COMPOSITION. 6 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, but if present then very short, hair-like, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+(1–2) *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge present. Mediotergite shining (without pollen) under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.



Figs 6–10. *Afromeroplus semlikiensis* Vanshuylbroeck, ♂: 6 — fore femur (left), anterior view; 7 — wing; 8 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 9, 10 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (9) and dorsal view (10). 6, 8–10 — after Ozerov, 1996.

Рис. 6–10. *Afromeroplus semlikiensis* Vanshuylbroeck, ♂: 1 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади; 7 — крыло; 8 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 9, 10 — эпандрий и сурстий, сбоку (9) и сверху (10). 6, 8–10 — по Ozerov, 1996.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 1). Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg without osmeterium or osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with narrow or moderate anal lobe (Fig. 2). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula narrow or moderate, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen slightly constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 3). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 4, 5). Epandrial process absent.

REMARKS. A revision of this genus was given by Ozerov [2000a].

Genus *Afromeroplus* Ozerov, 1996

Figs 6–10.

Afromeroplus Ozerov, 1996: 127. Type-species: *Sepsis semlikiensis* Vanshuylbroeck, 1963.

COMPOSITION. 2 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 1 vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 1+3 *dc*; between lines *ac* present 1 row of setulae. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite pruinose under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with long apical and short basal setae.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 6). Coxa of midleg in upper half with 1 strong seta. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a conspicuous osmeterium in basal third.

Wing normal, approximately equal or slightly longer than abdomen, with well developed anal lobe (Fig. 7). Cells

bm and *br* separate. Alula well developed, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Male abdomen not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 8). Surstyli symmetrical or asymmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 9, 10). Epandrial process absent.

Genus *Afromeropoda* Ozerov, 2004

Figs 11–15.

Afromeropoda Ozerov, 2004: 399. Type-species: *Nemopoda ealaensis* Vanshuylbroeck, 1962.

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *A. ealaensis* (Vanshuylbroeck, 1962) [Ozerov, 2005].

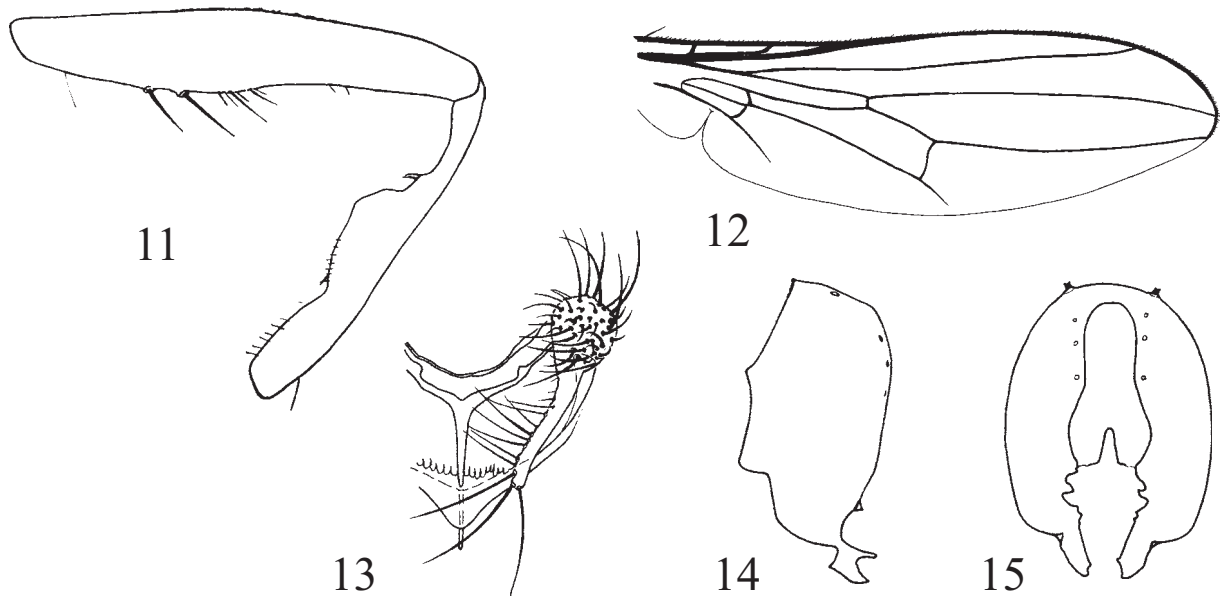
DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ivt* and 1 *ovt*. 1 short vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+1 *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite greyish pruinose, except shining spot near abdomen. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs; with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 11). Femur of midleg straight. Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

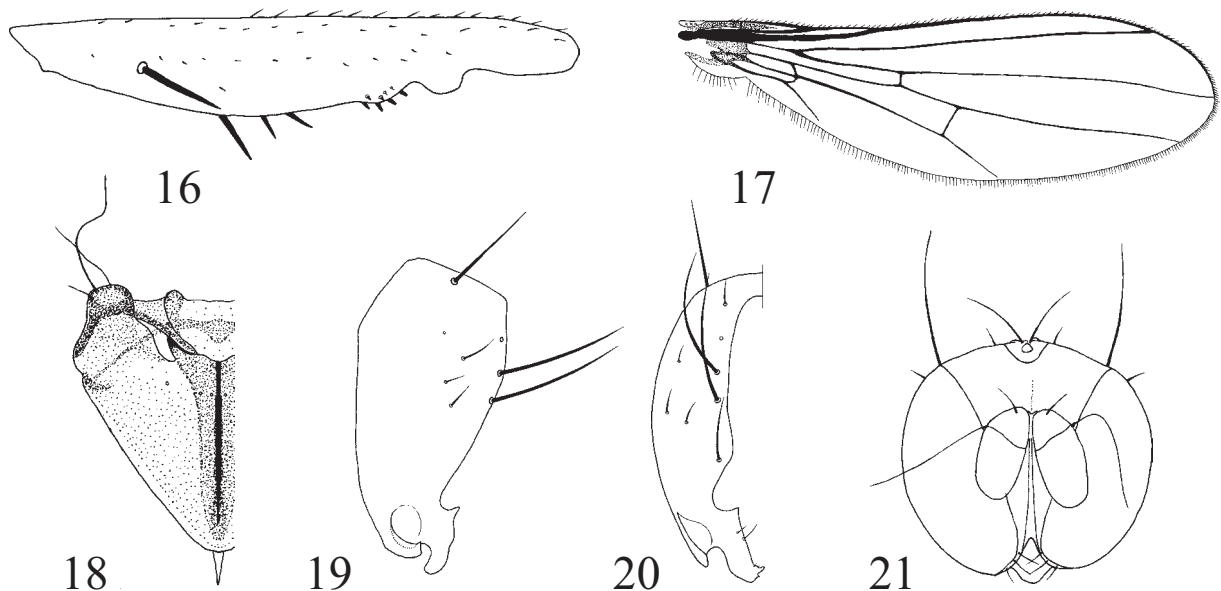
Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with well developed anal lobe. R_{4+5} and *M* convergent; *C* between R_{4+5} and *M* shorter than *dm-cu* (Fig. 12). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula well developed, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen shining, not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 13). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 14, 15). Epandrial process absent.



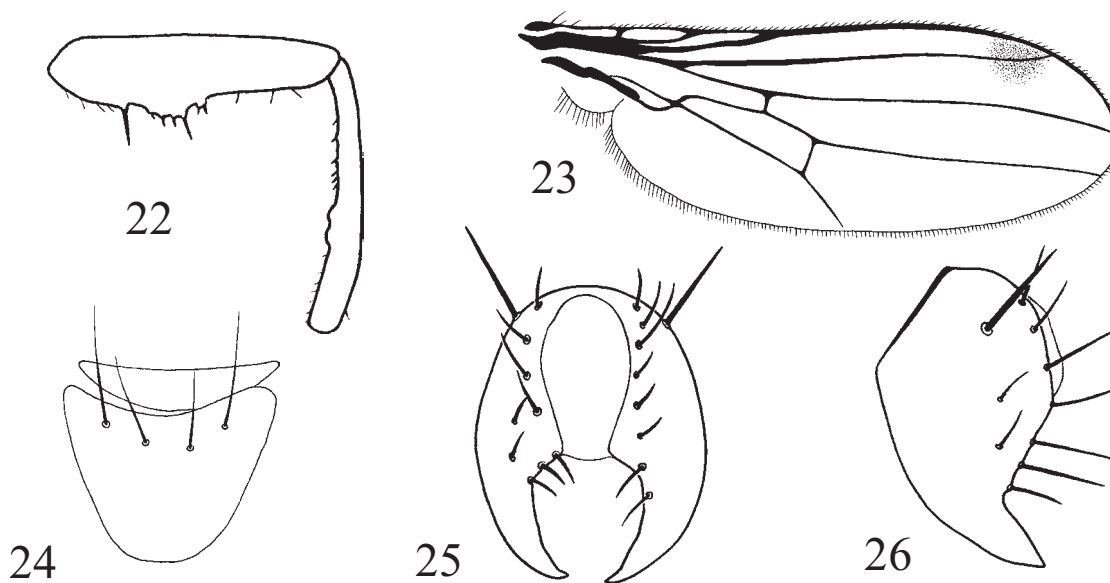
Figs 11–15. *Afronemopoda ealaensis* (Vanschuytbroeck), ♂: 11 — fore leg (left), anterior view; 12 — wing; 13 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 14, 15 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (14) and dorsal view (15). 11, 13–15 — after Zuska, 1977.

Рис. 11–15. *Afronemopoda ealaensis* (Vanschuytbroeck), ♂: 11 — передняя левая нога, спереди; 12 — крыло; 13 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 14, 15 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (14) и сверху (15). 11, 13–15 — по Zuska, 1977.



Figs 16–21. *Afrosepsis* spp, ♂♂: 16 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *A. camerounica* Ozerov; 17 — wing of *A. quadrimaculata* Ozerov; 18 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *A. elongata* Ozerov; 19, 20 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (19) and dorsal view (20) of *A. camerounica* Ozerov; 21 — head of *A. camerounica* Ozerov. 16–20 — after Ozerov, 1999a.

Рис. 16–21. *Afrosepsis* spp, ♂♂: 16 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади *A. camerounica* Ozerov; 17 — крыло *A. quadrimaculata* Ozerov; 18 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *A. elongata* Ozerov; 19, 20 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (19) и сверху (20) *A. camerounica* Ozerov; 21 — голова *A. camerounica* Ozerov. 16–20 — по Ozerov, 1999a.



Figs 22–26. *Australosepsis niveipennis* (Becker), ♂: 22 — fore femur (left), anterior view; 23 — wing; 24 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 25, 26 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (26) and dorsal view (25). 22, 25, 26 — after Zuska, 1968.

Рис. 22–26. *Australosepsis niveipennis* (Becker), ♂: 22 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади; 23 — крыло; 24 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 25, 26 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (26) и сверху (25). 22, 25, 26 — по Zuska, 1968.

Genus *Afrosepsis* Ozerov, 1996

Figs 16–21.

Afrosepsis Ozerov, 1996: 141. Type-species: *Afrosepsis camerounica* Ozerov, 1996: 142.

COMPOSITION. 5 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head in profile roundish. Face narrow; width of postpedicel is larger than distance between eyes at level of vibrissae (Fig. 21). Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ivt* and 1 *ovt*. 2–3 short vibrissae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 1–2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+2 *dc*. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite shining. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs; with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 16). Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with narrow anal lobe (Fig. 17). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula narrow, bare or entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 18). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 19, 20). Epandrial process present.

REMARKS. A revision of this genus was given by Ozerov [1999a].

Genus *Australosepsis* Malloch, 1925

Figs 22–26.

Australosepsis Malloch, 1925: 314. Type-species: *Australosepsis fulvescens* Malloch, 1925 [= *Sepsis niveipennis* Becker, 1903].

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *A. niveipennis* (Becker, 1903) [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorso-ventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, but if present (1), than very short, hair-like; 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, *pal* absent or present 1 thin, hair-like, 0+2 *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite shining under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally without hairs, with a pair of well developed apical setae; basal setae absent or short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 22). Coxa of midleg in upper half with vertical row of thin setulae. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with darkened spot near apex R_{2+3} (Fig. 23), usually almost unclear from yellowish-colored specimens. Anal lobe well developed. Cells *bm* and *br* fused. Alula well developed, bare. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 24). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 25, 26). Epandrial process absent.

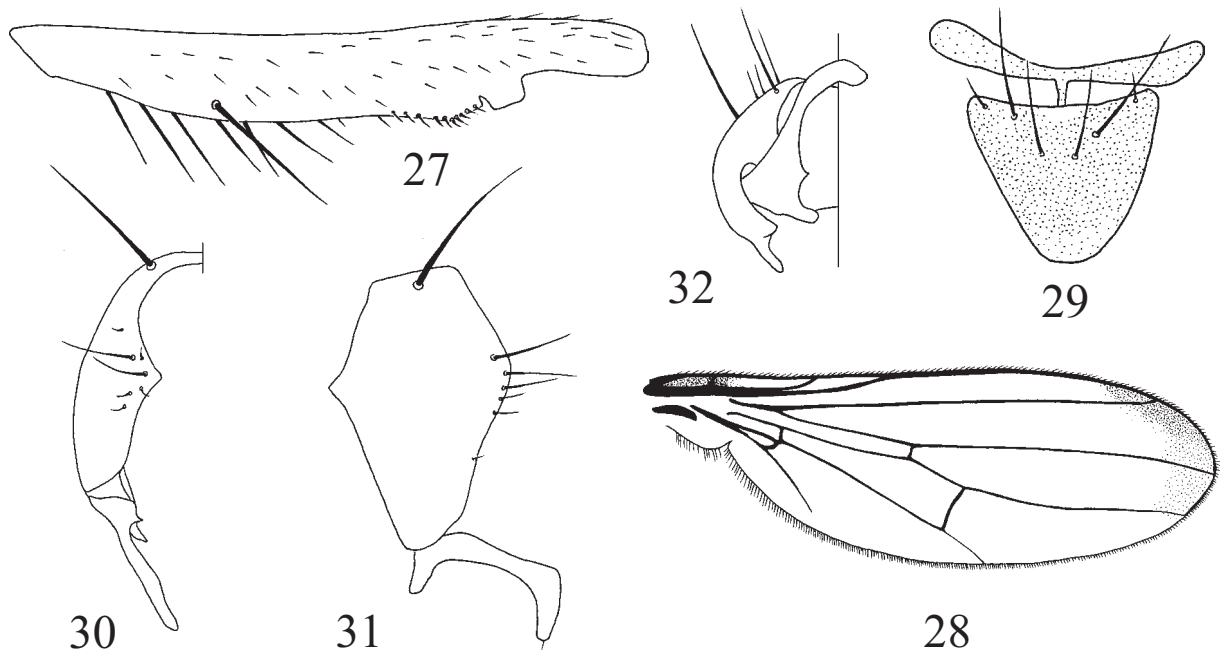
Genus *Brachythoracosepsis* Ozerov, 1996

Figs 27–32.

Brachythoracosepsis Ozerov, 1996: 136. Type-species: *Sepsis nodosa* Walker, 1949.

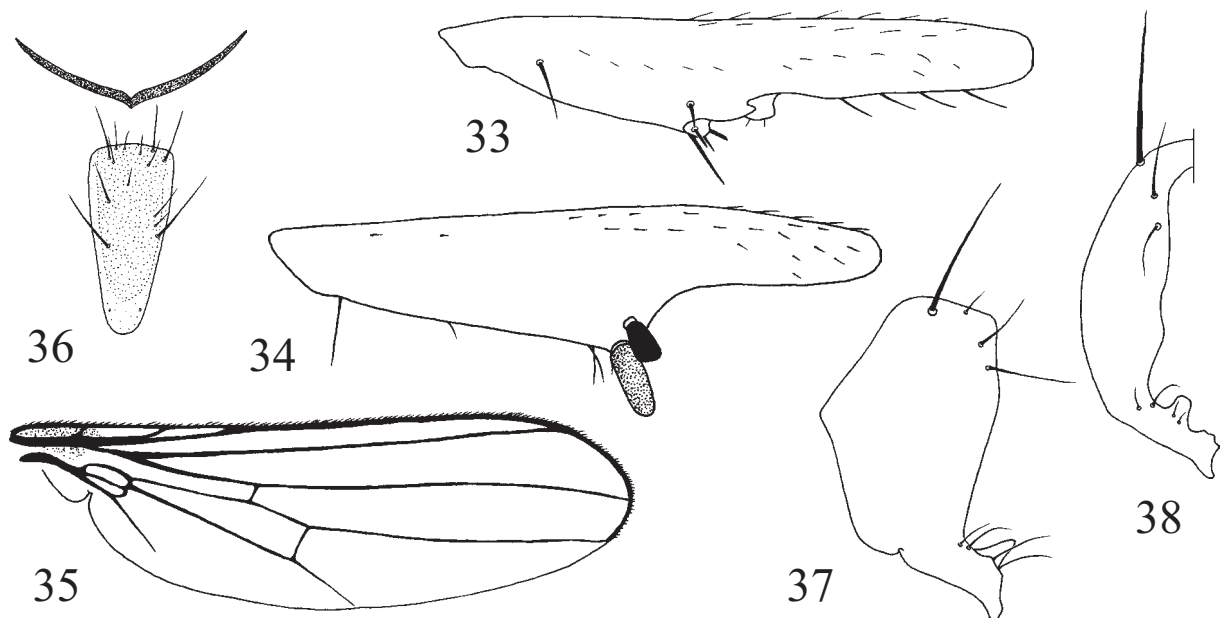
COMPOSITION. 7 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head and eye roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the



Figs 27–32. *Brachythoracosepsis saotomensis* Ozerov, ♂ (after Ozerov, 2000b): 27 — fore femur (left), anterior view; 28 — wing; 29 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 30–32 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (31), dorsal view (30) and posterior view (32).

Рис. 27–32. *Brachythoracosepsis saotomensis* Ozerov, ♂ (по Ozerov, 2000b): 27 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади; 28 — крыло; 29 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 30–32 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (31), сверху (30) и сзади (32).



Figs 33–38. *Dicranosepsis* spp., ♂♂: 33 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *D. takoensis* (Vanschuytbroeck); 34 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *D. pallidispinifera* (Ozerov); 35 — wing of *D. takoensis* (Vanschuytbroeck); 36 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *D. pallidispinifera* (Ozerov); 37, 38 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (37) and dorsal view (38) of *D. pallidispinifera* (Ozerov). 33 — after Ozerov, 1997a; 34, 36–38 — after Ozerov, 1999b.

Рис. 33–38. *Dicranosepsis* spp., ♂♂: 33 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади *D. takoensis* (Vanschuytbroeck); 34 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади *D. pallidispinifera* (Ozerov); 35 — крыло *A. tanzanica* Ozerov; 36 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *D. pallidispinifera* (Ozerov); 37, 38 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (37) и сверху (38) *D. pallidispinifera* (Ozerov). 33 — по Ozerov, 1997a; 34, 36–38 — по Ozerov, 1999b.

width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 1 short and thin vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+(1–2) *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge present. Mediotergite greyish pruinose, except shining spot near abdomen. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg simple to modified (Fig. 27). Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, equal or longer than abdomen, with moderate or narrow anal lobe (Fig. 28). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula narrow, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen of both sexes strongly constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 29). Surstyli symmetrical, not fused to epandrium (Figs 30–32). Epandrial process absent.

Genus *Dicranosepsis* Duda, 1926

Figs 33–38.

Dicranosepsis Duda, 1926: 43. Type-species: *Sepsis bicolor* Wiedemann, 1830.

COMPOSITION. 2 species. While preparing this work I discovered that *Meroplius pallidispinifer* Ozerov, 1999 belongs to genus *Dicranosepsis*. So, there are 2 species in the Afrotropical Region at the present time: *Dicranosepsis takoensis* (Vanschutbroeck, 1963) and *Dicranosepsis pallidispinifera* (Ozerov, 1999) — **comb.n.**

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 0–1 *pal*, 0+2 *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge present. Mediotergite shining under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally without hairs, with a pair of well developed apical setae; basal setae absent or short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Figs 33, 34). Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with moderate anal lobe (Fig. 35). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula narrow, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 36). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Fig. 37, 38). Epandrial process present.

Genus *Diploosmeteriosepsis* Ozerov, 1996

Figs 39–43.

Diploosmeteriosepsis Ozerov, 1996: 138. Type-species: *Dicranosepsis pilifemur* Munari, 1994.

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *D. pilifemur* (Munari, 1994) [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head in profile roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than

the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 1 short vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl* (anterior hair-like), 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+1 *dc*; along of each line *dc* with a row of setulae. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimera drawn together, but metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite shining (without pollen) under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg with osmeterium (Fig. 40). Male femur and tibia of foreleg simple, with long setulae (Fig. 39). Coxa of midleg in upper half with vertical row of thin setulae. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, approximately equal abdomen, with moderate anal lobe (Fig. 41). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula narrow, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen strong constricted after syntergite 1+2 (Fig. 42). Sternite 4 of male simple. Surstyli symmetrical, not fused to epandrium (Fig. 43). Epandrial process absent.

Genus *Dudamira* Ozerov, 1996

Figs 44–49.

Dudamira Ozerov, 1996: 130. Type-species: *Sepsis abyssinica* Duda, 1926.

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *D. abyssinica* (Duda, 1926) [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head in profile roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with numerous setulae in male and with several setae in female. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 1 vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+1 *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite pruinose under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 45). Coxa of midleg in upper half with vertical row of long hair-like setae in male and with several short hairs in female. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with well developed anal lobe (Fig. 44). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula well developed, usually without microtrichiae or with microtrichiae in distal part only. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen slightly constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 46). Surstyli asymmetrical, not fused to epandrium (Figs 47–49). Epandrial process present.

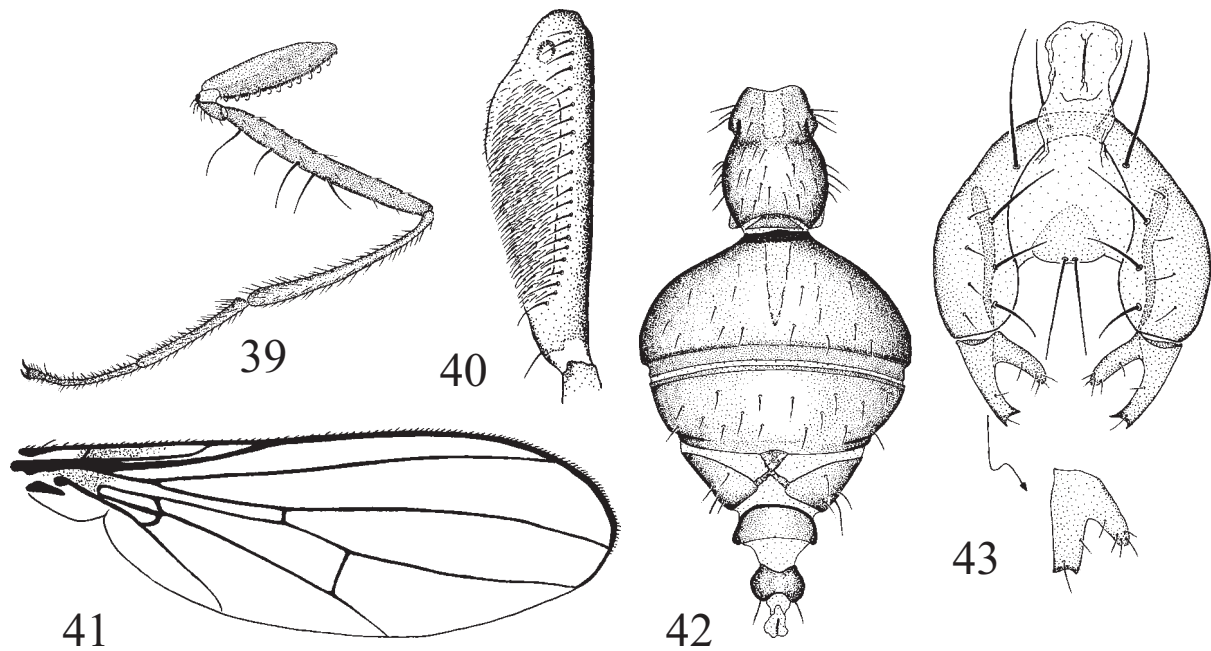
Genus *Idiosepsis* Ozerov, 1990

Figs 50–56.

Idiosepsis Ozerov, 1990: 16. Type-species: *Idiosepsis spangleri* Ozerov, 1990.

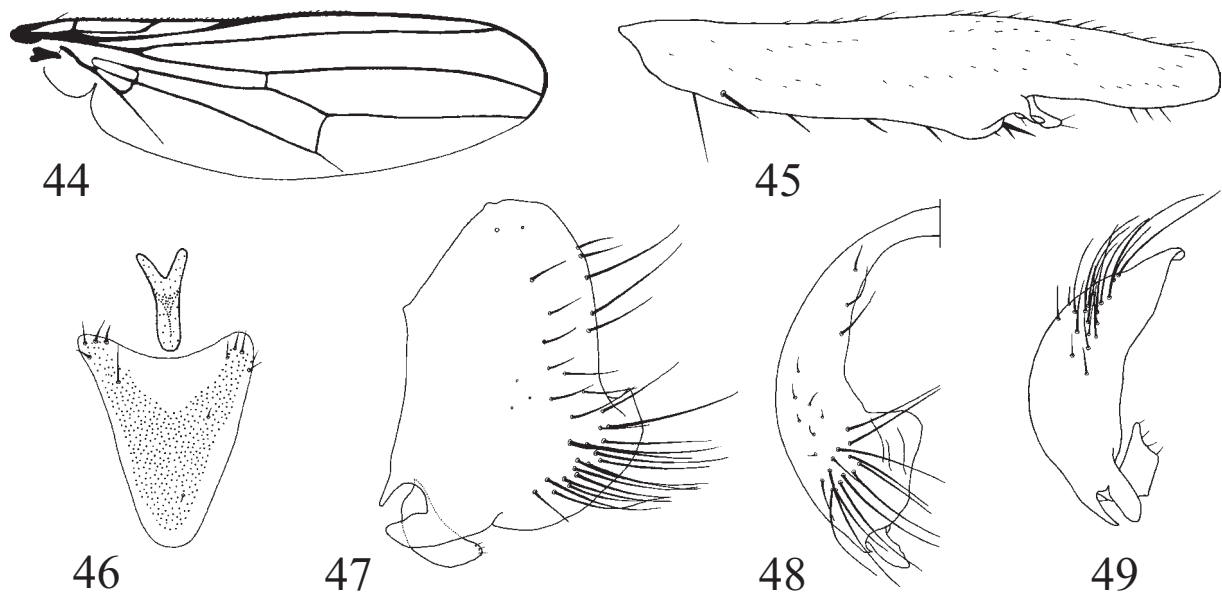
COMPOSITION. 1 species, *I. spangleri* Ozerov, 1990 [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head flattened dorsoventrally, eye roundish (Fig. 52). Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Postpedicel long. Arista with 3–4



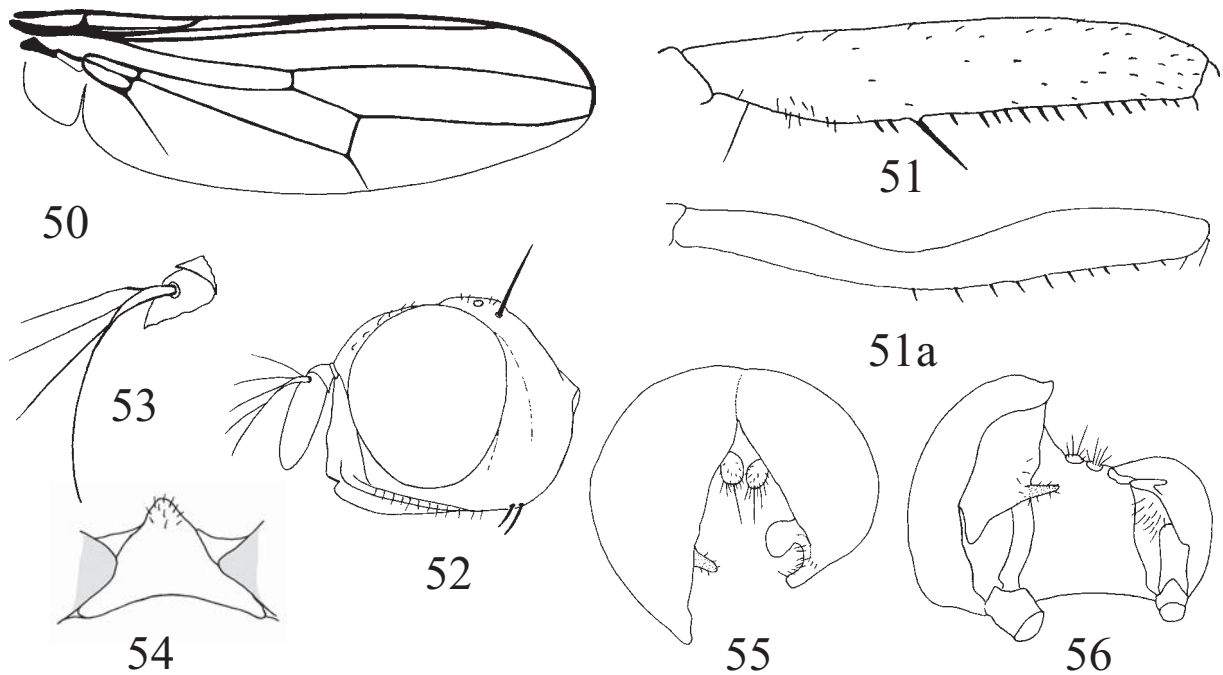
Figs 39–43. *Diploosmeteriosepsis pilifemur* (Munari), ♂: 39 — fore leg (right), posterior view; 40 — osmeterium on coxa of fore leg; 41 — wing; 42 — male abdomen, dorsal view; 43 — epandrium and surstylus, dorsal view. 1, 4, 5 — after Munari, 1994.

Рис. 39–43. *Diploosmeteriosepsis pilifemur* (Munari), ♂: 39 — передняя правая нога, сзади; 40 — осметериум на тазике передней ноги; 41 — крыло; 42 — брюшко самца, сверху; 43 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сверху. 1, 4, 5 — по Munari, 1994.



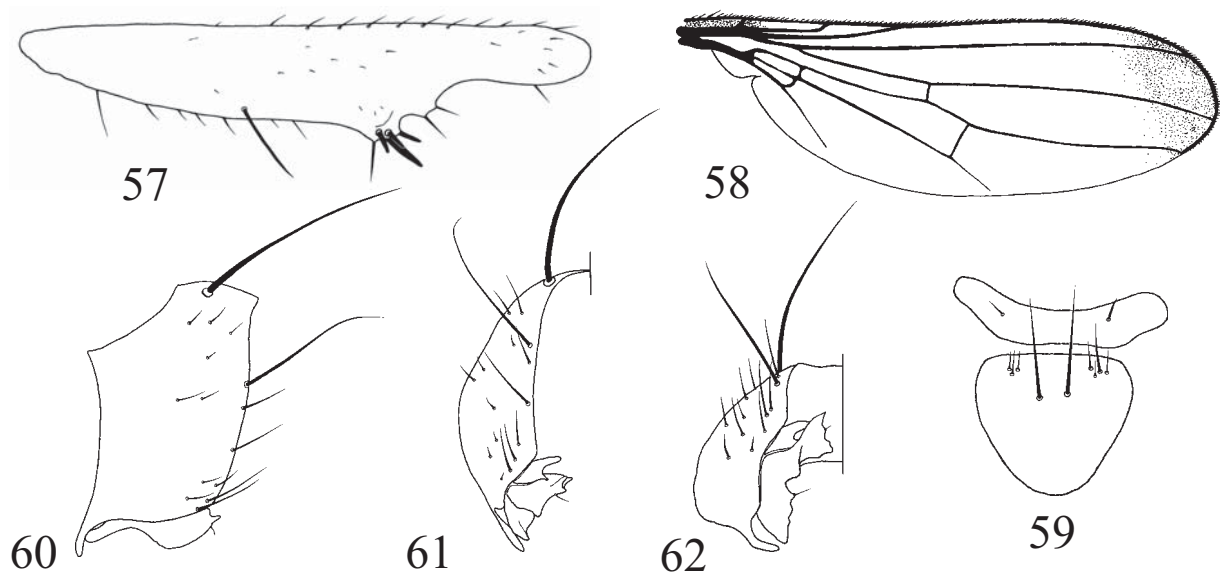
Figs 44–49. *Dudamira abyssinica* (Duda), ♂: 44 — wing; 45 — fore leg (left), anterior view; 46 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 47–49 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (47), dorsal view (48) and posterior view (49). 45–49 — after Ozerov, 1996.

Рис. 44–49. *Dudamira abyssinica* (Duda), ♂: 44 — крыло; 45 — передняя левая нога, спереди; 46 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 47–49 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (47), сверху (48) и сзади (49). 45–49 — по Ozerov, 1996.



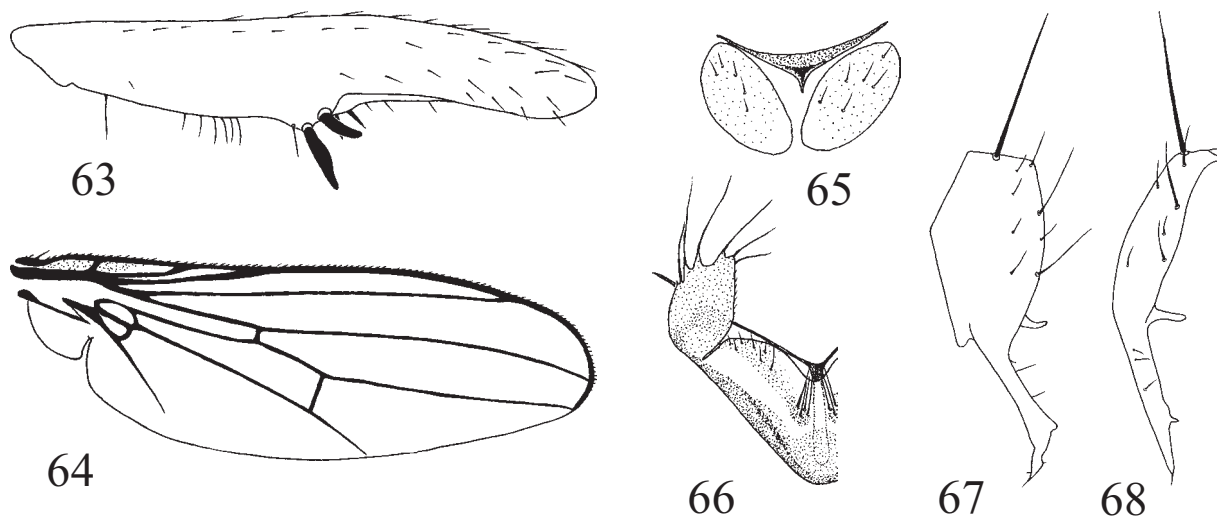
Figs 50–56. *Idiosepsis spangleri* Ozerov, ♂: 50 — wing; 51 — fore leg (left), anterior view; 51a — femur of midleg, posterior view; 52 — head; 53 — arista; 54 — abdominal sternite 5; 55, 56 — epandrium and surstyli, dorsal view (55) and posterior view (56). 51–56 — after Ozerov, 1990.

Рис. 50–56. *Idiosepsis spangleri* Ozerov, ♂: 50 — крыло; 51 — передняя левая нога, спереди; 51a — бедро средней ноги, сзади; 52 — голова; 53 — ариста; 54 — стернит 5 брюшка; 55, 56 — эпандрий и сурстили, сверху (55) и сзади (56). 51–56 — по Ozerov, 1990.



Figs 57–62. *Leptomerosepsis* spp., ♂♂: 57 — fore leg (left), anterior view of *L. improvisa* Ozerov; 58 — wing of *L. simplicicrus* (Duda); 59 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *L. improvisa* Ozerov; 60–62 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (60), dorsal view (61) and posterior view (62) of *L. improvisa* Ozerov. 57, 59–62 — after Ozerov, 1996.

Рис. 57–62. *Leptomerosepsis* spp., ♂♂: 57 — передняя левая нога, спереди *L. improvisa* Ozerov; 58 — крыло *L. simplicicrus* (Duda); 59 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *L. improvisa* Ozerov; 60–62 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (60), сверху (61) и сзади (62) *L. improvisa* Ozerov. 57, 59–62 — по Ozerov, 1996.



Figs 63–68. *Meroplus* spp., ♂♂: 63 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *M. bispinifer* Ozerov; 64 — wing of *M. curvispinifer* Ozerov; 65 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *M. bispinifer* Ozerov; 66 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *M. bastifer* Séguy; 67, 68 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (67) and dorsal view (68) of *M. bispinifer* Ozerov. 63, 65–68 — after Ozerov, 1999b.

Рис. 63–68. *Meroplus* spp., ♂♂: 63 — бедро передней левой ноги, сади *M. bispinifer* Ozerov; 64 — крыло *M. curvispinifer* Ozerov; 65 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *M. bispinifer* Ozerov; 66 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *M. bastifer* Séguy; 67, 68 — эпандрий и сурстий, сбоку (67) и сверху (68) *M. bispinifer* Ozerov. 63, 65–68 — по Ozerov, 1999b.

simple branches on upper margin (Fig. 53). Chaetotaxy: 1 *poc*; *or*, *oc*, *ovt* and *ivt* absent. Vibrissae absent.

Scutum with the following paired setae: *pprn* absent, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 2 *pal*, 0+1 *dc* (near scutellum, hair-like). Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite pruinose under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, bearing scattered hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg simple (Figs 51). Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg of both sexes curved at middle (Fig. 51a). Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, clear, with well developed anal lobe (Fig. 50). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula well developed, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter entirely covered with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple; sternite 5 triangular, fused to margins of tergite 5 (Fig. 54). Surstyli asymmetrical, right surstylus fused to epandrium, but left surstylus not fused to epandrium (Figs 55, 56). Epandrial process present.

Genus *Leptomerosepsis* Duda, 1926

Figs 57–62.

Leptomerosepsis Duda, 1926: 44. Type-species: *Leptomerosepsis simplicicrus* Duda, 1926.

COMPOSITION. 4 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head in profile roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, but if present then very short, hair-like, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+2 *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepime-

ral bridge absent. Mediotergite pruinose under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Fig. 57). Coxa of midleg in upper half with vertical row of thin setulae. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with moderate anal lobe (Fig. 58). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula moderate, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 59). Surstyli symmetrical, not fused to epandrium (Figs 60–62). Epandrial process present.

Genus *Meroplus* Rondani, 1874

Figs 63–68.

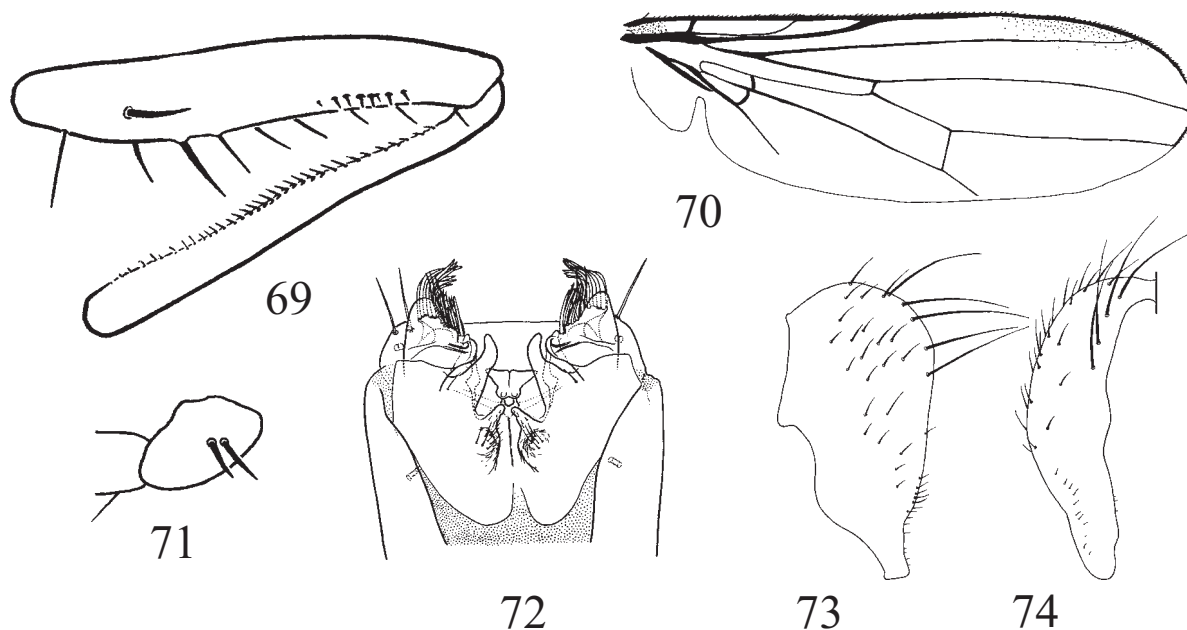
Meroplus Rondani, 1874: 175. Type-species: *Nemopoda sterocoraria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *minutus* (Wiedemann, 1830)].

Protomeroplus Ozerov, 1999b: 92. Type-species: *Meroplus trispinifer* Ozerov, 1999.

COMPOSITION. 11 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ivt*, and 1 *ovt*. 1 vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+(1–2) *dc*; often present rows of short setae between lines *ac* (unpaired row) and along lines *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite with shining (without pollen) spot under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.



Figs 69–74. *Nemopoda nitidula* (Fallén), ♂: 69 — fore leg (left), anterior view; 70 — wing; 71 — hind left trochanter, inner surface; 72 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 73, 74 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (73) and dorsal view (74). 69, 72— after Zuska, 1965; 71 — after Ozerov, 2003; 73, 74 — after Ozerov, 1997b.

Рис. 69–74. *Nemopoda nitidula* (Fallén), ♂: 69 — передняя левая нога, спереди; 70 — крыло; 71 — вертлуг задней левой ноги, изнутри; 72 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 73, 74 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (73) и сверху (74). 69, 72— по Zuska, 1965; 71— по Ozerov, 2003; 73, 74 — по Ozerov, 1997b.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified, usually posteriorly with two black spines (Fig. 63); female fore femur usually with a seta in apical third ventrally. Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg straight. Male tibia of hindleg with an osmeterium-like area or with a conspicuous osmeterium.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with anal lobe well developed (Fig. 64). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula well developed or moderate, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 65, 66). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Fig. 67, 68). Epandrial process absent or present.

REMARKS. A revision of Afrotropical species of this genus was given by Ozerov [1999b].

Genus *Nemopoda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 Figs 69–74.

Nemopoda Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 743. Type-species: *Nemopoda putris* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 [= *nitidula* (Fallén, 1820)].

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *N. nitidula* (Fallén, 1820) [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Lateral occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 hair-like *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ivt* and 1 short *ovt*. 1–2 vibrissae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+1 *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite shining (without pollen) under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs,

with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur of foreleg with two rows of spinules (Fig. 69). Coxa of midleg in upper half with 1 strong seta (as in *S. bezzii*, Fig. 85). Femur of midleg straight. Male trochanter of hindleg with 2, rarely 3, stout thorns on inner surface (Fig. 71). Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area in apical half.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, clear or darkened near apex, with well developed anal lobe (Fig. 70). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula well developed, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen shining, slightly constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 72). Surstyli present, symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 73, 74). Epandrial process absent.

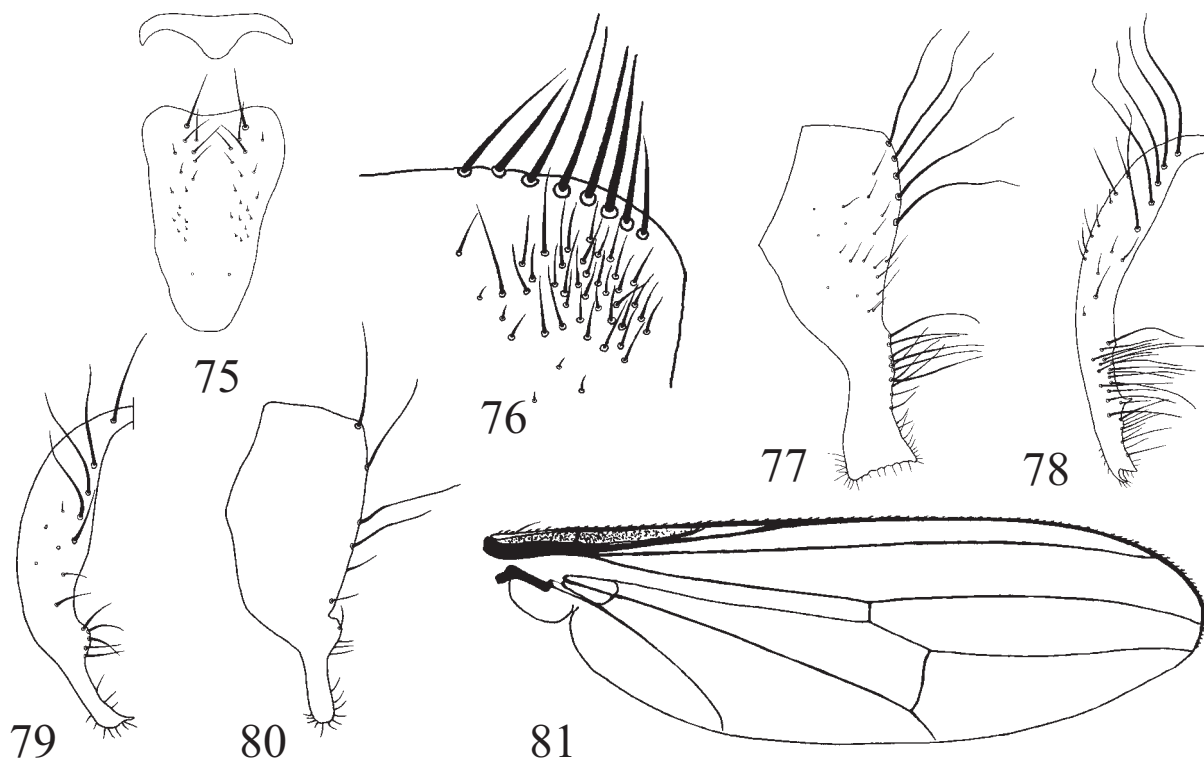
Genus *Paratoxopoda* Duda, 1926 Figs 75–81.

Paratoxopoda Duda, 1926: 29. Type-species: *Sepsis depilis* Walker, 1849.

Afrotoxopoda Vanschuytbroeck, 1961: 19, 27. Type-species: *Afrotoxopoda ambili* Vanschuytbroeck, 1961 [= *Sepsis tricolor* Walker, 1849].

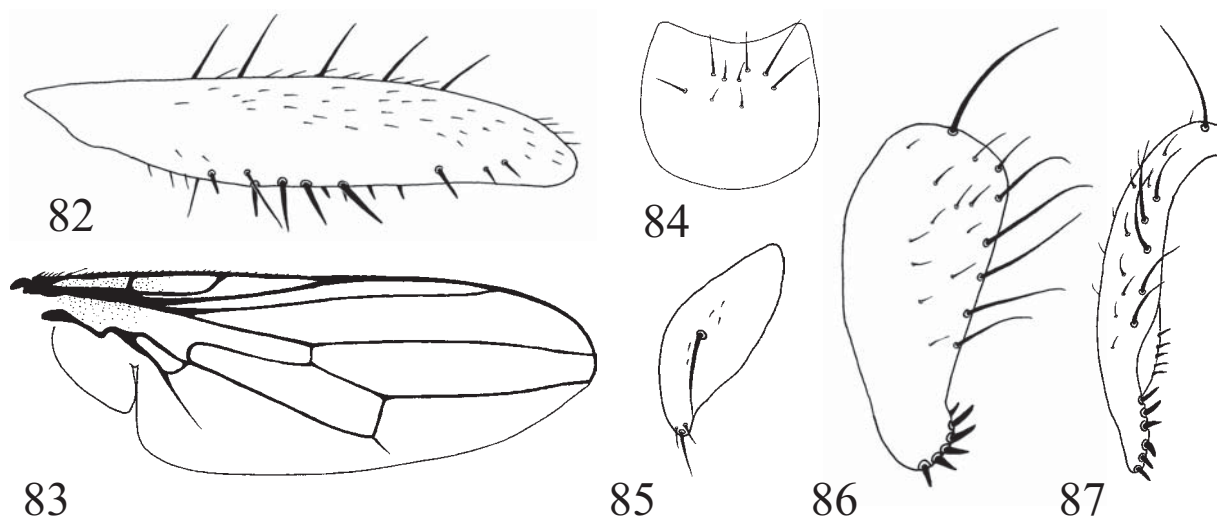
COMPOSITION. 27 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally, eye roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite without setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent, but if present then very short, often hair-like, 1 *oc*, 1



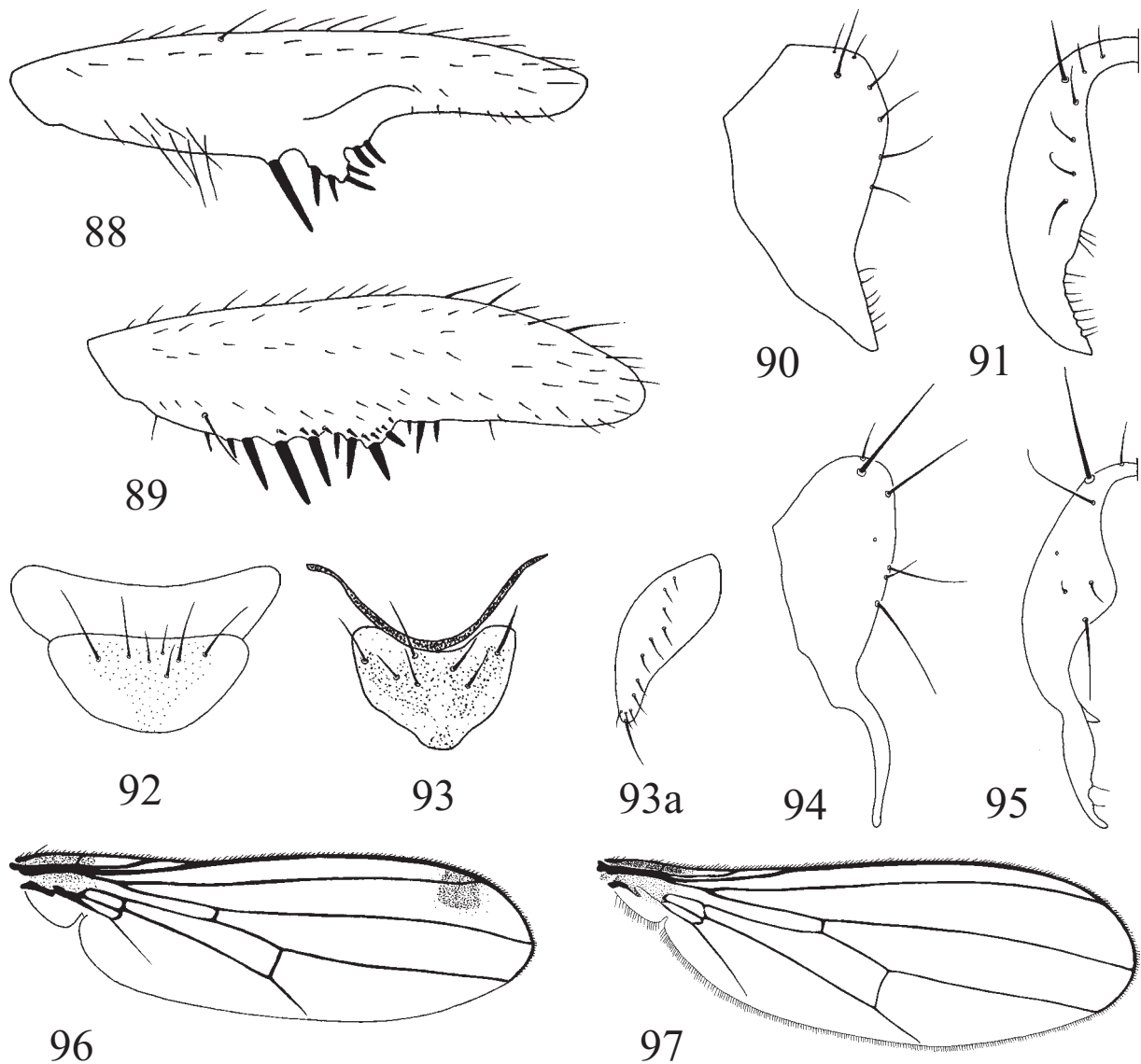
Figs 75–81. *Paratoxopoda* spp., ♂♂: 75 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *T. rufiventris* Ozerov; 76 — margin of abdominal tergite 5 of *T. rufiventris* Ozerov; 77, 78 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (77) and dorsal view (78) of *T. rufiventris* Ozerov; 79, 80 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (80) and dorsal view (79) of *T. abyssinica* Ozerov; 81 — wing of *T. frontalis*. 75–78 — after Ozerov, 1996; 79, 80 — after Ozerov, 2004.

Рис. 75–81. *Paratoxopoda* spp., ♂♂: 75 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *T. rufiventris* Ozerov; 76 — край тергита 5 брюшка *T. rufiventris* Ozerov; 77, 78 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (77) и сверху (78) *T. rufiventris* Ozerov; 79, 80 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (80) и сверху (79) *T. abyssinica* Ozerov; 81 — крыло *T. frontalis* Ozerov. 75–78 — по Ozerov, 1996; 79, 80 — по Ozerov, 2004.



Figs 82–87. *Saltella bezzii* (Duda), ♂: 82 — fore leg (left), anterior view; 83 — wing; 84 — abdominal sternite 4; 85 — mid coxa; 86, 87 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (86) and dorsal view (87). 85 — after Ozerov, 2000c.

Рис. 82–87. *Saltella bezzii* (Duda), ♂: 82 — передняя левая нога, спереди; 83 — крыло; 84 — стернит 4 брюшка; 85 — эукоксит тазика средних ног; 86, 87 — эпандрий и сурстиль, сбоку (86) и сверху (87). 84 — по Ozerov, 2000c.



Figs 88–97. *Sepsis* spp., ♂♂: 88 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *S. delectabilis* Adams; 89 — same of *S. kalongensis* Vanschuylbroeck; 90, 91 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (90) and dorsal view (91) of *S. delectabilis* Adams; 92 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5 of *S. delectabilis* Adams; 93 — same of *S. sternopleuralis* Duda; 93a — mid coxa of *S. lateralis* Wiedemann; 94, 95 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (94) and dorsal view (95) of *S. kalongensis* Vanschuylbroeck; 96 — wing of *S. kiribatensis* Vanschuylbroeck; 97 — same of *S. stenocalyptata* Ozerov. 97 — after Ozerov, 2004.

Рис. 88–97. *Sepsis* spp., ♂♂: 88 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади *S. delectabilis* Adams; 89 — то же, *S. kalongensis* Vanschuylbroeck; 90, 91 — эпандрий и сурстий, сбоку (90) и сверху (91) *S. delectabilis* Adams; 92 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка *S. delectabilis* Adams; 93 — то же, *S. sternopleuralis* Duda; 93a — тазик средней ноги of *S. lateralis* Wiedemann; 94, 95 — эпандрий и сурстий, сбоку (94) и сверху (95) *S. kalongensis* Vanschuylbroeck; 96 — крыло *S. kiribatensis* Vanschuylbroeck; 97 — то же, *S. stenocalyptata* Ozerov. 97 — по Ozerov, 2004.

pos, 1 ivt; ovt absent. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

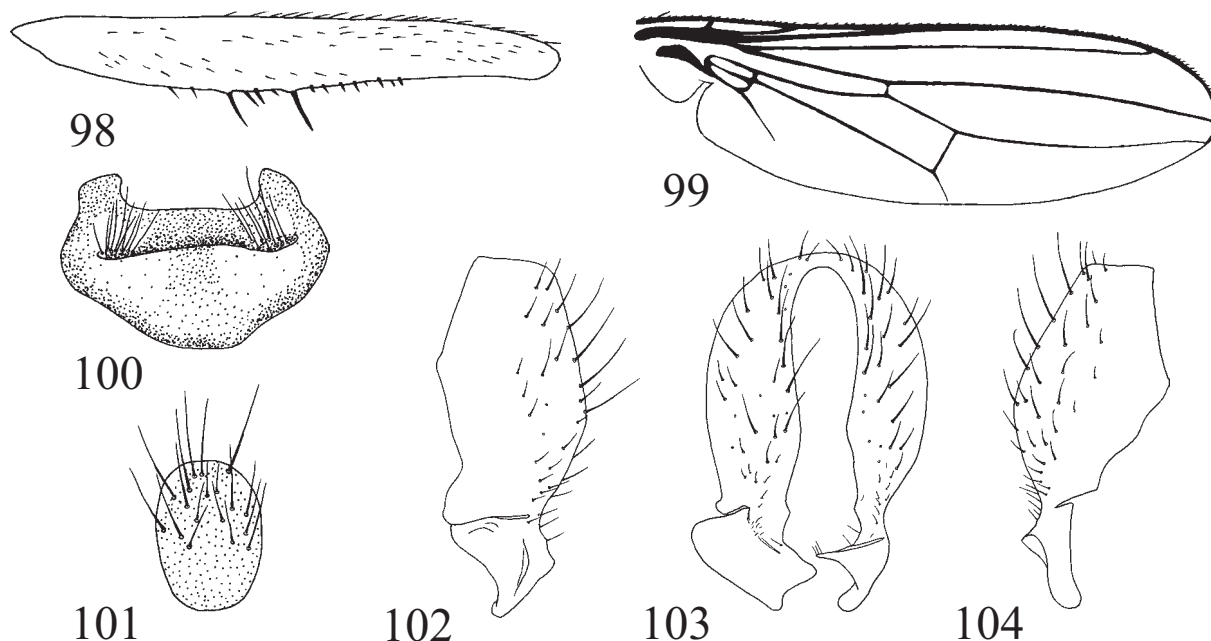
Scutum with the following paired setae: *pprn* absent, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+(1–2) *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge present. Mediotergite with shining stripe under scutellum or completely pruinose. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like or absent.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg simple. Coxa of midleg in upper half

bare. Femur of midleg of both sexes curved at middle (as in *I. spangleri*, Fig. 51a). Tibia of male hindleg without osmeterium or osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with well developed anal lobe (Fig. 81). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. A_1+CuA_2 long, almost reaching margin of wing. Alula well developed, without microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Posterolateral margin of male tergite 5 with short setae (Fig. 76).



Figs 98–104. *Toxopoda* spp., ♂♂: 98 — fore femur (left), anterior view of *T. nitida* Macquart; 99 — wing of *T. au* Ozerov; 100, 101 — abdominal sternites 4 (101) and 5 (100) of *T. nitida* Macquart; 102–104 — epandrium and surstyli, lateral view (102, 104) and dorsal view (103) of *T. au* Ozerov. 102–104 — after Ozerov, 1998.

Рис. 98–104. *Toxopoda* spp., ♂♂: 98 — бедро передней левой ноги, спереди *T. nitida* Маскуарт; 99 — крыло *T. au* Озеров; 100, 101 — стерниты 4 (101) и 5 (100) брюшка *T. nitida* Маскуарт; 102–104 — эпандрий и сурстилы, сбоку (102, 104) и сверху (103) *T. au* Озеров. 102–104 — по Озеров, 1998.

Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 75). Surstyli symmetrical or asymmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 77–80). Epandrial process absent.

REMARKS. A revision of this genus was given by Ozerov [1993]. Two more species was described by Ozerov [1996, 2004].

Genus *Saltella* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Figs 82–87.

Saltella Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 746. Type-species: *Saltella nigripes* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *S. bezzii* (Duda, 1926) [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ivt* and 1 *ovt*. 2–3 vibrissae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 2 *pal*, 0+1 *dc*. Scutum, including postpronotal lobe, with very short black spinulae. Proepisternum with 1 seta near lower margin. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite pruinose under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally flattened, without hairs, with well-developed apical and basal setae.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg simple (Fig. 82). Coxa of midleg in upper half with 1 strong seta (Fig. 85). Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with very small (as swelling) osmeterium-like area in basal quarter.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with anal lobe well developed (Fig. 83). Cells *bm* and *br* fused. Alula well

developed, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen shining, not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 84). Surstyli symmetrical or asymmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 86, 87). Epandrial process absent.

Genus *Sepsis* Fallén, 1810

Figs 88–97.

Sepsis Fallén, 1810: 17. Type-species: *Musca cynipsea* Linnaeus, 1758.

Lasiosepsis Duda, 1926: 28. Type-species: *Sepsis hirtipes* Becker, 1903 [= *melanota* (Bigot, 1886)].

COMPOSITION. 42 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: *or* absent or present 1 very short, hair-like; 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt* and 1 *ivt*. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 1–2 *npl*, 1 *pal* (usually short, hair-like), 0+(1–2) *dc*; sometimes with a row of thin and short setulae along each *ac*, *dc*, and *ial* line. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge absent. Mediotergite shining under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally without hairs, with a pair of well developed apical setae; basal setae absent or short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg modified (Figs 88, 89). Coxa of midleg in upper half with vertical row of thin setulae (Fig. 93a).

Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg with a hardly visible osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with dark spot near apex R_{2+3} or without spot, with well developed or moderate anal lobe (Figs 96, 97). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula well developed to narrow, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Figs 92, 93). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 90, 91, 94, 95). Epandrial process absent.

Genus *Toxopoda* Macquart, 1851 Figs 98–104.

Toxopoda Macquart, 1851: 272. Type-species: *Toxopoda nitida* Macquart, 1851.

Amydrosoma Becker, 1903: 140. Type-species: *Amydrosoma discedens* Becker, 1903.

Platytoxopoda Curran, 1929: 9. Type-species: *Platytoxopoda bequaerti* Curran, 1929.

COMPOSITION. 8 species [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head flattened dorsoventrally, eye roundish. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is significantly larger than the width of postpedicel. Occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ovt*; *ivt* absent. 2–3 vibrissae, always striking from genal setulae.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 0–1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, 1 *pal*, 0+(1–2) *dc*. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral bridge present. Mediotergite pruinose under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally convex, without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae absent.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur and tibia of foreleg simple (Fig. 98). Coxa of midleg in upper half bare. Femur of midleg of both sexes curved at middle (as in *I.spangleri*, Fig. 51a). Tibia of male hindleg without osmeterium or osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with well developed anal lobe (Fig. 99). Cells *bm* and *br* separate. A_1+CuA_2 ending before wing-margin. Alula well developed, entirely covered with microtrichiae. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male simple (Fig. 101), sternite 5 modified (Fig. 100). Surstyli symmetrical or asymmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 102–104). Epandrial process absent or present.

REMARKS. A revision of subgenus *Platytoxopoda* was given by Ozerov [1991]. Two more species was described by Munari [1994] and Ozerov [1998].

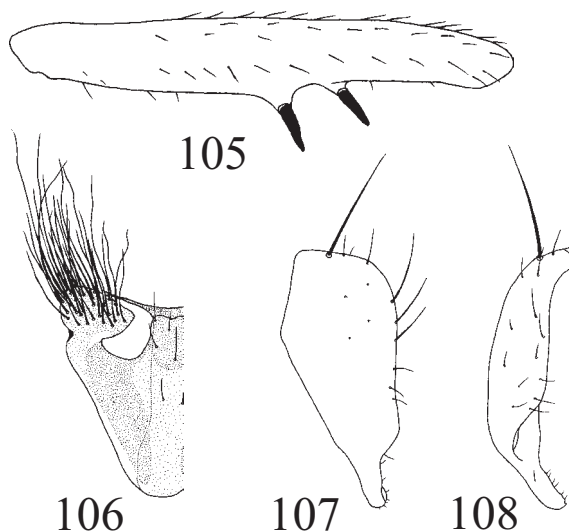
Genus *Xenosepsis* Iwasa, 1984 Figs 105–108.

Xenosepsis Iwasa, 1984: 300. Type-species: *Xenosepsis fukuharai* Iwasa, 1984.

COMPOSITION. 1 species, *X. africana* (Ozerov, 1999) [Ozerov, 2005].

DIAGNOSIS. Head roundish or slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Distance between eyes at level of vibrissae is larger than the width of postpedicel. Lateral occipital sclerite with several setae. Arista bare. Chaetotaxy: 1 *or*, 1 *oc*, *poc* absent, 1 *ivt* and 1 *ovt*. 1 vibrissa.

Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 *pprn*, 2 *npl*, 1 *spal*, *pal* absent, 0+1 *dc*; between lines *ac* present row with 2 short setae. Proepisternum without setae. Metepimeral



Figs 105–108. *Xenosepsis africana* Ozerov, ♂♂ (after Ozerov, 1999b): 105 — fore femur (left), anterior view; 106 — abdominal sternites 4 and 5; 107, 108 — epandrium and surstylus, lateral view (107) and dorsal view (108).

Рис. 105–108. *Xenosepsis africana* Ozerov, ♂♂ (по Ozerov, 1999b): 105 — бедро передней левой ноги, сзади; 106 — стерниты 4 и 5 брюшка; 107, 108 — эпандрий и сурстий, сбоку (107) и сверху (108).

bridge absent. Mediotergite without pollen under scutellum. Scutellum dorsally without hairs, with well-developed apical setae; basal setae short, hair-like.

Coxa of male foreleg without osmeterium. Male femur of foreleg modified (Figs 105). Coxa of midleg in upper half with vertical row of thin setulae. Femur of midleg straight. Tibia of male hindleg without osmeterium or osmeterium-like area.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen, with well developed anal lobe. Cells *bm* and *br* separate. Alula moderate, entirely covered with microtrichiae along lower margin. Margin of upper calypter with hairs, margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen shining, not constricted after syntergite 1+2. Sternite 4 of male modified (Fig. 106). Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 107, 108). Epandrial process absent.

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