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Résumés

**Additional notes on the fauna of Agromyzidae (Diptera)  
in Switzerland**

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**Additional notes on the fauna of Agromyzidae (Diptera) in Switzerland.** - New faunistic data on the Swiss Agromyzidae are given. 144 species are recorded including 92 species found in Switzerland for the first time. Each species included is accompanied by information on its host plants and geographical distribution. The current list of the Swiss Agromyzidae thus embraces 232 species.

**Keywords:** Diptera - Agromyzidae - faunistics - biology - Switzerland.

**The millipede family Paradoxosomatidae in Paraguay, with descriptions of five new species  
(Diplopoda, Polydesmida)**

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**The millipede family Paradoxosomatidae in Paraguay, with descriptions of five new species (Diplopoda, Polydesmida).** - A review is provided of the millipede family Paradoxosomatidae in Paraguay, with keys compiled to 14 genera and 63 species occurring to this country and/or adjacent areas. Five species are described as new *Catharosoma bilineatum* sp. n., *C. mahnerti* sp. n., *Broelemannopus minutus* sp. n., *Mestosoma simplex* sp. n. and *M. crassipes* sp. n.

**Keywords:** Diplopoda - Polydesmida - Paradoxosomatidae - taxonomy - Paraguay.

**On the systematic position of *Podopteroocus* Banks and *Dinopsocus* Banks, with a revised diagnosis of the genus *Sigmatoneura* Enderlein (Psocodea: 'Psocoptera': Psocidae)**

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**On the systematic position of *Podopteroocus* Banks and *Dinopsocus* Banks, with a revised diagnosis of the genus *Sigmatoneura* Enderlein (Psocodea: 'Psocoptera': Psocidae).** - The

genus *Podopteroocus* Banks has been known only from male specimens and has been characterized by the thickened first antennal flagellomere and the expanded hind tibia. The genus *Dinopsocus* Banks has been characterized by the thickened first antennal flagellomere. Detailed morphological examinations and brief molecular-based identification (only for one species) suggest that both taxa are congeneric. Based on characters of female terminalia and fore wing venation, both taxa are furthermore considered to be closely related to the genus *Sigmatoneura* Enderlein. The discovery of two new species and observations on *Sigmatoneura* spp. reveal the limited significance of the diagnostic characters of *Podopteroocus* and *Dinopsocus*. Therefore we consider both *Podopteroocus* and *Dinopsocus* as junior synonyms of *Sigmatoneura*. Monophyly of the genus *Sigmatoneura*, including *Podopteroocus*, *Dinopsocus*, and the subgenus *Longifolia* Li, is well supported by the unique fore wing venation of females and by sexually dimorphic fore wing venation and coloration. Two new species, *Sigmatoneura kakisayap* sp. n. and *Sigmatoneura lehmsayap* sp. n., which would be classified under *Podopteroocus* or *Dinopsocus* by the previous generic definitions, are described. *Sigmatoneura longicornis* comb. n., the type species of *Podopteroocus*, is redescribed and transferred to *Sigmatoneura* and the female of this species is described for the first time. *Dinopsocus atratus*, the type species of *Dinopsocus*, is synonymized with *S. longicornis*. *Sigmatoneura semicolorata* comb. n. is redescribed and transferred from *Dinopsocus* to *Sigmatoneura*.

**Keywords:** Psocodea - Psocidae - *Sigmatoneura* - *Podopteroocus* - *Dinopsocus* - systematics - Malaysia - Indonesia - Brunei - Singapore.

**Review of the species of *Platypalpus* Macquart from Guangxi, China (Diptera, Hybotidae, Tachydromiinae).**

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**Review of the species of *Platypalpus* Macquart from Guangxi, China (Diptera, Hybotidae, Tachydromiinae).** - The species of the genus *Platypalpus* Macquart from Guangxi (Southern China) are reviewed. The following 3 species are described, illustrated and discussed: *P. alamaculatus* sp. n., *P. maoershanensis* sp. n., *P. xanthodes* sp. n. A key to the species of *Platypalpus* from Guangxi is presented.

**Keywords:** Hybotidae - Tachydromiinae - *Platypalpus* - Guangxi - new species.

**A contribution to the knowledge of the Chyromyidae (Diptera) of Italy with description of a new species of *Aphaniosoma* Becker**

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**A contribution to the knowledge of the Chyromyidae (Diptera) of Italy with description of a new species of *Aphaniosoma* Becker.** - The family Chyromyidae is reported from Sicily (eleven species) and from Sardinia (nine species). Additional records of species for mainland Italy are also given. A new species of *Aphaniosoma* is described from France, Sicily and Sardinia. A total of eleven species are new to Italy: *Chyromya miladae*, *Gymnochyromyia fallax*, *G. flavella*, *G. inermis*, *G. mihalyii*, *Aphaniosoma collini*, *A. claridgei*, *A. grisescens*, *A. micromacro*, *A. proximum*, and *A. bifalcatum* sp. n. A list is given of all the seventeen species so far recorded for Italy and its larger islands, together with their data and their distribution in the West Palearctic.

**Keywords:** Diptera - Chyromyidae - *Aphaniosoma bifalcatum* sp. n. - Italy - Sardinia - Sicily - France.

## **Hemiscorpiidae (Scorpiones) from Iran, with descriptions of two new species and notes on biogeography and phylogenetic relationships**

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**Hemiscorpiidae (Scorpiones) from Iran, with descriptions of two new species and notes on biogeography and phylogenetic relationships.** - The family Hemiscorpiidae is closely related to the Liochelidae. Within the Hemiscorpiidae, the Oriental species are particularly interesting. Most of them exhibit highly derived characters in comparison to their African relatives. Males possess a strongly elongated metasoma and a similarly elongated telson bearing a pair of tuberculiform processes at the base of the aculeus. Furthermore, *Hemiscorpius lepturus* Peters, 1861, which occurs in Iraq and Iran, is known to have an extremely virulent venom with cytotoxic and haemolytic components. It is responsible for severe dermonecrotic scorpionism in southern Iran. This is the only non-buthid scorpion that is potentially lethal. In this paper an overview of the species of *Hemiscorpius* in Iran is presented with revised diagnoses and descriptions. Two new species from western Iran, *H. enischnochela* sp. n. and *H. acanthocercus* sp. n., are described. The genus *Habibiella* Vachon, 1974 is synonymised with *Hemiscorpius* Peters, 1861. A thorough analysis of hermispermatophores shows close phylogenetic relationships with several genera of the family Liochelidae. A hypothesis on the geological events that probably triggered the present distribution of *Hemiscorpius* is finally proposed.

**Keywords:** Scorpiones - Hemiscorpiidae - *Hemiscorpius* - new species - new synonymy - Iran - hermispermatophore - Liochelidae.

## **New genera and species of nematode parasites (Drilonematoidea: Ungellidae) from coelomic cavity of Neotropical acanthodrilids deposited in the Natural History Museum of Geneva, Switzerland**

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**New genera and species of nematode parasites (Drilonematoidea: Ungellidae) from coelomic cavity of Neotropical acanthodrilids deposited in the Natural History Museum of Geneva, Switzerland.** - Two new genera and two new species of nematodes (Ungellidae, Drilonematoidea) parasitic in Neotropical acanthodrilids from the collection of the Natural History Museum of Geneva, Switzerland, are described. *Yagansiella longicollis* gen. n., sp. n. and *Ungella chilleana* sp. n. are parasitic in *Yagansia spatulifera*, whereas *Ungella micronychium* sp. n. in *Y. diversicolor* and *Patagoniella capitoporus* gen. n., sp. n. in *Y. papillosa*. *Yagansiella longicollis* gen. n., sp. n. resembles *Ungella* in general morphology but differs by anterior position of ovary top cell and posterior vulva position, characteristic body and caudal

fimbriate organs shape. *U. chilleana* sp. n. is distinguished by large circular fimbriate organs in tail, female body shape and arrangement of female genital tube and spicule shape. *Ungella micronychium* sp. n. differs by minute cephalic hooks and shape of fimbriate organs and spicules and gubernaculum. *Patagoniella capitoporus* gen. n., sp. n. is distinguished by anteriormost position of excretory pore, anterior vulva position and shape of fimbriate organs and spicules and gubernaculum.

**Keywords:** Earthworms, nematode parasites - Ungellidae - Drilonematoidea - *Yagansiella longicollis* gen. n., sp. n. - *Ungella chilleana* sp. n. - *Ungella micronychium* sp. n. - *Patagoniella capitoporus* gen. n., sp. n. - *Yagansia spatulifera* - *Yagansia diversicolor* - *Yagansia papillosa*.

### **New species of Leiodidae (Coleoptera) and new records from the Neotropical Region**

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#### **New species of Leiodidae (Coleoptera) and new records from the Neotropical region. -**

Four new species of Neotropical Leiodidae are described: *Adelopsis catarina* sp. n., *Adelopsis curvipes* sp. n., *Eucatops (Eucatops) troglodytes* sp. n. and *Parapaulipalpina giachinoi* sp. n. New information is given on certain basic diagnostic characters of several species, as well as further records on their distribution in the Neotropical Region.

**Keywords:** Coleoptera - Leiodidae - Cholevinae - Camiarinae - taxonomy - *Adelopsis catarina* sp. n. - *Adelopsis curvipes* sp. n. - *Eucatops (Eucatops) troglodytes* sp. n. - *Parapaulipalpina giachinoi* sp. n.

### **Fruit flies (Diptera, Tephritidae) from Saudi Arabia, with descriptions of a new genus and six new species**

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**Fruit flies (Diptera, Tephritidae) from Saudi Arabia, with descriptions of a new genus and six new species. -** During a survey of the insect fauna of the Abha area (Aseer province, southwestern part of Saudi Arabia) with Malaise traps 51 species of Tephritidae were recorded, 40 of them being new records for this country. Nine species are not named. The first comprehensive checklist for Saudi Arabia is presented, including 62 species of which 10 species are considered to be pests. *Arabodesis* gen. n., with its type *A. reductiseta* sp. n., is described from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Further new species are *Neoceratitis flavoscutellata* sp. n. (Saudi Arabia), *Dicheniotes multipunctatus* sp. n. (Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Yemen), *Sphenella setosa* sp. n. (Saudi Arabia), *Tanaica maculata* sp. n. (Ethiopia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia), and *Tanaica pollinosa* sp. n. (Saudi Arabia, South Africa). The status of *Tephritomyia despoliata*

Hering and *Trupanea aucta* var. *repleta* Bezzi is discussed. *Sphenella marginata austrina* Munro is synonymized with *S. marginata* s. str. (syn. n.). Keys for the genera of the *Campiglossa* genus group and for the species of *Tanaica* Munro are provided.

**Keywords:** Diptera - Tephritidae - Saudi Arabia - new genus - new species - new synonymy.

### ***Proxiandrena* subgen. nov. und Revision der west- und zentralpaläarktischen Arten der *Andrena proxima*-Gruppe (Hymenoptera, Apidae)**

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***Proxiandrena* subgen. nov. and revision of the *Andrena proxima* group in the western and central Palaearctic Region (Hymenoptera, Apidae).** - The former *Andrena proxima* group is revised for the western and central Palaearctic Region. *Proxiandrena* subgen. nov. is described for the here treated species with *Andrena proxima* as type species. *Proxiandrena* includes 5 valid species, which had been treated as subspecies of *Andrena proxima* s. l. before: *Andrena ampla* Warncke in Morocco, Spain, southern France, the western Alpes, and – separated from this area – in Central Asia north of Turkmenistan; *Andrena alutacea* Stoeckhert with a range from southeast Germany and eastern Switzerland to the eastern Mediterranean area and Turkmenistan; *Andrena aspericollis* Pérez from Algeria; *Andrena bernicla* Warncke from Turkey; *Andrena proxima* (Kirby) from Central Europe and Italy. A key to the species and diagnostic characters are given and distribution of the species is discussed. The female of *A. bernicla* is unknown and its status as a species remains doubtful.

**Keywords:** Apidae - *Andrena proxima* - new subgenus - taxonomy - revision - faunistics - systematics.

### **African biodiversity hotspots: the reptiles of Mt Nlonako, Cameroon**

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**African biodiversity hotspots: the reptiles of Mt Nlonako, Cameroon.** - The reptiles of Mt Nlonako, a mountain at the southeastern edge of the Cameroon mountain range (“Dorsale camerounaise”), were inventoried continually over a six year period from 1998 to 2004. This area encompasses 150 km<sup>2</sup> of lowland, submontane and montane rainforest with an elevation up to 1,825 m. Accounts of 89 species are provided based on collected and photo-documented material. This inventory proved Mt Nlonako to be the most species rich single-locality area in

reptilian fauna in Africa. With 63 snake species Mt Nlonako exhibits the greatest number of species in Africa and possibly worldwide. Analysis showed the reptilian species composition to be most similar within Cameroon with that of Korup National Park followed by the Dja Faunal Reserve in the south. Relative to the snake composition the Korup NP and the Dimonika region in Congo-Brazzaville show the highest resemblance. In an African context the reptile fauna of Mt Nlonako is characterized by species which occur in both West and Central Africa as opposed to the mountain's amphibian species which more closely resemble Central African fauna. The high species richness and endemism is discussed from a paleoclimatic perspective. Conservation status and threats to the reptiles are noted.

**Keywords:** Amphisbaenia - Crocodylia - Chelonia - Sauria - Serpentes - species richness - endemism - biogeography - conservation.