

Sticholeia loici sp. n., a new species from Indonesia (Diptera : Mycetophilidae)

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Abstract – *Sticholeia loici* n. sp. is described and the male terminalia are figured. The species originates from Maluku (Mollucs), Indonesia, and seems closely related to *S. dolichostyla* from New Guinea.

Résumé – *Sticholeia loici* n. sp., une nouvelle espèce d'Indonésie (Diptera : Mycetophilidae). – *Sticholeia loici* n. sp. est décrit et les terminalia du mâle sont illustrés. L'espèce est originaire de Maluku (Moluques) en Indonésie et semble étroitement apparentée à *S. dolichostyla* de Nouvelle-Guinée.

During my last visit to the entomological laboratory at Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), Prof. Loïc Matile showed me a specimen that he recognized as an undescribed species of the genus *Sticholeia*, described by me a few years earlier (Söli 1996). The specimen originated from Maluku Utara in Indonesia, and Prof. Matile left it to me to describe the species.

The genus *Sticholeia* Söli, 1996 belongs to the tribe Leiini and is unique in having the combination of strong recurved bristles along the posterior border of the eyes, two ocelli and tibial trichia arranged in regular rows. The systematical position of the genus is discussed in Söli (1996). The new species fits well with the diagnostic characters and description of the genus. The two previously described species, *S. cheesmannae* Söli, 1996 and *S. dolichostyla* Söli, 1996, both originate from Pacific islands, from Vanuatu and New Guinea, respectively. In addition, one female of an undescribed species has been recorded from Bogor, Java, Indonesia.

The specimen is pinned and the abdomen has been cleared and placed in glycerol in a microvial. The terminology follows Söli (1997).

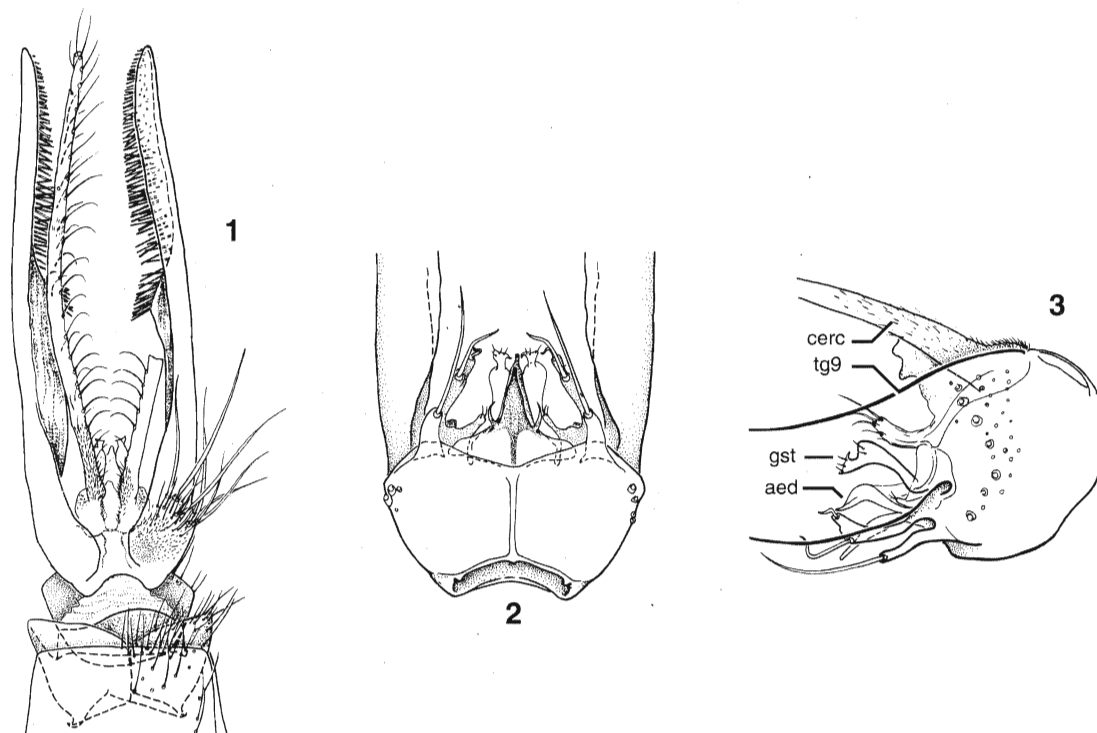
Sticholeia loici sp. n. (figs. 1-3)

Type material. – **Holotype** (♂): Indonesia, Maluku Utara, Bacan, Makian, 1.5 km E of Labuha, 23-26.ix.1985, A. H. Kirk-Spriggs. Malaise trap sample, forest trail, secondary area. [NMW Indonesia Expedition 1985 (Project Wallace) NMW.Z. 1985.078.] The type is deposited in the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France).

Diagnostic characters – **Male.** Abdominal segments yellowish except for segment 5, being brown. Length of male terminalia about 3.3 times as long as wide, thus of an intermediate position between *S. cheesmannae* and *S. dolichostyla*; viewed laterally, apex of gonostylus S-shaped.

Description – **Male** (Holotype). Total length 4.45 mm (including terminalia). Wing length 3.35 mm. Wing length to length of profemur 3.25.

Colouration. Head yellowish; ocelli bordered by dark brown markings. Notum yellowish with a short, median brown line posteriorly, crossing scutellum. Legs light yellowish. Wings with a transverse brownish band on apical fourth, also some shadings behind *CuA2*. Halteres whitish. Abdomen yellow, except for brown tergite 5; tergites 2-4 with narrow brown shadow posteriorly. Terminalia yellowish.



Figures 1-3

Terminalia of *Sticholeia loici* sp.n., holotype, male. – 1, dorsal view. – 2, ventral view. – 3, lateral view. Abbreviations: *aed*, aedeagus; *cerc*, cercus; *gst*, gonostylus; *tg9*, tergite 9.

Head. Face about twice as broad as long. Clypeus about as long as broad, somewhat pointed apically. Palpomere ratios 1 : 1 : 2.9 : 5.5 : 6.3.

Thorax. Length of mesonotum 1.19 mm. **Wings.** Total length 1.70 times as long as distance from distal median plate to apex of *RI*. Crossvein *ta* 1.20 times as long as *RI*. Stem of median fork 0.2 times as long as crossvein *ta*. Stem of cubital fork 0.60 and 0.65 times as long as *CuA1* and *CuA2*, respectively. **Legs.** Ratio of femur to tibia for legs 1 to 3: 1.25; 1.00; 0.85. Ratio of tibia to first tarsomere for legs 1 to 3: 0.90; 1.15. Spur lengths for legs 1 to 3 in relation to tibial diameter, measured apically: 2.6; 3.3, 6.3; 3.0, 6.1.

Abdomen. Tergite 7 slightly more than 2 times as long as tergite 8, and about 0.7 times as long as tergite 6. Sternite 7 about as long as sternite 8, being about 0.7 times as long as sternite 6.

Terminalia (figs. 1-3). Cerci thin and long with nume-

rous curved setae medially. Hypoproct medially divided, elongated with numerous curved apical setae. Apical median half of each lobe of divided tergite 9 with a more or less continuous row of thin, blunt setae medially. Fused gonocoxites with one pair of sub-median, finger-like protuberances, each with one strong apical seta. Situated above these, another pair of elongated protuberances, each with one long and one short, curved, setae. Mediobasally, a third pair of small protuberances, each with two small apical setae. Aedeagus rather slender with two hook-like basal projections. Viewed laterally, apex of gonostylus S-shaped with 5 minute setae.

Etymology – Named after the late Prof. Loïc Matile in profound respect for his achievements within the field of dipterology.

REFERENCES

- SÖLI G.E.E. 1996 – *Sticholeia* - a new genus of Leiini, with comments on the systematical position of *Allactoneura* de Meijere (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – *Entomologica scandinavica*, 27: 1-10.
- SÖLI G.E.E. 1997 – The adult morphology of Mycetophilidae (s.s.), with a tentative phylogeny of the family (Diptera, Sciaroidea). – *Entomologica scandinavica*, Suppl., 50: 1-49.