ECTOPOMYIA HANCOCKI, A NEW SPECIES OF ACANTHONEVRINE FLY (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE: PHYTALMIINAE) FROM PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Chua Tock Hing
Monash University, Sunway Campus,
Jalan Lagoon Selatan, 461150 Bandar Sunway, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Email: chua.tock.hing@sci.monash.edu.my

ABSTRACT. – A new species of acanthonevrine fly from Peninsular Malaysia is described and illustrated. Ectopomyia hancocki, new species, is the second species of the genus to be described. A key to Ectopomyia spp. is given. E. hancocki, new species, may be separated from E. baculigera Hardy, by the wing pattern and body markings.

KEY WORDS. – Acanthonevriini, Phytalmiinae, Ectopomyia hancocki, new species, Peninsular Malaysia.

INTRODUCTION

The subfamily Phytalmiinae, considered to be monophyletic (Korneyev, 2001), consists of four tribes: Acanthonevriini, Phytalmiini, Phascini and Epacrocercini. Acanthonevriini is equivalent to the subtribe Acanthonevrina sensu Hardy (1986).

The Acanthonevra subgroup of genera (e.g. Ectopomyia, Hexacinia and Rioxa) in Acanthonevriini are characterized by a strong anepimeral bristle, two orbital bristles, long and broad surstyli, very long and wrinkled preglans areas of distiphallus, oval spermathecae with long and bulbous necks and apical nipples, and yellow head bristles (Korneyev, 2001).

Species grouped under Acanthonevriini infest damaged or decaying plant matter, including bamboo shoots, bamboo stems, tree bark and, rarely, fruit. Although many species have been described, the detailed biology of most species remains unknown. This includes the species described here. There is no host information available for Ectopomyia or Hexacinia but, given their apparent relationship with Rioxa Walker, it is likely that they breed beneath tree bark.

The genus Ectopomyia was created by Hardy (1973) and has only one previously recorded species, viz. Ectopomyia baculigera from Laos. A female Ectopomyia specimen was collected from Pahang, Peninsular Malaysia and found to belong to a new species as confirmed by Dr. David Hancock (Australia). Here, the new species is described and a key to Hexacinia and Ectopomyia spp. is presented.

SYSTEMATICS

Tephritidae Newman, 1834

Phytalmiinae Hendel, 1914

Acanthonevriini Hardy, 1970

Ectopomyia is morphologically similar to Hexacinia Hendel, based on two pairs of inferior fronto-orbital bristles that are very close together, with the lower bristle incurved and upper bristle reclinate. Hexacinia is represented by four species: H. radiosa (Rondani), H. stellipennis (Walker), H. pellucens Hardy, and H. punctifera (Walker) (Hardy, 1986). Only the first two species occur in Malaysia (Chua, 1999; Hancock & Drew, 1994, 1995). These two genera and the two species of Ectopomyia may be separated by the following key.

KEY TO HEXACINIA AND ECTOPOMYIA SPECIES

1. Wing shape broad, about 2x longer than wide (Platensina-like); numerous small hyaline spots around margin and in the field; with a distinct bristle in lower median portion of anepisternum; male genitalia normal; male fore-femur not modified ..........

.................................................................................. Hexacinia

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1. – Wings normal shape with large hyaline spots at apex and on hind margin, fewer hyaline spots in the field; may lack a distinct bristle in lower median portion of anepisternum; male genitalia has unusual development, with the surstyli folding under venter of abdomen and plainly visible in situ; male fore femur has a subbasal appendage (at least recorded in baculigera Hardy)
Chua: *Ectopomyia hancocki*, a new acanthonevrine fly from Malaysia

2. General body colour pale yellow; Scutum with 2 lateral yellow longitudinal streaks; wings: hyaline area in sc crossing R₁ into r₁, r₁ with most 1 hyaline area, hyaline areas in cells r₂, r₃, and m large and rounded; 1 large hyaline area in m; r₂, r₃ with a rounded hyaline area just apical to the crossvein r-m. Laos .................................................. E. baculigera Hardy

- General body colour light brown; scutum with 3 brown longitudinal streaks; wings: hyaline area in sc not crossing R, r₁ with 2 hyaline areas, hyaline areas in cell r₂, r₃, and r₄, elongate, 2 small hyaline areas in m; r₂, r₃ without hyaline area in the middle. Laos ......... E. hancocki, new species

**Ectopomyia hancocki**, new species

(Figs. 1–3)

**Material examined.** – Holotype. 1 female (ZRC), collected in bamboo grove at Fraser’s Hill, Pahang, Peninsular Malaysia, coll. T. H. Chua, 3 Mar. 1996.

**Distribution.** – Peninsular Malaysia.

**Description.** – Female: length of body including oviscape 6.5 mm; wings: 5.0 mm (Fig. 1).

Head generally light brown (Fig. 2), with a dark brown narrowing mark extending from ocellar triangle down median portion of frons reaching the edge of lunule, remainder of frons golden pollinose, clear yellow along eye orbits. Face entirely light brown. Genae and lower 2/3 of occiput swollen, upper portion sharply narrowed as seen in lateral view. Oral margin with a few yellow-brown setae in front and rather densely yellow setose along hind portion over genae and lower occiput. Posteroventral margin of occiput with a dense band of mixed yellow and brown hairs; also with a dense clump of dark brown hairs on posterodorsal margin of occiput immediately above cervix. Antennae as long as face, brown with median portion of 3rd of frons and two pairs of orbital bristles; ocellar bristles rudimentary, reduced to small hairs scarcely larger than the setae in interfrontal area; the frontals close together with the lower pair incurved and the upper pair reclinate. Face short, slightly concave in median portion in lateral view, with epistomal margin produced rather prominently. Lower 2/3 of occiput swollen, upper portion sharply narrowed as seen in direct lateral view. Oral margin with a few yellow-brown setae in front and rather densely yellow setose along hind portion over genae and lower occiput. Posteroventral margin of occiput with a dense band of mixed yellow and brown hairs; also with a dense clump of dark brown hairs on posterodorsal margin of occiput immediately above cervix.

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![Fig. 1. *Ectopomyia hancocki*, new species, female.](image)

![Fig. 2. *Ectopomyia hancocki*, new species, lateral view of female head.](image)

![Fig. 3. *Ectopomyia hancocki*, new species, lateral view of female thorax.](image)
segment orange brown. Third antennal segment rounded at apex, arista plumose; the longest plumes are slightly less than the width of 3rd segment. Palpi pale brown, sparsely brown setose. Labella fleshy, with numerous rather long pale hairs on mentum.

Thorax largely sub-shining brown with dark brown markings on dorsum and with brown to black fine setae. Anterior margin of scutum and postpronotal lobe light yellow. Scutum with 3 brown longitudinal streaks: one median streak extending from anterior margin to dorsocentral bristle line, two lateral brown streaks each extending from area above the postpronotal lobe to almost the posterior margin of scutum. Two brown markings also present on posterior part of scutum on both sides of median marking and extend posteriorly to both sides of scutellum. Postmedian portion of scutum yellow between acrostichal bristles; this yellow stripe is continuous over middle part of scutellum. Hind margin and venter of scutellum pale yellow. Pleura light brown (Fig. 3) except for darker brown spots in proepimeron, anepimeron, anepisternum, katepisternum, and metapleuron. Mediotergite and postscutellum brown except for a yellow to rufous mark down the median portion. Bristles black and well developed: 1 pair scapulars, 1 postpronotal, 2 notopleurals, 1 presutural supra-alar, 1 postsutural supra-alar, 1 dorsocentral, 1 acrostichal, 1 intra-alar, 3 pairs scutellars; Acrostichals in line with intra-alars; median scutellars shorter than other scutellar bristles. A strong anepimeral bristle present.

Legs entirely pale brown. Front femur also with strong anteroventral bristles. Middle tibia with 1 strong apical spur. Tarsi densely setose ventrally with 2nd tarsomere short.

Wings entirely covered with microtrichia and predominately brown, with hyaline marks along the margin and in the field. Vein R\textsubscript{4,5} setose over most of its length, the setae extending well beyond a level with m crossvein. Subcostal cell about ¼ as long as costal cell. Vein R\textsubscript{3,4} almost straight. The r-m crossvein situated at about apical 3/4 of cell dm, and lobe of posterior cubital cell (cup) rather short, 1/7 to 1/8 as long as vein CuA\textsubscript{2}. Wing markings are as shown in Fig. 1. Hyaline spots present as follows: bc with apical part hyaline, c with 2 hyaline spots separated by brown area, sc with a marginal hyaline spot; r; with a large squarish spot and a smaller rounded spot touching anterior wing margin, a large hyaline spot at wing apex and 5 rounded to oblong spots on posterior margin; approximately 7 small hyaline spots isolated in the field.

Abdomen mostly shining dark brown to black with median portion rufous extending from base to 6th tergum; the rufous region extends laterally at hind margin on each segment. Sixth tergum about as long 5th. The sternae are light brown except for brown lateral margins. The katepisternum is just slightly wider than long, concave on posterior median portion, with 2 strong and at least 2 thinner bristles on hind margin. Oviscape dark brown, as long as tergites III–VI, eversible membrane brown with black lateral margins.

Male: unknown.

Remarks. – As the male of *E. hancocki*, new species, is unknown, it is not known if male front legs have a subbasal appendage on front femur as seen in *E. baculigera*. The two species can be differentiated by differences as noted in the key to species. In addition, the wing is less broadly rounded apically in *E. hancocki*, new species, vein R\textsubscript{4,5} does not intersect the white apical spot at the wing margin and veins R\textsubscript{3,4} and R\textsubscript{4,5} are not distinctly divergent over apical third. Although it was caught in the bamboo groves, we have no information on its host.

Etymology. – This species is named after Dr. David Hancock who has contributed greatly to the study of Tephritids in the Asian region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Monash University, Sunway Campus for the general research facilities, and Miss Magdalene Chong for the illustration, and Dr. David Hancock (Australia) for helping with the identification of the specimen and giving constructive comments on an earlier draft.

LITERATURE CITED


