

A NEW SPECIES OF *EUPHRANTA* LOEW (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE: ADRAMINI) FROM SULAWESI

DAVID L. HANCOCK¹ and DANIEL WHITMORE²

¹8/3 McPherson Close, Edge Hill, Cairns, Qld 4870

²Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, United Kingdom

Abstract

Euphranta wallacei sp. n. is described from Sulawesi, Indonesia and placed in the *basalis* species group. It is the first record of the genus *Euphranta* Loew from that island.

Introduction

The trypetine genus *Euphranta* Loew is widespread in the Oriental and Australasian regions, with two species reaching Europe and two occurring in North America. Some 108 species are currently known (Hancock and Drew 2004, David *et al.* 2013, David and Singh 2015), most of which breed in fruit and all but a few having only a single known host. Twenty-three species have been recorded previously from Indonesia (Hardy 1983, Hancock and Drew 2004, David *et al.* 2013) but, surprisingly, none from Sulawesi. Recent examination of unsorted material in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH) revealed the first record of *Euphranta* from Sulawesi. The specimen proved to belong to a new species, which is described below.

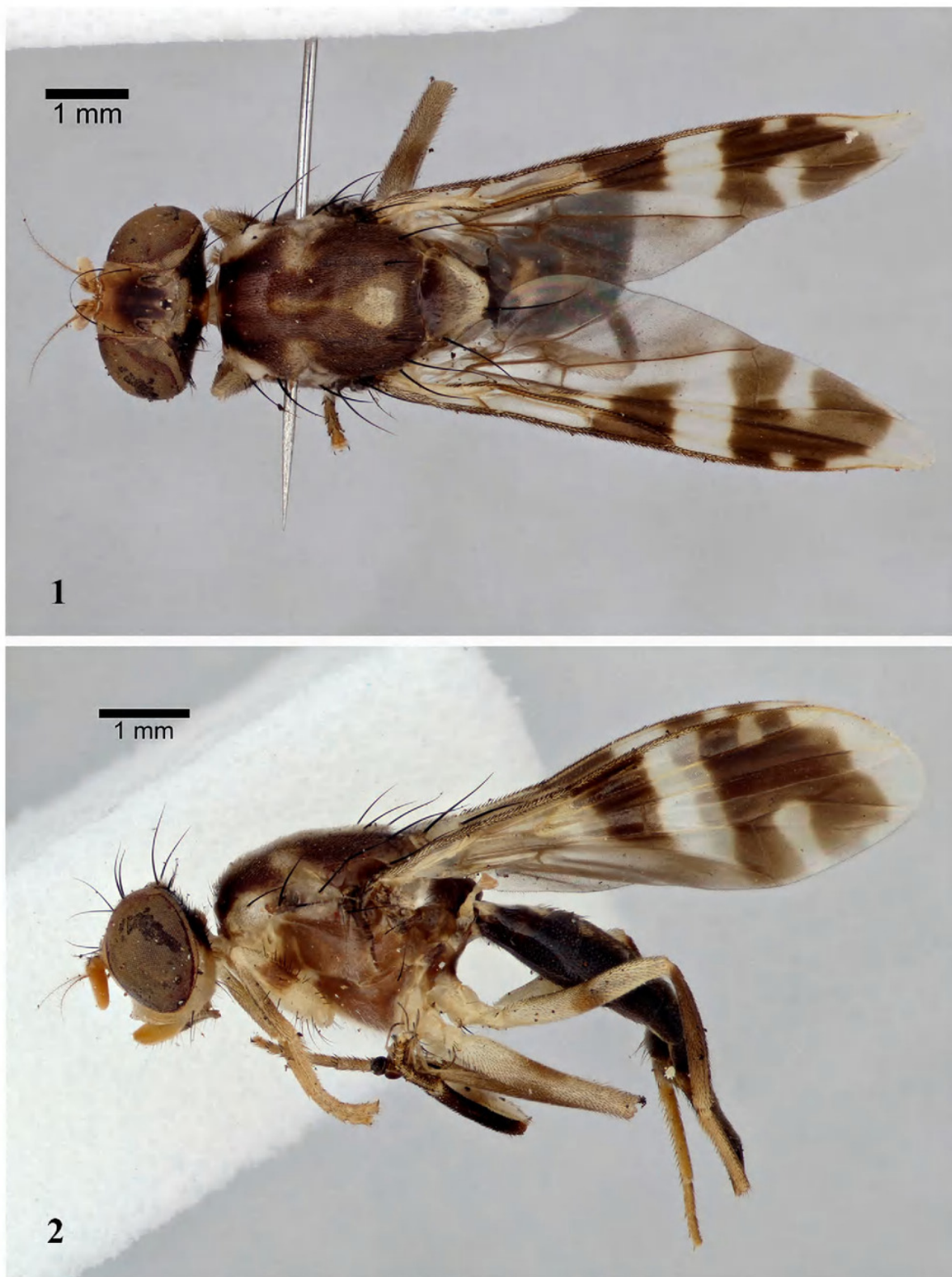
Euphranta wallacei sp. n.

(Figs 1-5)

Type. Holotype ♀, INDONESIA: Sulawesi, Dumoga-Bone National Park, Tangkoko, sweeping, 2.xi.1985 / Project Wallace, BM 1985-10 (Fig. 3) (in BMNH).

Description. Female (Figs 1-2). Length of body (excluding oviscapae) 7.1 mm, of wing 6.7 mm. Head slightly higher than long; antennae dark yellow, shorter than face, third segment apically rounded, arista plumose; face pale creamy yellow, unspotted; frons pale yellow laterally, blackish brown posteromedially, pale brown anteromedially; occiput largely blackish brown. Setae black: 2 pairs frontals, widely spaced; 1 pair orbitals, closer to upper frontals than to verticals; ocellars absent; genal present.

Thorax mostly red-brown; scutum paler medially and with pale yellowish white markings as follows: postpronotal lobes, along suture from and including notopleural calli and a large prescutellar patch; propleura below postpronotal lobe and narrow dorsal band on anepisternum yellowish white; scutellum red-brown with lateral and posterior margins yellowish white. Setae black: 1 postpronotal, 2 notopleurals, 1 supra-alar, 1 postalar, 1 infra-alar, dorsocentrals just anterior to line of postalars, presutural and prescutellar acrostichals absent, 1 anepisternal, 1 anepimeral, 1 katepisternal; 2 pairs scutellars. Legs mostly yellowish white; femora with brown to red-brown medial bands; fore tibiae pale greyish brown; mid and hind tibiae dark brown to red-brown with paler apices; mid tibia with an apical black spine.



Figs 1-2. *Euphranta wallacei* sp. n., habitus of holotype female: (1) dorsal view; (2) lateral view. © Natural History Museum, London.



Figs 3-5. *Euphranta wallacei* sp. n., holotype female: (3) labels; (4) head, frontal view; (5) head, lateral view. © Natural History Museum, London.

Wing (Figs 1-2) hyaline with brown transverse markings as follows: from costa enclosing entire length of pterostigma and crossing R-M crossvein into but not crossing cell dm; broadly from costa and apical half of cell r_1 to posterior margin of wing in cell m and apex of cell cua_1 , leaving hyaline medial bands in cells r_1 and m, the latter extending just across vein M into cell r_{4+5} ; wing apex broadly hyaline from apex of cell r_1 to apex of cell m, broadest in cells r_{2+3} and r_{4+5} . Pterostigma a little more than half length of cell c; veins R_1 and R_{4+5} setulose; R-M crossvein placed below apex of pterostigma, near middle of cell dm; cell bcu apically acute.

Abdomen elongate, broadest at tergite III; blackish brown except tergite II with a yellow anteromedial patch and tergite III with a yellow, longitudinal medial stripe. Oviscape yellowish on basal third, dark on apical two-thirds; a little shorter than tergites IV-VI combined; aculeus not exposed.

Etymology. This species, like the expedition on which the holotype was collected, is named after Alfred Russell Wallace.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in northeastern Sulawesi.

Discussion

Euphranta wallacei is referable to the *basalis* group as defined by Hancock and Drew (2004); it differs from all other species in the group in details of the leg, thoracic and wing patterns, particularly the very large hyaline apex of the wing. The *basalis* group is known from the Philippines and Borneo to Australia and the Solomon Islands, *E. wallacei* being the first known representative from Sulawesi. No host plants have been recorded for any member of the group.

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