Eristalis obscura (Loew) (Diptera, Syrphidae): synonyms and morphological variation in the Holarctic region

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Eristalis obscura Loew, 1866, is Holarctic in distribution and E. pseudorupium Kanervo, 1938 and E. beltrami Telford, 1970 are junior synonyms of it. E. obscura shows a great morphological variation of the superior lobe in the male genitalia, which is documented by illustrations. The distinguishing characters of E. obscura and other similar species are briefly discussed. The male genitalia of E. saxorum Wiedemann, 1830 are illustrated.

Key words: Diptera, Syrphidae, Eristalis, taxonomy, new synonyms, Holarctic region.

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Introduction

During a recent revision of the West-Palaearctic species of Eristalis Latreille, 1804 (Hippa & al. 2001) E. pseudorupium Kanervo, 1938 was found to be a widespread species in the Palaearctic region and it was reported even from Canada. Two Nearctic species, E. obscura Loew and E. beltrami Telford, 1970, were found similar to E. pseudorupium and synonymy of the two latter was suspected. Afterwards, the study of a more extensive material revealed a rather unexpected morphological variation, which ultimately led us to a belief that only one species is in question. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the morphological variation in the male genitalia of E. obscura in the Holarctic region as well as to propose the synonymy of E. pseudorupium and E. beltrami with it.

Material and methods

The male genitalia were studied from specimens in liquid after treating with potassium hydroxide. The illustrations in Figure 1 were made by a drawing tube attached to a stereomicroscope. From part of the specimens the right side superior lobe was detached and slide-mounted in “Euparal”, between two round pieces of cover glass, 10 mm in diameter. The separate illustrations of the superior lobe (Figure 2) were drawn from these mini-slides by the aid of a drawing tube attached to a compound microscope. The slides are now enclosed in paper envelopes and they are stuck on the same pin bearing the other parts of the fly.

The material studied is deposited in the following collections: Canadian National Collections, Ottawa (E. obscura), Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki, Helsinki (E. obscura), Zoological
Figure 1. Male genitalia (A and D) and aedeagus (B, C and F), dextrolateral view, and posterior part of hypandrium (E), ventral view. A, B and C: *Eristalis obscura* Loew (A and B from USA: New Hampshire, C from Sweden). D, E and F: *E. saxorum* Wiedeman (D and E syntype, F from USA: Phoenix). Scale 0.05 mm.
Figure 2. Superior lobe, dextrolateral view. A: *Eristalis saxorum* Wiedemann (from USA, Phoenix). B – I: *E. obscura* Loew (B and C from Sweden, D from Russia: Yakutiya, E from Canada: Ontario, F from Canada: Newfoundland, G and H from USA: Massachusetts, I from USA: Alaska). Scale 0.05 mm.
museum, University of Turku, Turku (E. obscura), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (E. obscura, E. saxorum), University of Minnesota Collection, Minneapolis (holotype of E. beltrami), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (lectotype and three syntypes of E. obscura), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna (two syntypes of E. saxorum), Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (E. obscura), and the private collections of Hans Bartsch (E. obscura) and Tore R. Nielsen (E. dimidiata Wiedemann, 1830, E. obscura and E. saxorum).

**Eristalis obscura and its synonyms**

**Eristalis obscura Loew, 1866**

*E. obscura* was described from specimens collected by Kennicott, in the Red River area of Manitoba, Canada. The type material (in Museum of Comparative Zoology) consists of four females, erroneously mentioned as males by Telford (1970). They are labeled “Red R., Kennii; Type 4071, 40712, 40713, and 40714”. The specimen 40712 was designated as lectotype by Telford (1970). The type material is in a poor condition, especially the lectotype. It fits well with the male from Alaska which we have studied (Figure 2 I). The pilosity on the posterior part of abdominal tergite 3 seems a little more erect than in the females from Fennoscandia but quite similar to a studied female from Russia: Yakutiya, from where we have studied several strictly sympatric males (Figure 2 D).

**Eristalis beltrami Telford, 1970**

*E. beltrami* was described on the basis of the holotype male from Minnesota, the allotype female and three paratype males from Ontario and an additional female from Manitoba. Of these we have studied the holotype (in University of Minnesota Collection) (Hippa & al. 2001). It has the superior lobe rather narrow and parallel sided (Hippa & al. 2001, Figure 10 A), not essentially different from many other American specimens we have seen (e.g. Figures 2 F, H and I) and a specimen from Sweden in Figure 2 C. The paratype specimen illustrated by Telford (1970) has the superior lobe broader and angular, not much dissimilar to our Figure 2 H. Both the holotype and the paratype fit well within the general Holarctic variation pattern of *E. obscura*. New synonymy.

**Eristalis pseudorupium Kanervo, 1938**

*E. pseudorupium* was described as *E. vitripennis* var. *pseudorupium* (Kanervo 1938) and was given a species rank by Hippa & al. (2001). Because the original type material is lost a neotype male (in Helsinki) was designated from southern Finland. The neotype fits well the within Holarctic variation pattern of *E. obscura*. New synonymy.

**Morphological variation of *E. obscura***

**Material studied.** In addition to the above mentioned type material, we have studied male specimens from the following roughly given localities (number of male specimens in parenthesis): BELGIUM (5), DENMARK (numerous), FINLAND (numerous), NORWAY (numerous), RUSSIA: Karelia (numerous), Yakutiya (5), CANADA: Alberta (2), British Columbia (3), Manitoba (2), Newfoundland (2), Ontario (2), Quebec (2), Yukon (1), USA: Alaska (1), Colorado (2), Massachusetts (4), Montana (1), New Hampshire (3), Tennessee (1), Wyoming (1).

**Variation.** There is a certain variation in the colouration, both in the pilosity and in the integumental colouration of different body parts, which we have not analyzed in detail here (but see Hippa & al. 2001). The pale basal part of femur 3 is rather variable in extent and clearness, but can always be traced. In the male genitalia the shape of the surstylus is the same throughout the range of the species. Sometimes the apical part appears a little more elongate (Hippa & al. 2001: Figure 10 A) than usual (Figure 1A, Hippa & al. 2001: Figure 9 A). The small observed
differences are usually due to varying angles of view. The aedeagal lobes may in lateral view appear shorter (Figure 1 B; Hippa & al. 2001: Figure 9 D) or longer (Figure 1 C; Hippa & al. 2001: Figure 10 D) because they are curved and are movable. The characters of the superior lobe (paramere), instead, are variable to the extent to cause confusion if that variation is not known. The superior lobe may be narrow, straight (Figure 2 F) or slightly curved dorsally (Figures 2 C, I) and with nearly parallel dorsal and ventral outline or it may be broadening posteriorly with more or less distinctly angulate outline (Figures 2 B, D, E, G, H). The more sclerotized apex may appear anything between a simple narrow point (Figure 2 E) and a serrate small apical lobe (Figures 2 B, G). The membranous apico-dorsal part varies greatly in its extent (Figures 2 B–I). What we have seen, the variable elements are independent from each other and there is a complete continuum between all the extreme forms. The exact geographical nature of the variation is not clear to us. It seems that a narrow superior lobe is more common, or frequent, in North America, the broad one in the Old World. Years ago, Bean (1949) reported similar variation in the superior lobe of E. hirta Loew.

Diagnostic characters

E. obscura is similar to E. dimidiata Wiedemann (Nearctic), E. hirta Loew (Holarctic), E. picea Fallén (Palaearctic), E. rupium Fabricius (Holarctic), and E. saxorum Wiedemann (Nearctic). It (as E. pseudorupium) can be distinguished from the Palaearctic and Holarctic species by the characters given by Hippa & al (2001). From E. dimidiata it is distinguished by the following characters: 1) pterostigma is ca. 2x as long as wide, in E. dimidiata it is 3–3.5x that, 2) anterior half of tergite 3 is all shiny, in E. dimidiata there is a drop-like dull patch medially, 3) tergite 4 is all shiny, in E. dimidiata there is a dull patch antero-medially and 4) the lobe-like projection at the postero-ventral margin of the surstylus is broad and rounded (Figure 1 A), not narrow and almost finger-like (Telford 1970: Figure 14) as in E. dimidiata, and 5) the superior lobe is narrower and narrowing, not broadening, towards the apex (cf. Figures 2 A–I and Telford 1970: Figure 14). E. obscura is distinguished from E. saxorum by: 1) the wing vein R4+5 is less looped, 2) tergites 3 and 4 are black, in E. saxorum there is a metallic, often bluish, transverse band at the middle, 3) the basal part of wing (from humeral cross vein) is greyish-brown, in E. saxorum dark brown, 4) the apical part of surstylus is narrower, and hence the lobe at its postero-ventral margin is more strongly expressed (Figures 1 A, D), and 5) the superior lobe is narrowing, not broadening, towards the apex, and its ventral margin, anterior to the more sclerotized apical structures, is concave instead of convex (Figures 1 A, D).

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References


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