

A new species of the genus *Syritta* Le Peletier & Serville, 1828 (Diptera, Syrphidae), with new distributional records of other *Syritta* species

JEROEN VAN STEENIS

Steenis, J. v. 2010. A new species of the genus *Syritta* Le Peletier & Serville, 1828 (Diptera, Syrphidae), with new distributional records of other *Syritta* species. *Norwegian Journal of Entomology* 57, 111–119

Syritta lyneborgi sp. n. is described based on one male collected in Gabon. The new species is provisionally placed in the *Syritta bulbosus*-group and compared with species from this group and from the *Syritta tomentosa*-group. Additional records of other species are provided. Drawings of critical characteristics for the species are included.

Keywords: Diptera, Syrphidae, *Syritta*, new species, distribution.

Jeroen van Steenis, Hof der Toekomst 48, NL-3823 HX Amersfoort, The Netherlands.
E-mail: j.van.steenis@xmsnet.nl

Introduction

The genus *Syritta* Le Peletier & Serville, 1828 has recently been revised by Lyneborg & Barkemeyer (2005). This revision was based on material from extensive collecting activity in the Afro tropics by the second author and additional material from numerous museums and private collections. While checking my own collection with this revision at hand I met some problems in identifying *Syritta indica* (Wiedemann, 1824). To solve these problems material in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (ZMA) was checked. It turned out that some of the problems were caused by unclear drawings, besides that an apparently undescribed species was found. Among unidentified material from other collections additional material with new distributional records was found. The new species is described in tribute of Leif Lyneborg. Distributional data and additional figures are presented in this paper too.

The monophyletic genus *Syritta* is easily recognized by the unique arrangement of setae on the ventroapical section of the hind femur

(Lyneborg & Barkemeyer 2005). This part of the hind femur consists of three separate rows of setae: in the middle a row of about 18 to 28 short black, moderately blunt-tipped setulae, this row is also called ctenidium; anterior to this ctenidium with a row of 3 to 7 longer, black setae originating from small tubercles; posterior to the ctenidium is a row of 3 to 6 longer, black or white setae, these setae are not visible in anterior view.

Although the genus is well defined, the placement of *Syritta* is not fully resolved. Hipka (1978) placed *Syritta* in the *Tropidia* group of genera (Tropidiini) which showed affinities with Xylotini, *Blera* Billberg, 1820, *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822 and even to the Eristalini. Rotheray & Gilbert (1999) placed *Syritta* as sister group of *Tropidia* Meigen, 1822 and close to *Ceriana* Rafinesque, 1815, Chrysogastrini and Xylotini, but far from *Eumerus*. Based on adult characteristics Ståhls et al. (2003) show a close affinity of *Syritta* with *Eumerus* and *Merodon* Meigen, 1803, however, the combined analysis give more or less the same relationship as proposed by Rotheray & Gilbert (1999). Based on morphological characteristics of the adults Hipka & Ståhls (2005) associate *Syritta*