

Description of a New Species of *Hippobosca* (*Diptera Pupipara*).

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THE genus *Hippobosca* comprises nine species, including the new species described below.

Hippobosca martinaglia nov. sp. (Fig. 1.).

Five females and one male taken off impala, *Aepyceros melampus* (Lcht.), Bar R. Ranch, Swaziland, 25th June, 1934, and 1st July, 1935 (coll. G. Martinaglia and R. M. du Toit). *Holotype* a female.

A small species; length of wing 4.5 mm. *Head* about as wide at the occiput as at the fronto-clypeus, reddish-brown, the frontal stripe slightly darker; posterior margin of head fringed with minute, thick-set setae, and a long seta at the base of each eye; palpi dark brown, clothed with short setae of the same colour. *Thorax* reddish-brown, with a median dark band extending backwards almost to the transverse suture; this band is forked posteriorly, usually more so than in the figure, and in one specimen is completely divided down the middle by a narrow line; on each side of the posterior portion of the median band there is a dark transverse band. On each side beneath the transverse suture there is a narrow transverse dark band, and beneath this a small triangular spot, which is usually indistinct and may be absent. At each latero-anterior angle there are two short setae, one on each side slightly distad and nearer the meson; on each side above the base of the wing there are three very short, thick-set black setae, two more similar setae slightly above them and near the meson, and two larger setae slightly above them and near the meson, and two larger setae below them; on each side on the posterior margin there are five setae. *Scutellum* yellowish-white, fringed with short and a few long setae. On the venter there is a vertical dark band on each side between the fore and mid coxae. *Legs* pale reddish-brown, sparsely clothed with setae; those on the tibiae and tarsi darker. *Ungues* black. *Abdomen* reddish-brown with numerous pale setae. *Wings* hyaline with pale reddish-brown veins and short dark setae on the costa. Second longitudinal vein (R2+3) long, reaching beyond the apex of the first longitudinal vein (R1), but not extending to the anterior cross-vein.

This new species can be easily recognised by its pale colour and dark markings on the thorax and venter between the fore and mid coxae; also by the short thick-set setae on the thorax and pale scutellum.

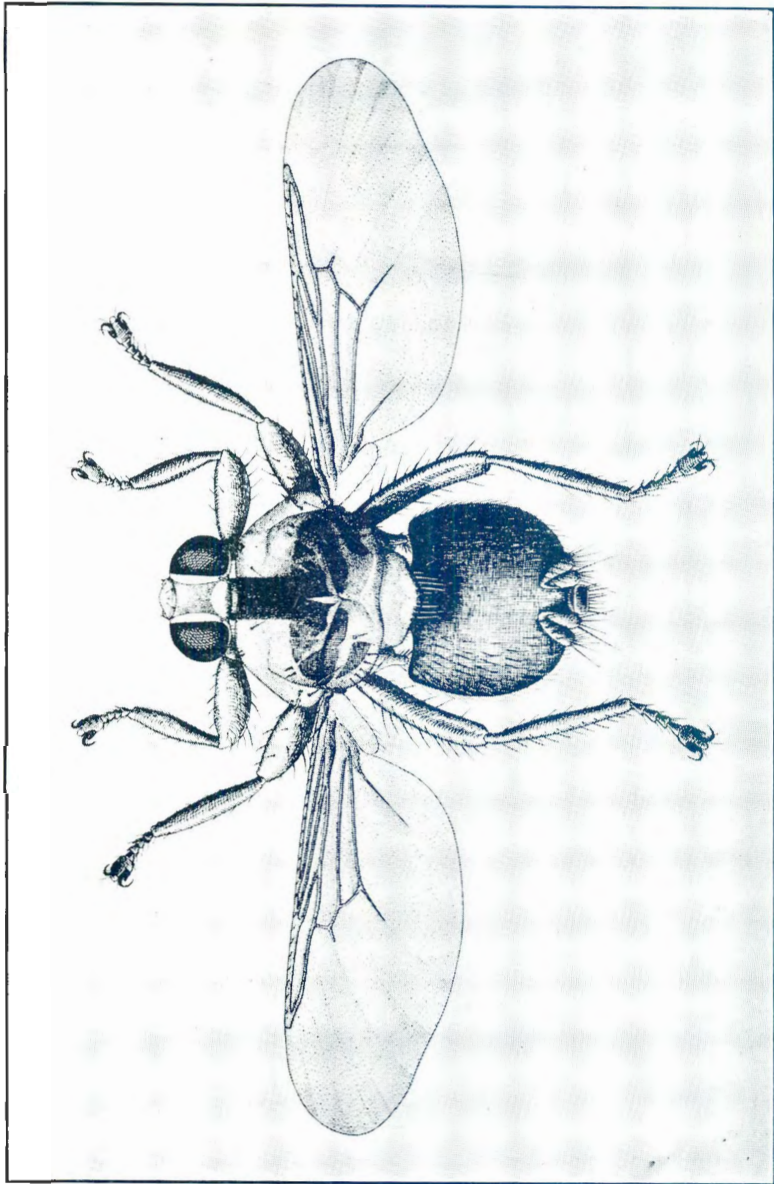


Fig. 1.

Hippobosca martinaglia nov. sp.