Tabanidae (Ins., Dipt.)

collected by the German Zool. Exped. to East Africa

(Ergebnisse der Deutschen Zoologischen Ostafrika-Expedition 1951/52, Gruppe Lindner, Nr. 4)

By

H. OLDROYD, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London

Prof. Erwin Lindner has very kindly allowed me to examine the Tabanidae collected by him on the above expedition, for which I express my thanks. There are 36 specimens, belonging to 22 species, of which 10 belong to the genus *Haematopota*. They were collected in Tanganyika, from Lake Victoria to the coast, and as far south as Dar-es-Salaam.

Subfamily PANGONIINAE

1. **Phara flavicoma** Austen

Austen, 1912, Bull. ent. Res. *3*, p. 121
1 ♀. Morogoro, 23. XII. 1951
Previously known only from its type locality in Nyasaland.

2. **Nuceria sp.** indet.

1 ♀. Ngaruka, 29. 1.—14. 11. 1951
The African species of *Nuceria* are in need of revision, and it is not possible to name this species with certainty at the present time.

3. **Aegophagamyia pungens** Austen

Austen, 1912, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) *9*, p. 12
Bequaert, 1930, Harvard-Afr. Exped. Liberia *36*, p. 878
1 ♂ Mombasa, 9. XII. 1951
This genus is restricted to Madagascar and the islands of the Malagasy Region, with the addition of a small strip of the coast of Tanganyika and Kenya. *A. pungens*, the type species, was taken on goats at Zanzibar, and the name means a goat-eating fly.

4. **Chrysops longicornis** Macquart

Macquart, 1938, Dipt. exot. *1,1* p. 156
1 ♀. Usangi, Pare Mts., 25. V.—3. VI. 1952
One of the few Tabanidae that seem to occur throughout the Ethiopian Region, in forest and non-forested country alike.

5. **Adersia oestroides** Karsch

Karsch, 1887, Berl. ent. Z. 31, p. 371, taf. IV., fig. 1 (Silvius).
Austen, 1912, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 9, p. 4
1 ♂, 2 ♀ Dar-es-Salaam, 11.—22. XII. 1951, on beach.

This aberrant species is peculiar to the beaches of eastern Africa. It seems to be particularly common in Zanzibar and the adjacent mainland, but — together with the closely allied *Braunsiomyia cinerea* Surcouf — it occurs from Natal to Somaliland. The adult fly is of a grey, dusty appearance, well adapted to concealment on the open beach. It is remarkable for its aborted mouthparts, upon which the specific name is based. Breeding presumably takes place either in the sand or in decaying animal or vegetable matter stranded on the beach. Dr Aders found the adults congregated round an area where dead cattle were buried in the sand.

Subfamily TABANINAE

6. **Atylotus agrestis** Wiedemann

Wiedemann, 1828, Auss. zweifl. Ins. *1* (Anhang), p. 557
1 ♀. Kware, bei Moshi, 27. XII. 1951—13. 1. 1952
This species is better known in the Ethiopian Region under the name *ditaeniatus* Macquart. It is found in all the savanna regions from Senegal to Natal, and westwards into Angola, and has a wide distribution in the Palaearctic and Oriental Regions.

7. **Atylotus fuscipes** Ricardo

Ricardo, 1908, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) *1*, p. 332
1 ♀. Torina, 4.—18. III. 1952

A. fuscipes has the same distribution in Africa as *ditaeniatus*, with which it has often been confused. Because of this confusion the distribution outside the Ethiopian Region cannot be accurately assessed.

8. **Tabanus taeniola** P. de B.

Palisot de Beauvois, 1807, Ins. Receuill. Afr. Amer., p. 56
1 ♀. Dar-es-Salaam, Mburumi River, 21.—23. XII. 1951; 1 ♀. Serengeti, Ikoma, 2. III. 1952; 2 ♀ Arusha, 26. II. 1952.

A widespread species from the Cape Province to Egypt, as well as in much of West Africa.

9. **Tabanus fraternus** Macquart

Macquart, 1846, Dipt. exot. suppl. *1*, p. 31
4 ♀. Dar-es-Salaam, Mburumi River, 21.—23. XII. 1951.

A distinctive species, with small brown spots on the crossveins of the wing; known from most of the non-forested areas of the Ethiopian Region, but especially characteristic of eastern and south-eastern Africa.

10. **Tabanus unilineatus** Loew

Loew, 1852, Ber. Verh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin *1852*, p. 658
Loew, 1862, in Peters, Reise nach Mosambique V p. 3
1 ♀. Dar-es-Salaam, Mburumi River, 21.—23. XII. 1951

One of a group of species that are characterised by a single, median, grey, longitudinal stripe on the abdomen, *unilineatus* ranges from Nyasaland to the Mombasa area of Kenya. To the north and north-west it is replaced by *subangustus* Ricardo.

11. **Tabanus sufis** Jaennicke

Jaennicke, 1867, Abhandl. Senck. Naturf. Ges. *6*, p. 332
1 ♀. Kware, bei Moshi, 27. XII.—13. 1. 1952

Tabanus sufis is primarily a species of the semi-arid areas, from Iraq, through Egypt, and along the southern fringes of the Sahara Desert. It is already known from the northern boundary districts of Kenya, but Dr Lindner's record, from the southern foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, is a considerable extension to the south.

12. **Tabanus atrimanus** Loew

Loew, 1858, Ofvers. Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Forhandl. *14*, p. 340
3 ♀, 2 ♂ Ngaruka, 29. 1.—14. 11. 1952

These specimens are not quite of the typical pattern, the white colour of the second abdominal segment being less extensive than usual. *T. atrimanus* ranges from the Cape to Kenya.

13. **Haematopota daveyi** Austen

Austen, 1912, Bull. ent. Res. *3*, p. 408
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 53
1 ♀. Das-es-Salaam, Mburumi River, 21.—23. XII. 1951

H. daveyi belongs to the *bullatifrons*-group, of which it is the south-eastern representative. This locality is an extension of its known range, which was from Zululand to Nyasaland.

14. **Haematopota rubens** Austen

Austen, 1912, Bull. ent. Res. *3*, p. 410
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 189
1 ♀. Torina, 4.—18. III. 1952
Localised in Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Tanganyika.

15. **Haematopota hirta** Ricardo

Ricardo, 1906, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) *18*, p. 101
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 104
1 ♀. Kware, bei Moshi, 27. XII. 1951—13. 1. 1952

A most distinctive species, characteristic of Kenya, Uganda and the adjoining parts of the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika.

16. **Haematopota patellicorne** Enderlein

Enderlein, 1925, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin (11) *2*, p. 299
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 130
1 ♂. Torina, 4.—18. III. 1952

As I have shown elsewhere, what used to be recorded as *H. vittata*. Loew really comprises two species, true *vittata* in the southern half of the Ethiopian Region, and *patellicorne*, in the northern half. This is the first time I have seen the male, which is quite recognisable by the characters given for the female.

17. **Haematopota hieroglyphica** Gerstaecker

Gerstaecker, 1871, Arch. f. Naturg. *37* (1), p. 362
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 200
4 ♀. Dar-es-Salaam, Mburumi River, 21.—23. XII. 1951
This species is localised in a coastal strip of Tanganyika and Kenya.

18. **Haematopota vulnerans** Surcouf

Surcouf, 1909, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris *15*, p. 455
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region, *1*, p. 151
1 ♀. Msingi, 30. III.—13. IV. 1952
Distributed in Kenya and adjoining areas of Tanganyika, especially in the Kilimanjaro area.

19. **Haematopota distincta** Ricardo, form sica Oldroyd

Ricardo, 1906, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) *18*, p. 106
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 146
2 ♀. Ngorongoro, 28. II. 1952
This form of the more widespread *distincta* is recorded from Tanganyika (exact locality unknown), the Kigezi district of Uganda, and the Ruanda area of the Belgian Congo.

20. **Haematopota albihirta** Karsch

Karsch, 1887, Berlin. ent. Zeitschr. *31*, p. 371
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 133
1 ♀. Kitaru, 8. VI. 1952

This species, much better known under its synonym *mactans* Austen, is widely distributed in the savannas of eastern Africa, from Abyssinia to Basutoland.

21. **Haematopota crudelis** Austen

Austen, 1912, Bull. ent. Res. *3*, p. 414
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 87
2 ♀. Kware, bei Moshi, 27. XII. 1951—21. II. 1952
The known distribution of this distinctive little species is rather discontinuous, but includes the Usambara area of Tanganyika.

22. **Haematopota wittei** Oldroyd

Oldroyd, 1950, Expl. Parc Nat. Albert. Miss. de Witte *67*, p. 5
Oldroyd, 1952, Horseflies of the Ethiopian Region *1*, p. 175
1 ♂. Mugango, on Lake Victoria, 19.—25. III. 1952
This is the male either of *wittei* or of *brunnescens* Ricardo; the females of the two species are separable only with difficulty, and I am not sure how far the same characters apply to the males. I provisionally assign this specimen to *wittei* because it has a dark mark on the subcallus; the female of *brunnescens* has no such mark, but we do not yet know if this is true of the male.

The two species occur in the Rift Valley, and territories immediately adjoining.
In addition to these records, Prof. Lindner tells me that he also took the following four species, which I have not examined.

23. **Tabanus biguttatus** Wiedemann

Wiedemann, 1830, Auss. Zweifl. Ins. *2*, p. 623
1 ♀. Dar-es-Salaam, XII. 1951
A widespread and distinctive species of the non-forested areas.

24. **Tabanus longitudinalis** Loew

Loew, 1852, Ber. Verh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin *1852*, p. 658
Loew, 1862, in Peters, Reise nach Mosambique V. p. 2
2 ♀. Dar-es-Salaam, XII. 1951
In my opinion this is not separable from the widespread and variable *T. taeniola* P. de B. (see no. 8).

25. **Tabanus claritibialis** Ricardo

Ricardo, 1908, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) *1*, p. 276
2 ♀. Das-es-Salaam, XII. 1951
A species of Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

26. **Ancala africana** Gray

Gray, 1832, in Griffiths, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom *15*, p. 696, pl. 114, fig. 5
1 ♀. Kware, bei Moshi, I. 1952
A species with distinctively patterned wings, known from the savannas of the eastern half of Africa, from Natal to the Chad, and across to the west coast in Angola.