

SOME NEW SYNONYMY IN THE GENERA *Leia* MEIGEN AND  
*Boletina* STAEGER (DIPT., MYCETOPHILIDAE)

By L. N. KIDD and D. M. ACKLAND

In a previous paper (Kidd and Ackland (1969)) we discussed the identification of *Leia strobli* Landrock. It was pointed out that the British material standing over this name should be known as *L. bifasciata* Gimmerth. with *L. bilineata* Winn. as a synonym.

Through the kindness of Dr. Günter Morge of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin, we have now been able to examine specimens of *Glaphyoptera trimaculata* Strobl (= *Leia strobli* Landr.) from the Strobl collection which is housed in the Benedictine Monastery at Admont, Austria. These specimens prove to be identical with *L. bifasciata* Gimmerth., a possibility which was suggested in our previous paper. *L. strobli* Landr. therefore becomes a synonym of the latter species.

Dr. Morge has also enabled us to examine specimens of *Boletina* from the above collection. Strobl (1894) described a male *Boletina* taken at Admont in June, for which he proposed the name *flaviventris*. He did say, however, that this specimen might be the male of *B. nitida* Grzegorzek which at the time was known from the female only, and he actually placed the specimen in his collection over the name *nitida* Grz. var.?

Strobl's specimen, which is undoubtedly the holotype of *flaviventris*, differs from *nitida*, however, in possessing conspicuously yellow shoulders and upon dissecting the genitalia (fig. 1) we immediately recognized the species as being identical with that described by Lundstroem (1906, pp. 16-18, figs. 9-11) as *B. reuteri*. This latter therefore becomes a synonym of *flaviventris* Strobl. Two labels accompany the specimen in the Strobl collection, the determination label which bears the figures 10/6 (presumably June 10th) and a second, larger green label, bearing the name *Bol. nitida* Gr. var. Admont . . . 18/596 ♂. This latter is carried on a separate pin and the numbers here probably refer to a data book. This specimen has now been labelled as the holotype ♂.

Landrock (1924, pp. 77-79, figs. 1-3) when dealing with a *Boletina* taken in Estonia, figured the genitalia of what he believed to be *flaviventris* Strobl. However, there is little doubt that the species figured by him is in fact that described by Edwards (1925) as *B. pallidula*. The synonymy is therefore as follows:

*Boletina flaviventris* Strobl, 1894

*reuteri* Lundstroem, 1906

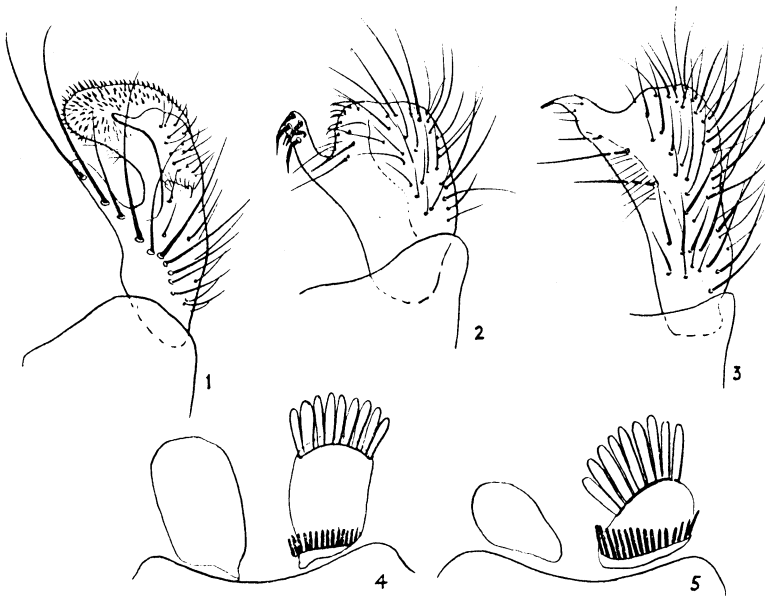
*Boletina pallidula* Edwards, 1925

[*flaviventris* Strobl; Landrock, 1924 *nec* Strobl, 1894,  
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Edwards (1941) referred to the similarity of the claspers of his *pallidula* to those of Landrock's '*flaviventris* Strobl' but stated that "according to Landrock *flaviventris* has a shining thorax with yellow scutellum, whereas in *pallidula* the thorax is not shining and the scutellum is dark." This statement by Edwards is only partially correct as Landrock (1924) clearly states "schildchen und hinter-rücken glänzend schwarzbraun."

Landrock (1927) in his key to *Boletina* places *pallidula* with those species possessing the vein Sc2 but this is not the case in the specimens seen by us.

Both *flaviventris* Strobl and *pallidula* Edwards (genitalia, figs. 3 and 5) possess yellow shoulders and conspicuous yellow markings on the abdomen but may easily be separated by the male genitalia, the claspers of *flaviventris* being highly distinctive.



FIGS. 1-5. Details of *Boletina* species, ♂ genitalia:

Fig. 1. *Boletina flaviventris* Strobl, Holotype, clasper viewed obliquely.

Fig. 2. *B. nitida* Grz. sensu Strobl, clasper. Fig. 3. *B. pallidula* Edw., clasper (Blean Woods, Kent).

Fig. 4. *B. nitida* Grz. sensu Strobl, cerci.

Fig. 5. *B. pallidula* Edw., cerci.

Furthermore, the pleurotergites of *pallidula* possess hairs whilst those of *flaviventris* are bare.

Also in Strobl's collection, determined as *B. nitida* Grz., are several males of a *Boletina* with completely black, shining thorax which he mentions at a later date (1897). However, the genitalia of these specimens (figs. 2 and 4) appear to be more like those illustrated as *B. rejecta* by Edwards (1941). The proximal combs of the cerci for example are more developed in these specimens than those of *nitida* as illustrated by Edwards (1941). Nevertheless, the Admont specimens do not agree in all other respects with *rejecta* and so for the present it would be better to regard them as this latter species with some caution.

In conclusion we should like to extend our thanks to Dr. Günter Morge for the assistance which he has given to us in this matter.

#### References

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#### VERRALL SUPPER, 1971

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Members of the Verrall Association of Entomologists may like to note that the **next meeting** will be held in the **Senior Common Room, College Block, Imperial College, London, S.W.7.**, on **Wednesday, March 3rd, 1971**, as the Coventry Street accommodation is no longer available.

Invitations will be posted about the middle of January.

N. D. RILEY.

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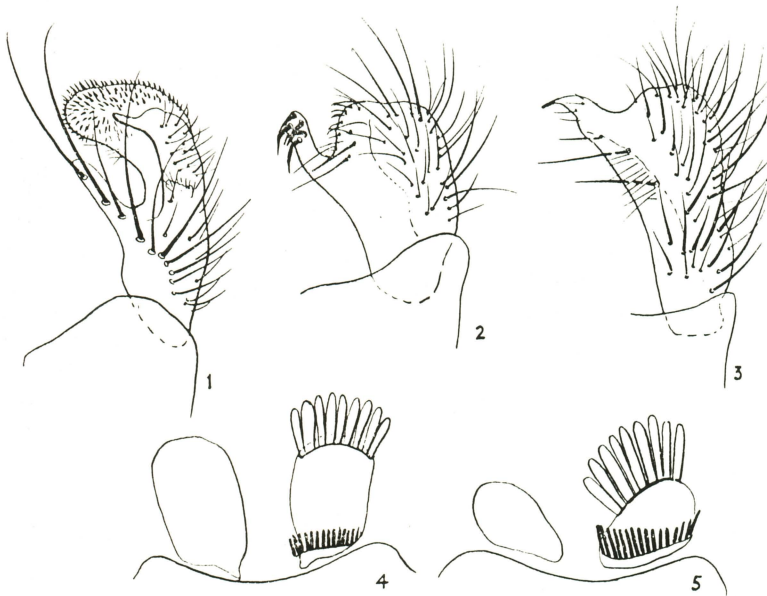
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