

Four new species of *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 from South Africa (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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ABSTRACT: Four new species, *Teuchophorus barracloughi* sp.n., *T. kirkspriggsi* sp.n., *T. kylei* sp.n. and *T. manningi* sp.n., from South Africa are described and illustrated and associated with mainly Palaeotropical *Teuchophorus conspicuus* subgroup of *T. conspicuus* group of species. They differ from other Afrotropical species and from each other in setation of wing, mid and hind legs, and in morphology of hypopygium. A first key to Afrotropical species of *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 is compiled. The genus *Suschania* Negrobov, 2003 is placed here in synonymy with *Teuchophorus* (syn.n.), and the synonymy of *Olegonegrobovia* Grichanov, 1995 and *Teuchophorus* is confirmed. Now ca. 120 species of *Teuchophorus* are known in the World, with four Nearctic, eleven Afrotropical, 24 Palearctic, 36 Australasian and 53 Oriental species.

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KEY WORDS: Sympycninae, *Teuchophorus*, Afrotropical, identification key, new species, new synonym.

Четыре новых вида *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 из Южной Африки (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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РЕЗЮМЕ: Описаны и иллюстрированы четыре новых вида рода *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857: *T. barracloughi* sp.n., *T. kirkspriggsi* sp.n., *T. kylei* sp.n. и *T. manningi* sp.n. из Южной Африки. Они отнесены к преимущественно палеотропической подгруппе *Teuchophorus conspicuus* группы видов *T. conspicuus*. Новые виды отличаются от других афротропических видов и друг от друга наличием или отсутствием пучка щетинок на крыльях, длиной и толщиной щетинок на средних и задних ногах и морфологией гипопигия. Составлен первый определитель видов *Teuchophorus* тропической Африки. Род *Suschania* Negrobov, 2003 помещён в синонимы к *Teuchophorus* (syn.n.); подтверждена синонимия *Olegonegrobovia* Grichanov, 1995 и *Teuchophorus*. Число видов рода достигло примерно 120, в том числе четыре Неарктических, одиннадцать афротропических, 24 палеарктических, 36 австралийских и 53 ориентальных видов. Как цитировать эту статью: Grichanov I.Ya. 2026. Four new species of *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 from South Africa (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) // Invert. Zool. Vol.23. No.3. P.514–525. doi: 10.15298/invertzool.23.3.09

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Sympycninae, *Teuchophorus*, тропическая Африка, определитель, новый вид, новый синоним.

Introduction

Species of the sympycnine genus *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 were overlooked for a long time due to their small size. Only ten Palaearctic, four Nearctic, two Oriental and two Australian species were known before reviews of Palaearctic (Negrobov *et al.*, 1984) and Australasian (Meuffels, Grootaert, 2003) faunas of the genus. Since then several more Palaearctic species and a lot of Australasian and Oriental species were described. Now ca. 120 species are known in the World, with 36 Australasian and 53 Oriental species (Grichanov, 2026). The first Afrotropical *Teuchophorus* species was described from southern Africa (Grichanov, 2000) and associated with the European group of species. Grichanov (1995) created a new genus *Olegonegrobovia* and described six new species from West, Central and East Africa (Grichanov, 1995, 1996, 2000), considering the genus closer to *Sympycnus* Loew, 1857, than to *Teuchophorus*. Meuffels, Grootaert (2003) found a wide variety of transitions between the ten species-groups described from South-East Asia and New Guinea, placed *Olegonegrobovia* in synonymy with *Teuchophorus* and included Afrotropical species into the *Teuchophorus conspicuus* group. Subsequently, no new data on *Olegonegrobovia* species were published, but the genus was retained independent in the Afrotropical Manual (Grichanov, Brooks, 2017) and Catalog (Grichanov, 2018).

In the present paper I describe four new species of *Teuchophorus* from South Africa, belonging to the *Teuchophorus conspicuus* group, having the unusually large hypopygium. Thus, I confirm here the synonymy of *Olegonegrobovia* and *Teuchophorus* and compile a first key to eleven Afrotropical species.

Material and methods

The types of the new species and other material are housed at the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (NMSA), the National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa (BMSA), and the Natural History Museum of Denmark, Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark (ZMUC). The types have been studied and photographed with a ZEISS SteREO Discovery.V12 microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera. The preparations of the male genitalia were photographed with a ZEISS Axiostar stereo microscope and an

AxioCam ICc3 camera. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Cumming & Wood (2017) and Grichanov & Brooks (2017). The lengths of the antennomeres and podomeres are given in millimetres. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of the abdominal segment 6. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. Antenna length is measured from the base of the scape to tip of the arista-like stylus. The figures showing the hypopygium in lateral view are oriented as it appears on the intact specimens. Line drawings of the hypopygium are not provided, because they cannot show correctly the shape of appendages in lateral view; instead, the micrographs of hypopygium and epandrial appendages having diagnostic significance are given.

Results

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758

Order Diptera Linnaeus, 1758

Superfamily Empidoidea Latreille, 1804

Family Dolichopodidae Latreille, 1809

Subfamily Sympycninae Aldrich, 1905

Genus *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857

Teuchophorus Loew, 1857: 44, type species *Dolichopus spinigerellus* Zetterstedt, 1843, designation by Coquillett, 1910: 613.

Mastigomyia Becker, 1924: 121, synonymized by Meuffels & Grootaert, 2003: 210, type species *Mastigomyia gratiosa* Becker, 1924, monotypy.

Olegonegrobovia Grichanov, 1995: 125, synonymized by Meuffels & Grootaert, 2003: 210, type species *Olegonegrobovia zlobini* Grichanov, 1995, original designation.

Suschania Negrobov, 2003: 35, **syn.n.**, type species *Suschania stackelbergi* Negrobov, 2003, original designation.

Paresus Wei, 2006: 493, 501, synonymized by Yang *et al.*, 2011: 1375, type species *Paresus moniasus* Wei, 2006, original designation.

Adults are small (1–2 mm) sympycnines with wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 slightly diverging (rather than parallel), with crossvein dm–m usually perpendicular to long axis of the wing, forming an acute angle with vein M_4 and male wing often with costal vein (C) thickened to vein R_1 . The male legs are modified and bearing remarkable setae in all described Afrotropical species (Grichanov, Brooks, 2017). *Teuchophorus* adults are typically found on muddy and sandy plots along small forest streams and also in mangrove habitats (Grootaert, 2006).

The monotypic genus *Suschania* Negrobov, 2003 was described from the Russian Far East (Primorsky Territory) with such a key character, as the simple male wing costa at R_1 , before the description of many Australasian and Oriental *Teuchophorus* species with the same character. *Suschania stackelbergi* Negrobov, 2003 (examined) is almost identical to *Teuchophorus sinensis* Yang *et* Saigusa, 2000, known from Korea,

Palearctic and Oriental China, and was included into the revised key to Palearctic species of the genus *Teuchophorus* (Grichanov *et al.*, 2012). Now there are no reasons to keep *Suschania* as a separate genus, and it is placed here in synonymy with *Teuchophorus*.

KEY TO AFROTROPICAL SPECIES OF *TEUCHOPHORUS* LOEW (MALES)

1. Wing with costal vein (C) thickened to vein R₁; mid tibia unmodified, with 2 simple ventral setae; hypopygium — Fig. 1B (Namibia, South Africa); body length 1.6 mm *T. caprivi* Grichanov, 2000
- Wing with costal vein (C) simple; mid tibia variously bent and partly swollen, usually bearing one or two strong, often flattened ventral bristles.....2
2. Arista-like stylus with apical flag (Figs 2B, 3C)3
- Arista-like stylus simple (e.g. Fig. 4G).....4
3. Wing with group of black setae at base of posterior margin (Fig. 3F); mid tarsomeres 1–4 with short setulae; hind tibia with ventral and posteroventral rows of rather long bristles, about 2 times as long as diameter of tibia (Fig. 3E); hypopygium — Fig. 3G (South Africa); body length 1.6 mm *T. kirkspriggsi* Grichanov sp.n.
- Wing without group of black setae at base of posterior margin (Fig. 2A); mid tarsomeres 1–4 with rather long apicoventral setae (Fig. 2E); hind tibia with short ventral setae (Fig. 2F); hypopygium — Fig. 2G (South Africa); body length 1.6 mm *T. barracloughi* Grichanov sp.n.
4. Wing without group of black setae at base of posterior margin (e.g. Fig. 4I) 5
- Wing with group of black setae at base of posterior margin (e.g. Fig. 4D) 6
5. Hind tibia with anteroventral row of 6 cilia, 4 times as long as diameter of tibia (Grichanov 2000: fig. 47); hypopygium expanded downward; hypopygium — Fig. 1C (Ivory Coast); body length 1.4 mm *T. couturieri* (Grichanov, 2000)
- Hind tibia with short ventral cilia, about as long as diameter of tibia (Fig. 5A); hypopygium expanded backward; hypopygium — Fig. 4J (South Africa); body length 1.8 mm *T. manningi* Grichanov sp.n.
6. Mid tarsus simple, with unmodified segment 2 (e.g. Fig. 4C) 7
- Mid tarsus with segment 2 flattened and/or enlarged (e.g. Grichanov, 1995: fig. 1).....9
7. Mid tibia with yellow modified ventral bristle; scutellum yellow-brown ventrally; hypopygium expanded downward — Fig. 1A (DR Congo, Ivory Coast, Uganda); body length 1.3 mm *T. barkalovi* (Grichanov, 1995)
- Mid tibia with black or dark brown modified ventral bristle; scutellum entirely bronze-green 8
8. Hypopygium 2 times as long as abdomen, expanded backward; epandrium without distoventral processes (Fig. 1F) (Tanzania); body length 1.4–1.8 mm *T. pappi* (Grichanov, 1996)
- Hypopygium as long as abdomen, expanded downward; epandrium with thick hooked distoventral process on each side (Fig. 4E) (South Africa); body length 1.7 mm ... *T. kylei* Grichanov sp.n.
9. Wing with black setae at base of posterior margin, 2 times as long as dm-m; hind femur without anterior setae in middle; mid tarsus with segment 2 distinctly enlarged; hypopygium — Fig. 1G (Uganda); body length 1.3 mm..... *T. zlobini* (Grichanov, 1995)
- Wing with black setae at base of posterior margin, about as long as dm-m; hind femur with at least 1 anterior seta in middle; mid tarsus with segment 2 flattened ventrally, with pile of microscopic hairs 10
10. Hind femur with 1 strong anterior seta at middle; mid basitarsus with 1 strong basoventral seta; hypopygium — Figs 1E, 4K (DR Congo); body length 1.4–1.6 mm *T. longicauda* (Grichanov, 2000)
- Hind femur with 3 hair-like anterior setae at middle, about as long as diameter of femur; mid basitarsus without strong basoventral seta; hypopygium — Fig. 1D (Ivory Coast); body length 1.8 mm *T. daugeroni* (Grichanov, 2000)

Teuchophorus barracloughi Grichanov **sp.n.** Fig. 2A–G.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, South Africa: Kwa-Zulu-Natal: 2829CC, Cathedral Peak Area, 14–18. ix.1982, D. & C. Barraclough leg., forest and grassland (NMSA; male terminalia dissected and stored in glycerin in microvial pinned with the specimen).

DESCRIPTION. Male (Fig. 2A). Head (Fig. 2B): frons broad, with metallic black ground colour; face and clypeus with black ground colour, grey pruinose; face narrowing towards clypeus, nearly as wide as postpedicel (3/4); palpus black, with short, black apical bristle; rostrum dark brown; occiput metallic black; chaetotaxy as usual; two minute, thin postverticals; postocular cilia uniseriate, black; antenna short, black; postpedicel (Fig. 2C) subtriangular, as wide as long; arista-like stylus dorsal, bare, with apical flag; length (mm) of scape, pedicel, postpedicel, stylus (segments 1 and 2), 0.05/0.06/0.09/0.07/0.38.

Thorax with mesonotum and scutellum metallic black; pleurae black, grey pollinose; chaetotaxy as usual; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals; acrostichals uniseriate; scutellum with 2 bristles and 2 lateral hairs; proepisternum with 1 rather short seta.

Legs black; fore leg: coxa anteriorly and apically with short black setae that grow longer towards apex

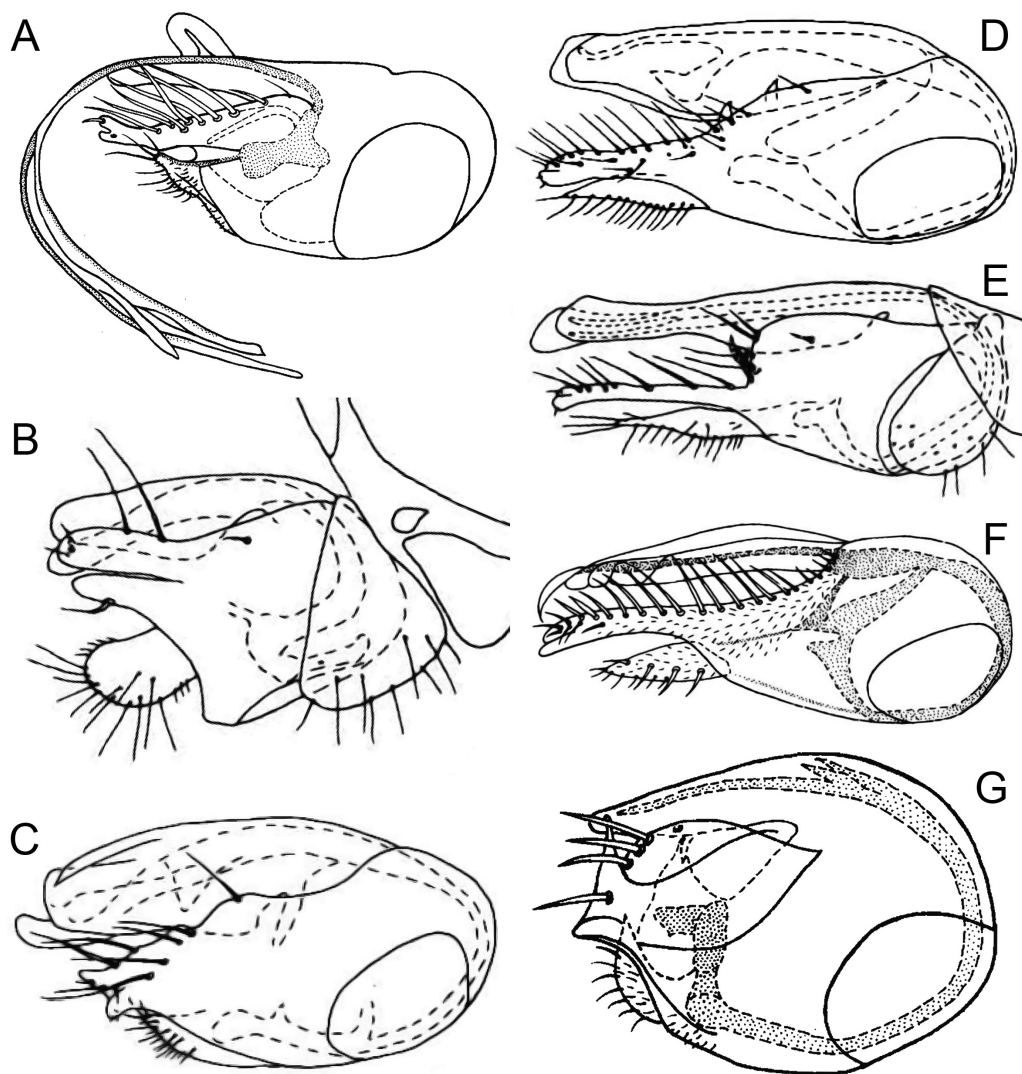


Fig. 1. *Teuchophorus* spp., hypopygium, lateral view (A–G), males: A — *T. barkalovi* (Grichanov, 1995); B — *T. caprivi* Grichanov, 2000; C — *T. couturieri* (Grichanov, 2000); D — *T. daugeroni* (Grichanov, 2000); E — *T. longicauda* (Grichanov, 2000); F — *T. pappi* (Grichanov, 1996); G — *T. zlobini* (Grichanov, 1995). After Grichanov, 1995, 1996, 2000.

of coxa; femur and tibia without bristles; tarsomeres 2–4 shortened, with somewhat elongate dorsoapical setulae; mid leg: coxa antero-exteriorly and at tip with short black setae; femur (Fig. 2D) ventrally at 1/7 from base with two long black bristles of different thickness, about as long as femur diameter, implanted very near to each other; ventrally dense pile of microscopic erect hairs; 1 well-developed preapical anterior and 1 preapical posteroventral; tibia (Fig. 2E) evenly thickening in middle third; 1 anterodorsal and 1 posterodorsal right before middle; 1 elongate

thickened anterodorsal bristle and posteroventral row of 4 setae right below middle; at apical 2/5 one very long, partly flattened ventral bristle; 1 long preapical anterior and 2 short hooked preapical anteroventral bristles; tarsomeres 1–4 (Fig. 2E) with rather long apicoventral setae; hind leg: coxa with 1 black exterior bristle; femur thickened, with 2 white ventral setae at base, about as long as diameter of femur, 1 curved preapical anterior and 1 fine preapical posteroventral bristles; tibia (Fig. 2F) slightly thickened, with 2 dorsal bristles and rows of elongate dorsal and ventral setulae,

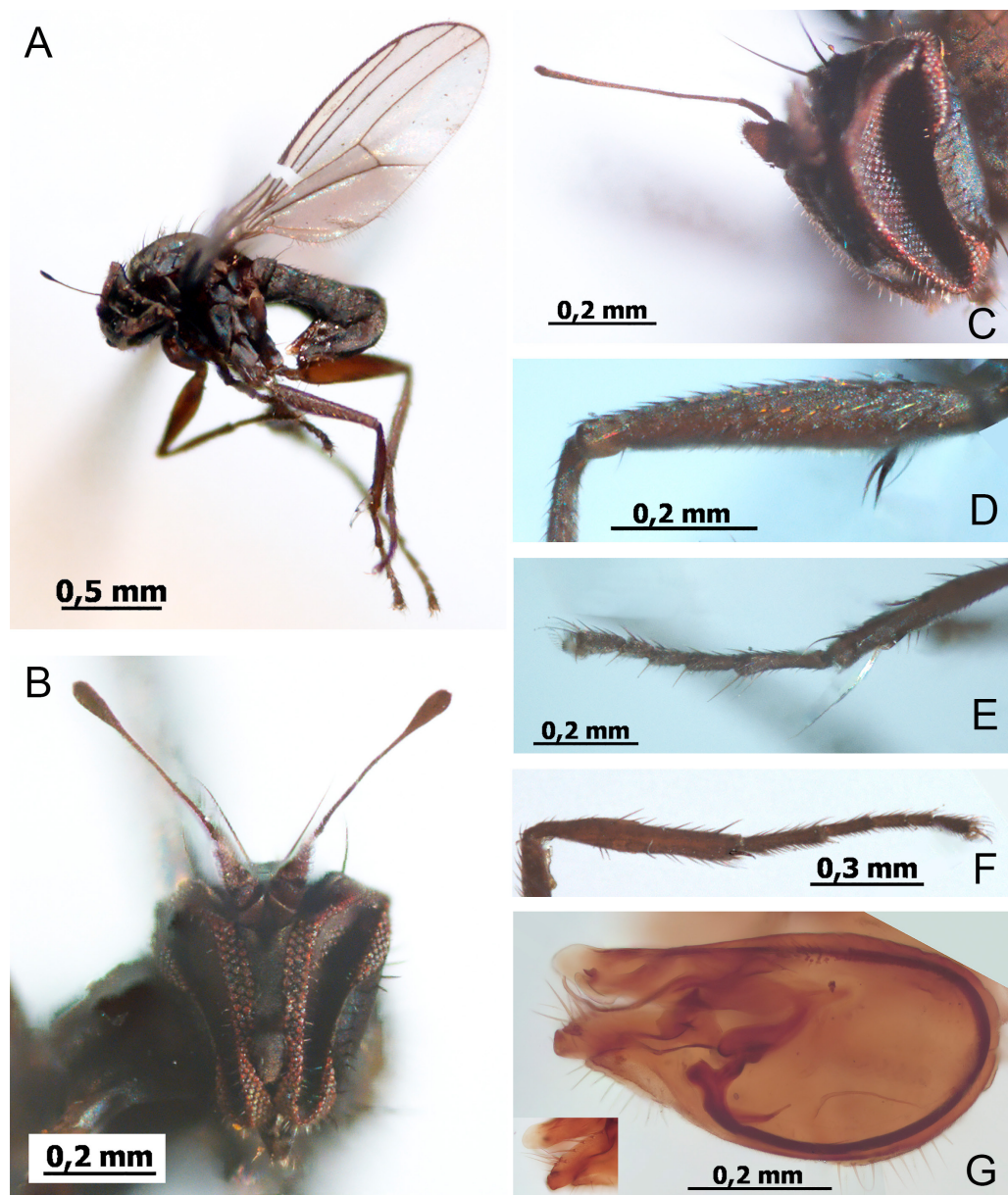


Fig. 2. *Teuchophorus barracloughi* Grichanov, sp.n., male holotype (A–G): A — habitus; B — head, anterior view; C — head, lateral view; D — mid femur; E — mid tibia and tarsus; F — hind tibia and tarsus; G — hypopygium after maceration, lateral view, with inset showing surstylus.

1 long apicoventral and 1 thickened posterior bristle; femur, tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio (mm): fore leg: 0.48/0.4/0.16/0.04/0.03/0.05/0.08, mid leg: 0.57/0.50/0.18/0.09/0.07/0.06/0.08, hind leg: 0.59/0.56/0.22/0.13/0.09/0.07/0.1.

Wing hyaline, very feebly brownish tinged; costa hardly thickened; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel;

short anal vein; halter black; calypter black, with black cilia; ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} , 0.29/0.14; crossvein dm-m straight, shorter than apical part of M_4 (0.16/0.23); anal lobe simple.

Abdomen metallic black; setulae and hind-marginal bristlets on terga black, short; sterna lacking

conspicuous setae and processes; tergum 1 with long setae; tergum 7 reduced; segment 8 left basolateral in position; hypopygium (Fig. 2G) black, large, as long as terga 2–6 combined, expanded downward; hypandrium relatively short and moderately thick, weakly projecting; phallus bi-lobed, with one lobe thin, and second lobe twisted at apex; surstylus fused with epandrium, short, wide at base and narrow at apex, with apical incision, with about 8 ventral and distal setae; cercus black, short, subtriangular, densely haired.

Length (mm): body 1.6, wing 1.8/0.6, antenna 0.55, hypopygium 0.6.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the South African zoologist, Dr. David Barraclough, who collected the type.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).

DIAGNOSIS. *Teuchophorus barracloughi* sp.n. and *T. kirkspriigsi* sp.n. are remarkable in the genus in bearing apical flag on the arista-like stylus of their antenna. All other species have simple arista-like stylus. The two species are distinct in the presence (*T. kirkspriigsi*) or absence (*T. barracloughi*) of a group of black setae at the end of the wing anal lobe, as well as in the setation of mid and hind legs (see key above). The hypopygia are similar in the two species, with small difference in the number and length of setae on the surstylus.

Teuchophorus kirkspriigsi Grichanov sp.n.

Fig. 3A–G.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, South Africa: “RSA, KZN, Royal Natal Nature Park, Mahai Campsite at: 28°41.386'S, 28°56.288'E, 17–18.ii.2010, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs leg., Malaise trap (1), straddling Mahai River” (BMSA). Paratype: 1 ♂, South Africa: Free State: Scotland Farm at 27°58'59.5"S, 29°37'09.8"E, Malaise trap, 26–29.ii.2012, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs leg., Malaise traps, dense Leucosidea dominated scrub (BMSA; male terminalia dissected and stored in glycerin in microvial pinned with the specimen).

DESCRIPTION. Male (Fig. 3A). Head (Fig. 3B): frons broad, with metallic black ground colour; face and clypeus with black ground colour, grey pruinose; face narrowing towards clypeus, nearly as wide as postpedicel (5/8); palpus black, with short, black apical bristle; rostrum black; occiput metallic black; chaetotaxy as usual; two minute, thin postverticals; postocular cilia uniseriate, black; antenna (Fig. 3C) short, black; postpedicel subtriangular, slightly longer than wide; arista-like stylus dorsal, bare, with apical flag, 2 times longer than wide; length (mm) of scape, pedicel, postpedicel, stylus (segments 1 and 2), 0.05/0.04/0.10/0.06/0.46.

Thorax with mesonotum and scutellum metallic black; pleurae black, grey pollinose; chaetotaxy as

usual; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals; acrostichals uniseriate; scutellum with 2 bristles and 2 lateral hairs; proepisternum with 1 rather short seta.

Legs black; fore leg: coxa anteriorly and apically with short black setae that grow longer towards apex of coxa; femur without bristles; tibia with anterodorsal row of 6–7 short setae in distal 2/3; tarsomeres 2–4 shortened, with somewhat elongate dorsoapical setulae; mid leg: coxa antero-exteriorly and at tip with short black setae; femur ventrally at base with one thick and one thin black bristles, slightly longer than femur diameter, implanted very near to each other; ventrally dense pile of microscopic erect hairs; 1 well-developed preapical anterior and 1 preapical posteroventral; tibia (Fig. 3D) evenly thickening along entire length, slightly narrowing below middle; 1 anterodorsal and 1 posterodorsal at basal 1/3; posteroventral row of 4 setae right below middle; at apical 2/5 one long, partly flattened ventral bristle; 1 long preapical anterior and 2 short preapical anteroventral bristles; basitarsus with 1 weak basoventral seta; tarsomeres 1–4 with elongate apicoventral setulae; hind leg: coxa with 1 black exterior bristle; femur thickened, with 1 fine white ventral seta at base, longer than diameter of femur, 3 anterior and 3 anteroventral bristles in middle, as long as diameter of femur, 1 strong preapical anterior and 1 fine preapical posteroventral bristles; tibia (Fig. 3E) thickening, with preapical ventral excavation, with 1 anterodorsal bristle at base, row of 5–6 elongate posterodorsal bristles, ventral and posteroventral rows of rather long bristles, about 2 times as long as diameter of tibia, 1 short apicodorsal and ventral preapical brush of about 15 thickened setae, about as long as diameter of tibia; femur, tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio (mm): fore leg: 0.47/0.38/0.15/0.04/0.04/0.04/0.07, mid leg: 0.51/0.41/0.16/0.04/0.04/0.04/0.08, hind leg: 0.66/0.73/0.17/0.13/0.09/0.09/0.11.

Wing (Fig. 3F) hyaline, very feebly fumose; costa hardly thickened; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel; short anal vein; halter black; calypter black, with black cilia; ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} , 0.29/0.15; crossvein dm-m almost straight, shorter than apical part of M_4 (0.16/0.26); anal lobe long and narrow, well developed, longer than apical part of M_4 , poorly sclerotised on distal margin, bearing there bundle of 3 short and 6 long black bristles, half as long as dm-m.

Abdomen metallic black; setulae and hind-marginal bristles on terga black, short; sterna lacking conspicuous setae and processes; tergum 1 with long setae; tergum 7 reduced; segment 8 left basolateral in position; hypopygium (Fig. 3G) black, large, as long as terga 2–6 combined, expanded downward; hypandrium relatively short and moderately thick, weakly projecting; phallus bi-lobed, with one lobe thin, and second lobe twisted at apex; surstylus fused

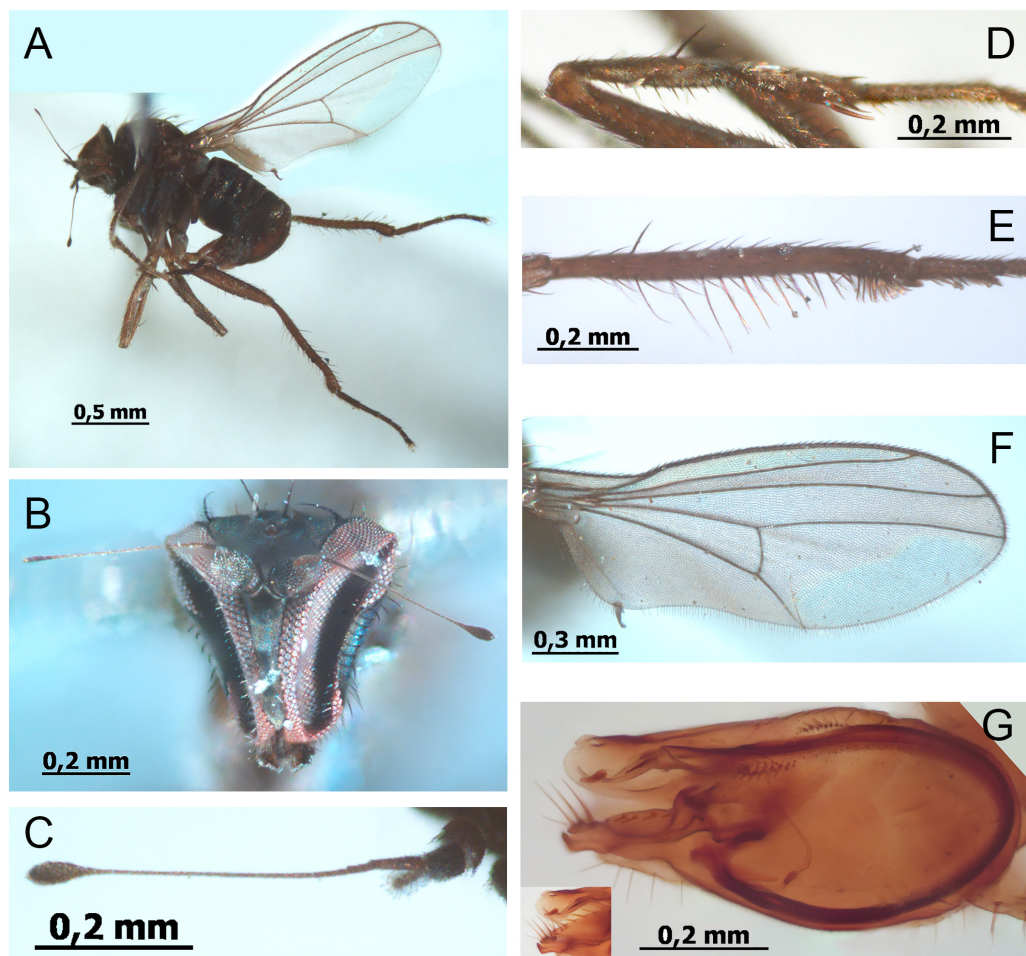


Fig. 3. *Teuchophorus kirkspriigsi* Grichanov, sp.n., male holotype (A–G): A — habitus; B — head, anterior view; C — antenna; D — mid tibia; E — hind tibia; F — wing; G — hypopygium after maceration, lateral view, with inset showing surstylus.

with epandrium, short, wide at base and narrow at apex, with apical incision, with about 12 ventral and distal setae; cercus black, short, subtriangular, densely haired.

Length (mm): body 1.6, wing 1.8/0.6, antenna 0.6, hypopygium 0.6.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the South African entomologist, Dr. A.H. Kirk-Spriggs, who collected the types.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa (Free State, KwaZulu-Natal).

DIAGNOSIS. *Teuchophorus kirkspriigsi* sp.n. and *T. barracloughi* sp.n. are remarkable in the genus in bearing apical flag on the of their antenna. See diagnosis of the latter species.

Teuchophorus kylei Grichanov sp.n.

Fig. 4A–E.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal, Kwazulu, Madlangula, Kosi Bay, 21.i–6.ii.1985, R. Kyle leg. (NMSA; male terminalia dissected and stored in glycerin in microvial pinned with the specimen).

DESCRIPTION. Male (Fig. 4A). Head: frons broad, with metallic black ground colour; face narrowing towards clypeus, with metallic black ground colour, shrunken; clypeus whitish pruinose; palpus black, with short, black apical bristle; rostrum dark brown; occiput metallic black; chaetotaxy as usual; two minute, thin postverticals; postocular cilia uniseriate, black; antenna short, black; postpedicel triangular,

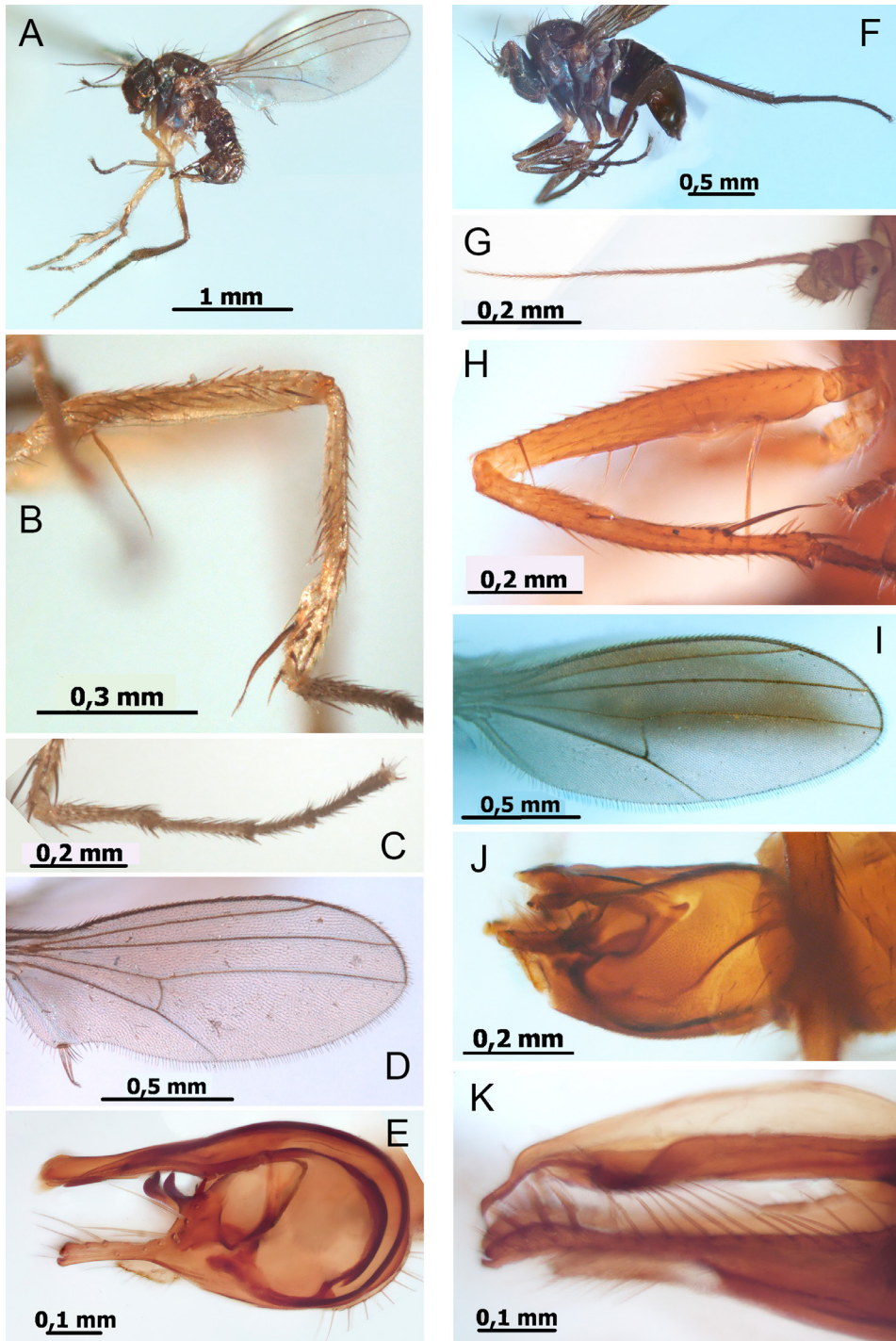


Fig. 4. *Teuchophorus kylei* Grichanov, sp.n. (A–E), *Teuchophorus manningi* Grichanov, sp.n. (F–J), male holotypes, and *T. longicauda*, male from Tanzania (K): A, F — habitus; G — antenna; B, H — mid femur and tibia; C — mid tarsus; D, I — wing; J — hypopygium after maceration, lateral view; K — apex of hypopygium after maceration, lateral view.

as wide as long; arista-like stylus dorsal, shortly pubescent; length (mm) of scape, pedicel, postpedicel, stylus (segments 1 and 2), 0.05/0.05/0.07/0.07/0.54.

Thorax with mesonotum and scutellum metallic bluish black; pleurae black, grey pollinose; chaetotaxy as usual; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals; acrostichals uniseriate; scutellum with 2 bristles and 2 lateral hairs; proepisternum with 1 short seta.

Legs including coxae yellow, last two segments of tarsi blackish brown; fore leg: coxa anteriorly and apically with short black setae that grow longer towards apex of coxa; femur and tibia without bristles; tarsomeres 2–4 shortened, with somewhat elongate dorsoapical setulae; mid leg: coxa antero-exteriorly and at tip with short black setae; femur (Fig. 4B) ventrally at 1/5 from base with two very long brownish bristles of different thickness and length, more than twice as long as femur diameter, implanted very near to each other; just in front of these bristles, dense pile of microscopic dark erect hairs; 1 well-developed preapical anterior and 1 preapical posteroventral; tibia (Fig. 4B) ventrally below middle narrowed and feebly bent, evenly thickening from there towards tip; ventrally with dense pile of microscopic erect hairs; in front of middle 1 posterodorsal at base, 1 short and 1 long anterodorsals at middle, row of 5–6 ventrals; at apical 2/3 one very long, straight, partly flattened, black ventral bristle; preapical anteroventral row of 5–6 short black curved bristles; tarsus simple (Fig. 4C); basitarsus with 1 strong basoventral seta; hind leg: coxa with 1 black exterior bristle; femur anteroventrally and anteriorly on apical 2/3 with 2 rows of short setae, not longer than femur diameter; 1 long anterior at middle, 1 strong preapical anterior and 1 fine preapical posteroventral bristles; tibia with 1 dorsal at apical 2/3 and 2 apicals; femur, tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio (mm): fore leg: 0.46/0.42/0.18/0.06/0.05/0.05/0.07, mid leg: 0.59/0.58/0.25/0.2/0.13/0.09/0.08, hind leg: 0.8/0.8/0.18/0.28/0.14/0.12/0.09.

Wing (Fig. 4D) hyaline, very feebly fumose; costa hardly thickened; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel; short anal vein; halter black; calypter black, with black cilia; ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} , 0.35/0.15; crossvein dm-m convex, shorter than apical part of M_4 (0.12/0.31); anal lobe long and narrow, well developed, as long as apical part of M_4 , fairly sclerotised on distal margin, bearing there bundle of 3–4 short and 5–6 long black bristles, distinctly longer than dm-m.

Abdomen metallic black; setulae and hind-marginal bristlets on terga black; sterna lacking conspicuous setae and processes; tergum 1 with long setae; tergum 7 reduced; segment 8 left basolateral in position; hypopygium (Fig. 4E) black, large, as long as terga 2–6 combined, expanded downward; hypandrium long and thin, strongly projecting; phallus bi-lobed, with one lobe thin, and second lobe thick; epandrium

with thick hooked distoventral process on each side; surstylus fused with epandrium, long, wide at base and thin distally, with apical incision, with about 7 long ventral and 2 short distal setae; cercus black, short, subtriangular, densely haired.

Length (mm): body 1.7, wing 1.8/0.6, antenna 0.6, hypopygium 0.6.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the South African zoologist, Dr. R. Kyle, who collected the type.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).

DIAGNOSIS. *Teuchophorus kylei* sp.n. male is peculiar in the epandrium with thick hooked distoventral process on each side. It keys to *T. pappi* from Tanzania (see key above) that has very different shape of epandrium, setation of surstylus, and has no hooked distoventral process in the epandrium (Fig. 1F).

Teuchophorus manningi Grichanov sp.n.

Fig. 4F–J.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal, 17 km E Mooi River, on road to Hlatikulu, Farm Lanner Veane [29.21°S, 30.25°E], alt. 1400 m, 16.xi.1982, J. Manning leg., along vegetated stream—in grassland (NMSA; male stored in glycerin in microvial pinned with the labels).

DESCRIPTION. Male (Fig. 4F). Head: frons broad, with metallic black ground colour; face narrowing towards clypeus, with metallic black ground colour, nearly as wide as postpedicel; clypeus whitish pruinose; palpus black, with short, black apical bristle; rostrum dark brown; occiput metallic black; chaetotaxy as usual; two minute, thin postverticals; postocular cilia uniseriate, black; antenna (Fig. 4G) short, black; postpedicel subtriangular, as wide as long; arista-like stylus dorsal, shortly pubescent; length (mm) of scape, pedicel, postpedicel, stylus (segments 1 and 2), 0.05/0.05/0.08/0.05/0.52.

Thorax with mesonotum and scutellum metallic black; pleurae black, grey pollinose; chaetotaxy as usual; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals; acrostichals uniseriate; scutellum with 2 bristles and 2 lateral hairs; proepisternum with 1 rather short seta.

Legs black; coxae at apex, trochanters and femora at extreme base pale brown; fore leg: coxa anteriorly and apically with short black setae that grow longer towards apex of coxa; femur and tibia without bristles; tarsomeres 2–4 shortened, with somewhat elongate dorsoapical setulae; mid leg: coxa antero-exteriorly and at tip with short black setae; femur (Fig. 4H) ventrally at 1/4 from base with two very long black bristles, more than twice as long as femur diameter, implanted very near to each other; just in front of these bristles, dense pile of microscopic dark erect hairs; at apical 2/3 two strong posteroventral bristles, 1 well-developed



Fig. 5. Collection points for known Afrotropical species.

preapical anterior and 1 preapical posteroventral; tibia (Fig. 4H) ventrally before middle slightly bulging, at middle narrowed and feebly bent, evenly thickening from there again towards tip; ventrally with dense pile of microscopic erect hairs; in front of middle one anterodorsal and one posterodorsal; at apical 2/3 one very long, straight, partly flattened ventral bristle; 1 long and strong preapical anteroventral bristle; tarsus simple; hind leg: coxa with 1 black exterior bristle; femur anteroventrally and anteriorly on apical 2/3 with 2 rows of short setae, not longer than femur diameter; 1 long anterior at basal 1/3, 2 preapical anterior and 1 preapical posteroventral bristles; tibia with 2 weak dorsal bristles on apical half; rows of elongate dorsal and anteroventral setulae, the longest of which (beyond middle) slightly longer than diameter of tibia; femur, tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio (mm): fore leg: 0.46/0.42/0.18/0.06/0.05/0.05/0.07, mid leg: 0.63/0.61/0.23/0.12/0.10/0.08/0.08, hind leg: 0.77/0.86/0.21/0.28/0.18/0.13/0.12.

Wing (Fig. 4I) hyaline, very feebly brownish tinged; costa hardly thickened; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel; short anal vein; halter black; calypter black, with black cilia; ratio of part of costa between

R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to this between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} 0.35/0.18; crossvein dm-m straight, shorter than apical part of M_4 (0.17/0.31); anal lobe simple.

Abdomen metallic black; setulae and hind-marginal bristlets on terga black, short; sterna lacking conspicuous setae and processes; tergum 1 with long setae; tergum 7 reduced; segment 8 left basolateral in position; hypopygium (Fig. 4J) black, large, as long as terga 2–6 combined, expanded backward; hypandrium relatively short and moderately thick, weakly projecting, split apically; phallus thin, with tubiform tip; surstylus fused with epandrium, short, wide at base and narrow at apex, with apical incision, with about 7 ventral and distal setae; cercus black, short, with narrow apex, densely haired.

Length (mm): body (with hypopygium) 1.9, wing 1.9/0.7, antenna 0.6, hypopygium 0.6.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after J. Manning, who collected the type.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).

DIAGNOSIS. *Teuchophorus manningi* sp.n. male differs from others in simple wing lacking costal swelling and posterior brush of setae. It is close to

T. couturieri from Ivory Coast, differing from the latter in setation of mid and hind legs and morphology of hypopygium. Thus, the male hind tibia bears anteroventral row of six cilia, four times as long as diameter of tibia in *T. couturieri*, and only short anteroventral cilia, about as long as diameter of tibia in *T. manningi* sp.n.

New records

Teuchophorus longicauda (Grichanov, 2000)
Fig. 4K.

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, Tanzania: Morogoro Reg., Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Mito Mitatu, 7°50'14.3"S, 36°50'46.8"E, 1207 m, Malaise trap #1, 19.vii and 18.viii.2013, T. Pape & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: DR Congo. Garamba National Park. The species was described from the Haut-Uélé province in the North-East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and never recorded again. This is the first its record from Tanzania.

Teuchophorus pappi (Grichanov, 1996)
Fig. 1F.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Tanzania: Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Sanje Trail, 850 m, 22–24.i.2014, J. Malumbres-Olarte, T. Pape & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Tanzania: Kwamsambia, Tanga. The species was described from the Tanga Region in the North-East of Tanzania and never recorded again. This is the first its record from the Morogoro Region bordering with the Tanga Region to the North and the Ruvuma Region in the South.

Conclusion

As a result of our study, four new species of *Teuchophorus* are described and illustrated and associated with mainly Palaeotropical *Teuchophorus conspicuus* subgroup of *T. conspicuus* group of species (*sensu* Meuffels, Grootaert, 2003). The synonymy of *Olegonegrobovia* and *Teuchophorus* is confirmed, and a first key to Afrotropical species of *Teuchophorus* is compiled. The new species are the first representatives of the *T. conspicuus* group in South Africa, all collected in the KwaZulu-Natal province (Fig. 5). The other species of the *T. conspicuus* group inhabit tropics of East, Central and West Africa (DR Congo, Ivory Coast, Tanzania and Uganda;

Fig. 5). According with the original collection label, four new species were gathered in lowlands and foothills along vegetated streams at a height up to 1400 m, i.e. close to eastern slopes of the Drakensberg escarpment. This region is well known for a lot of endemic insect fauna, even at the genus level (e.g. Samways *et al.*, 2017). One more southern African species of the genus (*T. caprivi*) belongs probably to the Palaearctic *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* group of species based on thickened wing costa, leg setation and morphology of hypopygium. It was described from the West Caprivi Park (Namibia) and reported subsequently from the KwaZulu-Natal province. The Afrotropical fauna of *Teuchophorus* contains now eleven species, but the genus is the most diverse in the Oriental region. The Far Eastern genus *Suschania* is placed here in synonymy with *Teuchophorus*. So, the Palaearctic region includes now 24 species.

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