

RECORDS OF TACHINIDAE (DIPTERA) FROM ANDORRA WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

Hans-Peter Tschorsnig & Juli Pujade

ABSTRACT

Records of Tachinidae (Diptera) from Andorra with the description of a new species.

A preliminary list of the Tachinids of Andorra, with 98 species, which are recorded from the country for the first time. 26 species are new for the Iberian Peninsula. A new species, *Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n., from Santa Coloma, is described. The material was collected during the years 1990 and 1993.

Key words: Diptera, Tachinidae, *Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n., Andorra.

H.-P. Tschorsnig. Naturkundemuseum. Rosenstein 1. D-70191 Stuttgart (Germany).

J. Pujade. Universidad de Barcelona, Facultat de Biologia, Departament de Biologia Animal. Avinguda Diagonal. E-08028 Barcelona (Spain).

RESUMEN

Se citan por primera vez 98 especies de taquínidos procedentes de Andorra. 26 especies son nuevas para la Península Ibérica. Se describe una nueva especie, *Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n., procedente de Santa Coloma. El material ha sido recogido durante los años 1990 y 1993. Palabras clave: Diptera, Tachinidae, *Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n., Andorra.

INTRODUCTION

The Tachinidae are a large family of Diptera with about 1650 described species in the palearctic region. Up to now, more than 400 species are known from the Iberian Peninsula, and some more are to be expected. All members of this important family are parasitoids of insects. Its hosts are mainly larvae of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera or Hymenoptera, but also adults of Coleoptera, Heteroptera and Orthoptera, and some other orders are parasitized.

Nothing was known before about of the Tachinidae of Andorra.

MATERIAL

Most of the material has been collected with a malaise-trap (black-coloured, of the type Townes). The trap was placed, and left all through 1993 near Santa Coloma (Vall del Roc de Sant Vicenç, near riu d'Enclar, area of Can Miqueldolça), at an altitude of 1050 m, by J. Pujade (Barcelona). Various oaks (mainly *Quercus ilex* and *Q. humilis*) are the dominant

vegetation at this locality. More information on this site is given by PUJADE (in press). The first author added data of additional material which was swept from vegetation near Port d'Envalira (1600 m) by M. Barták (Praha) in July 1990.

LIST OF SPECIES

A list is given below of all 98 species now known from Andorra. Arrangement of species and nomenclature follows HERTING & DELY-DRASKOVITS (1993). If more than one specimen has been collected during a period, the number of specimens is given within brackets. An asterisk indicates those species which are recorded for the first time for the Iberian Peninsula, and which were not mentioned by TSCHORSNIG (1992) or CARLES-TOLRÁ & TSCHORSNIG (1994).

SUBFAMILY EXORISTINAE

- Exorista rustica* (Fallén, 1810) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (5), 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
- Parasetigena silvestris* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VI. 93 (2), 16. - 30. VI. 93.
- Phorinia aurifrons* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
- Meigenia mutabilis* (Fallén, 1810) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (4), 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (2), 1. - 15. IX. 93, 1. - 15. X. 93.
- Conogaster pruinosa* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93.
- Gastrolepta anthracina* (Meigen, 1826) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (2).
- **Medina collaris* (Fallén, 1820) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
- **Medina melania* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (2).
- **Medina separata* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
- **Lecanipa leucomelas* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
- **Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n. (see description below) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (3), 1. - 15. IX. 93 (7), 16. - 30. IX. 93 (2), 1. - 15. X. 93, 1. - 15. XI. 93.
- Oswaldia spectabilis* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VII. 93 (3), 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
- Compsilura concinnata* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93 (7), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (5).
- **Vibrissina turrata* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
- Smidtia conspersa* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. V. 93.
- Timavia amoena* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
- Winthemia quadripustulata* (Fabricius, 1794) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
- Nemorilla maculosa* (Meigen, 1824) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
- Aplomya confinis* (Fallén, 1820) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (8), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (8), 16. - 31. VIII. 93, 1. - 15. IX. 93.
- Phebellia nigripalpis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1847) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93 (3), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (5), 1. - 15. VII. 93.

- Epicampocera succincta* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
Buquetia musca Robineau-Desvoidy, 1847 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
 **Phryxe nemea* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. IV. 93.
Phryxe vulgaris (Fallén, 1810) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
Lydella grisescens Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (3).
Carcelia bombylans Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93 (3), 16. - 31. VII. 93.
 **Carcelia laxifrons* Villeneuve, 1912 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93.
Platymya fimbriata (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (5), 1. - 15. IX. 93.
Eumea linearicornis (Zetterstedt, 1844) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93.
Pales processioneae (Ratzeburg, 1840) [= *Pales opulenta* Herting, 1980] - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VIII. 93, 16. - 30. IX. 93, 1. - 15. X. 93.
Pales pavida (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. V. 93, 1. - 15. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
Pales pumicata (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
Ocytata pallipes (Fallén, 1820) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93, 1. - 15. VI. 93 (2), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. IX. 93.
Blepharipa pratensis (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93, 1. - 15. VI. 93 (5), 16. - 30. VI. 93.
 **Blepharipa schineri* (Mesnil, 1939) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93.

SUBFAMILY TACHININAE

- Tachina fera* (Linnaeus, 1761) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
Tachina magnicornis (Zetterstedt, 1844) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
Peleteria rubescens (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
Peleteria varia (Fabricius, 1794) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
Linnaemya impudica (Rondani, 1859) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
Lypha dubia (Fallén, 1810) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. IV. 93 (3), 16. - 30. IV. 93 (5), 1. - 15. V. 93 (2), 16. - 31. V. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93.
 **Eurithia caesia* (Fallén, 1810) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
Hyalurgus lucidus (Meigen, 1824) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
Loewia nudigena Mesnil, 1973 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. IX. 93.
Macquartia chalconota (Meigen, 1824) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
Macquartia dispar (Fallén, 1820) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. V. 93, 1. - 15. VI. 93.
Macquartia tenebricosa (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
Macquartia tessellum (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. III. 93 (2), 1. - 15. IV. 93 (2), 16. - 30. IV. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VI. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93.
Triarthria setipennis (Fallén, 1810) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93 (4), 1. - 15. VI. 93 (4), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (7), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (5), 16. - 31. VIII. 93.

- Elfia cingulata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (3), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (4), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (3).
- Phytomyptera nigrina* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93.
- **Entomophaga nigrohalterata* (Villeneuve, 1921) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. IV. 93, 1. - 15. V. 93 (6), 16. - 31. V. 93 (7), 1. - 15. VI. 93 (3).
- Actia crassicornis* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93 (3), 16. - 30. VI. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
- Actia infantula* (Zetterstedt, 1844) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93 (4), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (19), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (10), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (4), 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (3), 1. - 15. IX. 93.
- Actia lamia* (Meigen, 1838) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VI. 93 (5), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (2), 1. - 15. IX. 93 (2).
- **Actia pilipennis* (Fallén, 1810) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93 (5), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (14), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (2).
- Peribaea apicalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
- **Peribaea fissicornis* (Strobl, 1910) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
- Peribaea tibialis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93, 1. - 15. VI. 93 (19), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (22), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (13), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (14), 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (12), 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (7), 1. - 15. IX. 93 (9), 16. - 30. IX. 93 (3).
- **Ceranthia starkei* (Mesnil, 1952) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93.
- Siphona collini* Mesnil, 1960 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (2).
- Siphona confusa* Mesnil, 1961 - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. IV. 93, 16. - 30. VI. 93.
- Siphona geniculata* (Degeer, 1776) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VI. 93 (5), 16. - 30. VI. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (7), 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. IX. 93 (2), 16. - 30. IX. 93 (2), 1. - 15. X. 93 (2).
- **Siphona setosa* Mesnil, 1960 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93 (2).
- **Aphria longilingua* Rondani, 1861 - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90 (2).
- Bithia spreta* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93 (4), 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (3).
- Leskia aurea* (Fallén, 1820) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
- Mintho rufiventris* (Fallén, 1817) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93.

SUBFAMILY DEXIINAE

- **Dinera carinifrons* (Fallén, 1817) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93.
- **Campylocheta fuscinervis* (Stein, 1924) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. V. 93.
- **Ramonda prunaria* (Rondani, 1861) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
- Ramonda prunicia* (Herting, 1969) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
- **Ramonda spathulata* (Fallén, 1820) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. IV. 93, 1. - 15. V. 93 (3), 16. - 31. V. 93 (4), 1. - 15. VI. 93 (3), 16. - 30. IX. 93, 1. - 15. X. 93.
- **Wagneria gagatea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
- Cyrtophleba ruricola* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2).

- **Phyllomya procera* (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93.
 **Thelaira solivaga* (Harris, 1780) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.
Stomina tachinoides (Fallén, 1817) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
 **Rondania fasciata* (Macquart, 1834) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. V. 93.
Rondania rubens Herting, 1969 - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93.

SUBFAMILY PHASIINAE

- Eliozeta pellucens* (Fallén, 1820) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
Gymnosoma clavatum (Rohdendorf, 1947) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90. - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93.
Gymnosoma nitens Meigen, 1824 - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
Gymnosoma rotundatum (Linnaeus, 1758) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VII. 93 (2), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (3), 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
Phasia barbifrons (Girschner, 1887) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90 (2).
Catharosia albisquama (Villeneuve, 1932) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93.
Catharosia pygmaea (Fallén, 1815) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (2).
 **Litophasia hyalipennis* (Fallén, 1815) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VIII. 93.
Leucostoma anthracinum (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. IX. 93.
Leucostoma simplex (Fallén, 1815) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93 (2), 1. - 15. VII. 93 (18), 16. - 31. VII. 93 (4), 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
Leucostoma tetraptera (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VII. 93.
Leucostoma tunicum Dupuis, 1964 - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (2).
Cylindromyia brassicaria (Fabricius, 1775) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93.
Cylindromyia brevicornis (Loew, 1844) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90.
Cylindromyia pusilla (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 31. VIII. 93.
Cylindromyia intermedia (Meigen, 1824) - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93.
Cylindromyia auriceps (Meigen, 1838) - Santa Coloma: 1. - 15. VII. 93, 16. - 31. VII. 93.
Phania funesta (Meigen, 1824) - Port d'Envalira: 8. VII. 90 (2). - Santa Coloma: 16. - 30. VI. 93, 1. - 15. VII. 93, 1. - 15. VIII. 93, 16. - 31. VIII. 93.

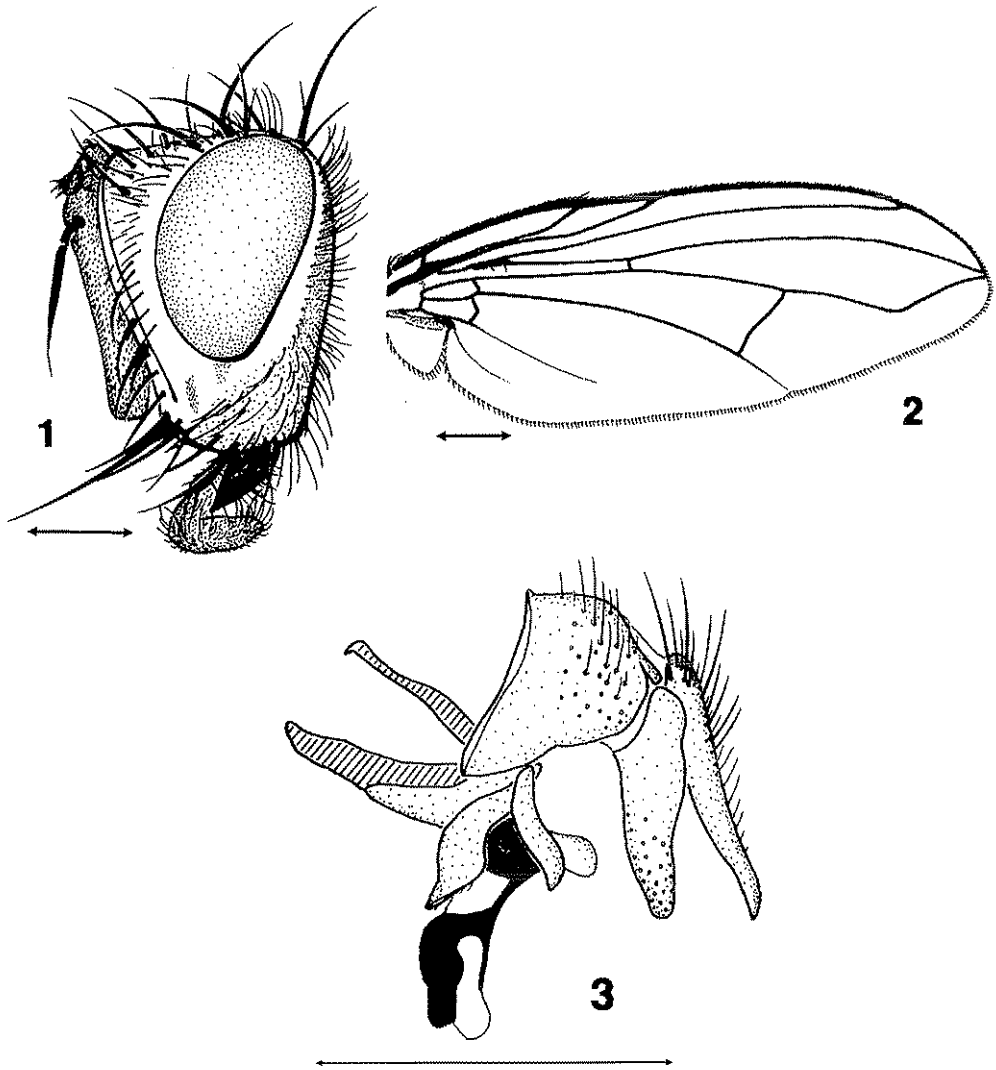
Admontia pyrenaica sp. n.

Description

Male (statements given within square brackets refer to male paratypes).

Colour of the: Body (including palpus, tegula, basicosta, and legs.) black. Calypter dirty yellowish. Halter yellow. Head and thorax covered with dense grey pruinescence. Scutum with 4 dark longitudinal stripes, the outer stripes about twice as wide as the inner stripes (measured near suture). Abdominal pruinescence reaching dorsally and ventrally to hind margin of the segments, with shifting spots.

Head (Fig. 1): Eye bare. Frons at its narrowest point 1.33 [1.27 - 1.42] times as wide as one eye in dorsal view. Outer vertical bristle weak, as long as 2/5 of inner vertical bristle. Postocular setae slightly bent forwards. Ocellar bristles proclinate. Frontal bristles descending to level of base of third antennal segment. 1 reclinate, 1 lateroconclinate, and 2 proclinate orbital bristles present. Frons with hairs outside frontal row. Parafacial at its narrowest point as



Figures 1-3. *Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n., male. 1) head; 2) right wing; 3) hypopygium. Scale: 0.5 mm.

wide as $2/5$ [$1/3 - 1/2$] of third antennal segment, with strong hairs on its upper $2/3$ anteriorly. Facial ridge with more or less erect bristles on lower $3/5$ [$3/5 - 2/3$]. Face strongly concave. Vibrissa arising at level of lower facial margin, the latter not visible in lateral view. Third antennal segment 7.1 [6.1 - 7.6] times as long as second antennal segment. Arista bare, thickened on its basal $2/3$ [$2/3 - 3/4$]. First aristomere short, at most as long as wide; second aristomere 3 - 4 times as long as wide. Gena, when seen in profile, about $2/5$ vertical diameter of eye. Occiput with a short genal dilation. Posterodorsal half of head with 2 rows of black setulae behind the postocular row. Prementum short, at most twice as long as its diameter. Palpus nearly parallel-sided.

Thorax: Lateral margins of prosternum with 2 [1 - 3] hairs on each side. Proepisternum bare. Postpronotum with 3 bristles arranged in a triangle. Scutum with 3 + 3 pairs of acrostichal

bristles, 2 + 3 pairs of dorsocentral bristles, 1 + 3 intra-alar bristles. Katepisternum with 3 bristles. Katepimeron bare [rarely with 1 fine hair]. Scutellum with 1 pair of recumbent preapical bristles. Lateral scutellar bristles about half as long as subapical bristles. Apical scutellar bristles hair-like, horizontal, divergent [parallel or divergent].

Wing (Fig. 2): Costal bristle about as long as crossvein r-m. Base of R_{4+5} with 2 [2 - 4] setae. Sixth costal section very short. Bend of M distinctly obtuse. Section of M between crossveins r-m and dm-cu 1.5 [1.4 - 1.7] times as long as section between dm-cu and bend of M. Wing cell r_{4+5} narrowly open.

Legs: Fore claws about as long as 1/3 [1/3 - 2/5] of last fore tarsal segment. Mid tibia with a single anterodorsal bristle. Hind tibia with 2 dorsal preapical setae.

Abdomen: Middorsal depression on syntergite 1 + 2 approximately confined to anterior half of that segment. Syntergite 1 + 2 with 1 pair of median marginal bristles and 1 pair of lateral marginal bristles; tergite 3 with 1 pair of median marginal bristles, 1 pair of lateral marginal bristles, 1 pair of median discal bristles, and 1 pair of short lateral discal bristles; tergite 4 with a row of marginal bristles, 1 pair of median discal bristles, and 2 [1 - 3] pairs of lateral discal bristles; tergite 5 with 2 or 3 rows of bristles. Tergite 5 about 0.9 times as long as tergite 4. Hairs on abdomen recumbent. Male hypopygium as in Fig. 3.

Body length 4.9 [4.6 - 7.1] mm.

Female, differing from male as follows: Base of third antennal segment brownish or yellow in some specimens. Outer dark longitudinal stripes on scutum before suture 2 - 3 times as wide as inner stripes. Frons at its narrowest point 1.36 - 1.65 times as wide as one eye in dorsal view. Outer vertical bristle about as long as half of inner vertical bristle. Parafacial at its narrowest point as wide as or slightly wider than third antennal segment, with hairs on its upper 1/2 - 2/3 anteriorly. Facial ridge with bristles on lower 1/2 - 2/3. Third antennal segment 3.8 - 4.3 times as long as second antennal segment. Second aristomere 2 - 3 times as long as wide. Posterodorsal half of head with 1 or 2 rows of black setulae behind the postocular row. Wing cell r_{4+5} narrowly open or closed just at wing margin. Mid tibia usually with a single anterodorsal bristle, rarely with a second, distinctly shorter bristle. Fore tarsus widened, its fourth segment about as long as wide.

Holotype: Andorra, Santa Coloma, in a malaise-trap, 1. - 15. IX. 93 (male), leg. J. Pujade.

Paratypes, same locality and collector as holotype: 16. - 31. VIII. 93 (3 females), 1. - 15. IX. 93 (2 males, 4 females), 16. - 30. IX. 93 (1 male, 1 female), 1. - 15. X. 93 (1 male), 1. - 15. XI. 93 (1 female).

The holotype and 8 paratypes (3 males, 5 females) have been deposited in the Naturkundemuseum Stuttgart (Germany), 5 paratypes (1 males, 4 females) have been deposited in the Universidad de Barcelona, Facultad de Biología (Spain).

Diagnosis

Having only 1 anterodorsal bristle on the mid tibia and short fore claws in the male, the new species *Admontia pyrenaica* sp. n. resembles *Admontia seria* (Meigen). It can be separated from this species by the key that follows:

- 1 Outer vertical bristle not differentiated. Parafacial at its narrowest point as wide as 1/5 - 1/4 of third antennal segment in male, as wide as 2/5 - 3/5 in female. Lateral scutellar bristles subequal in length to subapical bristles. Hind tibia with 3 dorsal preapical setae. Abdominal pruinescence not reaching to hind margin of the segments; posterior 1/2 or 1/3 of each segment shiny black with traces of pruinescence. Female: fore tarsus narrow; fourth segment 1.5 - 2 times as long as wide *seria* (Meigen, 1824)
- Outer vertical bristle present. Parafacial at its narrowest point as wide as 1/3 - 1/2 of third antennal segment in male, as wide as or slightly wider than third antennal segment in female. Lateral scutellar bristles about half as long as subapical bristles. Hind tibia

with 2 dorsal preapical setae. Abdominal pruinescence reaching to hind margin of the segments, with shifting spots. Female: fore tarsus widened; fourth segment about as long as wide *pyrenaica* sp. n.

Comments

The status of *Admontia delicatula* (Mesnil) remains uncertain. This species was described from a single (perhaps anomalous) male from Tadzhikistan, collected in early spring. According to the short description (MESNIL, 1963), *A. delicatula* differs from the new species by the wider parafacials, the shorter antennae, the presence of only 2 katepisternal bristles, longer lateral scutellar bristles, and the complete absence of apical scutellar bristles.

DISCUSSION

The malaise-trap is a good method for collecting small species of Diptera. Large species, especially those feeding on flowers, are rarely obtained by this method. It is therefore certain, that there exist in Andorra more tachinids than are listed in this paper. About 200 species are to be expected.

Most of the species collected in Andorra are widely distributed in Central Europe and are more or less common in warmer parts of this region. Nearly all of them are included in Tschorsnig & Herting (1994). With the exception of a few species which belong to the Mediterranean fauna (*Pales pumicata*, *Rondania rubens*), the same species could have been collected also in warmer localities in Austria, Switzerland or southern Germany. Species from high altitudes are lacking in the material listed above, as well as the typical species from the arid zones of Spain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are indebted to the Mirabet-Gelabert family (Santa Coloma) for their permission to place the malaise-trap at their property. Thanks are extended to T. López and E. Carmona (Cos de Guardes de Caça i Pesca de Govern Andorrà) for taking care of the malaise-trap, and to Dr. M. Barták (Praha) for sending his material from Andorra for determination.

REFERENCES

- CARLES-TOLRÁ, M. & TSCHORSNIG, H.-P. 1994. Nuevos datos sobre taquinidos de la Península Ibérica (Diptera, Tachinidae). *Graellsia*, 50: 168 - 169.
- HERTING, B. & DELY-DRASKOVITS, A. 1993. *Family Tachinidae*. -In: Soos, A. & Papp, L. (Edit.): Catalogue of Palearctic Diptera, 13: 118 - 624.
- MESNIL, L. P., 1963. Nouveaux Tachinaires de la region paléarctique principalement de l'URSS et du Japon. *Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg.*, 39(24): 1 - 56.
- PUJADE, J., in press. Resultados preliminares obtenidos a partir de una trampa malaise situada en una zona mediterránea pirenaica. *Pireneos*, 145 - 146.
- TSCHORSNIG, H.-P., 1992. Tachinidae from the Iberian Peninsula and Mallorca. *Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk. (A)*, 472: 76 p.
- TSCHORSNIG, H.-P. & HERTING, B. 1994. Die Raupenfliegen (Diptera: Tachinidae) Mitteleuropas: Bestimmungstabellen und Angaben zur Verbreitung und Ökologie der einzelnen Arten. *Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk. (A)*, 506: 170 p.