Introduction
Recently, Carles-Tolrá & Aguirre-Segura, 2007 published a list of dipterans collected in the Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park in southern Spain. Nevertheless, the specimens of the family Bombyliidae were excluded so as to be included later in a more general paper on the Iberian Peninsula whose results were published soon after in Carles-Tolrá, 2008. Nevertheless, again, some few specimens of the genera Geron Meigen (1820) and Parageron Paramonov (1929) were excluded, as they could belong, very probably, to two new species. Now, after having confirmed that they effectively belong to two new species, they are described below.

Following the key to genera in Greathead & Evenhuis (1997) both genera can be identified by the following combination of characters:

a) Geron: postcranium flat, without a concavity surrounding the single occipital foramen; vein R<sub>4+5</sub> branched and vein M<sub>2</sub> absent; palpi with one segment; flagellum not excavated; pronotum without macrochaetae; proboscis longer than head; metanotum normal, not well-developed, mid and hind coxae not separated. It is a worldwide genus with 140 species, but only 10 are known to occur in Europe (Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999).

b) Parageron: postcranium flat, without a concavity surrounding the single occipital foramen; vein R<sub>4+5</sub> branched and vein M<sub>2</sub> absent; palpi with one segment; flagellum with a subapical sulcus containing a stylus and without a second flagellomere; gena and oral margin broad.

Regarding Spain, only 6 Geron and 3 Parageron species have been recorded from this country (Carles-Tolrá Hjorth-Andersen, 2002). With the two new species described below, these numbers are increased to 7 and 4 respectively.

Taxonomy

Geron etamorpha sp.n.
Fig. 1-7.

DESCRIPTION: A brown species with white pilosity (Fig. 1).

Female. Head dark brown, with long white hairs on face, frons, gena and occiput. Scales absent. Gena concolorous with face. Proboscis long, three times the height of the head. Antenna (Fig. 2) dark brown, as long as the length of the head, with white hairs; scape with long white hairs, pedicel subspherical, flagellum long, pointed. Palpus brownish, very narrow, lineal, with minute hairs.

Thorax dark brown. Postpronotum with long white hairs. Mesonotum with short white hairs, anterior ones longer. Pleuroneur, anepisternum and katapisternum with long white hairs. Legs brown, femora darker and with long white hairs. Wing (Fig. 3) clear, transparent, with brownish veins. Haltere white.

Abdomen brown to dark brown, with short white hairs. Tergites laterally with long white hairs. Posterolateral process of tergite 8 (Fig. 4-5) distinctly long and with long white hairs. Sternite 8 (Fig. 6) brown, slightly convergent posteriorly, distinctly lighter in the middle, so it seems it is divided into two sclerites.

Genitalia: furca H-shaped (Fig. 7), subgenital plate (Fig. 7) brown, with 5 sclerotized plates: the two anterior ones small and L-shaped, the two posterolateral ones subquadrate, and the mid posterior one very sclerotized, very dark, blackish. Ceri (Fig. 7) short, pointed, with short hairs.

Total body length: 3.9-4.6 mm

Male unknown.

**Paratypes**: 2 females with same data as holotype and another female with same data but 26.iv.2004. Type material preserved in alcohol (70%) and deposited in the private collection of the author.

One paratype abdomen detached, and cleared with KOH (10%). Genital parts dissected and stored in its own abdomen and this stored in a microvial with alcohol (70%).

**DISCUSSION**: according to the shape of the subgenital plate, *Geron etamorpha* sp.n. is related to *Geron krymensis* Paramonov, 1929, as they are similar, but clearly different (cf. Evenhuis and Greathead, 1999: Fig. 6; Theodor, 1983: Fig. 85). Furthermore, *Geron krymensis* is bigger (circa 7 mm), the female has brown or black antennal hairs (Greathead, 1985). Furthermore, Evenhuis and Greathead, 1999: Fig. 6; Theodor, 1983: Fig. 86). *Parageron additivaneura* sp.n. is related to *Geron krymensis* Paramonov, 1929, as they are similar, but clearly different (cf. Theodor, 1983: Fig. 86).

**BIOLOGY**: unknown. All the specimens were collected in an arid and dry zone by means of a Moericke trap placed in a thyme field mixed with *Agave* sp.

**DISTRIBUTION**: hitherto only known from southern Spain.

**ETYMOLOGY**: the specific name refers to the H-shaped (capital h) furca (eta = “letter h” in Greek; morpha = “form” in Greek).

**Parageron additivaneura* sp.n.**

Fig. 8-20.

**DESCRIPTION**: A brown species with white pilosity and spotted wings (Fig. 8).

**Male**: Head dark brown. Eyes well separated, dichoptic. Frons (Fig. 9) wide anteriorly, distinctly convergent posteriorly but as wide as ocellar triangle. Frons with short white hairs, anteriorly with a mid oval brownish spot, laterally whitish, posteriorly brown, more sclerotized. Gena and oral margin broad, bare. Occiput and postgena with long white pilosity. Antenna (Fig. 10) brown, scape and pedicel short, flagellum pear-shaped, with a subapical sulcus containing the stylus, apex upcurved. Proboscis long, about 2.3 times as long as height of the head. Palpus brownish, with long apical hairs.

Thorax dark brown, with white pilosity. Postpronotum with long white hairs. The mesonotum and scutellum have lost most of the pilosity, but the few hairs present are long and white. Propodeum and anepisternum with long white hairs, katepisternum bare. Legs dark brown, knees clearer, femora with long white hairs. Wing (Fig. 11) clear, transparent, with 6 spots and a distinct crossvein between veins R2+3 and R4, as well as by genital characters. Furthermore, the male eyes of *U. vagans* are holoptic. Nevertheless, the male eyes of *P. punctipennis* are dichoptic, but the frons is abruptly narrowed posteriorly and is narrower than the width of the ocellar triangle.

**TAXONOMY**: hitherto only known from southern Spain.

**ETYMOLOGY**: the specific name refers to the distinct additional crossvein present between veins R2+3 and R4 (additivus = “additional” in Latin; neuron = “vein” in Greek).

**Fig. 1-7. Geron etamorpha* sp.n.: 1) habitus; 2) antennae; 3) wing; 4) tergites 8, 9 and cerci (lateral view); 5) posterolateral process of tergite 8 (longest view); 6) sternite 8; 7) furca, subgenital plate and cerci.

**Fig. 8-20. Parageron additivaneura* sp.n.: 8) female habitus; 9) male frons (dorsofrontal view); 10) male pedicel and flagellum (lateral view); 11) wing; 12) epandrium; 13) gonopods (posterior view); 14) gonopods (posteroverentral view); 15) gonopods (subventral view); 16) aedeagus (dorsal view); 17) aedeagus (lateral view); 18) female frons (dorsofrontal view); 19) sternite 8; 20) spermathecae.
Acknowledgements

My most sincere thanks to Antonio Aguirre (Almería) for the shipment of the Diptera collected in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park among which these two very interesting new bombyliid species were found. Also many thanks to David Gibbs (Bristol) for his comments and advice, for telling me that Figures 83-86 in Theodor’s (1983) paper belong to Geron krymensis and for the shipment of photographs of Parageron punctipennis and Usia vagans for comparison. Finally, my most gratitude to Joana Danès (Barcelona) and Jane Pérez (Barcelona) for their help in Latin-Greek and English respectively.

References


