



Catalogue and bibliography of Afrotropical Psychodidae: Bruchomyiinae, Psychodinae, Sycoracinae and Trichomyiinae

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Abstract

The Afrotropical fauna of Psychodidae, subfamilies Bruchomyiinae, Psychodinae, Sycoracinae and Trichomyiinae is catalogued. A total of 174 species in 27 genera are listed with full bibliographic citations and distributional data. *Cryptotelmatoscopus* Vaillant, 1982 is placed as a subgenus of *Clogmia* Enderlein, 1935, **stat.nov.**; *Karakovounimerus* Ježek, 1990 is placed as a subgenus of *Panimerus* Eaton, 1904, **stat.nov.**; *Orgaoclogmia* Ježek & van Harten, 1996 is synonymised with *Cryptotelmatoscopus* Vaillant, 1982, **syn.nov.**; and *Rhipidopsychoda* Vaillant, 1991 is synonymised with *Threticus* Eaton, 1904 **syn.nov.** *Telmatoscopus flagellifer* Freeman, 1949, *Mormia soelii* Wagner & Andersen, 2007 and *Rhadinoscopus triangulatus* Wagner, 1979 are transferred to *Hemimormia* Krek, 1971, **comb.nov.**; *Telmatoscopus fuscipennis* Tonnoir, 1920 and *Orgaoclogmia caboverdeana* Ježek & van Harten, 1996 are transferred to *Clogmia* Enderlein, 1937, **comb.nov.**; *Telmatoscopus pilosternatus* Satchell, 1955 is transferred to *Mormopericomiella* Ježek & van Harten, 2002, **comb.nov.**; *Copropsychoda bulbosa* Ježek & van Harten, 2005, *Falsologima verrucosa* Ježek & van Harten, 2005, *Psychodochia rujumensis* Ježek & van Harten, 2005 and *Psychodochia khoralkhwarensis* Ježek & van Harten, 2009 are transferred to *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796 **comb.nov.**; and *Psychoda boettgeri* Wagner, 1979 is transferred to *Threticus* Eaton, 1904 **comb.nov.** All nomenclatural changes are discussed.

Key words: Nomenclature, taxonomy, moth flies, Africa, Afrotropical Region, distribution, Diptera

Introduction

The first major contribution to Afrotropical non-phlebotomine Psychodidae were the studies of Tonnoir (1920, 1922, 1939a, 1939b), in which 34 Afrotropical moth fly species were described mostly from East Africa. Another important pioneer of the continent's Psychodidae fauna was Satchell (1955), whose comprehensive key remains useful today despite the outdated nomenclature. To date, the most important studies of the African Psychodidae fauna were conducted by Duckhouse (1975, 1978, 1980, 1985a, 1987), based mostly on material collected by G. H. Satchell and B.R. Stuckenberg and housed in the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. In addition to describing a total of 40 species, he also described and revised several genera, catalogued the fauna (Duckhouse & Lewis 1980) and shed light on several systematic and biogeographic questions.

Other taxonomical studies on Afrotropical Psychodidae were published by Eaton (1913), Edwards (1929), Freeman (1949), Quate (1957), Stuckenberg (1962, 1978), Hogue (1970), Salamanna (1980), Wagner (1979a, 1983, 1989), Ježek (2004), Ježek & van Harten (1996, 2002, 2005, 2009) and Wagner & Andersen (2007). A total of 174 non-phlebotomine Psychodidae species are currently recorded from the region, however this is only a small fraction of the total fauna. Africa's moth flies remain poorly explored and much is still to be learned even from small collections (Ježek & van Harten 2005; Wagner & Andersen 2007).

The first check list of Afrotropical Psychodidae was presented in Tonnoir (1939) without bibliographic references for the individual species. A subsequent catalogue was prepared by Rapp & Cooper (1945), but today this work has only historical value due to its outdated and inconsequent nomenclature. In Duckhouse & Lewis' (1980) treatment of the family in the catalogue of Afrotropical Diptera (Crosskey 1980), some, but not all of the nomenclatural inconsistencies were corrected. Since then, many new species and genera have been recorded from the Afrotropics and an updated catalogue will be useful for future taxonomic endeavors in the region.