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***Phthiria sharafi* sp. nov., a new record of the subfamily Phthiriinae (Bombyliidae, Diptera) from Saudi Arabia**

MAGDI S. EL-HAWAGRY^{1,3} & HATHAL M. AL DHAFER²

¹Entomology Department, Faculty of Science, Cairo University, Egypt. E-mail: elhawagry@gmail.com

²King Saud University, College of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. E-mail: hdhafer@ksu.edu.sa

³Corresponding author

Abstract

This new species (*Phthiria sharafi* sp. nov.) represents the first record of the subfamily Phthiriinae (Bombyliidae, Diptera) from Saudi Arabia. The species was collected from Garf Raydah Protected Area, Abha, Asir Province, south-western part of Saudi Arabia, using a Malaise trap erected in a site rich in olive, cactus and Juniper trees. The type locality has an Afrotropical influence, with the Afrotropical elements predominant, and a closer affiliation to the Afrotropical region than to the Palearctic region or the Eremic zone.

Key words: Phthirini, new species, Arabian Peninsula, Asir, Abha, Garf Raydah Protected Area, Afrotropical

Introduction

Members of the subfamily Phthiriinae (Family: Bombyliidae) are readily separated from those of closely related bombyliid subfamilies by the first flagellomere, which in Phthiriinae has a subapical sulcus bearing a style and dorsal and/or ventral processes; also having four posterior cells (vein M_2 present) (Greathead & Evenhuis, 2001b). The nominotypical genus, *Phthiria* Meigen, is recorded in Africa and Eurasia, but in the Americas there are six endemic genera, and another three genera are endemic to Australia (Evenhuis, 1990). So far, the number of described *Phthiria* spp. is about 70 spp. worldwide (Greathead & Evenhuis, 2001a; Greathead, 2004; Evenhuis & Greathead, 2014) and the majority of known Afrotropical and Palaearctic species have been recorded in North Africa or southern Africa (Greathead & Evenhuis, 2001b). Greathead (1988) recorded a male specimen of genus *Phthiria* from Oman, identifying it with uncertainty as *P. unicolor* Bezzi, 1925.

The specimens of the present study were collected from Garf Raydah Protected Area, Abha, Asir Province, south-western part of Saudi Arabia, using a Malaise trap erected in a site rich in olive, cactus and juniper trees. This locality has an Afrotropical influence, with the Afrotropical elements predominant, and a closer affiliation to the Afrotropical Region than to the Palearctic region or the Eremic zone (El-Hawagry *et al.*, 2013). The collected specimens didn't match any Palaearctic or Afrotropical species keyed or described in Meigen (1804, 1820), Loew (1846, 1873), Czerny & Strobl (1909), Becker & Stein (1913), Becker (1908, 1915), Bezzi (1921, 1924, 1925), Austen (1937), Engel (1937), Hesse (1938, 1975), Séguy (1941), Efflatoun (1945), Zaitzev (1972), Báez (1985), Greathead Evenhuis (2001b), or Greathead (2004).

The collected specimens are described herein as a new species *Phthiria sharafi* sp. nov., and this finding represents the first record of the subfamily Phthiriinae (Bombyliidae, Diptera) from Saudi Arabia.

Material and methods

Material for the present study was collected from Garf Raydah Protected Area, Abha, Asir Province, south-western part of Saudi Arabia, using a Malaise trap erected in a site rich in olive, cactus and juniper trees (Fig. 1).

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