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### New combinations and changes in the classification of Ceratopogonidae (Diptera, biting midges)

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This short article contains some necessary taxonomic changes prior to the publication of a chapter on the Ceratopogonidae by the author for the upcoming Manual of Afrotropical Diptera and spearheaded by Ashley Kirk-Spriggs. Some additional placements of three genera to a recently redefined tribe are also included.

Borkent (2014) redefined the genus *Schizonyxhelea* Clastrier to be more inclusive and incorporated a number of taxa previously placed in *Stilobezzia* Kieffer. This genus had been previously restricted to two Neotropical species (Wirth & Grogan 1988). Clastrier (1991) revised the world species he considered to be related to *Stilobezzia insolita* Das Gupta & Wirth and these are here all considered to be members of *Schizonyxhelea* on the basis of a transverse sclerite in their male genitalia and/or the single, distinctive, basally bent spermatheca of the female. One of these, *Schizonyxhelea diminuta* (Lane & Forattini) from Panama was previously assigned to *Schizonyxhelea* by Borkent (2014).

The new combinations are as follows:

*Schizonyxhelea afra* (Clastrier, 1991: 298) (*Stilobezzia*). Guinea. **New combination.**

*Schizonyxhelea afrotropica* (Clastrier, 1991: 302) (*Stilobezzia*). Guinea. **New combination.**

*Schizonyxhelea corneti* (Clastrier, 1991: 303) (*Stilobezzia*). Burkina Faso. **New combination.**

*Schizonyxhelea amazonica* (Clastrier, 1991: 306) (*Stilobezzia*). French Guiana. **New combination.**

*Schizonyxhelea gallica* (Clastrier, 1991: 305) (*Stilobezzia*). France. **New combination.**

*Schizonyxhelea insolita* (Das Gupta & Wirth, 1968: 49) (*Stilobezzia*). Malaysia. **New combination.**

There is some uncertainty regarding the male genitalia of *Schizonyxhelea amazonica*, which appears to be lacking both an aedeagus and the transverse sclerite (Clastrier 1991). A transverse sclerite is also missing in the reduced male genitalia of *S. forattinii* (see discussion by Borkent 2014) and perhaps this is a homologous loss. There is also the possibility that the specimen was damaged (reexamination would be of value). The female of this species has the characteristic, basally bent spermatheca. *Schizonyxhelea* is now newly recorded in the Afrotropical Region with three species present. Clastrier (1991) provided a key to these three Afrotropical species (along with four other extraterritorial species).

Borkent (2014) proposed the new genus *Anebomyia* Borkent, including some species previously placed in *Mallochohelea*. The following four species are transferred from *Mallochohelea* to *Anebomyia* as new combinations. All have femoral spines and lack the setal tufts on female sternite 8 characteristic of the genus. All but *A. aukurabis* are also known as males and these have the characteristic separate parameres.

*Anebomyia aukurabis* (de Meillon & Wirth, 1983: 371) (*Mallochohelea*). South Africa. **New combination.**

*Anebomyia hamata* (de Meillon & Wirth, 1987: 60) (*Mallochohelea*). Madagascar. **New combination.**

*Anebomyia hansfordi* (de Meillon & Wirth, 1983: 372) (*Mallochohelea*). South Africa. **New combination.**

*Anebomyia unca* (de Meillon & Wirth, 1987: 61) (*Mallochohelea*). Kenya. **New combination.**

Borkent (2014) divided the genera previously placed in Sphaeromiini into three tribes: Hebetulini, Johannsenomyiini and Sphaeromiini sensu stricto. Three genera, of uncertain position were left in Sphaeromiini sensu lato. They are now assigned as follows. However, each of these warrants further study and I did not examine any firsthand.