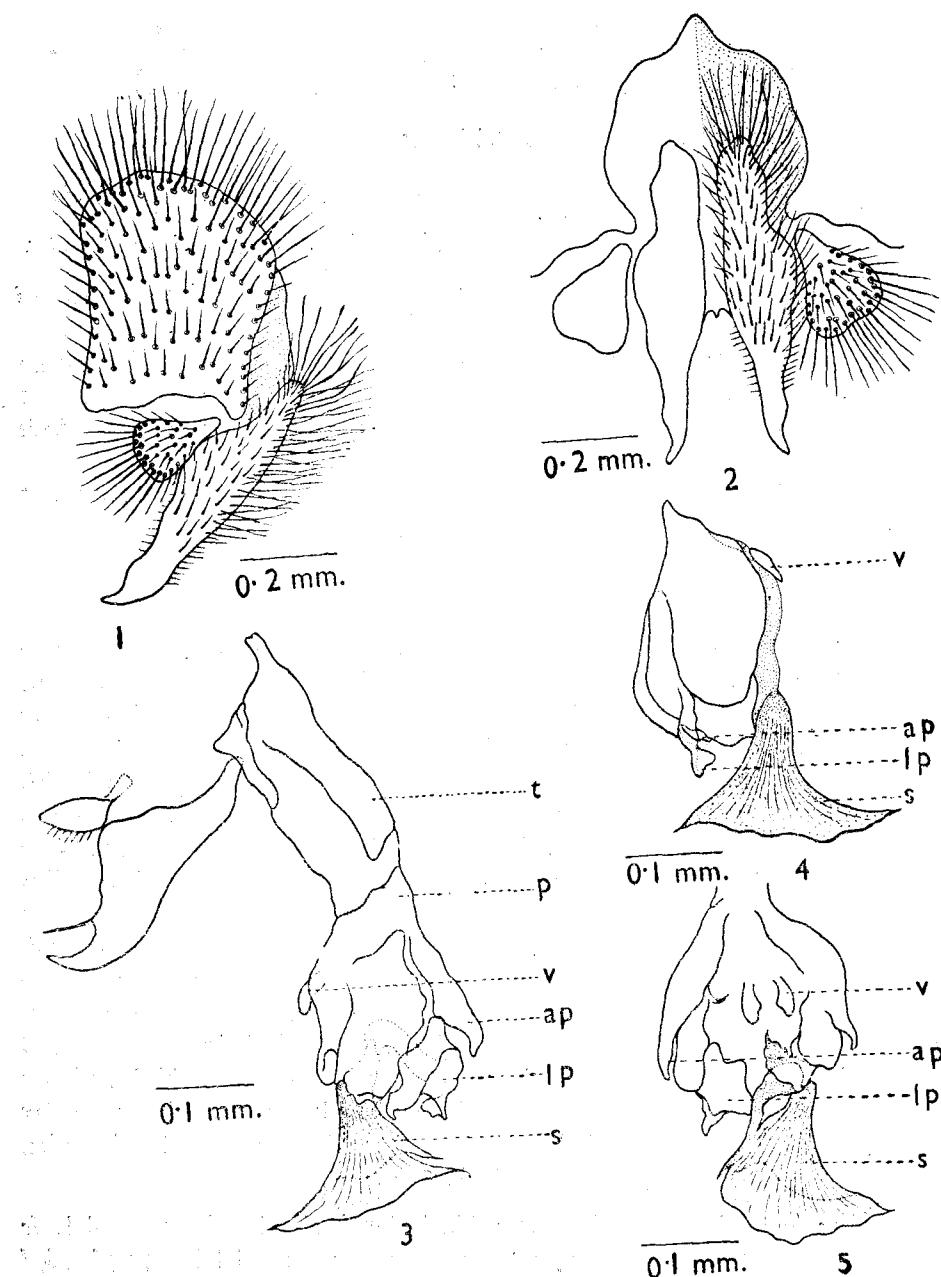


VIII. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

- i. Two new species of Sarcophelenia from India
(Diptera : Sarcophagidae). Oriental Ins.,
10(1) : 11-17 (Addendum-2)

- ii. A new species of Kugloea from North-West Himalaya
(Diptera : Sarcophagidae). Oriental Ins.,
10(3) : 369-372 (Addendum - 1)

// ADDENDUM - 1 //



Figs. 1-5. *Kozlovoe lopesi*, sp. nov. : 1, inner and outer forceps, lateral view; 2, same, posterior view; 3, penis, left side view; 4 same, right side view; 5 same, ventral view. (ap.—apical plate of paraphallus, lp—lateral plate of paraphallus, p.—paraphallus, s—styli of glans, t—theca of penis, v—ventralia of penis).

A NEW SPECIES OF *KOZLOVEA* FROM NORTH-WEST HIMALAYA (DIPTERA : SARCOPHACIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. A new species, *Kozlovia lopesi*, is described. The genus is new to India.

Kozlovia Rohdendorf is hitherto known by only one species, *K. tshernovi* Rohdendorf, from South Mongolia. One new species is described here. This is also the first record of the genus from India. It appears that *Sarcophaga peshelicis* Senior-White may rightly belong to *Kozlovia*, but I do not commit myself to a definite decision till I see the type-specimen which is in the British Museum.

Type-specimen is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India.

***Kozlovia lopesi*, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-5)**

Length : ♂, 10 mm.

Head : Frons about two-fifths the width of eye; frontal vitta brownish-black, at narrowest point of front more than twice the width of each frontal; parafrontal and parafacial blackish with silvery pollen and numerous irregularly scattered short black hairs, the latter with long hairs near the eye. Antennae black; 1st and 2nd segments black with short black hairs; 3rd light black with silvery pollen, length $2.5 \times$ that of the 2nd and reaching about 0.8 distance to vibrissae; arista long plumose on basal two-thirds. Vibrissae long, distance between vibrissae more than parafacial width; facial ridge black with white pollen and short black hairs; gena black with numerous black hairs; postgena black with long grayish hairs. Frontal bristles 13, arranged in a row on parafrontal, lower 7 inclinate, convergent of which the lowest 4 below base of antennae, lowermost one reaching about the tip of 2nd antennal segment, upper 6 reclinate. Ocellar triangle black with many long diverging black hairs; outer vertical present, inner ones well developed, post vertical short, one third the inner vertical; ocellar and post ocellar moderately developed; 1st row of post ocellar setae black and regular, behind which are irregular black and white hairs. Palpi slender, dark brown; proboscis black.

Thorax : Blackish-grey with three black longitudinal stripes; *ac* 0+1; *dc* 4+3; *ia* 1+2; *ps* 1; *h* 4 (1 short); *ph* 2; *np* 4; *sa* 4; *pa* 2; *st* 1+1+1; *mpl* 7; *hpl* 11; propleura brownish-black, bare; prostigmatic and propleural bristles well

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developed and accompanied with small hairs; apicoscutellar and discoscutellar bristles 1 pair each, lateroscutellar bristles 2 pairs; pro-and meso-thoracic spiracles brown. *Wings* : Hyaline with blackish veins; R_1 bare; R_{4+5} with 8 short setae dorsally extending less than half the distance from the basal node to r-m and several short setae on ventral surface of basal node; 3rd section of costa about one and half times the length of the 5th, the latter with short spines about half its length proximally; basicostal scale yellowish-brown; costal spine not so stout; epaulet black with many short spines; squamma whitish; haltere brown. *Legs* : Black; fore femur with two rows of bristles on posterodorsal surface and a row of long bristles along posterior margin of ventral surface; fore tibia with 2 short bristles each at about basal one-third on the anterodorsal and posterodorsal surfaces; mid femur with a row of bristles on anterolateral surface medially, 2 bristles on posterodorsal and 1 bristle on posterolateral surfaces distally and a row of long bristles along basal half of anterior and posterior margins of ventral surface; mid tibia with 2 bristles each almost medially on anterolateral and posterolateral surfaces and with tuft of hairs on anterior and posterior margins of ventral surface; hind femur with two rows of long bristles on anterodorsal surface, 1 bristle on dorsal surface at one-fourth the distance from the distal end, numerous hairs and long bristles on anteroventral surface and a rows of short and long hairs on posteroventral surface; hind tibia with a row of bristles on anterodorsal surface, 2 bristles each on one-third and two-thirds distance from the basal end on posterodorsal surface and with tuft of hairs on anterior and posterior margins of ventral surface.

Abdomen : Black with silvery checkered pattern; median marginal bristles on 2nd and 3rd abdominal tergites absent but with well developed lateral marginal bristles, 4th and 5th tergites only with a row of marginal bristles; sternites 1st to 3rd with black hairs, 4th with a row of apical bristles; 1st genital tergite brownish-black with a well developed row of 10 marginal bristles and with short hairs, 2nd genital tergites blackish without marginal bristles, but with tufts of long hairs; outer forceps somewhat elongated, inner ones with curved and pointed apex; anterior paramere short and blunt, posterior ones with curved and pointed apex; styli of glans long, bell shaped, membranous and apically situated; theca is shorter than the paraphallus, both much sclerotised; ventralia very small; apical plate of paraphallus reduced and curved, lateral plate chitinous and well developed.

Female : Unknown.

Holotype ♂, INDIA : H. P. : Chhatri, Spiti Valley in N.W. Himalaya, 11,000 ft, Coll. A.P. Kapur, 16.vi.1955. (Type in Z. S. I., Calcutta).

Kozlovea lopesi differs from *tshernovi* Rohdendorf the only known species of the genus in the detailed structures of the ♂ genitalia. Moreover in *lopesi* there is a row of well developed marginal bristles on the 1st genital tergite which is lacking in *tshernovi*. The species is named after Dr. H. S. Lopes of Brazil.

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Abbreviations used in the text

ac—acrostichal bristles, *dc*—dorsocentral bristles, *h*—humeral bristles, *hpl*—hypopleural bristles, *ia*—intra—alar bristles, *mpl*—mesopleural bristles, *np*—notopleural bristles, *pa*—postalar bristles, *ph*—post humeral bristles, *ps*—presutural bristles, *sa*—supra-alar bristles, *st*—sternopleural bristles.

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BOOK-REVIEWS

- 1. AGRICULTURAL PESTS OF INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA** .By A.S. Atwal. 1976. Published by Kalyani Publishers, Delhi & Ludhiana. Pp. i—x + 1-502.

Price Rs. 50.00

This book has been written primarily for students of Applied Zoology and Agricultural Entomology, as one giving concise account of the role of insects in Indian Agriculture and also for the benefit of agricultural students and workers in Southeast Asia. Apart from discussing the principles and methods of pest control, the biology, life-cycle and behaviour of individual pests are also given crop-wise. The integrated method of pest control has been emphasized and information given about cultural practices and natural enemies to minimise crop losses. There are chapters dealing with stored grain pests, house-hold pests, pests of farm animals and mammals and birds as pests of crops.

The book is well written and printed and should find a place on the shelves of all students of Agriculture and Entomology.

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