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The Hybotidae of the *Our Planet Reviewed in Corsica 2019-2021* survey, with the description of three new species of *Platypalpus* and *Tachydromia* (Diptera, Empidoidea)

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https://zoobank.org/References/44FC165A-B794-40EE-9551-C90FBFD21CB3

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Abstract. – In the framework of the *Our Planet Reviewed* program, a 3-years survey of Corsica was conducted between 2019 and 2021. A total of 3,287 Empidoidea (Diptera) were retrieved from about 17% or 152 out of 876 Diptera samples and examined. They contained 31 representatives of the family Atelestidae, 649 Brachystomatidae, 778 Empididae and 1,829 Hybotidae. The hybotid genera *Drapetis* Meigen, 1822, *Platypalpus* Macquart, 1827, and *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803, were studied in more detail. Three species are described here as new to science: *Platypalpus pseudoarticulatoides* Grootaert, n. sp., *P. pseudoniveisetoides* Grootaert, n. sp. and *Tachydromia corsicana* Grootaert, n. sp. In addition, some rare species with a limited distribution in Europe such as *Drapetis hirsuticercis* Stark, 2003, *Platypalpus longimanus* (Corti, 1907), *Platypalpus parvicauda* (Collin, 1926), and *Platypalpus stigma* (Collin, 1926) are discussed here. *Platypalpus excavatus* Yang & Yao *in* Yang *et al.*, 2007, is considered as a new objective synonym of *Tachydromia excisa* Becker, 1907.

Résumé. – **Les Hybotidae collectés lors de la série d'expéditions *La Planète Revisitée en Corse 2019-2021*, avec la description de trois espèces nouvelles de *Platypalpus* et *Tachydromia* (Diptera, Empidoidea)**. Dans le cadre du programme *La Planète Revisitée*, une étude de trois ans en Corse a été réalisée entre 2019 et 2021. Au total, 3287 Empidoidea (Diptères) ont été récupérés sur 152 (soit 17 %) des 876 échantillons de Diptères, et examinés. Ils contenaient 31 représentants de la famille des Atelestidae, 649 Brachystomatidae, 778 Empididae et 1829 Hybotidae. Les genres d'Hybotidae *Drapetis* Meigen, 1822, *Platypalpus* Macquart, 1827, et *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803, ont été étudiés plus en détail. Trois espèces sont décrites ici comme nouvelles pour la science : *Platypalpus pseudoarticulatoides* Grootaert, n. sp., *P. pseudoniveisetoides* Grootaert, n. sp. et *Tachydromia corsicana* Grootaert, n. sp. De plus, certaines espèces rares avec une répartition limitée en Europe, telles que *Drapetis hirsuticercis* Stark, 2003, *Platypalpus longimanus* (Corti, 1907), *Platypalpus parvicauda* (Collin, 1926) et *Platypalpus stigma* (Collin, 1926), sont discutées ici. *Platypalpus excavatus* Yang & Yao *in* Yang *et al.*, 2007, est considéré comme un nouveau synonyme objectif de *Tachydromia excisa* Becker, 1907.

Keywords. – Atelestidae, Brachystomatidae, Empididae, expedition, morphology, pan traps, taxonomy.

The present paper is based on dipteran material collected during the most recent survey in the framework of the *Our Planet Reviewed* (*La Planète Revisitée*) program that was conducted in Corsica between 2019 and 2021. The terrestrial part of this 6th edition was organized by the consortium formed by the Collectivité de Corse (CDC), the Office français de la biodiversité (OFB) and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN, Paris), with three key objectives: (i) to carry out an elaborate survey in a number of sites that represent the biotope diversity of the island; this should set a reference basis for biodiversity; (ii) to create new and/or extend extant natural history collections with specimens and DNA barcode sequences; this should serve as a basis for comparison with continental vouchers; and (iii) to deploy a sampling scheme with a wide array of collecting methods in order to optimize contemporary inventory schemes (Ichter *et al*., 2018). For information on the general framework, studied areas, sampling methodologies, and preliminary results of this survey, see Touroult *et al*. (2023).

During the examination of a large number of Hybotidae (Diptera), we came across a number of rare European species, while others required special taxonomic attention. And some species even proved to be undescribed thus far. In the present paper, a selected number of hybotid species are treated which belong to the genera *Drapetis* Meigen, 1822, *Platypalpus* Macquart, 1827, and *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803. Finally, three species new to science are described in the genera *Platypalpus* and *Tachydromia*.

Material and methods

The *Our Planet Reviewed in Corsica 2019-2021* expeditions produced 876 Diptera samples, 152 —or about 17%— of which contained Empidoidea. A total of 3,287 specimens were examined with 31 representatives of the family Atelestidae, 649 Brachystomatidae, 778 Empididae and 1,829 Hybotidae. Over ¾ of these specimens was retrieved from coloured pan traps which have been applied in great extent in 2019 and 2021. About 43% of the specimens was collected with yellow pan traps, and 19% in white and 15% in blue coloured types. Another 18% was gathered by sweeping vegetation or humid soils. See TOUROULT *et al*. (2023) for more information on the intensive Diptera pan trap protocol. One family within Empidoidea, Dolichopodidae *s. str. sensu* POLLET & BROOKS (2008), will be treated in separate papers by the third author (MP).

The species record format applied in this paper is as follows. Corsica: number of males and/or females, locality, location, sampling site description, latitude, longitude, altitude, collection date or period (collecting method), collector's name, sample code (unique identifier for record in the database of the empidoid flies of the first author (PG), e.g., Ref. COR0629). The material, including the holotypes and paratypes, will be deposited in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), with some vouchers held in the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Brussels, Belgium.

Morphological abbreviations. – **a**, anus; **af**, apical fork of right epandrial lamella; **a rel**, apex of right epandrial lamella; **e**, epiproct; **eja**, ejaculatory apodeme; **dp**, dorsal process; **hy**, hypandrium; **I**, indentation; **lc**, left cercus; **lel**, left epandrial lamella; **ls**, left surstylus; **ls1**, left surstylus1; **ls2**, left surstylus2; **pr**, process; **rc**, right cercus; **rel**, right epandrial lamella; **rs**, right surstylus: **sp**, spinules.

Other abbreviations. – **BPT**, blue pan traps; **HC**, collected by hand; **MSW**, collected by sweep net, with transfer of entire yield into a collecting jar with alcohol immediately after collection event; **PT**, pan traps of different colours; **SW**, collected by sweep net and retrieved individually from the net; **WPT**, white pan traps; **YPT**, yellow pan traps.

Results

A selected number of species belonging to the hybotid genera *Drapetis* Meigen, 1822, *Platypalpus* Macquart, 1827, and *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803, are treated below.

Genus ***Drapetis*** Meigen, 1822

At least five species of *Drapetis* were observed during the present survey. Only two species are treated here, since they correspond more or less to known species. The other three species are still under investigation.

Drapetis hirsuticercis Stark, 2003 (fig. 1).

Drapetis hirsuticercis Stark, 2003: 139, description, figures 66-76.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 1 ♂, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/147 (Ref. COR0262).

Comments. – The present species is very similar to *Drapetis hirsuticercis* Stark, 2003, that was described from three populations: one in central Germany, one in the Alpes-Maritimes

department in France and one in Switzerland. Males in each of these three populations have slightly different genital terminalia. Striking is the variation in the shape of the apex of the right epandrial lamella —Forsatz der rechten lamella *sensu* Stark (2003 : figures 71, 73, 75)— which is rather narrow. In the Corsican species, the apex of the right epandrial lamella looks quite similar and hence we consider the Corsican population as part of a species complex. On the other hand, the closely related *Drapetis terjei* Grootaert & Hellqvist, 2020 (fig. 2) has the apex of the right epandrial lamella wider and more rounded than in the four populations of *D. hirsuticercis*. The dorsal projection of the right epandrial lamella is broad in all four populations of *D. hirsuticercis* and bears thick apical setae. The dorsal projection (dp) of the right epandrial lamella in *D. terjei* has a more slender apex, bearing long fine setae (Grootaert & Hellqvist, 2020; fig. 2A, B: dp) while the dorsal projection in all four populations of *D. hirsuticercis* is broad triangular bearing thick setae at the apex (fig. 1C). The left surstylus (ls1) is much broader in *D. terjei* than in *D. hirsuticercis* (Stark, 2003: figures 72, 74, 76) as well as in the Corsican population (fig. 1C-D) and the apex bears a very long bristle as long as the ls1 while the bristling is much shorter in all the other populations of *D. hirsuticercis*.

Drapetis infitialis Collin, 1961 (fig. 2)

Drapetis exilis infitialis Collin, 1961: 37, figure 14b.
Drapetis infitialis Collin; Chvála, 1975: 260, figures 607, 772.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 1 ♂, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'00.5"N, 9°09'27.6"E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/151 (Ref. COR0188).

Comments. – The present species is a member of the *Drapetis exilis* Meigen, 1822, complex and provisionally considered to be *D. infitialis* Collin, 1961. It differs from *D. exilis* in that the tip of the right cercus is very long and the surstylus of the right epandrial lamella is rather

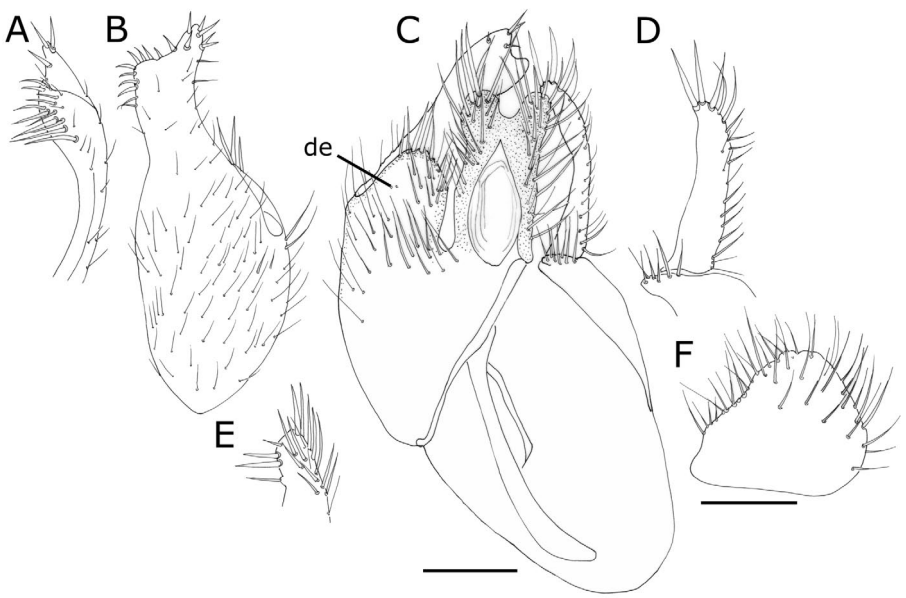

Fig. 1. – *Drapetis hirsuticercis* Stark (Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, Ref. COR0262), male terminalia. – **A**, Apex right epandrial lamella. – **B**, Right epandrial lamella. – **C**, Epandrium with cerci, dorsal. – **D**, Left surstylus. – **E**, Tip right cercus, lateral view. – **F**, Left epandrial lamella. Scale 0.1 mm.

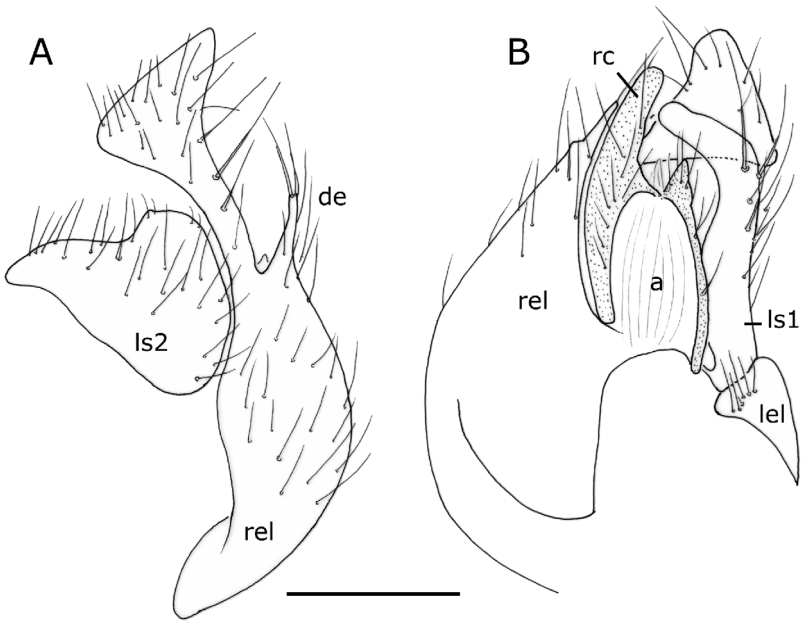

Fig. 2. – *Drapetis infitialis* Collin (Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, Ref. COR0188), male terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella with dorsal extension (de) and left surstylus (ls2). – **B**, Epandrium with cerci and left surstylus (ls1) inserted on the left epandrial lamella (lel). Scale 0.1 mm.

broad as in *D. infitialis*. However, the tip of the left surstylus is strongly bent while it seems straight in the true *D. infitialis*. The dorsal extension (de) (fig. 2A-B) is long and fine while it seems shorter and wider in *D. exilis* as well as in *D. infitialis*. Hence, a revision of the group in connection with a genetic study is required.

Genus ***Platypalpus*** Macquart, 1827

The *Platypalpus* species are treated according to the species group to which they belong (GROOTAERT & CHVÁLA, 1992) which will allow quicker comparison of the features of more or less related species.

***Platypalpus ciliaris* group**

Platypalpus ciliaris (Fallén, 1816) (fig. 3)

Tachydromia ciliaris Fallén, 1816: 33.
Platypalpus ciliaris (Fallén); CHVÁLA, 1975: 95, figures 52, 55, 169, 245-248, 255, 671.
Syn. *Platypalpus compungens* Walker, 1851: 128.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, on rocks on beech forest slope, 41°52'26.1"N, 9°08'09.0"E, 1,298 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/121 (Ref. COR0002); 5 ♂, same location, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52'26.3"N, 9°08'08.4"E, 1,286 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/124 (Ref. COR0037); 1 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.0"N, 9°08'08.3"E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/127 (Ref. COR0097).

Distribution. – New to Corsica. According to the Fauna Europaea (PAPE *et al*., 2015), *P. ciliaris* is very widely distributed all over western Europe and known from 24 countries.

Comments. – Male terminalia are much bigger than in the following species *P. parvicauda* and the apical tarsomere of all legs is black (fig. 3), while being yellow in *P. parvicauda* (fig. 4).

Fig. 3. – *Platypalpus ciliaris* (Collin) (Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, Ref. COR0002), habitus male. *(Photo: Isabella Van de Velde).*

Platypalpus parvicauda (Collin, 1926) (fig. 4-6)

Tachydromia parvicauda Collin, 1926: 154.
Tachydromia parvicauda Collin, 1961: 114, redescription.
Platypalpus parvicauda (Collin); Chvála, 1989: 249, diagnosis.

Material examined. – 295 specimens, **Corsica**: 2 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, on rocks on beech forest slope, 41°52’26.1”N, 9°08’09.0”E, 1,298 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/121 (Ref. COR0003); 9 ♂, 8 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 1°52’27.4”N,

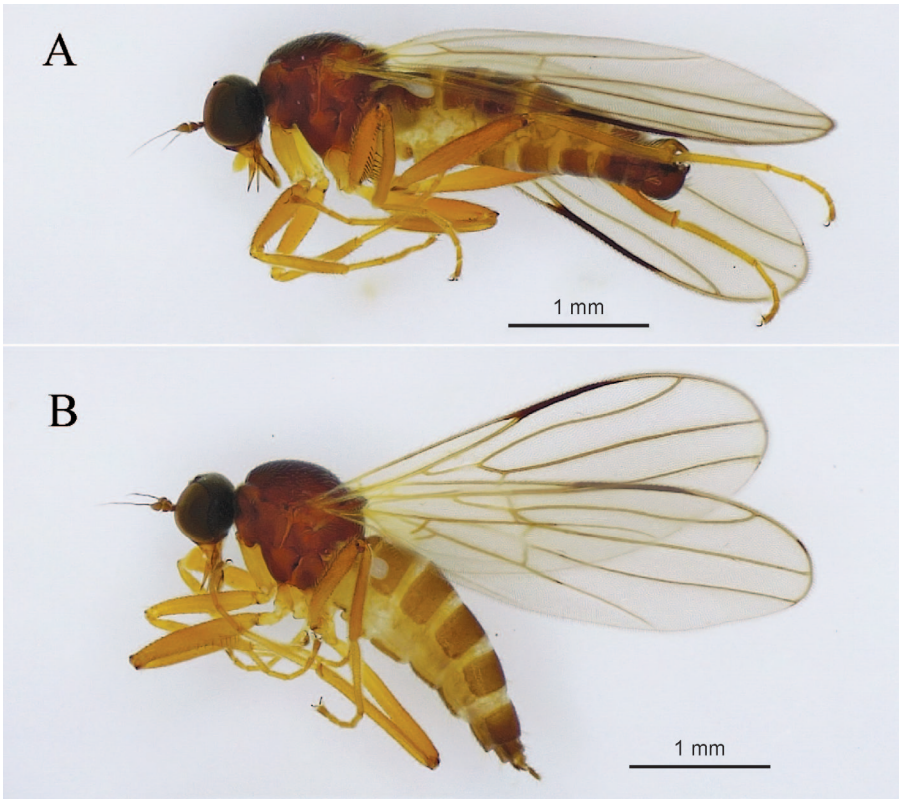

Fig. 4. – *Platypalpus parvicauda* (Collin), habitus. – **A**, Male. – **B**, Female. *(Photos: Isabella Van de Velde).*

9°08’06.5”E, 1,282m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/131 (Ref. COR0021); 31 ♂, 11 ♀, same location, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52’26.3”N, 9°08’08.4”E, 1,286 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/124 (Ref. COR0038); 44 ♂, 15 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52’27.0”N, 9°08’08.3”E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/127 (Ref. COR0092); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52’26.3”N, 9°08’08.4”E, 1,286 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/126 (Ref. COR0271); 1 ♀, Zonza, Samulaghia, in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45.697’N, 9°13.658’E, 1,209 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/096 (Ref. COR0012); 30 ♂, 15 ♀, same location, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45’40.1”N, 9°13’32.9”E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/112 (Ref. COR0086); 71 ♂, 29 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45’39.6”N, 9°13’37.2”E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/107 (Ref. COR0150); 1 ♂, same location, on vegetation along small canopied (Alnus) stream crossing dirt road, 41°46’05.4”N, 9°13’15.3”E, 1,112 m, 28.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/117 (Ref. COR0195); 1 ♂, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45’39.55”N, 9°13’37.20”E, 1,244 m, 28.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/093 (Ref. COR0519); 1 ♀, same location,

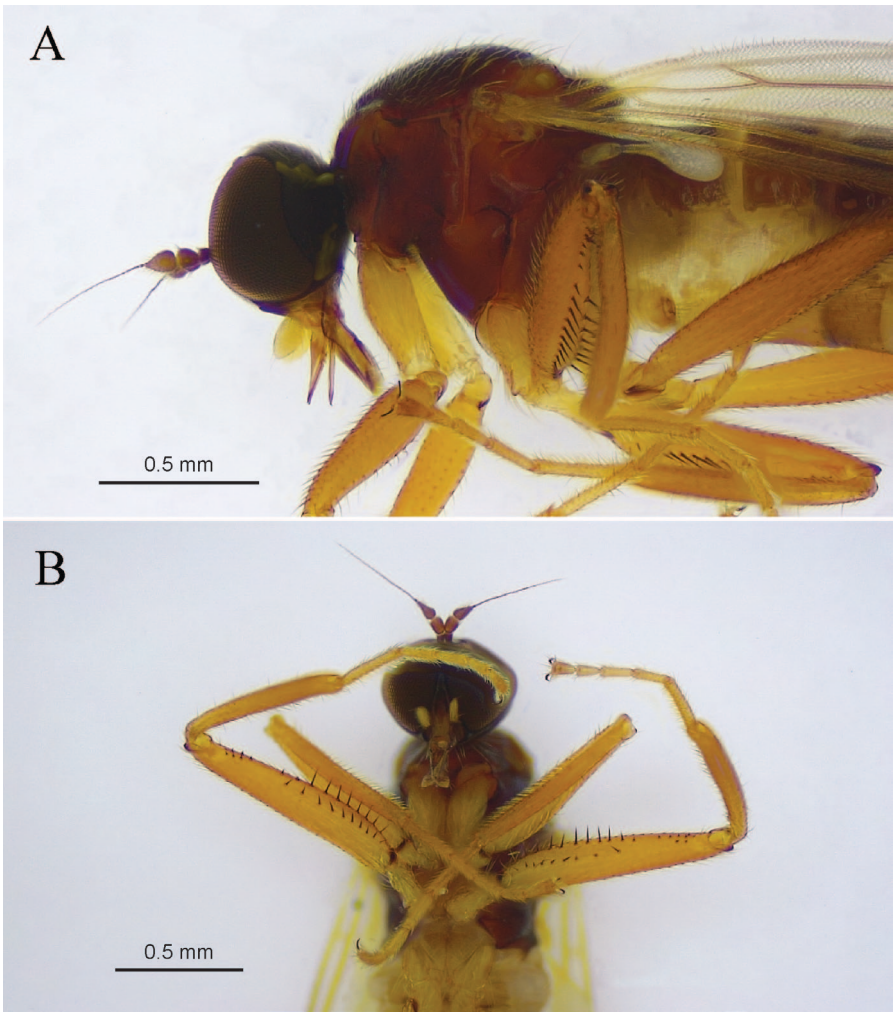

Fig. 5. – *Platypalpus parvicauda* (Collin), male. – **A**, Head, thorax and mid femur, lateral view. – **B**, Mid femur, posteroventral view. *(Photos: Isabella Van de Velde).*

on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/101 (Ref. COR0192); 1 ♂, same location, pines, alders, reservoir, 41°46'07.6"N, 9°13'22.5"E, 1,142 m, 28.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/195 (Ref. COR0157); 12 ♂, 7 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, in brook bed in oak forest, 41°46'21.9"N, 9°07'15.1"E, 934m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/089 (Ref. COR0016); 1 ♂, same location, on banks of river in oak forest, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/072 (Ref. COR0103); 1 ♂, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/147 (Ref. COR0053); 1 ♀, same location, in open rocky sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'02.9"N, 9°09'24.2"E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/154 (Ref. COR0076); 1 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0461).

Distribution. – New to Corsica and France. A very rare species, according to Fauna Europaea (Pape *et al*., 2015), and only known from the British Isles, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Differential diagnosis. – All tarsomeres yellowish, apical tarsomere at most dusky yellow (fig. 4) while apical tarsomere in *P. ciliaris* is black (fig. 3).

Comments. – We did not see the type material nor other material previously identified by other authors and to our knowledge there are no illustrations of this species available in the literature. For that reason, the male genitalia of a specimens from Corsica is presented here (fig. 6). Mid femora as in *P. ciliaris*, but the long black ventral bristle-like spines arranged in two widely separated rows on basal half of femora, and the minute black spines on apical half confined to the apical row only. The ventral spinules in the apical quarter of the femur are well separated from the long ventral spine-like bristles at the base of the mid femur (fig. 5A-B).

***Platypalpus pallipes* group**

Platypalpus longimanus (Corti, 1907)

Tachydromia longimana Corti, 1907: 101.

Tachydromia longimana Strobl, 1910: 79.

Platypalpus (Cleptodromia) longimana (Corti); Smith, 1969: 108, illustration fore tibia and tarsus (figure 1), tarsus mid leg (figure 2), male terminalia (figure 3).

Platypalpus longimanus (Corti); Chvála, 1989: 257, re-description and drawing antenna male (figure 3), antenna female (figure 4), male terminalia of holotype (figures 5-7); Grootaert, 2023: 173, figure 5.

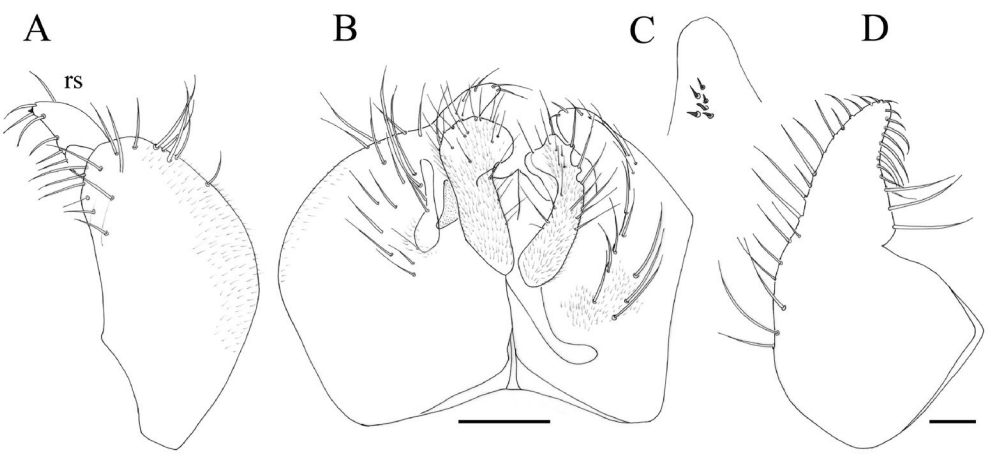

Fig. 6. – *Platypalpus parvicauda* (Collin) (Zonza, Samulaghia, Ref. COR0150), male terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella. – **B**, Epandrium dorsal. – **C**, Tip hypandrium bearing spinules. – **D**, Left epandrial lamella. Scale 0.1 mm.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 1 ♂, Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, in brook bed in oak forest, 41°46'21.9"N, 9°07'15.1"E, 934 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/089 (Ref. COR0017).

Comments. – New to Corsica and France. The male examined here has the typical long postpedicel about four times as long as deep, with the stylus half as long as the postpedicel. The apical tarsomere of the mid leg is a little shorter than tarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Usually the apical tarsomere is as long as tarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. A key to *P. longimanus* and its sibling species *P. negrobovi* Grootaert, Kustov & Shamshev, 2012, and comments on both species are given in GROOTAERT (2023).

Platypalpus albiseta-group

Platypalpus pseudoniveisetoides Grootaert, **n. sp.** (fig. 7-8)

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/cd40eb12-f92b-483f-93d8-975cd7804268

HOLOTYPE: ♂, **Corsica**: Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46°21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/017 (Ref. COR0189), MNHN; genitalia dissected and figured.

PARATYPES (22 ex.): **Corsica**: 1 ♂, same location as holotype, holm oak forest: track edge, brambles, hawthorn, holm oak, blackthorn, mugwort, brooms, 41°46'09.4"N, 9°07'32.7"E, 919 m, 27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/197 (Ref. COR0046); 1 ♂, Zonza, Samulaghia, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/108 (Ref. COR0014); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/109 (Ref. COR0067); 1 ♂, same location, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45'40.1"N, 9°13'32.9"E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/112 (Ref. COR0085); 7 ♂, 2 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28. VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/101 (Ref. COR0190); 2 ♂, same data (Ref. COR0206); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/100 (Ref. COR0235); 1 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/102 (Ref. COR0265).

Differential diagnosis. – *Platypalpus pseudoniveisetoides* n. sp. is a species of the *P. albiseta* group with typical white stylus, with the mesopleura completely dusted including the hypopleura. The fore femur lacks long bristles, the ventral hairs being at most a third of the width of the femur. The acrostichals are minute and biserial. The postpedicel is at least four times as long as deep.

This combination of characters will lead in the key of GROOTAERT & CHVÁLA (1992) to couplet 53 (50) (see adjusted version below).

53 (50) Mesonotum polished black. Legs yellowish. Postpedicel four times as long as deep, stylus white, slightly longer ..... ***P. niveisetoides*** Chvála, 1973
– Mesonotum polished black. Legs bi-coloured yellowish brown with fore tibia and all tarsi brown to black. Postpedicel nearly five times as long as deep; stylus entirely white, nearly as long as postpedicel ..... ***P. pseudoniveisetoides*** n. sp.
– Mesonotum dull grey dusted except for polished anterior margin between humeri. Legs completely black. Postpedicel stout, five times as long as deep; stylus in male with basal quarter brown, half as long as postpedicel ..... ***P. albistylus*** Chvála, 1989.

A diagnosis of *P. niveisetoides* Chvála, 1973, is given in GROOTAERT & CHVÁLA (1992: 74) with the illustration of a male from Val d'Aosta (figures 48-51). For the description of the female of *P. niveisetoides,* see notes in GROOTAERT & CHVÁLA (1988).

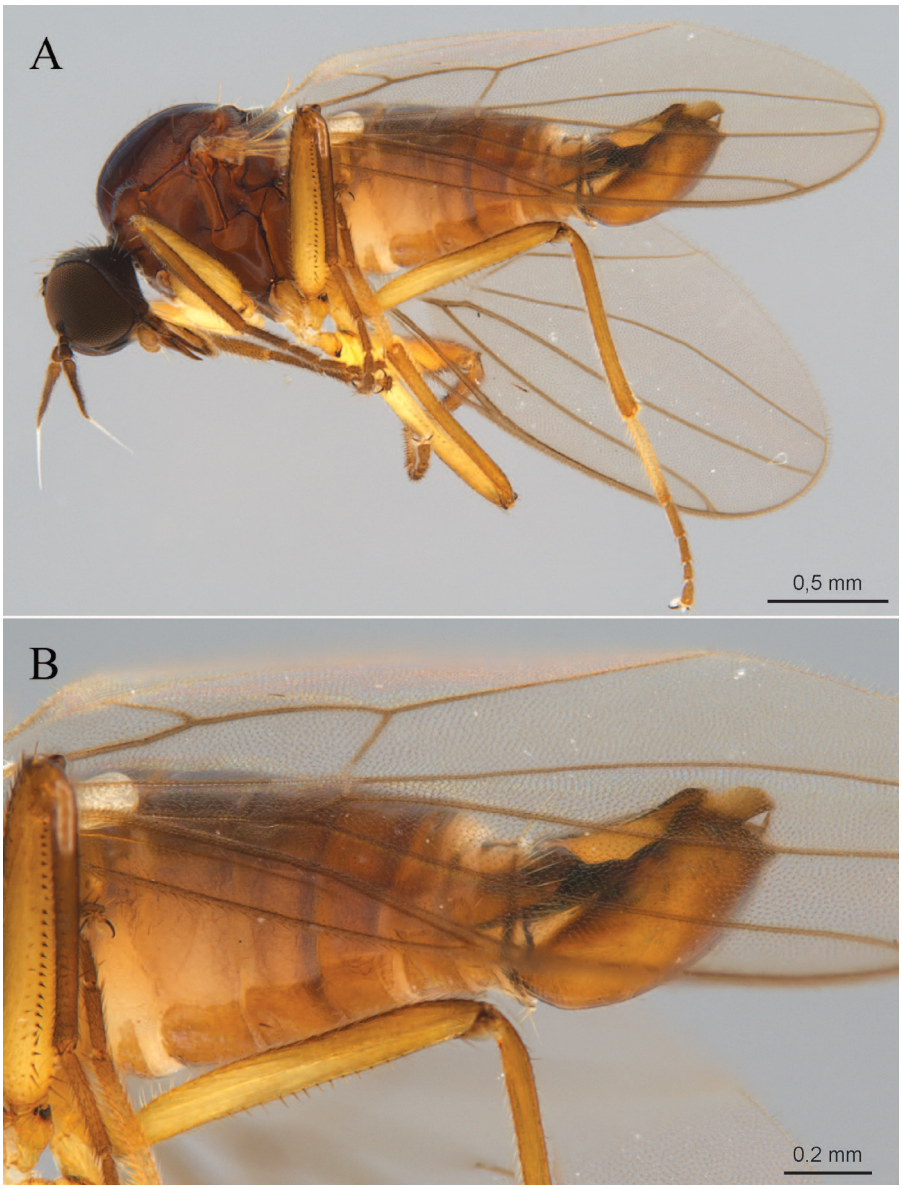

Fig. 7. – *Platypalpus pseudoniveisetoides* Grootaert, n. sp. – **A**, Male habitus. – **B**, Detail of abdomen, legs and wing. *(Photos: Rene Ong).*

Description of male. – *Length*. Body: 2.9-3.4 mm; wing: 2.6-3.0 mm.

Head. Frons dusted, narrowing down to the insertion of the antenna, at narrowest part still wider than anterior ocellus. Face narrower than frons, eyes separated for half the width of the pedicel. Face dusted silvery grey, but clypeus shiny black. Occiput entirely dusted fine grey. Ocellars very short, brownish. A pair of long pale brownish vertical bristles, widely separated. Postoculars pale, short, uniserial. Antenna black, with white stylus, nearly as long as postpedicel. Postpedicel nearly five times as long as wide. Palpus small, oval, brownish, with a pale brown apical bristle as long as palpus.

Thorax. Mesonotum shiny black (fig. 7), except for narrowly dusted border of notopleural depression, humerus and prescutellar border. Scutellum entirely dusted. Pleura with shiny black

sternopleura (katepisternum), otherwise entirely dusted including hypopleura. A short humeral bristle; acrostichals minute, biserial, the rows widely separated. Nine short, pale dorsocentrals, a long upper and a short lower notopleural bristle. Scutellar bristles long, brown, with a short bristle at each side.

Legs. All coxae dusky yellowish; fore femur brownish above, otherwise dusky. Fore tibia and tarsus entirely blackish brown. Mid femur brown on apical half, mid tibia and tarsus brown. Hind femur yellowish with apical third brownish. Hind tibia entirely brown, hind tarsomere 1 dusky yellow, with brownish tip, and tarsomeres 2-5 entirely brown. Fore femur lacking long black ventral bristles, with only minute ventral seta. A thin, black anterior preapical bristle present. Mid femur broader than fore femur especially near middle, not more than 1.5 times as long as wide. Mid femur with up to six long, black posteroventral bristles, slightly shorter than femur is wide. With one fine black anterior bristle at apical quarter. Hind femur with a row of short pale brown ventral bristles, less than half as long as femur is wide.

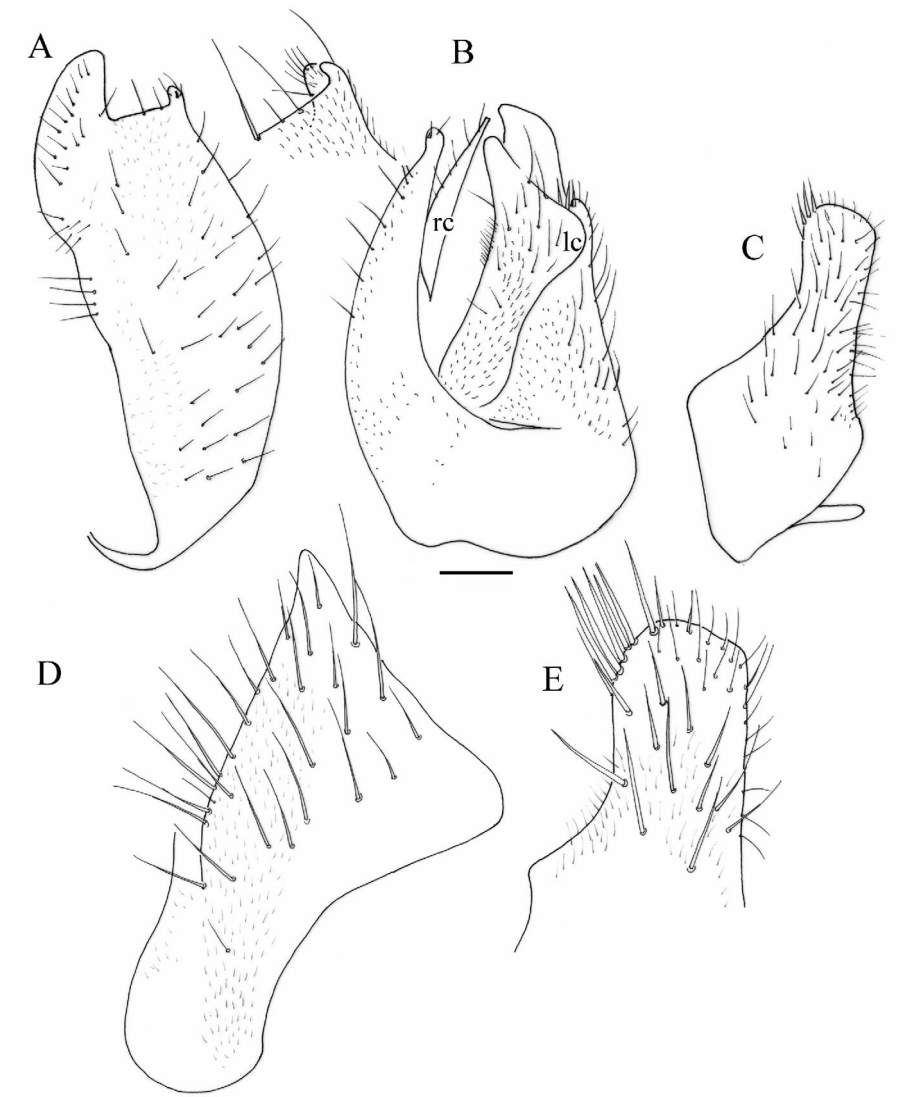

Fig. 8. – *Platypalpus pseudoniveisetoides* Grootaert, n. sp. (Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, Ref. COR0189), paratype male terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella with detail of apex. – **B**, Epandrium, dorsal. – **C**, Left epandrial lamella. – **D**, Right cercus. – **E**, Apex of left epandrial lamella. Scale 0.1 mm.

Wing. Brownish tinged, veins brown. Costal bristle long, pale brown. Vein R_{4+5} and M diverging near middle, especially vein M, bending down near middle, beyond middle converging with vein R_{4+5} towards tip of wing. Crossveins contiguous. Vein closing anal cell only distinct in basal half, with a sharp angle to anal vein.

Abdomen. Brown tergites shiny brown with short pale pubescence; sternites paler brown (fig. 7B). Details of the male genitalia are given in fig. 8.

Female. – *Length*. Body: 2.3-2.4 mm; wing: 2.3-4 mm. In most characters identical to male, except for terminalia.

Derivatio nominis. – The name '*pseudoniveisetoides*' refers to the resemblance of this species with *P. niveisetoides* Chvála, 1973.

Comments. – As can be seen in the key above, the new species would lead to *P. albistylus* Chvála, 1989, that was described from a female only. Later the male was described by Shamshev (2000). In *P. albistylus*, the mesonotum is entirely dusted dull grey except for the polished anterior margin between the humeri. The mesonotum in *P. pseudoniveisetoides* n. sp. is polished except for the borders. The legs are completely black in *P. albistylus* while in the new species they are bi-coloured yellowish and black. The most obvious character is that the stylus is dark in the basal quarter in *P. albistylus*, while in *P. pseudoniveisetoides* n. sp. it is entirely white except for the basal segment, and is less thickened than illustrated for *P. albistylus* by Chvála (1989: fig. 9). The differences in the male terminalia are even more distinct. In *P. albistylus*, the left epandrial lamella has a broadly truncate tip, set with minute hairs only (Shamshev, 2000: fig. 3), while in the new species the tip is narrower and set with a few spine-like bristles. In *P. albistylus*, the left cercus is finger-like, narrower than the right cercus (Shamshev, 2000: fig. 2), whereas in *P. niveisetoides* n. sp. the left cercus is much longer and wider than the right cercus, not finger-like, but with broad apex.

Platypalpus longicornis group

Platypalpus brachystylus (Bezzi, 1892) (fig. 9-10)

Tachydromia brevistyla Bezzi, 1892: 263.
Platypalpus brachystylus (Bezzi); Chvála, 1989: 273
Platypalpus brachystylus (Bezzi); Grootaert & Chvála, 1992: 209.
Syn. *Tachydromia pubicornis* var. *brunneitibia* Strobl, 1899: 78.
Platypalpus brunneitibia (Strobl); Chvála, 1975: 130 (figs 90, 188, 192, 336-338, 694).

Material examined. – 146 specimens. **Corsica**: 1 ♂, Zonza, Samulaghia, canopied seep along the road at edge of forest, 41°56.119'N, 9°13.348'E, 1,093m, 24.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet & Anja De Braekeleer*, FR-COR/2019/023 (Ref. COR0155); 1 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, in crevices between rocks in river bed, 41°52'28.1"N, 9°08'06.2"E, 1,272m, 25.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/047 (Ref. COR0091); 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in vegetation along streams in pozzine landscape (peat bogs), 41°50'01.1"N, 9°09'33.3"E, 1,570 m, 26.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/061 (Ref. COR0073); 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, on banks of river in oak forest, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/073 (Ref. COR0452); 1 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/083 (Ref. COR0011); 1 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/084 (Ref. COR0273); 14 ♂, 4 ♀, same location, in brook bed in oak forest, 41°46'21.9"N, 9°07'15.1"E, 934 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/089 (Ref. COR0015); 1 ♀, Zonza, Samulaghia, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.55"N, 9°13'37.20"E, 1,244 m, 28.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet,* FR-COR/2019/093 (Ref. COR0518); 1 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/099 (Ref. COR0313); 1 ♂, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/100 (Ref. COR0232); 4 ♂, 8 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0233); 1 ♂ (with terminalia dissected and illustrated), 1 ♀,

same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/100 (Ref. COR0234); 1 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/101 (Ref. COR0193); 1 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0207); 3 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/102 (Ref. COR0264); 1 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0310); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/107 (Ref. COR0164); 2 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/108 (Ref. COR0013); 1 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, sample code: FR-COR/2019/108 (Ref. COR0305); 2 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/109 (Ref. COR0068); 1 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/110 (Ref. COR0504); 1 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 28.vi.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/111 (Ref. COR0382); 3 ♂, 9 ♀, same location, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45'40.1"N,9°13'32.9"E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/112 (Ref. COR0088); 7 ♀, same location, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45'40.1"N, 9°13'32.9"E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/113 (Ref. COR0167); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52'26.3"N, 9°08'08.4"E, 1,286 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/124 (Ref. COR0043); 2 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.0"N,9°08'08.3"E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/127 (Ref. COR0094); 2 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.0"N, 9°08'08.3"E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/128 (Ref. COR0298); 1 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.4"N, 9°08'06.5"E, 1,282 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/131 (Ref. COR0025); 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in higher Alnus forest, 41°49'58.6"N, 9°09'26.1"E, 1,580 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/145 (Ref. COR0242); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same location, in higher Alnus forest, 41°49'58.6"N, 9°09'26.1"E, 1,580 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/146 (Ref. COR0134); 2 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0141); 1 ♂, 10 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT*), leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/147 (Ref. COR0052); 1 ♂, 9 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/147 (Ref. COR0059); 5 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), leg. Marc Pollet, FR-COR/2019/148 (Ref. COR0196); 3 ♀,same location, in

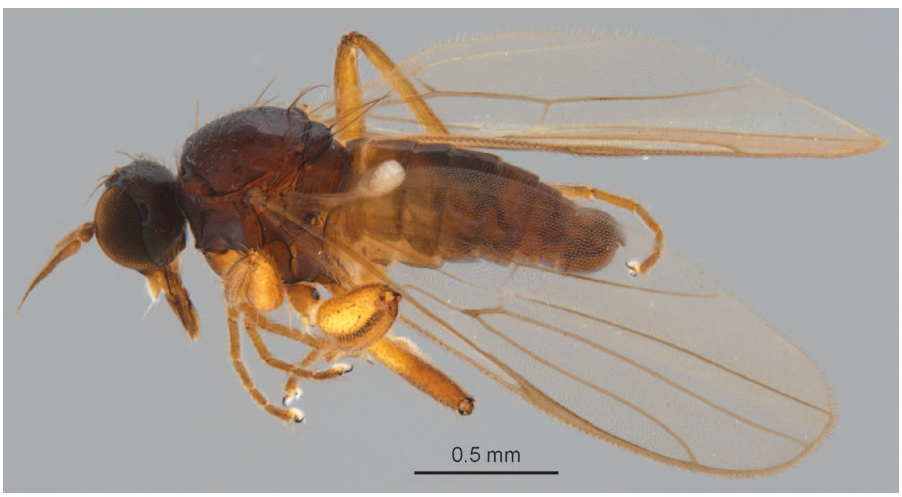

Fig. 9. – *Platypalpus brachystylus* (Bezzi), male habitus. *(Photo: Rene Ong).*

lower Alnus forest, 41°49’59.6”N, 9°09’26.4”E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/149 (Ref. COR0079); 1 ♀,same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49’59.6”N, 9°09’26.4”E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/149 (Ref. COR0239); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/150 (Ref. COR0033); 1 ♀, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/151 (Ref. COR0187); 2 ♀, (Ref. COR0211); 1 ♀, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/152 (Ref. COR0363); 1 ♀, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc* Pollet, FR-COR/2019/153 (Ref. COR0180); 1 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, beech forest: stream bank, ferns, Apiaceae, Juncaceae, 41°52’29.5”N, 9°08’04.9”E, 1,313 m, 25.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/164 (Ref. COR0224); 1 ♀, Zonza, Samulaghia, maquis at pine forest edge: track to fir forest, Ericaceae, brooms, brambles, dog roses, honeysuckle, 41°45’56.8”N, 9°13’27.3”E, 1,147 m, 28.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/199 (Ref. COR0276); 2 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d’Ornucciu, maquis at alder forest edge: brooms, juniper, 41°49’59.8”N, 9°09’25.9”E, 1,631 m, 26.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/202 (Ref. COR0404); 9 ♂, 2 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, holm oak forest clearing: brambles, honeysuckle, dog roses, 41°46’07.8”N, 9°07’32.1”E, 934 m, 23.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/203 (Ref. COR0144).

Distribution. – New to Corsica and France. A widespread species in Europe though not very common. It is probably restricted to mountainous areas.

Comments. – A medium-sized black species with two pairs of long back vertical bristles. Antenna black but basal segments sometimes brownish. Postpedicel very long, at least five times as long as deep. Stylus short, less than half as long as pedicel. Mesonotum entirely dusted dark grey, thoracic hairs brownish. Acrostichals narrowly biserial (to irregularly triserial), diverging towards scutellum. Dorsocentrals also diverging towards scutellum. Pleura dusted, but sternopleura (katepisternum) shiny. Legs dusky yellowish, tarsi darkened. Mid femur as stout as fore femur, the former set with a row of brown anterior bristles; posteroventral bristles lacking. Without spur on the mid tibia, only with a small rim-like projection. Male terminalia (fig. 10). Both cerci are small digitiform and enclosed in the epandrium. The left cercus is thinner than the right one and has a truncated apex. The right surstylus has a number of short denticles on its border and the apical border of the left epandrial lamella is also set with some short spine-like bristles.

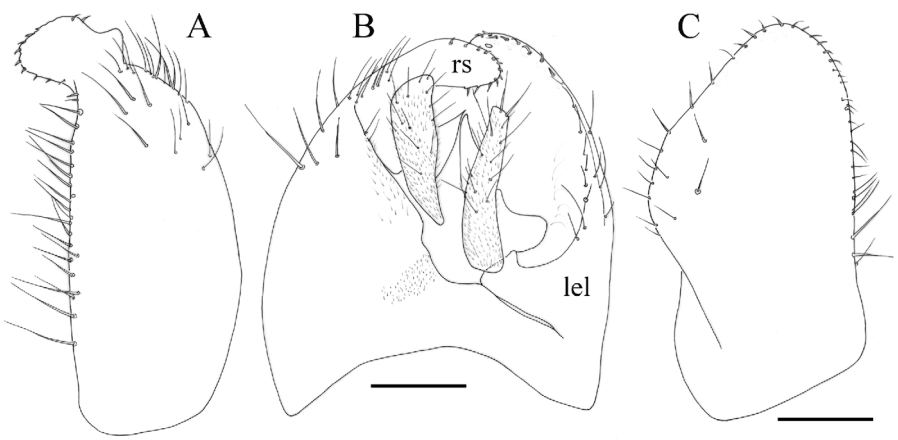

Fig. 10. – *Platypalpus brachystylus* (Bezzi) (Zonza, Samulaghia, Ref. COR0234), male terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella. – **B**, Epandrium with cerci, dorsal view. – **C**, Left epandrial lamella. Scale 0.1 mm.

The illustration by CHVÁLA (1975: fig. 336-338) of the male terminalia of *P. brachystylus* (senior syn. of *P. brunneitibia*) resembles quite well the species found here in Corsica. *Platypalpus pyrenaicus* (Séguy, 1941) is probably a closely related species, but the types were not found (GROOTAERT & CHVÁLA, 1992).

Platypalpus nigritarsis group

Platypalpus excisus (Becker, 1907) (fig. 11)

Tachydromia excisa Becker, 1907: 114 (nec *excisa* Becker, 1908: 39).
Platypalpus excisus (Becker); CHVÁLA & KOVALEV, 1974: 253, redescription (figures 1-3); CHVÁLA, 1975: 144, extended diagnosis (figures. 201, 371).
Syn. *Platypalpus excavatus* Yang & Yao *in* YANG *et al*., 2007: 405, **n. syn.**; unnecessary name change.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/147 (Ref. COR0062); 2 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/149 (Ref. COR0077); 1 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/148 (Ref. COR0200); 2 ♀, same location, alder forest: alder, maple, Sorbus, 41°49'58.7"N, 9°09'31.2"E, 1,623 m, 26.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/201 (Ref. COR0425); 1 ♀, Zonza, Samulaghia, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45'40.1"N, 9°13'32.9"E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/112 (Ref. COR0083); 1 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/101 (Ref. COR0374); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same location, fir forest, 41°45'41.5"N, 9°13'42.7"E, 1,267 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/171 (Ref. COR0228); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, holm oak forest clearing: brambles, honeysuckle, dog roses, 41°46'07.8"N, 9°07'32.1"E, 934 m, 23.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/203 (Ref. COR0146).

Distribution. – New to Corsica. *Platypalpus excisus* is widely distributed in Europe according to Fauna Europaea (PAPE *et al*., 2015).

Comments. – *Platypalpus excisus* versus *P. excavatus* Yang & Yao, 2007: this remarkable species has a confusing nomenclatorial history. It was described by BECKER (1907) as *Tachydromia excisa*; however, this name was occupied as there was a *Tachydromia excisa* (Loew, 1864) originally described in the genus *Tachista.* The name *Tachista* Loew, 1864, was later replaced by *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803, while many species of the genus *Tachydromia* were transferred to *Platypalpus* Macquart, 1827. Indeed, there is a species *Tachydromia excisa* (Loew, 1864) and a *Platypalpus excisus* (Becker, 1907) that are both valid species in different genera and there is no doubt about their identity. Hence, we do not see the need to create a new name, *Platypalpus excavatus* Yang & Yao, 2007, for *Platypalpus excisus* (Becker, 1907). Therefore, *P. excavatus* is a new junior objective synonym of *P. excisus*.

Platypalpus excisus is closely related to *P. nigritarsis* (Fallén, 1816). The latter probably also occurs in Corsica as is mentioned by BECKER (1910) as "species 100. *Tachydromia nigritarsis* Fall. Desgl." (an abbreviation of 'desgleichen' meaning 'similar to' or 'resembling'). We did not check this material.

The illustration of the male terminalia (fig. 11) is given here because the peculiar spine-like setae on the huge left cercus all terminate in a fine hair-like bristle bent in a right angle. This detail is missing in the illustrations used for the *Fauna entomologica scandinavica* (CHVÁLA, 1975: fig. 371) although these peculiar spines are shown in the paper of CHVÁLA & KOVALEV (1974: fig. 2-3). This character has been confirmed in Scandinavian specimens (Jonassen, pers. comm.); however, sometimes the hair-like tips of the setae can be lost (Stark, pers. comm.).

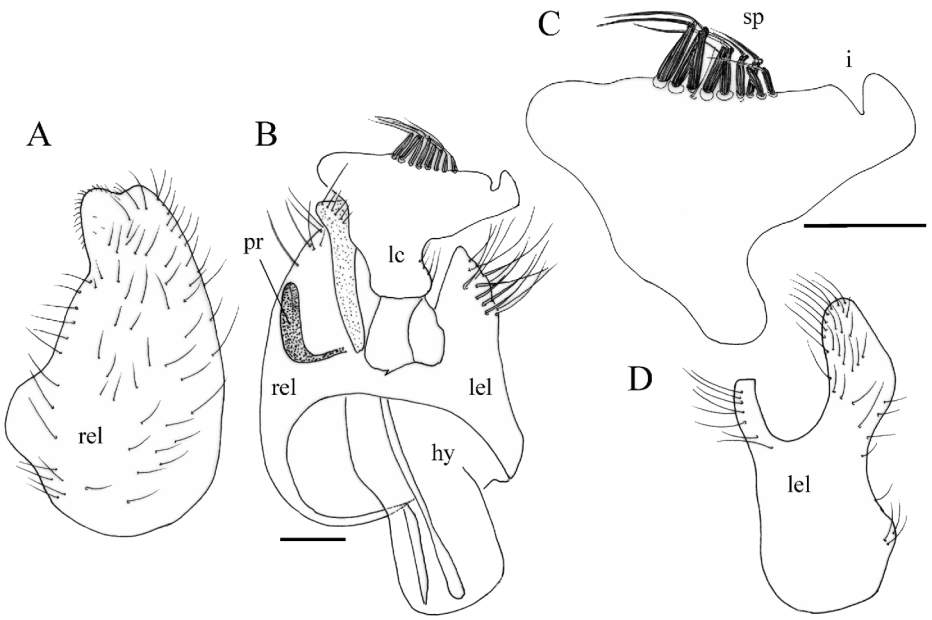

Fig. 11. – *Platypalpus excisus* (Becker), male terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella. – **B**, Epandrium. – **C**, Left cercus. – **D**, Left epandrial lamella. pr: process; sp: spiny bristles. Scale: 0.1 mm.

***Platypalpus pallidiventris-cursitans* group**

Platypalpus pictitarsoides Grootaert, 2023

Platypalpus pictitarsoides Grootaert, 2023: 174, fig. 6-8.

This species was only recently well recognized and described by Grootaert (2023). It seems to be quite abundant in Corsica.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 14 ♂, 23 ♀, Ventiseri, beach SE of Airbase BA 126, 41°54'37.0"N, 9°24'29.1"E, 25-26.V.2021 (YPT), *leg. Bernardo Santos*, FR-COR/2021/277/MP (Ref. COR0640, COR0653, COR0655); 4 ♂, 15 ♀, same location, Saulaie, 41°54'52.2"N, 9°24'40.2"E, 2 m, 25.V.2021, *leg. Eddy Poirier*, FR-COR/2021/294/MNHN (Ref. COR0294).

Distribution. – Probably a widespread species in Europe though often confused with *P. pictitarsis* (Becker, 1902).

Comments. – For the differences with the other species of the *pictitarsis* complex, see key in Grootaert (2023).

Platypalpus pseudoarticulatoides Grootaert, **n. sp.** (fig. 12-13)

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/e2960c87-fed1-4139-9cfa-3cbf80ddf54a

Holotype: ♂, **Corsica**: Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in higher Alnus forest, 41°49'58.6"N, 9°09'26.1"E, 1,580 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/144 (Ref. COR0130), MNHN.

Paratypes (2 ♂): **Corsica**: 1 ♂, same site and collecting period as holotype (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/146 (Ref. COR0137) dissected and figured; 1 ♂, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'00.5"N, 9°09'27.6"E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/151 (Ref. COR0186).

Extended differential diagnosis. – A small black species (length body: 2.5 mm, wing: 2.4 mm) with a pair of yellow vertical bristles. Antenna with basal segments yellow, and black postpedicel and stylus. Postpedicel 2.5 times as long as deep. Stylus more than twice as long as postpedicel. Palpus yellow, large, larger than postpedicel, with some long yellow apical bristles, shorter than palpus length. Mesonotum dusted, sternopleura (katepisternum) polished. All bristles on mesonotum yellow. Acrostichal bristles biserial, the rows widely separated. Dorsocentrals shorter than humeral bristle. Legs incl. coxae yellow. All tarsomeres of fore leg annulated black. Mid and hind leg with apical tarsomere black, all other tarsomeres annulated brown. Fore tibia slightly spindle-shaped dilated, though less so than in *P. articulatoides*. Mid femur with short yellow posteroventral bristles. Mid tibia with a very short spur. Cerci not encapsulated in epandrium as in *P. articulatoides*, but longer (fig. 13B). Left cercus with apex bent. Left epandrial lamella with a large basal protrusion, the left margin set with very long bristles, especially dense on the basal protrusion, in apical half with only two long bristles. In *P. articulatoides* the left margin is not so deeply indented in the middle and the row of bristles is regularly set from apex till base (fig. 13F). The shape of the apex of the left epandrial lamella is also different, set with a cluster of long apical bristles in *P. articulatoides* but with only a few short apical bristles in the new species (fig. 13C).

Derivatio nominis. – The name '*pseudoarticulatoides*' refers to the resemblance of this species with *P. articulatoides*.

Comments. – In the key by GROOTAERT & CHVÁLA (1992), the species will lead to couplet 159 that will separate it from the other related species of the *articulatus* group. Indeed, the new species is closely related to *P. articulatoides* (Frey, 1918) in having the palpus and all coxae yellow. The palpus in P. *pseudoarticulatoides* n. sp. is much larger than in *P. articulatoides* and lacks the very long yellow apical bristle present in the latter species. The male terminalia are different, not only in that the new species has longer cerci, but the shape of the left epandrial lamella with a large basal extension and with the left border in the apical half bearing

Fig. 12. – *Platypalpus pseudoarticulatoides* Grootaert, n. sp., male paratype. *(Photo: Rene Ong).*

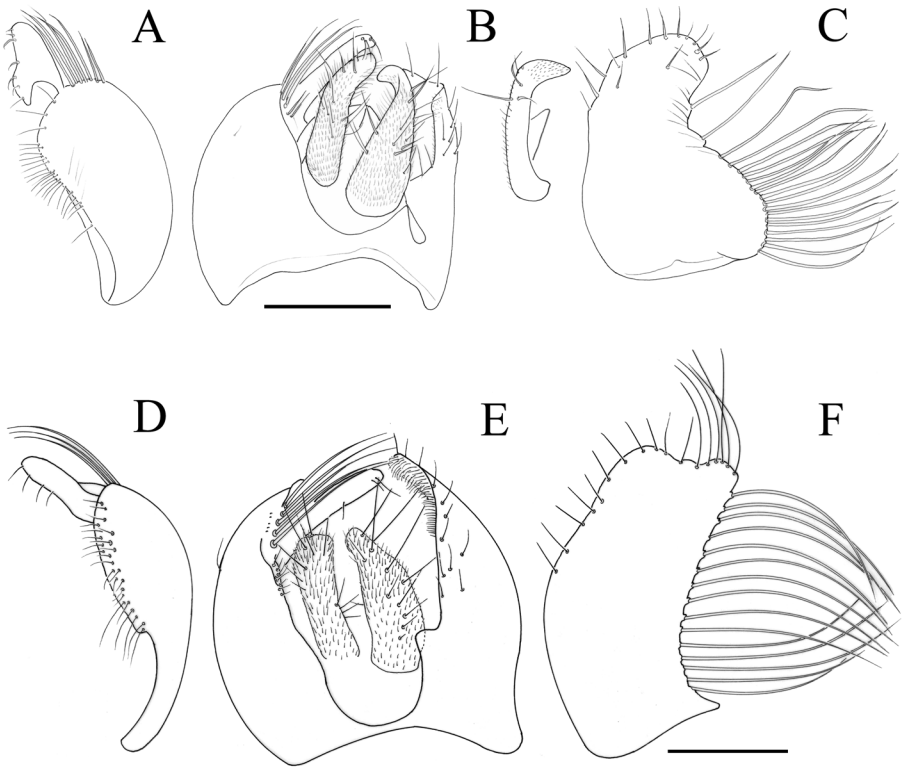

Fig. 13. – *Platypalpus spp.* – **A-C**, *P. pseudoarticulatoides* Grootaert, n. sp. (Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, Ref. COR0137), male paratype, terminalia: **A**, right epandrial lamella; **B**, epandrium with cerci dorsal and detail of left cercus in lateral view; **C**, left epandrial lamella. – **D-F**, *P. articulatoides* (Frey), after Grootaert & Chvála (1992): **D**, right epandrial lamella; **E**, epandrium with cerci dorsal and detail of left cercus in lateral view; **F**, left epandrial lamella. Scales 0.1 mm.

only a few bristles that are not as regularly set as in *P. articulatoides*. The fore tibia is spindle-shaped in both species, but less pronounced so in the new species. The mid and hind tarsus in *P. articulatoides* has a black apical tarsomere as in the new species, but the other tarsomeres are indistinctly annulated (dusky at most), while all are distinctly brown annulated in the new species. A differential diagnosis for *P. articulatoides* (Frey, 1918) can be found in Chvála (1975: 183) and in Grootaert & Chvála (1992: 184).

Genus ***Tachydromia*** Meigen, 1803

Becker (1910) reports only a single species of *Tachydromia* from Corsica. It is quoted as *Tachista annulimana*. The current valid name of this species is *Tachydromia annulimana* Meigen, 1822. This species was not found during the present survey. It should be noted that all *Tachydromia* species cited in Becker (1910) are now all considered as *Platypalpus*.

The key of Chvála (1969) is the most complete one for the identification of European species. However, *Tachydromia andreiruizae* Grootaert & Shamshev, 2003, and the new *Tachydromia corsicana* Grootaert, n. sp., are not included. Also, a large number of the apterous and micropterous species formerly known as *Pieltainia* Arias, 1919, and *Ariasella* Gil Collado, 1923, were recently added to *Tachydromia* and reviewed by Gonçalves *et al*. (2021).

Tachydromia andreiruizae Grootaert & Shamshev, 2003 (fig. 14-16)

Tachydromia andreiruizae Grootaert & Shamshev, 2003: 248, fig. 9-13.

Tachydromia andreiruizae was described from two males collected in Vallée du Fango (Dept. Haute-Corse, France) in a yellow pan trap. No females were found at that time. During the present survey ample males and females were collected and the female is described and illustrated here.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'00.5"N, 9°09'27.6"E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/150 (Ref. COR0030); 7 ♂, 15 ♀, same location, in open rocky sites along stream

Fig. 14-15. – *Tachydromia andreiruizae* Grootaert & Shamshev, male. – **14**, Habitus. – **15**, Abdomen with terminalia. *(Photos: Rene Ong).*

Fig. 16. – *Tachydromia andreiruizae* Grootaert & Shamshev, female habitus. *(Photo: Rene Ong).*

in pozzine landscape, 41°50'02.9"N, 9°09'24.2"E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/156 (Ref. COR0116); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, in higher Alnus forest, 41°49'58.6"N, 9°09'26.1"E, 1,580 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/146 (Ref. COR0136); 1 ♂, same location, in prickly vegetation at edge of Alnus forest, 41°49'58.5"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,633 m, 26.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Anja De Braekeleer*, FR-COR/2019/054 (Ref. COR0152); 1 ♂, same location, on rocks at edge of forest and pozzine habitats, 41°49'58.5"N, 9°09'26.8"E, 1,581 m, 26.VI.2019 (HC), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/055 (Ref. COR0287); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49'59.6"N, 9°09'26.4"E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/149 (Ref. COR0241); 1 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, on vegetation on river bank (nr car parking), 41°52'32.7"N, 9°07'59.6"E, 1,242 m, 25.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/043 (Ref. COR0176); 2 ♂, same location, on dry rocks and on seeps on rocks in river bed, 41°52'27.6"N, 9°08'06.8"E, 1,277 m, 29.VI.2019 (HC), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/134 (Ref. COR0226).

Comments. – This species belongs to the *annulimana* group. The male is characterised by a yellow fore femur with a dark ring on the apical third as well as a brown anteroventral stripe running from that ring to the base of the femur (fig. 14). The mid femur has an erect black dorsal bristle on the apical fifth and the mid tibia has a posteroventral swelling in the basal third. Numerous long yellowish hairs are present between the hind coxae, a character that was not mentioned in the original description. All females examined have the apical third of the fore femur black while the rest of the femur is yellow. None featured a black anteroventral stripe running from the black apical ring to the base of the femur (fig. 16). All examined males had this character (fig. 14). In addition, the females had only a short preapical dorsal bristle on the mid femur, while the males have a strong preapical bristle, longer than the femur is deep at that level. Note that this bristle is sometimes lost, but the insertion point remains visible. The middle tibia in the female lacks an apical spur and the ventral swelling at the basal third. In contrast to the males observed during the description that had a paler mid tibia showing clearly the ventral swelling at the basal third, the males here all had a clearly black mid tibia which renders the swelling less distinct, but it is present as well. Less distinct is a slight anterodorsal swelling at the apical third of the fore tibia in the male that is absent in the females. The male

terminalia (fig. 15) fit entirely the illustration provided in GROOTAERT & SHAMSHEV (2003: fig. 12-13).

Tachydromia arrogans (Linné, 1761) (fig. 17)

Musca arrogans Linné, 1761: 457.
Tachydromia arrogans (Linné); COLLIN, 1961: 83, fig. 39; CHVÁLA, 1969: 451 (re-description, fig. 31 wing); CHVÁLA, 1975: 237, fig. 7, 561-563, 759.

Material examined. – **Corsica**: 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/083 (Ref. COR0009); 1 ♂, same location, holm oak forest: track edge, brambles, hawthorn, holm oak, blackthorn, mugwort, brooms, 41°46'09.4"N, 9°07'32.7"E, 919 m, 27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/197 (Ref. COR0048); 3 ♂, 3 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.5"N, 9°07'15.8"E, 920 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/088 (Ref. COR0120); 1 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.5"N, 9°07'15.8"E, 920 m, 23.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet & Anja De Braekeleer*, FR-COR/2019/015 (Ref. COR0163); 1 ♂, same location, at seep on (left) bank of river, 41°46'28.6"N, 9°07'25.3"E, 855 m, 27.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/070 (Ref. COR0215); 4 ♂, 5 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/084 (Ref. COR0274); 1 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23. VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Anja De Braekeleer*, FR-COR/2019/002 (Ref. COR0279); 3 ♂, same location, in brook bed in oak forest, 41°46'21.9"N, 9°07'15.1"E, 934 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/089 (Ref. COR0282); 3 ♀, same location, in brook bed in oak forest, 41°46'21.9"N, 9°07'15.1"E, 934 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/091 (Ref. COR0290); 2 ♂, 5 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46'21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/085 (Ref. COR0291); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same location, on banks of river in oak forest, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/074 (Ref. COR0301); 2 ♂, 8 ♀, same location, on banks of river in oak forest, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 23-27.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/073 (Ref. COR0445); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, in dark places on river bank, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 23.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/009 (Ref. COR0526); 2 ♂, 7 ♀, same location, on banks of river in holm oak forest, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 27.VI.2019 (HC), *leg. Alain Canard*, FR-COR/2019/163 (Ref. COR0563); 1 ♀, same location, on gravelly muddy seep in deciduous forest, 41°46°21.4"N, 9°07'16.2"E, 935 m, 23.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/017 (Ref. COR0300); 5 ♀, Zonza, Samulaghia, at little seep along trail, 41°46.022'N, 9°13.409'E, 1,117 m, 24.VI.2019 (HC), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/031 (Ref. COR0026); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/109 (COR0064); 1 ♂, same location, canopied seep along the road at edge of forest, 41°46.119'N, 9°13.347'E, 1,120 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (PT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/033 (Ref. COR0149); 1 ♀, same location, on low vegetation in marshy seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.3"N, 9°13'36.8"E, 1,243 m, 24.VI.2019 (MSW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/029 (Ref. COR0161); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208m, 24-28. VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/101 (Ref. COR0191); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same location, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45'40.1"N, 9°13'32.9"E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/112 (Ref. COR0082); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/100 (Ref. COR0237); 4 ♂, 2 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45'39.6"N, 9°13'37.2"E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/108 (Ref. COR0304); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/102 (Ref. COR0311); 1 ♂, 5 ♀, same location, on dry rocks near seep in Sapinière forest, 41°45.703'N, 9°13.649'E, 1,208 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/099 (Ref. COR0312); 4 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry

Sapinière forest, 41°45’39.6”N, 9°13’37.2”E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/107 (Ref. COR0314); 2 ♀, same location, on rocky seep in Sapinière forest (edge of forest), 41°45’40.1”N, 9°13’32.9”E, 1,231 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/113 (Ref. COR0392); 6 ♀, same location, marshy seep in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45’39.6”N, 9°13’37.2”E, 1,244 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/110 (Ref. COR0506); 2 ♀, same location, in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45.697’N, 9°13.658’E, 1,209 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/098 (Ref. COR0508); 1 ♀, same location, fir forest, 41°45’41.1”N, 9°13’37.9”E, 1,247 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Claire Villemant*, FR-COR/2019/190 (Ref. COR0541); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, in dry Sapinière forest, 41°45.697’N, 9°13.658’E, 1,209 m, 24-28.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/097 (Ref. COR0588); 12 ♂, 4 ♀, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52’26.3”N, 9°08’08.4”E, 1,286 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/124 (Ref. COR0045); 3 ♂, 8 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52’27.0”N, 9°08’08.3”E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/127 (Ref. COR0099); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, same location, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52’26.3”N, 9°08’08.4”E, 1,286 m, 25-29. VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/125 (Ref. COR0268); 1 ♀, same location, at seep on beech forest slope, 41°52’26.3”N, 9°08’08.4”E, 1,286 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/126 (Ref. COR0270); 5 ♀, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52’27.0”N, 9°08’08.3”E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/128 (Ref. COR0296); 3 ♂, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52’27.0”N, 9°08’08.3”E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/129 (Ref. COR0306); 2 ♀, same location, on concrete wall of bridge and rocks in river bed, 41°52’32.5”N, 9°07’59.8”E, 1,242 m, 25.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/044 (Ref. COR0491); 4 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d’Ornucciu, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26–30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/150 (Ref. COR0029); 4 ♂, 7 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49’59.6”N, 9°09’26.4”E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/147 (Ref. COR0050; COR0063); 2 ♂, same location, in open rocky sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’02.9”N, 9°09’24.2”E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/156 (Ref. COR0115); 1 ♀, same location, in higher Alnus forest, 41°49’58.6”N, 9°09’26.1”E, 1,580 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/146 (Ref. COR0142); 7 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49’59.6”N, 9°09’26.4”E, 1,556 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/148 (Ref. COR0202); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, same location, in lower Alnus forest, 41°49’59.6”N, 9°09’26.4”E, 1,556 m, 26-30. VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/149 (Ref. COR0240); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/153 (Ref. COR0320; COR0334); 2 ♀, same location, in shady sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’00.5”N, 9°09’27.6”E, 1,568 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/152 (Ref. COR0362); 2 ♀, same location, in open rocky sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’02.9”N, 9°09’24.2”E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/154 (Ref. COR0410); 4 ♀, same location, in open rocky sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50’02.9”N, 9°09’24.2”E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/154 (Ref. COR0460).

Distribution. – New to Corsica. See Fauna Europaea (Pape *et al*., 2015).

***Differences between* Tachydromia arrogans *and* T. aemula**. – In his key to the Palaearctic species of *Tachydromia*, Chvála (1969) marks the differences of *T. arrogan*s and *T. aemula* as follows.

18(17) Wings rather large and broader, somewhat rounded at tip, radial vein sharply turned up towards costa. Legs darker, posterior two pairs predominantly blackish, hind femora all dark. Occiput covered with greyish dust on the upper part behind vertex and at sides right to eye-margin .. .. ***T. arrogans*** (L.)

– Wings small and narrow, with pointed apex. Radial vein (R_{2+3}) ending in costa in obtuse angle. Legs predominantly yellow, hind femora yellow at base. Occiput entirely shining, only behind vertex somewhat dulled by greyish dust ..... ***T. aemula*** (Loew, 1864)

Later, in the Fauna entomologica Scandinavica, CHVÁLA (1975) refined the differences.

Male: *T. arrogans*. Head shining black but upper part of occiput and postocular margins at sides silvery-grey. Vein R_{2+3} straight and sharply upturned towards costa, hind femora entirely dark.

Male: *T. aemula*. Head as in *T. arrogans* but occiput only very indistinctly and thinly dull grey above at middle, polished black along postocular margins at sides. Vein R_{2+3} only slightly curved towards costa, hind femora yellow at least on basal quarter, usually on the whole basal half.

***Corsican* Tachydromia arrogans**. – All the Corsican specimens examined here have the upper part of the occiput polished black while only a narrow stripe in the middle of the postocular region is silvery dusted. It is well separated from the larger grey dusted patch above the neck. All specimens have a darkened hind femur with only the base (less than basal quarter) yellowish. Vein R_{2+3} is sharply to only slightly turned up to the costa in specimens of the same samples. The dusting of the occiput would point to *T. arrogans*, while the coloration of the hind femora would rather direct to *T. aemula*. The curving of the radial vein is variable. Comparing the illustrations given by CHVÁLA in the *Fauna entomologica Scandinavica* (CHVÁLA, 1975: fig. 564-566) with the specimen here (fig. 17), suggests that we are dealing with *T. aemula*, especially by the shape of the left surstylus in having a broad rounded tip. The left surstylus has a truncate tip as in *T. arrogans*.

Male terminalia of specimens from the present study in Corsica. – Right surstylus is circular (fig. 17B), the dorsal border set with blunt tooth-like spinules (fig. 17A, D). A long fine bristle is inserted at the tip. The right epandrial lamella is set with a row of long bristles at its apical border (fig. 17B). At the inside it bears a black tooth-like projection (fig. 17A) that is shown in transparency on fig. 17B. The right and left cercus are digitiform and equally long. They bear very long bristles with a curled tip at their apex (fig. 17C). The left surstylus is broadened at the apex and bears only short pubescence (fig. 17D).

According to COLLIN (1961), the male terminalia of both species are not differentiated and hence he considers *T. aemula* as a form of *T. arrogans*. He is followed by other authors

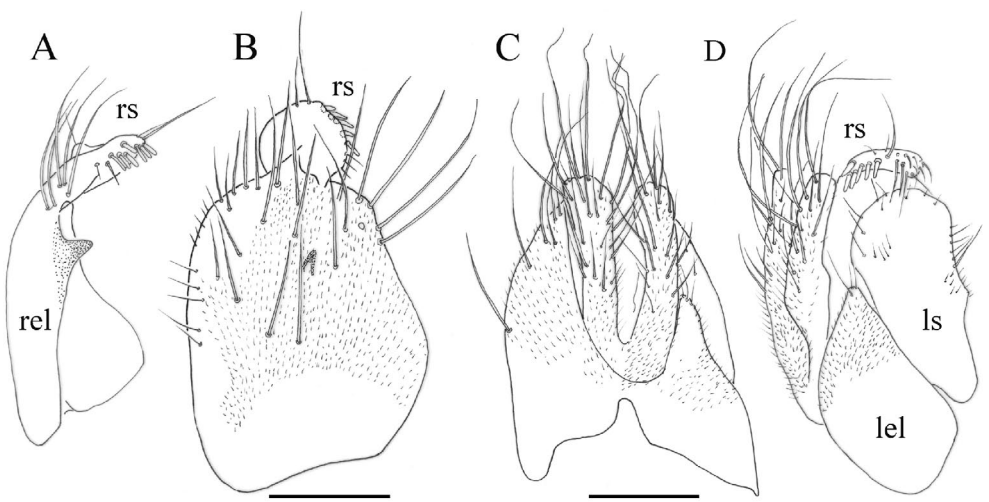

Fig. 17. – *Tachydromia arrogans* (Linnaeus) (Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, Ref. COR0045), male terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella ventral view, showing the median tooth. – **B**, Right epandrial lamella, lateral view. – **C**, Epandrium with cerci, dorsal. – **D**, Left epandrial lamella and cerci in lateral view. Scale 0.1 mm.

(Shamshev, pers. comm.). The forms we observed here have quite yellow legs suggesting that we deal with *T. aemula*. On the other hand, there is a mixture of specimens with the tip of the radial vein turned up sharply or under an obtuse angle.

Although the diagnostic characters are indecisive, we choose to use the name *T. arrogans* for the specimens here. A genetic study might reveal more evidence about the status of both species. According to Chvála (1969), *T. aemula* is more common in lowland and rare in mountains. He adds that specimens occurring in warm and sunny locations in the lowland have shorter wings and paler legs while species (specimens?) occurring in shady localities in higher or mountain regions are usually dark coloured and fly very well.

Tachydromia corsicana Grootaert, **n. sp.** (fig. 18-20)

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/B947CC61-18DF-4F9C-85FC-288115A032A6

Holotype: ♂, **Corsica**: Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, on small *Alnus* bushes bordering stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'00.5"N, 9°09'27.6"E, 1,568 m, 30.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/156 (Ref. COR0117), MNHN.

Paratypes (20 ♂, 24 ♀): **Corsica**: 14 ♂, 10 ♀, same location as holotype, on small *Alnus* bushes bordering stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'00.5"N, 9°09'27.6"E, 1,568 m, 30.VI.2019 (SW), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/156 (Ref. COR0117); 1 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0561); 2 ♀, same location, in open rocky sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'02.9"N, 9°09'24.2"E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/155 (Ref. COR0435); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, same location, in open rocky sites along stream in pozzine landscape, 41°50'02.9"N, 9°09'24.2"E, 1,559 m, 26-30.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/154 (Ref. COR0411); 1 ♂, 6 ♀, same data (Ref. COR0463); 1 ♂, Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.4"N, 9°08'06.5"E, 1,282 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (YPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/131 (Ref. COR0027); 1 ♂, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.0"N, 9°08'08.3"E, 1,283 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (WPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/128 (Ref. COR0295); 1 ♂, same location, on rocks in bed of river, 41°52'27.4"N, 9°08'06.5"E, 1,282 m, 25-29.VI.2019 (BPT), *leg. Marc Pollet*, FR-COR/2019/133 (Ref. COR0434); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Serra-di-Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, on banks of river in holm oak forest, 41°46'28.3"N, 9°07'26.9"E, 845 m, 27.VI.2019 (HC), *leg. Alain Canard*, FR-COR/2019/163 (Ref. COR0564).

Diagnosis. – A species belonging to the *T. annulimana* group *sensu* Chvála, 1971. Prothorax not silvery dusted. Vein R_{2+3} (radial vein) arched towards costa. Costa strongly thickened between tip of R_1 and tip of R_{2+3}. Male with fore tibia dorsoventrally gently bent, narrow at base, but thicker on apical 2/3, lacking a posteroventral swelling. Fore tibia ventrally and posteroventrally densely set with long whitish hairs and forming a thick posteroventral cluster at median third of the tibia.

Description of male. – *Length.* Body: 2.5-3.0 mm; wing: 2.0-2.2 mm.

Head. Frons shiny black. Face almost linear (eyes nearly touching), clypeus triangular, grey dusted. Ocellar triangle shining. Occiput entirely dusted, but lower half, from neck to mouth, shiny. Ocellar bristles short, dark. One pair of black vertical bristles. Postocular bristles uniserial, short and pale. Antenna brown; pedicel brown, at most a little paler at base. Stylus 4× as long as pedicel and postpedicel combined. Palpus dark in ground-colour but covered with long wide silvery hairs, with a long black apical bristle nearly half as long as palpus.

Thorax. Mesonotum shining black, with 8-10 pale, minute uniserial dorsocentrals, and a single short black notopleural bristle. Scutellum grey dusted. Two pairs of short black scutellars, median pair stronger and only a little longer than outer pair.

Legs. Fore coxa yellow and all trochanters yellow; hind coxae, and all femora and tibiae black; knees yellowish brown. Basal tarsomere of all legs yellow, second tarsomere with at least basal half yellowish with brown tip; tarsomeres 3-5 black. Fore femur with short pale ventral bristles, 0.25× as long

as femur is deep. Fore tibia dorsoventrally gently bent, narrow at base, but thicker on apical 2/3, without posteroventral swelling; ventrally and posteroventrally densely set with long whitish hairs forming a thick posteroventral cluster in median third of the tibia (fig. 18-19). Mid femur lacking a ventral swelling at base, but on basal fifth with a cluster of yellowish ventral bristles as long is femur is deep. Mid tibia a little longer than femur, ending in a triangular apical projection (spur). Hind trochanter ventrally with a double row of short black ventral bristles (fig. 19). Hind femur with a row of dark ventral bristles in basal quarter, nearly as long as femur is wide. Hind tibia shorter than tibia, set with pale ventral hairs.

Wing (fig. 18). Veins brown. In middle of wing with two transverse brown bands narrowly connected in subcostal cell. Vein R_{2+3} bowed towards costa hence marginal cell much narrower than submarginal cell. Costa strongly thickened between tip of R_1 and tip of R_{2+3}. Vein R_{4+5} slightly undulating. Vein R_{4+5}

Fig. 18-19. – *Tachydromia corsicana* Grootaert, n. sp. (Serra-di-Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, Ref. COR0117), paratype male. – **18**, Habitus *(Photo: Rene Ong)*. – **19**, ventral view of head, thorax and legs *(Photo: Isabella Van de Velde)*.

and M diverging near middle, but converging and running parallel before tip of wing. Haltere including stem, white. Bristles on squama pale.

Abdomen. Black, paler along base; set with short bristles. Tergites shining black except for basal tergite that is dusted grey at sides. Sternites not dusted. Terminalia (fig. 20). Right cercus long, digitiform while left cercus, very short, spherical (fig. 20B). Right surstylus with a row of denticles (fig. 20A, B). Left epandrial lamella with a digitiform projection (fig. 20C).

Female. – *Length*. Body: 3.0-3.2 mm; wing: 2.6-2.8 mm.

The female resembles the males in most characters. However, its fore tibia lacks the dense pubescence as in the male. The mid tibia lacks a triangular shaped apical spur and the hind trochanter lacks the double row of short black ventral bristles (fig. 19); instead there are some pale yellowish bristles.

Derivatio nominis. – The name *'corsicana'* refers to the island, Corsica, where the species was first discovered.

Comments. – *Tachydromia corsicana* Grootaert, n. sp., is very closely related to *T. excisa* (Loew, 1864). Chvála (1969) gives a detailed re-description of the latter species based on the holotype collected at Kudowa in Polish Silesia. It is a species of the *T. annulimana* group but has no yellow bristles between the four posterior coxae. The fore tibia is strongly thickened in the basal half —mainly a posteroventral swelling as illustrated by Chvála (1969: fig. 102)— and bears long whitish hairs. The fore tibia in *T. corsicana* n. sp. is hardly thickened in the basal half and lacks a posteroventral swelling. The middle femur in *T. excisa* has a basal swelling (Chvála, 1969: fig. 103) that is not present in the new species. The pedicel should be yellowish in *T. excisa* according to Chvála, while it is darkened in the new species (brown and concolorous with the postpedicel). *Tachydromia excisa* is reported by Chvála (1969) from Central Europe (Polish Silesia) and from Algeria by Vaillant (1952). We did not see the latter material and neither did Chvála, but he reports that the description and illustration agree quite well with Loew's type. Chvála did not provide an illustration of the male terminalia of the holotype and quotes that the hypopygium resembles that of *T. umbrarum* Haliday, 1833. The illustration of *T. umbrarum* given by Chvála (1969: fig. 84) shows equally long digitiform cerci, a different right surstylus and the left epandrial lamella with only a short thin apical projection. These terminalia are quite different from those of *T. corsicana* n. sp. (fig. 20).

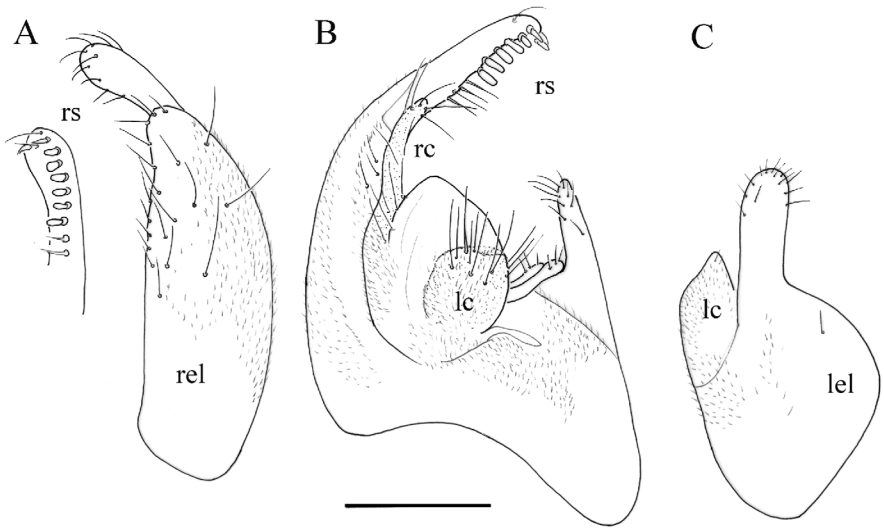

Fig. 20. – *Tachydromia corsicana* Grootaert, n. sp., paratype male, terminalia. – **A**, Right epandrial lamella with detail of denticulate surstylus. – **B**, Epandrium, dorsal view. – **C**, Left epandrial lamella. Scale 0.1 mm.

Discussion

The present paper is a taxonomic report on a selection of species collected mainly during the first edition of the La Planète Revisitée Corsica survey (2019). Surprisingly, a large number of hybotid specimens were collected with pan traps and contained quite a large number of species with taxonomic issues. There were a number of rare European species, some new species, while others required in-depth taxonomic attention. Therefore, in the present paper we focused on selected species in the genera *Drapetis*, *Platypalpus* and *Tachydromia*. It became clear that the current taxonomic issues might not be easily resolved by morphological examinations alone. Indeed, barcoding would have a substantial added value in revealing the genetic distances between the species in Corsica, the Iberian Peninsula, mainland France, Sardinia and Italy. Most of the material is quite unique and diverse and was collected in pan traps containing a solution of formaldehyde. Unfortunately, we do not master the technique to sequence such material.

As was already shown in a first paper on the related empidid aquatic subfamilies Clinocerinae and Hemerodromiinae (IVKOVIĆ et al. 2021) collected during the same expedition, it is clear that the empidoid fauna of Corsica is species rich and contains quite a large number of endemic species. It certainly deserves to be investigated further with a combination of modern techniques to understand its diversity and its relationship with the European continental fauna.

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