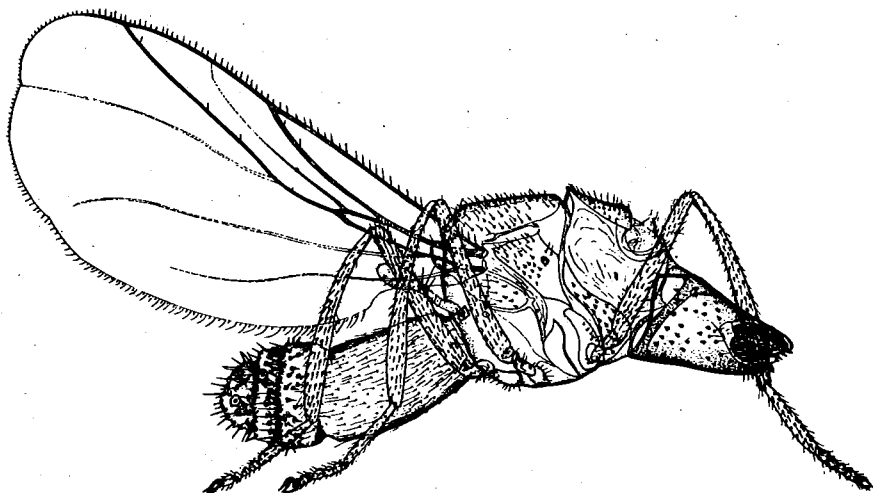


ISRAEL JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY

VOLUME IX 1974



THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF ISRAEL

The drawing depicts the freshly hatched female of the bat parasite
Ascodipteron rhinopomatos Jobling (Streblidae).

ISRAEL JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY

EDITORS

H. Bytinski-Salz
University of Tel Aviv
Tel-Aviv

U. Gerson
Faculty of Agriculture
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Rehovot Campus

A.S. Tahori
Israel Institute for
Biological Research
Ness Ziona

A journal devoted to all aspects of Entomology. Authors are entirely responsible for statements, whether of fact or opinion

Subscription: Members of the Israel Entomological Society: IL.15.- (Membership fees - additional IL 15.-). Non-members \$ 10.00 + postage. Correspondence for subscription: Secretary, Entomological Society, Israel c/o Volcani Institute of Agricultural Research, Bet-Dagan, P.O.Box 6, Israel.

Manuscripts, in English only, are considered on the understanding that their contents should not be published elsewhere in substantially the same form; if a preliminary announcement relating to the contents of the paper has already been published, this must be stated.

Papers should be concisely written; the 'Style Manual for Biological Journals' contains much useful guidance. Manuscripts must be typed, with double spacing, on one side of paper of uniform size. Titles should be concise, followed by a short descriptive **Abstract**, indicative of the aspects of the subject dealt with but not summarizing the results or conclusions.

Scientific names should be underlined and followed by the name of the first describer (written out in full, except for Linnaeus (L.) and Fabricius (F.).)

Tables should be kept to a minimum and, unless very short, must be typed on separate sheets, their approximate position being indicated in the manuscript. The same data should not be given both in tables and graphs.

All references cited in the text must be included in the list of references at the end of the paper. They should be arranged in alphabetical order as follows:

DeBach, P. 1969. Uniparental, sibling and semi-species in relation to taxonomy and biological control. *Israel J. Entomol.* 4:11-28.

Tables and periodicals must be abbreviated as laid down in World List of Scientific Periodicals 4th Edition, 1964.

Authors are entitled to receive 30 copies of their paper free of charge. Additional copies may be ordered before publication.

sign. 11 78-117

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Kugler J.	Prof. Dr. Oskar Theodor - 75 Years	1
Oldroyd H.	Some Comments on the Tribal Classification of Asilidae (Diptera).	5
Lewis D.J.	Man-Biting Simuliidae (Diptera) of Northern India.	23
Abonnenc E. & J. Clastrier	Phlebotomes de la République de Guinée. (Diptera: Psychodidae)	55
Matile L.	A New Species of <i>Asindulum</i> from Israel (Diptera: Mycetophilidae).	73
Margalit J. & A.S.Tahori	An Annotated List of Mosquitoes in Israel.	77
Lindner E.	On the Stratiomyidae (Diptera) of the Near East.	93
Kugler J.	Tachinidae (Diptera) from Mt. Hermon, with the Description of Six New Species.	109
Freidberg A.	Tephritidae (Diptera) from Mt. Hermon.	133
Spencer K.A.	Some Agromyzidae (Diptera) from Israel.	141
Botosaneanu L.	Quatre Nouvelles Espèces Palestiniennes de Trichoptères (Insecta, Trichoptera).	159
Bytinski-Salz H. & A.W. Ebmer	The Halictidae of Israel (Hymenoptera, Apoidea) II. Genus <i>Lasioglossum</i>	175
Costa M.	Mesostigmatic Mites (Acari: Mesostigmata) from the Mediterranean Shores of Israel. I. The Genus <i>Hypoaspis</i> Canestrini 1884.	219

LIST OF NEW TAXA DISCUSSED IN VOLUME IX

	Page
ACARI	
<i>Hypoaspis theodori</i> Costa sp. n.	224
DIPTERA	
<u>Agromyzidae</u>	
<i>Liriomyza freidbergi</i> Spencer sp. n.	149
<i>Melanagromyza spinulosa</i> Spencer sp. n.	142
<i>Napomyza hermonensis</i> Spencer sp. n.	151
<i>Napomyza ranunculella</i> Spencer sp. n.	153
<i>Ophiomyia memorabilis</i> Spencer sp. n.	144
<i>Phytomyza kugleri</i> Spencer sp. n.	154
<u>Mycetophilidae</u>	
<i>Asindulum theodori</i> Matile sp. n.	73
<u>Simuliidae</u>	
<i>Simulium nodosum</i> Puri allotype	34
<u>Stratiomyidae</u>	
<i>Exochostoma ornatum</i> Lindner sp. n.	107
<i>Heraclina orientalis</i> Lindner sp. n.	103
<i>Nemotelus kugleri</i> Lindner sp. n.	98
<i>Nemotelus perplexus</i> Becker allotype	101
<i>Nemotelus punctirostris</i> Lindner sp. n.	96
<i>Nemotelus theodori</i> Lindner sp. n.	95
<i>Oxycera calceata</i> Loew allotype	102
<i>Pycnomalla splendens jordanica</i> Lindner spp. n.	102

Tachinidae

<i>Bithia pauciseta</i> Kugler sp. n.	126
<i>Chaetina longicauda</i> Kugler sp. n.	128
<i>Cylindromyia hermonensis</i> Kugler sp. n.	118
<i>Cylindromyia montana</i> Kugler sp. n.	124
<i>Cylindromyia theodori</i> Kugler sp. n.	121
<i>Graphogaster parvipalpis</i> Kugler sp. n.	127

HYMENOPTERA

Halictidae

<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) balneorum</i> Ebmer sp. n.	206
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) israelense</i> Ebmer sp. n.	197
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) katharinae</i> Ebmer sp. n.	203
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) masculum</i> (Perèz) allotype	201
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) mose</i> Ebmer sp. n.	202
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) nabardicum</i> Blüthgen allotype	209
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) politum aramaeum</i> Ebmer ssp. n.	211
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) pseudosphecodimorphum</i> (Blüthgen) allotype	205
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) leptcephalum sinaiticum</i> Ebmer ssp. n.	195
<i>Lasioglossum (Evyllaesus) sublineare</i> Ebmer sp. n.	199

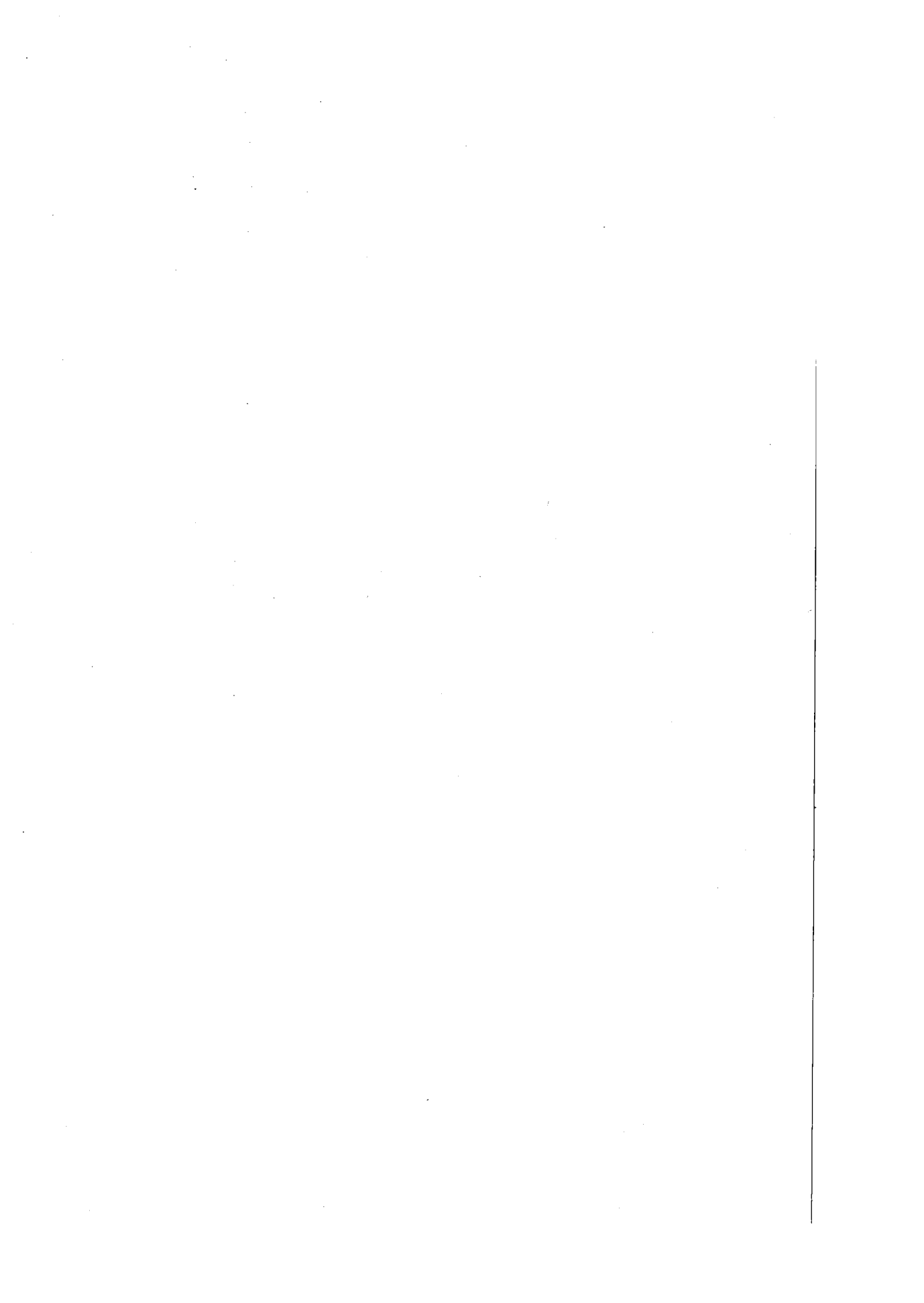
TRICHOPTERA

Hydropsychidae

<i>Hydropsyche theodoriana</i> Botosaneanu sp. n.	170
---	-----

Hydroptilidae

<i>Allotrichia teldanica</i> Botosaneanu sp. n.	164
<i>Hydroptila viganoi</i> Botosaneanu sp. n.	160
<i>Stactobia margalitana</i> Botosaneanu sp. n.	168



PROF. DR. OSKAR THEODOR - 75 YEARS



Professor Oskar Theodor was born in Königsberg, Germany on October 3rd, 1898. In his youth, he joined the Zionist movement and was active in the Blau-Weiss youth and in the Zionist Student organization in Germany. In 1919 he interrupted his studies at the University and immigrated to Palestine where he worked as a halutz (pioneer) in various agricultural settlements (Rehovot, Bat Shelomo and Har Tuv). In Rehovot, he began his work in Zoology as assistant to the late Prof. I. Aharoni.

In 1921, after his wife had contracted malaria, he moved to Jerusalem and worked as assistant to the distinguished entomologist Dr.P.A. Buxton who was at that time Medical Entomologist of the Department of Health. In 1923, Theodor was appointed entomologist at the Malaria Research Unit in Haifa.

He returned to Jerusalem in 1925 as assistant to Professor S. Adler, head of the Department of Parasitology at the newly founded Hebrew University. Adler and Theodor began research on cutaneous leishmaniasis and made numerous journeys (to Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan) to study the epidemiology of the disease. They found that the disease was transmitted by the sandfly *Phlebotomus papatasi*. During work on the morphology of *Phlebotomus*, they established that the structure of the buccal cavity, pharynx and spermathecae of *Phlebotomus* could form the basis for a new classification of the subfamily. These species are difficult to determine by external characters. The number of species has since increased from 20 to 500 with the use of the new classification. Theodor continued to work on the systematics and biology of *Phlebotomus* and published a number of papers on the subject, e.g. a classification of the Old World species in 1948 and of the American species in 1965.

In 1927 he and Prof. F. Bodenheimer made an expedition by foot and camel to Sinai for the study of the Biblical manna. They found that it is apparently the excretion ("honey-dew") of scale insects (*Trabutina mannipara* and *Najacoccus serpentinus*) which live on *Tamarix* trees and which even today is collected by the bedouins. They also collected numerous insects, including many new species. The results of the journey have been published in an interesting book by Bodenheimer and Theodor (Ergebnisse der Sinai Expedition 1927 der Hebräischen Universität, Jerusalem).

In 1928, Theodor received his Ph.D. at the University in Königsberg on a thesis done in Jerusalem.

Between 1930 and 1935, Theodor was a member of the Kala-Azar Commission of the Royal Society, London, under the direction of Prof. Adler. They studied visceral leishmaniasis (Kala-Azar) in Sicily, Italy, Malta, Greece and Crete and proved that it is transmitted by *Phlebotomus perniciosus* and that the dog is the main reservoir of the disease.

During the second world war, Theodor served in the British army as entomologist of a Malaria Field Laboratory, with the rank of major in the R.A.M.C., in Egypt, Syria and Greece. During the invasion of *Anopheles gambiae* in Egypt in 1943, Theodor identified the species, its breeding places and established the cause of the invasion: transport of larvae in the Nile with plant masses from the Sudan.

When violence broke out in 1947, after the U.N. decision of partition of Palestine, Theodor served in a unit of the Haganah in Jerusalem and was later advisor in medical entomology to the Medical Service of the Israel army.

He continued to work in the Department of Parasitology and taught medical entomology to students of the newly founded Medical School and of the Faculty of Sciences. His research centered on the Pupipara (Diptera), mainly Nycteribiidae and Streblidae, and he published numerous papers on this subject. He wrote, in 1954, the sections on these two families in Linder's "Die Fliegen der Palaarktischen Region", and in 1964, together with H. Oldroyd of the British Museum, the section on the Hippoboscidae. He also wrote the part on the Phlebotominae in 1958. His most comprehensive work on the Nycteribiidae is "An Illustrated Catalogue of the Rothschild Collection of Nycteribiidae in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)" which contains a world-wide revision of the family (506 pages and 898 figures).

Theodor's interest in the Tropics took him in recent years on study trips to Africa, Thailand, Australia and Brazil. However, the fauna of Israel has always remained one of his main interests. In 1967, he published, together with M. Costa, "A survey of the parasites of wild mammals and birds in Israel. Part I. Ectoparasites". His volume on the Pupipara will appear as the first volume of the *Fauna Palaestina*.

Since his retirement in 1969, Theodor has been working on Asilidae and a study of the structure of the genitalia of the Asilidae is now being published by the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. He has now finished the manuscript of the volume on the Asilidae for the *Fauna Palaestina* and has begun to work on the Bombyliidae, a family he has also been collecting for 50 years.

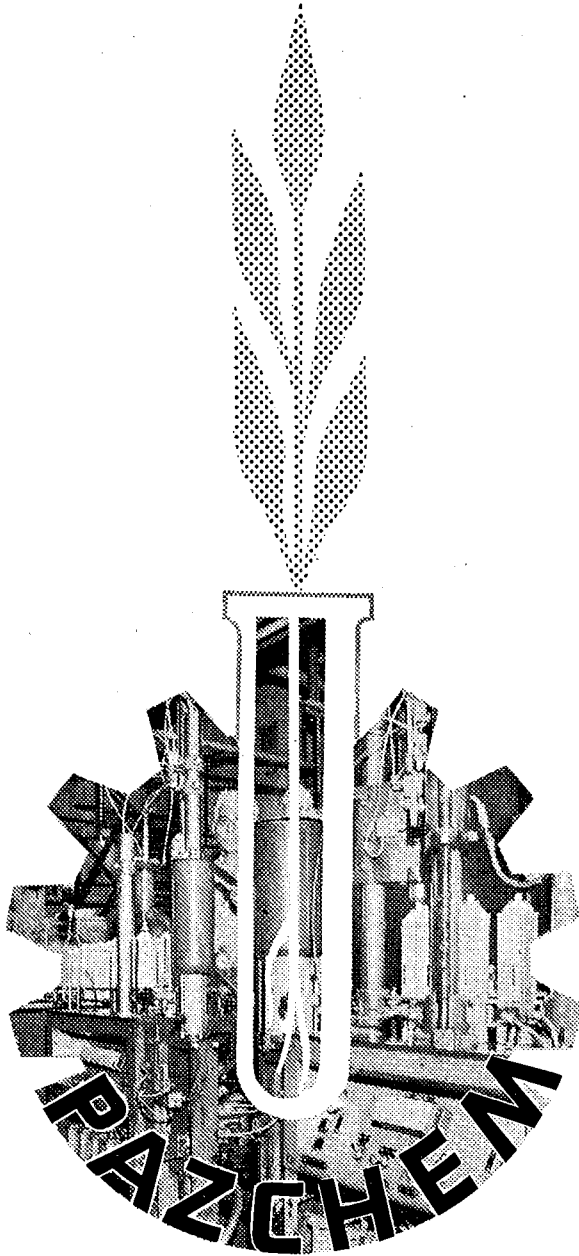
Professor Theodor has written more than 100 scientific papers and books.

As one of his Ph.D. students, I am greatly indebted to Prof. Theodor for directing my interest to the study of Diptera. He has shown me and his other students a fine example of scientific honesty and thoroughness and I wish him success and many further years of fruitful work.

Jehoshua Kugler
Guest Editor

The Editors and Board of the Entomological Society of Israel express their sincere gratitude to the many friends and colleagues of Professor Theodor who sent their contributions to this special issue.

SHIRAN-KAMAR



PAZCHEM LTD.

INTERNATIONAL EXPORT
OF AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES

EXPORT INQUIRIES: PAZCHEM LTD., P.O.B. 1977, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

A large, stylized black tree graphic with a thick trunk and several thick, branching limbs, set against a white background. The tree is positioned on the right side of the advertisement, with its trunk extending from the bottom to the top of the frame.

WE HELP THINGS GROW

MAKHTESHIM - AGAN

**Koor Chemicals
Crop Protection Division**

MANUFACTURERS
OF CROP PROTECTION CHEMICALS

Technical Grade and
Formulated Products:

- Insecticides
- Acaricides
- Fungicides
- Herbicides
- Plant Growth
Regulators
- Emulsifiers
- Tag-Fruit
Coating Wax

Inquiries invited
P.O.B. 60,
Telex: 05 - 276
Beer-Sheva,
Israel.

