NEW TAXA OF TACHINIDAE (DIPTERA) WITH A LIST OF THE SPECIES FROM ISRAEL AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

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ABSTRACT

A new genus, Ramona and a new subgenus Crassicornia of the genus Exorista Melgen are erected. Nine species are described: Exorista (Crassicornia) pilosa n.sp., Exorista longicercus n.sp., Chaetogena cercosa n.sp., Plesiomyia longicornis n.sp., Cestonia nerva punctata n.sp., Pales latifrons n.sp., Ramona mesnili n.sp., Germaria hermonensis n.sp., Prodemoticus moderatus n.sp. The difference between the female and male of Prodemoticus orientalis Villeneuve 1919 is given for the first time.

A list of 286 tachinids from Israel, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, Mt. Hermon and Sinai is given. Sixty three hosts from the area and the tachinids reared from them are also listed.

INTRODUCTION

In the "Prodromus Faunae Palestinae" (Bodenheimer, 1935) 55 species are listed as Tachinidae. Only 27 of them are Tachinidae according to the modern interpretation of the family, the others belong to the Calliphoridae, Sarcophagidae and Rhinophoridae. Kugler (1963) presented a list containing 164 species. Since then many additional species were collected, part of them on Mt. Hermon, the Golan Heights and Sinai. Most of the new species were described by Draber-Monko (1965), Herting (1966, 1973, 1975), Kugler (1967, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978 a and b) and Mesnil (1970, 1974, 1975, 1980). A list of 73 species of Tachinidae from Mt. Hermon was published by Kugler (1974). In the following, one new genus, 1 new subgenus and 9 new species are described. Prodemoticus orientalis Villeneuve (1919) was known only from the male. A male and female of this species were collected in Sinai and the differences between the sexes are given here. The types of the new species are deposited in the Entomological Collection of the Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University.
A list of 286 species of Tachinidae which are today known from Israel, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, Mt. Hermon and Sinai is given. The names used in the list are in accordance with the revision of the types made by Herting (1969, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978). Ten species are identified only to the genus level, they are probably new species. The number of known hosts from the area has also increased. In 1963 Kugler gave a list of 45 hosts known from the area, at present 63 hosts are known. A list of the hosts and the tachinida reared from them is given. Besides additional hosts the new list contains additional tachinids of hosts mentioned in the previous list.

DESCRIPTS OF NEW TAXA

Exorista (Crassicorna) n. subgen.

A detailed description of the genus Exorista Meigen was given by Nesmily (1956, p. 560, 1960, p. 561). The new subgenus Exorista (Crassicorna) differs from all other species of the genus by the hairy barett and by the nearly entirely incrassate arista. At the known Exorista species, the barett is bare and the arista is incrassate at most in its basal half.

Type-species: Exorista (Crassicorna) pilosa n.sp.

Exorista (Crassicorna) pilosa n.sp. (Figs.1,2)

Male.

Length. 11 mm.

Color. Black; posterior 1/3 of 5th abdominal tergite and hypopygium yellow; tergites 3-5 densely grey pollinose, dorsally with a black stripe along the middle; on tergites 3 and 4 the pollinosity reaches nearly the hind margin; thorax densely grey pollinose with 4 longitudinal black stripes; scutellum mainly yellow. Parafrontalia, parafacialia, face and perintome densely white-grey pollinose; frontal stripe red; antennae black, 2nd segment yellow.
Figs. 1-2. Exorista (Crassicornia) pilosa n.sp. d. 1 - head. 2 - cercus and paralobus.

Head. (Fig. 1). Frons seen from above as wide as an eye; frontal stripe in the middle nearly as wide as 1 parafrontal; 7-8 frontal setae, the lowest slightly lower than the base of arista; vi strong, ve absent; parafrontalia hairy with 2 of; ocellar setae fine and bent forward; parafacialia in the middle wider than the 3rd antennal segment; fine short setae ascend above the great vibrissae till the middle of the facial ridges; 3rd antennal segment more than 3 times as long as segment 2; arista incrassate nearly to distal tip; 2nd segment 3 times as long as wide; eyes bare.

Thorax. Barett hairy; prealar seta a little shorter than the 1st poststatural ia; 3½ dc; the apical setae of the scutellum fine, cruciate slightly erected.

Legs. Claw of foreleges longer than 5th tarsal segment; mid-tibia with 3 ad setae.

Wings. No visible costal spine; R₅ open; bent of m rectangular with a fold; apical crossvein concave; m-m more than twice as wide from r-m as from bent of m; 4-5 setulae at base of R₄₅.

Abdomen. Tergite 2 without marginal median setae; 3rd tergite with a pair, 4th with a row of marginal setae; on the posterior ½ of tergite 5 many setae of different length. Mesolobes united, forming distally a narrow hook; paralobes very short, very narrow distally (Fig. 2).

Fig. 3. Exorista longicercus n.sp. ♂ - head.
Fig. 4. Exorista spp. a - E. sorbillans (Wiedemann), ♂ cercus.
   b. - E. longicercus n.sp., ♂ cercus.

Exorista (Podotachina) longicercus n.sp. (Figs. 3, 4)

Male. With the help of Menil's key for the identification of the palearctic species of the genus Exorista Meigen (Menil, 1960), one arrives with this species to Exorista (Podotachina) sorbillans (Wiedemann). In E. longicercus as in E. sorbillans the eyes are hairy; the 3rd antennal segment is 2.5-3 as long as the 2nd segment; the sensillae on the 2nd antennal segment are arranged in a row; the arista is pressurate in its basal ½; the 2nd segment is twice as long as wide; the frontal setae descend till the middle of the parafacialia or a little lower (Fig. 3); the pulps are yellow; the labella are large; thorax with 3+4 dc setae; the posterior 1/3 of the scutellum is yellow-brown; the hind-tibiae have a dense comb of short ad setae of equal length, between them 1 stronger seta; the costal spine of the wing is very short; the abdomen is covered with grey pollinosity with a black dorsal stripe along the middle and black bands at the posterior margin of the tergites; the cercus (the united meso-lobes) is hollowed dorsally, the hollow is filled with fine golden-yellow cruciate hairs.
Contrary to Exorista sorbillans the cercus of Exorista longicercus (Fig. 4b) is very narrow, and very long. The tip is only slightly bent, the dorsal hollow reaches nearly the tip; the lateral sides of the cercus especially in its distal part are with long black bristle-like hairs.

The type of E. sorbillans was collected on the Canary Islands. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. R.W. Crosskey from the British Museum, the author had the possibility to examine a male of Exorista sorbillans from the Canary Islands. The cercus of this male (Fig. 4a) differs from that of E. longicercus. It is shorter, oval, the lateral sides are distally bare and the tip is strongly bent. According to Dr. Crosskey (personal communication), this is the only form of "E. sorbillans" occurring in the Canary Islands; therefore, it is the real Exorista sorbillans (Wiedemann) and E. longicercus with the different cercus is a new species.

Female. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype d, Israel, Ha-Gedi (Dead Sea Area), 18.IX.1979. Paratype, d, Israel, En-Gedi, 15.X.1969.

Dr. E. Herting from the Staatsliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (branch in Ludwigsburg) who examined the types informed me that a male of E. longicercus is preserved in the Museum collection. It is from Shiraz (Iran) and was reared from a caterpillar of Leucoma wiltshirei Coll. (Gymnanyttidae).

Chaetogena corcosa n.sp. (Figs. 5, 6, 7)

Herting (1973) proved that Chaetogena Rondani (1856) is identical with Spoggosia Rondani (1859). For this reason one has to abandon the name Spoggosia which was usually used for the genus in the literature.

Male.

Length. 10-12 mm.

Color. Black grey pollinose. Frontal stripe red-brown; parafrontalia, parafacialia and face with dense white pollinosity; 2nd antennal segment partly yellow; palps yellow; thorax with 5 longitudinal stripes; scutellum brown-yellow, black along the
anterior border; epaulette and basicosta black; 2nd abdominal segment, posterior 1/4-1/3 of 3rd, 4th and 1/2 of 5th segment shiny black; hairs of cercus golden-yellow.

**Head.** (Fig. 5). Frons seen from above as wide as 1 eye; frontal stripe in the middle as wide as 1 parafacial; vi developed, ve absent; the frontal setae descend in an oblique line on the parafacialia, the last 2 lower than the base of arista, the lowest seta is much nearer to the eye than to the facial ridge; parafacialia with fine long hairs; parafacialia in the middle 1/2 as wide as 3rd antennal segment; a row of strong vibrissae ascend to level of penultimate frontal setae; antennae long, 3rd segment 4 times as long as 2nd; peristome as wide as 1/4 of large diameter of eye. Eyes hairy.

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**Figs. 5-6.** *Chaetogena cercosa* n.sp. d. 5 - head. 6 - wing.

**Thorax.** 3+3 acr. 3+4 dc, 1+3 ia; 2+1 sternopleural setae; pteropleural seta stronger than the lower sternopleural seta; upper surface of scutellum with bristle-like hairs; subapical and basal setae strong; lateral and apical setae fine; apicals cruciate and erected; the distance between subapicals is slightly larger than the distance between one subapical and the basal seta of the same side; preapicals fine.

**Legs.** Claws of fore-legs 1.7 as long as 5th tarsal segment; fore-tibia with a row of short ad setae on its proximal half; mid-tibia with 3 ad setae of different length; hind-tibia with a comb of ad setae of different length and with 1 very strong seta in the middle.
Wings. (Fig. 6). Costal spine as long as r-m; 4th part of costa shorter than 6th part; r_4+5 with a row of 5-6 setulae between base

![Diagram]

05 mm

Fig. 7. Chaetogena spp. a - C. repanda Meanil, d cercus.  
  b - C. cercossa n.sp., d cercus.

and half way to r-m; bent of m more than twice as wide from wing border as from m-m; m-m more than twice as wide from r-m as from bent of m.

Abdomen. Hairs adjacent; 2nd and 3rd tergites with 2 medial marginal setae; 4th and 5th tergites with a row of marginal setae; 5th tergite also with irregular setae on its posterior half; no discals on tergites 3 and 4; cercus (Fig. 7b) wide at base forming distally a long narrow arched hook; the distal excavation of the cercus filled with dense long brown hairs.

Female. Similar to male. Frons seen from above 1.25 as wide as 1 eye; parafrontalia with 2 or setae, the anterior much stronger than the posterior; no developed; claws of fore-legs as long as 5th tarsal segment.

Affinities. Chaetogena cercossa is close to Ch. media Rondani and Ch. repanda (Meanil). Like in the 2 mentioned species the peristome is at most 1/4 as wide as large diameter of the eye; the thorax has 2 posthumeral setae and 1+3 la; m-m is much more distant from r-m than from the bent of m; r_4+5 with a row of setulae, from base to half the distance to r-m; 3rd and 4th abdominal segments without discal setae.
The above mentioned species of Chaetogena can be separated by the following key:

1. Hairs of abdomen erect, 3+3 dc (Seldom 3+4). Space between subapical setae of scutellum, equal to space between 1 subapical seta and basal of the same side; costal spine un conspicuous; cercus of $\delta$, dorsally with long brown-yellow hairs. Chaetogena media Rondani
   - Hairs of abdomen adjacent; 3+4 dc. Space between apicals wider than the distance of 1 subapical to the basal of the same side; costal spine as long as r-m. 2

2. The frontal setae do not descend to level of upper vibrissae; $\delta$, cercus narrowing gradually to the tip (Fig. 7a); dorsal side of cercus with black hairs. Chaetogena repanda Mesnil
   - The frontal setae descend below the level of upper vibrissae; $\delta$, cercus suddenly narrowing distally (Fig. 7b); dorsal hairs of cercus brown. Chaetogena cercosa n.sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype $\delta$, Israel, Elat, 25.III.1970. Allotype $\varphi$, paratypes 3 $\delta\delta$, same data as holotype; paratype 1 $\delta$, Sinai, Sarabit el Khadem, 8.IV. 1969.

Ptesiomyia longicornis n.sp. (Fig.8)

Male.

Length. 7 mm.

Color. Black with slight grey pollinosity; tip of abdomen brownish; frontal stripe and antennae black-brown; palps brown-yellow; most of the peristome face and part of parafacialia red.

Head. (Fig. 8). Occiput with a row of black microchaetae behind postocular setae; frons seen from above, wider than 1 eye; ocellar setae strong, bend forward; 2 of setae; frontal setae descend till level of base of arista; parafrontalia and half of parafacialia pilose; frontal stripe widening backwards; parafacialia in the middle twice as wide as 3rd antennal segment;
peristome as wide as 1/3 of large diameter of the eye; occipital dilation narrow, covering only 2/5 of width of peristome; lower 2/3 of facial ridges concave in profile, with vibrissae; 3rd antennal segment 4 times as long as 2nd; basal 1/3 of arista thickened; 2nd segment of arista twice as long as wide. Eyes hairy.

Thorax. Five humeral setae, the 2 anteriors weak, the middle basal much anterior than the lateral basals; 3+3 acr, 3+4 dc, 1+3 ia, 3 strong supraalar setae; 2+1 sternopleurals; 1+3 hairs at the anterior part of the barett; scutellum with 4 pairs of marginal setae; the apicals strong.

Legs. Claws of fore-legs as long as 5th tarsal segment; mid-tibia with 3 ad, hind-tibia with a row of ad setae of different length and 2 dorsal setae at distal tip (d and ad).

Wings. No conspicuous costal spine; base of r_{4+5} with 2 setulae; R_{5} narrowly open; bent of m forming a right angle; apical cross-vein concave.

Abdomen. With long erect hairs; excavation of 2nd tergite not reaching hind border of segment; 2nd and 3rd tergites with a pair of strong median marginal setae, 4th tergite with a row of strong marginal, and a pair of weak discal setae; 5th tergite with irregular setae; ventral side of abdomen densely hairy in the posterior part, the hairs are long and bristle-like.

Female. Unknown.

Affinities. The genus Ptosiomyia Brauer and Bergenstamm (1893) includes the following species: P. microstoma Brauer and
Bergenstamm (1893), P. alenii (Meigen, 1824) and P. longicornis n.sp. The male of P. longicornis differs from the males of the other species, by the longer antennae, the 3rd antennal segment is 4 times as long as the 2nd, in the other species the 3rd segment is at most 2.5 times as long as the 2nd. The hind-tibia of P. longicornis has 2 apical dorsal setae (d and ad), the other species have 3 apical dorsal setae.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype d, Israel, Petah Tiqwa, 27.I.1956.

Cestacionervis punctata n.sp. (Figs. 9, 10, 11)

Female.

Length. 10 mm.

Color. Black, with dense grey pollinosity; at the base of the marginal setae on 3rd and 4th abdominal tergites a large shiny spot (Fig. 11), the lateral sides of 3rd tergite, partly red; thorax with 4 longitudinal stripes; distal part of scutellum yellow-red; frontal stripe and a great part of face and peristome red-brown; 1st, 2nd and base of 3rd antennal segments, palps, epaulette and basicosta yellow; haltera yellow to yellow-brown.

Head. (Fig.9). Occiput without black microchaetae behind postocular setae; from seen from above twice as wide as 1 eye; frontal stripe widening backwards, its anterior border narrower than 1 parafrenal; 1 of setae; ocellar setae as strong as oll; vi and ve present; the frontal setae descend till level of lower end of 2nd antennal segment; parafacialia fine pilose with 2 oe; parafacialia in the middle as wide as face; only 3-4 fine bristles above the great vibrissae; antennae narrow, 3rd segment 3.3 times as long as 2nd segment; arista incrustate nearly to tip, 2nd segment twice as long as wide; peristome 3/8 as wide as large diameter of eye; eyes bare; proboscis short.

Thorax. Prealar setae stronger than the 1st posttarsal ia, 2+3 acr, 3+4 dc, 0+3 ia; 3 strong humeral setae nearly in a straight line; 2+1 sternopleural setae, pteropleural seta strong; acutellum with 4 pairs of marginal setae, basal and subapicals strong, apical fine and cruciate; the distance between the subapicals equal to the distance between 1 subapical and the basal of the same side.
Figs. 9-11. Cestonionerva punctata n.sp. ♀. 9 - head. 10 - wing. 11 - abdomen.

Legs. Fore-tibia with 2 posterior setae and a row of short ad setae in its basal half; mid-tibia with 2 strong ad setae, and a 3rd fine seta above them; 2 posterior setae and 1 ventral.

Wings. (Fig. 10). R₅ petiolar, petiole as long as r-m; costal spine smaller than r-m; at base of r₄₊₅ 3 setulae.

Abdomen. (Fig. 11). Broad oval, truncated at distal end; the excavation of 2nd tergite reaches the posterior margin of the segment; 2nd tergite without median marginal setae, 3rd with a pair, 4th tergite with a row of 6 strong marginals, 5th tergite with 2 rows of setae.

Male. Unknown.

Affinities. The female of Cestonionerva punctata is similar to C. latigena Villeneuve (1939), which was redescribed in detail
by Mesnil (1953). Both species have a very wide frons, twice as wide as 1 eye and very wide parafacialia, as wide as face; the arista is incrassate to the tip; the 2nd segment twice as long as wide; the distance between the subapical setae of the scutellum is equal to the distance of 1 subapical to the basal of the same side.

The females of the 2 species can be distinguished as follows:

1. Abdomen covered uniformly with dense white grey pollinosity; 143 la; apical setae of scutellum parallel . . . . . . . . . . . . . Costionionerva latigena Villeneuve

Abdomen with large shiny round black spots at base of marginal setae of 3rd and 4th tergites; 043 la; apical setae of scutellum cruciate . . . . . . . . . . . . . Costionionerva punctata n.sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀, Israel, Mishor Rotem (Central Negev), 2.IV.1967.

Pales latifrons n.sp. (Figs. 12, 13)

Male.

Length. 6–9 mm.

Color. Black grey pollinosé, with slight blue metallic reflexes on the abdomen; mesothorax with 5 black longitudinal stripes; frontal stripe red-brown; parafrontalia, parafacialia, face and occipital dilatation grey-white pollinosé; parafacialia partly red; antennae black; palps brown-black; scutellum brown-yellow, anterior border black; legs brown-black, knees yellow; epaulette black; basicona brown-black; squamae white.

Head. (Fig. 12). Occiput white pilose with black microchaetae behind postocular setae; frons seen from above as wide or nearly as wide as 1 eye; ve fine and short, ½ as long as vi; 1 oi; ocellar setae nearly as strong as oi; frontal setae descend till level of base of arista; parafrontalia densely pilose, the hairs descend a little lower than the frontal setae; strong vibrissae ascend till the upper 1/3 of the facial ridges; parafacialia in the middle 1.4 as wide as 3rd antennal segment; antennae long, 3rd segment 4.5 times

as long as 2nd segment; arista incrasate in its basal ½; 1st and 2nd segments very short; peristome 1/3 as large as large diameter of eye; eyes hairy.

**Thorax.** The 3 basal humeral setae in a straight line; 3+3 acr, 3+4 dc, 1+3 ia; 2+1 sternopleural setae; scutellum with 4 pairs of marginal setae, the apicals cruciate, as strong as the laterals; the distance between the subapicals 1.5 times as large as the distance between 1 subapical to the basal of the same side.

**Legs.** Claws of fore-legs 1.2 as long as 5th tarsal segment; mid-tibia with 3 ad (rarely 2); 2 posterior setae and 1 strong ventral seta; hind-tibia with a regular comb of ad setae and 1 stronger seta between them.

**Wings.** Costal spine inconspicuous; r₄₊₅ with 1-3 setulae on its base; R₅ narrowly open or closed; bent of m nearer to m-m than to wing margin; m-m more than twice as wide from r-m as from bent of m.

**Abdomen.** Hairs oblique; 2nd and 3rd tergites with a pair of fine short marginal setae, 4th tergite with a row of marginals; 5th tergite covered with setae of different length; 3rd and 4th tergites seldom with 1-3 fine discs; cercus with a strong keel (Fig. 13).
Female. Similar to male. Frons seen from above 1-1.3 as wide as 1 eye; parafrentalia with 2 strong oes setae; 3rd antennal segment 3.3 times as long as 2nd; claws of fore-legs shorter than 5th tarsal segment.

Affinities. By identifying this species with Hamn's key (1951) to the species of the genus Ctenophorocera Brauer and Bergan-stamm (= Pales Robineau-Desvoidy) one arrives to C. coerules (= Phorocera coerules Jaenick, 1867). In Pales latifrons as in P. coerules the 2nd abdominal tergite has marginal setae, the 3rd tergite without strong disc setae, the mid-tibia usually with 3 ad, scutellum black only at anterior border, abdomen with semi-erect hairs and regular slight pollinosity. By comparing our specimens with the type of Phorocera coerules (In Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt), we found that they are 2 different species. The frons of P. coerules is much narrower than 1 eye; the 3rd antennal segment is less than 3 times as long as 2nd segment.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype d, Israel, Shefech Zohar (Dead Sea area), 8.III.1972. Allotype q, Paratype q, and 7 paratypes dd, same data as holotype. Additional paratypes: 1 q Shefech Zohar, 12.XII.1972; 1 d, Jericho, 20.II.1971; 1 q Wadi Kelt 17.XII.1941; 1 q Kalia 8.III.1976; 1 d, En Tureiba, 24.XII.1974; 1 q, En Feshkha, 22.XI.1976; same locality also 1 d 15.III.1977, 2 dd 22.II.1978, 1 q 25.II.1979; 1 q, Ein Gedi, 13.II.1975 (All above mentioned localities at the Dead Sea area); 1 d Nazeva (Arava Valley), 5.II.1970; 1 q Wadi Sicks (Central Negev) 4.IV.1962.

Ramona n.gen.

The new genus Ramona belongs to the Confinae, the pro-sternum has setulae on its borders, the presellar seta is stronger than the 1st poststernal ia, of developed, chaetotaxy of the thorax complete. Within the Confinae it belongs to the tribus Confini (sensu Hamn, 1975). By dissecting a female, microtype eggs were found. Within the Confini Ramona is close to Furys-thaea Robineau-Desvoidy. In Ramona as in Furys-thaea the abdomen is shiny black, the antennae are very long, there are only a few bristles above the great vibrissae, the occellar setae are bent forwards, the apical setae of the scutellum are cruciate.
The genus *Ramona* differs from *Bursysthæa* by the absence of oe setae in the male, the parafrontalia with 1 o1 instead of 2, hind-tibia with 2 apical dorsal setae instead of 3, Rs petiolar instead of open, bent of m nearly in the same distance from end of apical crossvein as from m-m (Fig. 15). In *Bursysthæa* the bent of m is much nearer to end of apical crossvein than to m-m.

Type-species: *Ramona mesnili* n.sp.

*Ramona mesnili* n.sp. (Figs. 14, 15)

**Male.**

*Length.* 4.5-6 mm.

*Color.* Shiny black; thorax partly grey pollinose with 4 longitudinal black stripes anterior to suture; frontal stripe black; parafrontalia and parafacialia white-grey pollinose; antennae black, 2nd segment brown-black; palps brown-black; epulae black-brown; basicosta yellow, squamae white; halterae brown.

*Head.* (Fig. 14). Occiput with black microchaetae behind postocular setae; frons seen from above as wide as 1 eye; frontal stripe narrower than 1 parafrontial; ve not conspicuous, only 1 strong o1, oe absent; frontal setae descend to level of base of arista; parafacialia narrower than width of 3rd antennal segment; peristome as wide as 2/7 of large diameter of eye, mostly covered by the occipital dilation; 3rd antennal segment 5 times as long as 2nd;

![Images](14, 15)

arista almost entirely incrassate, 2nd segment 3 times as long as wide; only a few bristles above the great vibrissae; eyes bare.

Thorax. Prosternum concave, with 2–3 setulae on each side; 3+3 acr, 3+4 dc, 1+3 is, 3 humerals and 1+1 sternopleurals; pteropleural setae much finer than sternopleurals; scutellum with 4 pairs of marginal setae; apicals fine and cruciate; the distance between the subapicals smaller than the distance of 1 subapical and the basal of the same side.

Legs. Claws of fore-legs shorter than 5th tarsal segment; fore-tibia without ad setae, mid-tibia with 1, hind-tibia with a comb of ad of different length; hind-tibia at tip with 2 dorsal setae (d and ad).

Wings. (Fig. 15). Costal spine absent; R₅ petiolate; apical cross-vein slightly concave; r₄₊₅ with 2–3 setulae.

Abdomen. Oval with a keel at its distal end; hairs adjacent; 2nd tergite short, without median marginal setae; excavation reaching hind margin of segment; 3rd tergite with a pair of marginal setae, 4th with a row, 5th tergite irregularly covered with setae of different length; 3rd tergite without discals, 4th without or with 1–2 short discals.

Female. Similar to male with 1–2 œ.


Germaria hormonensis n.sp. (Fig. 16)

Male.

Length. 8–9 mm.

Color. Black with grey pollinosity; posterior 1/4 of 3rd and 4th abdominal tergites and posterior 1/4 of 5th tergite shiny black; frontal stripe and parafacialia red; parafrontalia, parafacialia and face covered by grey-white pollinosity; antennae
black, 2nd segment partly yellow-brown; palps yellow; legs black.

**Head.** (Fig. 16). Frons seen from above 1.5 as wide as 1 eye; frontal stripe with parallel borders, in the middle 2-2.5 as wide as 1 parafinal; ve 2/3 as long as vi; ocellar setae bent outwards and forwards; 7-9 frontal setae, the last 3 descend on the parafacalia, the lowest lower than base of arista; a row of shorter setae parallel to the frontal setae; 1 short outwards bent prevertical seta; oo absent, parafacalia pilose, the hairs descend a little below frontal setae; parafacalia in the middle a little narrower than 3rd antennal segment; peristome as wide as 2/5 of large diameter of eye; 1 row of fine vibrissae ascend till the middle of facial ridges; 3rd antennal segment 3 times as long as 2nd; arista incrasate in its whole length; 2nd segment 3/5-1 as long as 3rd segment.

![Fig. 16. Germaria hermonensis n.sp. g. - head.](image)

**Thorax.** Three humeral setae, 3+2 acr, 3+3 dc, 1+2 is, 3 sternopleural setae, 1 very strong pteropleural seta; scutellum with 4 pairs of marginal setae, the basals and subapicals strong, the laterals very short and fine, the apicals cruciate, 1/3 as long as subapicals; between the apicals 2 long erect setae, anterior to them, between the proapicals, several fine setae; the distance between the subapicals nearly twice the distance between 1 subapical and the basal of the same side.

**Legs.** Claw of fore-legs a little longer than 5th tarsal segment; foretibia with a row of short ad setae; mid-tibia with 3-5 ad setae of different length.
Wings. Costal spine as long as r-m; r5 closed without or with a short petiole; the petiole is shorter than r-m; bent of m rectangular, without or with a short appendage; r1 with setulae on its basal half; upper side of r4+5 with a row of setulae which nearly reaches r-m, on the lower side only 3-5 setulae.

Abdomen. Second tergite without median marginal setae; 3rd tergite with a pair, 4th with a row of marginal setae, posterior 1/3 of 5th tergite covered with setae; discal setae absent.

Female. Unknown.

Affinities. By the absence of ce setae and the forward direction of the ocellar setae, the males of Germainia hermonensis fit in the genus Atractochaeta Brauer and Bergenstamm (1889). Mesnil (1963, 1971) includes Atractochaeta as subgenus in the genus Germainia Robineau-Desvoidy (1830). To the subgenus Atractochaeta belong Germainia angustata Zetterstedt, G. graeca Brauer and Bergenstamm and G. barbara Mesnil. G. hermonensis differs from the other species of the subgenus by the much wider frontal stripe, in the middle 2-2.5 as wide as 1 parafrontal, instead of at most 1.3 as wide as 1 parafrontal.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, Colan heights, Mt. Hermon (altitude 1,300 m), 15.VIII. 1976; paratypes 4 ♀♂, same data as holotype.

Prodemoticus orientalis Villeneuve, 1919

From Prodemoticus orientalis only the ♂ was described by Villeneuve (1919). The species was redescribed in detail (also only the male) by Mesnil (1973). On the 15.VIII.1971 the author collected on Mt. Abas near the monastery St. Katherine (Sinai Mountains) a male and female of P. orientalis. The female is very similar to the male. It differs from the male mainly by the presence of ce setae on the parafrontalia and the shorter antennae. The 3rd segment of the female is 3 times as long as the 2nd, instead of 4-5 times in the male.

Prodemoticus moderatus n.sp. (Fig. 17)

Female.

Length. 9 mm.
Color. Black with dense grey pellinosity; 2nd and 3rd abdominal tergites laterally yellow-red; thorax with 4 diffuse longitudinal stripes; frontal stripes brown; 1st and 2nd antennal segments brown, 3rd segment black; palps yellow; epaulette and basicona black; halteres yellow-brown.

Head. (Fig. 17). Upper part of occiput with few black microchaetae behind the postocular row; frons seen from above a little wider than 1 eye; frontal stripe in the middle narrower than 1 parafrontal; last frontal seta before level of lower border of 2nd antennal segment; ocellar setae as strong as frontal setae, bent forwards and outwards; parafrontalis with 1 short, fine, backwards bent prevertical seta and 2 procline oe, vi and ve present; parafacialia bare, in the middle as wide as 3rd antennal segment; mouth margin protruding in profile; only 1 seta and a few hairs above the great vibrissa; 3rd antennal segment 2 times as long as 2nd; arista incrassate in 3/5 of its length; 2nd segment 1.5 as long as wide; proboscis short.

Thorax. Barett with few hairs; 3 humeral setae in a straight row; 2+3 acr, 3+3 dc, 0+3 ja, 2+1 sternopleural setae; acutellum with 3 pairs of marginal setae, strong basals and subapicals, fine cruciate apicals.

Legs. Mid-tibia with 3 strong ad setae, hind-tibia with a row of ad of different length; mid-femur with 2 setae in the middle of its anterior side.

Fig. 17. Prodemoticus moderatus n.sp. q - head.
Wings. Costal spine short, as long as r-m; 2nd part of costa 2/3 as long as 3rd part; R5 open; bent of m obtuse; r4+5 with 2 setulae at base.

Abdomen. Excavation of 2nd tergite reaches hind margin of segment; 2nd tergite without median marginal setae, 3rd tergite with a pair of marginals; 4th tergite with a row of marginals, and 1 pair of fine discals, 5th tergite with a row of discals.

Male. Unknown.

Affinities. The female of Prodemoticus moderatus can be distinguished from the female of P. orientalis Villeneuve as follows:

1. Third antennal segment 3 times as long as 2nd; 3/4 of arista incrassate; parafacialia in the middle narrower than 3rd antennal segment; 2nd part of costa less than half as long as 3rd part . . . . . . . . . . . . P. orientalis Villeneuve

- Third antennal segment 2 times as long as 2nd; 3/5 of arista incrassate; parafacialia in the middle as wide as 3rd antennal segment; 2nd part of costa as long as 2/3 of 3rd part . . . . . . . . . . . . Prodemoticus moderatus n.sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀, Israel, Ramot Naftali (Upper Galilee), 15.V.1971.
TACHINIDAE OF ISRAEL, THE WEST BANK, GOLAN HEIGHTS, MT. HERMON AND SINAI

Subfamily: EXORISTINAE

Tribus: Exoristini

Exoriste larvarum (Linnæus)
Exoriste regula (Rondani)
Exoriste sorbillans (Wiedemann)
Exoriste longiceps Kugler n.sp.*
Exoriste icterus Mandall [ibid. Pons n.sp.]
Exoriste deligata Panselini [ibid. Strobi]
Exoriste xerophilus (Wiedemann) [ibid. Meig.]
Exoriste bisulcata Mandall
Exoriste aberti Villeneuve
Exoriste rutilans Mandall*
Exoriste rusticus (Fallén)
Exoriste cimicata Herling*
Exoriste nimida (Mégen)*
Exoriste nymphaeum (Rondani)
Exoriste nuna (Rondani)
Exoriste lecicenem Mandall*
Exoriste pilosa Kugler n.sp.*
Chaeognasia obliquata (Fallén) [Spogostomum echinatum R.D.]
Chaeognasia cerovai Kugler n.sp.*
Chaeognasia repanda (Mégen) [Spogostomum]
Chaeognasia atavica (Villeneuve) [Spogostomum]
Chaeognasia aculeata (Villeneuve) [Spogostomum]
Chaeognasia scilliflava (Villeneuve) [Spogostomum]
Chaeognasia acuminata (Rondani) [Spogostomum]
Macrosta hispida (Villeneuve)*
Phanaeron grandid (Rondani) [carinelliana n.sp.]
Alloproctopus effluent Villeneuve

Tribus: Blondelliini

Mégeria mutilabilis (Fallén)*
Zaina cinerea (Fallén)*
Istocheta cinerea (Macquart)*
Belidés angelicose (Mégeri)*
Lonaeantha purpure Rondani
Ligeria angusticornis (Lecouret)*
Picconis incurvus (Zettler)*
Eryngostoma antennata (Rondani)*
Rotiera subjuncta Herling*
Compillana concinnata (Mégeri)
Streliseura sexmaculata Mégeri*

Tribus: Acceniillini

Acceniilla fimbriata Kugler [pyrocerca Vill.]

1. The generic and specific names in brackets are the names of the respective species as listed in Kugler (1963).
Ceracia uncinata Thomson**
Ceracia acuminata Becker [Myoshyrida nigrita n.sp.]
Mesocymia callist (Stegh.) [Ceracia mucronifera Rond.]
Thriocot sp.

Tribus: Ethillini
Ethilia aemula (Malgen)*
Parasphera barbatula (Rondani)*
Parasphera messali Horling*
Atlyomyia lowi Briani*
Atlyomyia albilabris Vielloutiane
Ammonia carinellana Kugler*

Tribus: Winthemiini
Nemoria maculosa (Malgen)

Tribus: Aplomylini
Aplomyia confinis (Fallén)
Aplomyia lariventris (Wulp)

Tribus: Erycini
Presmylia longicornis Kugler n.sp.
Eumeola pendvis (Vielloutiane)
Baguetia nucos Robineau-Desvoidy
Phryxe vulgaris (Fallén)
Phryxe primus Briani & Bergeman
Gymnophryxe indigena Vielloutiane [Archiclops]
Gymnophryxe theocharis (Kugler) [Archiclops]
Gymnophryxe buphis (Kugler)*
Petedopachyhora palaeoides (Robineau-Desvoidy)*
Sturnskipats emdeni Messli
Lyphila priscens Robineau-Desvoidy*
Amphileontoria dispar Vielloutiane*
Chetina ambrosia (Walker) [bifrons Rond.]
Chetina longicauda Kugler*
Caducecola rufipennis Vielloutiane*
Drina atropica (Robineau-Desvoidy)
Drina interbiris (Widemann)
Drina sp. [Drina monoptera n.sp.]
Thalicyphus collinag Robineau-Desvoidy
Phoebella tallochartis (Brues and Bergeman)**
Phoebella sp. [Phoebella n.sp.]
Carcella lucorum (Malgen)*
Carcella amphiox Robineau-Desvoidy
Carcella phleutora Rondani
Carcella sp.*
Erycina fasciata Vielloutiane [Hesperomyiinae n.sp.]
Erycina caudigena (Rondani)*

** This species was recorded by Stobor (1953) as mixed with *Ptychoryphodes obsolus* Uv. The types were identified by the late Dr. I. van Emden. The type locality of the species is Cape Town. The specimens of this record are lost thus it is impossible to verify the identification.
Cestonia cineraria Rondani
Cestonia cameronizis Villeneuve
Simona sp. [Simona guhmani Albr.]
Athonyma cepiata (Rondani) [Phytomyza]
Cestonionera petiolaris Villeneuve
Cestonionera punctata Kugler n.sp.*
Neohomylia tristriella (Villeneuve)*
Wardetina melancholicus Mesnil

Tribus: Goniini

Phytomyza fimbrileata (Melgen)*
Phytomyza antennata (Brauer & Bergenstamm) [partly tristis Mesnil]
Clemelia pulvata (Melgen)
Clemelia gynographis Herzing*
Clemelia africana Herzing*
Ceratochetiopsis tristis (Villeneuve) [Nilea emdeni n.sp.]
Palae povida (Melgen) [Chenopodioidea]
Palae latifrons Kugler n.sp.*
Scelisbria meridionalis Rondani*
Ocytata pallipes (Fallén) [Anacurinae]
Pareaspis cephalotes Mesnil
Mendelssohia inexpecta Kugler*
Datrlis deueticaula Richter*
Ramous mesnilii Kugler n.sp.*
Eodus incrito (Fallén)*
Surinella bella (Melgen)
Sturina praetristis (Melgen)*
Dolichocola parallelogramma Brauer & Bergenstamm
Palaestra mediolutea Villeneuve
Palaestra maculata Villeneuve [bodenheineri Mesnil]
Prosopis nigricans (Egger)
Ganidia sp.*
Bauhmania gosseiiformis (Melgen)
Brachyphas minuta Mesnil
Gonia himmeliana Wiedemann
Gonia picea (Robineau-Desvoidy) [sicur R.D.]
Gonia ornata Melgen
Gonia frondata Melgen
Gonia strata Bischof*
Gonia maculipennis Egger
Gonia umbratipennis Herzing*
Gonia olgae Riedendorf*
Isanera ciceris Rondani
Physochiona algirica Brauer & Bergenstamm
Spathastisella rectijlayui (Marquet) [alpestris Rond.*
Spathastisella sp. [multitextata Rond.]
Spathastisella sp. 2*

Subfamily: ECHINOMYINAE
Tribus: Echinomyini

Echinomyia fero (Linnaeus)
Echinomyia magnoicanta (Zetterstedt)
Echinoemyia praecox Meigen
Echinoemyia latreillei (Fabricius)*
Leaffesella elegans Villeneuve*
Pelecata rhodeas (Robineau-Desvoidy) [Hiricornis Meig.]
Pelecata monardensis (Robineau-Desvoidy)*
Pelecata pyrhogaster (Rondani) [Cephoca ria argyrocephala Meig.]
Pelecata ruficornis (Macquet) [Cephoca ria]
Linaemonia lata Meigen Kügel* 
Linaemonia auror Zeller
Linaemonia vulpina (Fallén)* 
Linaemonia anguillaria (Spelter) [tecre Cnitr.] 
Linaemonia setifrons Zeller
Linaemonia perioleae Kügel* 
Linaemonia fuster (Rondani)* 
Linaemonia liinthophaga (Rondani)* 
Microcoelophila planifacies Kügel* 
Germarla ruficornis (Fallén)
Germarla hermonensis Kügel n.sp. 
Ernestia longiventris Kügel*
Ernestia castellane (Stebd)
Eleonora lutea Meigen Metani
Eleonora hirtula Kügel* 
Neosennia moholz Meini
Macquartia tenebricosa (Meigen)
Macquartia tessilosa (Meigen) [occheus Rond.]
Macquartia preclis (Meigen)
Trichactia setipennis (Fallén)* 
Trichactia pictilenta (Zettstedt) [Trichactia]
Mesaloplaia achilles Kügel* 
Mesaloplaia longicornis Kügel* 
Mesaloplaia magnifica Kügel*
Fleina clavipes Kügel Meini
Fleina deserticola Kügel*

Neona laticornis (Meigen)* 
Neona arva Robineau-Desvoidy
Heraclia alboventris Villeneuve*
Phytomyza nigrina Meigen* [nitidiventris Rond.]
Phytomyza luteopunctata Villeneuve*
Graphogeaster vestita Rondani*
Graphogeaster parvipipis Kügel* 
Oestracoeae crassipes Meini

Tribus: Siphoniini

Actia infantula (Zettstedt)*
Peribea tibialis (Robineau-Desvoidy) [Strobilomyia]
Peribea aegyptica [Strobilomyia]
Peribea palearctica (Villeneuve) [Strobilomyia]
Siphone mecalais (Stegel) 
Siphone efflorescenti Meini* 
Siphone sp.*
Tribus: Leskiini

Aphria longirostris (Meigen)
Biithia modesta (Meigen)*
Biithia golaneei (Kugler)*
Biithia setifrons (Kugler) [Scillopsa]
Biithia hermosensora Kugler*
Biithia punctatae Kugler*
Prodenius orientalis Vitteneuve*
Prodenius moderatei Kugler n.sp.*
Fitcheria bicolor Roblensky-Drovolky
Clastoclela auratae Rondani
Clastoclela triangularis Meunil*
Istaggia puella Rondani*

Tribus: Mintholai

Mintha compressa (Fabriclus) [partly in us Wedd.]
Mintha rufescens (Fabriclus)
Pseudomintha diversipes (Strobl) [partly microptera Bezzi]
Pseudomintha uter Kugler*
Minthodes pleopetos Breuer & Bregermann*
Zimlastra marginataformis (Portschinsky)*
Pulmonia hermosensora Kugler*

Subfamily: DEXINAE

Tribus: Dexioni

Biliera pectinata (Meigen)*
Biliera adolph (Loew)*
Biliera meivitea Schiner [microptera Rond.]
Biliera intermedia (Portschinsky) [form Rond.]
Biliera bejaria (Portschinsky) [Myodesrivus]
Biliera timini Kolsowitsch*
Biliera cinerea Meunil*
Biliera azalea Meunil*
Eusthenia nigripes [Dexiosmorpha]
Eusthenia narna Meunil*
Tricopepr trape Meunil*
Zenusa cinerea Meigen
Zenusa nigripes (Macquart)*
Zenusa tubalpernae Rondani [Tubalperna pilipes B.B.]

Tribus: Vorinai

Eriothile rufomaculata (DeGeer)*
Eriothile opulina (Rondani)*
Stomna tachiskides (Fallén)
Stomna iners (Meigen)*
Stomna ciliarata Rondani
Stomna angustifrons Kugler
Stomna kugleri Meunil*
Encelaela multivittata Kugler*
Pericephyta carbonaria (Panset) [Wegeleia]
Pericephyta haendelisch Brauer & Bergerstamm*
Ramonda prunicola (Heering)*
Ramonda phoenicea Rendančič [cuculliae R.D.]
Wagneria cancriformis (Meigen)
Wagneria albifrons Kuöger*
Wagneria dilectia Kuöger*
Wagneria theodor Mesnil*
Athelyca trepida (Meigen) [Diplaphyges]
Voria rufalis (Faléas)
Curryphiella ruticola (Meigen)
Hyloleptoides minor (Villessouze)*
Hyporia hilaris Villessouze
Hyporia pilifera (Villessouze)*
Plagiommia udekema (Villessouze) [Nonophilia]
Ucelia melancholica (Mesnil) [Chaetovoria]
Ucelia nigricera (Mesnil) [Nonophilia]
Ucelia striata Heering*

Tribus: Dufouriini
Dufouriia chalybota (Meigen)
Dufouriia nigrita (Faléas)
Rondania inunata Bigot*
Pandelleia albipteraa Villessouze
Microsoma exitia (Meigen)*

Subfamily: PHASINAE

Tribus: Phasini
Cladonyia dupezi Kuöger*
Cladonyia heleno (Fab. et Cul.)
Cladonyia mesnilii Kuöger
Cladonyia sola (Rondani) [Phasia]
Ectophasia oblata (Robineau-Desvoidy) [Phasia euctiptopeta F.]
Gymnosoma acrosternum Kuöger [ioodonum L.]
Gymnosoma clavatum Keilhauer*
Ionomia lateralis (Meigen) [Helomyia]
Phasia subcoleoptera (Linnæus)*
Phasia obesa Fabricius [Allophora]
Phasia posilii Meigen [Allophora]
Phasia theodori (Druce-Moscow)
Zysa holotricha (Fabricius)

Tribus: Clavivillini
Dionaea aurifrons (Meigen)
Dionaea setigerae (Rondani)
Dionaea hirsuta Kuöger*
Leucostoma monito-merci Kuöger*
Leucostoma edentatum Kuöger*
Leucostoma crameri Kuöger [senatu Meig.]
Leucostoma abbreviatum Heering*
Leucostoma unguiculatum Keulex
Clavivilla biculata (Meigen)*
Clavivilla pirina Keulex*
Labiegaster nitidae (Meigen) [Diopsida]
Weberia digynoma Meigen*
Catharola pygmaea (Fallén)
Catharola floricornis (Zetterstedt)*
Catharola alboquama (Villeneuve)*
Catharola claripennis Keulex*
Oblongiaena euphrosiae Meumit* 

Tribe: Cylindromyini
Cylindromyia brevicornis (Fabricius) [Diptera]
Cylindromyia montana Keulex*
Cylindromyia plicipes (Loew)*
Cylindromyia urticae (Loew) [Diptera]
Cylindromyia rufifrons (Loew) [Diptera]
Cylindromyia rubida (Loew) [Plecoptera hemicorollaris Wet.]
Cylindromyia rufipes (Meigen) [Diptera]
Cylindromyia intermedia (Meigen) [Diptera]
Cylindromyia auriculata (Meigen) [Diptera]
Cylindromyia hermanni Keulex*
Cylindromyia theodori Keulex*
Cylindromyia pseudola (Meigen) [Diptera]
Platycnemis lateralis (Meigen)
Bessieria appendiculata (Pers.)*
Bessieria someae (Loew)*
Bessieria multistriata Keulex*
Bessieria sp.*
Phanta albiquama (Villeneuve) [Diptera]
LIST OF HOSTS, AND TACHINIDS REARED FROM THEM IN ISRAEL, 
THE WEST BANK, GOLAN HEIGHTS, MT. HERMON AND SINAI

HOST

ORTHOPTERA

ACRIDIDAE

Tetrix pulchripennis asarica Var. 
Eremomela carinata Var. 
Kerobopus suinjami Var. 
Anacridium aegyptium (L.)

PARASITE

Ceraclis uncinata**
Ceraclis acuminata
Acemyia fisheri
Metacemys calloti

HETEROPTERA

PENTATOMIDAE

Carponotocoris maculicollis (DaE.)
Acrocentrus sahareri (M.R.)

RHopalidae

Costus hyogenalya (L.)

Dionea sulcata

LYCAENIDAE

Sphaleritis pandorus (Scop.)

Leucostoma crassum

COLEOPTERA

CHRYSOMELIDAE

Colaphus mensus Aeb.
Blaphanus scutellaris Weiser*

Macquertia ensifera*
Metacemys calloti*

TENEBRIONIDAE

Blaps talcata Cant.**
Blaps wrightii* Sol.**

Gynoprephe blaps* 
Gynoprephe blaps*

---

1 The pupa (one or two in each beetle) of the tachnid were found in the cavity between the beetle's united elytra and the dorsal membrane of the body. None of the beetles was damaged neither were any maggots found in the body cavity. It is possible that the host of B. blaps is another insect and that full grown maggots enter the cavity beneath the elytra of the beetle only for pupation.

*Not listed in Eger (1963).
**See footnote in page 48.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOST</th>
<th>PARASITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEPIDOPTERA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papilionidae</td>
<td>Bioptera nasca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctia apollonius Host.</td>
<td>Varolatina melanochilica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NYMPHALIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyomma ega Cr.*</td>
<td>Stenoma bella*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa cardui L.*</td>
<td>Stenoma bella*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa atalanta L.*</td>
<td>Stenoma bella*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanica iris L.</td>
<td>Exorista segregata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PIERIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieris brassicae L.</td>
<td>Phyrrhce vulgaris*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euchloe orientalis nisita Fecht</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HESPERIDAE</strong></td>
<td>Plecoptima tenuica*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caradocodes ramus Rev.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPHINGIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acherontia atropos L.</td>
<td>Drino atropinosa*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herse convolvuli L.</td>
<td>Drino atropinosa*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deilephila lineata leontica Exp.</td>
<td>Drino imberbis*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berita kotschyi syriaca Lrd.*</td>
<td>Drino imberbis*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THAUMETOPOIDAE</strong></td>
<td>Exorista segregata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaumetopoea selikonomi Tunt</td>
<td>Compulatara concinnata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaumetopoea selicaria Fre.</td>
<td>Drino imberbis*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaumetopoea rondana Stgr.*</td>
<td>Feles porida*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LYMANTRIIDAE</strong></td>
<td>Exorista segregata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymantria hypophysis Herr.-Schaeff.</td>
<td>Echinoecia fera*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymantria dispar L.</td>
<td>Echinoecia magnificorua*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orgyla dichia Tausch.</td>
<td>Cercella amplona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exoplochus roseum Stgr.</td>
<td>Exorista segregata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LASIOCAMPIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergegaster philippus Bart.</td>
<td>Chaetogena obliquata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rutinhaberla gonaiformis*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOST
Lasiocampa gruniis Stgr.
Lasiocampa terreri H.S.

PARASITE
Exorista aegroasta
Peribera libellis
Exorista aegroasta*

NOCTUIDAE
Spodoptera littoralis (Boisd.)*
Nemoria maculosa*
Exorista levarvm*
Peribera palaeisintica*
Peribera argyrola*
Exorista levarvm*
Exorista aegroasta*
Pula varia*
Peribera libellis*
Peribera palaeisintica*
Echinomyela magallonicornis
Linnaenmyla anglicomicis

Agrotis sp.
Exorista aegroasta
Chaetigera egyptrica
Linnaenmyla anglicomicis
Drino imberbis
Isomerina cinerea*
Nemoria maculosa
Drino imberbis
Sturnia belfs
Vorta morbis
Drino libellis
Drino imberbis*
Ucelsa sthrevae*
Cestrolaena petiolata*

GEOMETRIDAE
Zamures tabularia Hoeg.
Boarmia selanaria Hb.*
Drino imberbis
Exorista serrillius*
Conspilura concinuata*

SYNTOMIDAE
Syntomis neuradli Bag.
Cercelia pheleonaria

ARCHITAE
Ocnogyna lewii Z.
Chaetigera egyptrica
Alophya capillata*
Zamures tabularia Hoeg.*
Gymnephrys theodori*
Exorista aegroasta*

ZYGAENIDAE
Zygarna graliini Led.
Exorista nov
Alophya capillata

PYRALIDAE
Phycita diaphana Stgr.
Aphasia sp.
Mythia vosea Z.
Fichteria bicolor
Fiehnaria bicolor
Cerasicola navata
Mimaha nifiventris*
Phytomyza niudiventreis*
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REFERENCES


