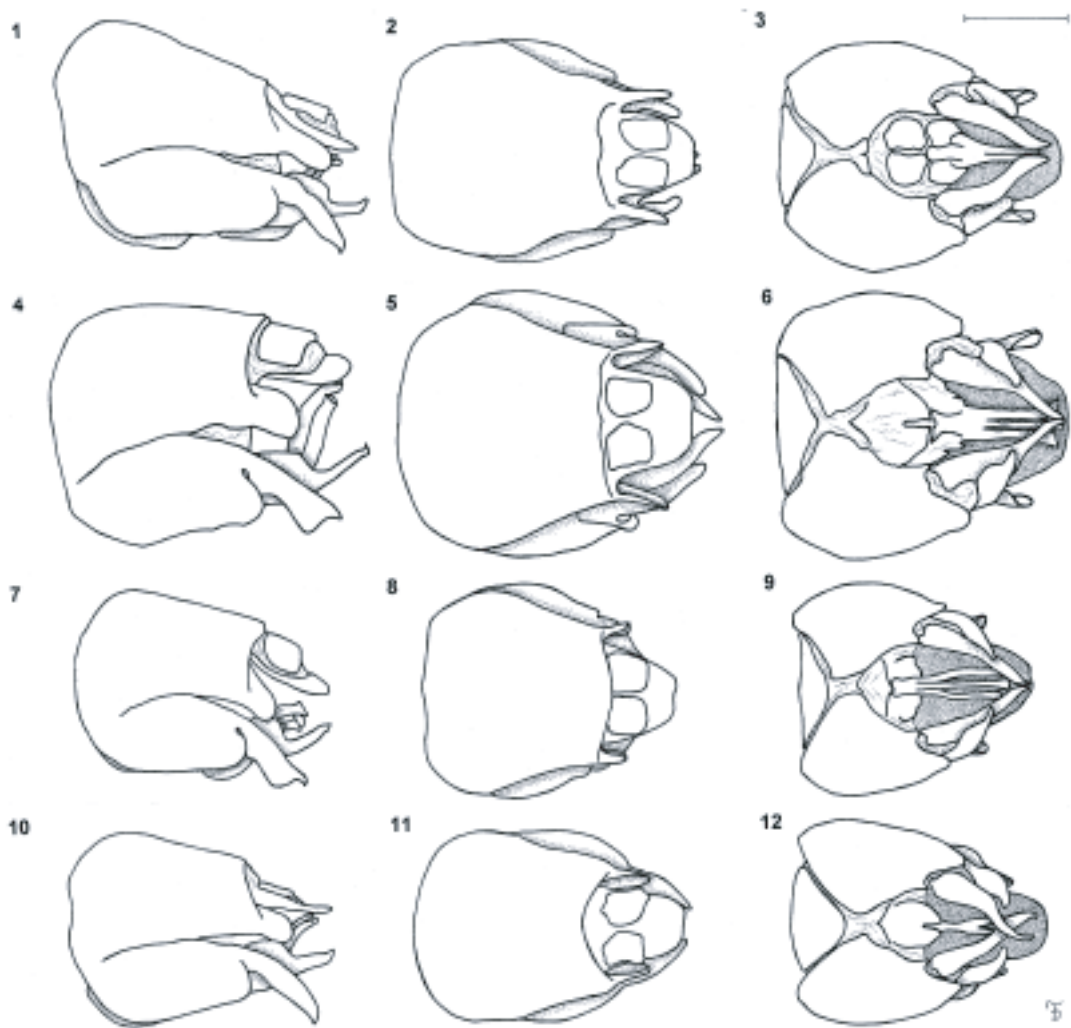


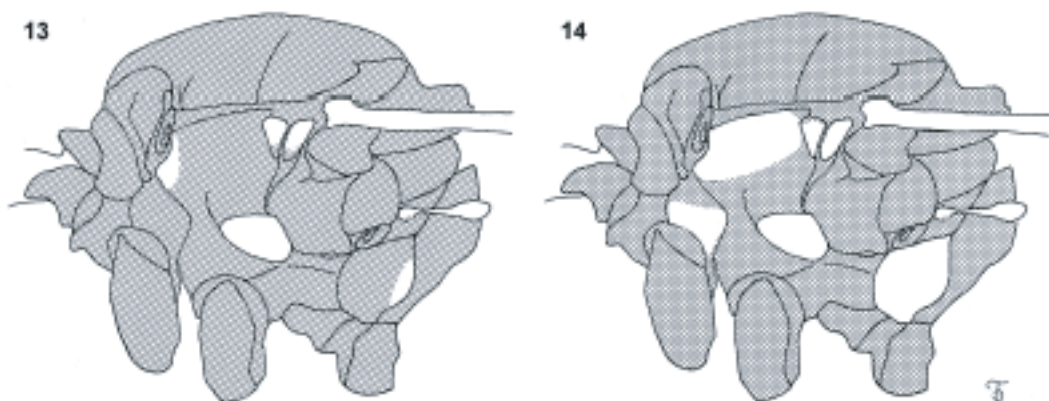
Key to species of *Lamyra* (Loew, 1851)
from Dikow & Londt 2000 (*African Entomology* 8(2): 189–200)

Important notes. The pruinose pleural pattern is best viewed laterally with the naked eye. A pair of distinct pruinose pleurites anterior to the wing base, an extensive patch on the posterodorsal margin of the katepisternum, and a patch on the metapleura (above hind coxa) may be seen (provided the specimen is dry mounted and not greasy). The anterior anepisternal patch of *gulo* and *rossi*, and the proepimeral patch (above fore coxa) of *greatheadi* and *vorax*, are sometimes not easily discernible from the greyish pruinescence of the thorax. The extensive dorsal grey pruinose patch on the anepisternum of *greatheadi* and *vorax* should, however, be obvious if present. The pruinescence of the first three abdominal terga is best seen in dorsal view with the naked eye.

- 1 Dorsal part of anepisternum extensively covered with distinct greyish pruinescence (Fig. 14); proepimeron (above fore coxa) with obvious patch of greyish pruinescence (Fig. 14); distal projection of gonocoxite slender and not hook-like distally (Figs 1, 10); aedeagus slender, only two prongs visible in ventral view (Figs 3, 12) **3**
 - Only a more or less poorly developed anterior patch of distinct greyish pruinescence present on anepisternum (Fig. 13); proepimeron without distinct patch of greyish pruinescence (Fig. 13); distal projection of gonocoxite with a hook-like appearance distally (Figs 4, 7); aedeagus prominent, three prongs visible in ventral view (Figs 6, 9) **2**
- 2 Face, maxillary palpus, and vertex black; scape and pedicel black; postpedicel black or orange; mesonotum black; genitalia in both sexes black with only black setae; T6–8 with only black setae. Distribution: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe *gulo* Loew
 - Face, maxillary palpus, and vertex orange; antenna orange; mesonotum orange-red with black pattern; all tibiae and tarsi orange-red; genitalia in both sexes orange-red with white or yellow setae; T6–8 with white (male) or yellow (female) setae only. Distribution: Angola *rossi* Oldroyd
- 3 Metapleura (above hind coxa) entirely greyish pruinose (Fig. 14); T1–2 greyish pruinose, T3 greyish pruinose only on posterior half; postpedicel clavate, black or orange. Distribution: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia *greatheadi* Oldroyd
 - Metapleura only with posterior grey pruinose stripe (as in Fig. 13); T1 apruinose; T2–3 with pair of oblique, widely separated greyish pruinose triangles; postpedicel widened in the middle, black. Distribution: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Israel, ?Malawi, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen *vorax* Loew



Figs 1–12. Male terminalia of *Lamyra* species. 1–3, *L. greatheadi*: 1, lateral; 2, dorsal; 3, ventral. 4–6, *L. gulo*: 4, lateral; 5, dorsal; 6, ventral. 7–9, *L. rossi*: 7, lateral; 8, dorsal; 9, ventral. 10–12, *L. vorax*: 10, lateral; 11, dorsal; 12, ventral. Scale = 1 mm.



Figs 13–14. Thorax of *Lamyra* species lateral. 13. *L. gulo*. 14. *L. greatheadi*. Unshaded areas represent distinct greyish pruinescence.