

*Psilodacus* Collart; *Pycnodacus* Munro; *Rhamphodacus* Munro; *Saccodacus* Munro; *Semicallantra* Drew; *Tetradacus* Miyake; *Timiodacus* Munro; *Tythocalama* Munro and *Xylenodacus* Munro). There are 13 species of 6 subgenera of *Bactrocera* and 8 species of 5 subgenera of *Dacus* in Palaearctic subtropical areas (Ito, 1983, Foote, 1984). *Paracallantra* Hendel is possibly a synonym of *Bactrocera* (Drew, 1989). Hancock (1986b), and Drew and Hancock (1994) suggested that *Ichneumonopsis* Hardy also belongs here; in my opinion, it might belong elsewhere, because this placement is not supported by any synapomorphies.

**D i s c u s s i o n.** The classification of Dacini (commonly as Dacinae) until now is rather unsettled and requires further improvements. It is convenient today that the subdivisions of the Dacini based mostly upon secondary sexual characters and chaetotaxy worth rather subgeneric than generic rank. The most comprehensive classification, covering mostly South Pacific species was proposed by Drew (1972, 1989) and Hardy (1973); Munro's (1984) monograph of the Afrotropical Dacinae (raised to family rank, as Dacidae) has caused several problems, because approximately 50 genera correspond to Drew's classification only partially, and require further revision and synonymization.

Monophyly of Dacini is well supported by numerous autapomorphies. It is possible that Dacini are derived from or are the sister-group of some Gastrozonini; they share the long extension of CuP with *Acrotaeniostola*, but differ from them by rounded apex of the 1st flagellomere and well-sclerotized rod of the aedeagal glans, the plesiomorphic states of the characters. Numerous characters, such as reduced setae of several groups, bare arista, light medial vitta on mesonotum, lacking microtrichiae in cell BM, long extension of CuP cell, etc. are known also for Toxotrypanini, but apparently appear parallel, and do not show close relationships.

The bare spermathecae is a character here presumed to be the only valuable synapomorphy of Gastrozonini and Dacinae. Other characters were discussed above, for Ceratitini.

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## ЗАМЕТКИ

Новые пестрянки (Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae) для фауны России. — *Pliberis* (*Pliberis*) *assimilis* J o r d a n, 1907 — ♂, "Sidemi" (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn); ♂, "Sidemi" (Zoologische Staatssammlung, Мюнхен); ♂, "Amur, M. Korb" (Зоологический музей Киевского университета); ранее был известен из Китая и Кореи. *Artona* (*Balataea*) *funeralis* (Butler, 1879) — ♀, "О. Сахалин, 8 км СЗ Анивы, 6.07.1983, Синев С. Ю." (Зоологический институт РАН, С.-Петербург); ранее был известен из Китая, Тайваня, Кореи и Японии. По территории России проходит северо-восточная граница ареалов обоих видов. — К. А. Ефетов (Крымский медицинский институт, Симферополь).