

***Trirhithrum bimaculatum* (Röder)**

Ceratitis bimaculata Röder, 1885: 135.

The type (Female) of *C. bimaculata* is lost, and was not available for study to either Bezzi 1918, or Munro 1934, 1957. Analysis of the description suggests that Bezzi (1918) was correct in placing the species in *Trirhithrum*, and that it is probably related to, or perhaps conspecific with, *T. occipitale*. Another interpretation of the identity of *C. bimaculata* is that it matches the females of *T. coffeae*. As this latter species is not known from coastal eastern Africa, however, this appears unlikely. According to M. De Meyer (pers. comm.), the description indicates that it has a complete subapical crossband, and a posterior apical band reduced to a spur, not reaching vein M (indicating that it belongs to this genus). The anepisternum is described as shining grey with no mention of a contrasting paler dorsal margin. The abdomen has the hind margin of tergite II grey, and a pair of grey spots on tergite III.

Munro (1934) had interpreted the description as indicating that the subbasal and discal crossbands were separate (as in *T. senex* or *T. viride*, species which lack the apparently all dark anepisternum). However, he later (Munro 1957) interpreted these crossbands as fused posterior to Rs, as in *T. occipitale* or female *T. coffeae*. Consequently *C. bimaculata* cannot be recognised or placed in the key.

(after White et al., 2003)