

***Dacus (Lophodacus) brevis* Coquillett**

Dacus brevis Coquillett, 1901: 28

Wing length, 5.3-5.8 mm.

Head. Pedicel+first flagellomere not longer than ptilinal suture. Face, antennal furrow with a dark spot. Frons, frontal setae 2, orbital seta 1.

Thorax. Scutum predominantly red-brown; postpronotal lobe yellow; notopleural callus yellow; notopleural xanthine wedge shaped (connected to notopleural callus); lateral and medial postsutural vitta absent. Scutellum without any dark patterning (except for basal dark margin, which is sometimes deep).

Anepisternum with a stripe from notopleural callus to (or almost to) katepisternum; extended onto katepisternum. Laterotergal xanthine confined to katatergite. Thoracic setae. Anterior notopleural seta present; anterior supra-alar seta absent.

Wing. Basal cells bc and c without an almost complete covering of microtrichia; cell bm without microtrichia. Narrow subbasal raised section of cell br with microtrichia confined to anteriorly half. Crossvein R-M beyond middle of cell dm. Costal band reduced to a very narrow band, often absent or barely discernable, and a small apical spot. Anal streak absent (at most with a trace of colour confined to cell bcu). Cells bc and c hyaline. Without any crossbanding.

Legs. Femora pale with a preapical darker marking or bicoloured (pale basally, red-brown apically; less distinct in most East and West African specimens than in South Africa); forefemur sometimes entirely pale.

Abdomen. Predominantly red-brown; shape and patterning, see image; terga III and IV usually with sublateral dark markings (tending to laterally dark in East and West Africa); tergite IV with a medial stripe. Tergites I-V all fused.

Male. Tergite III with pecten, dense microtrichia adjacent end A_1+Cu_2 , and hindtibia preapical "pad". Basal costal sections with thickened setae.

Female. Aculeus broadly pointed; no torsion.

(Description after White, 2006)