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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DOLICHOPUS* LATR. (DIPTERA: DOLICHOPODIDAE) FROM KAZAKHSTAN

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**Summary.** *Dolichopus dubrovskyi* Negrobov, Maslova et Selivanova, **sp. n.** is described from the highland part of the Terskey-Ala-Too Range in Kazakhstan. The new species is similar to *Dolichopus gorodkovi* Negrobov, 1973, but differs from latter by the color of face, by the costal vein without thickening along the anterior margin, by legs chaetotaxy and by morphology of hypopygium.

**Key words:** Diptera, Dolichopodidae, taxonomy, new species, Kazakhstan.

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**Резюме.** Из высокогорной части хребта Терскей-Ала-Тоо в Казахстане описан новый вид *Dolichopus dubrovskyi* Negrobov, Maslova et Selivanova, **sp. n.** Новый вид близок к *Dolichopus gorodkovi* Negrobov, 1973, от которого отличается цветом лица, отсутствием утолщения на передней части костальной жилки, хетотаксией ног и морфологией гипопигия.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796 is one of the largest genera in the family Dolichopodidae and includes worldwide 644 described species (Grichanov, 2017). Most species of this genus are known from the Holarctic region. The last key of Palaearctic species has been published by Negrobov *et al.* (2005).

In general, 37 species from the genus *Dolichopus* are known for Kazakhstan, including the northern steppe regions (Maslova *et al.*, 2012). Seven species of the genus *Dolichopus* were recorded from the Almaty State Nature Reserve and the area around the Big Almaty Lake (Negrobov *et al.*, 2009). Five new species have been recently described from neighboring countries (Tajikistan, Kirgizia and Uzbekistan), namely *Dolichopus medvedevi* Grichanov, 2009, *D. naglisi* Maslova, Selivanova et Negrobov, 2011, *D. zlobini* Selivanova, Negrobov et Barkalov, 2012, *D. skifiensis* Negrobov, Selivanova et Maslova, 2013, and *D. kumakensis* Maslova, Negrobov et Selivanova, 2015 (Grichanov, 2009; Maslova *et al.*, 2011; Selivanova *et al.*, 2012; Negrobov *et al.*, 2013; Maslova *et al.*, 2015).

Eleven species of *Dolichopus* are known from the mountain regions of Central Asia. The species *D. oxianus* Stackelberg, 1930 is common in all republics of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan). Two species, *D. victoris* Stackelberg, 1930 and *D. zimini* Stackelberg, 1930, are known from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The species *D. turkestani* Becker, 1917 is known from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Three species, *D. perversus* Loew, 1871, *D. reichardti* Stackelberg, 1930 and *D. skifiensis* Negrobov, Selivanova et Maslova, 2013, are known from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Only three species have been noted from Tajikistan, namely *D. medvedevi* Grichanov, 2009, *D. zlobini* Selivanova, Negrobov et Barkalov, 2012, and *D. naglisi* Maslova, Selivanova et Negrobov, 2011. The species *D. kumakensis* Maslova, Negrobov et Selivanova, 2016 is known only from Uzbekistan. A new species is found in the mountain region of Kazakhstan and described below.

## DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

### ***Dolichopus dubrovskyi* Negrobov, Maslova et Selivanova, sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/83F3F4D9-F798-4799-A00C-5FFCCDEA275F>

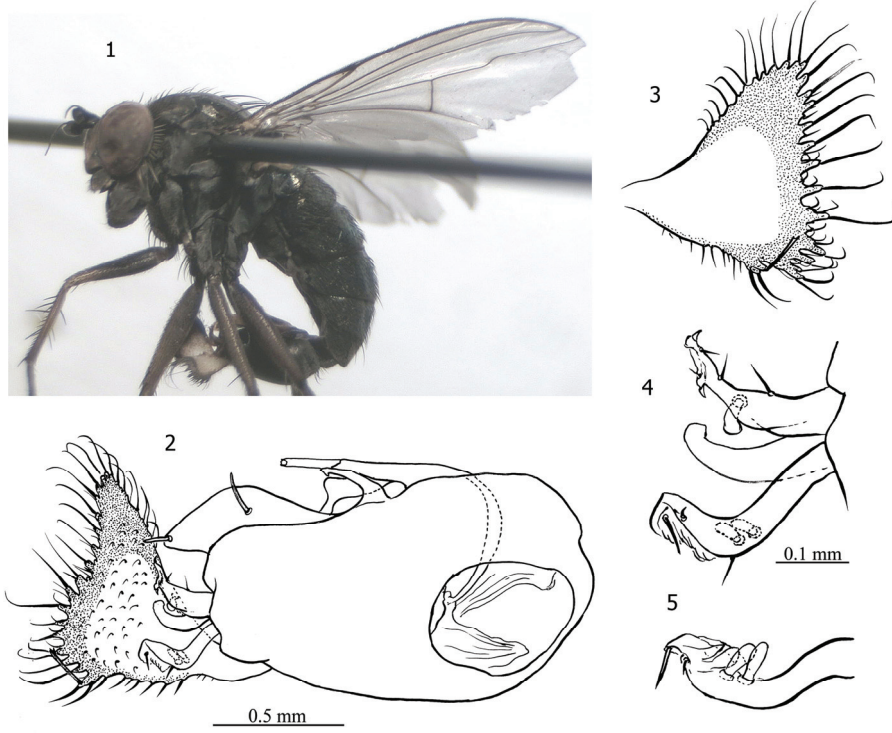
Figs 1–5

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – male, **Kazakhstan**: Terskey-Ala-Too Range, Buzumbai River, 40°33'48.33" N, 79°56'21.02" E, 2700 m, 1–3.VII 2017, leg. D.V. Dubrovsky and K.Yu.Vodianov. The type is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Body length: 3.8 mm, wing length: 3.8 mm.

Front brilliant metallic green with a purple pollinosity. Face dull brown, without metallic shine, wider than width of postpedicel, its width at the suture almost 1.5 times as long as width of postpedicel: 1.9: 1.3. Epistome thickened. Palpus and proboscis

black with black setae. Antennae black. Postpedicel transverse-oval, pointed apically, shorter than width, ratio of postpedicel length to its width: 1.1: 1.3. Arista placed on apical third of postpedicel; arista slightly pubescent, its apex broken. Lower postocular bristles white.



Figs. 1–5. *Dolichopus dubrovskyi* sp. n., male holotype. 1 – body, lateral view; 2 – hypopygium, lateral view; 3 – cerci, ventral view; 4 – sursyli and dorsal process, lateral view; 5 – lateral lobe of surstylus, dorsolateral view.

Thorax brilliant dark-green with metallic hue. Pleuron green, with gray pollen. Propleuron below with one strong black bristle. Six pairs of dorsocentral setae. Scutellum with a pair of strong marginal setae and 2 smaller lateral setae, without hair on top.

All coxae, most part of fore, mid and hind femora, apex segments of fore and mid tarsus, apex of hind tibiae and hind tarsi black. The rest of the legs are yellow. Fore femora with 1 short anterodorsal seta, without hairs below. Fore tibia without long apical seta, with 3 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal and 3 posteroventral setae. Ratio of fore tibia and tarsus (from 1st to 5th): 7.1: 3.3: 1.5: 1.3: 0.8: 0.9. Fore basitarsus with short ventral setae. Pulvilli of all legs white. Mid and hind femora with 2 outer pre-apical bristles, without long hairs below. Mid tibia with 4 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal

and 1-2 anteroventral bristles. Ratio of mid tibia and tarsus (from 1st to 5th): 10.2: 5.8: 2.8: 2.0: 1.4: 1.3. Mid basitarsus with short ventral setae, without strong setae. Hind femora with long black hairs below, which are longer than the width of femora. Hind tibia thickened, with 6 anterodorsal, 6 posterodorsal setae and 6-8 short anteroventral bristles, with well developed white tibial organ, longer than the width of tibia, located obliquely to tibia. Hind basitarsus with strong 4 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal setae and short setae on ventral side. 2nd and 3rd segments of hind tarsus with short anteroventral bristles. Ratio of hind tibia and tarsus (from 1st to 5th): 10.5: 5.8: 3.8: 3.8: 1.8: 1.2.

Wing infuscated, without thickening along the anterior margin. Ratio of costal section between  $R_{2+3}$  and  $R_{4+5}$  to that between  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$ : 2.2 : 1.2. Ratio of apical section of  $M_4$  to  $dm-m$ : 3.8 : 2.8. Apical part of  $M_{1+2}$  slightly bent, without stub vein.  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_{1+2}$  convergent apically. Posterior edge without a notch at the apex. Anal lobe developed, anal angle straight. Halter yellow. Calypter yellow with black cilia.

Abdomen brilliant metallic-green, with gray pollen in sides, with black bristles and hairs. Cerci triangular, dirty-brown, transparent, darkened at the edges, with sickle-shaped setae on the edges, shorter than wide. Epandrial apicoventral processes yellow, oval, with pointed apex, about 3 times longer than wide. Surstylus medial lobe slightly curved and pointed apically, with 6 setae and oval fingerlike process in the middle. Surstylus lateral lobe with 2 oval ventral processes and 3 setae in the apical third.

Female unknown.



Fig. 6. The valley of Buzunbai River, Terskey-Ala-Too Ridge, Kazakhstan – the type locality of *Dolichopus dubrovskiyi* sp. n.

HABITAT. The new species was collected in July 2017 by yellow pan traps situated in the meadow near the bank of Buzunbai River (Terskey-Ala-Too Range) at elevation 2700 m (Fig. 6).

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Dr. D.V. Dubrovsky, who collected the holotype of this species.

NOTES. In the key to Palaearctic species of *Dolichopus* (Negrobov *et al.*, 2005), the new species runs to *D. gorodkovi* Negrobov, 1973 from Buryatia in Russia and to *D. oxianus* from Central Asia, but differs from both by following characters:

- 1(2) Costal vein in large thickening at apex of subcostal vein. Hind basitarsus with 11–12 strong setae. Mid basitarsus with a strong bristle. Face gray. Cerci oval .....  
..... *Dolichopus gorodkovi* Negrobov  
2(1) Costal vein without thickening. Hind basitarsus with 1–6 strong setae. Mid basitarsus without strong bristles. Face brown ..... 3  
3(4) Hind tibia thickened. Cerci triangular ..... *Dolichopus dubrovskiy* sp. n.  
4(3) Hind tibia not thickened. Cerci oval ..... *D. oxianus* Stackelberg

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